

**WHITE LION COURT,  
SWAN STREET,  
ISLEWORTH TW7 6RN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

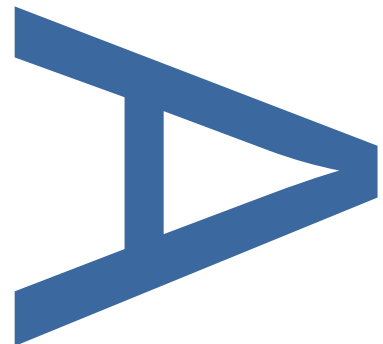
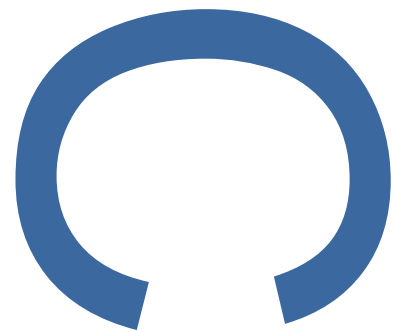
**SITE CODE: SAS16**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
P/2013/4196**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12680**

**OCTOBER 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

WHITE LION COURT, SWAN STREET,  
ISLEWORTH TW7 6RN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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**White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth TW7 6RN**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 16581 75753**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow**

**Planning Application Number: P/2013/4196**

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2016**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land within White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth TW7 6RN in the London Borough of Hounslow. The investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited.
- 1.2 Following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Mayo 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out in two stages between 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> August and 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> September 2016, prior to redevelopment of the site. The evaluation was conceived as consisting of ten archaeological trenches, however after the extent of modern basements became clear at the site the final investigation comprised five trenches (Trenches 1-4 and 8). The aim of the archaeological investigation was to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits, define the natural geology and topography of the site and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 No archaeological activity that pre-dated the post-medieval period was encountered during the archaeological investigation. Any earlier potential archaeological deposits, features or structures appeared to have been completely truncated by post-medieval and modern development.
- 1.4 Natural sandy gravels were found in all trenches and indicated an eastern slope across the site towards the River Thames.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth TW76RN in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was accomplished in two stages between 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> August and 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> September 2016. It consisted of five trenches (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The site consisted of an irregular, roughly rectangular shaped property within which all buildings were, at the time of the archaeological evaluation, undergoing demolition. The site boundaries were defined by properties fronting onto Swan Street and Lion Wharf Road to the west, Lion Wharf Road to the south, the River Thames to the east and Swan Street to the north. The site encompassed an area of approximately 7700 square metres.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited and monitored by Laura O’Gorman of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.4 The site was recorded under the unique site code SAS16, issued by the Museum of London. Following completion of the project the archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.5 White Lion Court is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.6 The proposed development has received planning consent from the local planning authority under application number P/2013/4196. The planning application was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (Bryant 2015). An archaeological condition was received requiring an evaluation in the first instance; accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Mayo 2016) and approved by GMAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011 and revised in March 2015. Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

#### **3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Hounslow**

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the Hounslow Local Plan which was adopted in September 2015. This plan contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. The site is subject to Policy CC4: Heritage.

#### **3.4 Site Specific Planning Constraints**

- 3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as delineated by the London Borough of Hounslow. There are no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings on the site.

#### **3.5 Planning Consent**

- 3.5.1 Planning consent for the proposed development was granted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2015 by the local planning authority. The consent included a condition relating to archaeology which stated the need for an evaluation followed by further mitigation works if required.
- 3.5.2 PCA were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake works necessary to complete the evaluation. This led to the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) which was approved by GMAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow, followed by the completion of the fieldwork herein reported.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The following summary was drawn from the Desk Based Assessment for the work (Bryant 2015).

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site is the London Clay Formation, Clay and Silt. These geological deposits were overlain by superficial deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, Sand and Gravel, and by Alluvium in the eastern part of the site approaching the River Thames.
- 4.2 The site slopes gradually to the east approaching the River Thames from approximately 7.30m AOD to a lower level of 5.10m AOD.
- 4.3 In addition to the River Thames, that defined the eastern boundary of White Lion Court, the River Crane flowed into the Thames approximately 300m to the south and the Duke of Northumberland's River is situated *circa* 150m to the north of the site.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following summary was drawn from the Desk Based Assessment for the work (Bryant 2015).

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 Small assemblages of artefacts from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age have been recovered from Isleworth typically along the foreshore of the Thames although there has been no indication of prehistoric settlement in the vicinity of White Lion Court.

### **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 A Roman roadside settlement has been identified in Brentford some distance to the north-east of White Lion Court with only isolated chance finds being encountered within Isleworth.

### **5.3 Saxon and Medieval**

5.3.1 The historic medieval core of Isleworth was considered to have developed around a church to the north-east of the site. As a result of this it was considered that hinterland activities represented by features such as butchery sites, wells and rubbish pits may have been extant at White Lion Court.

### **5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.4.1 Swan Street had been established by AD1635 with buildings having been constructed in the northern part of the site while the southern area remained open land. The site developed throughout the post-medieval period occupied by a variety of structures including houses, cottages, yard areas, a market garden, a Roman Catholic chapel, a National School and the foundation of Lion Wharf.

5.4.2 The middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century heralded successive phases of building clearance and commercial development of the site, specifically increasing amounts of warehousing and industrial buildings.

5.4.3 Latterly the site was further redeveloped into a multi-storey car park and a large office building complex.

5.4.4 The modern car park at the site included a large basement component. During the evaluation set-up it was found that the basement level was in fact much larger than was visible within the car park level, as previous development at the site had included a larger area within which the current basement was constructed. The extent of the basement level truncation at the site is shown at Figure 2.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of ten trenches (Trenches 1-10) was designed in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the White Lion Court site (Mayo 2016). However upon arrival at the site it was rapidly ascertained that the entire western side and sizable parts of the central and southern areas of the site were completely truncated by basements, associated with the multi-storey car park and previous structures. A live sub-station at the north-west corner of the site also prevented the excavation of proposed Trench 10. As a result it was determined to excavate five trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8) situated primarily in the northern and eastern parts of the site

6.2 The general aims of the evaluation were to address the following objectives:

- To establish the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

6.3 All trenches were excavated by a 13T machine under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered, at which point, if feasible, deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches:

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	N-S	11.50	2.50	4.70
2	N-S	10.00	2.60	2.65
3	E-W	10.00	2.60	2.52
4	E-W	13.50	1.80	1.75
8	Approx. E-W	21.90	2.10	3.40

6.4 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS system. A digital photographic record was also kept of all five trenches.

- 6.5 Temporary benchmarks at heights of 7.08m AOD, 5.28m AOD and 5.27m AOD respectively were established on site for levelling purposes using a topographical survey<sup>1</sup>.
- 6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code SAS16.
- 6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'

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<sup>1</sup> John Thompson & Partners (undated), drawing number 00517\_S002

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE, BY TRENCH

### 7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2 & Plates 1 and 2)

#### ***Phase 1: Natural***

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was naturally deposited loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravel [26]. This layer was encountered at a maximum height of 1.49m AOD.
- 7.1.2 The natural gravel was succeeded by a 1.37m thick layer of fairly loose light-mid slightly greyish blue and light-mid bluish white sandy gravel [25]. The colour and smell of this deposit suggested that this layer was naturally deposited sandy gravel that had become heavily contaminated by petrochemicals, presumably as a result of the activities of the breakers yard that previously stood in the vicinity of Trench 1. Contaminated natural [25] was encountered at a maximum height of 2.86m AOD.

*Plate 1: South facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)*



#### ***Phase 2: Post-Medieval - Modern***

- 7.1.3 Contaminated sandy gravel [25] was subsequently overlain by a 1.50m thick layer of fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow with mid-light grey brown mottling sandy gravels with very occasional CBM flecks. This redeposited natural deposit [24] was found at a maximum height

of 3.34m AOD.

**Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.1.4 All deposits in Trench 1 were ultimately sealed beneath modern made ground composed of fairly loose mottled mid grey brown and mid-light yellow brown silty sand with occasional black and reddish brown clay silty patches [23]. The made ground contained frequent-moderate CBM, brick, concrete and mortar rubble, moderate medium–small angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and occasional rebar, cabling, metal fragments, chalk and coal flecks. Made ground [23] reached a depth of 2.51m and was found at a maximum height of 6.04m AOD.

*Plate 2: South facing view of sondage in Trench 1*



**7.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2, 3 and 5 & Plate 3)**

**Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.2.1 Naturally deposited fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravel [18] was the earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2. The layer was recorded in a sondage in the northern part of Trench 2 at heights between 2.52-2.62m AOD.

**Phase 2: Post-Medieval - Modern**

- 7.2.2 Overlying natural sandy gravel [18] in the northern sondage was a 0.92m thick layer of loose slightly mottled light grey-brown and light-mid yellow brown sand and gravel with occasional CBM and coal flecks and fragments [17]. This redeposited sandy gravel was found at heights between 4.01-4.11m AOD.
- 7.2.3 The earliest feature seen in the northern part of the trench were the remains of a north-south

orientated red brick and concrete wall foundation [19] that measured 1.45m long by 0.35m wide and was recorded at a maximum height of 4.00m AOD. It was dated to AD1800-1900 and therefore was associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century properties that originally stood in this part of the site.

- 7.2.4 The western side of wall foundation [19] was backfilled with loose light brownish yellow sand with modern brick rubble and moderate-occasional angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles [20]. This sandy backfill was found at a maximum height of 4.02m AOD.

**Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.2.5 All features and deposits in Trench 2 were finally sealed by a 1.65m thick layer of loose mottled mid grey brown, mid-light yellow brown silty sand with black and reddish brown occasional clay silt patches [16]. The made ground contained frequent CBM, brick, concrete and mortar rubble, moderate-frequent medium–small angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and occasional rebar, modern pottery fragments, plastic piping and chalk and coal flecks. Made ground [16] was found at a maximum height of 5.66m AOD.

*Plate 3: North facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)*



### 7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 2 & Plate 4)

#### ***Phase 1: Natural***

7.3.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was naturally deposited fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravel [22]. This layer was encountered at a maximum height of 3.30m AOD.

#### ***Phase 3: Modern***

7.3.2 Capping natural sand and gravel [22] was modern made ground composed of fairly loose mottled mid grey brown and mid-light yellow brown silty sand with occasional black and reddish brown clay silty patches [21]. The made ground contained frequent CBM, brick, concrete and mortar rubble, moderate-frequent medium–small angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and occasional rebar, plastic piping, metal fragments and chalk and coal flecks. It reached a maximum depth of 2.35m and was found at a maximum height of 5.65m AOD.

*Plate 4: West facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)*



## 7.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2, 3 and 5 & Plates 5 and 6)

### ***Phase 1: Natural***

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was naturally deposited fairly loose and friable light greyish yellow sandy gravel [1]. This layer was encountered at a maximum height of 5.36m AOD.

*Plate 5: West facing view of Trench 4*



### ***Phase 2: Post-Medieval – Modern***

- 7.4.2 Natural sandy gravel [1] had been overlain by a thin layer of plastic sheeting in parts and then by a 1.00m thick layer of loose and friable dark yellow grey redeposited natural sandy gravel with moderate-frequent CBM rubble and occasional charcoal flecks [2]. This deposit was recorded at a maximum height of 6.36m AOD.
- 7.4.3 Redeposited natural [2] was truncated in the south-eastern part of the trench by a soakaway [4] and its associated construction cut [6]. Constructed of type 3032 red brick dated to AD1700-1900, this structure would appear to have related to the late post-medieval development of the site, potentially indicative of a yard area. Construction cut [6] had been backfilled with friable dark reddish brown grey silty gravel with occasional charcoal flecks [5].



Soakaway [4] measured 0.60m east-west by 1.15m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 5.77m AOD.

**Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.4.4 All deposits and features in Trench 4 were ultimately capped by a 0.20m thick layer of modern made ground [3] composed of fairly firm mid yellowish brown grey silty gravel and frequent CBM rubble. This layer was found at a maximum height of 6.56m AOD.

*Plate 6: South facing view of soakaway [4] in Trench 4*



**7.5 Trench 8 (Figures 2, 4 and 5 & Plates 7 and 8)**

**Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.5.1 Naturally deposited fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravel [8] was the earliest deposit found in Trench 5. Natural sandy gravel [8] was recorded at heights between 2.02-2.16m AOD.

**Phase 2: Post-Medieval – Modern**

- 7.5.2 Overlying natural sand and gravel [8] in the western and central parts of the trench was a 0.76m thick layer of redeposited natural sandy gravel [15] found at heights between 3.17-3.76m AOD. This was of a similar description to the redeposited natural sandy gravels [24] and [17] found in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively.
- 7.5.3 Redeposited natural [15] was cut by two linear features [12] and [14], possibly grubbed out foundations, which had been backfilled by dark greyish black silty sand, [11] and [13]. Due to significant contamination in the trench it was not possible to investigate these features further. The following table describes the attributes of cuts [12] and [14]:

Cut No.	Fill No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Height (m AOD)
12	11	NE-SW	3.70	2.10	3.04
14	13	E-W	4.50	0.95	3.26

- 7.5.4 Redeposited natural [15] was not seen in the eastern part of the trench but natural sandy gravel [8] was truncated by east-west orientated wall foundation [9] within an associated construction cut [10]. Wall foundation [9] was constructed of abraded type 3046 red brick dated to AD1450-1700 and recorded at a height of 2.05m AOD.
- 7.5.5 It was considered initially that wall foundation [9] and cuts [12] and [14] were all related to Lion Wharf that existed at the White Lion Court site from at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century and throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, following dating of the brick - and assuming that this material was not re-used - the foundation represented the survival of a deep cut mid post-medieval structure, the earliest feature encountered during the investigation. This dating may also have applied to cuts [12] and [14], however it was not possible to recover any datable material from their fills to either confirm or deny this assertion.

*Plate 7: West facing view at east end of Trench 8 showing wall foundation [9]*



### **Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.5.6 All deposits and features were sealed by modern made ground composed of fairly loose mottled light yellow brown, dark bluish grey brown, mid grey brown and occasional greenish brown sand, gravel and redeposited alluvial clay [7]. The made ground contained frequent CBM rubble and petrochemical residues, moderate-frequent small-medium sized sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, and occasional timber planking, cabling, concrete fragments, rebar, car wheels and plastic sheeting. Heavily contaminated made ground [7] reached a maximum depth of 3.20m and was found at heights between 5.09-5.49m AOD. As

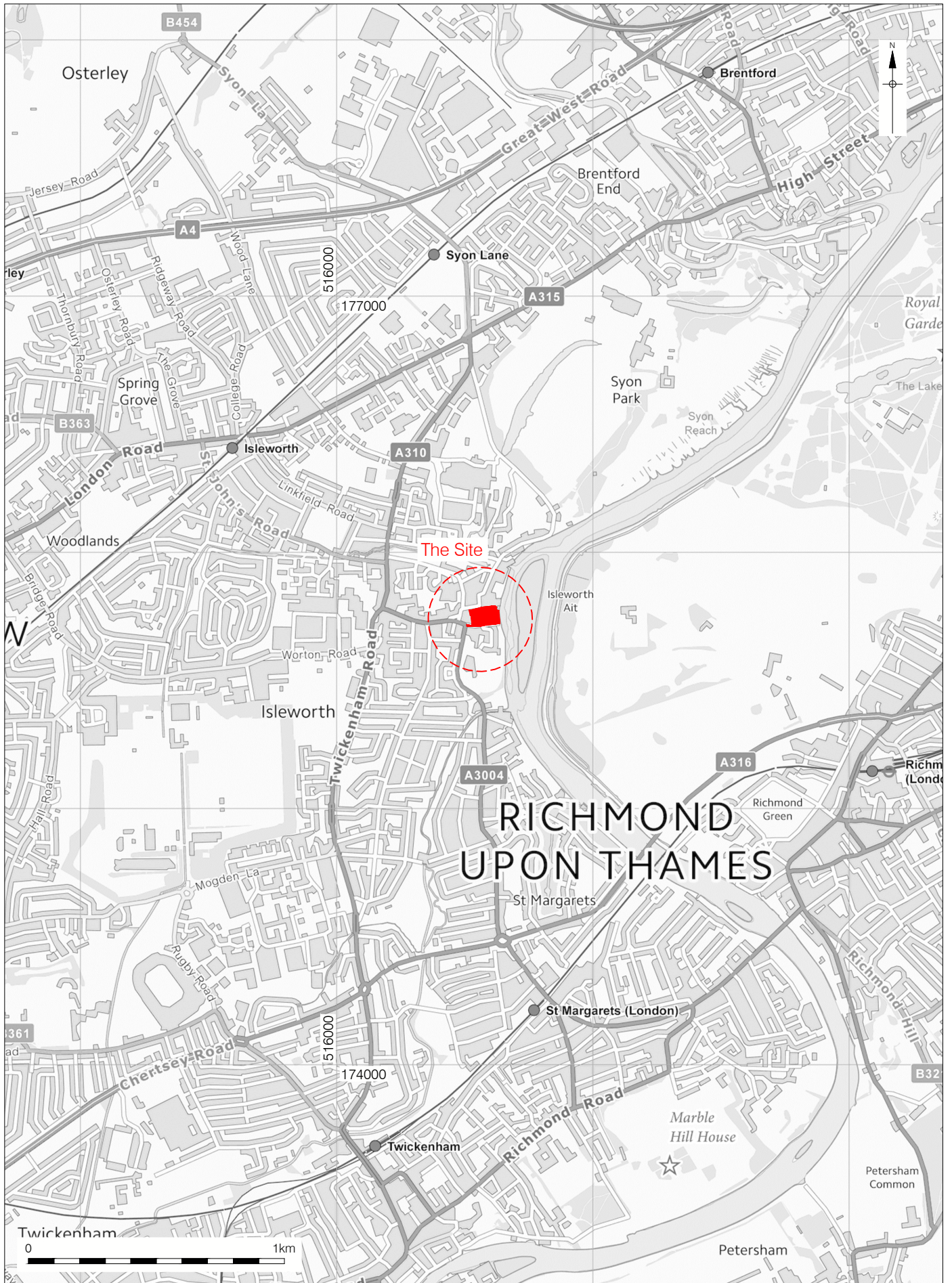
with Trench 1 the petrochemical residues were considered to have stemmed principally from the breakers yard that previously occupied this area of site.

*Plate 8: North facing view of central part of Trench 8 showing cut [12]*



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there had been severe 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons at White Lion Court. Natural sandy gravels were found in all trenches truncated by isolated features dating to the post-medieval period, such as wall foundations and a soakaway, or sealed beneath layers of redeposited natural sandy gravels or modern made ground, sometimes heavily contaminated.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity relating to any period that pre-dated the post-medieval development of the site was found in the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 8.3 The natural geology and topography of the site was consistent with that described in the surrounding area with natural sandy gravels encountered at a maximum height of 5.36m AOD in Trench 4, the westernmost trench, declining eastwards to 2.02m OAD in Trench 8 and 2.52m AOD in Trench 2, closest to the River Thames.
- 8.4 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by GLAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code SAS16 and a summary report published in the *London Archaeologist* annual round-up.

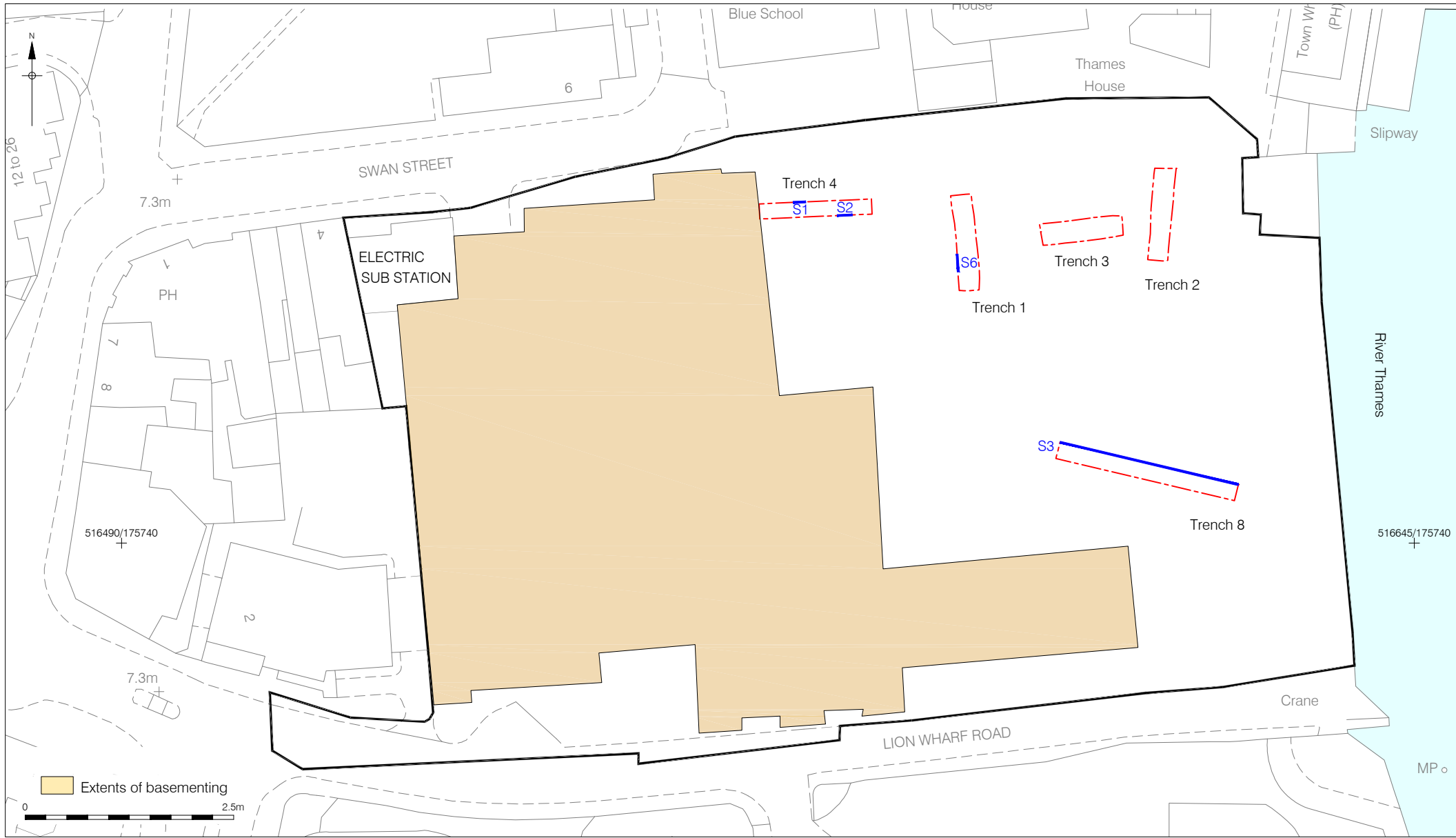


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03/10/16 JS

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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 03/10/16 JS updated 24/10/16

Figure 2  
 Trench Location Plan (showing previous extent of basements)  
 1:625 at A4

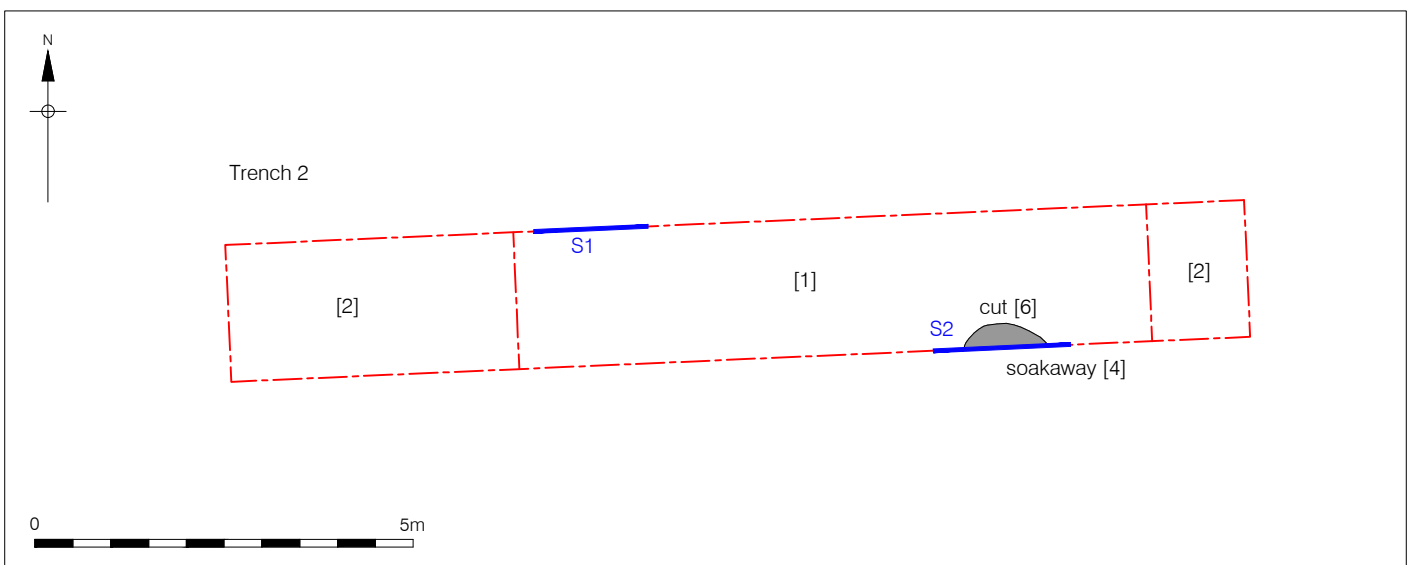
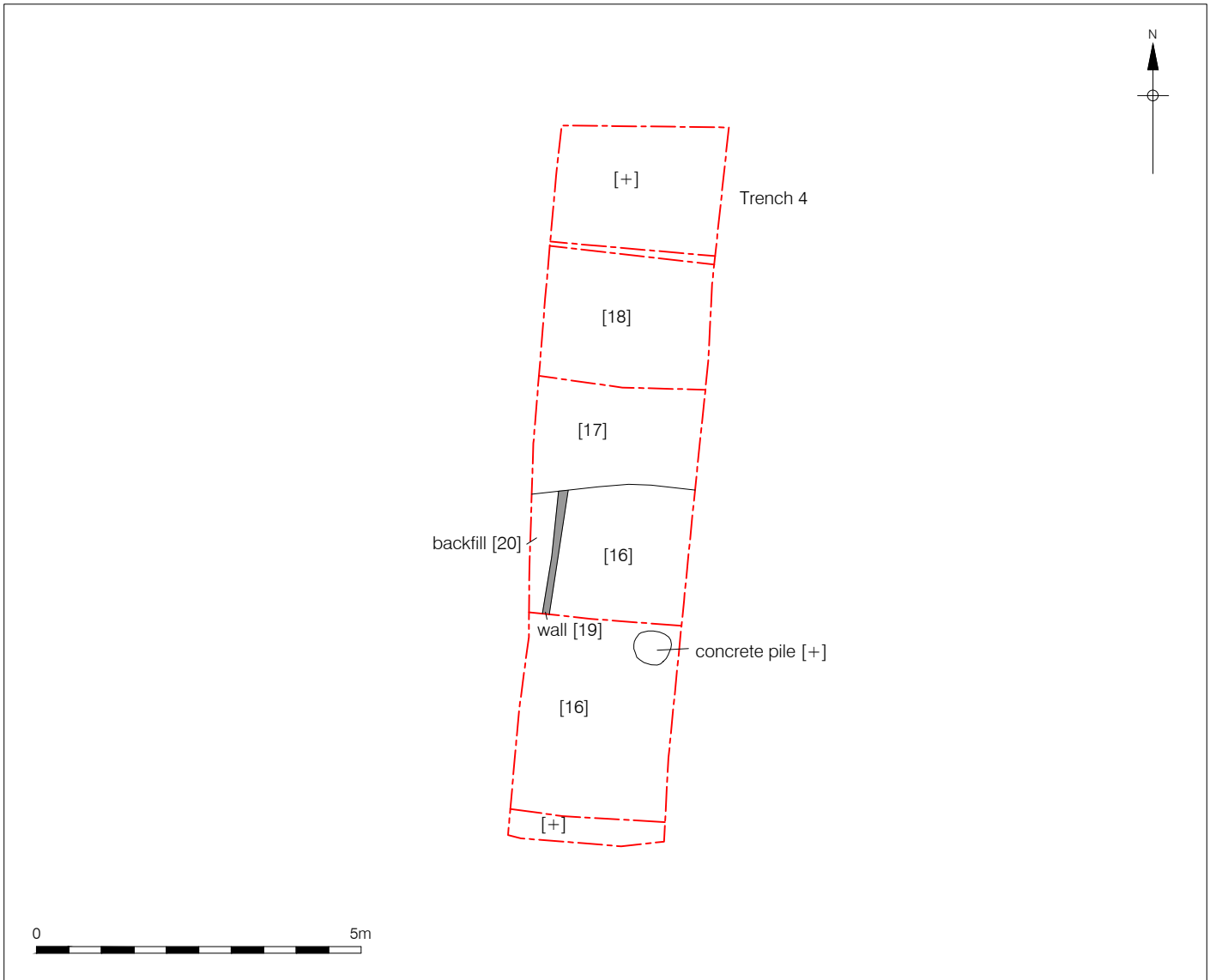
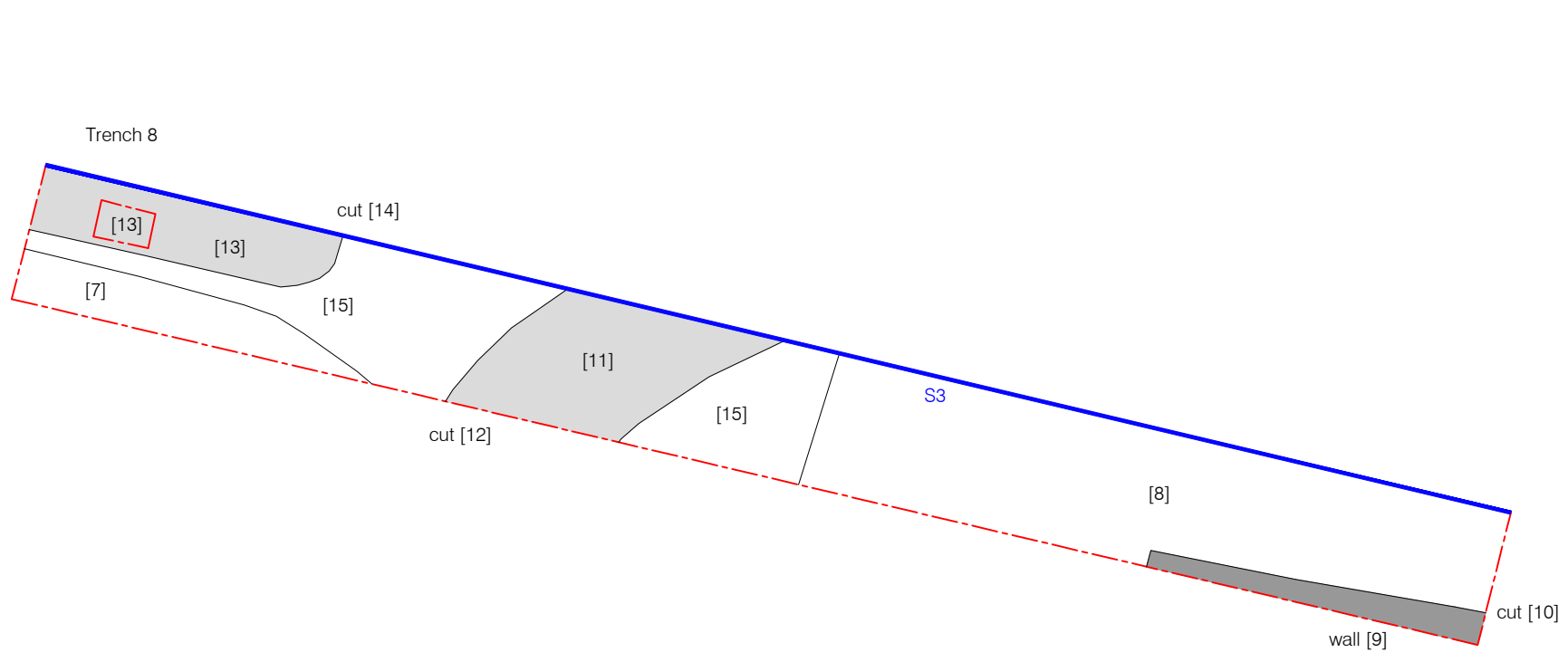


Figure 3  
Trenches 2 & 4 Plans  
1:100 at A4



0 5m

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03/10/16 JS

Figure 4  
Trench 8 Plan  
1:100 at A4



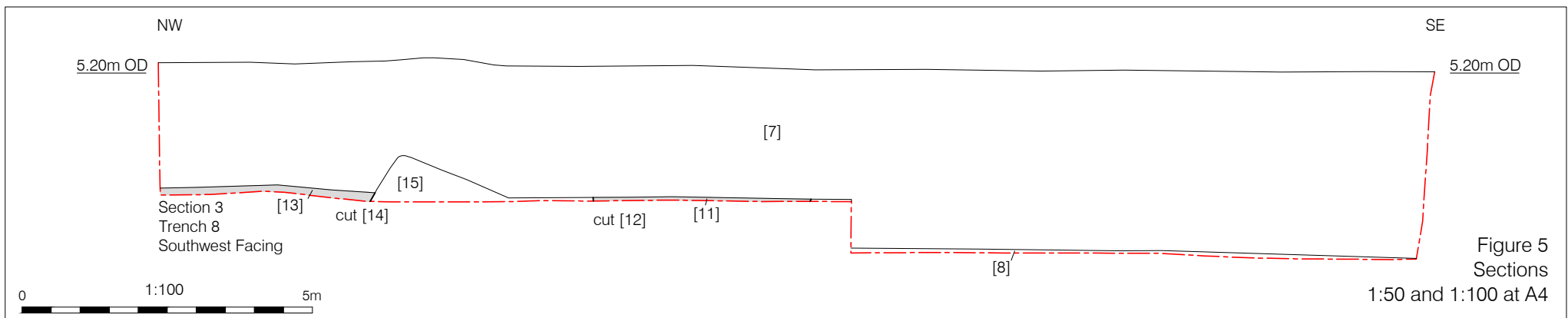
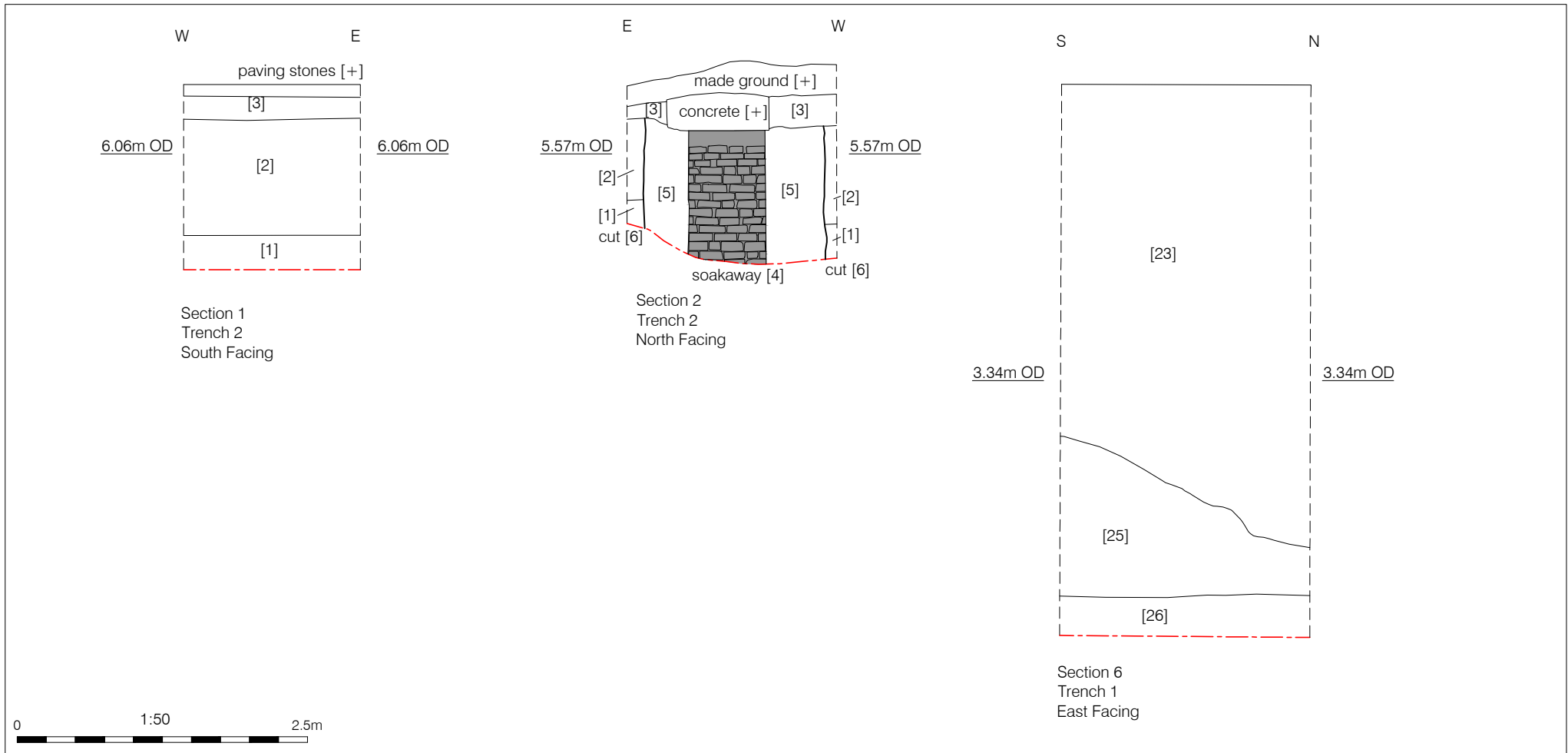


Figure 5  
Sections  
1:50 and 1:100 at A4

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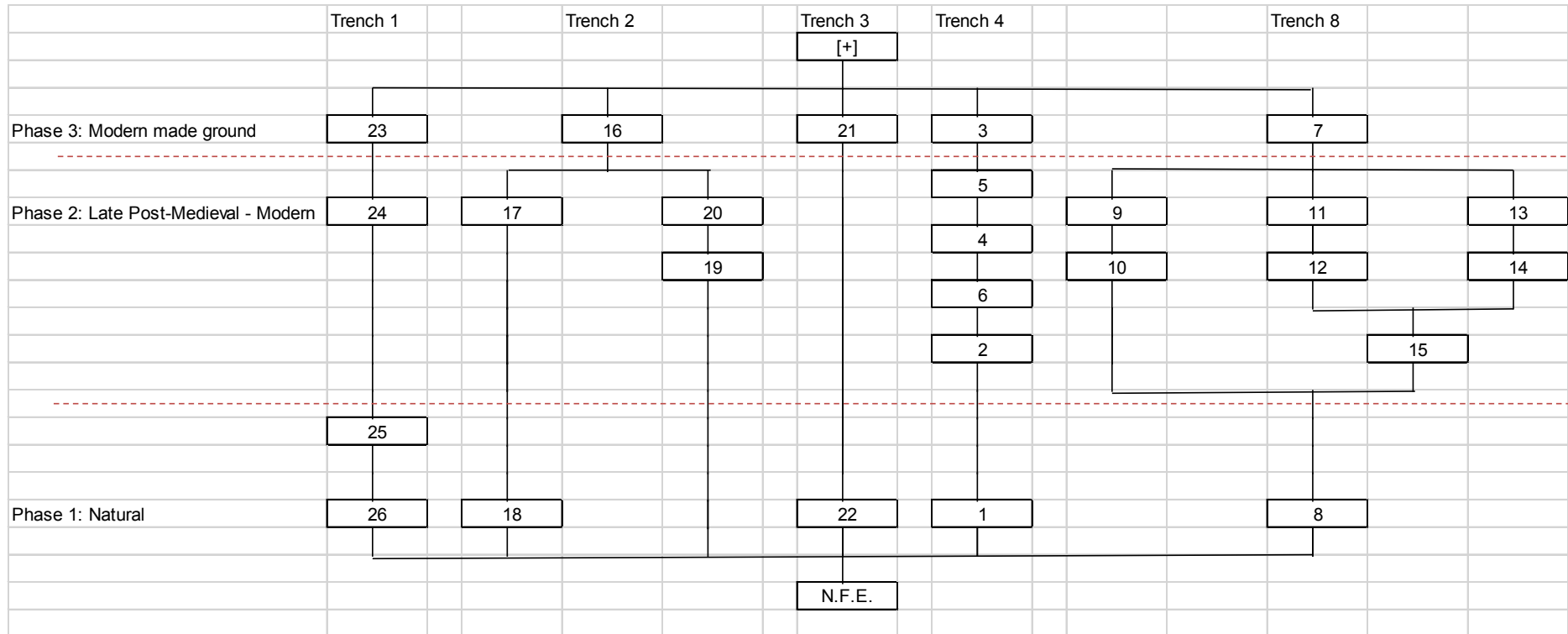
## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to express their thanks to Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this archaeological investigation on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited, and to the staff of DSM Demolition and AD Bly Construction for all their on-site assistance.

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- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.

## APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Prov Date	Phase
SAS16	1	4	Tr. 4	1	Layer	Natural	Loose light grey yellow sandy gravels	N/A	1
SAS16	2	4	Tr. 4	1	Layer	Redeposited natural	Loose/friable dark yellow grey sandy gravel and CBM rubble	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	3	4	Tr. 4	1	Layer	Made ground	Fairly firm mid yellow brown grey silty gravel and rubble	Modern	3
SAS16	4	4	Tr. 4	2	Masonry	Soakaway	Red brick soakaway in a stretcher bond	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	5	4	Tr. 4	2	Fill	Backfill of [6]	Friable dark brown reddish grey silty gravel	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	6	4	Tr. 4	2	Cut	Construction cut for [4]	Sub-circular construction cut for brick soakaway [4]	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	7	8	Tr. 8	3	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose but friable mottled light yellowbrown/dark bluish grey brown/mid grey and very occasional greenish brown sandy gravel and alluvial clay with frequent rubble inclusions	Modern	3
SAS16	8	8	Tr. 8	3	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravels	N/A	1
SAS16	9	8	Tr. 8	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Red brick E-W orientated wall foundation	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	10	8	Tr. 8	-	Cut	Construction cut for [9]	Linear construction cut for wall foundation [9]	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	11	8	Tr. 8	3	Fill	Fill of [12]	Fairly loose dark greyish black silty sand	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	12	8	Tr. 8	3	Cut	Possible ditch	NE-SW orientated curvilinear cut. Possible ditch or grubbed out foundation cut	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	13	8	Tr. 8	3	Fill	Fill of [14]	Fairly loose dark greyish black silty sand	Post-Medieval - Modern	2

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Prov Date	Phase
SAS16	14	8	Tr. 8	3	Cut	Possible grubbed out construction cut	Sub-rounded linear E-W orientated possible grubbed out construction cut.	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	15	8	Tr. 8	3	Layer	Redeposited natural	Loose but friable mid yellow grey sandy gravel	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	16	2	Tr. 2	4	Layer	Made ground	Loose mottled mid grey brown, mid-light yellow brown with black and reddish brown patches silty sand with occasional clay silt patches with frequent rubble	Modern	3
SAS16	17	2	Tr. 2	4	Layer	Redeposited natural	Loose slightly mottled light grey brown and light-mid yellow brown sand and gravel	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	18	2	Tr. 2	4	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravels	N/A	1
SAS16	19	2	Tr. 2	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	N-S orientated red brick and concrete wall foundation	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	20	2	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Backfill of [19]	Loose/friable light brownish yellow sand with moderate brick rubble	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	21	3	Tr. 3	5	Layer	Made ground	Fairy loose mottled mid grey brown, mid-light yellow brown with reddish brown patches silty sand with very occasional clay silt patches and frequent rubble.	Modern	3
SAS16	22	3	Tr. 3	5	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow sandy gravels	N/A	1
SAS16	23	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid grey brown, mid-light yellow brown, black and reddish brown patches silty sand and very occasional clay silty patches with moderate-frequent rubble	Post-Medieval - Modern	2

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Prov Date	Phase
SAS16	24	1	-	6	Layer	Redeposited natural	Fairly loose light-mid greyish yellow with occasional mid light grey brown mottling sandy gravels	Modern	3
SAS16	25	1	-	6	Layer	Redeposited natural	Fairly loose light-mid slightly greyish blue and light-mid bluish white sandy gravel. Heavily petrochemical contamination	Post-Medieval - Modern	2
SAS16	26	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Natural	Loose light grey yellow sandy gravels	N/A	1

## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### Quantification and Dating

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3032	Post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900	1700-1900
9	3046	Abraded post med sandy red bricks	3	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1700	No mortar
19	3101PM	Concrete	1						1800-1900

### Review

The building material assemblage (6 fragments, 5.86 kg) reflects the post medieval development of this site (post-medieval and post Great Fire bricks, concrete). Three bricks fragments made of sandy red 3065 indicates an early post-medieval occupation [9]. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.), although the bricks present sunken margins and uneven surfaces.

### Recommendations

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from between the 18th and late 19th century. The fragments of a bricks (3065 fabric) from wall foundation [9] indicate some earlier post medieval activity.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-264468

#### Project details

Project name	White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth TW7 6RN: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 5 trenches. No archaeological activity that pre-dated the post-medieval period was encountered during the archaeological investigation. Any earlier potential archaeological deposits, features or structures appeared to have been completely truncated by post-medieval and modern development. Natural sandy gravels were found in all trenches and indicated an eastern slope across the site towards the River Thames.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2016 End: 28-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SAS16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P/2013/4196 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK SAMPLES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD White Lion Court, Swan Street
Postcode	TW7 6RN
Study area	7700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 16581 75753 51.468223779198 -0.321418336983 51 28 05 N 000 19 17 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.02m Max: 5.36m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding	Bellway Homes Limited



body

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SAS16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SAS16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SAS16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth TW7 6RN: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12680
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature client report with PCA covers.

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24-Oct-16

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