

# The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

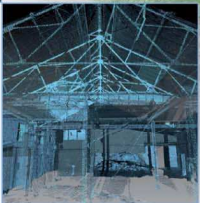
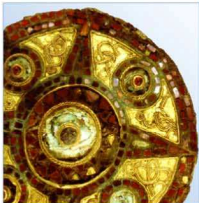
Planning Application Ref: P/2012/2053 (01322/C/P1)

National Grid Reference: TQ 10902 77714

AOC Project No: 32347

Site Code: RED14

Date: September 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

---

**On Behalf of:** Lovell Partnerships Limited  
Tasman House,  
The Waterfront,  
Elstree Road,  
Elstree,  
Hertfordshire,  
WD6 3BS

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** TQ 10902 77714

**AOC Project No:** 32347

**Date of Fieldwork:** 28<sup>th</sup> July 2014

**Prepared by:** John Winfer

**Illustration by:** Lesley Davidson

**Date:** September 2014

**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

**Author:** John Winfer

**Date:** August 2014

**Approved by:** Tony Walsh

**Date:** August 2014

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** Final

**Date:** September 2014

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Unit 7  
St Margarets Business Centre  
Moor Mead Road  
Twickenham  
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380  
Fax. 020 8892 0549  
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)

## Contents

### Page

List of Illustrations .....	ii
List of Plates .....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Historical and Archaeological Background .....	2
3. Strategy .....	6
4. Results.....	7
5. Finds.....	9
6. Conclusion .....	10
7. Publication and Archive Deposition .....	10
8. Bibliography.....	11
Appendix A – Context Register.....	16
Appendix B – OASIS Form .....	17

### List of Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Showing Location of Test Pits
- Figure 3: Test Pit Sections

### List of Plates

- Plate A: Trench 1 looking west
- Plate B: Trench 1 section facing north
- Plate C: Trench 2 looking north
- Plate D: Section of Trench 2 facing west

## Non-Technical Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of Lovell Partnership Limited on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2014, at the Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches, measuring 2.50m by 2.50m.*

*Naturally lain orange brown Langley Silt was observed at between 26.41m and 26.45m OD, between 0.61 and 0.60m below ground level. No significant archaeological remains were recorded. The area was covered by three layers of modern made ground with a plastic vending cup recovered from the second of these deposits. A backfilled borehole was observed in Trench 2 filled with sterile grey clay.*

*Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of two evaluation trenches, excavated to meet a planning condition with regard to redevelopment at The Redwood Estate, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow; National Grid Reference TQ 10902 77714 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is located in the north of the Redwood Estate and is rectangular in plan, measuring a total area of c. 500sqm. It is bound by Crane Lodge Road on the north, a car park on the east and the remaining area of the Redwood Estate on the south and west (Figure 1). At the time of writing three residential properties are under construction in the western area of the site.

### 1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is London Borough of Hounslow Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Gillian King, archaeological advisor at the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 The Redwood B2 site lies within an archaeological priority area (APA), as designated by the London Borough of Hounslow. This designation covers an area of multi-period activity where a number of occupation sites have been discovered and the potential exists for further discoveries. Sites include the early medieval and medieval settlements of Cranford, a moated manorial site, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation sites and a Bronze Age cremation cemetery.
- 1.2.3 The Redwood B2 site does not lie within any designated Conservation Areas and does not contain any statutory listed buildings. The nearest conservation area is Cranford Conservation Area, lying c.225m to the southwest of the Redwood Estate. A total of 16 grade II listed buildings lie within the 1 km radius from the site, the nearest being the 17th/18th century Stansfield House (DLO20394), c.315m to the southwest; early 20th century hanger structures at Heston Airfield (DLO35174), c. 380m to the east and post-medieval Rectory (DLO20592), c. 400m to the northwest of the site.
- 1.2.4 The following condition has been attached to the planning application (ref P/2012/2053 (01322/C/P1))

*20. No development shall commence on site until a desk-top archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The investigation shall be in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. The recommendations of the investigation shall be undertaken prior to commencement on any part of the site.*

*Reason: The site lies in an area where archaeological remains can be anticipated and the Local Planning Authority wishes to protect any archaeological remains on the site from being impacted upon by the construction of the development in accordance with Hounslow Unitary Development Plan policy ENV-B.3.2 (Sites of archaeological importance) and London Plan policy 7.8.*

- 1.2.5 To fulfil the condition of a planning application a desk-based assessment was produced by AOC Archaeology Group (AOC 2013) for a first stage of development at the Redwood Estate based on information collected from the Greater London Historic Environments Record (GLHER). The DBA (AOC 2013) recommended a small trial trench evaluation to be undertaken due to the archaeological potential of the site.

## 1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 2014) indicates that the site and surrounding area is underlain by a bedrock of London Clay. Redwood Estate lies within a band of Langley Silt Member clay and silt deposits, which extend to the north, south and east of the site.
- 1.3.2 To the west, the mapping records sand and gravel deposits of the Taplow Gravel Formation, which borders either side of alluvium deposits following the course of the River Crane and Yeading Brook.
- 1.3.3 The BGS mapping records no superficial deposits within the site. The entirety of the site is identified as lying upon historic landfill, which the Environment Agency online mapping records as being first used in December 1961.
- 1.3.4 Geotechnical investigations have recorded the general make up of the site to comprise modern made ground over Langley Silt, underlain by Taplow Gravels (Soils Limited 2012).

## 2. Historical and Archaeological Background

The archaeological background is drawn from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2013) and from current online sources, within 1km-radius study area around the Site.

### The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC– AD 43)

**(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)**

- 2.1 The GLHER data has recorded a number of sites of prehistoric interest within the 1km study area which attests to definite evidence of latter prehistoric settlement activity and utilisation of the landscape.
- 2.2 General prehistoric activity is shown through a number of findspots of lithic implements and flint flakes, the nearest being a Mesolithic tranchet axe c. 580m to the south of the Redwood Estate (GLHER 050142/00/00). More apparent prehistoric evidence includes ring ditch sites between c. 550m and 750m to the northeast of the Redwood Estate (GLHER 050817/00/00 – 050815/00/00) and c. 725m to the southwest (MLO100508), and pits, ditches and general findspots to the west and southwest of the Redwood Estate (MLO66678, MLO077875, MLO78058 and MLO66679), which are thought to represent Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within this area.
- 2.3 The most notable prehistoric activity found within the study area (to date) is located approximately 950m to the northwest of the Redwood Estate, where substantial evidence of settlement activity was recorded during archaeological investigations at the Western International Market site (MLO78246, MLO99413, MLO99407 and MLO99415). The evidence comprised a posthole, gully, pits and ditches of late Neolithic date and gullies, post holes, pits, an enclosure and other 'settlement features' dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

### The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.4 The Western International Market site also revealed evidence of Roman period settlement activity, which included agricultural features, ditches, pits, gullies and two possible post-built structures (MLO99422). Whilst the site was in close proximity to the Iron Age activity (MLO99407 and MLO99415), it is not thought to have been a direct continuation of activity.
- 2.5 The only other Roman evidence recorded within the 1km study area is a Roman pit from a site at Nos. 1 – 6 Park Lane (MLO100509), c. 680m to the southwest of the Redwood Estate.

- 2.6 Within the wider landscape, Roman settlement activity has been recorded to the west of the Redwood Estate at Harlington, to the northwest at Hillingdon and to the southeast at Richmond. The London Road / Staines Road, running through Hounslow, c. 2.5km – 3.5km to the south and southeast, lies on the route of a Roman road.

### **The Early Medieval & Medieval Periods (AD 410 – AD 1538)**

- 2.7 The Redwood Estate lies on the edge of the historic parish of Heston, situated on the boundary with the neighbouring parish of Cranford. Heston was part of the manor of Isleworth, which also included Twickenham and Hounslow, as well as a number of smaller hamlets such as North Hyde, Sutton, Lampton, Scratage (in Heston parish), Worton and Wyke (in Isleworth parish) (Reynolds 1962).
- 2.8 Although within Heston, the site of the Redwood Estate lay closer to the settlement of Cranford. Both Heston and Cranford are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.
- 2.9 Archaeological investigations have revealed some evidence of early medieval settlement activity in the Western International Market site (MLO99425), c. 950 – 1000m to the northwest of the Redwood Estate, which comprised a possible enclosed settlement area with at least one hall-type building, several other post-built rectangular structures and a sunken feature building.
- 2.10 No other areas of early medieval activity have been archeologically identified, although the Western International Market site may have been part of an area of dispersed settlement which included the site of medieval Cranford (MLO68566), a short distance to the southwest.
- 2.11 This area includes the site of a medieval moated manor house (MLO11303) and of St Dunstan's Church (GLHER 210304/01/00, 052716/00/00, 052717/00/00). Another focus of medieval settlement is thought to be around the ford and bridge over the River Crane, c. 870m to the southwest of the Redwood Estate, near the site of the medieval bridge and another manorial site (GLHER 050353/00/00, 052981/00/00).
- 2.12 Aerial photographic evidence has suggested an extensive area of ridge and furrow ploughing in-between these two settlement areas (MLO2641), which is thought to be part of the medieval open field system of this parish: Cranford's other common fields were located on the west and north of the village.
- 2.13 The Redwood Estate is located in what is believed to be part of Heston's open field system. This is partly supported by John Rocque's 18th century mapping. The 'focus' of the medieval village of Heston (based upon the Archaeological Priority Area) is located approximately 1.9km to the east of the Redwood Estate.

### **The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) & Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)**

- 2.14 There is no evidence of substantial post-medieval activity within or around area B2 and it is likely that it continued to be part of the agricultural hinterland for Heston during this period. The settlement of Cranford expanded slightly during this time, encroaching northwards along The High Street, which then continued along the western side of the Redwood Estate.
- 2.15 The most notable post-medieval site within the study area, apart from the various (15) listed buildings is Cranford Park (MLO103849) c.600m to the west of the Redwood Estate, which was laid out in 1699 and comprised the former gardens and parkland belonging to Cranford House – the remains of which are Grade II listed (DLO20145, DLO20266, DLO20173, DLO19963, DLO19964, DLO20171 and DLO20265).

- 2.16 The earliest available map of the area shows the approximate area of the Redwood Estate lying within open agricultural land on the west side of Cranford. There is no suggestion of substantial buildings or notable features.
- 2.17 The 1874 – 1877 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows a more detailed view of the Redwood Estate. It suggests that a degree of enclosure may have taken place (in the early 19th century) on this section of common land, resulting in over half of the Redwood Estate site being subdivided into smaller parcels of land. The majority of this is shown on the mapping as wooded, probably being used as orchard or similar. Some plots include buildings fronting onto the High Street in the west and southwest, although due to later changes in the road alignment, only some of these building's footprints lie within the bounds of the Redwood Estate.
- 2.18 The 1913 – 1914 OS map shows little major change within the area of the Redwood Estate, apart from some further building activity in the northwest and clearance of large parts of the orchard. On the earlier mapping orchard covers three quarters of the Redwood B2 site and approximately half of the Redwood B1 site. Apart from north to south running field boundaries, there are no major features shown within the specific areas of the two development sites on either OS maps.
- 2.19 The next relevant OS map, dated 1963, shows there to have been further clearance across the area of the Redwood Estate, with the orchards completely removed and allotment gardens now shown in the west and north. Aerial photographs ([www.britainfromabove.org.uk](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk)) show this area to have largely been cleared of orchard and comprise a patchwork of agricultural fields by the 1930s. No major features are apparent, although the oblique shots show a single building within the north of the Redwood Estate site, situated upon the field boundary.
- 2.20 The allotments shown on the 1960s OS mapping may have been in response to the Second World War. The area of the site is likely to have experienced a significant degree of bombing activity during this period due to its proximity to Heston Airfield, visible on the OS mapping on the eastern side of the Redwood Estate. The Airfield (also known as Heston Aerodrome or Heston Air Park) was operational between 1929 and 1947 and is well known for being the airport Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew back to after his 'peace talks' with Adolf Hitler, landing on the 30th September 1938.
- 2.21 Online bomb maps from Bomb Site (The Bomb Sight Project 2012) do not show any hits within the extent of the Redwood Estate, however the reliability and full coverage of this evidence is not guaranteed.
- 2.22 The maps suggest that the site was never part of Heston Airfield itself. By the time of the 1963 OS map the parts of the airfield nearest the site of the Redwood Estate had been taken over by industrial works and a large sports ground.
- 2.23 The 1963 map shows half of Redwood B2 site as occupied by allotments, with a north to south running field boundary cutting through the middle of the site.
- 2.24 This feature is delineated by hachures which appear to suggest it is a raised embankment, rather than a cut or pit (although the mapping is not entirely clear on this point). It is possible that this is meant to represent some form of extraction taking place in this area, as is shown on the earlier mapping to the east of the site (the brick fields) and is alluded to by references in the Victoria County History of large scale gravel extraction taking place at Heston Airfield (Reynolds 1962).
- 2.25 The Environment Agency identifies the entire extent of the Redwood Estate, along with large areas to the northeast and west, as areas of historic landfill. The Redwood Estate landfill is recorded on the Environment Agency website as first used in December 1961, although no end date is given. No



mapping or aerial photographs for this period have been found to confirm the extent of the landfill.. It is possible that it does not cover the whole extent of the Redwood Estate.

- 2.26 The landfill must have been completed / finished by the late 1960s, when the Redwood Estate itself was built. Architect plans and details show that site works at Heston were commenced on 20th March 1967.
- 2.27 The Redwood Estate was officially opened on the 4th October 1968, although photographs from the opening ceremony show that construction was still underway.
- 2.28 The council and newspaper reports of the time praise the speed in which the Redwood Estate was being built using the new 'Bison wall frame' construction technique which used pre-cast concrete panels to rapidly form the structure of the building.
- 2.29 Comparison of the 1977-1983 and modern OS maps with the original architect's drawings show no significant changes, apart from some removal of garages in Redwood B2 and addition of garages in the north of Redwood B1. Apart from aesthetics, there have been no further developments within either of the development sites.

### **Previous Investigations**

- 2.30 No previous archaeological Investigations are recorded within the bounds of the site or the wider area of the Redwood Estate.
- 2.31 Geotechnical site investigations were undertaken by Soils Limited between the 12th and 13th September 2012. Two windowless sample boreholes were excavated to depths of between 4.8m and 5.10m Below Ground Level. The general make up encountered during the investigations comprised concrete and made ground over Langley Silt and Taplow Gravel. Only a thin deposit of made ground was encountered, extending to a maximum depth of 0.30m Below Ground Level (BGL). In the northern borehole this comprised 0.19m of concrete over a thin deposit of orange brown sandy clay with occasional brick traces. Only 0.25m of concrete was encountered in the southern borehole. Below the made ground, the Langley Silt was recorded to a depth of 2.80m BGL in the northern borehole and 3.10m BGL in southern borehole.

### 3. Strategy

#### 3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To determine the presence and location/depth of any archaeological horizons. Does this evidence relate to the multi-period occupation sites of Cranford?
- To determine the presence of any prehistoric/Roman activity on site. How does this activity relate to records on the HER? Does this evidence relate to the settlement activity at the Western International Market site?

3.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

#### 3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Work was undertaken as set out in the written scheme of investigation (AOC 2014). The proposed works comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches measuring 2.50m by 2.50m. Both trenches were moved slightly to ensure the machine had sufficient room to operate within the confines of the site and that services within the site were avoided (Figure 2.)

3.2.2 The machining was carried out using a 5 ton 360 degree tracked excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Supervisor.

3.2.3 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2013a-b; IfA 201, EH 2008 & 2009).

3.2.4 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).

3.2.5 A unique site code for the project (**RED14**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier. The Museum of London were notified of the project prior to the fieldwork.

3.2.6 The evaluation was conducted by John Winfer under the overall management of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Hounslow.

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(100)	0.32m	27.01m – 26.69m	Grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil
(101)	0.06m	26.69m – 26.63m	Dark grey silt clay. Made ground
(102)	0.22m	26.63m – 26.41m	Compact brown and yellow sand and gravel. Made ground
(103)	Unknown	<26.41m	Orange brown clay silt. Langley Silt

4.1.1 Trench 1 was the southern of the two trenches. The trench was square and measured 2.50m x 2.50m (Plate A).



Plate A: Trench 1 looking west

4.1.2 Naturally-lain orange brown clay silt (103) was identified at 0.60m below ground level (26.41m OD) (Plate A). It was covered by made ground comprising brown and yellow compacted sand and gravel (102) 0.22m thick (Plate B).

4.1.3 This was covered by dark grey silt clay made ground up to 0.06m thick which was in turn covered by grey brown clay silt (100) which surfaced at 27.01m OD. This appeared to be topsoil imported into the site to create a garden at the rear of the newly built properties to the west. No finds were recorded from any context.



Plate B: Trench 1 section facing north

## 4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(200)	0.23m	27.06m – 26.83m	Grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil
(201)	0.22m	26.83m – 26.61m	Mid brown silt clay. Made ground
(202)	0.16m	26.61m – 26.45m	Compact brown and yellow sand and gravel. Made ground
(203)	Unknown	<26.45m	Orange brown clay silt. Natural subsoil

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was the northern of the two trenches. It measured 2.50m x 2.50m. (Plate D).
- 4.2.2 The sequence of deposits in Trench 2 was similar to that found in Trench 1. Naturally-lain orange brown clay silt (203) was identified at 0.61m below ground level (26.45m OD) (Plate C). It was covered by made ground comprising brown and yellow compacted sand and gravel (202) 0.16m thick (Plate D).
- 4.2.3 This was covered by mid brown silt clay made ground up to 0.22m thick which was not present in Trench 1. It contained a plastic drinking cup. It was covered by grey brown clay silt (200) which surfaced at 27.01m OD. This was also identified in Trench 1 and appeared to be topsoil imported into the site to create a garden at the rear of the newly built properties to the west. A narrow circular feature, thought to represent a borehole from the recent ground investigation carried out at the site, was observed at the centre of the trench. It was 0.10m wide and filled with sterile grey clay.



Plate C: Trench 2 looking north



Plate D: Section of Trench 2 facing west

## 5. Finds

- 5.1.1 During the course of this archaeological investigation a modern plastic cup was identified from the made ground in Trench 2. This was noted but not retained.

## **6. Conclusion**

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.2 The geology of the site was made up of naturally lain orange brown Langley Silt observed at between 26.41m and 26.45m OD, at 0.60m-10.61m below ground level. Overlying this in both trenches was a brown and yellow compact sand and gravel which was between 0.16m and 0.22m thick. In Trench 1 this was covered by dark grey clay silt (101) while in Trench 2 it was covered by mid brown silt clay (201). Both of these contexts were covered by grey brown clay silt that (100 & 200), which appeared to have been imported to create a garden for the newly built houses to the west of the site.
- 6.3 A backfilled borehole was identified in Trench 2 filled with sterile grey clay.
- 6.4 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.

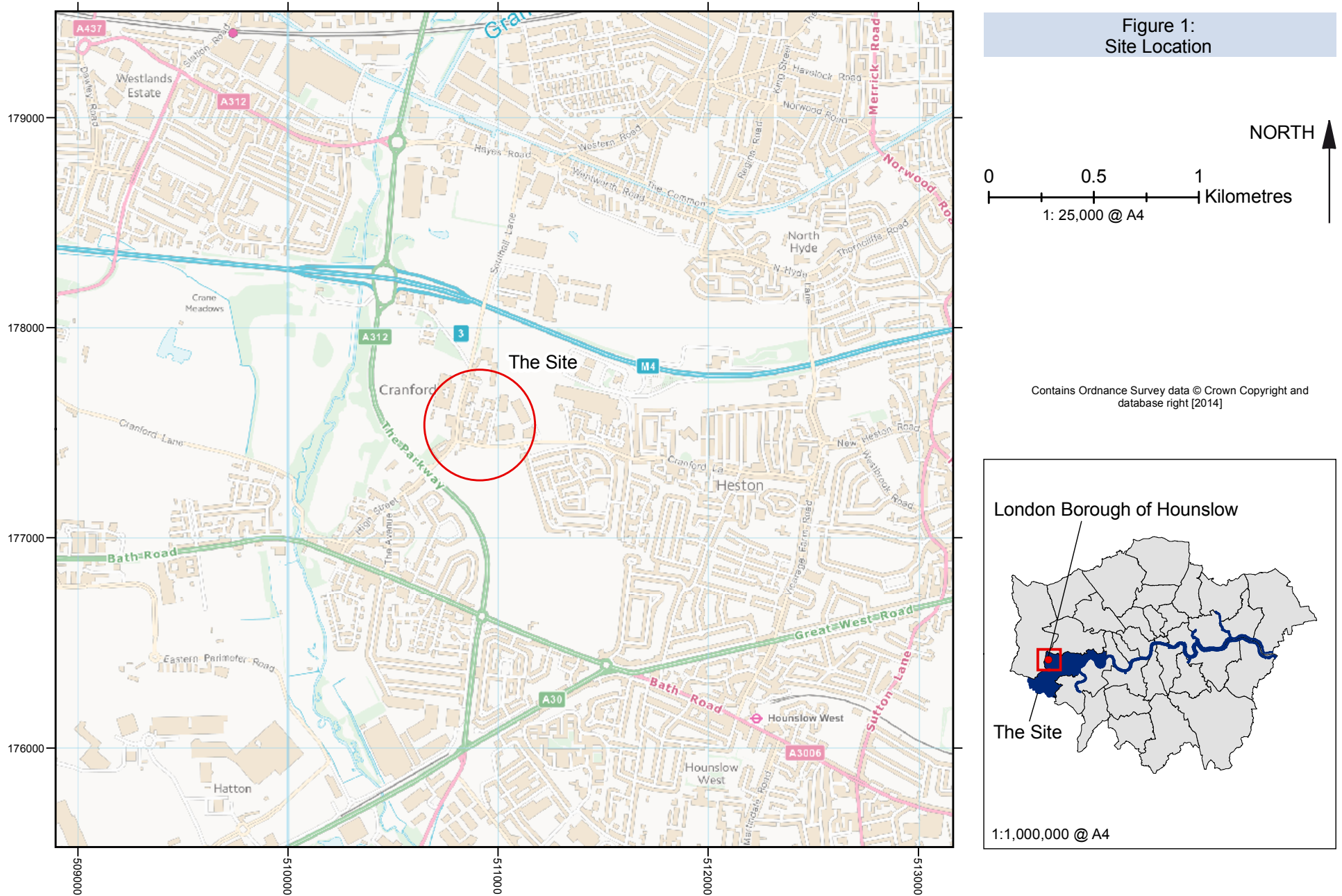
## **7. Publication and Archive Deposition**

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with LAARC. Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

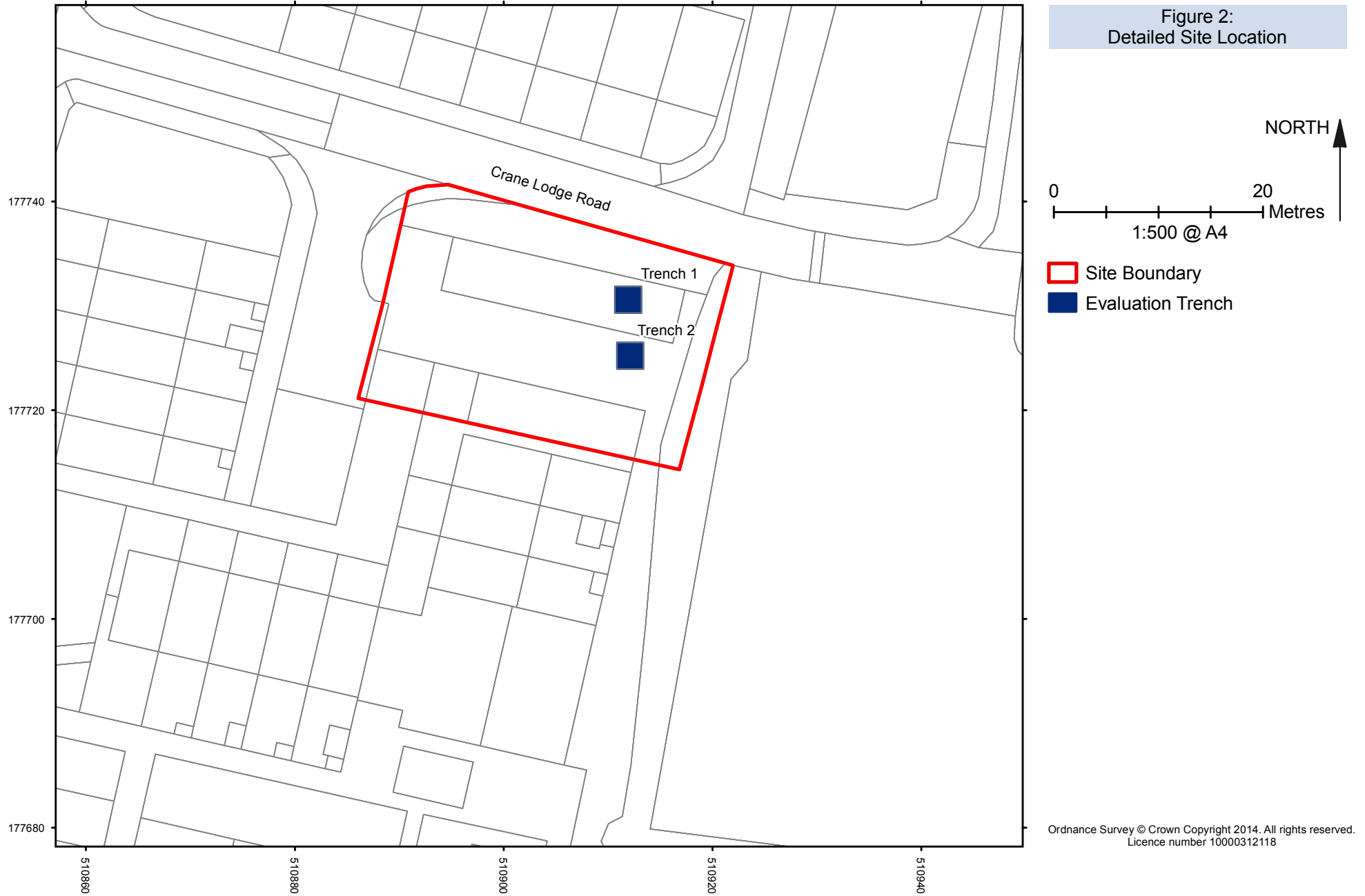
## 8. Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2013) *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow*,
- AOC Archaeology (2014) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow*
- BGS. (2012). *Geology of Britain*. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>  
Last accessed 10th December 2012.
- DCLG (2010). *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment*.
- DCLG (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
- English Heritage (2006). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.
- English Heritage (2009a) *Archaeological Guidance Paper 2: Standards and Practices for Written Schemes of Investigation*. English Heritage London Region.
- English Heritage (2009b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (2009c). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (2011). *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to Post-excavation*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013a) *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013b) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2014) *Code of Conduct*
- Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed)*.
- RESCUE & ICON (2001). *First Aid For Finds*. (3rd ed).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993). *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*.
- Soils Limited 2012, *Report On A Phase II Ground Investigation At Redwood B2, Redwood Estate, Hounslow TW5 9PL For Lovell Partnership Limited* (Unpublished Report)
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No 2*.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

THE REDWOOD ESTATE, CRANFORD LANE, HESTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT







Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved.  
Licence number 10000312118

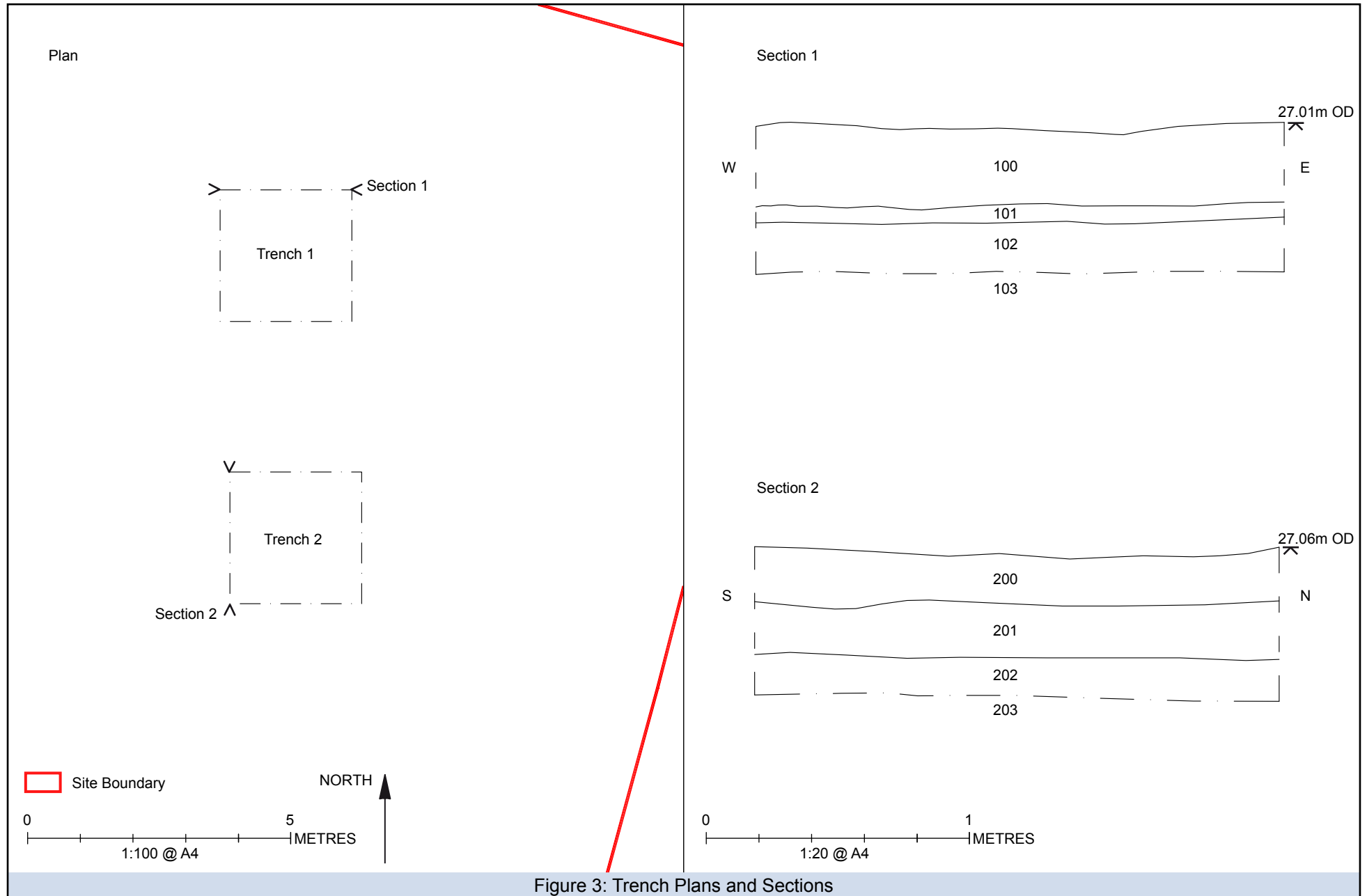


Figure 3: Trench Plans and Sections

## Appendices

## Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
(100)	Grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32m
(101)	Dark grey silt clay. Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.06m
(102)	Compact brown and yellow sand and gravel. Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.22m
(103)	Orange brown clay silt. Natural subsoil	Trench	Trench	Unknown
(200)	Grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23m
(201)	Mid brown silt clay. Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.22m
(202)	Compact brown and yellow sand and gravel. Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.16m
(203)	Orange brown clay silt. Natural subsoil	Trench	Trench	Unknown

## Appendix B – OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: aocarcha1-182505

#### Project details

Project name	The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of Hounslow
Short description of the project	2 Trench Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2014 End: 28-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	32347 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	archaeological priority area (APA)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
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 The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London Borough of

	Hounslow
Postcode	TW5 9PG
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 510902 177714 50.9389911694 0.150707390143 50 56 20 N 000 09 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.41m Max: 26.45m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tony Walsh
Project supervisor	John Winfer
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lovell Partnerships Limited
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	RED14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images

vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Digital Archive notes Retained at AOC facility until ready for deposition

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID RED 14

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Paper Archive notes Retained at AOC facility until ready for deposition

### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, London borough of Hounslow: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Winfer, J

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher AOC

Place of issue or publication London

Description 24 A4 pages including illustrations

Entered by john winfer (john.winfer@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 5 August 2014



**AOC Archaeology Group**, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS  
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)