

**30-32 STAINES ROAD,
HOUNSLOW TW3 3JS**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

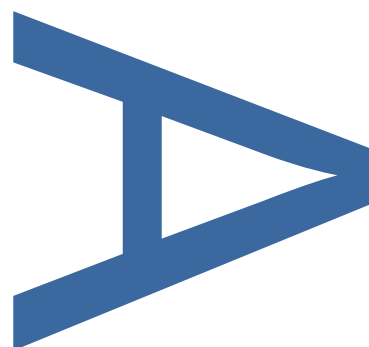
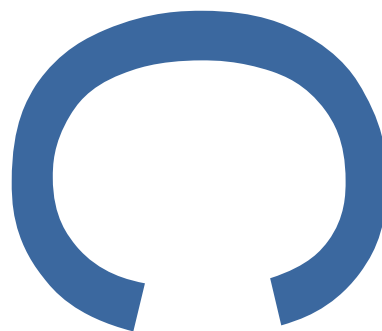
SITE CODE: SSR17

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
P/2014/5202**

PCA REPORT NO: R12860

APRIL 2017



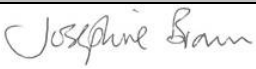

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

30-32 STAINES ROAD, HOUNSLOW TW3 3JS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
	Project Number	K4979
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Stacey Amanda Harris		April 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Charlotte Faiers		April 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		April 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		April 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

30-32 STAINES ROAD, HOUNSLOW TW3 3JS

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: SSR17

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow

Planning Application Number: P/2014/5202

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 13520 75521

Written by: Stacey Amanda Harris
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2017

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

On behalf of: UD (Staines Road) Limited

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7358 8950 | 020 7732 3925

Email: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the methods and results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 30-32 Staines Road, Hounslow, TW3 3JS. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 13520 75521 in the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 11th – 12th April 2017. The investigation comprised the excavation of a single 15m by 1.8m archaeological trench, located within the open car park to the rear of the recently demolished property, to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits. A 19th century north-south wall was found along the eastern limit of excavation, with an associated rubbish pit to its west. Below these post-medieval remains was a north-south ditch found to contain Iron Age pottery fragments and burnt flint suggesting a prehistoric date, which truncated an earlier east-west undated linear, possibly representing field boundaries.
- 1.4 Natural gravel was found within the trench at heights between 19.26m and 19.45m OD.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 30-32 Staines Road, Hounslow TW3 3JS on 11th and 12th April 2017. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 13520 75521 in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation was proposed to consist of one 15m by 1.8m trench (Figure 2), and aimed 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 extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The trench was situated in the car park located to the rear of the site in a north-south orientation. The site boundaries were defined by Staines Road to the North, Grove Road to the south, an Ibis budget hotel to the east and a retail outlet to the west. The site encompassed an area of approximately 0.12 hectares.
- 2.4 The site lay within the London Borough of Hounslow Archaeological Priority Area (APA), relating to the historic core of settlement at Hounslow and additionally, within the APA designated upon the alignment of the Roman Road from London the Staines.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stacey Amanda Harris and the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of UD (Staines Road) 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.
- 2.6 The clients’ archaeological consultants, CgMs Consulting, had previously prepared a desk-based assessment for the project (Archer 2017). A Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) was designed by Pre-Construct Archaeology for the evaluation work, and was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS.
- 2.7 The site was recorded under the unique site code SSR17, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers 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 22nd 2011 and amended in 2015. Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and then outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

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 THAT ASSET.

LDF PREPARATION

- F. BOROUGHSHOULD, 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. BOROUGHSHOULD, 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 Development Framework: London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan 2015-2030. Policy CC4 of Volume 1 of the Local Plan defines Heritage concerns within the borough and how development plans should address them.

POLICY CC4

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; AND
- (T) WE WILL REQUIRE ANY NATIONALLY IMPORTANT REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS TO BE PRESERVED PERMANENTLY IN SITU, SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH HISTORIC ENGLAND AS THE BOROUGH'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISER. IF PRESERVATION IN SITU IS REQUIRED THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL WILL NEED TO ACCOMMODATE THIS IN THE DESIGN.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

- (U) CONSERVE AND ENHANCE A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AND ITS SETTING IF AFFECTED. PROPOSALS MUST ASSESS AND SUBMIT AN EVALUATION REPORT IF THE PROPOSAL AFFECTS A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT.

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Background**

- 3.4.1 The development has received full planning consent under application number P/2014/5202, and includes an archaeological condition, number 30. The condition requires the preparation and approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation which designs an evaluation, followed by its execution (Part A), then further work to mitigate the impact upon any remains which are found (Parts B and D). Part C states that the Written Scheme of Investigation must be adhered to.
- 3.4.2 This report details the evaluation completed in accordance with Part A of the condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey as London Clay (Clay and Silt) deposits overlain by the Taplow Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel).
- 4.2 No site-specific geotechnical information is currently available; however, involvement by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at a nearby site (10 Staines Road, approximately 60m to the east) yielded a ground investigation study comprising one borehole (GS Surveys Limited, 2014). This revealed made ground extending to a depth of 1.2m below ground level, beneath the modern surface described as “soft to firm dark grey sandy gravelly clay with brick and concrete cobbles”. This made ground overlay natural gravelly clay, 1.5m thick, considered to be potentially brickearth above the terrace gravel.
- 4.3 The car park at the site is generally level at approximately 21m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Archer 2017).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is an absence of evidence in the area for human occupation until around 4000 BC when the mobile hunter-gather economies gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence.
- 5.2.2 By around 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 5.2.3 No finds of Prehistoric date have been identified within 500m of the site.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The High Street immediately to the north of the site is thought to follow the alignment of the Roman Road from London to Staines and onto Silchester. No physical evidence for the Roman road has yet been identified, however.

5.4 Anglo Saxon and Medieval

- 5.4.1 Hounslow is thought to have developed as a roadside settlement from the Saxon period, although no finds or features of Saxon date have been identified within 500m of the site.
- 5.4.2 From 1296 Hounslow was the site of the Priory of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity. Following the Dissolution, parts of the Priory were converted to a house, and the priory chapel survived as the parish church.
- 5.4.3 Archaeological fieldwork c.350m to the east of the study site, revealed evidence of late medieval/early post-medieval gravel quarrying, and a vase of coins was also found a little further away.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.5.1 Map regression shows that the study site lies to the west of the main urban development of Hounslow, and is occupied by a small roadside settlement and possible market gardens. Urban expansion during the 1800s saw the development of terraced housing along Staines Road, but only minor boundary changes within the study site.
- 5.5.2 By 1964 the terraced houses along Staines Road had been demolished, and were replaced with a large retail building (recently demolished); Staines Road was widened, and a small extension was present within the car park area to the rear of 30-32 Staines Road.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of one trench was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Mayo 2017).
- 6.2 The location of the trench was determined using triangulation to known points within the study site. The trench was excavated by a JCB under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered, at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The trench measured 15m north-south, by up to 4m in width in order to allow the sides to be stepped, with the majority of the trench measuring 1.8m east to west. The maximum excavated depth within the trench was 1.55m.
- 6.3 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of the excavation.
- 6.4 A temporary benchmark at a height of 20.89 m OD was established on site¹.
- 6.5 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code SSR17.

¹ Derived from 'Topographical Survey' by CAD Surveys, Job No 00-14-118, Dwg No 1, Dated April 2014

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit found was a layer of mid yellow orange Taplow Gravel [15], comprising firm mid-yellow orange sandy gravel. This was seen at heights between 19.45m OD and 19.26m OD across the entire trench.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Features

- 7.2.1 Cut into the natural gravel were a series of intercutting features, the earliest of which was an east-west linear [9] containing a compact mid grey white sandy gravel [8] (Figures 3 & 4 section 4, Plate 1). This feature appears to be a substantial ditch, continuing beyond both the eastern and western limits of excavation (LOE) and measuring 0.64m wide at the base, but widening to a maximum of 4.5m at its widest.
- 7.2.2 Truncating [9] and continuing beyond the eastern LOE was a rectangular, straight sided, cut feature [7] containing a compact mid grey brown/yellow brown sandy silt with frequent gravels [6] (Figure 3 & 4 section 4, Plate 1). This feature was 0.52m deep and measured 1.05m north-south by at least 0.72m east-west, there was no evidence within this feature of its original function.

7.3 Phase 3: Iron Age?

- 7.3.1 Also truncating [9] was ditch cut [11] (Figure 3 Plate 2), a 0.54m-wide linear running along the full length of the trench and continuing beyond both the northern and southern LOE. This ditch was filled with a pale orange brown clay gravel [10], and deposit [5] (Figure 4 sections 2 and 3, Plate 3), which was visible within the west of the cut and continued beyond the western LOE of the trench. Within fill [10] two fragments of burnt flint and three sherds of pottery from the same vessel were found. The pottery has been spot dated to the Iron Age period although its highly abraded surfaces could suggest it was a residual artefact within a later feature. This ditch could represent a land boundary adjacent to the Roman Road.

7.4 Phase 4: Post Medieval

- 7.4.1 An irregular, shallow feature [14] was seen continuing beyond the eastern LOE and truncating the eastern edge of ditch [11] (Figure 3). This feature contained a compact, mid brown silty clay [13] with frequent flint gravels, and measured 0.50m in width. At its deepest it measured 0.15m, becoming shallower to its western extent and tapering out completely 1.10m from the eastern LOE. It contained a small abraded fragment of brick spot dated to 1664-1725.
- 7.4.2 Sealing the undated features and feature [14] was a 0.30m-thick layer of mid brown clay silt [4] (Figure 4 section 1, Plate 5). This layer contained patches of grey white clay and sub-angular gravels, and was most likely a layer of made ground.

- 7.4.3 From an upper height of 20.49m OD was a 0.55m-thick layer of dark brown clayey silt [1] (Figure 4 section 1). This layer contained frequent small stones, moderate ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and flecking (dated between 1800-1900) and occasional charcoal flecking, representing a spread of post-medieval material for leveling/ground raising.
- 7.4.4 Truncating this layer from a height of 20.57m OD was a 0.85m-high wall foundation [12] (Plate 4). This wall was constructed from narrow, gently frogged bricks, bonded with a yellowish sandy hard mortar suggesting a Victorian date. This wall was aligned north-south along the length of the trench (Figure 3 & 4 section 4). Maps dated between 1840 and 1945 show a land boundary running north-south through the centre of the study site (Archer 2017), this wall may be the remains of this division.
- 7.4.5 To the west of the wall and from a height of 20.49m OD was a 0.30m-deep rectangular pit [3] cut into layer [1] and containing a loose dark purple brown silt fill [2]. This feature measured 2m north-south by 0.5m east-west and contained a large quantity of broken pottery and occasional glass which have been dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries, and a vertebra from a juvenile sheep/goat with evidence of butchery. This feature was most likely a rubbish pit associated with the domestic occupation of this area during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 7.5 **Phase 5: Modern**
- 7.5.1 Over the entire trench were three layers of modern material. A 0.23m thick layer of brown silt clay, with frequent inclusions of brick, mortar and gravel from a height of 20.75m OD. This was overlaid by a 0.17m thick layer of loose leveling material, capped by a layer of tarmac from a height of 20.99m OD.

Plate 1: looking east, wall [12] with cut features [7] and [9] (1m scale)



Plate 1: looking south, undated features [7], [9] and [11] (0.5m scale)



Plate 3: looking south, slot through [5], [10] and [11] (0.5m scale)



Plate 4: looking east, close up section of wall [12] (0.5m scale)



Plate 5: looking west, modern layers over [1], [4] and [5] (1m scale)



8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

- 8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) for the evaluation:

To establish the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

- 8.1.2 Taplow Gravel was seen at a height of between 19.45m OD and 19.26m OD within the evaluation trench.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.

- 8.1.3 Only one feature was found to contain artefactual remains dating to the prehistoric period. This feature was a north-south linear, most likely a land boundary, containing burnt flint and Iron Age pottery fragments – although these were highly abraded and could easily have been residual.

- 8.1.4 This feature overlay an earlier east-west linear, which was substantial at up to 4.50m wide. There was no dating evidence retrieved from this feature, although it predated the aforementioned possible Iron Age feature.

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.

- 8.1.5 No artefactual remains were recovered relating to either the Roman or medieval periods.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

- 8.1.6 Post-medieval activity was seen in the form of made ground deposits, presumably levelling material, along with a north-south (possible boundary) wall and a refuse pit. The boundary can be identified on historic maps from at least 1840, when a field boundary is shown to the rear of the properties fronting the main road on the Isleworth Tithe Map (Archer 2017 - Figure 5)

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 8.1.7 Sealing the archaeological remains were several layers of modern made ground, comprising a rubble levelling layer, a bedding layer and a layer of tarmac representing the modern car park surface. Further to this there was evidence of a small number of drains and services across the site relating to the commercial premises that had been located to the northern end of the site. Where seen, these drains were shallow, at most truncating to a depth of 20.35m OD, and as such appear to have had little impact upon the archaeological remains below ground.

8.2 **Conclusions**

- 8.2.1 The evaluation concluded that the archaeological evidence comprised of two early features including an east-west linear which was cut by a possible Iron Age land boundary. Above these were a series of post-medieval layers, a north-south wall and a rubbish pit.
- 8.2.2 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Hounslow, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code SSR17.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Manca Petric of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of UD (Staines Road) Limited.
- 9.2 We also thank Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 9.3 The supervisor would like to thank Graham of General Demolition and Jimmy Dunne of CPH for his on-site assistance, and Natasha Billson of PCA for her hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his help, project management and editing, also Charlotte Faiers for the CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her analysis of building materials, , Karen Deighton for her animal bone analysis, Chris Jarrett for his spot dating of other artefacts and Chris Faine and his team for processing the finds.

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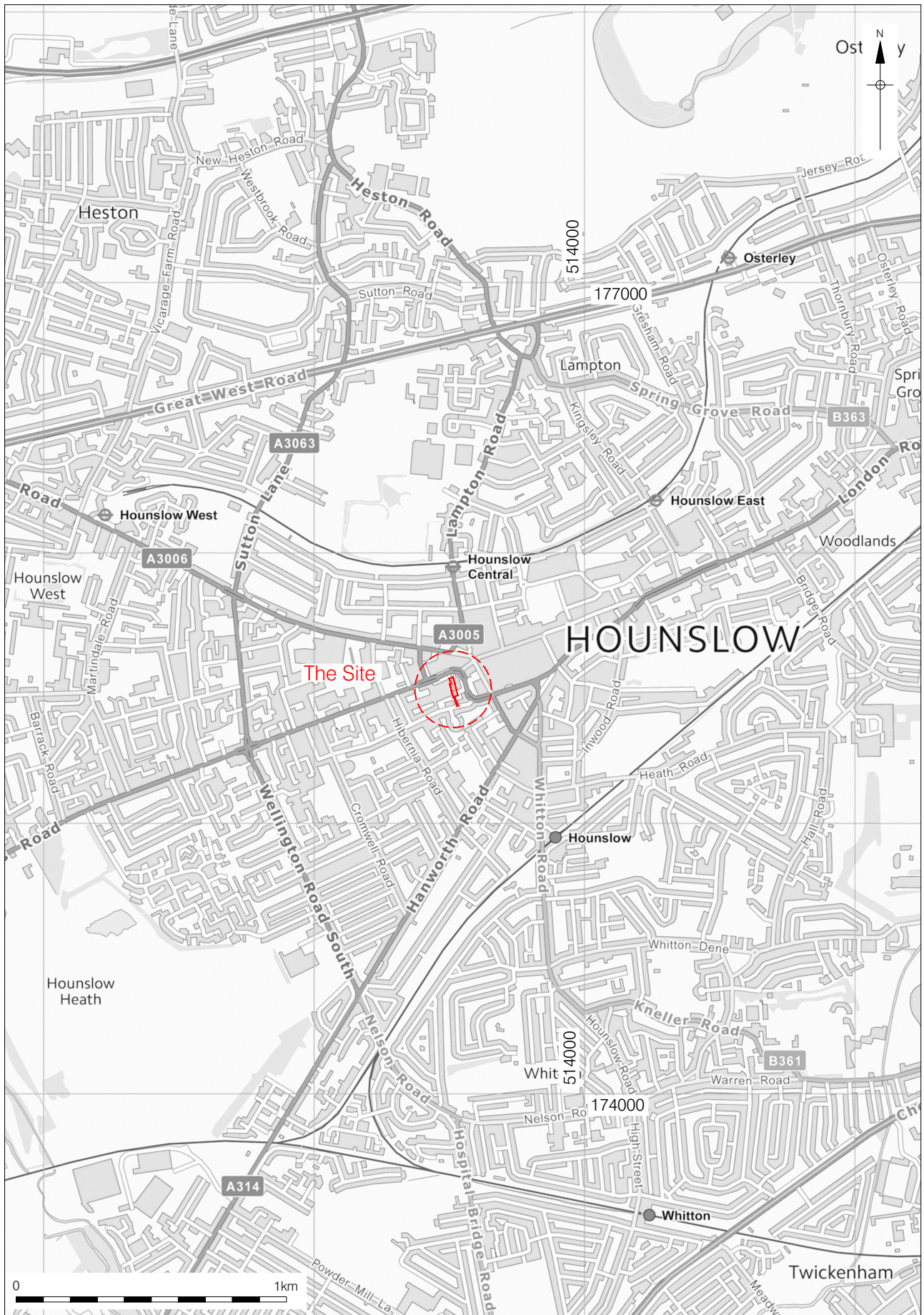
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

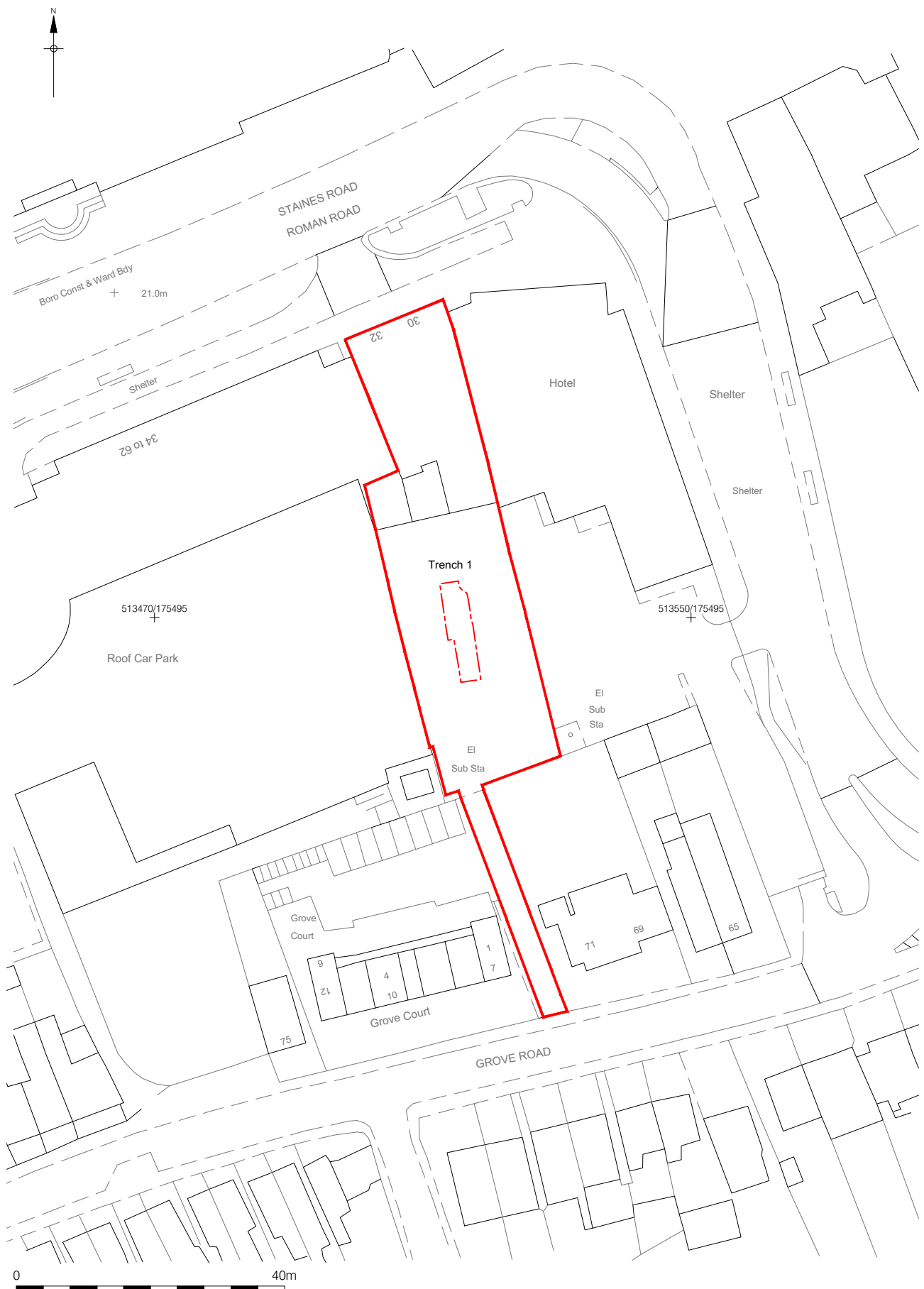
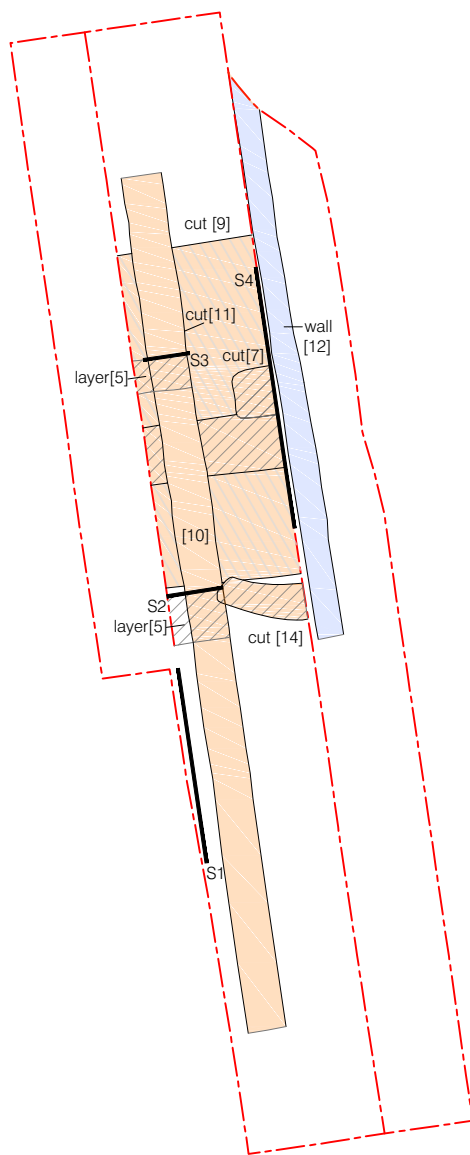






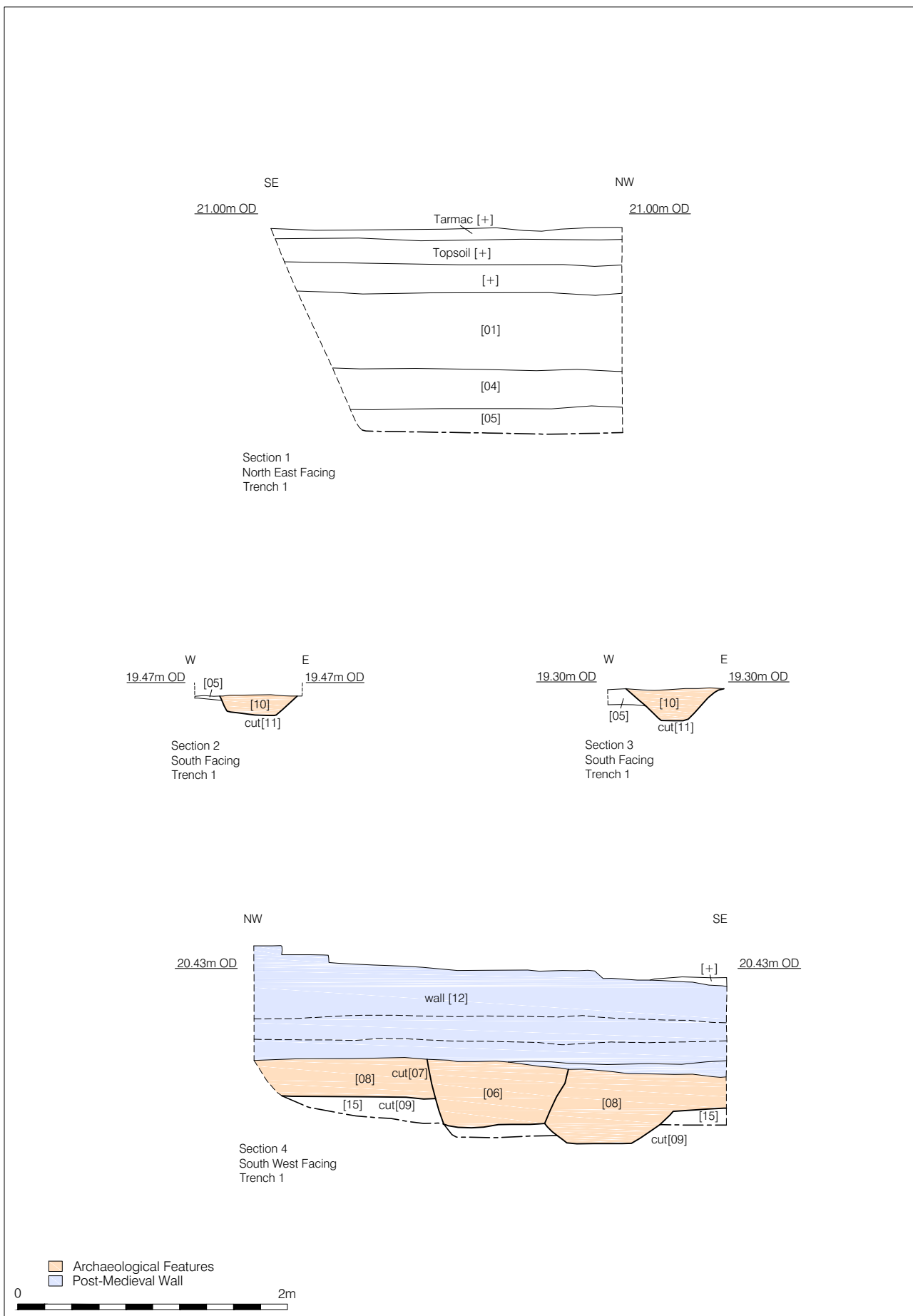
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A4



-  Hand Excavated Slot
-  Machine Excavated Slot
-  Archaeological Cut Features
-  Post-Medieval Wall

0 5m

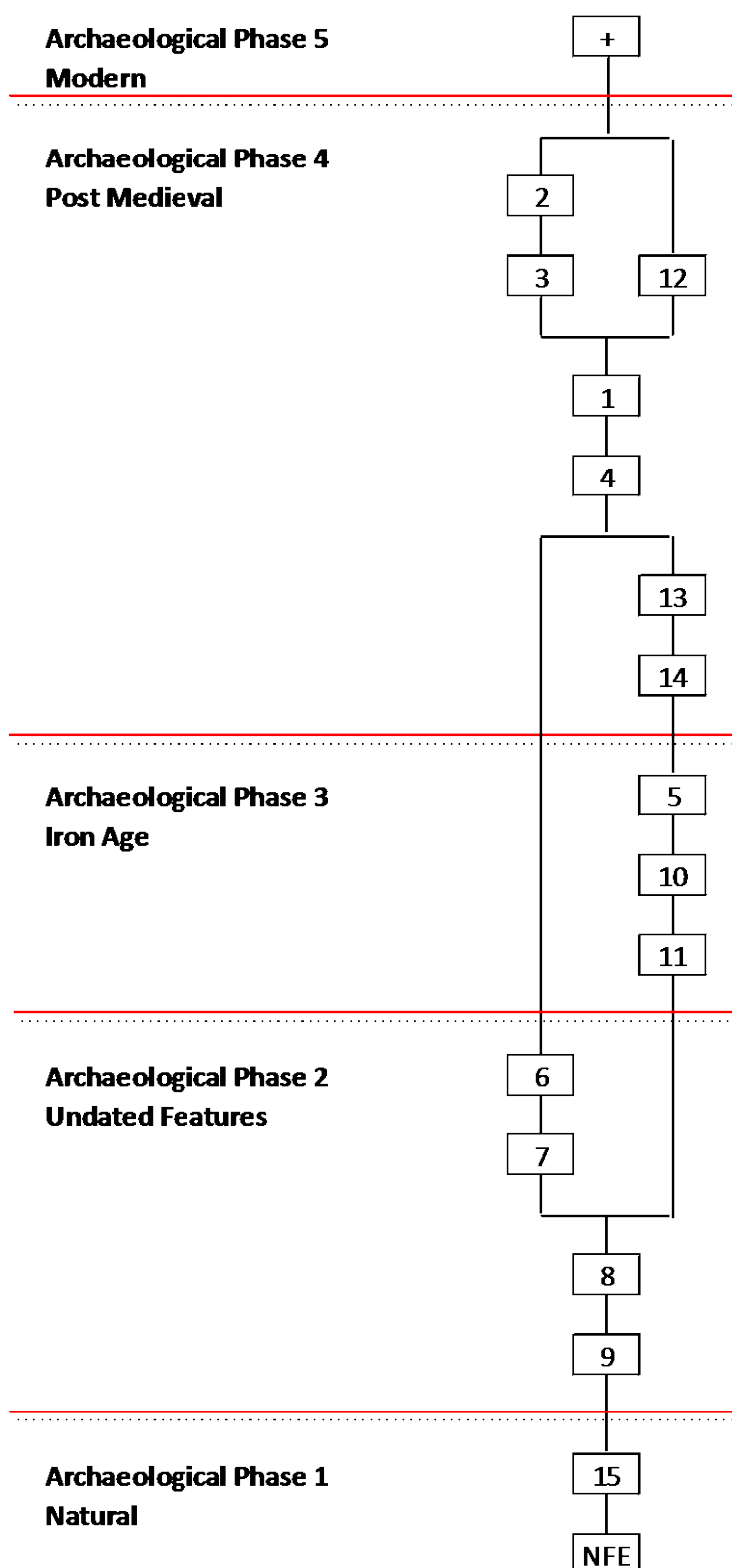
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:100 at A4



11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	CTX_Type	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	CTX_Interpretation
1	Tr1	Layer	20.49		Post Medieval layer
2	Tr1	Fill	20.49		Post Medieval fill
3	Tr1	Cut	20.49	20.19	Cut of Post-Medieval pit
4	Tr1	Layer	19.04		Layer of made ground
5	Tr1	Layer	20.49		Layer very similar to fill [10] of linear [11]
6	Tr1	Fill	19.73		Fill of square cut feature [7]
7	Tr1	Cut	19.73	19.21	Cut of small square feature
8	Tr1	Fill	19.72	19.6	Fill of east-west linear [9]
9	Tr1	Cut	19.72	19.6	Cut of east-west ditch
10	Tr1	Fill	19.38	19.26	Fill of north-south ditch [11]
11	Tr1	Cut	19.38	19.01	Cut of north-south ditch
12	Tr1	Masonry	20.57	19.72	North-south brick wall
13	Tr1	Fill	19.38		Fill of irregular linear feature
14	Tr1	Cut	19.38	19.23	Irregular cut of linear feature
15	Tr1	Natural	19.45	19.26	Natural Taplow Gravel

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

by Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 The pottery assemblage consists of 38 sherds, representing 9 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighed 2.054kg, of which three sherds, 3 ENV, 46g was unstratified. The pottery dates to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and more so the 19th and 20th century. The condition of the prehistoric pottery is fragmentary and abraded; while the post-medieval pottery is good and comprises sherd material and two items have a complete profile. The prehistoric pottery may have been deposited under tertiary circumstances, while the post-medieval ceramics appear to have been discarded under secondary depositional circumstances and probably fairly rapidly. The Prehistoric pottery was coded according to Orton et al (1993) and the post-medieval wares are defined according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery was recovered from two contexts and is presented as an index.

13.2 Index

13.2.1 Unstratified

Bone China, (BONE), 1794–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 34g, form: teacup, breakfast shape. Base, foot ring

Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration (CHPO ROSE), 1720–1800/1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4, form: tea bowl. Base, foot ring, external red leaf and stalk

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: dinner plate. Maroon band on the edge with a line and a line on the top of the wall. C. 1870 +

13.2.2 Context [2], spot date: C. 1870–1900 +

Bone china with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration (BONE TR6), 1810–1900, 8 sherds, 1 ENV, 190g, form: square plate Complete profile, scalloped rim, wide flat rim, shallow wall, square foot ring. Black transfer print with yellow, pink and other degraded enamel coloured shading. The rim has a geometrical floral border and oriental scalloped oval panels containing a central flower with scrolls on each side, above a border with discrete black flowers and scrolling foliage. The centre has an asymmetrical floral design, probably of a Japanese influence. c. 1870 onwards

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900, 5 sherds, 1 ENV, 1002g, form: deep flared bowl. Rim sherd, everted oval profile, wall and splayed base sherds, internal glaze and white slip

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 19 sherd, 3 ENV, 804g, form: oval dishes. Three vessels, one with a complete profile and a flat base. Willow pattern

13.2.3 Context [10], spot date: ?Iron Age

Abundant quartzes and occasional white flint grits (Qfl), ? Iron Age, 3 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: unidentified. Body sherds, very abraded surfaces

13.3 **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

- 13.3.1 The pottery has some significance for possibly demonstrating prehistoric activity on or close to the study area, while the post-Roman ceramics are of no significance at a local level and are found as types and forms frequently found in Surrey during the 19th and early 20th century. Indeed, the late post-medieval component of the assemblage has a national ceramic profile and consists entirely of non-local pottery types that were traded across the whole of the British Isles. The material occurs in a small group without much meaning as regards to activities, other than domestic functions. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded, except for the sherd of probable Iron Age pottery found in context [10].

13.4 **References**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>

Orton, C. Tyers, P. and Vince, G. 1993. *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press.

14 APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

by Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

14.1 Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3032	Post Great fire deep frogged machine brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
12	3032;3101PM	Post Great fire narrow gently frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
13	3032nr3033	Intermediate Great fire brick (abraded)	1	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	No mortar

14.2 Review

- 14.2.1 The ceramic building material recovered (4 fragments, 5.30 kg) consists of pieces of late post medieval ceramic building material. A small and abraded fragment of intermediate Great fire brick was recovered from [13]. Two complete 3032type bricks from [12] are narrow, gently frogged and bonded with a yellowish sandy hard mortar suggesting a Victorian date. Brick from [1] is deep frogged and with sharp arises, indicating machine manufacture.
- 14.2.2 The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18th-20th centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

15 APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 The assemblage of glass consists of three fragments, representing the same number of estimated vessel equivalents (ENV) and weighs 112g, all of which dates to the late 19th and early 20th century. The material was solely recovered from a single context. The glass consists of two fragments and an intact, or nearly so, item and the material is in a good condition. The material was therefore likely to have been discarded fairly quickly after it had been broken or was no longer of any use and it was deposited probably under secondary circumstances. The information on the glass is presented as a catalogue.

15.2 The glass catalogue

- 15.2.1 Context [2], spot date: late 19th and early 20th century

Bottle, octagonal section: green-tinted soda glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 102g. Intact, patent type rim, conical neck, angled shoulder, octagonal section body with on one panel there is embossed I-VI measure marks, concave base underside with an embossed 'D'

Bottle, octagonal section: green-tinted soda glass 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g. w Base fragment, concave. Moulded. Slightly naturally weathered

Vessel glass, clear soda glass 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 2g. Simple rim from a tumbler, wine glass or another type of drinking vessel. Naturally weathered

15.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

- 15.3.1 The glass has little significance at a local level as it is in a largely fragmentary condition and occurs in such a small quantity that has little meaning. The main potential of the glass is to broadly date the deposit it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work and the glassware can be discarded as the assemblage has been fully catalogued.

16 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Karen Deighton, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

16.1 Review

- 16.1.1 A single animal bone was recovered by hand from the fill [2] of a post medieval pit [3]. Observation showed this bone to be a sheep/goat thoracic vertebra. The centroms are unfused which suggests a juvenile animal. Evidence of chopping was noted on the dorsal spine and on the lateral centrum both of which suggest the removal of the spine during butchery. No further work is recommended.

17 APPENDIX 7: BURNT FLINT ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 17.1 A total of two fragments (52g) of prehistoric burnt flint was recovered from the archaeological excavation and was found solely in context [10]. The burnt flint is of significance for demonstrating prehistoric activity on the site and was found with three sherds of prehistoric pottery from the same vessel (see Jarrett, Pottery Assessment). There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

18 APPENDIX 8: CLAY TABACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 18.1 A single fragment of a plain clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from context [2]. The item is thin in diameter and has a fine bore and can only be broadly dated to the period c. 1730–1910. The clay tobacco pipe stem has no significance and the only potential of the item is to broadly date the context that it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded as it is fully recorded.

19 APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-283230

Project details	
Project name	30-32 Staines Road, Hounslow TW3 3JS: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 11th - 12th April 2017 comprising of the excavation of a 15m by 1.8m archaeological trench located within the open car park to the rear of the property. The archaeological evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits. A post medieval north-south wall was found along the eastern limit of excavation, with an associated rubbish pit to its west. Below these post medieval remains were a series of intercutting features including a linear on a north-south alignment, from which Iron Age pottery and burnt flint was recovered, and an earlier undated east-west linear, possibly both representing earlier land boundaries. Natural brickearth was found within the trench at heights between 19.26m and 19.45m OD.
Project dates	Start: 11-04-2017 End: 12-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated reference codes	project SSR17 - Sitecode
Any associated reference codes	project P/2014/5202 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW HOUNSLOW 30-32 Staines Road, Hounslow
Postcode	TW3 3JS
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 13520 75521 51.466761790242 -0.365546892803 51 28 00 N 000 21 55 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.26m Max: 19.45m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	UD (Staines Road) Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC

Physical Archive ID	SSR17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SSR17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SSR17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	30-32 Staines Road, Hounslow TW3 3JS: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12860
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	28-Apr-17

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

