
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

ATHENA, COOMBE END, KINGSTON UPON THAMES

**PRO-ACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 20779 70144	Report No: 4446
District: The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	Site Code: CBM 13
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5347
Signed:	Date: 28 October 2013

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames</i>		
<p><i>In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological observation and recording at Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames KT2 7DQ (NGR TQ 20779 70144). The monitoring was commissioned by Avicam Homes Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new 5 bedroom dwelling following the demolition of the existing house and garage.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies in the Coombe area of Kingston upon Thames south of Kingston Vale and south west of Wimbledon Common. It is located within an archaeological priority area as identified on the local plan. The site had a potential for prehistoric to Romano-British archaeological remains, in particular those of Mesolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age date. Prehistoric struck flint and pottery have been found in close proximity.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed two modern (20th century) pits.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>17, 18 and 25/10/2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5347</i>	Site code	<i>CBM 13</i>
Type of project	<i>Pro-active Archaeological Observation & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Archaeological Priority Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential plot with single dwelling</i>		
Planned development	<i>New residential dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Two 20th century pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames</i>	<i>Kingston upon Thames</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLHER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>KT2 7DQ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 600m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 20779 70144</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>49.50/47.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Requirement of EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Avicam Home Limited</i>		
Full title	<i>Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames: Pro-active Archaeological Observation & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4446</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2013</i>		

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames KT2 7DQ NGR TQ 20779
70144 (Zbigniew Pozorski) Pro-active archaeological observation and recording,
October 2013, Avicam Home Ltd, CBM 13

Despite a potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology, only two modern (20th century) pits were recorded that are likely to relate to recreational features in the garden. The site was commonly overlain by a dark, brownish grey, soft, sandy silt topsoil L1000, with occasional CBM fragments (0.24 – 0.35m thick). Within the majority of the site beyond the area of the demolished modern house was a possible buried topsoil which consisted of a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.50m thick). Beneath this was the silty sand subsoil L1005 (0.10 – 0.18m thick). The natural geology was present at 0.60 – 0.95 below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow, loose, gravelly sand.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-163640

Project details

Project name	Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames
Short description of the project	In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological observation and recording at Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames KT2 7DQ (NGR TQ 20779 70144). The monitoring was commissioned by Avicam Homes Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new 5 bedroom dwelling following the demolition of the existing house and garage. The site lies in the Coombe area of Kingston upon Thames south of Kingston Vale and south west of Wimbledon Common. It is located within an archaeological priority area as identified on the local plan. The site had a potential for prehistoric to Romano-British archaeological remains, in particular those of Mesolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age date. Prehistoric struck flint and pottery have been found in close proximity. In the event the monitoring revealed two modern (20th century) pits.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2013 End: 25-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5347 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CBM 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	2 PITS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames
Postcode	KT2 7DQ
Study area	600.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 20779 70144 51 0 51 25 00 N 000 15 46 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 47.50m Max: 49.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Zbigniew Pozorski
 Name of sponsor/funding body Avicam Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre, Museum of London.
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames
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 Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4446
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ATHENA, COOMBE END, KINGSTON UPON THAMES

PRO-ACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological observation and recording at Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames KT2 7DQ (NGR TQ 20779 70144). The monitoring was commissioned by Avicam Homes Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new 5 bedroom dwelling following the demolition of the existing house and garage.

The site lies in the Coombe area of Kingston upon Thames south of Kingston Vale and south west of Wimbledon Common. It is located within an archaeological priority area as identified on the local plan. The site had a potential for prehistoric to Romano-British archaeological remains, in particular those of Mesolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age date. Prehistoric struck flint and pottery have been found in close proximity.

In the event the monitoring revealed two modern (20th century) pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological observation and recording at Athena, Coombe End, Kingston upon Thames KT2 7DQ (NGR TQ 20779 70144; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Avicam Homes Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new 5 bedroom dwelling following the demolition of the existing house and garage (Kingston upon Thames London Borough Council Ref. 13/14119/FUL).

1.2 The observation was undertaken in accordance to a requirement of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 22/05/2013), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the EH (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (revised 2009), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

1.3 The principal aims of the project were to identify any evidence of archaeological deposits and/or artefacts, and to determine the nature and extent of those deposits within the limits of the construction groundworks.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the Coombe area of Kingston upon Thames south of Kingston Vale and south west of Wimbledon Common (Fig. 1). It comprised an existing detached dwelling and garage at the south western end of the Coombe End cul-de-sac, set in a mature garden plot. The building had been recently demolished.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies between 49.50m and 47.50m AOD on land sloping towards the south. The solid geology of the area is Eocene Clay of Thames Group (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are not surveyed although the soils of Richmond Park to the north of the site are of the Wickham 3 and Stanway associations (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Wickham 3 soils combine slowly permeable seasonally-waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy over clayey soils, with some similar more permeable soils with slight waterlogging. Some deep coarse loamy soils

affected by groundwater are also present. Stanway soils are similar, comprising slowly permeable seasonally-waterlogged fine silty or fine silty over clayey soils on rock. Some silty soils with slowly permeable subsoil and slight seasonal waterlogging are also present.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site have demonstrated the presence of remains associated with a prehistoric landscape at Coombe, on the north-eastern side of the shallow valley of the Hogsmill River. Archaeological evaluations, watching briefs and excavations on Warren Road and Warren End immediately to the west of the site have recorded Mesolithic flint work (HER MLO64307), buried soil horizons containing struck flint (HER MLO60907, MLO64310 & MLO60904), a ditch containing struck flint and prehistoric pottery (HER MLO64306), late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery (HER MLO64308 & MLO64309). Further Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flint and pottery has also been recovered on George Road to the west (HER MLO13321 & MLO65930).

4.2 A Roman settlement has been postulated at Coombe with archaeological remains including a fragment of mosaic (HER MLO165) recorded c.300m to the south-west, and an urned coin hoard (HER MLO18870) c.400m to the north on Golf Club Drive.

4.3 Coombe is recorded in the Domesday Book as having three manors, one of which was situated on Fitzgeorge Avenue (HER MLO10533) c.200m to the south, but burnt down in c. 1361-82, to be replaced by a later manor. The subsequent large manor house (HER MLO17572) was held at times by Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Cambridge, and was eventually demolished in 1933. Several, now demolished, farms formed part of the manorial estate in the vicinity (HER MLO28134 & MLO8099), while other elements of the estate included a gate lodge (HER MLO28661 & MLO88207), garden and boundary walls (HER MLO88249). In the 16th century Cardinal Wolsey piped water from Coombe Springs to Hampton Court, requiring three conduit houses, one of which remains on Coombe Lane West (HER MLO88208). High status properties continued to be built on George Road to the west in the 1920s-1930s, notably in the Vernacular Revival style (HER MLO88301 & MLO88302), and the International Modern style (HER MLO88169).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the site strip, mechanically-excavated foundation trenches for the new dwelling, a trench for a new retaining wall, a pit for a new soakaway and drainage trenches connecting the dwelling to the soakaway (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological observation comprised the monitoring of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for

archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Deposits located within area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>West foundation trench, facing east-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 48.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, soft, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.33 – 0.40m	L1001	Dark orangey yellow, loose, sandy gravel.
0.40 – 0.85m	L1002	Light grey, loose, sandy gravel.
0.85m+	L1003	Natural light to mid yellow, loose, gravelly sand.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6)</i> <i>South foundation trench, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 48.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.77m	L1004	Dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones.
0.77 – 0.90m	L1005	Subsoil. Light reddish brown, friable, silty sand.
0.90m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8)</i> <i>South foundation trench, facing north-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 48.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.56m	L1004	As above.
0.56 – 0.92m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.92m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 10)</i> <i>Central/east foundation trench, facing east-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 48.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.68m	L1004	As above.
0.68 – 0.82m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 11)</i> <i>East foundation trench, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 48.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.53m	L1006	Redeposited natural dark yellow, loose, sand with gravel.
0.53 – 0.73m	L1007	Mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small stones.
0.73m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 12)</i> <i>East foundation trench, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 48.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.62m	L1008	Made ground. Mid brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.62 – 0.78m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.78m+	L1003	Natural white chalk.

<i>Sample section 7 (DP 14)</i> <i>Retaining wall trench, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 48.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.62m	L1004	As above.
0.62 – 0.68m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.68m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 8 (DP 16)</i> <i>Soakway pit, facing north-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 48.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.49m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.49 – 0.60m	L1009	Light to mid orangey brown, loose, sandy gravel.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

<i>Sample section 9 (DP 19)</i> <i>Drainage trench, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 48.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.34m	L1006	As above.
0.34 – 0.67m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.67m+	L1003	Natural sand. As above.

Description: The monitoring revealed two modern pits, F1010 and F1012 (DP 17). These two circular features were located within the new soakaway pit excavated to the south of the proposed house. They measured 0.79m (F1010) and 1.03m (F1012) in diameter. They had moderately sloping sides and slightly concave bases. Both contained a similar fill (L1011 and L1013, respectively) consisting of a dark grey and brown, loose, silty sand with frequent roots and timber fragments as well as occasional modern CBM and debris. The pits were of 20th century origin and may have been the remains of garden features, perhaps related to the pond and swimming pool associated with the previous dwelling, located just to the north-east and east of the new soakaway pit.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, brownish grey, soft, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments (0.24 – 0.35m thick). Within the majority of the site beyond of area of the demolished modern house it overlay possibly buried topsoil (L1004) which consisted of a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones (0.30 – 0.50m thick). The lowest deposit above natural geology was Subsoil L1005, a light reddish brown, friable, silty sand (0.10 – 0.18m thick).

8.2 The natural geology, L1003, was present at 0.60 – 0.95 below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow, loose, gravelly sand.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site; Mesolithic flints and Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were present to the west of the site and Roman remains have been found to the north and south-east.

9.2 In the event revealed two modern (20th century pits) which probably related to the recreational features in the garden. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified earlier than modern. The modern truncation was fairly significant and evident as made ground deposits and numerous services across the site. A relatively undisturbed area was present in the southern end of the site beyond the former house and its immediate surrounding. However this area did not contain archaeological remains. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Avicam Homes Limited for funding the project, in particular Mr Matthew Clark for assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gillian King and Mr Mark Stevenson of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, and the staff of the GLHER.

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Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief*. IfA Reading.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



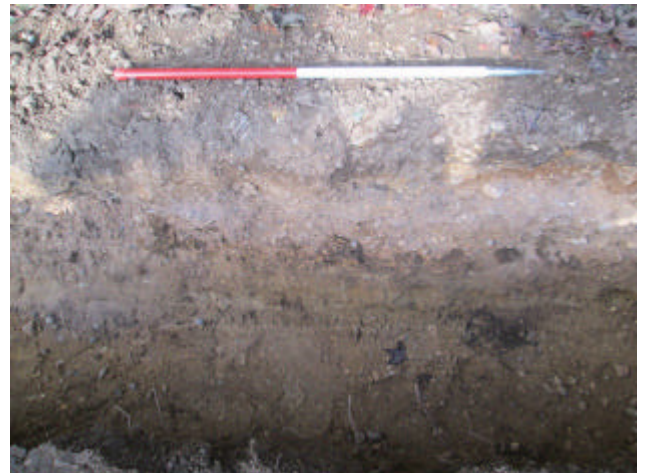
DP 1. The site. Looking south-south-west.



DP 2. The site. Looking south-south-west.



DP 3. West foundation trench. Looking south-west.



DP 4. West trench. Sample section 1. Looking west-north-west.



DP 5. West foundation trenches area. Looking north.



DP 6. South trench. Sample section 2. Looking east-south-east.



DP 7. South/central foundation trenches area. Looking north.



DP 8. South trench. Sample section 3. Looking south-south-west.



DP 9. Central foundation trench. Looking south-south-west.



DP 10. Central/east trench. Sample section 4. Looking west-north-west.



DP 11. East trench. Sample section 5. Looking east-south-east.



DP 12. East trench. Sample section 6. Looking east-south-east.



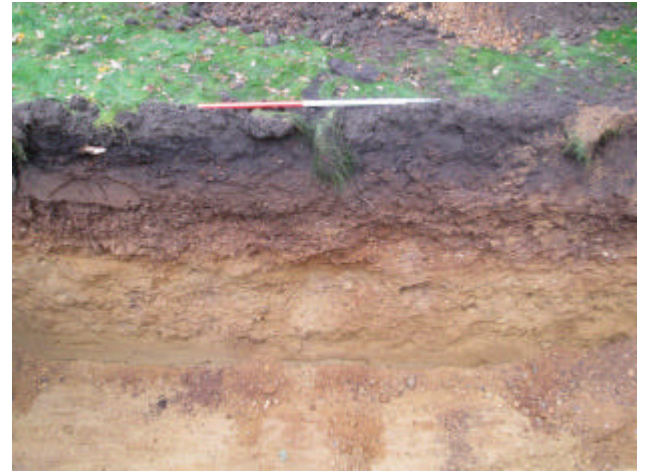
DP 13. Trench for new retaining wall. Looking east.



DP 14. Trench for retaining wall. Sample section 7. Looking south.



DP 15. Soakway pit. Looking west-south-west.



DP 16. Soakway pit. Sample section 8. Looking south-south-west.



DP 17. Garden features F1010 and F1012. Looking west-north-west.



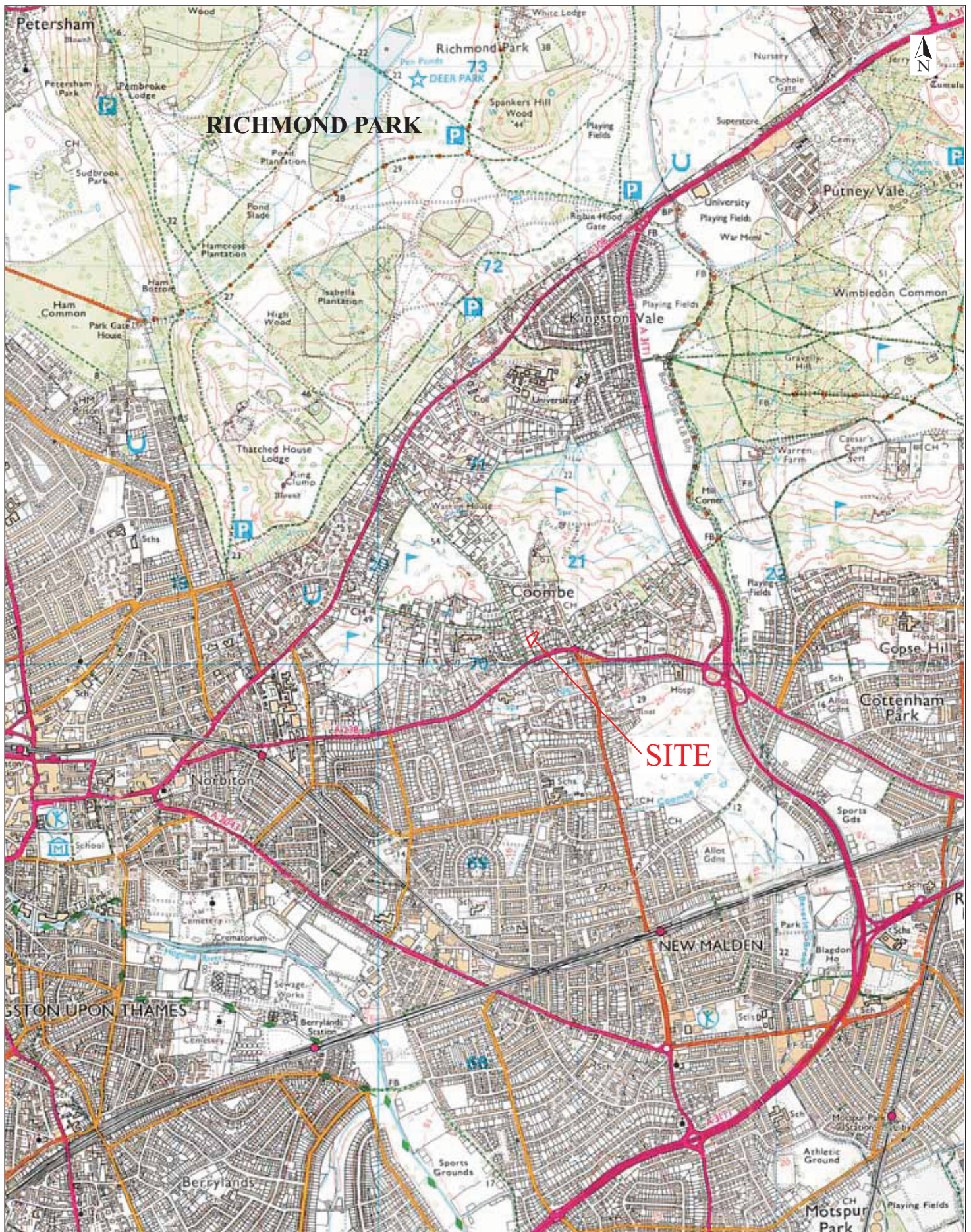
DP 18. Drainage trench, west part. Looking south-east.



DP 19. Drainage trench, west part. Sample section 9. Looking south-west.

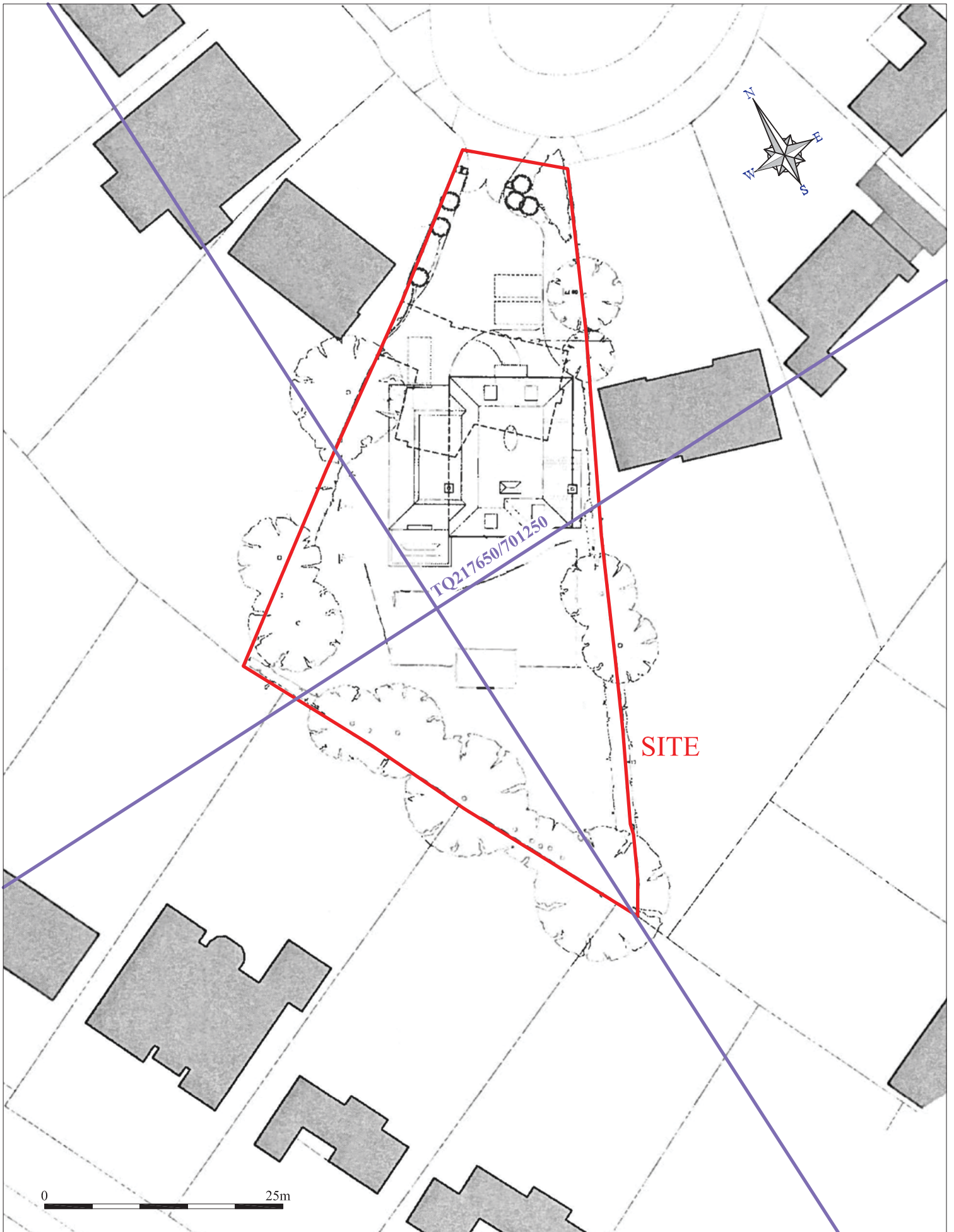


DP 20. Drainage trench, east part. Looking west-north-west.

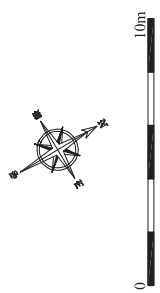
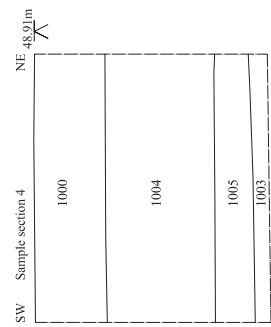
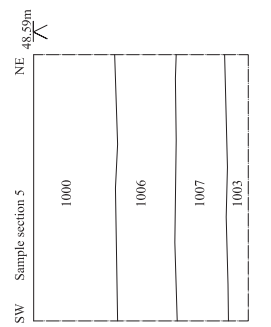
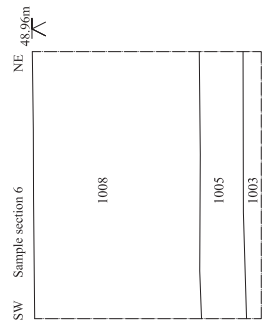
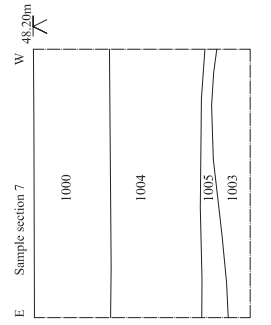
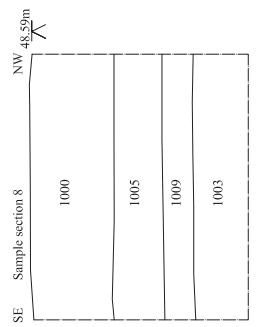
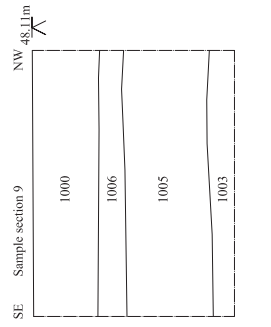
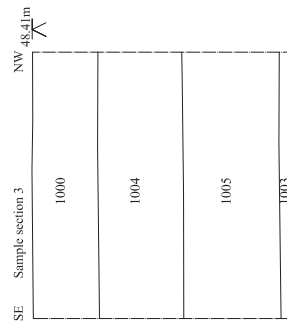
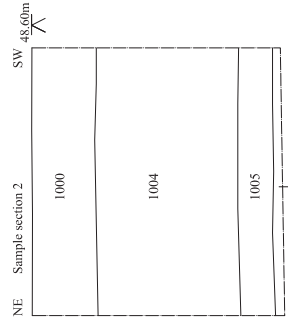
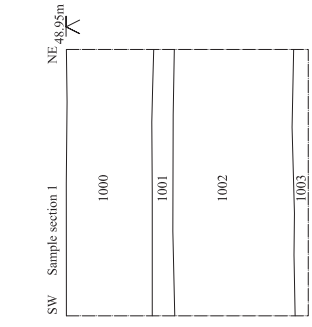


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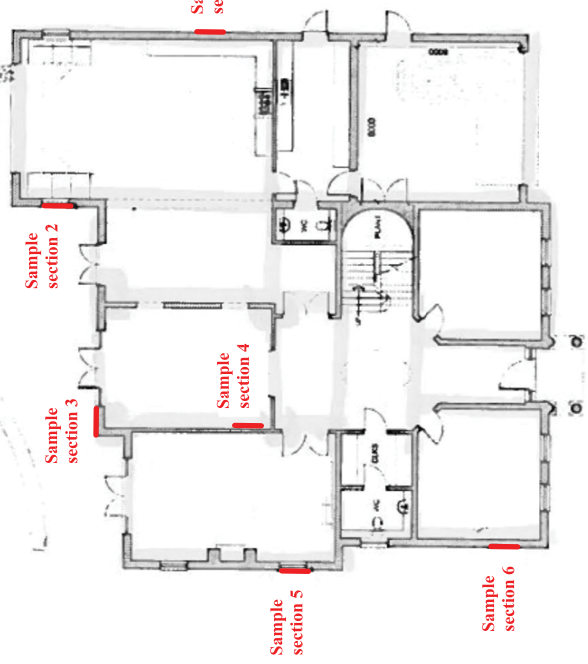
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



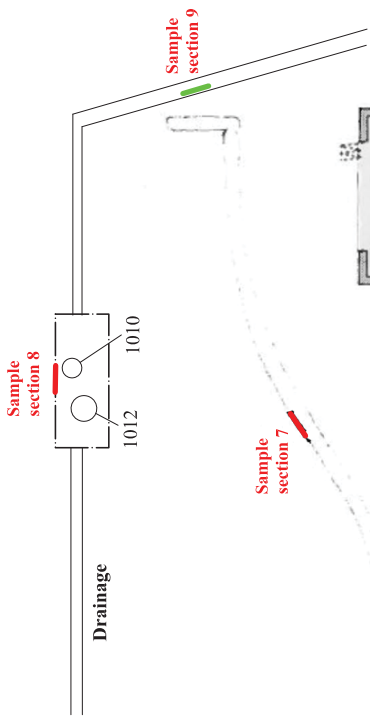
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

