THE SITE OF ISLEWORTH HOUSE, RICHMOND ROAD, ISLEWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

A PREDETERMINATION EVALUATION REPORT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

PCA REPORT NO:11841

AUGUST 2014

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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The Site of Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow: A Predetermination Evaluation Report

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Site Code:	**ISL14**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TQ 1659 7551**
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow. The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of St James in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the land and took place between the 11th and 18th of August 2014. The site was located on the eastern side of Richmond Road and to the south of Lion Wharf Road. The River Thames lay to the east and a Scout complex was located beyond the site boundary to the south.

1.2 An evaluation comprising four trenches and two test pits was requested by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) following the findings of a Desk Based Assessment (Meager 2014a). Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site, Trench 2 was located in the north-eastern corner to the rear of the former Industrial School, Trench 3 was situated along the western edge of the site, whilst Trench 4 was located along the southern site boundary. Both Test-Pits 1 and 2 were excavated to the east of Trench 4. The locations of Trenches 3 and 4 had been specifically selected in order to target structures present in these respective areas of the site on historic maps.

1.3 Due to logistical constraints, Trenches 2 and 3 were split in half. The depth of the sequence in Trench 2 meant that full excavation was not possible, and for this reason two separate Trenches were excavated at the northern and southern ends of the original trench layout. These were numbered Trench 2 A and Trench 2B. The presence of a tree within the centre of Trench 3 also meant that this Trench was separated, with the two different Trenches assigned the numbers 3A and 3B.

1.4 Trenches 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4 and the two Test-Pits were sealed by topsoil. Trench 1 was sealed by modern tarmac and associated make-up horizons. No archaeology was identified in Trenches 1, 2A or 2B and this area of the site appeared to have undergone heavy landscaping during the construction of the Industrial School in 1901. In Trench 3 A a post-medieval garden wall was identified and a number of 17th century garden features were revealed in Trench 3B. Trench 4 revealed a masonry structure associated with the Isleworth Pottery which stood on the site between 1760 and 1830. Two pits containing Isleworth pottery were also excavated and a further contemporary wall was revealed at the southern end of the Trench. Test-Pit 1 revealed a sequence of post-medieval deposits including a demolition layer which may have related to the levelling of the pottery. A similar horizon was exposed in Test-Pit 2, which also revealed a cut-feature at the base of the pit.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land surrounding Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow in advance of a planning decision regarding the future redevelopment of the site (Figure 1). The work was undertaken in order to determine the presence, absence, nature and extent of any significant archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the proposed redevelopment, including the potentially nationally important Isleworth Pottery.

2.2 The investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) between 11th and 18th August 2014 and was supervised by their senior field archaeologist, Alexis Haslam. On site assistance was provided throughout by post-medieval pottery specialist, Chris Jarrett, who also furnished the principal author of this report with details regarding the ceramic forms that were found. The archaeological consultant for the project was Richard Meager, CgMs Consulting, and the work was project managed by Chris Mayo and Tim Bradley. The archaeological works were inspected and monitored by Sandy Kidd and Jane Sidell of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

2.3 The evaluation as originally designed consisted of four trenches, each 15m in length and 2m in width, and two test pits, each 2m². These targeted specific areas of potential archaeological interest as deduced from historic mapping.

2.4 The site is 3.15 hectares in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 1659 7551 (Meager, 2014a: 4). It was allocated the unique code ISL14.

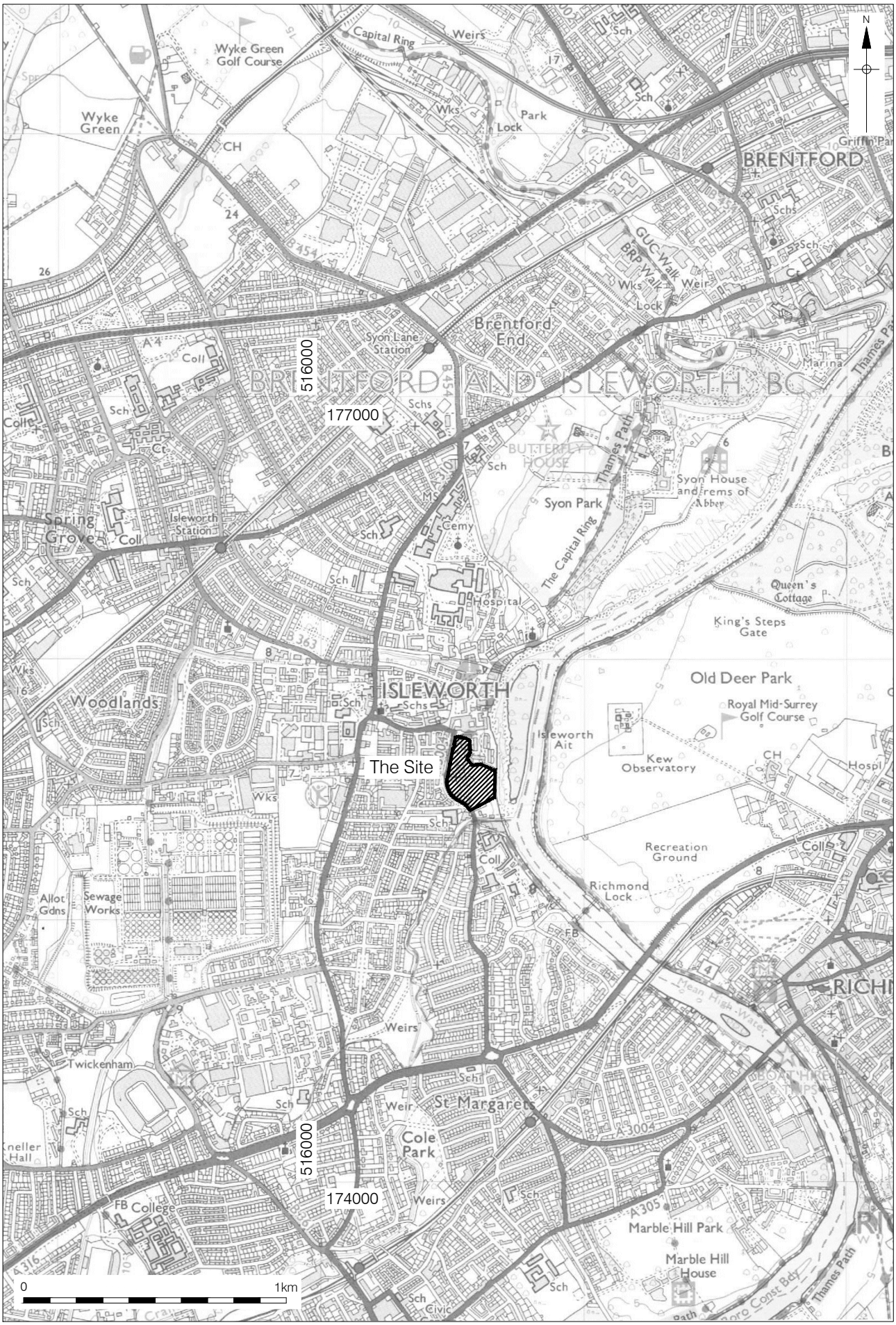

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

3 PROJECT AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 A planning request for a residential redevelopment within the boundary of the site has been submitted to the London Borough of Hounslow. It was accompanied by an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA), compiled by CgMs Consulting, which suggested that archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods could be present within the confines of the site (Meager, 2014a: 3). A specific archaeological risk was also identified: the Isleworth Pottery Works, which occupied the southern portion of the site from 1756 to 1830 (*ibid*: 15; Massey *et al* 2003: 1). As highlighted by the English Ceramic Circle, should remnants of the pottery works survive below ground level, they can be considered to be of national importance since their excavation could provide a unique opportunity to gain invaluable new information regarding the nature of the factory, the processes that were used there and the ceramic forms that were produced, including the high quality porcelains for which Isleworth is famous.

3.2 In accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and the London Borough of Hounslow's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), Sandy Kidd of GLAAS has requested that this predetermination evaluation take place prior to the granting of planning consent due to the potential presence of archaeological remains of national importance within the development area.

3.3 Section 12 of the NPPF (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

1. Delivery of sustainable development
2. Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
3. Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
4. Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past

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

3.5 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by 'The London Plan' adopted in 2011. It includes the following policies relating to archaeology within London:

Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology
Strategic

A. London's Heritage Assets and Historic Environment, including Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and other Natural and Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological remains and Memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account
B. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology

Planning Decisions

C. Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate
D. Development affecting Heritage Assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail
E. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of the asset.

LDF Preparation

F. Boroughs should, in LDF Policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's Environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration
G. Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDF's for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.6 The relevant Development Plan Framework is provided by the Hounslow Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in September 2007. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

Policy ENV – B.3.1 Ancient Monuments

In its role as the Local Planning Authority, the council will enhance and preserve the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings in Hounslow and protect them from any developments which would adversely affect them

Policy ENV – B.3.2 Sites of Archaeological Importance

The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public. Where development may affect land of archaeological significance or potential, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals.

Within the Council's Archaeological Priority Areas (Map ENV-B3) and for other sites of archaeological potential (as identified by archaeological advisors to the Council):

(I) A written assessment of the likely archaeological impact of development (Archaeological statement) will be required as part of the documentation needed to complete a planning application.

(II) The Council may require that on site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.

The Council will seek that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ and if unscheduled and of National Importance are given statutory protection. In such cases, if preservation in situ is both desirable and feasible, the Council will require the development design to accommodate this objective

Where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not appropriate, the Council will require that no development takes place on a site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by an investigating body to be nominated or approved by the Council and such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the Council. Where feasible, the Council will negotiate the provision of facilities for public viewing during the period of excavation.

3.7 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are known within the immediate vicinity of the study site. The site does lie within a Conservation Area, and contains three listed building designations.

3.8 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Priority as designated by the London Borough of Hounslow.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales suggests that the site is situated on Thames terrace gravel overlying London Clay (BGS 2014).

4.2 No Palaeolithic artefacts have been found within 500m of the site, however eight Mesolithic tranchet axes, three flint blades and one flint flake have been recovered from the Thames at Isleworth (Meager, 2014a: 12). Neolithic evidence in the form of a polished stone axe was found to the north, whilst nine Bronze Age swords, a stone battle axe, spearheads and a spear butt of an identical date were retrieved from the Thames (*ibid*: 13). Later prehistoric artefacts from Isleworth include a human skull of possible Iron Age date, a socketed axehead and two late Iron Age or Roman bronze swords, all of which were again recovered from the river or its foreshore (*ibid*: 13). A figurine dating to the Iron Age was recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database as originating from Isleworth (*ibid*). Only one definite Roman artefact has been found in the vicinity: a pewter or lead alloy plate that was recovered from the foreshore of the Thames to the northeast. In keeping with an enduring late prehistoric and Romano-British tradition in Britain, some or all of these items could represent votive offerings that were intentionally deposited in a fluvial context. Alternatively, some may have been eroded by the river and transported for an unknown distance before being deposited in the Isleworth area.

4.3 The site is situated on terrace gravel rather than alluvium (BGS 2014), demonstrating that it remained predominantly dry for the duration of the Holocene. Settlement patterns in the London area suggest that the proximity of the river to this dry site would have made it an ideal base for human occupation from the Mesolithic to the Roman period. Rapid access to the rich riverside resources and the transport options that were provided by the Thames and its tributaries would have been possible either from a permanent base or a temporary camp situated on the site. Despite this, no prehistoric or Roman remains have as yet been found in a primary depositional context either on the site itself or within the immediate area (Meager, 2014a: 13).

4.4 The site is assumed to lie to the immediate south of the core of the medieval village of Isleworth, the foundation of which probably dates back to the Saxon period. Isleworth's status grew during the medieval period. By 1227, it had become the property of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, a prominent member of the aristocracy and brother to King Henry III, who constructed a moated manorial dwelling on Church Street to the north of the site (Weinreb & Hibbert, 2003: 436). Archaeological evidence attests to the existence of this structure and its associated moat, along with a number of pre-manorial ditches (Meager, 2014a: 14). Remnants of a medieval weir were also found to the southeast whilst the bell tower of the parish church, All Saints, dates to the 15th century (*ibid*).

4.5 The first cartographic depiction of the area, the Moses Glover Map of 1635, suggests that the site had by then already been impinged upon by the growing settlement of Isleworth. A collection of houses appear to have been constructed in the western half of the site by the time of its creation, fronting a rectangular feature and a road that ran through the centre of the site from north to south. The rectangular feature is shown with greater clarity on the Rocque Map of 1745, where it appears to be surrounded by a ditch. Although its function remains unconfirmed, it could represent a market square (Sandy Kidd, GLAAS, pers. comm.), a village green, a ditched animal enclosure or a garden area.

4.6 The available evidence suggests that much of the site and the surrounding area were later dedicated to formal gardens, orchards and market gardens as further ribbon development spread either side of the central road (Rocque, 1745; Isleworth Inclosure [sic] Map, 1813; Weinreb & Hibbert, 2008: 436). Meanwhile, Isleworth itself had morphed into a fashionable place thanks to its rural setting and its excellent road and river connections with the City (Massey, 2003: 2).

The Isleworth Pottery

4.7 London was readily accessible from the village, whilst the surrounding area had become home to a plethora of affluent residents (*ibid*). Together these factors made the Railshead Creek site adjacent to the confluence of the Thames and the River Crane a well-chosen location for a high-status pottery works. Indeed, records from the factory attest to its early success thanks to regular trade with London's chinamen, whilst wealthy local families also purchased Isleworth pottery, some of whom made bespoke commissions (*ibid*).

4.8 Isleworth Pottery was established at Railshead Creek by Joseph Shore sometime after October 1756, most probably after he relocated to the area from Worcester (Massey *et al* 2003: 1). Whilst the business could briefly have been a solitary venture, from at least 1766 Shore ran it in partnership with his son William and his son-in-law, Benjamin Quarman, the former apprentice of a Bristol delftware potter (*ibid*). A family business for the duration of its existence, subsequent partners included Shore's other son, Edward, his widow Ann and his granddaughters Joanna and Ann Goulding (*ibid*). Although originally leased, the Shore family acquired the freehold to the pottery works in 1786 (*ibid*). Production continued at the site until 1831, after which the re-routing of the Isleworth ferry that formerly crossed the Thames at Railshead Creek prompted the family to sell the site (Britton, 1987: 77). The business then relocated to Hanworth Road in Hounslow, where production continued under the auspices of Joanna Goulding until her death in 1855 (Massey *et al* 2003: 1; Britton, 1987: 77).

4.9 The Isleworth Pottery is depicted cartographically for the first and only time on the Isleworth Inclosure [sic] Map of 1813. This source demonstrates that a substantial section of this important pottery complex formerly occupied the southern section of the site. Indeed, an

assemblage of vitrified kiln brick, kiln furniture and kiln waste was recently recovered during archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical interventions in the western and southern parts of the site (Meager, 2014a: 15). Rate books demonstrate that the residential terrace known as "China Row" (also situated within the site to the south of the factory buildings), formed part of the Railshead Creek works (Britton, 1987: 79). The cottages were occupied by individuals that were connected with the pottery that for a time included members of the Quarman family (*ibid*).

4.10 The pottery was purchased in 1831 by Sir William Cooper, owner of nearby Isleworth House and chaplain to George III (Britton 1987: 77; Massey *et al* 2003: 1). He rebuilt his residence to the designs of the architect Edward Blore and extended the ornamental gardens southwards at the expense of the former pottery works and the residential properties that previously occupied the site (Meager, 2014a: 15). The extent of Cooper's efforts is clearly illustrated on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1863, which demonstrates the existence of a number of garden features within his remodelled estate, including a conservatory, an icehouse and a lodge adjacent to the main gate (*ibid*) and the complete absence of the pottery and related structures.

4.11 Isleworth House was acquired by the Order of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth in 1892 and converted into a convent. A number of modest extensions were subsequently made to the main property and a chapel was erected in 1899 (*ibid*). The Sisters also established a burial ground for members of their order in the south western portion of the site (*ibid*).

4.12 Isleworth House, which had come to be known as "Nazareth House", was joined in 1901 by an Industrial School to the north and an additional building that abutted the lodge to the northwest. Both of these structures were demolished in the late 20th century, whilst the convent itself shut its doors in 2002 (*ibid*: 16).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Six archaeological trenches, termed Trenches 1, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B and 4 were excavated, as were two test pits, termed Test Pits 1 and 2 (Figure 2). As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, the original trenches were intended to measure 15m by 1.8m, whilst the test pits covered an area that was no smaller than 2m². In the cases of Trenches 2 and 3, logistical constraints resulted in the trenches being split in half and hence re-numbered.

5.2 The depth of the modern overburden exceeded 1.2m in Trenches 2A and 2B. To reach archaeologically relevant deposits, it was necessary to modify their footprints. The solution was to fractionally widen the trenches at ground level and machine two deeper sondages in each. As shown in Figure 3, the sondages were differentiated from each other by suffixing the relevant trench number with a letter (2A & 2B). In the case of Trench 3, the presence of a tree in the centre of the excavation area meant that the trench was split and the two trenches were renumbered 3A and 3B.

5.3 The historic cartography that was consulted during the compilation of the DBA (Meager, 2014a) suggested that at least two areas of potential archaeological interest lie within the confines of the site: the mid 18th century Isleworth Pottery Works to the south (as shown on the 1813 Enclosure Map) and an earlier square, ditched feature of unknown function to the north (as shown on the 1645 Moses Glover map and the 1745 Rocque map). It was agreed that these features were targeted by archaeological trial trenching at the predetermination stage so as to maximise the value of the results for future mitigation purposes. As such, the locations of the features, which had been extrapolated from the cartography, were fitted to the Ordinance Survey grid and defined on the ground through the use of a total station (TST).

5.4 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2014b), Trenches 1 and 2 (2A & 2B) targeted the rectangular enclosure and the buildings associated with it as shown on the 1645 Moses Glover Map and the 1745 Rocque Map. Trench 3 (3A & 3B) was positioned over the predicted position of the southern edge of the boundary in an attempt to further determine its nature.

5.5 Trench 4 and Test Pits 1 and 2 targeted the footprint of the northern range of the former Isleworth Pottery works. Whilst the approximate position of the trench was agreed in advance, the locations of the test pits were guided by the results that were obtained from Trench 4.

5.6 The trenches were dug using a 180˚ JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 0.25m spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Where appropriate, excavation of low-grade horizontal stratigraphy continued by hand. Cut features were half sectioned or slotted for dating evidence and all structural remains were left *in situ*. Where modern overburden was found to exceed a depth of 1.2m, deeper sondages were machine excavated at strategic

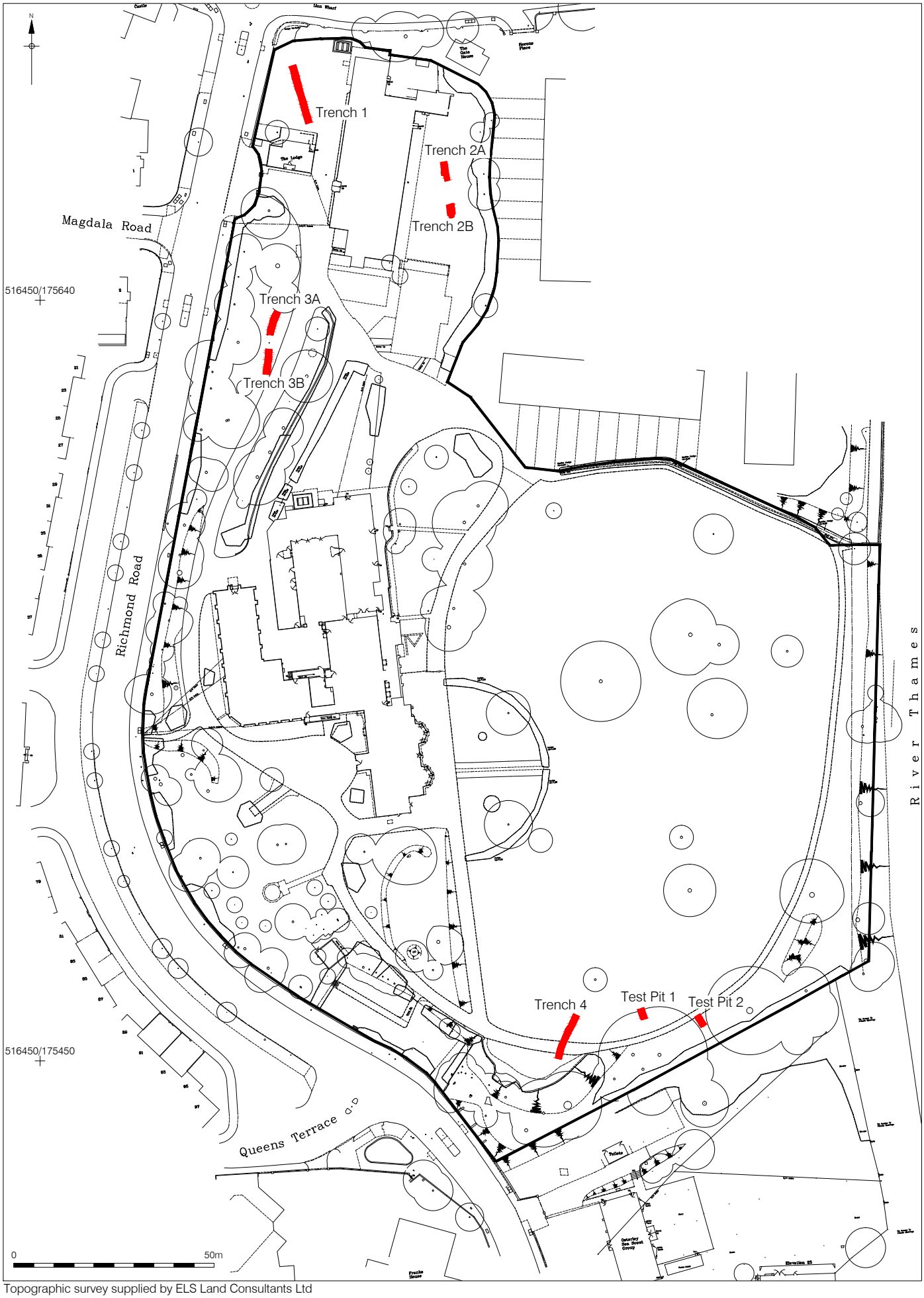
points in the trench.

5.7 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were then recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located with a TST and tied into the Ordinance Survey Grid. Finds, brick samples and environmental samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager, 2014b).

5.8 Levels were obtained from a series of spot heights that had been established across the site by the client. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from these using a dumpy level. The values and locations of the spot heights that were used as temporary bench marks (T.B.Ms) can be found in the site archive.

5.9 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code ISL14.

5.10 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2014b), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists (GLAAS 2014; EH 1991, 2008, 2009; IFA 2014).



Topographic survey supplied by ELS Land Consultants Ltd

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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Four distinct archaeological phases were identified during the evaluation, along with one undated phase. Phase 1 pertains to the natural geology, Phase 2 encompasses the undated features, Phase 3 corresponds to the early to mid post-medieval period, Phase 4 equates to the construction, occupation and demolition of the Isleworth Pottery (i.e. *c*.1756 to 1831) whilst Phase 5 encompasses all activity from 1831 to the present day.

6.2 Given its elevated significance due to the presence of a nationally important pottery works on the site, a full inventory of the ceramic assemblage that was retrieved during this evaluation is presented in Appendix 1 of this report.

6.3 TRENCH 1

Phase 1: Natural

Trench 1 measured 14.9m in length and 1.7m in width. The natural Kempton Park River Terrace gravels [62] were observed at the base of the trench at a highest level of 6.46m OD. Natural brickearth did not survive in this area of the site, possibly due to the effects of later truncation.

Phase 5: Mid 19th century to modern

Sealing [62] was [63], a soft deposit of brown grey silty sand which measured up to 0.71m in thickness at a highest level of 7.26m OD.

A series of concrete and brick foundations along with associated service pipe trenches cut [63]. These features and structures are most probably associated with the Industrial School that was erected in the northern section of the site during the early 20th century.

The entire trench was sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil, the top being at a level of 7.65m OD.

Plate 1: Trench 1, photograph faces south

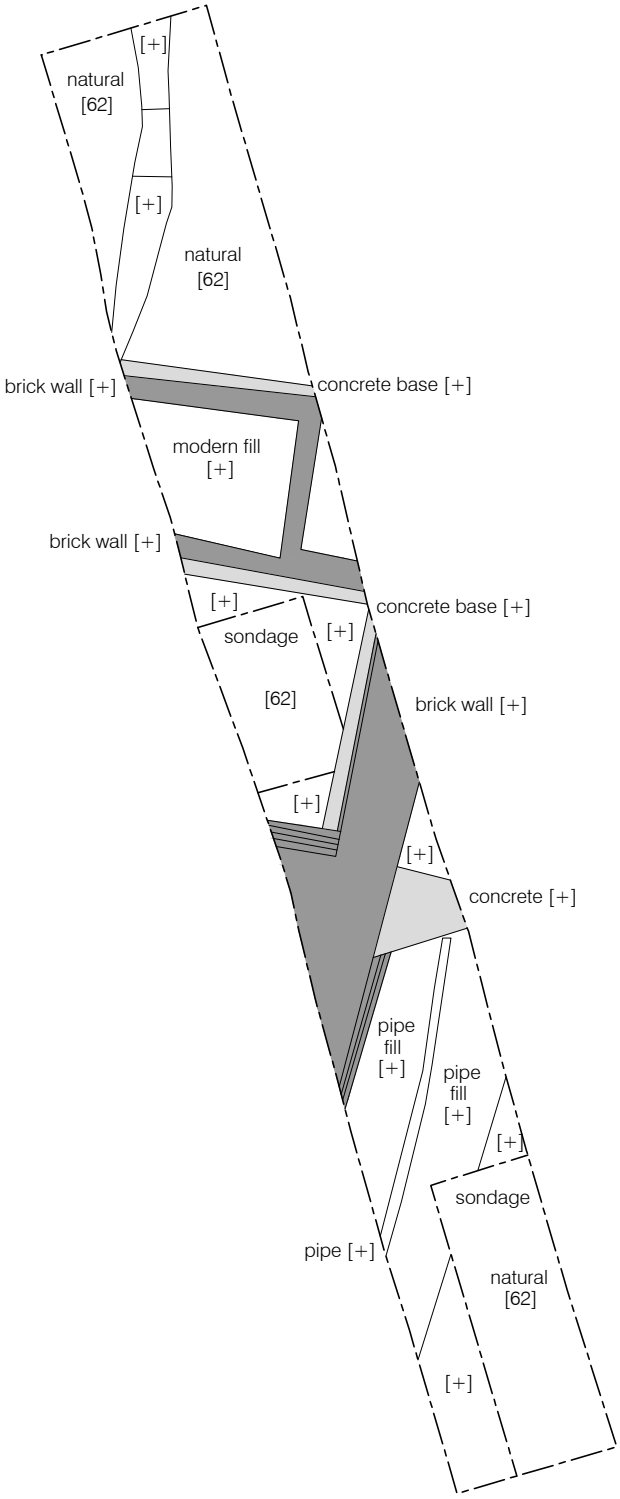

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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:75 at A4

6.4 TRENCH 2A

Phase 1: Natural

Trench 2A measured 4.78m in length and 1.80m in width. The Kempton Park River Thames Terrace gravels, [2], were encountered at the base of Trench 2A at a highest level of 5.44m OD.

Phase 5: Mid 19th century to modern

The Terrace gravels [2] appeared to have been truncated horizontally before being sealed by [1], a loose and friable dark grey dump of ashy silt, the top of which was identified at 5.77m OD. The truncation was most probably caused by landscaping works associated with the construction of the Industrial School in 1901, with layer [1] being deposited immediately afterwards.

A 1.20m thick deposit of made ground was found above layer [1], which almost certainly dates to the 20th century. It must have accumulated either when the Industrial School was being constructed or as a result of its demolition.

The modern ground surface in the vicinity of Trench 2A was found to be at a height of 7.35m OD. It was formed by topsoil that had accumulated in the recent past.

6.5 TRENCH 2B

Phase 1: Natural

Trench 2B measured 3.54m in length and 1.90m in width. The top of the natural terrace Terrace gravels, [5], were observed at a height of 5.53m OD in Trench 2B.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

Identical to deposit [1] in Trench 2A was [4], a layer of mid greyish brown silt which sealed the natural gravel at 5.85m OD. Overlying [4] was layer [3], a loose deposit of mottled yellow brown sandy gravel which was up to 0.31m thick at a highest level of 6.11m OD.

A red brick arched culvert, [6], crossed the trench in an east-west direction, truncating layer [3]. This was probably constructed in 1901 in order to service the Industrial School. Measuring 0.57m in width and 0.46m in height at 6.56m OD it was constructed from red bricks bonded with a white mortar. It was capped by a thick sequence of made ground, [+], the top of which was observed at a height of 7.06m OD. This may also have been deposited in 1901, forming part of the landscaping works that were associated with the construction of the school. The made ground was was sealed by a 0.26m thick layer of modern topsoil, which formed the modern ground surface at 7.26m OD.

Plate 2: Trench 2B, showing the culvert in cross-section. Photograph faces southeast

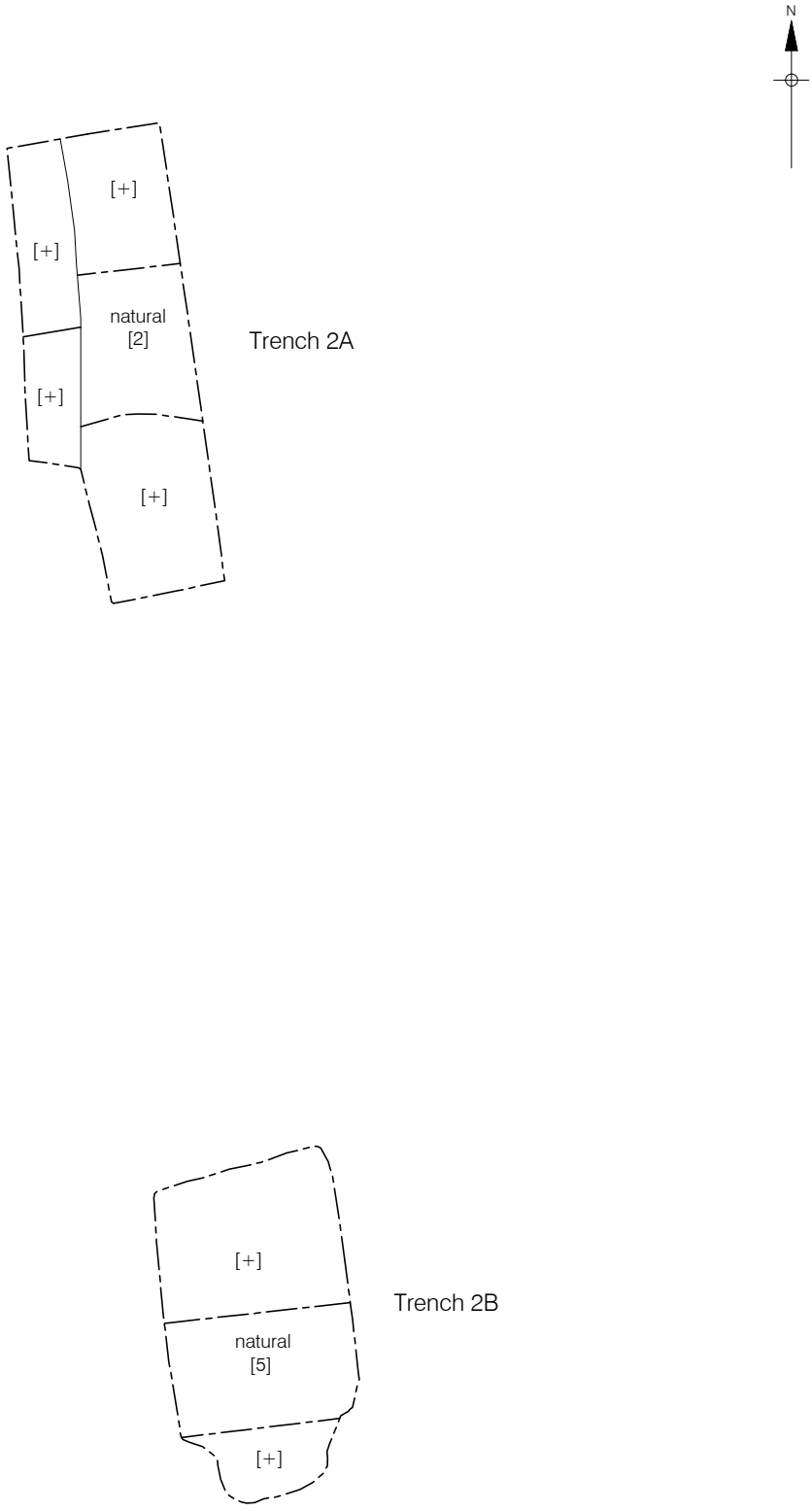

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Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 2A & 2B
1:75 at A4

6.6 TRENCH 3A

Phase 1: Natural

Trench 3A measured 6.36m in length and 1.7m in width. The earliest deposit observed at the base of the trench comprised the natural Terrace gravels [61] which were recorded at a highest level of 6.07m OD.

Phase 3: Early to Mid Post-Medieval

Trench 3 targeted the supposed location of the southern boundary of the rectangular "enclosure" that is shown on the 1645 Moses Glover map and the 1745 Rocque map. The earliest deposit that related to this period was [51], a mid brown sandy silt which sealed [61] and was interpreted as a post-medieval garden soil. Containing occasional flecks of CBM this deposit was up to 0.40m thick at 6.72m OD.

Further evidence that may relate to the rectangular feature present on the historic maps was found in the form of [54], a north-east south-west aligned linear cut which extended across the trench and was up to 0.53 m deep at a highest level of 6.42m OD. Recorded with steeply sloping sides [54] cut [61], but a subsequent episode of demolition had affected their relationship. The base of [54] was not revealed but it was filled by [53], a bedding deposit of mid grey brown silty sand observed at a highest level of 6.22m OD. A poorly preserved, fragmentary wall up to 0.35m wide and made of unfrogged red fabric bricks [52] had been constructed directly on top of [53], and followed the linear arrangement of [54]. At a mere 0.20m in depth at 6.42m OD, this wall is likely to represent the remnants of a garden wall, yet clearly very little of the structure remained crossed the northern portion of Trench 3A in an east-west direction.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

The wall was sealed by a demolition deposit at 6.72m OD which was in turn overlain by subsoil at 6.82 m OD and topsoil at 7.02m OD.

Plate 3: Trench 3A. Photograph faces north

6.7 TRENCH 3B

Phase 1: Natural

The natural terrace gravels [48] were uncovered at a highest level of 6.22m OD.

Phase 3: Early to Mid Post-Medieval

A series of five intercutting features were revealed at the base of the trench and have been interpreted as garden features. At the northern end of the trench, circular cut [41] was recorded with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.79m in diameter and 0.34m in depth at 6.22m OD it was filled by [40], a soft to friable deposit of sandy silt. This was sealed by [49], a clean deposit of mid brown silty sand which was in turn overlain by [39], a loose rubble deposit which extended across the trench. Measuring up to 0.66 in width and 0.10m in depth at 6.37m OD, [39] aligned with [52] in Trench 3 A and as such may represent the remnants of an associated garden wall.

At the southern end of the trench a sondage was excavated in an attempt to identify the relationships between the remaining garden features. The earliest of these [43] appeared

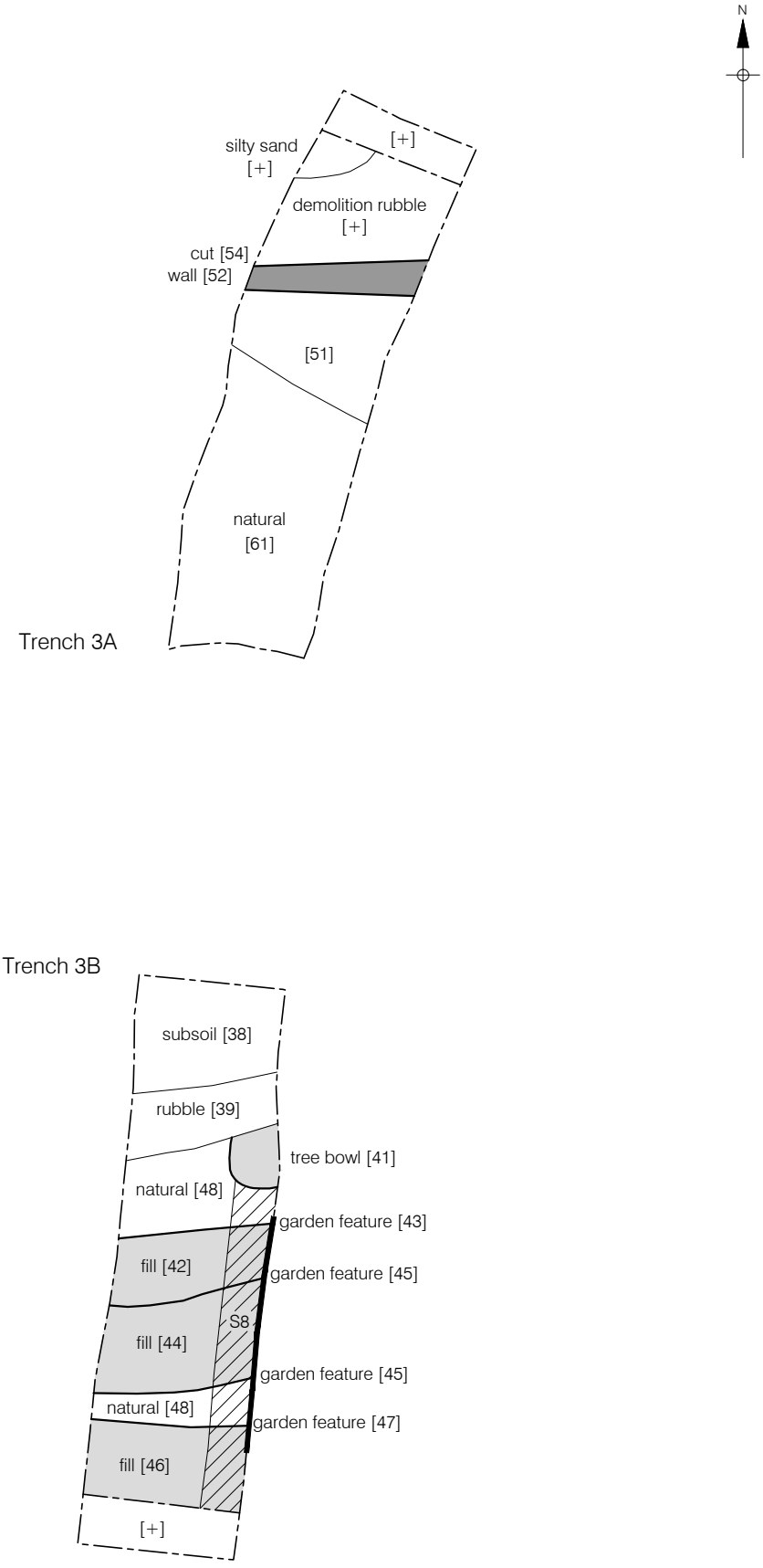
linear in plan and aligned with [39] to the north. Recorded with steeply sloping sides it measured at least 0.34m in depth at 6.22m OD and was filled by [42], a loose to soft deposit of sandy silt. Cutting [43] to the south was [45], another north-east south-west aligned linear which had steeply sloping sides and measured at least 0.42m in depth at 66.10m OD. Filling [45] was [44] which was almost identical to [42].

The final garden feature exposed was at the very southern end of the trench was [47] and this cut again aligned with the contemporary planting beds. Measuring 1.14m in width and at least 0.27m in depth at 6.10m OD, [47] was filled by [46], a soft to loose mid brown deposit of sandy silt. Pottery that was retrieved from the fills of these various features suggested that they were dug during the 17th century, whilst the available cartographic evidence indicates that they were situated within an enclosed garden area.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

The entire trench was sealed by a layer of rubbly silt [50] which was up to 0.33m thick at 6.72m OD. Subsoil sealed [50] and was overlain by topsoil, the top of the modern ground surface being at a height of 7.02m OD.

Plate 4: Trench 3B. Photograph faces north



28/08/14 JS

Figure 5
Plan of Trenches 3A & 3B
1:75 at A4

6.8 TRENCH 4

Phase 1: Natural

The natural Terrace gravels [34] were revealed at a highest level of 4.42m OD. Sealing the gravels at the northern end of the trench was a thin deposit of brickearth [33] which was observed at a highest level of 4.95m OD.

Phase 4: c.1756 to 1830

A number of cut features, probably dating to the 18th century, were found in Trench 4. These included two pits, [21] and [23] at the southern end of the trench, which were respectively filled by [20] and [22]. They were between 0.56m and 0.98m in diameter and 0.44m and 0.10m in depth and had steep to concave sides with rounded bases. The fills were described as loose to friable yellow to grey brown silty sands and contained frequent sherds of Isleworth ceramics which were spot dated to 1760-1830. The features are thought to represent external rubbish pits that were dug for the disposal of waste material generated during ceramic production in the factory. They were observed at 4.16m OD.

Two parallel red brick walls, [26] and [28] enclosed a brick surface, [35], in the southern half of Trench 4. The northern wall, [28], was predominantly formed by header bricks and was, at 0.28m in width, just one course wide. Its upper reaches had been removed after the structure fell out of use so that the top of the context occurred at 4.52m OD. The southern wall, [26], was remarkably similar, being formed by a combination of header and stretcher bonded red fabric bricks that had been removed to a depth of 4.47m OD. Both of the walls were assigned cut numbers, with [27] relating to [28] and [25] relating to [26]. With both [26] and [28] representing the footings of a sunken structure, it was clear that a large cut had been excavated into [34] in order to accommodate the walls. The top of the associated floor surface [35] was uncovered at 3.74m OD and was found to be well preserved. Together these features appear to have formed a room that was 1.92m wide with the brick floor surface surviving at 0.68m lower than the surrounding natural ground. Cartographic evidence strongly suggests that the room formed part of the Isleworth Pottery.

Another red fabric brick wall, [24], was discovered a further 1.90m to the south adjacent to the southern trench edge. This is also believed to have formed part of another building associated with the Isleworth factory complex. Recorded as up to 0.33m thick at 4.35m OD, [24] survived in a poor condition and was constructed from randomly coursed bricks with no clear bonding material. The wall was positioned above pit [23], a rubbish pit that contained Isleworth ceramic forms of a type that were produced at the Isleworth Pottery and an associated deposit [55] was interpreted as the possible backfill of a construction cut. Based upon the1813 Inclosure [sic] Map wall it seems that [24] must form part of a later extension to

the factory or an associated ancillary structure. Since the complex only appears on one cartographic source, this represents entirely new information pertaining to its evolution.

At the northern end of the trench a long north-south aligned linear cut [30] was observed, measuring 3.14m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.15m in depth as seen at 4.63m OD. The function of this feature was unclear. It was recorded with gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by [29], a friable deposit of mid brown silty sand. Cutting into [30] to the north was circular pit [32]. This was 0.54m in diameter 0.09m in depth at 4.79m OD and was filled by [31], a pale yellow brown silt sand clay.

The final episodes relating to this phase concern the demolition of the masonry structures and the Isleworth pottery in 1831. At the southern end of the trench, a robber cut [37] was recorded in association with [24]. This cut was seen in section only at 4.51m OD and was filled by [36], a friable deposit of yellow brown silty sand.

Within the brick structure, a demolition deposit [19] sealed floor [35] and was up to 0.79m thick at 4.55m OD. A series of three further demolition deposits [56], [57] and [58] sealed the remaining features.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

The entire trench was sealed by subsoil and topsoil that were together no more than 0.50m thick. They presumably began to form after 1831, when the area became part of a garden associated with Isleworth House. The modern ground surface was formed by topsoil at a level of 5.45m OD.

Plate 5: Trench 4 under excavation. Photograph faces south

Plate 6: Post-excavation view of Trench 4. Photograph faces north

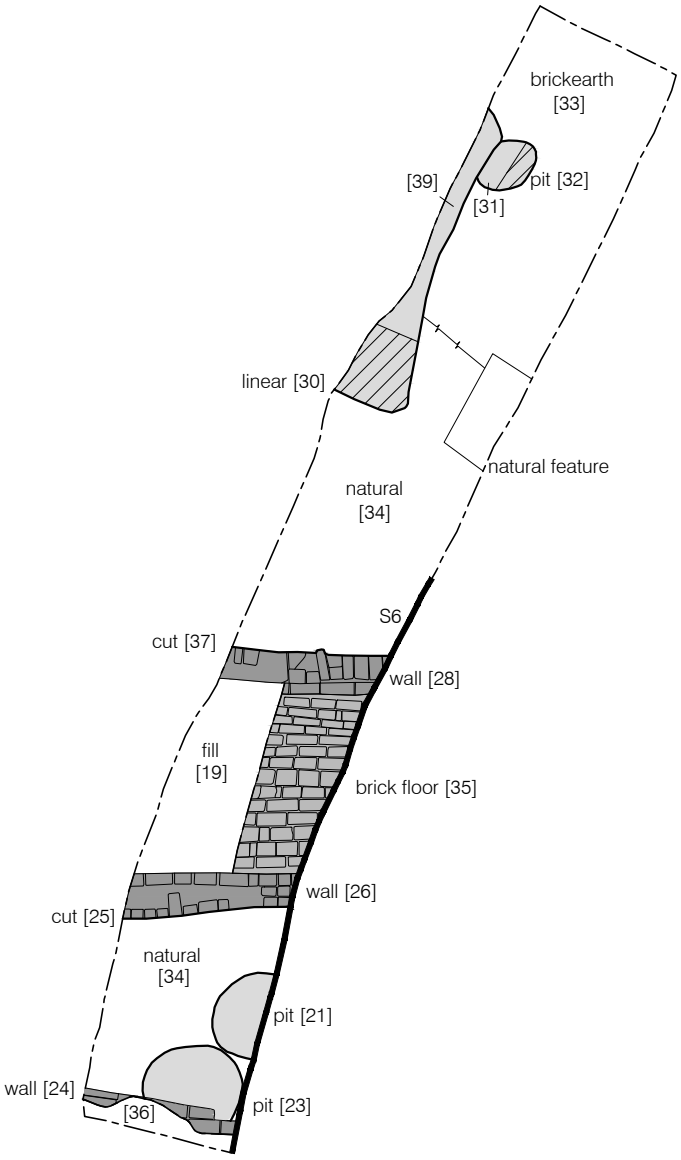


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Figure 6
Plan of Trench 4
1:75 at A4

6.9 TEST PIT 1

Phase 1: Natural

A layer of natural sand, [18], was identified at the base of the sequence at a depth of 3.60m OD. It likely forms part of the Thames river terrace sequence that underlies the entire site.

Phase 4: c. 1756-1831

The natural was sealed by a layer of dirty sand, [17], the top of which was identified at 4.31m OD. Visually, it resembled layer [10] in Test Pit 2 (discussed subsequently), which formed during the construction, occupation or demolition of the Isleworth Pottery works. Since [17] was observed at a similar point in the stratigraphic sequence to [10] the two deposits are thought to be contemporary.

Sandy layer [17] was sealed by 0.40m of demolition debris, [16], which contained frequent fragments of Isleworth pottery, CBM and brick. It is thought to have formed when the site of the pottery was cleared in 1831.

The demolition debris was sealed by [15], a deposit of sandy gravel, the top of which was encountered at 5.21m OD. The material could have been dumped over the remains of the former pottery factory as part of the landscaping works that were required to transform the site into an ornamental garden associated with the construction of Isleworth House.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

The entire trench was sealed by a soil horizon, the top of which formed the modern ground surface at a level of 5.43m OD. It probably began to form after the site was converted into an ornamental garden in 1831, remaining active until the present day.

Plate 7: Test Pit 1. Photograph faces west

6.10 TEST PIT 2

Phase 1: Natural

The top of the natural brickearth, [14], was identified at a level of 4.22m OD in Test Pit 2. It presumably sits directly on top of Thames terrace gravel.

Phase 2: Undated

Cutting the natural brickearth was [13], an archaeological feature of unknown function, the top of which was observed at a height of 4.31m OD. It was 0.90m north-south by 1.40m east-west as seen, however only its western edge was identified as it extended beyond the limit of the excavation to the north, east and south. On the advice of GLAAS, the test pit was extended to the south in order to enable the intervention to be stepped so that the feature could be accessed and excavated. Despite these measures, the base could not be reached safely, however it was found to be over 0.60m in depth. It was filled by [12], a dark brown silty sandy deposit that contained gravel and charcoal, however no datable artefacts were found.

Phase 4: c. 1756-1831

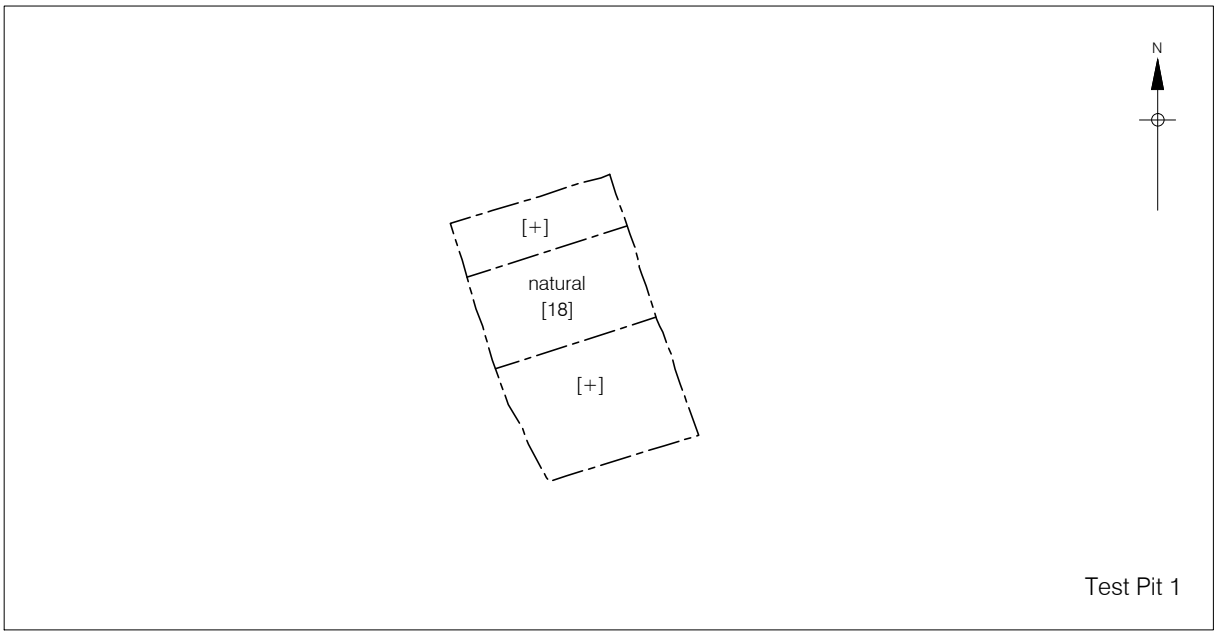
The undated feature was sealed by [11], a layer of redeposited brickearth, which was in turn capped by a dark brown silty sandy deposit, [10], and a compact layer of silty sand with charcoal flecks, [9], the top of which was observed at 4.73m OD. These layers may be contemporary with the Isleworth Pottery that was operating on the site between c.1756 and 1830.

Packed with CBM, brick fragments and Isleworth pottery sherds (spot dated 1740 to 1830), a definite horizon of demolition debris, [8], was identified above layer [9]. It was 0.35m thick, the top being at a level of 5.08m OD. It is highly likely that the layer was deposited in 1831 when the pottery works were demolished.

Phase 5: Mid 19th Century to Modern

Test Pit 2 was sealed by 0.60m of subsoil and topsoil, the top of the modern ground surface being at a level of 5.68m OD. It is likely that the subsoil began to form after the site became part of an ornamental garden in 1831, remaining active into the present day.

Plate 8: Test Pit 2 pre-excavation. Photograph faces northeast



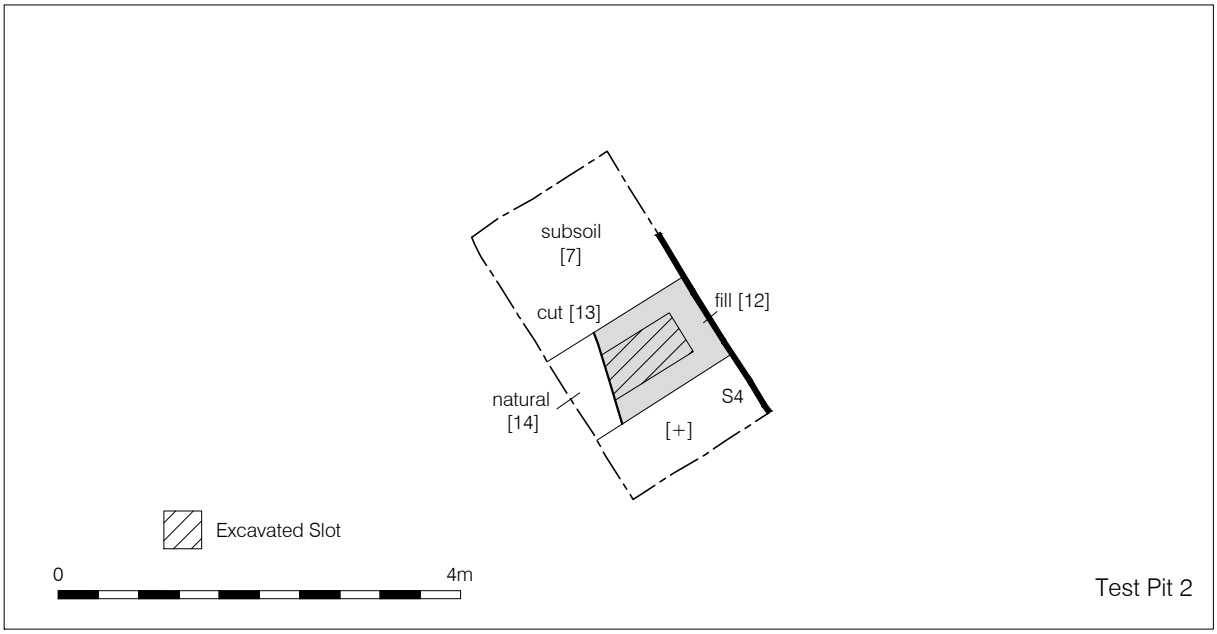


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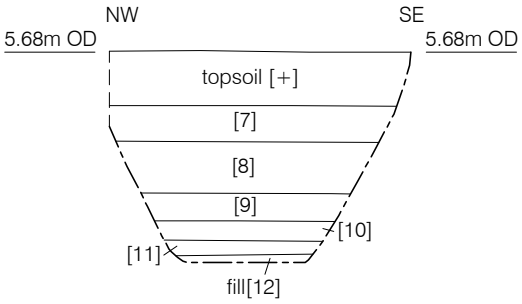
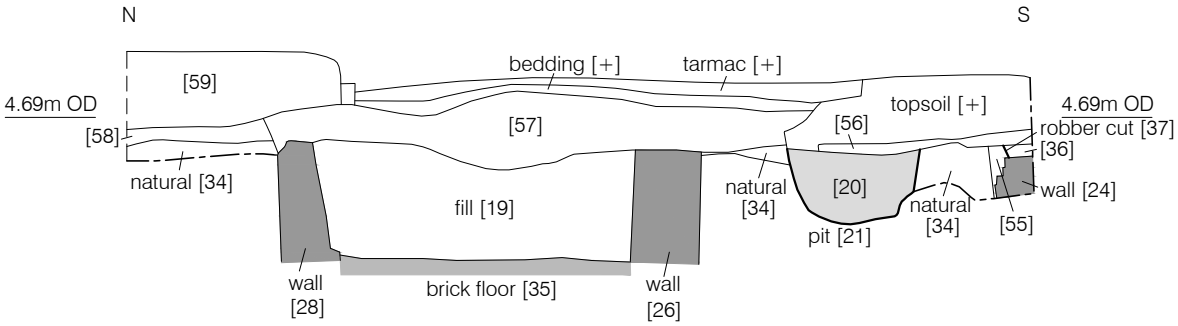
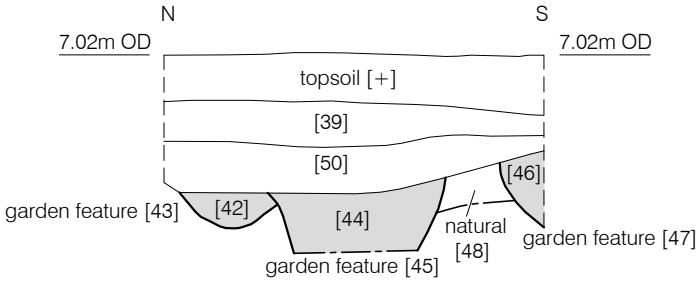
Figure 7
Plan of Test Pits 1 & 2
1:75 at A4



Section 4
Test Pit 2
Southwest Facing



Section 6
Trench 4
West Facing



Section 8
Trench 3B
West Facing

0 2m

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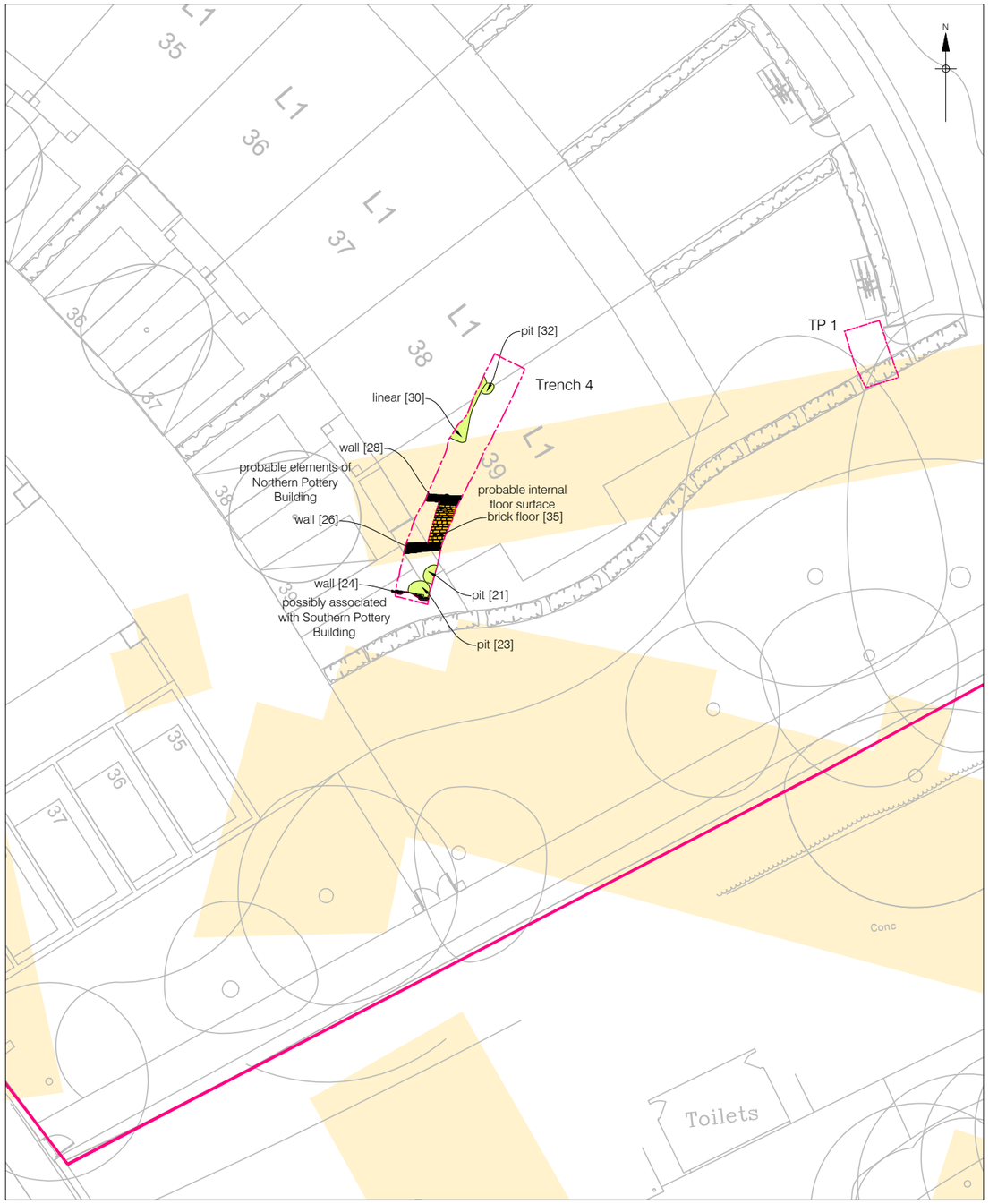
Figure 8
Sections
1:50 at A4



Proposed Development

Features identified from historic mapping based on PCA map regression

Excavated walls

Excavated floor

Excavated cut features

0 10m

Proposed development drawing supplied by John Thompson and Partners

05/08/14 JB: updated 18/08/14 HB: updated 19/08/14 JB: updated 20/08/14 HB updated 28/08/14 JS

Figure 9
Trench 4 features overlain onto proposed development & historic mapping
1:250 at A3

7 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

7.2 Can the presence or otherwise of prehistoric or later activity be established? Can the date and nature of such activity be defined?

No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were found, however an undated feature that could potentially be of some antiquity was unearthed in Test Pit 2.

The earliest datable evidence of human activity on the site was revealed in Trench 3, where the southern boundary of the "rectangular enclosure" that is shown on the earliest depiction of the area, the Moses Glover Map of 1645, was found. It took the form of a poorly preserved brick wall of early to mid post-medieval date. The nature of the features that were observed to the south of the wall suggest that it surrounded a garden of 17th century date.

As predicted, archaeological evidence pertaining to the nationally important Isleworth Pottery, which occupied the southern end of the site from c.1756 to 1831, was found in Trench 4. This included well preserved wall foundations, floor surfaces and pottery dumps. Demolition debris associated with its destruction in 1831 was also revealed.

The next archaeologically visible phase of activity, dating from the mid 19th century to the modern period, was observed across the entire site. Whilst this phase was limited to the modern topsoil and subsoil in Trenches 3 and 4 and Test Pits 1 and 2, more extensive and intrusive activity associated with the construction, occupation and demolition of the nearby Industrial School was found in Trenches 1 and 2.

7.3 What is the environmental context of this activity?

As predicted by drift geological mapping of the area, brickearth rather than alluvial or marsh-like material capped the terrace gravel. This suggests that, despite its proximity to the Thames and the River Crane, the site did not suffer from excessive flooding. Instead, it appears to have remained relatively dry throughout the Holocene.

The environmental context of the northern section of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 2 could not be evaluated due to the high degree of 20th century truncation in that area.

7.4 What was the likely impact of past land use and development?

The results that were obtained from the excavation of Trench 4 suggest that the remodelling of the former Isleworth factory site as a garden area in the 1830s did not impact upon the lower reaches of the pottery, enabling its foundations, the bases of its walls and sunken floor surfaces to survive. However, excavation of Test Pits 1 and 2 suggested that either some structural elements had been removed in their entirety by the landscaping works or that the test pits were positioned beyond the factory walls. Providing the historic cartography is correct, then the results that were obtained from the test pits suggest that the high level of preservation that was encountered in Trench 4 is discontinuous. However, the available cartography may not be accurate, meaning that the interventions could easily have missed the structural elements that they were attempting to target.

The results obtained from Trenches 1 and 2 demonstrated that the construction and demolition of the Industrial School in the 20th century severely impacted upon the northern section of site, truncating the natural terrace gravel in that location. In contrast, little horizontal truncation appears to have occurred in the vicinity of Trench 3.

7.5 Can the results be used to furnish GLAAS with sufficient information to construct an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy?

In summary, 18th to early 19th century remains of potentially national importance, some or all of which are well preserved, lie within the southern end of the site. In contrast, the archaeological potential and significance of the northern end of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 2 was found to be minimal due to the high degree of modern truncation that occurred there. The rest of the site could potentially contain archaeological deposits of local or regional significance, a statement that can be applied with certainty to the area surrounding Trench 3, where 17th century activity was identified.

The conclusions that are presented in this report can only be directly applied to the small, targeted sample areas that were evaluated during this project, with any wider conclusions being the subject of extrapolation. Nevertheless it is anticipated that the results that have been presented in this document are sufficient to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised and applied to any future work that takes place within the confines of the site.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and both Sandy Kidd and Jane Sidell of English Heritage for monitoring the work. Thanks also to Charles Dawson of the English Ceramic Circle for providing additional information on identification on site.

8.2 The author would like to thank Alexis Haslam for supervising the site work and Clare Jackson for her proficient assistance with the excavation and recording. Chris Jarrett was of huge importance to proceedings on site, providing specialist interpretation of the post-medieval ceramics that were unearthed and the nature of the *in situ* remains of the pottery works that were revealed. Identification and dating of the pottery sherds that are described in this report was also undertaken by him and the author would like to offer further thanks for the rapid provision of that useful information. Thanks also to Tim Bradley and Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology for their project management and editing, Nathalie Barrett for the site survey, Hayley Baxter for the efficient production of the illustrations and Chris Cooper and Sophie White for their technical and logistical support.

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1645 Moses Glover Map of Isleworth

1745 John Rocque Map

1813 Isleworth Inclosure Map

1863 Ordinance Survey Map

Planning Policy

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* Online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Greater London Authority 2011 *The London Plan*. Online at: https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan

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APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY OF POTTERY FORMS RECOVERED DURING THE EVALUATION (ARRANGED BY CONTEXT)

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FABRIC CODE	DATE RANGE	SHERD COUNT	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS (ENV)	FORM	OTHER NOTABLE DETAILS
8	Combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	6	3	Rounded dish	N/A
	Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	Jug (spout)	N/A
	Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740-1770	1	1	Mug (handle)	N/A
	Biscuit Creamware	CREA BISC	1740/60-1830	3	3	Medium rounded bowl; a teapot	Crabstock-type teapot handle
12	Biscuit porcelain	ENPO BISC	1745-1900	6	1	Possible saucer	N/A
19	Combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	5	3	Rounded dishes	N/A
	Staffordshire mottled glazed ware	STMO	1660-1800	1	1	Cylindrical mug	Possibly produced on site
	English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	2	2	Plates with a simple shape	Blue and white decoration
	London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630-1846	2	1	Porringer	N/A
	London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	2	2	Unknown	N/A
	London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration	TGW H	1680-1800	1	1	Plate	N/A
	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze	TGW D	1630-1680	2	2	Charger	N/A

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FABRIC CODE	DATE RANGE	SHERD COUNT	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS (ENV)	FORM	OTHER NOTABLE DETAILS
	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	2	2	Flower pot	N/A
	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	Unknown	N/A
20	Combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	6	3	Rounded dishes	One exhibted a stacking scar
	Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	9	2	Chamber pot and conical jar	N/A
	Biscuit Creamware ware	CREA BISC	1740/60-1830	2	1	Unknown	N/A
	Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740-1770	3	3	Unknown	N/A
	Plain blue tin glazed ware	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	2	2	Unknown	N/A
	Miscellaneous yellow glazed buff earthenware	MISC	1480-1900	4	1	Chamber pot	N/A
	Red stoneware	REST	1730-1780	1	1	Teapot	For domestic use on site (i.e. this fabric was not being produced at Isleworth)
	Kiln furniture	KILNF	1480-1900	6	6	Saggers	N/A
	Soft paste English porcelain	ENPO SP	1745-1800	9	3	Tea bowl and tea cup	Blue and white decoration
	Biscuit porcelain	ENPO BISC	1745-1900	2	2	Unknown	soft paste

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FABRIC CODE	DATE RANGE	SHERD COUNT	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS (ENV)	FORM	OTHER NOTABLE DETAILS
	Staffordshire mottled glazed ware	STSL	1660-1870	7	3	Rounded Dish (broken into sherds but could be reassembled to form a complete vessel); Porringers	N/A
	Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	1	1	Small rounded jar	N/A
	Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740-1770	3	1	Barrel shaped mug	N/A
	Creamware with green glaze	CREA GRN	1760-1830	4	1	Dinner plate	Moulded feather edge border and a flat base
	Kiln furniture	KILNF	1480-1900	14	5	Saggars	N/A
	Kiln furniture	KILNF	1480-1900	1	1	Unknown	N/A
	English porcelain with over- or unde-glaze polychrome-painted decoration	ENPO PNTD	1745-1900	1	1	Saucer	Enammelled polychrome floral decoration
	English soft paste porcelain	ENPO SP	1745-1900	8	3	Tea bowl and rounded medium (slop) bowl	Chinoiserie blue and white decoration
	Biscuit porcelain	ENPO BISC	1745-1900	4	2	Saucer, squat tea bowl	Soft paste
	Biscuit porcelain	ENPO BISC	1745-1900	1	1	Toy tea bowl	Soft paste, intact toy tea bowl: undecorated with crawled glazed

Significance and potential of the pottery

Chris Jarrett

1. Very little is known about the products of the original Isleworth pottery, located within the grounds of the present day Isleworth House, although more is understood about its second, relocated establishment at Hounslow and excavations on part of the latter's site at 211-227, Hanworth Road, Hounslow revealed gravel pits containing pottery wasters, which were thought to have been brought from the original pottery (Massey et al 2003). Two small groups of pottery recovered from pits [21] (fill [20]) and pit [23] (fill [22]) produced the most significant components of the assemblage (see the inventory above). The pottery is often fragmentary, although a number of items survive with complete profiles, or as vessels which can be reconstructed to be whole, while a toy sized porcelain tea bowl is intact, although it has a crawled glaze and was discarded at a quality control stage. Notable were the soft-paste porcelain products, either as biscuit ware or blue and white decorated items and these were in the form of tea wares and specifically slop (rounded) bowls, tea bowls and saucers, besides a fragment of a saucer decorated with a polychrome floral design. Other pottery types are Creamwares, with the plain ware (CREA) notable for having a dull coloured glaze and the forms in this ware could be identified as chamber pots and conical or rounded jars. Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze (CREA TORT) was recorded as a barrel-shaped mug, besides a candle, probably from a cylindrical mug, while a dinner plate with a moulded feather edged border is recorded in Creamware with green glaze (CREA GRN). Also made at the pottery was combed slipware (STSL) and this was produced in a pale pink sandy fabric (distinct from the fabrics made in Bristol and Staffordshire): the forms produced in this pottery type and found in pits [21] and [23] are mostly rounded dishes, besides two porringers, one of which is largely intact. A few other pottery types may also have been made at the Isleworth factory and consist of a chamber pot in a yellow-glazed pink sandy fabric and a sherd of a Staffordshire-type mottled glazed ware cylindrical mug fabric, produced in an atypical red 'pasty' fabric. Other ceramic items associated with pottery production are numerous fragments of saggars (used to protect the pottery from smoke while being fired in the kiln) and a fragment of kiln furniture, possibly used to separate the pottery while being fired.

2. The small assemblage of pottery excavated is of national significance for demonstrating what products were made at the poorly understood Isleworth Pottery. English porcelain is of extreme interest to collectors, particularly the poorly known repertoire of products and decorative designs of this pothouse, which are often wrongly attributed to other English porcelain factories. The saucer sherd with enamel decorated is important for demonstrating that his product was made there, which has been postulated but was unproven (C. Dawson

pers. comm.). However, the other pottery types made at Isleworth are equally important and additionally give a fuller understanding of the output of the Isleworth Pottery. The ISL14 assemblage, despite being small, is therefore of significance and has the potential for further characterising what was produced there. Additionally, although tin-glazed earthenware is present amongst the assemblage, none of it shows evidence for being production waste and it may well be that previous literature staing Isleworth made delftware (Britton 1987; Archer 1997) may be erroneous.

3. References

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APPENDIX 2

OASIS ID: preconst1-188159

Project details

Project name	Isleworth House
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow between the 11th and 18th of August 2014. The evaluation comprised four trenches and two test pits. Due to logistical constraints both Trenches 2 and 3 had to be split and were hence divided into Trenches 2A and 2B and Trenches 3A and 3B. At the northern end of the site Trenches 1, 2A and 2B suggested that the site had been heavily impacted upon during the construction of an industrial school in 1901. To the west, Trench 2A revealed a 17th century garden wall whilst Trench 2B revealed associated garden features. Structural remains associated with the Isleworth Pottery (c. 1756 - 1831) were exposed at the southern end of the site in Trench 4.
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2014 End: 18-08-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ISL 14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POTTERY MANUFACTURING SITE Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW HOUNSLOW Isleworth House
Postcode	TW7
Study area	3.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 1659 7551 51.4660376711 -0.321368983211 51 27 57 N 000 19 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.42m Max: 6.46m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley / Chris Mayo

Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam
Type of sponsor/funding body	St James Group PLC

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The site of Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow. A predetermination Evaluation Report
Author(s)/ Editor(s)	Haslam, R., Haslam, A. and Jarrett, C.
Date	2014

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