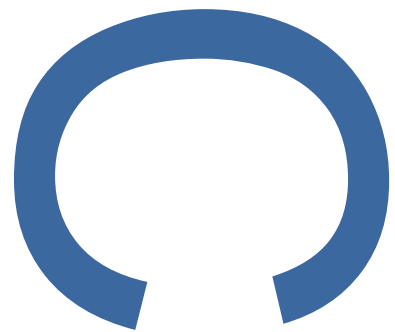


**BURLINGTON HOUSE,
BURLINGTON CLOSE, FELTHAM
TW14 8JU**



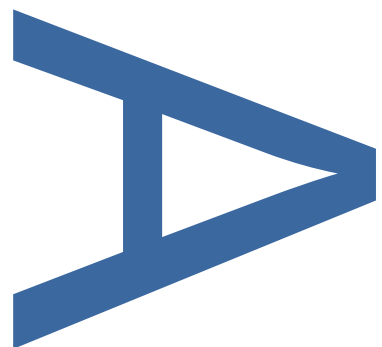
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE BGT16



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

OCTOBER 2016



PCA REPORT NO: 12669

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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**BURLINGTON HOUSE, BURLINGTON CLOSE, FELTHAM TW14 8JU:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

SITE CODE: BGT16

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 08505 73695

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: LB HOUNSLOW

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at Burlington House, Burlington Close, Feltham, London Borough of Hounslow TW14 8JU (TQ 08505 73695).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to establish the presence or absence of human burials or charnel within the wall foundation trench, to collect and then rebury on site any charnel and to record any *in situ* remains, and ensure their preservation *in situ* and to record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any other archaeological remains affected by the investigation, in particular the boundary wall.
- 1.3 The watching brief demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of Taplow Gravels. The natural gravels were seen at a depth of between 0.80m and 0.95m below ground level (BGL).
- 1.4 Little in the way of modern activity had truncated the archaeological deposits, however, archaeological deposits were truncated by the rooting of a number of established trees.
- 1.5 The majority of the features that were encountered on site were contemporary with the 18th century wall that was the basis for the excavation, and the results of the Watching Brief were constrained by the limited disturbance to ground outside of the original construction trench.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at Burlington House, Burlington Close, Feltham, London Borough of Hounslow TW14 8JU (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 10th and 13th October 2016. The purpose of the exercise was to record any archaeological features or finds revealed during the rebuilding of a length of unstable wall.
- 2.2 The site of St Mary's Church and Burlington House measured c.56m north to south by c. 90m east to west, covering an area of c.1.25 acres, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 08505 73695 (Figure 2). The wall marks the land boundary between St Mary's Church (to the west) and Burlington House (to the east). The site was bounded to the north by Pates Manor, and to the south by The Green.
- 2.3 The site was located in the Bedfont Green Conservation area and East Bedfont Archaeological Priority Zone, the wall was a designated Grade II Listed Building (list entry 1080324).
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brown 2016), the objectives of the evaluation were:
- To establish the presence or absence of human burials or charnel within the wall foundation trench.
 - To collect charnel and to record any *in situ* remains, and ensure their preservation *in situ*.
 - To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any other archaeological remains affected by the investigation, in particular the boundary wall
- 2.5 The site was supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Gary Brown, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was commissioned by the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code BGT16.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

3.2 REGIONAL GUIDANCE: THE LONDON PLAN

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan of March 2016 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>) which includes the following statement relating to 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 that 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 LDFs

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

3.3 LOCAL GUIDANCE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the Site is the London Borough of Hounslow.

3.3.2 The Local Plan 2015-2013 (available online at http://www.hounslow.gov.uk/index/environment_and_planning/planning/planningpolicy/local_plan.htm) contains the following:

Policy CC4 - Heritage

Our Approach

We will identify, conserve and take opportunities to enhance the significance of the borough's heritage assets as a positive means of supporting an area's distinctive character and sense of history

We will expect development proposals to

(i) Conserve and take opportunities to enhance any heritage asset and its setting in a manner appropriate to its significance;

(j) Retain, conserve and reuse a heritage asset in a manner appropriate to its value and significance;

(k) Demonstrate that substantial harm to or loss of a heritage asset is avoided, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, consistent with the NPPF;

(l) Demonstrate that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset (see Glossary), this harm will be outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use; or

(m) Have regard to any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, including from both direct and indirect effects. Non-designated heritage assets include locally listed buildings, Archaeological Priority Areas and areas of special local character.

Buildings and structures

(n) In the case of alterations, extensions or changes of use of a heritage asset a proposal should demonstrate that:

i. It is in keeping with the character of the building and harmonious with its surroundings and the wider character of the area; and, with particular respect to listed buildings or identified aspects of locally listed buildings, it preserves their special architectural or historic character and any features they may possess;

ii. It is of a high quality design and sympathetic in terms of scale and form to the original building and in the use of materials and other details to the period and style of the original building;

iii. Opportunities to mitigate or adapt to climate change through the re-use or adaptation are maximized as long as this is not to the detriment of important aspects of character;

iv. That it maintains the character of interiors and retain internal features of interest including layouts, methods and means of construction where these are important;

v. That the original use is no longer viable and the benefits of the proposed use are demonstrated and would be in keeping with the character of the area; and

- vi. That a record is made and submitted of features of interest found, to be maintained and extended during works. Sustainability and salvage aspects should be factored into proposals.

Conservation areas

- (o) Any development within or affecting a Conservation Area must conserve and take opportunities to enhance the character of the area, and respect the grain, scale, form, proportions and materials of the surrounding area and existing architecture; and
- (p) Retain and reuse any building in a conservation area which makes or can be adapted to make a positive contribution to the character of the area. Where a building makes little contribution to the area, consent for demolition will not be given unless there are approved plans for redevelopment or reuse of the land which will conserve and enhance the character of the area. Sustainability and salvage aspects should be factored into proposals.

Sites of Archaeological Importance

- (r) We will expect the development proposal to submit an Archaeological Evaluation Report if the proposal falls within or adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Area;
- (s) We may require that an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken;
- (t) We will require any nationally important remains and their settings to be preserved permanently in situ, subject to consultation with English Heritage as the borough's archaeological adviser. If preservation in situ is required, the development proposal will need to accommodate this in the design.

We are taking this approach because

6.12 The borough enjoys a network of heritage assets and aspects that defines its origins and illustrates distinctiveness. A heritage asset can be a landscape, place, building, monument or feature that has been identified as having special architectural or historic interest. Within the borough, these range from Grade I statutorily Listed Buildings such as Syon House, located with other listed buildings in registered Syon Park and lying within the 141ha of Isleworth Riverside's designated conservation area, to individual or groups of buildings that are locally listed for their contribution to an area's character. Outside the borough, the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew World Heritage Site lies in the London Borough of Richmond. Its international importance is set out in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and part of its buffer zone falls within the London Borough of Hounslow, Syon Park is specifically mentioned as being the focus of one of the garden vistas on the opposite banks of the Thames. Its setting includes, affects and contributes to the borough, including Syon Park. We have a duty to assist in preserving Royal Botanic Gardens Kew's outstanding universal value which includes a rich and diverse historic landscape and an iconic architectural legacy, which in turn provides benefit in views and character to, and recognition of, the assets of the London Borough of Hounslow.

6.13 The protection and enhancement of the historic environment is a core principle that as well a legal duty underpins sustainable development, as outlined in the NPPF. The borough's heritage assets are irreplaceable resources and are particularly sensitive to change and development, requiring special protection and careful treatment to sustain their value and importance for future generations. Development can impinge on the settings of the most important assets, whilst the value of lesser ones can be whittled away through attrition and incremental change. Alternatively, their conservation and the sensitive reuse of heritage assets in regeneration and development proposals can act as an important catalyst, adding significant social, economic and environmental value and contributing positively to the quality and character of new development, and the value of the borough.

- 3.3.3 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments exist within the site, although the site does lie within both the East Bedfont Archaeological Priority Area and the Bedfont Green Conservation Area, and both St Mary's church (Historic England list entry number 1360959) and Burlington House (Historic England list entry number 1080324) hold Grade II listings.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Brown 2016).
 - 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the bedrock geology of the site is London Clay and the superficial geology is Taplow Gravel formations (BGS on-line, accessed 21.07.16). This was seen at a depth of between 0.80m and 0.95m BGL.
 - 4.1.2 The ground surface was generally flat, although around 0.13m higher on the eastern Burlington House side than the western St Mary's church side, with a raised area to the northern extent due to prolonged deposition and the root system of an established Yew tree.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site was situated on an area of land known as The Green, an irregular triangle shaped open space, with its tree planting, neighbouring gardens and nearby buildings, including 18th century houses to the south and St Mary's church and Burlington House to its north. It is considered to be locally of great cultural value.
- 5.2 Burlington House, built in 1791, is a two story stock brick building with Mansaraded orange-red tiled roof and sash windows and tall boundary walls with stone caps and to its southern side ball finials, posts and chains facing onto The Green. Burlington House and its flanking walls have held a Grade II listing since 1953 for its special architectural and historic interest.
- 5.3 The Green with its buildings and the tree planting both on the Green and in neighbouring gardens is a feature of considerable value and the whole forms a group with the Church on its north side.
- 5.4 The church of St. Mary The Virgin was originally constructed during the 1100's, parts of this original building still survive although it has been extensively built upon over the years with a number of extensions and restoration work. St Mary's church has been Grade II listed since 1953 for its special architectural and historic interest. The graveyard was closed during the late 1800, with a number of the gravestones also being Grade II listed since 2003.
- 5.5 Evidence of Mesolithic activity within the vicinity of the site has been discovered in the form of a lithic approximately 1km northwest of the site and a wooden stake dated to the Mesolithic period within a post hole approximately 4.5km northwest of the site.
- 5.6 Approximately 4.5 km north-west of the site evidence of Bronze Age activity was found. This comprised of field systems and post built structures.
- 5.7 Aerial photography has revealed evidence of probable Roman field systems, enclosures and potentially settlement structures, these were located around 900m to the west of the site.
- 5.8 Medieval activity in the form of field systems was identified approximately 4.5km to the northwest of the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brown 2016), following all relevant methodologies from the following;
- Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists, "Guidance Note 1: Archaeological requirements for works on churches and churchyards".
 - Church of England / English Heritage, 2005, Guidance For Best Practice For Treatment Of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Ground In England.
 - English Heritage (Clark, K.) Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation, (2001).
 - Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (GLASS 2015).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (CIfA, various dates).
 - MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2008).
- 6.2 The watching brief consisted of the removal of part of the Grade II listed boundary wall between Burlington House and St Mary's Church (Figure 2) with a combination of machine and hand excavation under constant archaeological supervision, to allow the reconstruction of the wall.
- 6.3 The masonry foundation was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket and by hand using appropriate hand tools. Once the masonry had been removed the edges were straightened and cleaned to a maximum width of 0.70m to the southern extent where a trial hole had previously been excavated, and to a width of 0.50m along the rest of its length (see Figure 3).
- 6.4 All levels are taken as below ground level.
- 6.5 All archaeological interventions were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:50, and sections were drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. The trench was located from known points and were later tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.
- 6.6 The trench measured a total length of 44.3m north to south, and width of between 0.50m and 0.70m east to west. It was excavated to a depth of between 0.92m and 1.59m BGL.
- 6.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code BGT16.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Taplow Gravels, formed of mid orange sandy gravel [5] were found the entire length of the trench. In most cases these natural gravels were found just above or at the limit of excavation (LOE) at a depth of between 0.80m and 0.95m BGL (1.59m BGL at the northern end where the ground level is raised to the west of the wall).

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Subsoil

7.2.1 Due to the excavation methods, the subsoil layer [4] was only seen to the southern extent of the trench, on the eastern side of the wall. This was because at that location excavation extended beyond the extent of the construction cut [2] for wall [7].

7.2.2 Layer [4] was a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small (<20mm) fragments of both ceramic building material (CBM) and pale creamy grey stone. Use of this area as a garden had resulted in heavy rooting within this layer. It is most likely that this layer was buried garden soil.

7.3 Phase 3: 18th C. Wall Construction

7.3.1 Along the full length of the trench was the construction cut [2] for the Grade II listed masonry wall [7] (Plate 3) and doorway [15] (Plate 5). The construction cut [2] measured 44.3m north to south, and a minimum of 0.70m east to west (its western extent is unknown as it extended beyond our LOE) and extended to a depth of between 0.80m and 1.59m BGL.

7.3.2 The 18th century masonry wall [7] (Figure 3 and 4, Plate 3) extended the full length of the trench, abutting an earlier east to west masonry boundary wall to the north marking the extent of Pates Manor, and continues to the south beyond the extent of the trench where it turns east to continue as the boundary wall for Burlington House. The bricks measured 220mm by 100mm by 60mm, were unfroged and of either a mid red- orange, mid pinky red and occasionally a mid purple colour. The wall consisted of 31 courses of brick in a Flemish bond, and was 0.22m thick, with the lowest two to four being below current ground level courses (up to 10 at its northern extent on the graveyard side due to soil build up). Below the wall was a 10 course foundation, where the upper 8 courses were to 0.34m thick and the two lowest were 0.46m thick forming a step (see Figure 4).

7.3.3 The centre of the wall is notable as it is the location of a doorway [15] (Plate 5). This doorway consisted of a wooden six panel door which was flanked by brick pillars to the same construction and dimensions as the corner pillar at the southern extent of the wall. The brick pillars extended at least one course of masonry below the rest of the wall foundation (limits on excavation depth meant that further excavation was not possible).

7.3.4 On the eastern side of the wall (Burlington House side) there was only one backfill within the construction cut (Plate 4), a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional CBM, brick fragments, gravels and mortar flecking [1].

7.3.5 In comparison, the construction cut backfill to the west of the wall (St Mary's Church side) consisted of three different fills (Figure 4, Plate 7) along most of its length, with an additional layer of fill to the northern end. The lowest of which was a pale yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravels [11] to a maximum thickness of 0.35m, above which was a layer of demolition rubble [10], consisting of a pale yellowy white mortar with mid reddy orange brick fragments and lenses of pale grey sandy silt. To the north of the trench was a layer of pale grey brown silt [12] to a maximum thickness of 0.34m tapering out towards the south, that is capped by a mid orange yellow, heavily compacted layer of gravely sand [9] up to 0.22m thick, in which were found two disarticulated long bones from a juvenile, these were most likely disturbed during the original construction of the wall and redeposited within [9] during backfill. On the interface between [9] and [13] were lenses of charcoal to a maximum

thickness of 20mm. The concentration of building rubble within the backfill to the west suggests that the wall was most likely constructed from St Mary's Church side.

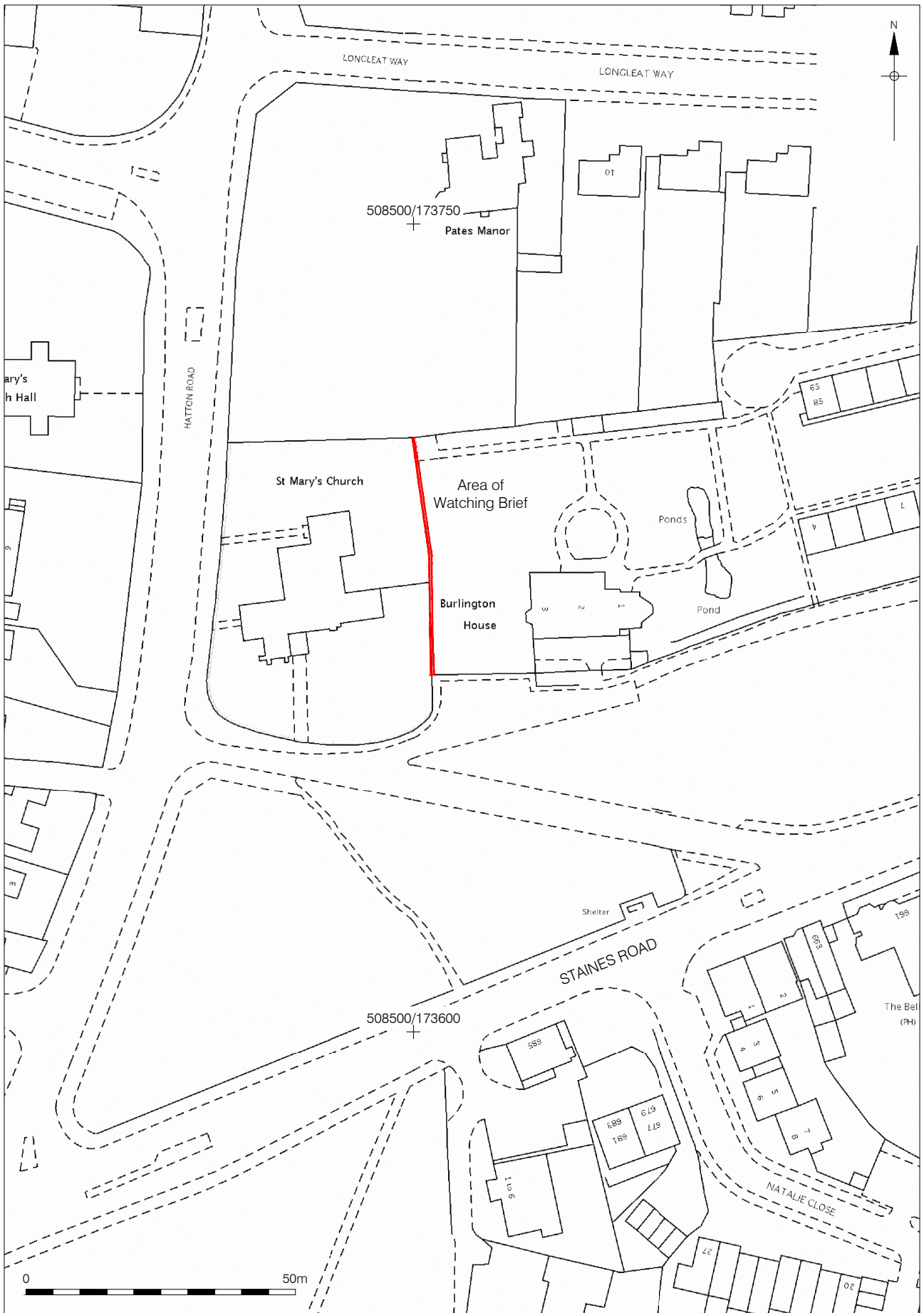
7.4 Phase 4: 19thC. to Modern

- 7.4.1 Along the eastern side of the wall were found a series of 7 hollow, heavily corroded, 450mm by 226mm metal cylinders [14] (Plate 4). These were spaced between 4.40m and 4.80m apart beginning 4.45m from the southern extent of the wall (Figure 3). They are most likely the bases for gas-fuelled lampposts erected within the garden of Burlington House.
- 7.4.2 On the western side of the wall, at its northern extent, there is a deposit of mid grey brown gravely silt [13] (Figure 4), this heavily rooted deposit also contains occasional CBM and brick fragments, within this layer was also found a disarticulated human femur and a partial human skull (Plate 10) with two circular holes towards the rear which could be pathological as there was evidence that the wounds had healed prior to death. This layer appears to be redeposited soil from elsewhere within the graveyard, causing a rise in the ground level against the north-south wall [7] and east west boundary wall to Pates Manor (Plate 9). Over time excess spoil has been deposited here most likely from a number of sources in a practice which continues to this day, as reported by the Church Warden, during the burial of ashes at this site excess soil is scattered in this corner under the tree.
- 7.4.3 The most recent deposits on site were topsoil layers, [3] on the eastern, Burlington House side, and [6] on the western, St Mary's Church side. Both [3] and [6] contained small fragments of building material and were around 0.20m thick, except at the far north (Plate 6 and 9) where [6] was seen up to 0.40m thick and also contained rare fragments of polystyrene cup, confectionary wrappers, fabric scraps and a 0.40m length of red ribbon, most likely as a result of the continued practice of depositing excess soil in this area of the graveyard.



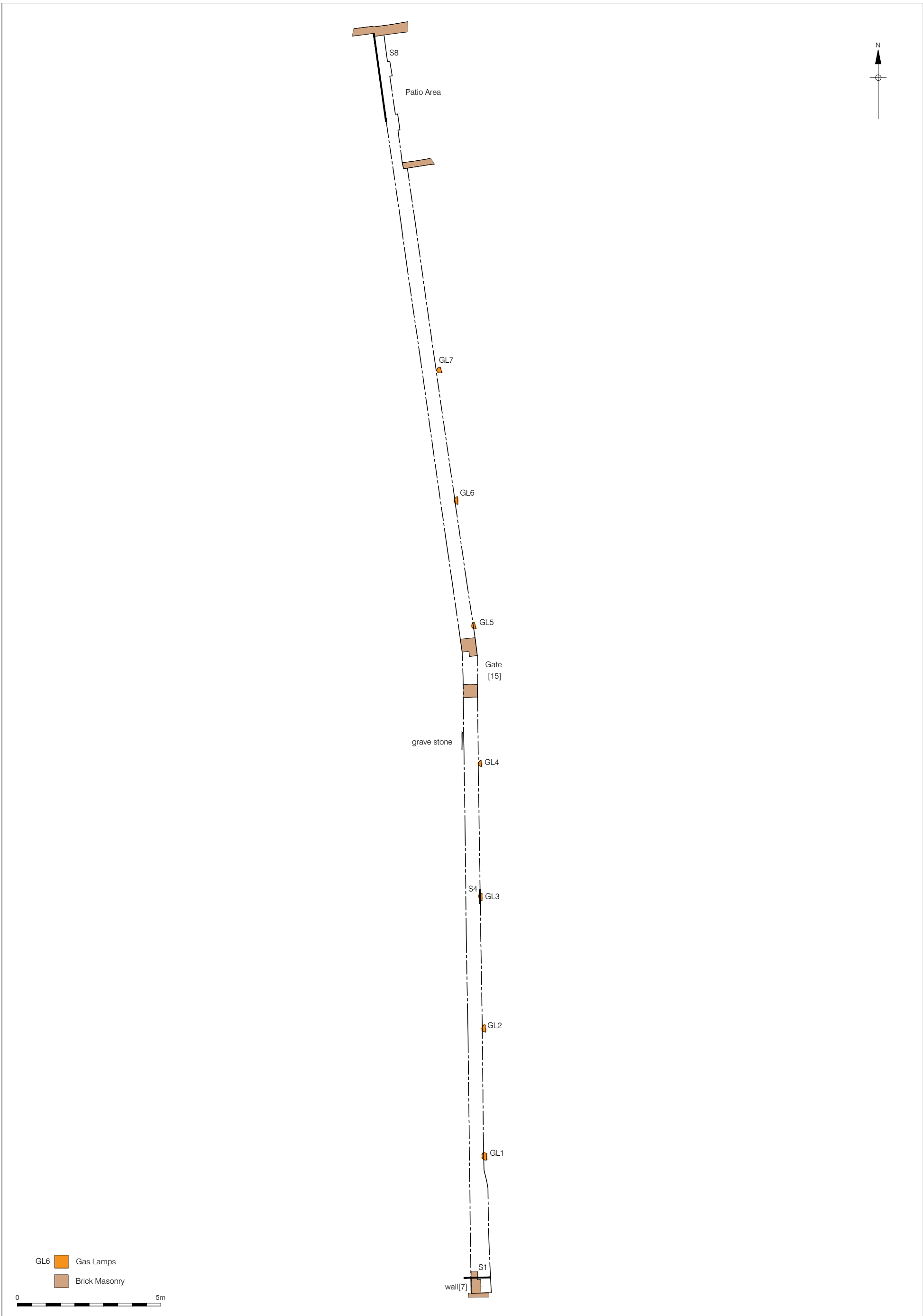
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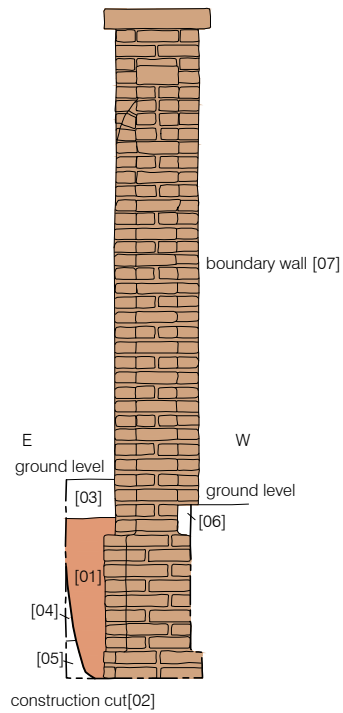
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



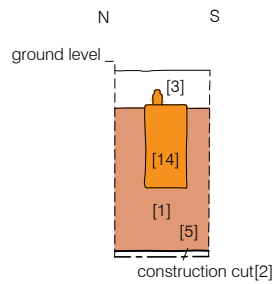
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

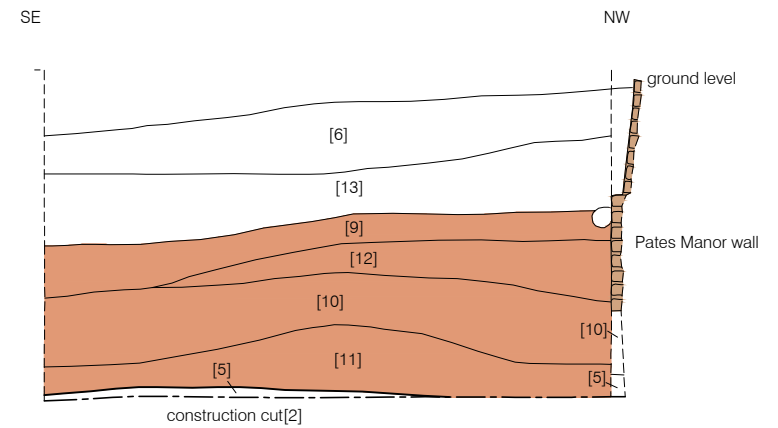




Section 1: Cross Section through wall [07]
North Facing



Section 4: Gas Lamp 3
West Facing



Section 8: Section through Made-Ground and construction cut backfill
North East Facing

- Gas Lamp
- Brick Masonry
- Construction cut backfill

0

 2m



Plate 1: Looking north, St Mary's Church



Plate 2: Looking north, mechanical excavator with flat bladed bucket



Plate 3: Looking south, north-south wall [7]



Plate 4: Looking east, southernmost lamp post base [14]



Plate 5: Looking west, foundation for doorway [15] within wall [7]



Plate 6: Looking northwest, at north end of trench

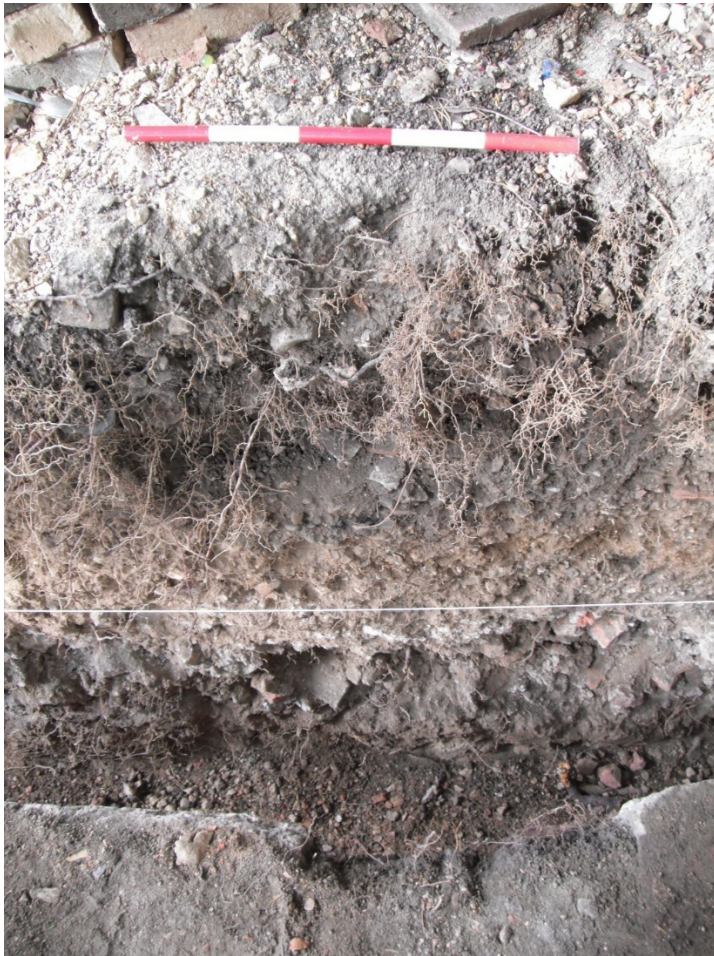


Plate 7: Looking west, layers at northern end of site



Plate 8: Looking northwest, raised ground around the base of established Yew tree.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Archaeological deposits on this site extend to a maximum of 1.59m BGL, below which were the natural Taplow Gravels consistent with geological information of the Feltham area. However, due to the very limited extent of work being undertaken beyond the extent of the original construction trench (indeed much was well within it) there was only limited exposure to putative archaeological deposits along the length of the wall line.
- 8.2 The construction of the boundary wall has truncated down to the natural gravels, and in some places up to 0.16m into them along its entire length.
- 8.3 It is most likely that the wall was constructed from St Mary's church side (west) as suggested from the large amounts of building rubble found within the backfill on the western side of the wall.
- 8.4 Previous garden landscaping was seen in the form of a series of seven gas lamppost bases along the Burlington House side of the boundary wall.
- 8.5 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- To establish the presence or absence of human burials or charnel within the wall foundation trench.
- 8.5.1 Some human remains were present within the wall foundation trench, these were all in the form of disarticulated bone and were reburied on site during the watching brief.
- To collect charnel and to record any *in situ* remains, and ensure their preservation *in situ*.
- 8.5.2 No *in situ* remains were discovered during the watching brief. Disarticulated remains were found within two archaeological contexts and were recorded as such.
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any other archaeological remains affected by the investigation, in particular the boundary wall
- 8.5.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded during the watching brief. Most of the archaeological contexts uncovered were directly linked to the construction of the boundary wall. All other contexts were related either to the 18th century use of the Burlington House garden, or landscaping and graveyard management within St Mary's church grounds since the erecting of the boundary wall until the modern day.
- 8.5.4 Preservation was good mostly due to the lack of modern intrusion, most likely due to the Grade II listing status of the wall, however some damage has occurred due to the large size and wide roaming roots of the established trees on site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank London Borough of Hounslow for commissioning the work, in particular Mr Michael Benjamin, Procurement Manager. Thanks are also extended to Steve, Alex and Graham of Newstock Construction for their onsite work, and Bill the church warden for sharing his knowledge on the area and practices at the church with us.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Gary Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology for his project management and editing, and Charlotte Faiers for CAD illustrations.

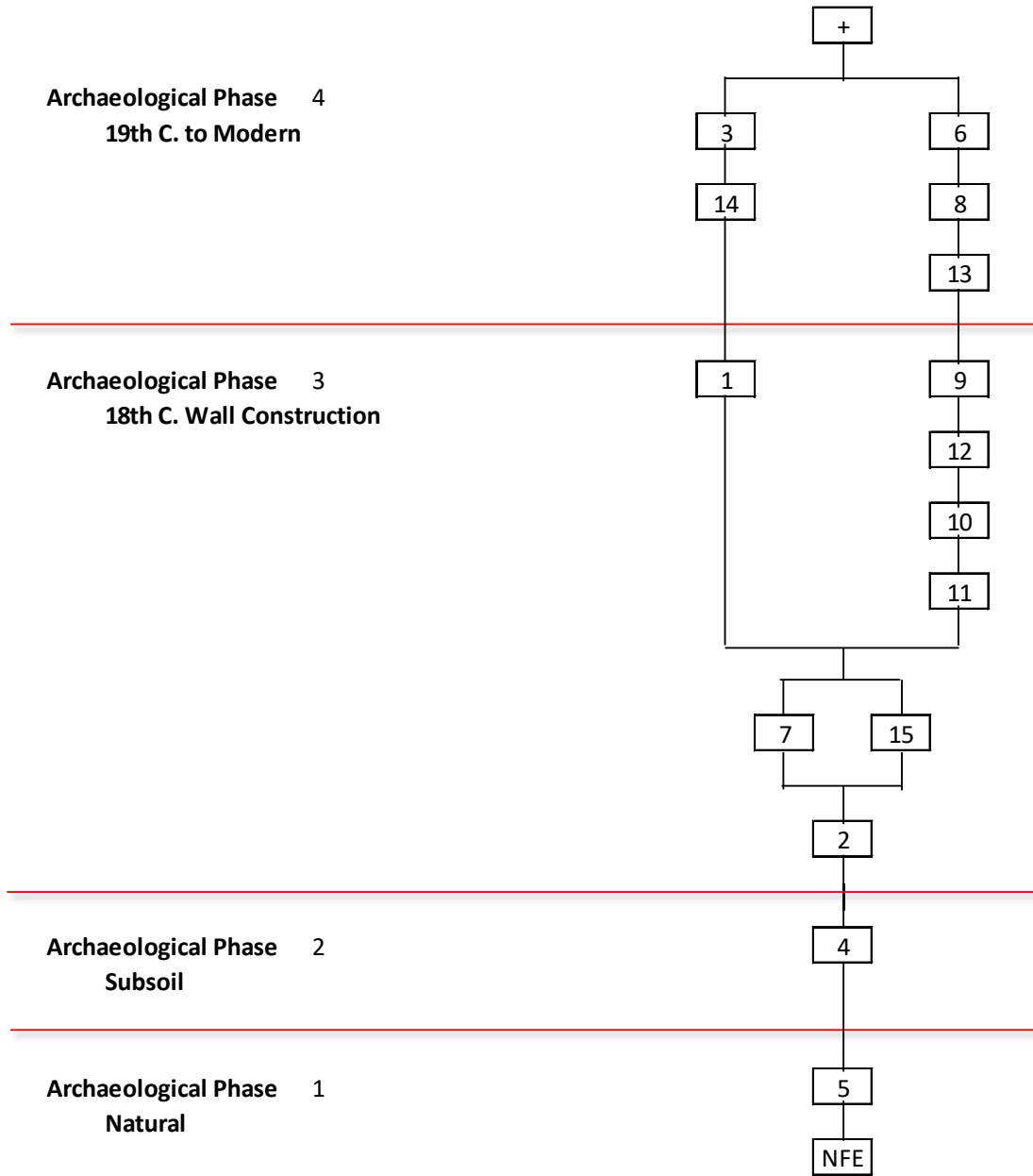
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Plan_no	Section_no	CTX_ Interpretation	Phase
BGT16	1	Fill		1, 2, 4	Backfill of Construction Cut [2]	3
BGT16	2	Cut		1, 2	Construction Cut for N-S wall [7]	3
BGT16	3	Layer		1, 2, 4, 6	Topsoil on Burlington House side of wall [7]	4
BGT16	4	Layer		1	Buried garden soil to east/Burlington House side of wall [7]	2
BGT16	5	Natural		1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	Natural Mid orange sandy gravel	1
BGT16	6	Layer	Trench Plan	1, 3, 6, 8,	Topsoil to west/graveyard side of wall [7]	4
BGT16	7	Masonry		1	North to south brick wall	3
BGT16	8	Natural		5	Dense tree roots grown against the western face of wall [7]	4
BGT16	9	Layer		3, 8	Layer of well compacted made ground	3
BGT16	10	Layer		3, 8	Layer of demolition rubble	3
BGT16	11	Fill		3, 8	Lowest layer of backfill within wall cut	3
BGT16	12	Fill		6, 8	Rubbly backfill of wall cut [2]	3
BGT16	13	Layer		8	Build up of earth around the Yew tree in the north-east corner of the graveyard	4
BGT16	14	Other	Trench Plan	2, 4, 7	7 rusted metal lamp post bases along Burlington Houses wall.	4
BGT16	15	Masonry	Trench Plan		Doorway within wall [7]	3

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-265865

Project details

Project name	Burlington House, Feltham
Short description of the project	The removal of the Grade II listed boundary wall between Burlington House and St Mary's church to allow for its reconstruction resulted in a 44.3m long by between 0.50m to 0.70m wide trench. Within the trench natural was seen along its entire length between 0.80m and 0.95m BGL, along with several layers of backfill within the construction cut and a series of 19th century gas lamp bases within the Burlington House garden.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2016 End: 13-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	LAMP POST Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW FELTHAM Burlington House, Feltham
Postcode	TW14 8JU
Study area	5040 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 08505 73695 51.451332891556 -0.438283449603 51 27 04 N 000 26 17 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Brown
Project director/manager	Gary Brown

Project supervisor Stacey Amanda Harris

Type of sponsor/funding body Local Authority

Name of sponsor/funding body London Borough of Hounslow

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID BGT16

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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