



Hatchett Road Feltham Hounslow Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation



for: Frencon Construction Ltd

CA Project: AN0151 CA Report: AN0151_1

June 2020



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Archaeological Evaluation

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A	11/6/20	Adam Howard	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project name: Hatchett Road

Location: Feltham, Greater London

NGR: 508304 173416

Type: Evaluation

Date: 3-5 June 2020

Planning reference: 01392/E/S2

Location of Archive: To be deposited with London Archaeological Archive and Research

Centre (the LAARC) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Site Code: HTD20

In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Hatchett Road, Feltham, Greater London. A total of three trenches were excavated.

Despite the wider archaeological potential of the site, none of the trenches revealed any archaeology finds, features or deposits predating the post-medieval period. Three post-medieval/modern features including a pit and ditch were recorded, but these likely represent old garden features associated with previous housing plots.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation (of land) at Hatchett Road, Feltham, Greater London, centred on National Grid Reference 508304 173416 (see Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Frencon Construction Ltd.
- 1.2. London Borough of Hounslow (LBH) has granted outline planning permission for the residential development of existing car park to provide a three-storey building comprising of eight flats together with the provision of fourteen car parking spaces, landscaping, communal amenity space and associated facilities with two vehicular accesses from Hatchett Road to the south (planning ref: 01392/E/S2). Condition 13 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Mark Stevenson (Archaeology Advisor, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), the archaeological advisor to LBH. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by Mark Stevenson.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006) the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS): Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (April 2015) and Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 0.1ha in extent and comprises an area of hard standing car pack, and landscaped grass verges. The site is bounded on the north by a wooded area of land. To the south lies Hatchett Road. To the east and west lies housing.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Prospect Archaeology (PA 2017) carried out a Heritage Assessment within 1km of the site. The results are reproduced below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. One Palaeolithic site, the find spot of mammalian fossils, including brown bear, Straight tusked elephant, mammoth, horse, reindeer and bovidae, recovered from a gravel pit in the 1950s, is located within the study area. In general, the gravels on which the site is located have only yielded a small number of Palaeolithic artefacts, and the potential for further finds of this date is considered to be quite low.
- 2.3. Closer to the proposed Site, a Scheduled probable Bronze Age double ditched enclosure is located c.270m to the WNW. Approximately three quarters of this beneath the Great South West Road, and the housing on its eastern side. It was initially interpreted as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure or a henge, but a partial excavation of the feature in 1988 yielded only Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material from it. The investigations carried out c.350m to the west of this feature in, found a concentration of activity at this southern extent of the Taplow Gravel Terrace, and less evidence for activity on the Kempton Park Gravel to the south. A palaeochannel was also noted on the line of this junction of the two gravel terraces, which may have been a focus for prehistoric activity.
- 2.4. Cropmarks in the area of Spinney Drive to the NNW of Hatchett Road identified a rectangular system of ditches, possibly representing part of a field system. An evaluation at 2 Spinney Drive c.160m to the north-west of the proposed Site revealed a small gully containing burnt and struck flint which was tentatively dated to the Bronze Age, and a polished axe has been found at Fawns Manor (c. 150m to the east, though its grid reference puts it in the Hatchett road area). A possible ring ditch has been identified c.120m to the south of the Site, and square cropmarks c.140m to the west. A possible field system and an incomplete circular ditch, possibly a small enclosure have been identified through cropmarks c.420m to the east of the proposed Site. Further cropmarks comprising a small rectangular enclosure attached to a ditch system are located c.480m to the east of the

proposed Site. The overall potential for prehistoric archaeology has been highlighted by the creation of the East Bedfont Archaeological Potential Area (APA) DLO35689 within which the proposed Site is located.

Roman

2.5. The site lies c.80m to the south of the Staines Road, which follows the route of the Roman road to Silchester. Roadside settlements are known at Staines and Brentford, and elsewhere there are small scale settlements or farmsteads, broadly following the pattern of Iron Age occupation. A scheduled Romano-British site is located c.620m to the WNW of the proposed Site. Investigations at Mayfield Farm, comprising an area to the west and south-west of this site was investigated as part of a larger programme of work carried out in 1998, which revealed Roman occupation as well as industrial activity in the form of a kiln at the edge of the settlement. The settlement did not appear to extend beyond the southern extent of the upper terrace of Taplow Gravel, a pattern which was discernible in the evidence recovered from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period during these works.

Saxon

2.6. A Saxon settlement is likely to have been located in the area of Bedfont Green which lies c.320m to the north-east of the proposed Site on the Staines Road. A road led SSW from the green and then south-eastwards to the settlement centred on St Dunstan's Church at Lower Feltham.

Medieval

- 2.7. Bedfont was part of the Spelthorne Hundred of Middlesex. The Domesday survey of 1086 records it as having been granted by William I to Walter Fitz Other and comprising 14 households (8 villagers, 3 smallholders and 1 men-at-arms) with 5 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough team and 4 men's plough teams as well as meadow of 0.25 ploughs.
- 2.8. To the north of the Staines Road is St Mary's Church which dates from c.1150 and was at the core of the village during the medieval period. There were two manors in East Bedfont, Fawns, first mentioned in the 13th century and Pates, first mentioned in the 15th century. Listed buildings retaining elements of these early buildings are

extant, being *c*.150m to the east and *c*.380 to the north-east of the proposed Site respectively.

Post-medieval & Modern

- 2.9. During the post-medieval period Staines Road became an important coaching road, and there were six inns in the Bedfont area. There was also a toll house located between the village and the River Longford to the east. The rivers (Duke of Northumberland and Longford) to the north and east of the study area are both artificial leats cut from the River Colne. Water powered industry including swordsmithing and gunpowder manufacture led to the prosperity of this area.
- 2.10. Rocques map of Middlesex from 1754 shows a number of small settlements with enclosed plots around the buildings and larger fields, many of which were unenclosed common fields, between the settlements. Enclosure took place in the early 19th century, though the fields tended to be quite large in this area, and the landscape remained largely unchanged during the 19th.
- 2.11. Much of the rural area surrounding the settlements was in use as market gardens in the 19th century, but these areas were gradually turned over to gravel extraction. The superficial deposits of Kempton Park and Taplow gravel are present in the Hounslow area, and gravel extraction was prevalent. Some former pits are now located within parks, such as Bedfont Lakes Country Park to the south of the study area, thus supporting the natural environment, other pits were used for landfill, and these areas have subsequently been landscaped. Two such areas are located to the south of the proposed Site in the area of Bedfont Road and there are several others within the study area.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable LBH to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict

between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to determine if any archaeological remains enter into the proposed development site boundary.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 3 trenches (Fig. 2):
 - Trench 1 was 10.7m long
 - Trench 2 was split into three to avoid services with an overall length of 10m
 - Trench 3 was 10m long and moved to the east to avoid services
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.

5.2. Trench 1 contained no archaeology. Trench 2 contained a ditch. Trench 3 contained a pit, and a posthole. The general site stratigraphy consisted of the natural geology a mid-orange/brown sand/clay between 0.6 and 0.72m below present ground level (bpgl). Overlying this was varying depths of made ground between 0.35 and 0.62m thick. Over the made ground, Trenches 1 and 2 were sealed by the modern concrete surface between 0.25 and 0.31m thick. Over the made ground Trench 3 was sealed by a pale grey/brown silt/sand topsoil (0.32m thick). All features cut the natural geology and were sealed by the made ground.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.3. **Trench 2** a single ditch **204**. Ditch **204** was north/south orientated, and 0.86m wide, and 0.68m deep. It had moderate to steep straight sides and a concave base. It was filled by **205** and **206**.

Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.4. **Trench 3** contained a pit **304**, and posthole **306**. Pit **304** was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.89m in length, 0.73m in depth and was 0.10m deep. It had moderate straight sides, with a flat base and was filled by **305**.
- 5.5. Posthole **306** was sub circular in plan, and was unexcavated. It measured 0.49m in length and 0.32m in width and was filled by **307**.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of site, none of the trenches revealed any archaeology finds, features or deposits predating the post-medieval period. Three post-medieval/modern features including a pit and ditch were recorded, but these likely represent old garden features associated with previous housing plots. It is highly likely that the natural geology of the site was reduced and levelled during the construction for the current car park

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Bush, assisted by Craig Jones. This report was written by Adam Howard. The report illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

8. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed 9 March 2020
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2020 Hatchet Road, Feltham, Greater London: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
- PA (Prospect Archaeology), 2017, Land at Hatchett Road, Feltham Greater London: Heritage Assessment

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 National Planning Policy Framework

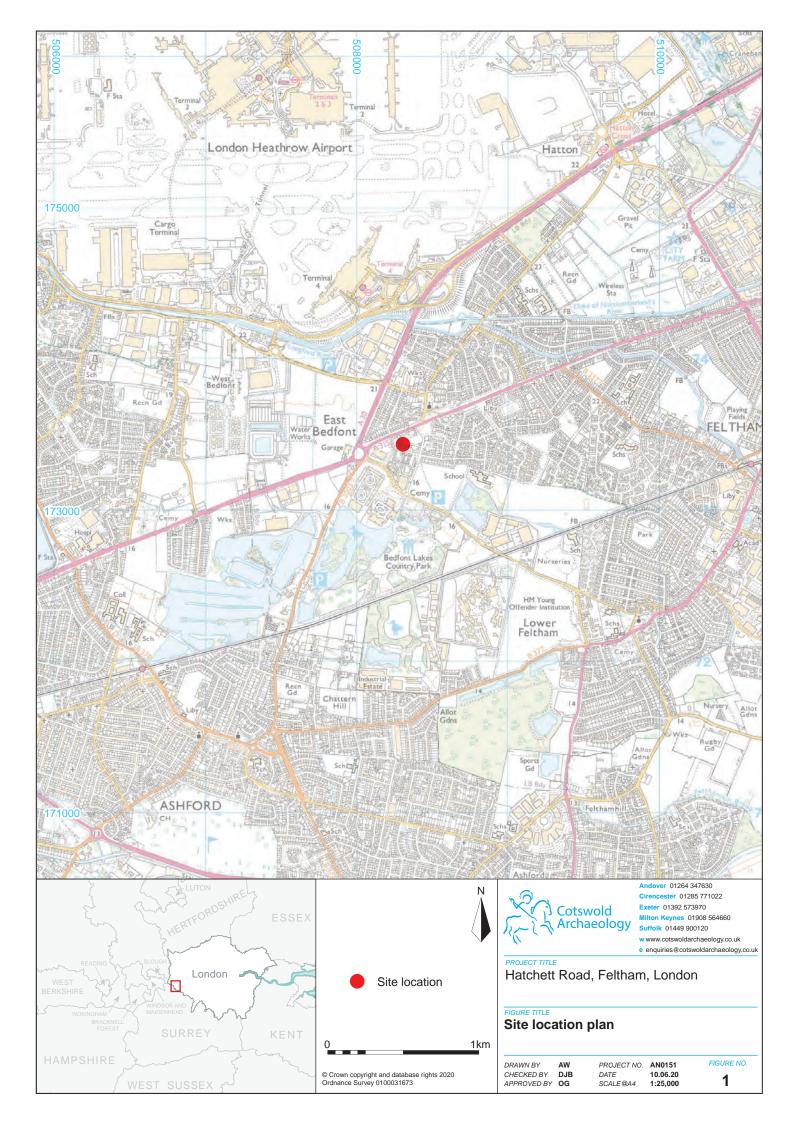
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

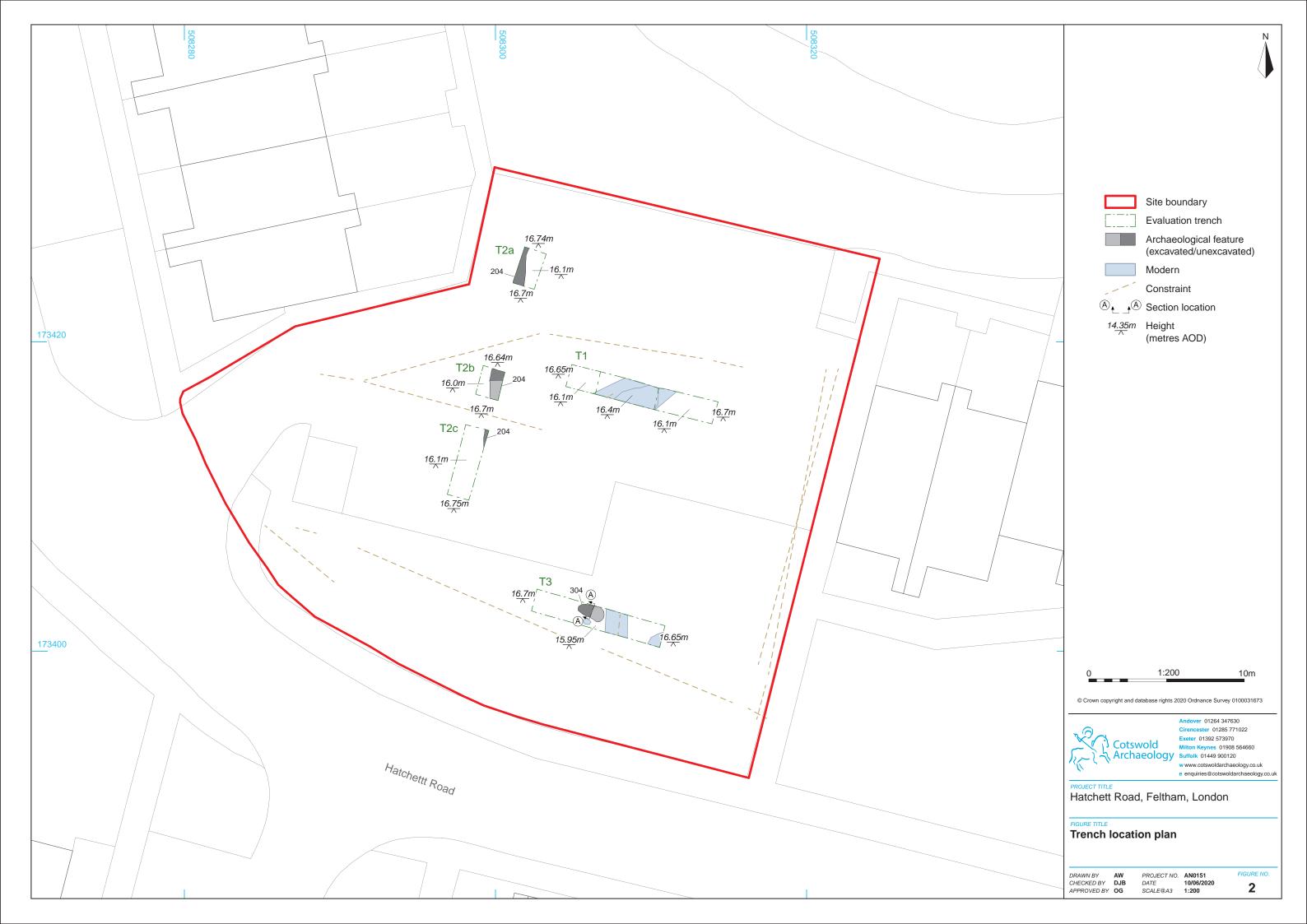
Trench	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Concrete surface	white concrete slabs	10.7	1.8	0-0.31
1	101	Layer		Made ground	dark grey sandy clay	10.7	1.8	0.31-0.62
1	102	Layer		Made ground	concrete crush	10.7	1.8	0.31-0.62
1	103	Cut		Modern service		3.5	3	0.42
1	104	Fill	103	Fill	mid yellow sandy gravel soft	3.5	3	0.42
1	105	Layer		Natural geology	mid orangey brown sandy clay firm	10.7	1.8	0.62+
2	200	Layer		Concrete surface	pale yellow white rough concrete	10	1.6	0-0.25
2	201	Layer		Fill	pebble and stone	n/a	n/a	0.25-0.3
2	202	Layer		Made ground	grey silty clay friable	10	1.6	0-25-0.6
2	203	Layer		Natural geology	mid orangey brown sandy clay firm	10	1.6	0.6+
2	204	Cut		Cut of ditch	linear in plan moderate to steep straight sides concave base	13	0.86	0.68
2	205	Fill	204	Fill	pale yellow sandy silt firm	1	0.86	0.21
2	206	Fill	204	Fill	mid brown grey sandy silt	1	0.6	0.45
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	pale grey brown silty sand	10	1.8	0-0.32
3	301	Layer		Made ground	dark brown grey silty sand	10	1.6	0.32-0.62
3	302	Layer		Made ground	dark orange brown sandy clay	10	1.6	0.62-0.71
3	303	Layer		Natural geology	mid orange brown sandy clay	10	1.6	0.71+
3	304	Cut		Pit	sub/rectangular in plan east-west moderate sides flat base	1.89	0.73	0.1
3	305	Fill	304	Fill	mid yellow sandy silt friable	1.89	0.73	0.1
3	306	Cut		Posthole	circular in plan, unexcavated	0.49	0.32	n/a
3	307	Fill	306	Fill	mid black sandy silt	0.49	0.32	n/a

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS					
Project name	Hatchett Road, Feltham, Greater Lond	on			
Short description	In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology evaluation of land at Hatchett Road,	In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Hatchett Road, Feltham, Greater London. A total of three trenches were excavated.			
	revealed any archaeology finds, feature post-medieval period. Three post including a pit and ditch were recorded old garden features associated with present the p	Despite the archaeological potential of site, none of the trenches revealed any archaeology finds, features or deposits predating the post-medieval period. Three post-medieval/modern features including a pit and ditch were recorded, but these likely represent old garden features associated with previous housing plots.			
Project dates	3-5 June 2020				
Project type	Evaluation				
Previous work		PA (Prospect Archaeology), 2017, Land at Hatchett Road, Feltham Greater London: Heritage Assessment			
Future work	Unknown	Unknown			
PROJECT LOCATION					
Site location		Hatchett Road, Feltham, Greater London			
Study area (m²/ha)	0.1ha	0.1ha			
Site co-ordinates	508304 173416				
PROJECT CREATORS					
Name of organisation					
Project brief originator		GLASS			
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Manager	Oliver Good	Oliver Good			
Project Supervisor	Steve Bush				
MONUMENT TYPE	Post-medieval/modern ditch pit and po	sthole			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	none			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content			
Physical	MOLAAS	none			
Paper	MOLAAS	Trench sheets Context sheets, drawing photographic register			
Digital	MOLAAS	Database, digital photos survey data			
BIBLIOGRAPHY					

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *Hatchet Road, Feltham, Greater London: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report **AN0128_1**







Trench 1, looking south-west (1m scales)



Service 104



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PROJECT TITLE
Hatchett Road, Feltham, London

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: photographs

DRAWN BY AW
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY OG

 PROJECT NO.
 AN0151

 DATE
 10/06/2020

 SCALE@A3
 NA



Trench 2A pre-excavation, looking south



Trench 2A, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 2B, looking south (1m scales)





Ditch 204, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Hatchett Road, Feltham, London

Trenches 2a and 2b: photographs

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 PROJECT NO.
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 CHECKED BY
 DJB
 DATE
 10/06/2020

 APPROVED BY
 OG
 SCALE@A3
 NA





Trench 2C, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 2C, looking south-east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2c: photographs

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CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY OG

 PROJECT NO.
 AN0151

 DATE
 10/06/2020

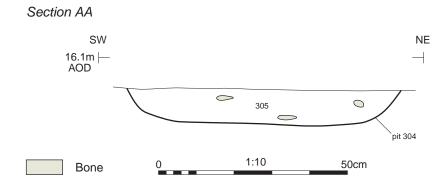
 SCALE@A3
 NA



Trench 3, looking west (1m scales)



Modern pit in Trench 3, looking south (1m scale)





Pit 304, looking west (0.4m scale)



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Hatchett Road, Feltham, London

Trench 3: section and photographs

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