

**Archaeological Evaluation (Predetermination) Report
Land at Rectory Court
Feltham, Hanworth
London Borough of Hounslow**

NGR: 511160 171920

Planning Ref: Pre-application

**ASE Project No: 7172
Site Code: REC 14**

**ASE Report No: 2015164
OASIS id: archaeol6-210634**



By Ian Hogg

**First Stage of Archaeological Evaluation (Predetermination)
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By Ian Hogg

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Archaeologist	
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Revision:	1		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Rectory Court, Hanworth, London Borough of Hounslow. The evaluation comprised six trenches, including a contingency trench.

Natural gravelly clay was recorded across the site between 13.67m and 14.75m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a drain run and a service trench, both on the same alignment and likely to be of early 20th century date.

The site underwent significant horizontal truncation during the construction of the existing buildings around 1970; no evidence of subsoil was recorded, with modern made ground and imported topsoil overlying the natural deposits.

No archaeological features, deposits were present. There was no evidence of human remains or burials.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Rectory Court, Feltham, Hanworth, Hounslow (Figures 1 and 2, NGR: TQ 711160 171920).
- 1.1.2 The site covers an area of approximately 4,100 square metres and forms an irregular rectangle bound by Fernside Avenue to the north and Elmwood Avenue to the east, and is currently occupied by residential buildings.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation comprised five trenches with the contingency for a sixth trench, this contingency was activated.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (BGS 1996) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Gamble and Lawson 1996).
- 1.2.2 The watching brief on geotechnical investigations (ASE 2015a) recorded natural gravels between 13.36m and 14.54m aOD overlain by between 0.7m and 1.1m of modern made ground. Extant subsoil and topsoil were recorded along the northern perimeter of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to redevelop the site for residential use, replacing the current buildings. The site lies within the north-eastern corner of a small Archaeological Priority Area designated by the London Borough of Hounslow around Hanworth House. It also lies close to St George's Church and graveyard.
- 1.3.2 A desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) was prepared to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of the proposed development. This document concluded that the site has low archaeological potential and, furthermore, that it is probable that the construction of the existing building will have had a significant impact on any potential archaeological or human remains.
- 1.3.3 The present incumbent of St George's Church, Hanworth, Rev. Paul Williamson, has provided anecdotal evidence that human remains were observed during the construction of the existing buildings on site in the late 1960's/early 1970's. A brick structure recorded by the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA) to the south of the access road (north of the church) was interpreted as a vault containing burials during the course of a watching

brief, and similar structures have been observed to the north of the access road. The access road lies to the south of the proposed development and the issue of potential burials being present on the site appears to be supported in a letter from Museum of London Archaeology dated 20th February 2005 (CgMs 2014).

- 1.3.4 The first phase of archaeological work comprised the monitoring of geotechnical works (ASE 2015a). The work found signs of horizontal truncation across much of the site, likely to be associated with the construction of the bungalows during the latter half of the 20th century. Modern made ground overlay the natural gravels except along the northern perimeter where extant topsoil and subsoil were noted. No archaeological or human remains were found.
- 1.3.5 Having considered the results of the geotechnical monitoring, GLAAS requested a further phase of pre-determination archaeological work in the form of archaeological evaluation.
- 1.3.6 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015b) was prepared prior to the commencement of this phase of works, this document set out the methodology for the works. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a, b and c).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The research aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2015b) were:
 - To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site.
 - To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.
 - To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
 - The results of the fieldwork could contribute to local, regional or national research objectives
 - To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work or modification of the foundation design at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning conditions.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 27th and the 30th April 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015b). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Lauren Gibson (Assistant Archaeologist) and John Cook (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Desk Based Assessment

2.1.1 The following information is derived from the Desk Based Assessment with due acknowledgement (CgMs 2014).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are few finds of prehistoric date noted on the GLHER within 1km of the site and only one feature is identified; a curvilinear ditch interpreted as part of a circular enclosure or ring fort. It is therefore considered unlikely that remains of this period will be encountered other than chance finds.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The sole finds of Roman date within one kilometre of the site comprise eight coins of Constantinian found at 38 Wigley Road to the north-east of the site and a residual fragment of Roman *opus signinum* found at the Royal Nurseries site to the northwest.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Hanworth is recorded in Domesday Book as Hanworde, translating as a 'small village'.

2.4.2 A Saxon moat is recorded as having been present at Hanworth. The remains of a moat lie to the south-west of the study site although this is believed to be Norman in origin.

2.4.3 The sole archaeological findspot of medieval date within proximity of the site comprises two sherds of residual 11th century pottery identified at the former health centre on Spring Road to the north-west of the site.

2.4.4 There is no mention of a church at Hanworth in the Domesday Survey, although St. George's Church, c. 50m to the south of the site is mentioned in an advowson of 1293. The parish of St Dunstan, originally 12th century in date, lies to the northwest of the site.

2.4.5 During the medieval period the site is believed to have lain in open land within the vicinity of the manor house, to the north of the historic settlement of Hanworth. Consequently remains of Saxon or medieval activity are therefore considered to be restricted to evidence of agricultural activity and/or land division associated with the manor and church.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 Early maps of the study area show the site to lie within Hanworth Park, north of the church and Hanworth House, and the village itself. The original manor house building burnt down in 1797, leaving stables and remains of the kitchens in the grounds.

- 2.5.2 Two eighteenth century garden houses formerly associated with Hanworth House form a Scheduled Ancient Monument. They include a pediment above an arcade of Doric columns, together with two terracotta roundels likely to have come from the Holbein Gate at Whitehall following its demolition in the mid eighteenth century. A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation at Hanworth House, now known as Tudor Court, identified brick walls within the moat dating to the Tudor period and later.
- 2.5.3 Registers for births, marriages and burials at St George's Church are known from 1582, although the earliest are lost and none of those surviving identify burial locations.
- 2.5.4 More detail is shown on the 1800 Hanworth Enclosure Map which shows a field boundary running through the eastern part of the site. The church and churchyard to the south are shown to be enclosed. The site remained much the same until the construction of Rectory Court in the late 1960's/early 1970's.
- 2.5.5 The DBA states:

"Previous archaeological work during excavations for new drainage, which extended from St George's Church to the south, through the western side of the study site, revealed six post-medieval inhumation burials within the churchyard. The present incumbent of St George Hanworth, the Rev. Paul Williamson, has provided anecdotal evidence that human remains were observed during the construction of the buildings currently occupying the study site c. 1969/1970, including vaults. MoLAS recorded a brick structure to the south of the access road, north of the church, which was interpreted as a vault containing burials, and it is recorded in their watching brief report that similar structures have been observed to the north of the access road. The access road lies to the south of the study site. The issue of burials within the site appears to be supported in a letter from Museum of London Archaeology dated 20th February 2005 (Rev. Williamson, 30th October 2014).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Five trenches were excavated, each measuring 2.00m x 2.00m at base. The trenches were targeted on the new buildings while avoiding the previous buildings, trees and live services, the precise reasoning behind the trench locations was set out in the WSI (ASE 2015b). The contingency for a sixth trench was activated; this L-shaped trench measured 5.20m from east to west and 2.90m from north to south, it was 1.50m wide.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cat cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 A burial licence was obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Ref. No.: 14-0274, ASE 2015b) for the work. All work was undertaken in accordance with this WSI and the relevant legislation and guidance of Historic England, ClfA and MoJ.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	26
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	12 digital
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	2.00	2.00	0.32-0.37	15.23
1/002	Layer	Modern made ground	2.00	2.00	0.16-0.35	14.91-14.86
1/003	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	2.00	2.00	-	14.51
1/004	Cut	Service trench	2.20	2.00	0.19	14.70
1/005	Fill	Service trench fill	2.20	2.00	0.19	14.70

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the east of the site; it measured 2.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 0.66m deep at the northern end and 0.75m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly clay.
- 4.1.2 The natural mid yellowish brown gravelly clay [1/003] was cut by a service trench [1/004] aligned north-east to south-west. This trench was linear with steep sides; it measured 2.20m in length, 2.00m in width and at least 0.19m in depth. Two drainage pipes lay within the trench; the trench fill [1/005] comprised mid greyish brown rubble clay.
- 4.1.3 The service trench fill was sealed by modern made ground [1/002] comprising mixed dark brown silt and brown rubble silt between 0.16m and 0.35m thick. The made ground was overlain by dark brown clay silt topsoil [1/001] between 0.32m and 0.37m thick.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	2.00	2.00	0.28-0.31	15.25
2/002	Layer	Modern made ground	2.00	2.00	0.33-0.36	14.94-14.97
2/003	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	2.00	2.00	-	14.61-14.63

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/004	Cut	Drainage trench	2.30	0.75	0.27	14.59
2/005	Fill	Drainage trench fill	2.30	0.75	0.27	14.59
2/006	Masonry	Brick drain	2.30	0.20	0.07	14.32

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the east of the site; it measured 2.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.00 m deep at the northern end and 0.75m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly clay.
- 4.2.2 The natural mid yellowish brown gravelly clay [2/003] was cut by a drainage trench [2/004] aligned north-east to south-west. This trench was linear with steep sides; it measured 2.30m in length, 0.75m in width and at least 0.27m in depth. A brick built drain [2/006] lay within the trench; it was constructed from frogged red bricks measuring 225 x 110 x 72mm in size, bonded with cement mortar. The drain measured 2.30m in length, at least 0.20m in width, the drain itself was not excavated. The drainage trench fill [2/005], comprised brownish grey clay gravel with occasional glass and CBM inclusions.
- 4.2.3 The service trench fill was sealed by modern made ground [2/002] comprising mixed dark brown silt and brown rubbly silt between 0.33m and 0.36m thick. The made ground was overlain by dark brown clay silt topsoil [2/001] between 0.28m and 0.31m thick.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	2.00	2.00	0.31-0.32	15.36
3/002	Layer	Modern made ground	2.00	2.00	0.30-0.35	15.04-15.05
3/003	Fill	Drainage trench fill	2.30	0.85	0.28	14.70
3/004	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	2.00	2.00	-	14.70-14.75
3/005	Cut	Drainage trench	2.30	0.85	0.40	14.70

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/006	Masonry	Brick drain	2.30	0.46	0.12	14.42

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the north of the site; it measured 2.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.00m deep at the northern end and 0.87m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly clay.
- 4.3.2 The natural mid yellowish brown gravelly clay [3/003] was cut by a drainage trench [3/004] aligned north-east to south-west. This trench was linear with steep sides; it measured 2.30m in length, 0.85m in width and at least 0.40m in depth. A brick built drain [3/006] lay within the trench; it was constructed from frogged red bricks measuring 225 x 110 x 72mm in size, bonded with cement mortar. Three single skin walls formed two drainage channels which were capped by two rows of bricks. The drain measured 2.30m in length, at least 0.46m in width, and at least 0.12m in depth. The drainage trench fill [3/005], comprised brownish grey clay gravel with occasional glass and CBM inclusions, it measured 0.28m in thickness.
- 4.3.3 The service trench fill was sealed by modern made ground [3/002] comprising mixed dark brown silt and brown rubbly silt between 0.30m and 0.35m thick. The made ground was overlain by dark brown clay silt topsoil [3/001] between 0.30m and 0.31m thick.

4.4 Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

- 4.4.1 Trenches 4 and 5 were located in the west of the site while Trench 6 was located in the east. Trenches 4 and 5 both measured 2.00m x 2.00m in plan while the L-shaped trench 6 measured 5.20m from east to west and 2.90m from north to south, it was 1.50m wide. These trenches displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. No archaeology was recorded in any of these trenches.
- 4.4.2 The natural yellowish brown gravelly clay [003] was overlain by between 0.01m and 0.24m of mixed dark brown silt and brown rubbly silt modern made ground [002]. The made ground was overlain by between 0.06m and 0.28m of dark brown clay silt topsoil [001]. Context detail for all of the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 No finds were retrieved from the site. Only modern material was observed in the service and drainage trenches and in the made ground; this included CBM, slate and glass. No human remains were observed.

5.1.2 No environmental samples were taken.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Natural gravelly clays were recorded throughout the trenches at between 13.67m and 14.75m aOD. In the east of the site, the natural deposit was cut by a service trench and a drainage trench, both on a north-east to south-westerly alignment. The service trench contained drainage pipes, while the drainage trench contained a brick built drain. These features are very likely to date to the early 20th century. There was no evidence of the service and drain being cut through the overburden.

6.1.2 The features were overlain by modern made ground which was present across the site. The made ground was sealed by topsoil, probably imported.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The whole site showed evidence of extensive horizontal truncation with any extant subsoil having been removed. This is likely to have occurred during the construction of the existing buildings on site circa 1970. The modern made ground and topsoil would have been deposited at this time.

6.2.2 The natural deposits do not appear to have been severely truncated; the height of the natural deposits ranged from 13.67m aOD in the lower western end of the site to 14.75m aOD in the east. This is broadly comparable to the levels recorded during the MoLA excavation at St George's Church (MoLA forthcoming) where the natural deposits were recorded between 14.50m and 14.60m aOD.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 No remains predating the 20th century were recorded on the site. The only remains dating prior to the construction of the existing buildings were a brick built drain and service trench.

6.4.2 No evidence of human remains or burials was recorded during the evaluation. During the excavation at St George's Church (MoLA forthcoming) grave cuts and disarticulated human remains were visible directly below the overburden, between 13.89 and 14.28mOD. Any evidence of human remains would have been visible with the trenches. Additionally, no evidence of human remains was found in the backfill of either the service trench or drainage trench, if any remains had been present it is likely that material would have infiltrated the trench backfill.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The evaluation confirmed absence of archaeological and specifically human remains. No remains predating the 20th century were recorded on the site. The only remains predating the existing buildings were a service trench and drain.

6.5.2 The evaluation also confirmed the severe horizontal truncation observed

during the watching brief (ASE 2015a). However, comparing the height of the natural deposits to those at St George's Church (MoLA forthcoming) suggests little truncation of these deposits. This would suggest that removal of human remains did not occur during the construction of the building; rather, human remains were absent from the site at the time of the development.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Gillian King of GLAAS for her guidance and monitoring. ASE would also like to thank the Rev. Paul Williamson and GLAAS for allowing access to the 2015 MOLA report. The evaluation was directed by Ian Hogg. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Justin Russell who produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
4	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.26	14.62
4	002	Layer	Modern made ground	0.51-0.52	14.36-14.37
4	003	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	-	13.84-13.86
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.33	14.62
5	002	Layer	Modern made ground	0.55-0.61	14.29-14.37
5	003	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	-	13.67-13.84
6	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.34	15.30-15.38
6	002	Layer	Modern made ground	0.55-0.61	14.98-15.04
6	003	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	-	14.37-14.49

Table 5: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	REC 14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Rectory Court, Hanworth, Hounslow					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Hounslow					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 1116 7192					
Geology	Taplow gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7172					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site		Shallow Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 27-04-2015 to 30-04-2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary						
						Other Modern
<p><i>The evaluation comprised six trenches. Natural gravelly clay was recorded across the site between 13.67m and 14.75m aOD. The natural deposits were cut a drain run and a service trench, both on the same alignment and likely to be of early 20th century date.</i></p> <p><i>The site underwent significant horizontal truncation during the construction of the existing buildings around 1970; no evidence of subsoil was recorded, with modern made ground and imported topsoil overlying the natural deposits. No evidence of human remains or burials was recorded.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-210634

Project details

Project name	Rectory Court, Hanworth
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised six trenches including a contingency trench. Natural gravelly clay was recorded across the site between 13.67m and 14.75m aOD. The natural deposits were cut a drain run and a service trench, both on the same alignment and likely to be of early 20th century date. The site underwent significant horizontal truncation during the construction of the existing buildings around 1970; no evidence of subsoil was recorded, with modern made ground and imported topsoil overlying the natural deposits. No evidence of human remains or burials was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2015 End: 30-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	REC14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7172 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	SERVICE TRENCH Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW FELTHAM Rectory Court, Hanworth
Postcode	TW13 7QE
Study area	4100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1116 7192 51.4348614446 -0.400643314872 51 26 05 N 000 24 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.67m Max: 14.75m

Project creators

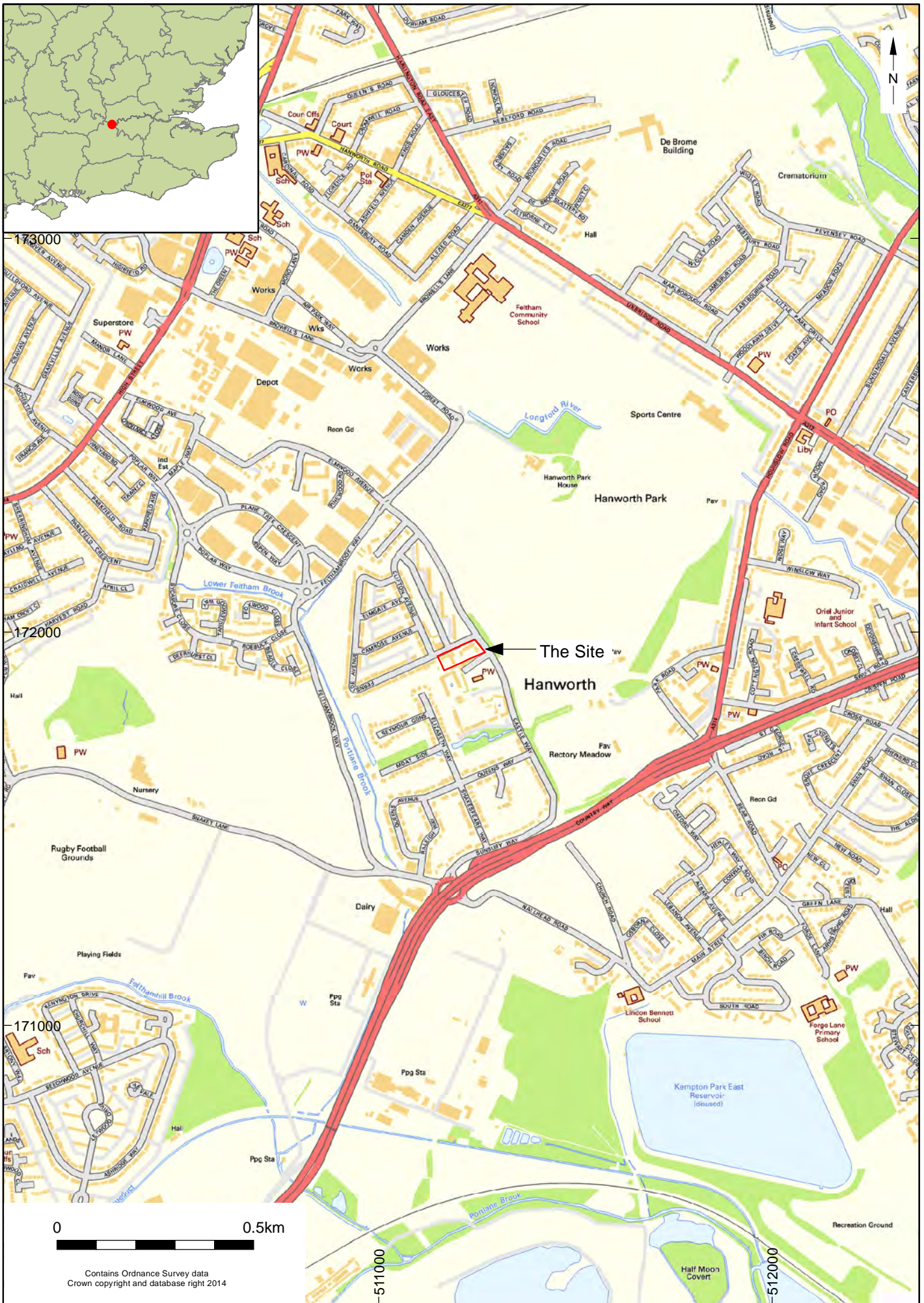
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Moving image","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
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Entered on 7 May 2015



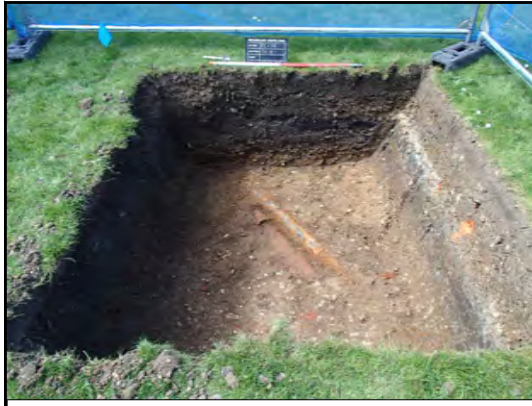
Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Rectory Court, Hanworth	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7172	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015076	Drawn by: JLR		

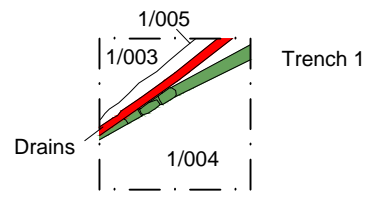
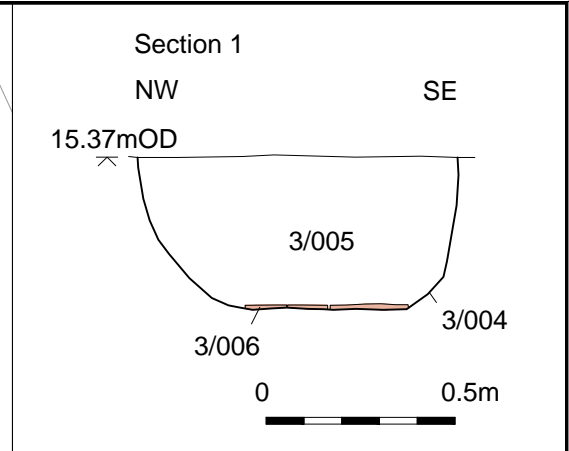


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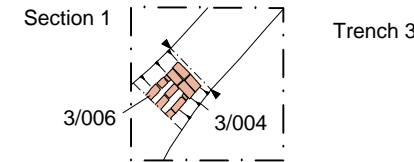
© Archaeology South-East		Rectory Court, Hanworth	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7172	May 2015	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2015076	Drawn by: NG		



Trench 1, looking west



Trench 1

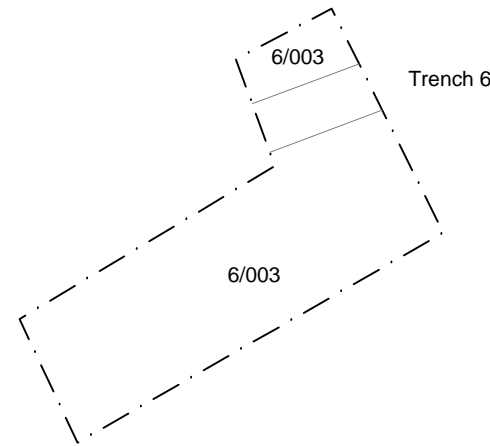


Trench 3



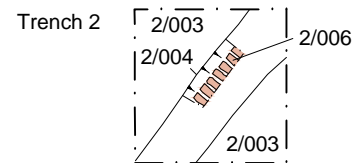
Drain 3/004, looking north-west

+ 511230, 171945



Trench 6

+ 511245, 171940



Trench 2



Drain 2/004, looking south-west

- Brick
- Ceramic
- Metal



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