

BATH ROAD CAR PARK
Bath Road
London TW3

London Borough of Hounslow

Evaluation report

September 2015



**Bath Road Car Park
Bath Road
London
TW3 3BP**

Site Code BCA15
NGR 513490 175680
OASIS reference 225082

Planning reference N/A
Condition Number N/A

Report on archaeological evaluation

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MOLA at Bath Road Car Park, Bath Road, Hounslow, London TW3 3BP. The report was commissioned from MOLA by GVA on behalf of the client London Borough of Hounslow.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2015), five evaluation trenches were excavated on the site between 17/08/2015 and 25/08/2015. Occasional small pockets of brickearth were observed sealing the underlying gravels at c 19.63–19.80m OD, the remainder having been truncated and/or worked and redeposited across the site; these pockets were trial excavated by hand, but no archaeological finds were recovered.

Remains of the rearmost rooms of 27 or 25 Bath Road, demolished in the late 1960s to early 1970s, were recorded including plumbing for and remains of a toilet bowl; the terrace of houses that once fronted Bath Road date to the late 19th century. Behind the houses were the bases for two small outbuildings and slightly west of these a number of 19th or early 20th century garden, agricultural or horticultural pits and trenches and a 20th century brick built soak away.

A large late 19th-early 20th century quarry pit, up to 3.27m deep, was recorded in the northwest corner of the site.

No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

The report concludes that prehistoric, Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeological features or deposits are not present on the site or have been removed by 19th–20th century pits and buildings. Late post-medieval (19th and 20th century) archaeological remains survive and may be impacted by the redevelopment but possess little archaeological or historic significance.

In the light of the results of the evaluation, and after preliminary discussions with Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman of Historic England (pers.comm 29/09/2015), not further archaeological work is expected to be required on this site.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by MOLA at Bath Road Car Park, Bath Road, Hounslow, London, TW3 3BP ('the site') between 17/08/2015 and 25/08/2015 (see *Fig 1*). This document is the Report on that work.
- 1.1.2 A written *Historic Environment Assessment* (HEA) was previously prepared, which covered the whole area of the site (MOLA 2014). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the evaluation took place was fully set out in the HEA and *WSI* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 9, MOLA 2014).
- 1.2.2 The evaluation was carried out at the pre-determination stage of the planning process to inform the local planning authority of the potential for archaeological remains on the site and enabling them to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

1.3 Scope of the evaluation

- 1.3.1 Evaluation is defined by Historic England as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:
- 1.3.2 - formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- 1.3.3 - formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research
- 1.3.4 An archaeological evaluation is a limited fieldwork exercise designed to test the conclusions of preliminary desk based work. It is not the same as full excavation.
- 1.3.5 The evaluation was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for evaluation specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).
- 1.3.6 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002.
- 1.3.7 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (Section 3, MOLA 2015).

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Topography and geology

- 2.1.1 A full description of the topography and geology for the site is detailed in Section 3 of the *HEA* (MOLA 2014) and is summarised below;
- 2.1.2 Current ground level for the site is at 20.50–20.90m OD, generally sloping down gently from west to east.
- 2.1.3 Brickearth, sealing the underlying gravel deposits is predicted to be c 0.70–1.70m below ground level.

2.2 Archaeology

- 2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is detailed in Section 4 of the *HEA* (MOLA 2014) and summarised, and reproduced below, and in Section 2.2 of the *WSI* (MOLA 2015):

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD43)

- 2.2.2 The site is located on well-drained geological deposits c 3.1km from the predictable resources of the River Thames, and may have been a suitable location for early settlement and farming. However, no evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the study area, despite a number of past archaeological investigations. Lack of evidence may be as a result of the removal of such remains through post-medieval quarrying activity and later development.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

- 2.2.3 The site lays c 70m to the north of the assumed line of the Roman road from London to Silchester and is within an associated Archaeological Priority Area. However no evidence of the Roman road or any roadside features such as drainage ditches, agricultural soil horizons, quarry pits or burials have been found within the study area. The lack of evidence may be due in part to a bias in the location of archaeological excavations in areas where later post-medieval activity had removed any evidence of earlier features. During this period the site may have been situated within open fields under cultivation, evidence of which would include plough soils, ditches and/or pits.

Early medieval/Saxon period (AD 410–1066)

- 2.2.4 Throughout this period the site probably lay to the north of the former Roman road, which continued to be in use. The land within the site was most likely woodland or possible open fields. No early medieval remains have been found within the study area.

Late medieval period (AD1066–1485)

- 2.2.5 The site is likely to have been open fields on the outskirts of the medieval settlement, situated to the east of the site along the High Street. Gravel and brickearth quarries may have been opened within the site.

Post-medieval period (AD1485–present)

- 2.2.6 Prior to the suburban development of the Hounslow area in the mid–late 19th

century, the site was situated in open fields to the west of the main settlement area. There is potential for remains of the late-19th century terrace houses to survive beneath the car park which may include levelling deposits, truncated footings or cellars. Evidence of quarrying in the form of quarry pits and agricultural remains, including plough soils and ditches, may also be present below the later 19th century developments.

3 Evaluation methodology

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 Five evaluation trenches c 13–20m x 2m x up to 1.50m deep were excavated across the site.
- 3.1.2 The tarmac car park surface was cut with a diamond saw and was broken out and cleared by GEH Groundworks Specialists Ltd under MOLA supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by GEH, and monitored by a MOLA supervisor.
- 3.1.3 Archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (MOLA 2015).
- 3.1.4 Trench locations were individually surveyed on site by MOLA surveyors and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics.

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the WSI (MOLA 2015).

3.3 Site archive

Number of trench record sheets	5
Number of overall location plans	5
Number of Context (SU) sheets	28
Number of photographs	56
Number of context plans	9

4 Results of the evaluation

4.1.1 For trench locations see *Fig 2*.

4.2 Trench 1

Location	Adjacent to the northern and westernmost edge of the site, in the new car park extension
Dimensions	19.80m by 2.00m by 1.50m depth (generally) and up to 3.27m depth in a machined sondage
Modern ground level/	20.73mOD
Base of modern	20.16mOD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	2.82m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	17.34mOD
Top of surviving natural observed at	19.57mOD
Level of base of trench	19.03m OD (17.26m in sondage)

4.2.1 The northern most 5.55m of this trench were not excavated due to the presence of a quantity of asbestos roofing sheet fragments in the modern overburden. The southernmost 1.10m was not excavated due to the presence of a large block of modern concrete (*Fig 3*).

4.2.2 The remaining 13.15m of the trench contained quarry pit [28]. A machine excavated sondage demonstrated that the base of this quarry pit was up to 3.27m BGL/17.34m OD and had been backfilled with a primary fill of mixed dumps of soils and domestic waste material, [27], which included frequent CBM, rubble, 1807/1825-1900 dated pottery and glass, occasional butchered animal bone and metal objects including riveted steel boiler drum.

4.2.3 These dumps were covered by a secondary fill of mixed soils and brickearth, [26], the feature was sealed by a dirty, dark grey layer of disturbed soil and modern levelling/made ground, [25] (*Fig 4*).

4.2.4 The pit extended beyond that of the 1.50m depth of the trench and so a machine excavated sondage was dug in which the natural gravels were observed in the base of the pit at 3.27m below modern ground level (17.34m OD). The near vertical construction cut for [28] was observed in the extreme southernmost corner of the trench.

4.2.5 No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

4.2.6 Japanese knotweed was identified growing in proximity to this trench and as a consequence a council appointed invasive pest species expert was in attendance at the breaking out and opening of the trench. No traces of Japanese Knotweed were present in the trench.

4.3 Trench 2

Location	Centre west of site
Dimensions	Up to 16.44m by 2.00m by up to 1.04m deep
Modern ground level	20.71–20.56m OD
Base of modern	c 20.42m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy	c 0.35m

above natural (if any)	
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	N/A
Top of surviving natural observed at	19.89–19.83m OD
Level of base of trench	19.63m OD

- 4.3.1 The length of this trench was reduced from 20m to 16.44m, constrained by the need to protect modern drains, cabling and a CCTV column (Fig 5).
- 4.3.2 Natural gravels were observed at 19.89–19.83m OD, sporadically sealed by intermittent, thin lenses of truncated brickearth, typically, where it appeared to have infilled a natural, shallow depression in the gravels. These brickearth deposits were test excavated but no anthropogenic material was observed.
- 4.3.3 At the southernmost end of the trench were the remains of a house, [30], consisting of an east to west brick wall with a north to south return in the eastern trench edge standing to c 0.35m, within which a concrete floor was found at 0.74m BGL (19.82m OD) containing a drainage down pipe for a toilet (Fig 6). Broken remains of the toilet bowl were observed in the demolition backfill.
- 4.3.4 3.50m to the north of the rear of the house was a concrete floor [32] of up to 2.00m square, at 19.65m OD; this floor was constructed within an iron rail frame and represents the base of a modern outbuilding for 25 or 27 Bath Road (Fig 7).
- 4.3.5 3.40m north of the [32] was another iron rail frame for the base of a further outbuilding [34]; however, this did not have a concrete floor and only a 0.22m width was recorded projecting from the western section of the trench.
- 4.3.6 Building [30] represents the rearmost portion of 25 or 27 Bath Road (Fig 8), part of a terrace of late 19th century terraced houses demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s to create the Bath Road car park.
- 4.3.7 No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

4.4 Trench 3

Location	South/central
Dimensions	12.00m by 2.00m by up to 1.20m deep
Modern ground level	20.65–20.63m OD
Base of modern	19.85mOD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	0.40m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	19.65m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	19.41m OD
Level of base of trench	19.41m OD

- 4.4.1 This trench was relocated from its original location on the road to the south of the car park and north of the active bus stand due to the presence of traffic light sensors in the road. Its length was constrained by modern services and only the westernmost 3.00m of this trench were finally excavated due to the discovery of a large quantity of asbestos roofing sheets in the modern made ground immediately under the tarmac, whereupon it was decided to abandon the trench (Fig 9).
- 4.4.2 Natural gravels were observed part sealed by traces of brickearth at 19.41m OD.
- 4.4.3 Disturbed fragments of late 19th century brickwork was observed within the northern section of the trench, evidencing the remains of No 19 Bath Road (Fig 10)
- 4.4.4 No other archaeological features or deposits were observed and the trench was backfilled to cover the asbestos.
- 4.4.5 No other archaeological features of deposits were observed.

4.5 Trench 4

Location	Eastern edge of site
Dimensions	20.00m by 2.00m by up to 0.85m deep
Modern ground level	20.65–20.57m OD
Base of modern fill	c 20.21m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	c 0.40m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	18.35m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	19.80–19.77m OD
Level of base of trench	19.80–19.77m OD

- 4.5.1 Natural gravels were partially sealed by remnant traces of brick earth and were observed at 19.80–19.77m OD. The brickearth deposits were test excavated but no anthropogenic material was observed.
- 4.5.2 The natural deposits were sealed by a layer of dirty greyish brown worked or redeposited brickearth up to 0.45m thick, [16].
- 4.5.3 Recorded as cutting [16] and the natural deposits were three features [10], [18] and [20] (Fig 11).
- 4.5.4 Context [10] was a shallow, linear feature up to 3.40m long by 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep with straight sides and a flat base; it was cut by later pit [8] to the west. Pit [8] contained occasional fragments of CBM, sherds of 1800-1900 dated pottery, fragments of coal and flecks of charcoal and probably represents an agricultural or horticultural ditch.
- 4.5.5 Context [20], 1.00m long by 0.48m wide by up to 0.12m deep, with a similar fill to [10].
- 4.5.6 Context [18] was roughly “L” shaped with each arm of the L being c 1.00m in length, up to 0.35m wide and .042m deep; it was cut by pit [13] in the southeast and had three distinct fills [17], [23] and [24] with only [23] containing and finds in the form of occasional animal bone fragments and 1780–1810 dated pottery.
- 4.5.7 Pits [8], [13] and [15] were all found partially within the trench, appeared similar (Fig 12) and would have probably measured up to c 1.50m in diameter. Pit [15] was sample excavate to characterise these features. It was dug in steps until access was impossible when it was then probed to its base which was found to be up to 2.60m deep from ground level or 2.25m deep from where it was sealed by modern made ground, layer [11]. There was no trace of any lining and it contained occasional CBM fragments and pottery of 1780–1810 date.
- 4.5.8 In the northern corner of the southern end of the trench was the remains of a modern mortar plinth were observed and in the southern corner were the remains of a small 20th century wall.
- 4.5.9 The pit features [8], [12] and [15] may represent horticultural/agricultural planting pits to improve water retention for the trees of the orchard shown on mid-19th century maps or for ornamental plants for the gardens of Bath Road, although they appear unusually deep. As no trace of any lining was found it is unlikely these pits could have been wells as the sides would very rapidly destabilise if left open.
- 4.5.10 The features [10] and [20] may represent field or garden drains or boundaries, albeit only fragments thereof.
- 4.5.11 No other archaeological features of deposits were observed.

4.6 Trench 5

Location	East, central side of trench
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Dimensions	20m by 2m by up to 1.10m depth
Modern ground level	20.56–20.71m OD
Base of modern fill	20.34–20.49mOD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	c 0.51m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	N/A
Top of surviving natural observed at	From c 19.77m OD
Level of base of trench	19.63m OD

- 4.6.1 Natural gravels were partially sealed by remnant traces of brick earth and were observed at 19.77m OD. The brickearth deposits were test excavated but no anthropogenic material was observed (Fig 13).
- 4.6.2 The natural was sealed by a layer of worked, dirty mid greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silts, [2], a probable subsoil deposit, sealed by [1], a dark grey mixed soil deposit which was probably a mixture of disturbed old garden soils and modern made ground.
- 4.6.3 Cutting layer [2], a 20th century brick built soakaway [4] was recorded in the northwest section of the trench (Fig 14), 6m from the southern end which may have drained rain water from the roof of No 15 and/or No 17 Bath Road..
- 4.6.4 No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

4.7 The finds

Context	Material	QTY	Date	Brief Comments
7	A.Bone	2	????	Butchered (sawn), mid-section cattle rib and cattle lunbar vertebra fragment. Post consumptive waste, good quality beef, post medieval
7	Pottery	5	1580-1900	Red ware flower pot
9	Pottery	1	1800-1900	Sunderland slip ware
12	Pottery	1	1580-1900	Red ware flower pot
14	Pottery	13	1825-1900	Refined white earthen ware, transfer printed ware types 1 and 4 (table wares) and slipped yellow ware
14	Glass	13	1825-1900	?? & S?? opaque white window glass with engraved(?) lettering
15	A.Bone	5	????	fragments of unidentifiable mammal long bone
15	Pottery	1		???y & sons, Hounslow (Batey) stoneware bottle
23	Pottery	2	1780-1810	Refined white earthen ware and transfer printed ware type 1
27	Glass Bottle	5	Late 19th–early 20th century	4 complete/nr complete (1 x Batey, 1 x R White, 1 x Dr Soule's Hop Bitters, founded 1872, 1 x Branson Ltd coffee extract) and 1 top with vulcanite stopper (R White)
27	Glass Phial	3	Late 19th–early 20th century	3 x medicine phials
27	Glass	1	????	Lampshade/oil reservoir for lamp??
27	Pottery	31	1807/1825-1900	Range of stoneware English bottles (2 x Hawkes, Thames Ditton, 1 x R White), 1 ink bottle, R W Whites, 1 x jar, 1 x casserole lid.

				<p>1 x Rockingham ware tea pot spout. 2 x paste pots and a paste pot lid, 3 x marmalade jars, 1 pudding basin, 2 x slip banded plates, transfer printed ware type 2 tureen, two cups and plate, transfer printed type 4 tureens and plates, TPW flow blue gravy boat in refined white earthen ware. 1 x candle stick (?English porcelain?)</p>
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The pottery

4.7.1 The pottery recovered suggests domestic wares of later 19th century dates.

The glass

4.7.2 The glass objects recovered suggest domestic wares of later 19th century dates.

The animal bone

4.7.3 The animal bones recovered suggest domestic waste of later 19th century dates.

4.8 The site as a whole

4.8.1 Assessing the results from all the trenches, and dating evidence where it exists, the evaluation has determined that the average depth of deposits, where they do survive, is likely to be c 0.40–0.50m below modern ground level, sealed beneath the modern made ground (+) and disturbed historic soils and made ground layers exemplified by contexts [1] and [25].

4.8.2 The mid-19th century remains of 13–27 Bath Road (odd numbers only) are partially extant with some walls and floors surviving *in situ*. These same buildings are likely to have truncated any earlier archaeological remains.

4.8.3 The large quarry pit, [28], cuts deeply into the natural gravel deposits and would have truncated any otherwise surviving archaeological remains, possibly for the majority of the northwest block of the site.

4.8.4 Beyond the 19th–20th century garden/horticultural/agricultural features of Trench 4 and 20th century remains in Trench 5, it seems there is little likelihood of any other evidence of earlier archaeology activity being present on the site.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 General discussion of potential

- 5.1.1 The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification above natural ground) on the site is limited as the site is subject to extensive modern and historic disturbance and truncation.
- 5.1.2 There is also limited potential for the survival of cut features, again, due to extensive modern and historic disturbance and truncation.

5.2 Significance

- 5.2.1 The archaeological remains on this site all relate to 19th century or later activity on the site and are considered to be of negligible to low significance based on their historical and evidential value.

5.3 Assessment of the evaluation

- 5.3.1 The site was virtually flat, current ground level varying from 20.50–20.84m OD, and covered a total of c 3955m². However, in the south of the site (c 900m²) were an active bus stand and public toilet which were required to remain open, therefore it was not possible to place any trenches in this area. This led to the moving of Trench 3 from its originally proposed location within the bus stand.
- 5.3.2 Within the remainder of the site, c 3055m², the excavation areas were limited by the presence of modern, live drains, power and data cables; so after CAT scans, a number of the trenches had to be reduced in size. Likewise after the discovery of asbestos contamination in the modern overburden. These issues resulted in a reduction in excavation area from the originally proposed 190m² to 151.44m² meaning that ultimately c 4.95% of the available area of the site was excavated.
- 5.3.3 The evaluation trenches were well distributed across the areas available for excavation, spread between areas of known historic activity: occupation, gardens and agricultural/horticultural open ground.
- 5.3.4 Natural/truncated natural deposits were located in all trenches.

6 Proposed development impact and conclusions

- 6.1.1 Taking into account the results in all the trenches it appears that archaeological features and deposits do survive across the site but do not appear to reflect any activity on the site before the mid-19th century.
- 6.1.2 At the time of writing, the proposed redevelopment at the site has not been finalised so the impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits cannot be wholly assessed. It is expected that a single basement would be constructed across the majority of the site which would remove any archaeological remains within its footprint. However, given the lack of any very significant archaeological features recorded within the site there would be little upon which the redevelopment would have an impact.
- 6.1.3 In the light of the results of the evaluation, and after preliminary discussions with Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman of Historic England (pers.comm 29/09/2015), no further archaeological work is expected to be required on this site.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Hounslow Council for commissioning this report. The author would also like to thank Mike Rogers (Hounslow Council), Gillian King (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic England), Laura O’Gorman (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic England), Leonie Pett (MOLA project manager), Jamie Andrews (MOLA head of field), Michael Huguenin (and all his lads, GEH Groundworks Specialists Ltd), Mark Burch and Vicki Ewens (MOLA Geomatics), Judit Peresztegi (MOLA Drawing Office), Bob Cowie (MOLA Project Officer), Michael Stewart-Steel (MOLA archaeologist), Riley Thorn (MOLA finds processing), and Alan Pipe (MOLA animal bone specialist), Anne Davis (MOLA Senior Archaeobotanist), Lyn Blackmore (MOLA pottery specialist) and Ian Betts (MOLA CBM specialist).

8 Bibliography

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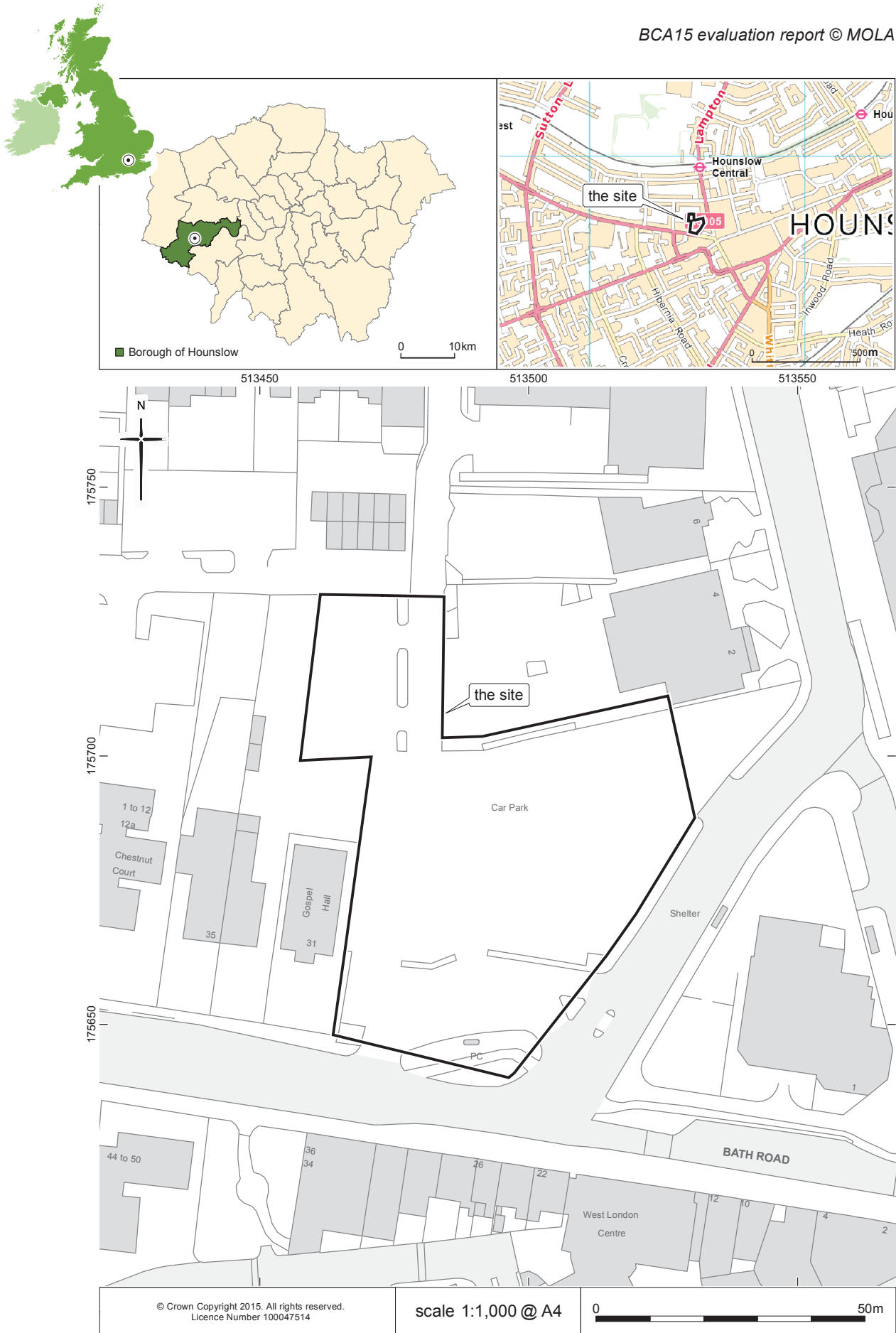


Fig 1 Site location

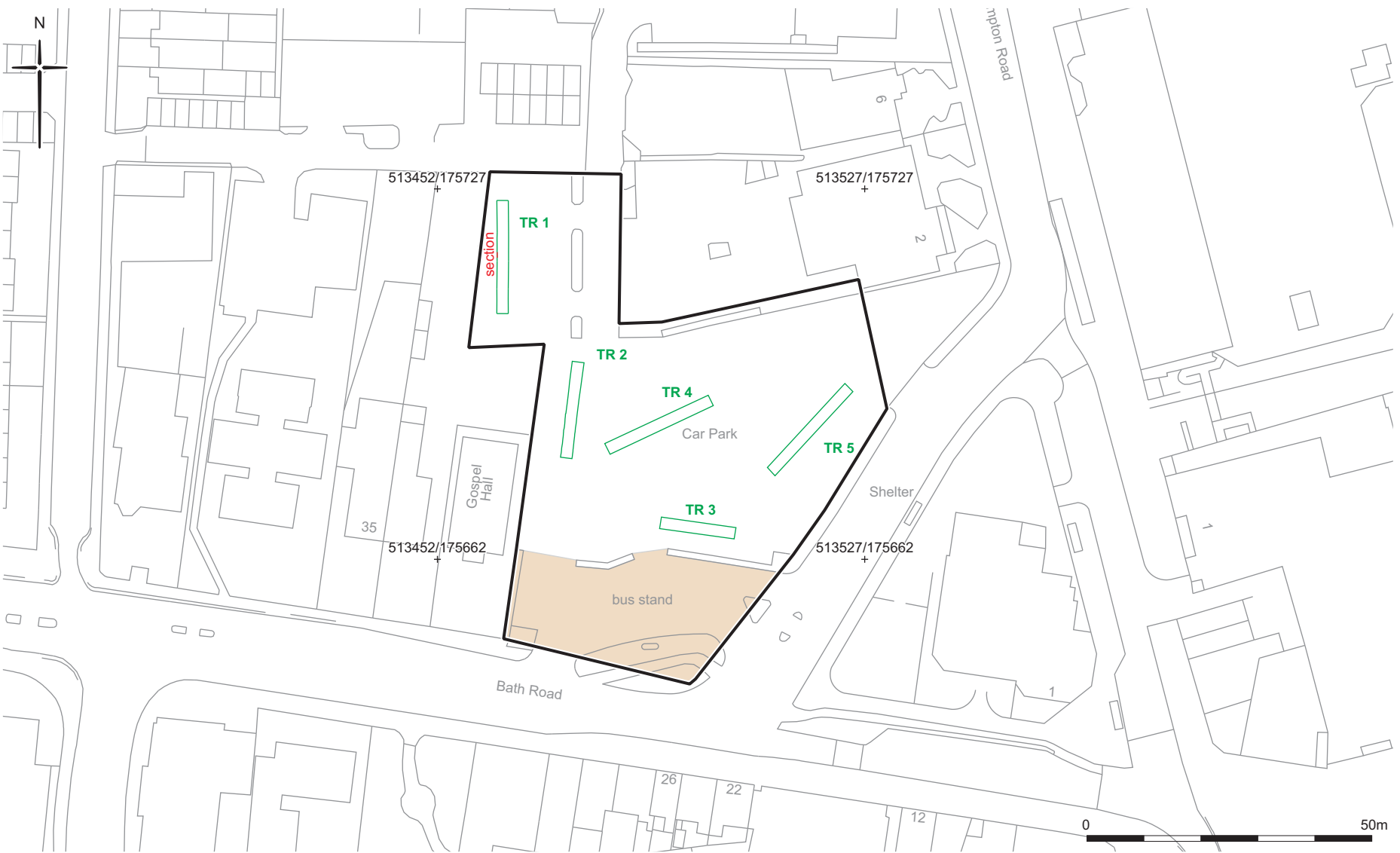


Fig 2 Areas of evaluation

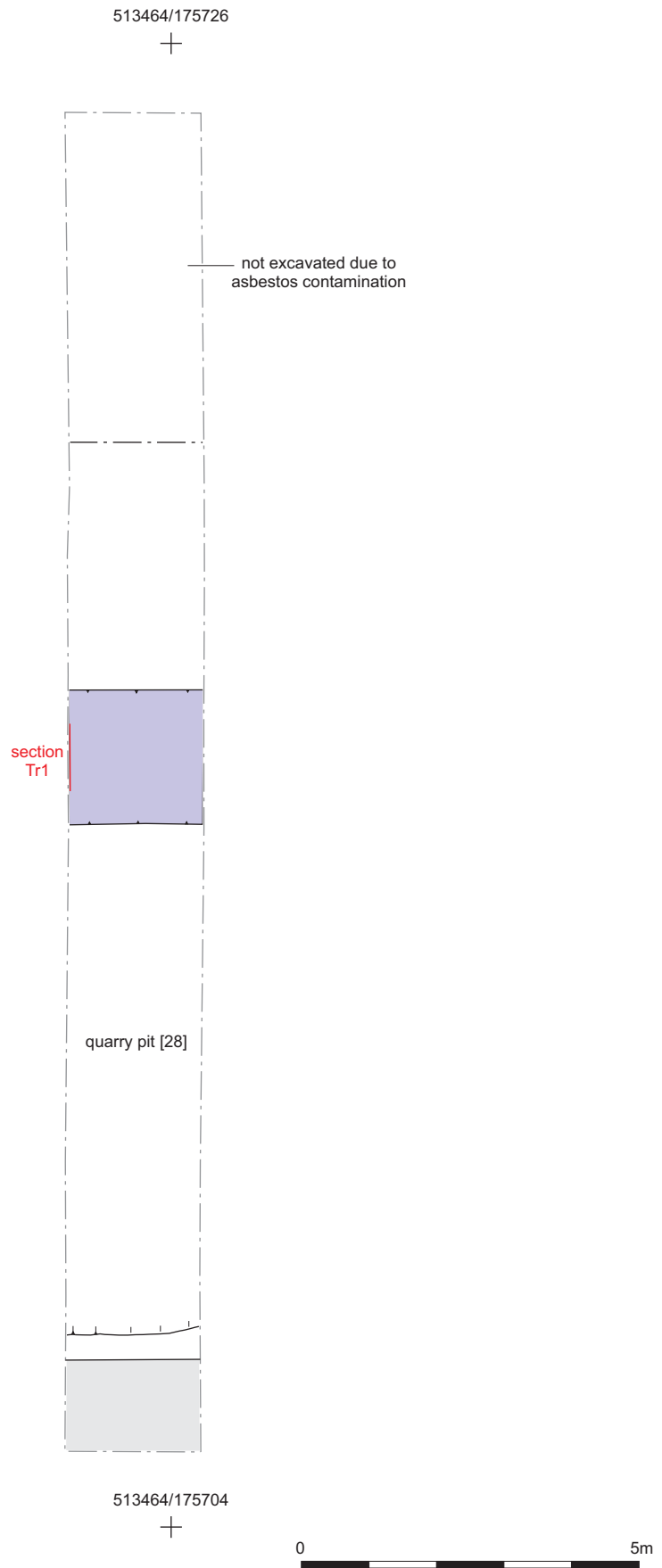


Fig 3 Trench 1

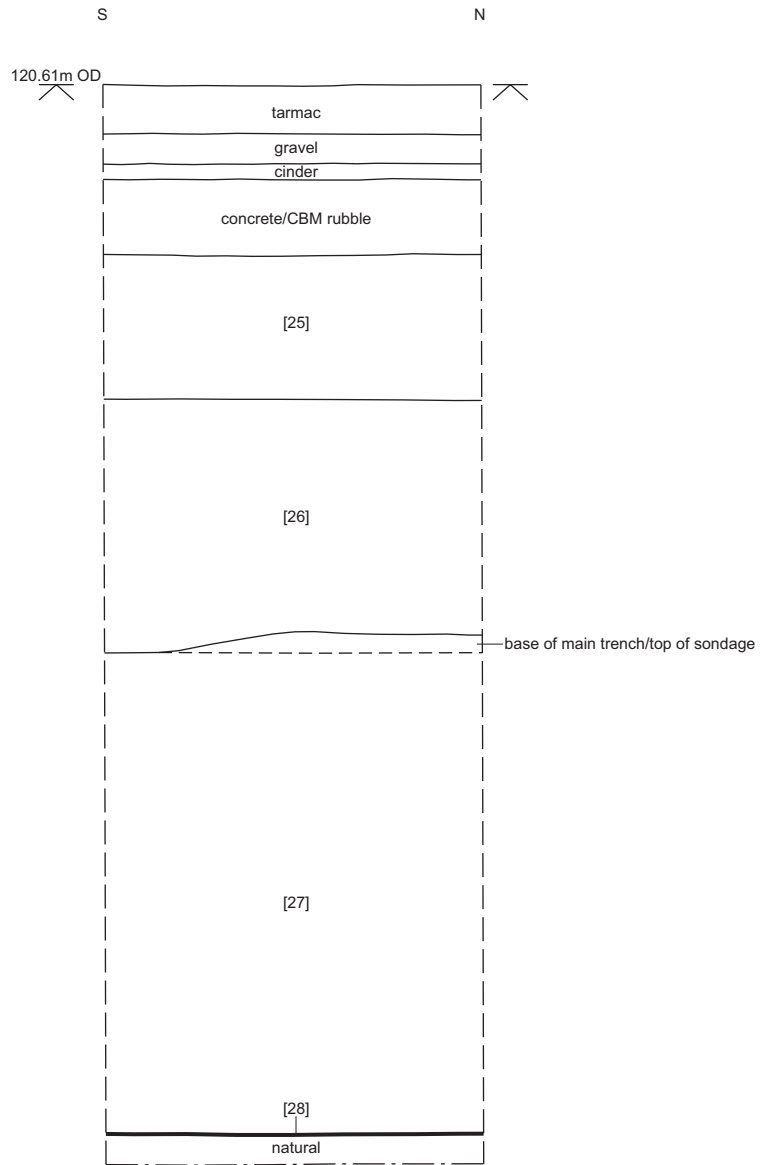


Fig 4 East facing section of trench 1



Fig 5 Trench 2



Fig 6 Trench 2, building [30] remains



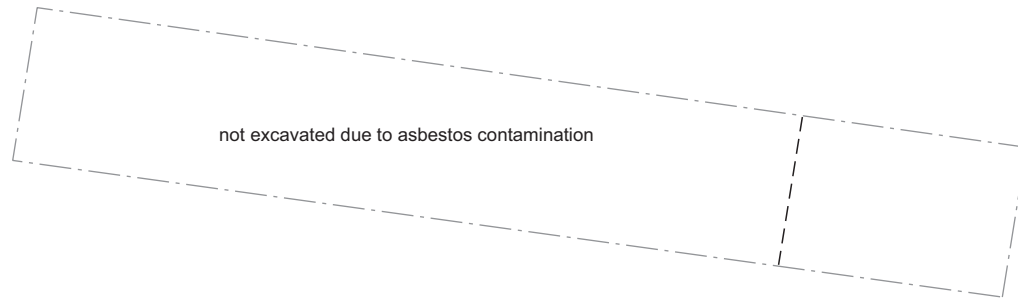
Fig 7 Trench 2, shed base [32]



Fig 8 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25": mile map of 1962 (not to scale)



513489/175668
+



513507/175668
+



Fig 9 Trench 3

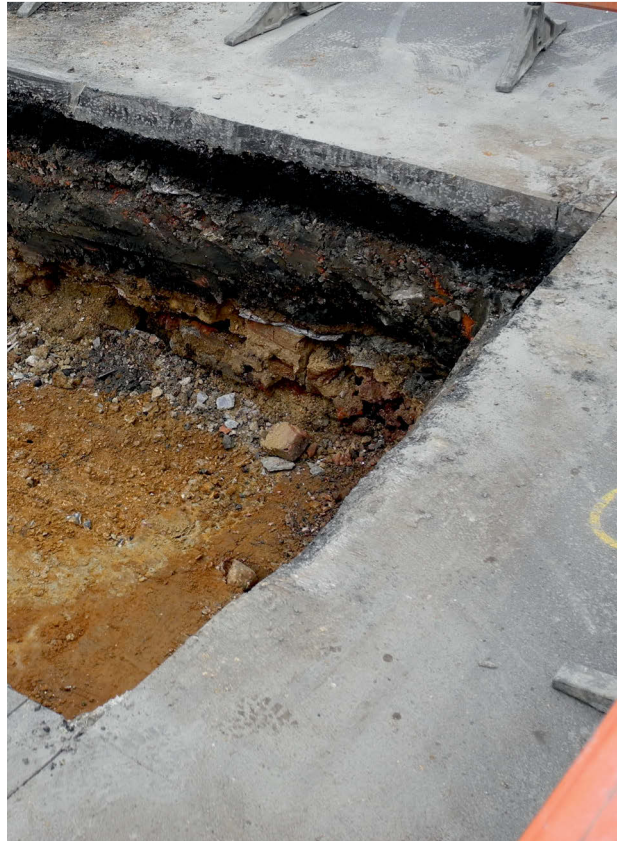


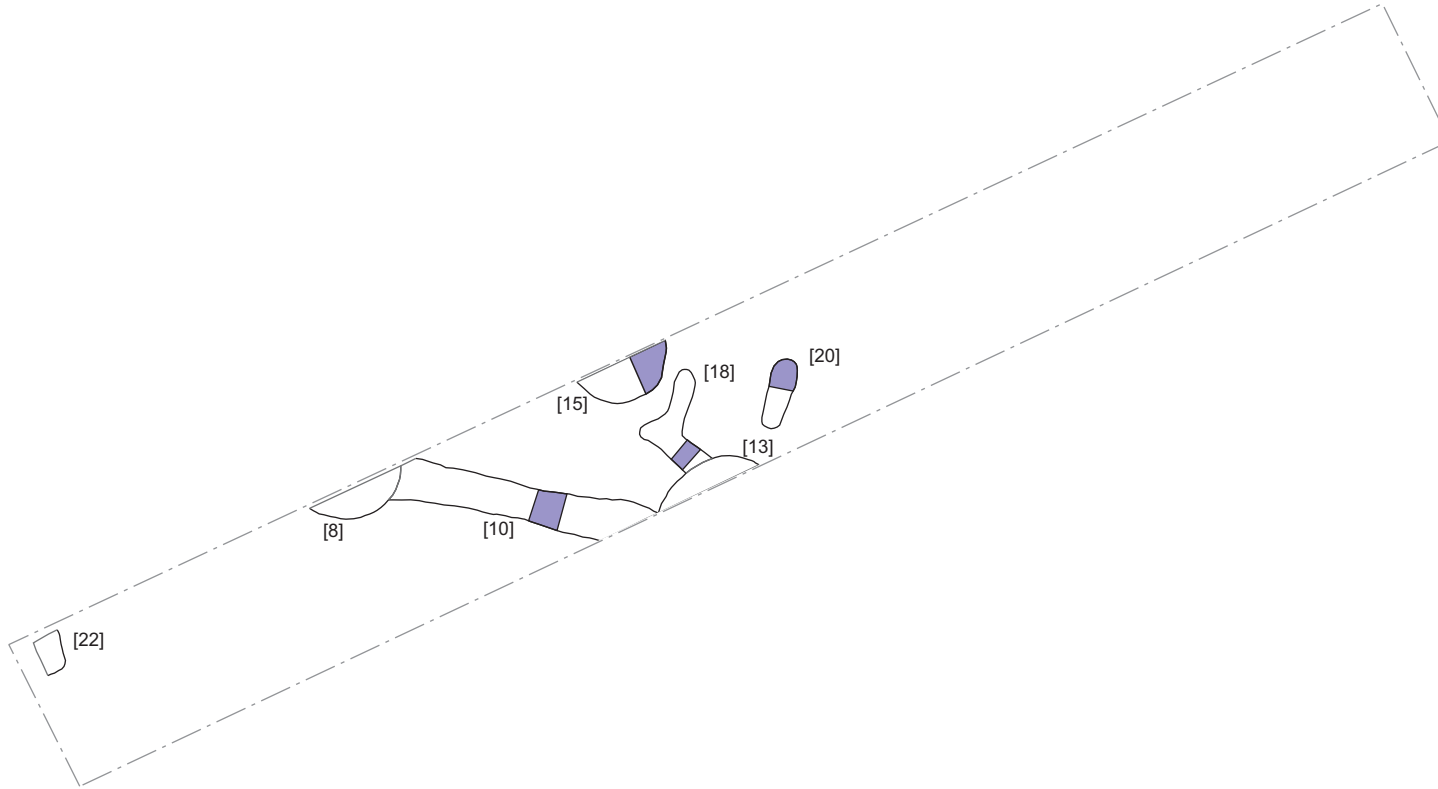
Fig 10 Trench 3, 19th-century brickwork



513480/175686



513502/175686




 excavated slot



Fig 11 Trench 4



Fig 12 Trench 4, pit [15]

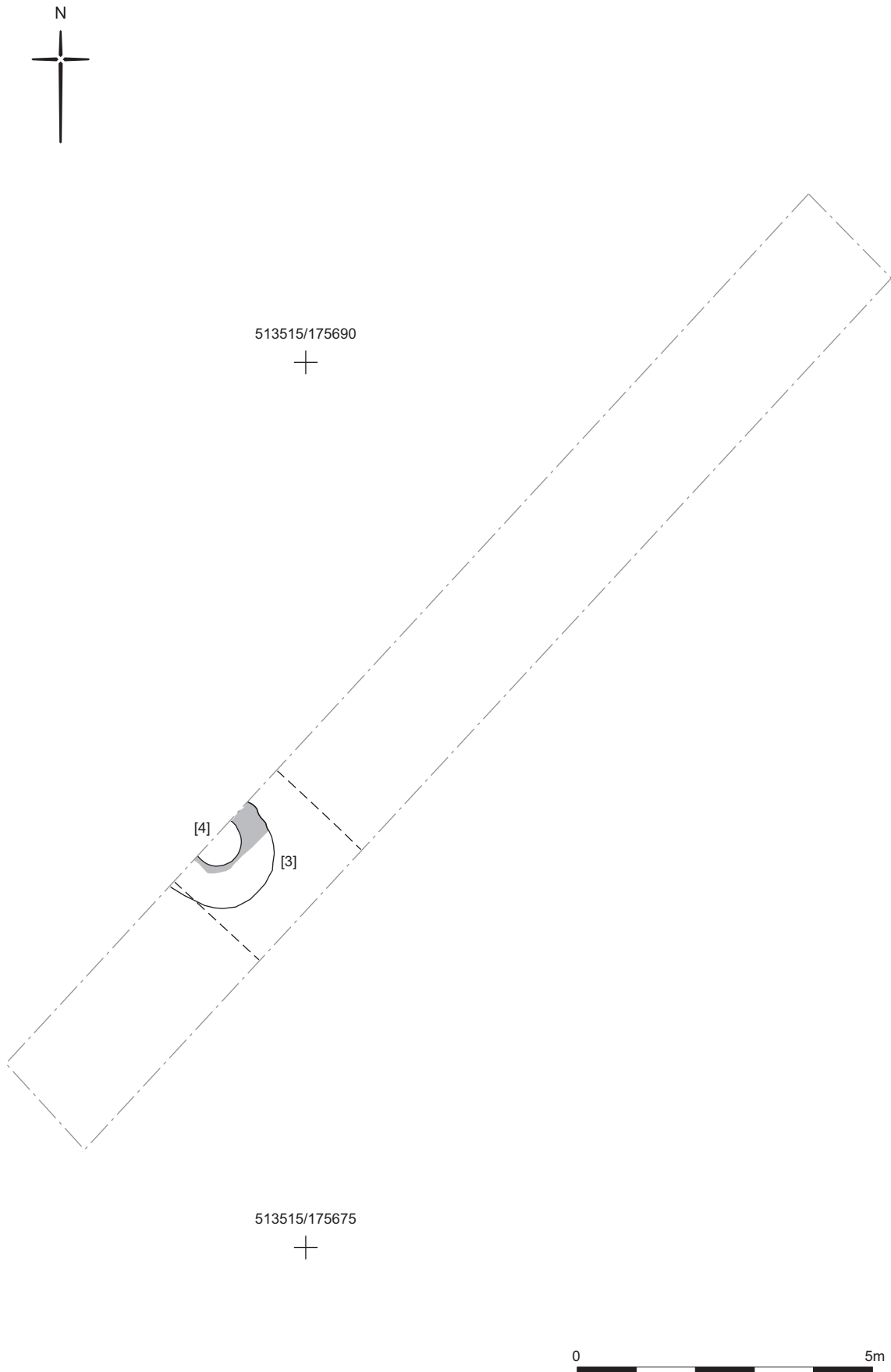


Fig 13 Trench 5



Fig 14 Trench 5, soakaway [4]

9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-225082

Project details

Project name	Bath Road Car Park, Bath Road, Hounslow, London, TW3 3BP
Short description of the project	Occasional small pockets of brickearth were observed sealing the underlying gravels at c 19.63-19.80m OD, the remainder having been truncated and/or worked and redeposited across the site; these pockets were trial excavated by hand, but no archaeological finds were recovered. Remains of the rearmost rooms of 27 or 25 Bath Road, demolished in the late 1960s to early 1970s, were recorded including plumbing for and remains of a toilet bowl; the terrace of houses that once fronted Bath Road date to the late 19th century. Behind the houses were the bases for two small outbuildings and slightly west of these a number of 19th or early 20th century garden, agricultural or horticultural pits and trenches and a 20th century brick built soak away. A large late 19th-early 20th century quarry pit, up to 3.27m deep, was recorded in the northwest corner of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2015 End: 25-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BCA15 – Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	GRAVEL PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Pre-determination evaluation
Position in the	Pre-application

planning process
 Project location
 Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON, HOUNSLOW, HOUNSLOW,
 Bath Road Car Park, Bath Road, Hounslow, London
 Postcode TW3 3BP
 Study area 3955 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 13490 75680 51.468197050878 -0.365927577133
 51 28 05 N 000 21 57 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 19.63m Max: 19.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation MOLA
 Project brief originator Client
 Project design originator MOLA
 Project director/manager Leonie Pett
 Project supervisor Tim Braybrooke
 Type of sponsor/funding body Local authority
 Name of sponsor/funding body Hounslow Borough Council

Project archives

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 Physical Archive ID BCA15
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Project bibliography

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 Author(s)/Editor(s) Braybrooke, T.
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