



# London Borough of Hounslow

## Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal

### Final Report

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# London Borough of Hounslow

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## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Historic England to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Hounslow. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas.*

*The London Borough of Hounslow previously had 11 Archaeological Priority Areas. These were reviewed over two decades ago and many only had outline descriptions. The old Archaeological Priority Areas did not take account of the Greater London Archaeological Area Guidelines, produced in 2016, nor did they incorporate recent archaeological discoveries.*

*This report sets out the results of this Archaeology Priority Area review. A total of 28 new Archaeological Priority Areas have been identified within the London Borough of Hounslow. These include five Tier 1 APAs, twenty-one Tier 2 APAs and two Tier 3 APAs.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by Historic England to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Hounslow. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas. This review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its supporting Practice Guidance.
- 1.1.2 The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas.<sup>1</sup>
- 1.1.3 The appraisal is an opportunity to review the old APAs in Hounslow and produce revised area boundaries and new APA descriptions. The proposals will be submitted to the London Borough of Hounslow and Historic England for consideration prior to adoption.
- 1.1.4 Further information about APAs, how they are defined and how they should be used can be found on the Historic England website.<sup>2</sup>

## 2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

- 2.1.1 An APA is defined as an area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.
- 2.1.2 APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums.
- 2.1.3 The present review is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. Guidelines have been produced to ensure consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area.<sup>3</sup> These guidelines have been used in the preparation of this document.
- 2.1.4 In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

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<sup>1</sup> Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. Historic England, June 2016

<sup>2</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas>

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

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### **3 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA TIERS**

3.1.1 To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers (1–3) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier (4) covers all other land reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another, if, for example, remains of national importance are discovered.

#### **3.2 Tier 1**

3.2.1 A Tier 1 APA is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (eg a scheduled monument or equivalent) or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritages assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within Tier 1.

#### **3.3 Tier 2**

3.3.1 Tier 2 comprises local areas within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated heritage assets considered of less than national importance, considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

#### **3.4 Tier 3**

3.4.1 Tier 3 is a landscape scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distributions.

#### **3.5 Tier 4**

3.5.1 Tier 4 (outside an APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large scale development or in association with listed buildings or other designated heritage assets.

## 3.6 Consultation Guidelines

- 3.6.1 The nature or type of planning applications can be used alongside the Tier level of an APA to establish whether archaeology will be a consideration in the planning process. In general, the scale of the development and the sensitivity of its location can be used together to establish the likelihood that the development will cause significant harm to a heritage asset. The APA Tier System sets out an approach for assessing the sensitivity of an area. Tiers 1-4 indicate progressively higher to lower sensitivity.
- 3.6.2 The consultation guidelines set out in the GLAAS charter link the APA tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within Tier 1-3 APAs would trigger an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation to accompany a planning application. In more sensitive areas (ie Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs) this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. In Tier 4 areas (areas which fall outside of an APA) most planning applications will not need an archaeological assessment. Exceptions to this would typically include large, major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessments, and schemes involving demolition of, or substantial works to, historic buildings which have an archaeological interest (either above and/or below ground).

## 4 HOUNSLOW: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE BOROUGH

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The London Borough of Hounslow was created in 1965 when Brentford and Chiswick Urban District, Feltham Urban District and the Heston and Isleworth Urban District were merged following the London Government Act of 1963. Lying on the Middlesex bank of the River Thames, the borough of Hounslow covers an area of 56.6km<sup>2</sup> and is bordered to west by the London Borough of Hillingdon, to the north by the London Borough of Ealing and to the south by the Thames and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The south-western border of Hounslow adjoins the county of Surrey.
- 4.1.2 Two National Character Areas (NCA) intersect within the London Borough of Hounslow. The central portion of the borough is located within the *Northern Thames Basin* (NCA 111).<sup>4</sup> This NCA represents a diverse landscape with an overarching character of agricultural land, interspersed with woodland, dissected by rivers and influenced by urban areas. The south-west of the borough is located within the *Thames Valley* (NCA 115),<sup>5</sup> which is a low-lying area dominated by hydrological features, including the Thames and its tributaries, including part of the Grand Union Canal. Much of this character area, including the part within the borough of Hounslow, is typified by a 'diverse landscape of urban and suburban settlements, infrastructure

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<sup>4</sup> Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 111 Northern Thames Basin

<sup>5</sup> Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 115 Thames Valley

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networks, fragmented agricultural land, historic parks, commons, woodland, reservoirs and extensive minerals workings'.<sup>6</sup>

4.1.3 The bedrock geology of the borough is largely London Clay, overlaid with gravel terrace deposits (predominantly Taplow Gravel and Kempton Park Formation). Langley Silt deposits, a sandy loam also referred to as 'brickearth', are present over the gravel in some parts of the borough. Alluvial deposits are present along the course of the Thames and its tributaries.

4.1.4 The natural sand and gravel deposits that cover much of the borough were extensively quarried both historically and in the more recent past, resulting in a landscape of closed landfill sites, particularly in the west of the borough. The locations of historic landfill sites have been identified using the Environment Agency dataset for historic landfill sites.<sup>7</sup> Areas that fall within historic landfill sites have largely been excluded from the new APAs as the archaeological remains in these areas are likely to be heavily truncated and contaminated by landfill.

4.1.5 The Borough of Hounslow has been subject to a large amount of archaeological investigation in recent history. The Greater London Historic Environment Record records 1601 archaeological events within the borough. Much of this work has been development-led and is located within and around the borough's historic settlements including Hounslow, Isleworth, Brentford and Chiswick. Away from these areas the borough is covered by suburban residential developments which were constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These areas have been subject to much less archaeological investigation. The borough of Hounslow includes several historic parks, such as at Osterley Park, Syon Park and Chiswick House and Gardens, which have also seen focused archaeological investigations.

## 4.2 Prehistoric (950,000–10,000 BC)

4.2.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain ranges in date from 950,000–10,000 BC<sup>8</sup>. This period incorporates dramatic climatic variation, with interglacial periods alternating with cold spells. It is characterised in the archaeological record principally by the presence of worked stone tools. This period is usually divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. The earliest subdivision, the Lower Palaeolithic began between 950,000 and 850,000 years ago and continued until c 300,000 years ago. This period is associated with *Homo heidelbergensis* and marks the first appearance of stone tools within the archaeological record. During the Middle Palaeolithic (c 250,000-40,000 BC) flint tools known as the Mousterian industry appear. These remains have been associated with Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis*) populations. The Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 BC) is characterised by the development of projectile points made from bone and the development of fine flint blade tools. Throughout the

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<sup>6</sup> Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 115 Thames Valley. Pp. 3.

<sup>7</sup> This is a comprehensive national dataset that includes all relevant historic information for the sites collected by local authorities and the Environment Agency. Historic Landfill Sites, Environment Agency, last updated June 2023. Available at: <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/17edf94f-6de3-4034-b66b-004ebd0dd010/historic-landfill-sites> [accessed June 2023]

<sup>8</sup> Palaeolithic date ranges have been drawn from Historic England 2023, *Curating the Palaeolithic*, Historic England, Swindon, and from the Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

Palaeolithic period populations were nomadic and practised a hunter-gatherer economy.

- 4.2.2 During interglacial periods, the landscape of what is now Hounslow would have been heavily forested and the climate would at times have been subtropical. The landscape would have been home to animals like elephants, lions, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and red deer.<sup>9</sup> In colder periods, when forest was replaced by tundra and stunted vegetation, the fauna would have been replaced by animals such as mammoth, bison and reindeer. A faunal assemblage including mammoth, bison, woolly rhino and the only example of a polar bear bone found in the London region was recovered during railway cuttings for Kew Bridge Station.<sup>10</sup> Palaeofaunal remains have been found at various sites in Brentford and Isleworth, and have included bear, red deer and reindeer.
- 4.2.3 Palaeolithic settlement activity and *in situ* remains are very rare. In nearby Southall (just north of the Borough of Hounslow), a complete mammoth skeleton was recovered in the 19th century that may have been associated with a number of stone tools including a Levallois point (a technology associated with earlier humans in Europe) suggesting a 'kill site', although the nature of the association is debated.<sup>11</sup> The Thames Valley was probably first occupied around 450,000 years ago, and then only intermittently. The remains of such incursions from the continent were ephemeral and are hard to find archaeologically, even in the best conditions. Activity in Hounslow during the Palaeolithic is predominantly represented by stone tools. Handaxes and other lithics have been recovered from across the borough from Heston, Hounslow Heath, Gunnersbury Park, Chiswick, Isleworth and Osterley. Palaeolithic remains in Hounslow, like elsewhere in Greater London, are usually represented by artefactual remains situated outside of their original context. Where *in situ* Palaeolithic remains are found they are normally considered to be of national importance.<sup>12</sup>
- 4.2.4 The Mesolithic period in Britain dates from around 10,000 to 4,000 BC and was characterised by populations with a mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle.<sup>13</sup> Mesolithic populations would have lived in a largely wooded environment, favouring river valleys for easy access to food and water sources and transportation. The fauna of this time would have included red deer, elk, wild pig, beaver, wolf and aurochs as well as domesticated dogs.<sup>14</sup> Mesolithic remains within Hounslow, as with their Palaeolithic predecessors, are largely characterised by flint tools – although a different tool set was used at this time including picks and microliths. Mesolithic remains, including tranchet axes, antler hammers and picks have been found along the Thames at Chiswick and at other locations on the Thames including Syon Reach, Brentford Docks and Strand on the Green. Away from the Thames occasional sparsely distributed Mesolithic finds have been recorded close to the Staines Road in Bedfont. There is also

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<sup>9</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London.

<sup>10</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London.

<sup>11</sup> Lewis, J, 2000 *The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods*, in *The Archaeology of Greater London*, MOLA. Pp. 35.

<sup>12</sup> Lewis, J, 2000 *The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods*, in *The Archaeology of Greater London*, MOLA. Pp. 38.

<sup>13</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

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evidence for possible Mesolithic settlement activity in Brentford, where a considerable amount of struck flint (suggesting a lithic working site) has been found.

- 4.2.5 The Neolithic period (4000–2400 BC) is characterised by the practice of farming and extensive monumental constructions.<sup>15</sup> Woodland clearance began in this period to enable more efficient agricultural practices. Pottery began to be produced although early vessels were simple and largely undecorated. Neolithic activity within the borough was concentrated in the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford areas, with a handful of sites located towards the western and eastern ends of the borough. An assemblage of around 600 Neolithic flints, including arrowheads, scrapers and blades was found off the north-east part of Chiswick Eyot. In Chiswick and at Syon Reach fragments of Neolithic pottery have also been recovered. The amount of material in Chiswick may suggest a settlement on or close to the eyot.<sup>16</sup>
- 4.2.6 A probable Neolithic causewayed enclosure is located on the Taplow gravel in East Bedfont near the western border of the borough. Causewayed enclosures may have been used for settlement, trade, ceremony or defence, and are often associated with other monuments in the landscape. This part of Hounslow forms part of the prehistoric funerary and monumental landscape recorded at Heathrow to the west of the borough. This landscape includes the 3km long Stanwell Cursus, which was excavated during the construction of Heathrow's Terminal 5. Other Neolithic remains have also been recorded north of Cranford (Western International Market) and at Osterley Park. It is possible that Neolithic occupation was widely scattered across the brickearth and gravel geologies, but much is now obscured or destroyed by modern development.
- 4.2.7 The Bronze Age (2400–700 BC) is characterised by the increasing use of bronze.<sup>17</sup> The adoption of metal working was accompanied by a change in pottery styles and methods of production. Early Bronze Age evidence is sparsely scattered across West London generally and Hounslow conforms to that pattern. Known Bronze Age activity within the borough is again largely concentrated in the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford areas, with other clusters of material found in the central and western most parts of the borough. Many Bronze Age daggers and other weapons have been found on the Thames foreshore between Syon House and Kew Bridge, and a settlement of this date is posited in this area around the 'Old England' foreshore in an area of shifting floodplain and islands at the confluence of the rivers Brent and Thames. Ring ditches, which usually represent the ploughed out or otherwise eroded remains of round burial mounds, were common in the landscape around Heathrow, and have been noted as cropmarks or confirmed through excavation at locations including Mayfield Farm at East Bedfont, Isleworth, Heston, Hanworth and Osterley Park. Ditched field systems were laid out on the Heathrow plateau in the later Bronze Age, and these seem to have extended at least into the western parts of Hounslow. As with the Neolithic it is possible that later Bronze Age occupation was widely scattered across the brickearth

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<sup>15</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

<sup>17</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

and gravel geologies but is now obscured or has been destroyed by modern development.

4.2.8 Across southern and eastern England, the Iron Age (800 BC–43 AD) is characterised by expanding populations, the intensification of agricultural practices and the introduction of iron into the archaeological record.<sup>18</sup> During this period large monuments such as hillforts and later *oppida* (large non-Roman settlements) were constructed. London is rather atypical, however, because Iron Age settlement seems to have been less intense than in surrounding areas. There are no hillforts in Hounslow and the most substantial evidence of Iron Age occupation comes from across the border in the London Borough of Hillingdon, where an Iron Age settlement and shrine were excavated before construction of the first runway at Heathrow airport. Iron Age settlements have been identified in Brentford (a heavily truncated enclosure at Commerce Road) and at Chiswick (postholes and pottery found near Gunnersbury Station) and it has been suggested that a late Iron Age *oppidum* should exist somewhere in west London, probably in the Brentford / Kew area ‘on the basis of the distribution of Gallo-Belgic B series gold coins and local Class I potins’.<sup>19</sup> Although nothing of this scale has been located in the borough to date, it is possible that Hounslow was the location of a larger settlement in the centuries before the Roman invasion. Brentford is sometimes posited as the place that Julius Caesar made his crossing and defeated the Britons under their leader Cassivellaunus in 54 BC. A scatter of coin hoards, chariot parts and harness fittings have been recovered from the Brentford, Isleworth and Gunnersbury area, and some unusual items of this period have been discovered in Hounslow, including a collection of rare bronze figurines depicting boars, dogs and a wheel, which were found near Brentford in 1864.<sup>20</sup> These latter finds could be from a religious site. Fine metalwork recovered from the Thames is often interpreted as ritual deposition into a sacred river.

### 4.3 Roman (AD 43–410)

- 4.3.1 The Roman period traditionally begins with the invasion of Britain in AD 43 and ends with the emperor Honorius directing the inhabitants of Britain to see to their own defence in 410 AD.<sup>21</sup> London was the principal town of Roman Britain and was a central component of its economic infrastructure, facilitated by the extensive road network which led from the capital. Roman *Londinium* straddled the River Thames; its northern part was enclosed by a defensive wall in the early 3rd century.
- 4.3.2 The London-Silchester Roman Road runs southwest-northeast through the Borough of Hounslow, connecting *Londinium* to *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) via *Pontes* (Staines). Thought to start in Newgate, the line of the road passes through Hounslow along the line of the modern Chiswick High Road, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford High Street, London Road and Staines Road. The (central) London portion of the road was

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<sup>18</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Lewis, J, 2000 The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods, in *The Archaeology of Greater London*, MOLA. Pp. 107.

<sup>20</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London.

<sup>21</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

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probably built in around AD 47-48, and the road as it passes through Hounslow was probably built in the mid-1st century.

- 4.3.3 Much of the Roman activity in Hounslow is connected to the London-Silchester Roman road. Clear evidence for the road has been found at the High Street in Brentford, where the metalled (compacted gravel) road surface and two drainage ditches were uncovered during excavations in the 1970s. The route of the road has not been confirmed outside the Brentford area possibly because it is situated under the modern road surface.<sup>22</sup> Roman nucleated roadside settlements are a widely recognised type found across much of England. They are larger than a single farmstead or villa and probably span a functional boundary between villages and small towns. Evidence for such a settlement has been recorded at Brentford. Roman Brentford would have grown up alongside the road and could have served as a stopover point and trading post. The Thames and Brentford were broader, shallower rivers at this time, so Brentford was also a crossing point and perhaps involved in river transport as there is evidence for Roman activity on the foreshore at Syon Park and 'Old England' including rings, weapons, pottery vessels and coins. The settlement at Brentford does not seem to have been particularly prosperous as no stone buildings have been recorded.
- 4.3.4 More Romano-British settlement evidence is present around East Bedfont where a possible farmstead comprising pits, ditches and pottery sherds was recorded at the Esso Compound site. There is also some evidence between Bedfont and Feltham for a cemetery. Other Roman remains found in Hounslow include stray coins, coin hoards, quernstones and pottery fragments.

## 4.4 Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.4.1 The early medieval period covers the six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). After the withdrawal of the Roman army in the early 5th century, the country fell into a period of socio-political upheaval. In the south of England this period is also referred to as the Saxon period, after the group who settled in the Thames Valley and Wessex from northern Germany. During the Middle Saxon period control of London and what became the county of Middlesex was contested between Wessex and the East Saxon, Kentish and Mercian kingdoms. Archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the borough is scarce, with most archaeological material of this date confined to the eastern half of the borough, with some evidence of occupation in Brentford and a selection of stray finds recovered at points along the Thames foreshore. Literary evidence suggests that Brentford remained an area of settlement in the early medieval period, and many of the placenames in the borough are Saxon in origin suggesting more settlements of this date were present.
- 4.4.2 The only archaeological evidence for Saxon settlement within the borough is a *grubenhäus* (sunken hut) and associated pottery which was found near the High Street

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<sup>22</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. The Archaeology of Hounslow. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

in Brentford.<sup>23</sup> Brentford continued to be an important crossing point in this period. The remaining evidence for Saxon activity within the borough comprises riverside finds including spearheads, knives, axeheads and coins, which were found on the Isleworth, Syon and Brentford foreshores. In addition, a hoard of 28 coins in a jar was found by workmen in Isleworth in 1880. The coins dated to the reign of Aethelred II (978-1016).

4.4.3 Brentford was also subject to visitation by the Vikings, who used the crossing there. The Danes were apparently pursued twice in 1016 by King Edmund of England across the Thames at Brentford. A Viking axe was recovered from the foreshore at Strand on the Green.

4.4.4 A single adult inhumation, radiocarbon dated to AD 450-820, was excavated at Corney Reach in Chiswick, in an area that included earlier settlement activity. A number of Saxon weapons, including spearheads and a silver sword pommel have been recovered from the Chiswick Eyot.

## 4.5 Late Medieval (1066–1540)

4.5.1 The beginning of the late medieval period is generally dated to 1066 following the Norman Conquest. Between the 11th century and 1300s there was unprecedented development within towns and country, as well as the construction of more substantial civic and religious buildings. The construction of cathedrals and centres of secular authority may have resulted in the destruction of large areas of previous Saxon settlement. Episodes of famine and plague in the 14th century were societally disruptive. Development in England following this period saw the increasing dominance of London over its hinterland and beyond.<sup>24</sup>

4.5.2 The present-day Borough of Hounslow was split between four of the six ‘hundreds’ of Middlesex in the Domesday Survey of 1086.<sup>25</sup> The main settlements in the borough, including Bedfont, Hanworth, Feltham, Cranford, Hounslow and Isleworth had been established by this time. Brentford, Hounslow and possibly Isleworth held markets and fairs. The development of much of the borough is tied to the workings of each manor, its ownership and history.

4.5.3 Archaeological remains of the later medieval period are present across Hounslow, although they are not particularly extensive. The most tangible medieval buildings that survive, to varying extents, are the borough’s medieval churches. The earliest of these are probably the Church of St Mary’s in East Bedfont which dates to 1150 and the Church of St Dunstan’s in Feltham which may also have 12th century origins. The remains of medieval priory buildings in Hounslow were converted into houses (rebuilt in the 18th century) and traces of contemporaneous medieval hearths survive in the same area. Syon Abbey is probably the best understood religious house in the borough. The Abbey was occupied by the Order of the Most Holy Saviour, the English Bridgettines, who moved to Syon from a site in Twickenham in 1431. The monastery

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<sup>23</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

<sup>24</sup> Schofield, J. 1999. *Landscapes of the Middle Ages: Towns 1050-1500*. In *The Archaeology of Britain*. Pp 210-228.

<sup>25</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

was built during the 15th century and consecrated in 1488. Syon Abbey was part of an important medieval monastic landscape, lying directly across the Thames from Shene Charterhouse (a large medieval Carthusian monastery in Richmond upon Thames). The London-Silchester Roman Road remained in use in this period when it was used as a highway for pilgrims heading west to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Hounslow, and beyond.

- 4.5.4 Other medieval remains within the borough are represented by buried soil horizons, postholes and pits, and findspots including pottery sherds, tile and masonry fragments. Finds from the Thames foreshore have included the remains of timber structures that were possibly fish traps along Syon reach, as well as buckles, coins and daggers.

## 4.6 Post-medieval (1540–1900) and Modern (1900 to present day)

- 4.6.1 The rural landscape of Hounslow remained relatively unchanged into the post-medieval period. Glover's 1635 *Hundred of Isleworth* map, produced for the Earl of Northumberland, shows large areas of heathland and a mix of arable and pastoral land within the borough. Hounslow Heath is synonymous with the Borough of Hounslow, and it is historically integral to the history of the borough. Due to historic and modern mineral extraction, and the subsequent use of the heath as historic landfill it has not been included as an archaeological priority area in this review. Hounslow Heath comprises remains of a wide area of heathland that originally covered much of the Borough of Hounslow from Bedfont to Isleworth (and beyond). The heath is situated on the Taplow gravel terraces and was formed following deforestation. The tree clearance created a large area of common ground that, far from being a 'blasted heath', was vital for grazing, gathering food and hunting small game. The public space known now as Hounslow Heath is a 200-acre patch of what would originally have been over 4000 acres of heathland in the mid-16th century. Enclosure of the heath was piecemeal and gradual, partly because the soil was of poor quality and of limited agricultural use, but also due to the anti-enclosure sentiments of local populations who on more than one occasion tore down enclosure fences. Despite these protests much of the heath was enclosed by the end of the 18th century. The portion of the heath that remains (the present-day Hounslow Heath) was sold for military use in the early 19th century.

- 4.6.2 The heath was situated on the edge of London and was crossed by the main route south-west out of the city. Due to this position, it became notorious for highwaymen and bandits who targeted travellers passing through the area. In the late 17th century bands of demobbed soldiers started to ambush travellers, and it remained a popular destination for robbers throughout the 18th century. Mineral extraction for sand and gravel began on the heath in the mid-19th century and continued until the 1980s. The resultant quarried areas were used as landfill for domestic waste. Subsequently, the heath was returned to a heathland environment. More recently Hounslow Heath has been assessed for metal contamination and soil pollutants which show that much of the heath appears to have been given over to landfill in the 20th century.

- 4.6.3 Glovers map also shows some large estates, including Syon House and its formal gardens. Rocque's 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round* and Rocque's 1754 *Map of Middlesex* shows the composition of Hounslow at the end of the 18th century. At this time the borough was still largely rural and interspersed by numerous villages, large country estates and farms. As with many settlements outside London, agriculture and the supply of food and other goods was the primary industry of the borough for much of its history. Heston and Chiswick were considered particularly fertile areas for wheat and barley, and market gardens surrounded many of the smaller settlements. The heathland was estimated to cover an area of over 4000 acres in the mid-16th century,<sup>26</sup> and the borough continued to be dominated by Hounslow Heath well into the 18th century, until various Acts of Parliament allowed parts of it to be enclosed.
- 4.6.4 During the English Civil War two battles took place in Hounslow. In 1642, the Battle of Brentford took place along Brentford High Street. During this battle the town was sacked by the Royalists under Charles I on their way to London. The Parliamentary resistance assembled further east at Turnham Green, preventing the Royalists making it into the capital. The Battle of Turnham Green, which covered an area between Acton Green and Chiswick, was little more than a skirmish, although it was historically important because the outcome of the battle provided part of the reason for the king's subsequent decision to abandon his march on the capital. During the later 17th century, Hounslow Heath became a summer training ground for almost the entire English army, which turned it into a temporary town consisting of over 18,000 soldiers.<sup>27</sup> Built in 1793, Hounslow Cavalry Barracks are an extant reminder of the borough's military history, but a military association with the borough has existed for much longer, with Hounslow Heath used at various times to station armies due to its proximity to London, Windsor and Hampton Court.
- 4.6.5 The line of the London-Silchester Roman Road continued in use into the post-medieval period as one of the main routes south-west from the capital. Settlements along the road, including Brentford, Chiswick, Hounslow and Bedfont, further developed in this period as stopping points along the road, and eventually became important coaching and inn stops. The roads suffered with the volume of traffic and parallel roads were created (in Brentford, for example) to alleviate congestion. The opening up of the railways dealt a deathblow to the coaching industry and in 1847 the last stagecoach passed through Hounslow. More railway lines were added to the borough throughout the second half of the 19th century.
- 4.6.6 The Thames was also important for transportation in this period and many settlements grew up around fording or ferrying points (eg Brentford, Strand on the Green and Isleworth). Other waterways in the borough became important for industry. Mills on the River Crane were variously used to mill corn, produce paper, make snuff, swords, dyes, fabric and to produce gunpowder — an industry with a long-standing history in Hounslow due to the unpopulated and once remote nature of the

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<sup>26</sup> Clegg, G. 1991. *The Archaeology of Hounslow*. West London Archaeological Field Group, London

<sup>27</sup> Shearwood, M. 2022. A summer on Hounslow Heath: Combined army operations in late seventeenth-century England, in *War in History*, Vol. 29 (3).

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heath which made it ideal for the dangerous gunpowder production business. The Grand Union Canal (previously the Grand Junction Canal) was constructed at the end of the 18th century to enable goods to bypass the mills and weirs along the River Brent. The Brentford Docks which were opened in 1859 connected the Thames with both the canal and the railways, enabling the development of more infrastructure, including gas works, in the area.

- 4.6.7 The Kew Bridge Waterworks were built in 1838 by the Grand Junction Waterworks Company. The waterworks were constructed to take advantage of plentiful water from the Thames in an area of farmland, after the water at the previous works in Chelsea became badly polluted. The Metropolitan Water Act was passed in 1852 in response to numerous outbreaks of cholera in London during the 19th century. The act made it unlawful for any water company to extract water for domestic use from the tidal reaches of the Thames and required that extracted drinking water supplies were suitably filtered. This prompted the New River Company to establish the Kempton Park works in 1897. Construction started on Kempton Park Pumping Station in 1900. By 1906, the work was complete, and the station was supplying fresh water to London. The expansion and development of Kempton Park continued throughout the early 20th century.
- 4.6.8 Hounslow continued to have a military presence into the modern period and the heath remained in use as a military training ground until the early 20th century when it was used for cavalry training and as a shooting range. The outbreak of World War 1 saw an aerodrome established on the heath, which became a training base for fighter aircraft.
- 4.6.9 The borough sustained significant damage during the Second World War when it was hit by 675 high explosive bombs and parachute mines. Such extensive bombing led to the destruction of many residential properties and caused damage to transport infrastructure. This prompted the post-war redevelopment of parts of the borough. The parks and gardens of the borough were also utilised as part of the war effort, some housing prisoner of war camps and anti-aircraft batteries, while others were converted to allotments or agricultural use.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGY PRIORITY AREAS IN HOUNSLOW

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Prior to this review the London Borough of Hounslow had 11 APAs (Appendix A). These had only outline descriptions and were considered to be out of date as they did not align with the Archaeological Priority Area guidelines and did not include more recent archaeological discoveries.

5.1.2 The scoping exercise carried out by GLAAS in 2022 identified a further eight areas which could merit inclusion as APAs.<sup>28</sup> The scoping report noted that although most existing APAs should be retained, some of the APA boundaries would need to be revised (some enlarged and some decreased in size) and some APAs would need to be merged, separated or removed depending on archaeological evidence.

5.1.3 Following the review, a total of 28 new Archaeological Priority Areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs within the London Borough of Hounslow. Five of these are Tier 1 APAs, twenty-one are Tier 2 APAs and two are Tier 3 APAs.

5.1.4 The new APAs are summarised as follows:

#### Tier 1

APA	Name	Area (ha)
1.1	East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Settlement	33.86
1.2	Isleworth Pottery	0.97
1.3	Site of Hanworth House	1.92
1.4	Chiswick House and Gardens	26.93
1.5	Syon Park	91.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>154.89</b>

#### Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
2.1	Cranford Village	54.20
2.2	Heston	26.41
2.3	Feltham	15.04
2.4	Hanworth Park and Moated Site	82.58
2.5	London to Silchester Roman Road	341.20
2.6	Old Chiswick and Thames Foreshore	35.78
2.7	Isleworth and Thames Foreshore	71.49
2.8	Sutton Manor	8.79
2.9	Thornbury Park	5.66
2.10	Kempton Park Waterworks	56.36
2.11	Osterley Park	330.14
2.12	River Crane Valley	39.60
2.13	Gunnersbury Park	75.39

<sup>28</sup> Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service November 2022, Hounslow Archaeological Priority Areas Scoping Report

2.14	Boston Manor Park	41.62
2.15	Carville Hall Park and Deadmen's Graves	7.47
2.16	Hounslow Cavalry Barracks	18.66
2.17	The Longford River and the Duke's River	21.96
2.18	East Bedfont Village	32.70
2.19	Brentford	103.84
2.20	Feltham Roman Burial Ground	0.43
2.21	Nishkam Playing Fields	13.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1382.38</b>

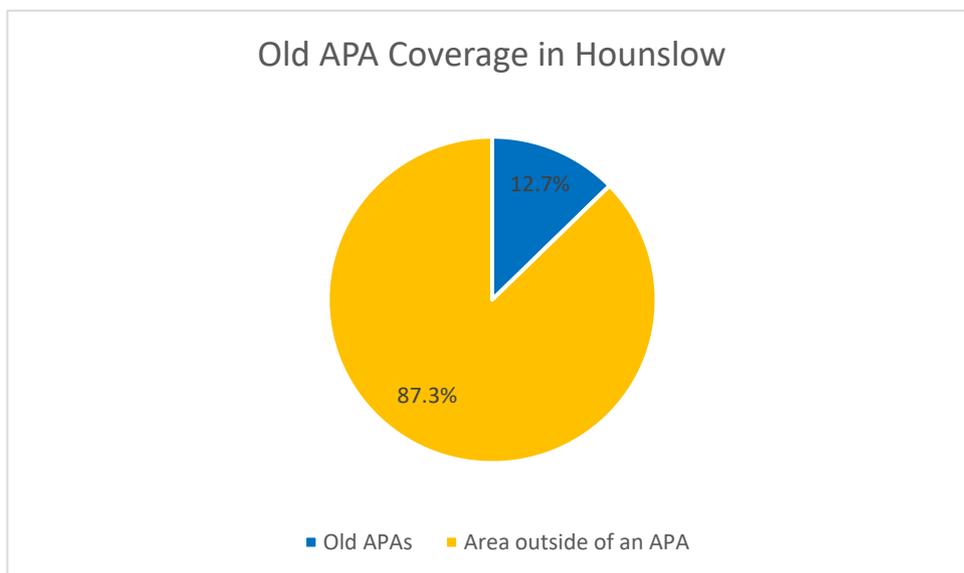
### Tier 3

APA	Name	Area (ha)
3.1	Cranford Gravels	85.98
3.2	Dukes Meadows and Thames Foreshore	108.93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>194.91</b>

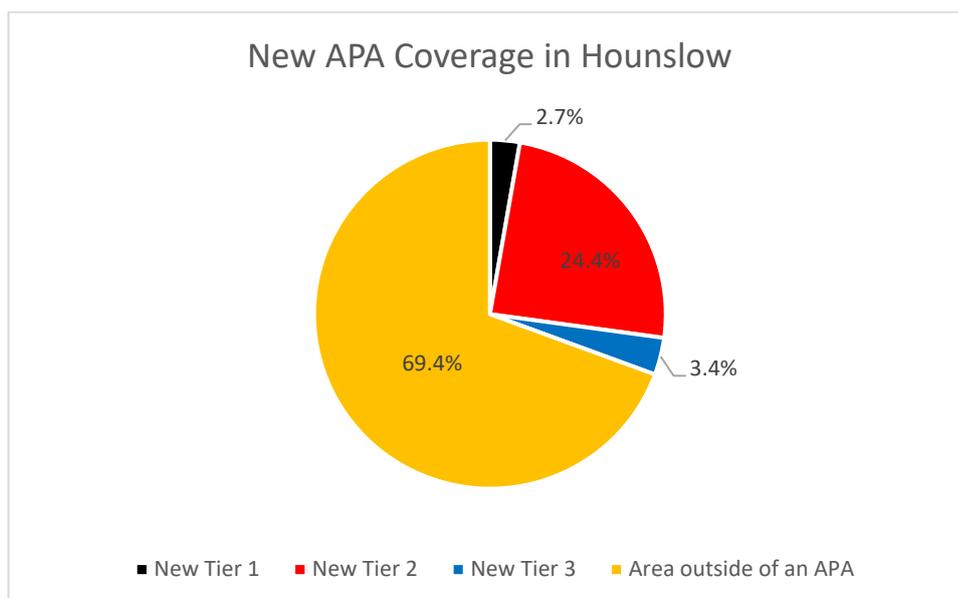
Total area of all new Archaeological  
Priority Areas in Hounslow (ha) **1732.17**

## 5.2 APA Coverage in Hounslow

5.2.1 The charts below show the percentage APA coverage within Hounslow before and after the review. The old APAs comprise a 716.6ha area, making up 12.7% of the total area of Hounslow.



5.2.2 The new APAs comprise a 1732.17ha area, making up 30.6% of the total area of the borough. In accordance with the APA guidelines the new APAs have been allocated a Tier rating: 2.73% of the borough falls within a Tier 1 APA, 24.4% falls within a Tier 2 rating and 3.4% falls within a Tier 3 rating.



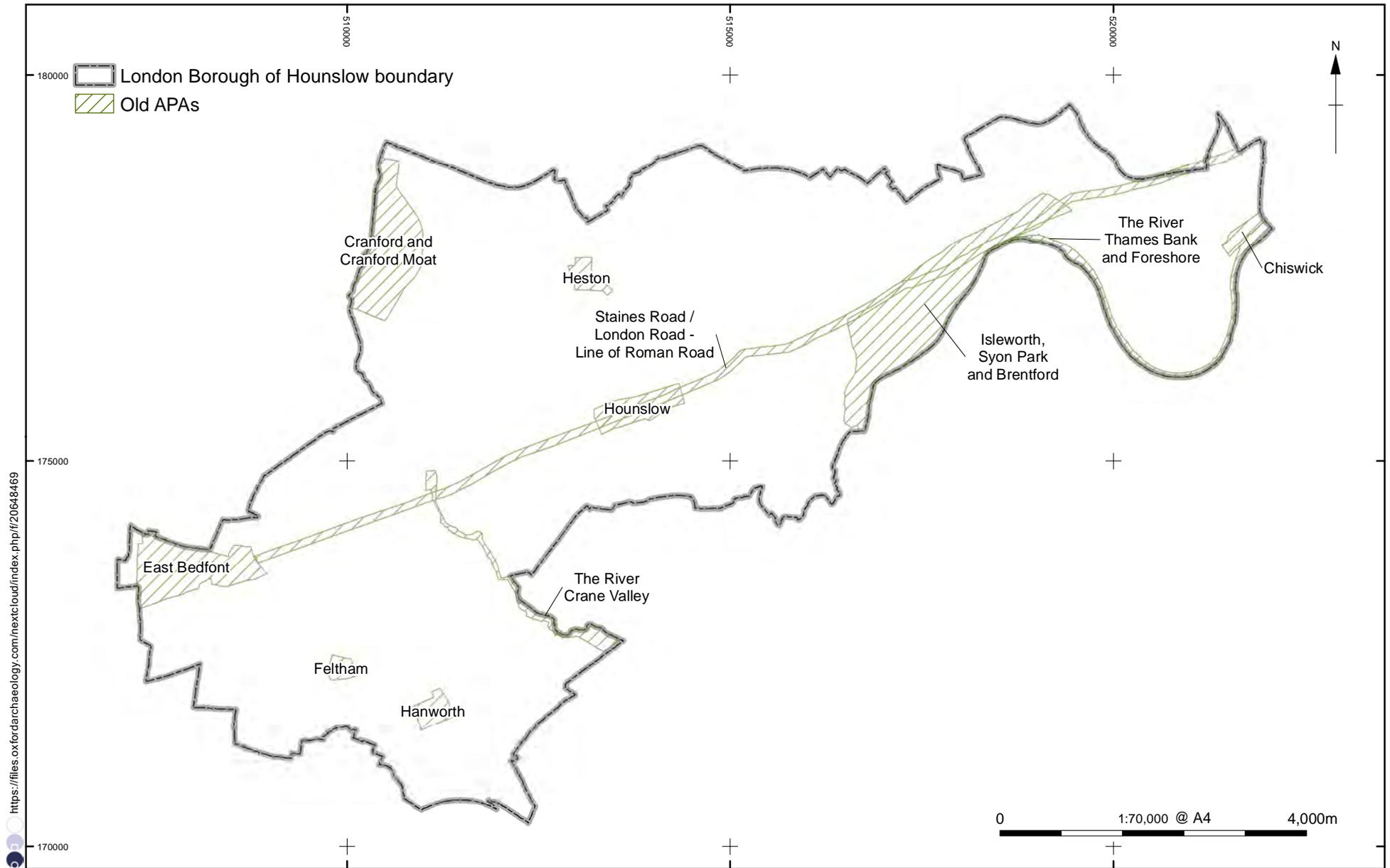


Figure 1: London Borough of Hounslow Old APAs

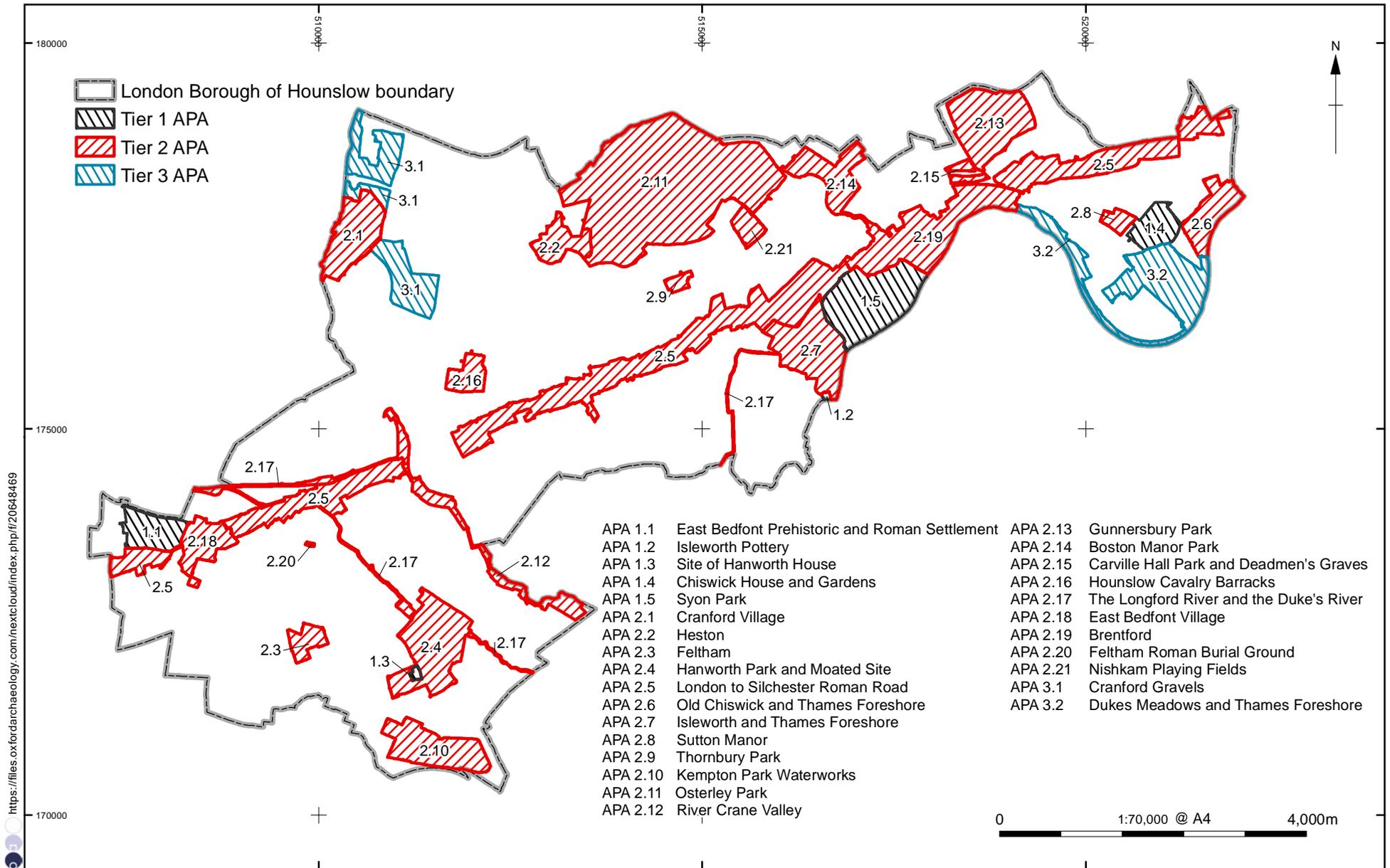
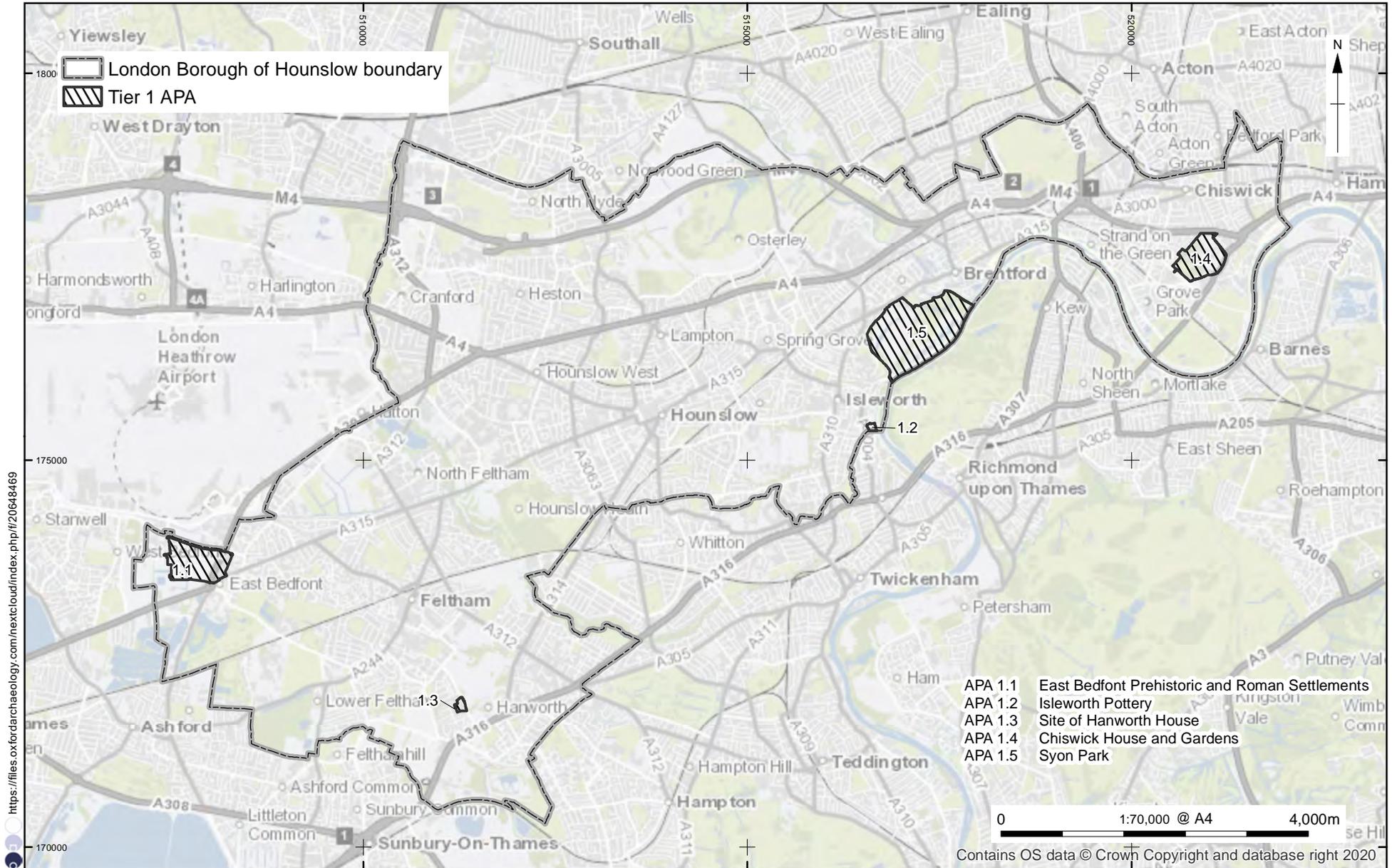


Figure 2: London Borough of Hounslow New APAs



London Borough of Hounslow Tier 1 APAs

## 6 DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 6.1 Hounslow APA 1.1 East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Settlements

#### Summary and Definition

- 6.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers two scheduled monuments which lie west of the village of East Bedfont (APA 2.18) and immediately south of Heathrow airport. These include the partial remains of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and a probable Iron Age to Roman settlement and associated field system. A buffer zone has been included around the scheduled monuments to incorporate the projected extent of the causewayed enclosure, associated field systems and other remains. The APA is immediately north of the projected line of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) and includes part of the buffer zone for the road in its south-eastern corner.
- 6.1.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains two nationally important scheduled monuments which date to the Neolithic and Iron Age to Roman periods. Residential development in the eastern part of the APA may have disturbed archaeological remains in this area but evidence of the causewayed enclosure could exist within gardens and less developed areas. The APA also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence for roadside activity associated with the London-Silchester Roman Road along its southern boundary.

#### Description

- 6.1.3 The underlying geology of this APA is predominantly Kempton Park gravels to the south and Taplow gravels to the north. These river gravel terraces are generally considered to have potential for Palaeolithic and later prehistoric archaeology. Earlier Neolithic artefacts have been found on Taplow gravels in the Crane Valley in West London, and a number of Bronze Age ring ditches have been found on the west London gravels, including on the edge of the Taplow gravels between Stanwell and West Bedfont.
- 6.1.4 The APA lies south of, and adjacent to, the London Borough of Hillingdon's Heathrow Archaeology Priority Zone (Heathrow Area APZ). The archaeology of the Heathrow area is well understood from the extensive excavations which were undertaken in response to construction at the airport and mineral extraction around it. Prehistoric settlement activity has been recorded across the Heathrow area and ranges from intermittent and ephemeral Mesolithic activity to more permanent settlements, field systems and monumental structures in later prehistory. The discovery of lithic blades referred to as 'Kostenki knives' from the World Cargo site at Heathrow may represent one of the earliest occupation sites for the Upper Palaeolithic in Britain.
- 6.1.5 The two scheduled monuments and the buffer zone around them, are testament to this repeated use of the landscape. The buried remains of what is thought to be a Neolithic causewayed enclosure are located in the eastern half of the APA where they are truncated by the A30 and the 1960s residential development of East Bedfont. The enclosure is visible as soil and cropmarks on aerial photographs and appears to be a

double-ditched and curvilinear enclosure with a flattened south-west side. It would have originally enclosed an area of about 4 hectares and may have been used for settlement, trade, defence and ceremony. Partial excavation of the enclosure recovered Late Bronze Age pottery from the secondary ditch silts, suggesting re-use of the monument, or alternatively that the enclosure was actually built in the later Bronze Age and belongs to the 'ringfort' tradition. Later use of the landscape is also evidenced by possible field boundaries which abut the enclosure, suggesting it survived as a visible earthwork for some time. Linear features are also present some distance to the south of this area, continuing towards the line of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5).

- 6.1.6 In the western half of the APA there is a complex of ditches, pits, curvilinear and rectilinear features which form another scheduled monument. These remains have been interpreted as evidence of Romano-British settlement. Archaeological work at Mayfield Farm close to the scheduled monument has suggested that the settlement had Iron Age origins and may have extended further south than the boundary of the scheduled monument. The scheduled Romano-British settlement may therefore be a continuation of this earlier occupation site.
- 6.1.7 This APA incorporates part of the predicted line of the London-Silchester Roman Road as it travels northeast-southwest across the Borough of Hounslow into Surrey, following the present-day Staines Road, connecting *Londinium* to *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) via *Pontes* (Staines). Physical remains of the road have been recorded in the roadside settlement at Brentford, but its exact route has not been demonstrated elsewhere. The proximity of a possible Romano-British settlement, and the recovery of Roman pottery within the APA may indicate the presence of the road in this location.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.1.8 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded north of the APA, and the APA overlies the Taplow and Kempton Park gravels which have the potential to contain similar (or later) remains. Finds of this period are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If such remains were found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 6.1.9 The APA contains two scheduled monuments which are of national importance. The areas to the north and west of the monuments have been heavily developed for Heathrow airport. This APA represents a sizable and largely undeveloped area which is adjacent to the complex multi-period archaeological landscape recorded at Heathrow. Less than 70 Neolithic causewayed enclosures are known nationally, making this a probable rare example of this type of prehistoric monument. Causewayed enclosures are often associated with other monuments, and this enclosure may have been associated with the 3km long Stanwell Cursus, excavated during the construction of Heathrow's Terminal 5, which lies about 3km to the west. As it has only been partially excavated, the APA holds potential to contain further archaeological and environmental remains associated with its construction and use. Such remains could provide insight into the nature of Neolithic settlement activity in

the Greater London area and provide further information about the continued use of the landscape from earlier to later prehistory.

- 6.1.10 Some elements of the original setting of the Neolithic (or later) causeway enclosure are still present, particularly in views to the south, despite the encroachment of development to the north and east of the APA. Openness and a sense of space can still be appreciated in this area, and this allows the Neolithic monument to be understood as a monumental feature in a wider landscape. This provides the opportunity to understand how the site would have been experienced in prehistory, i.e. set within a wider landscape and not overlooked. The causeway enclosure forms part of the wider prehistoric landscape and the open area surrounding the monuments preserves a sense of connectivity between the different prehistoric sites in the area.
- 6.1.11 The scheduled Iron Age and Roman cropmarks observed elsewhere within the APA have been interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age and later Roman settlement. Such remains could provide valuable information about the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as providing evidence of changing tastes and customs following the Roman occupation of Britain. As a potentially long-lived settlement, archaeological remains in this area have the potential to yield evidence about changes in the lifestyles and economic status of the people who lived in the settlement. The site could contribute to wider research on settlement patterns and land use across the Heathrow plateau, and to an understanding of the rural hinterland of Roman *Londinium*.
- 6.1.12 This APA includes part of the presumed alignment of the London to Silchester Roman road in its south-eastern corner and is adjacent to the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) along its southern boundary. It therefore has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the road and adjacent roadside settlement activity. Such remains would help to confirm the alignment of the road and improve our knowledge of different types of Roman roadside activity and the extent of Roman settlement in Hounslow.

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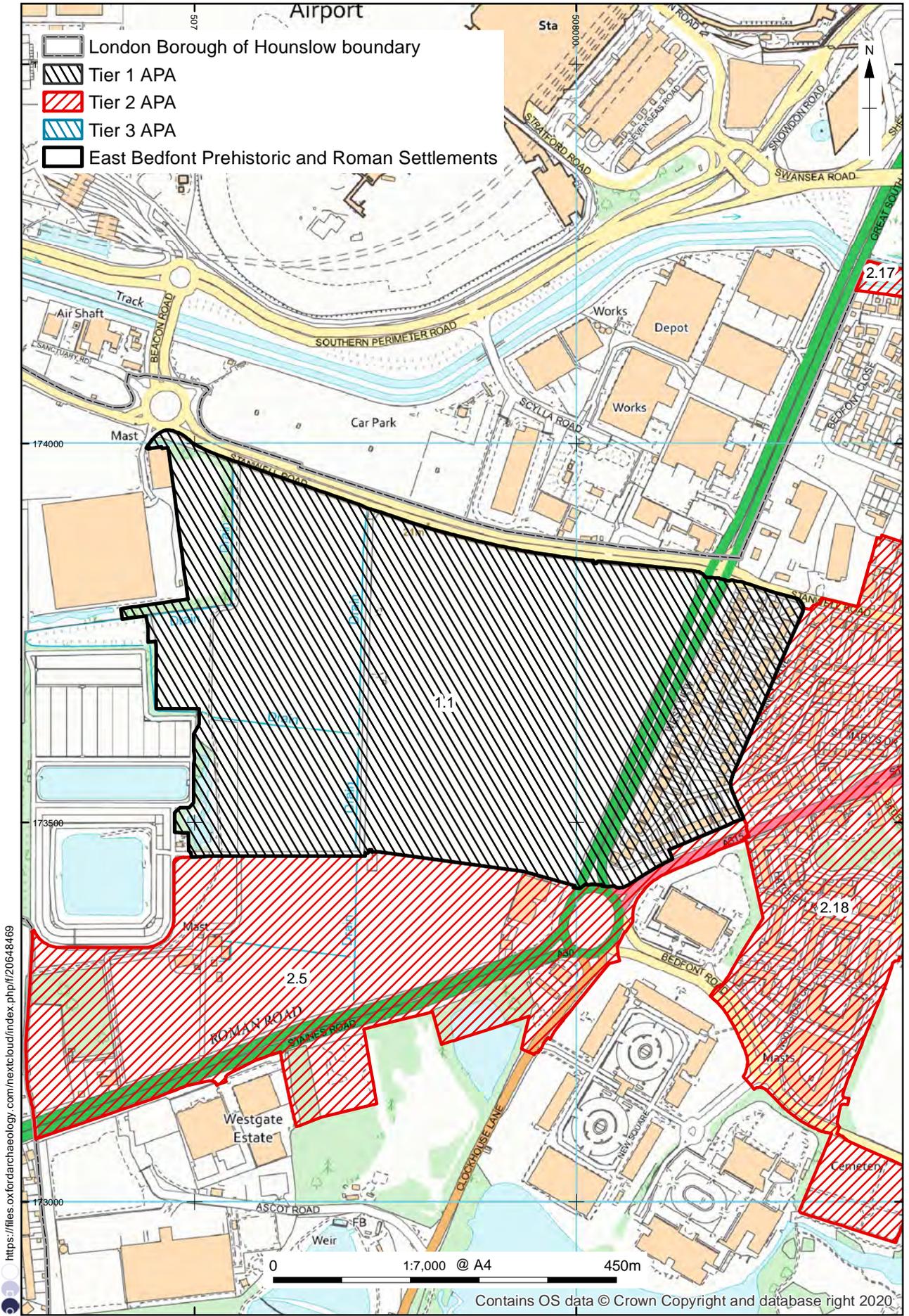
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## 6.2 Hounslow APA 1.2 Isleworth Pottery

### Summary and Definition

- 6.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the buried remains of the scheduled Isleworth Pottery manufacturing site, along with a buffer zone around it. Isleworth Pottery was founded in around 1757 and was one of five key factories producing porcelain in 18th-century London.
- 6.2.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains a scheduled monument, the site of a nationally important pottery. Archaeological investigations carried out in 2014-2015 have provided significant archaeological evidence for the historical and technological development of the pottery and for early porcelain manufacturing on the site. It is likely that this area will contain further evidence of 18th- to 19th-century ceramic manufacture.

### Description

- 6.2.3 This APA covers the entirety of the Isleworth Pottery scheduled monument and includes an area of less developed land immediately to the south. Isleworth Pottery was established by Joseph Shore in 1757 and originally it produced creamware and slipware. From 1766 it also began producing porcelain. It is considered to be one of the five key factories associated with the early history of porcelain manufacture in Britain, along with Bow, Chelsea, Limehouse and Vauxhall. Although relatively small, the factory is potentially London's most long-lived porcelain manufacturer with production continuing into the 19th century.
- 6.2.4 From the 1660s onward it became fashionable to drink hot beverages in Britain. This trend began to necessitate the import of the 'captivating, exotic, translucent ceramics of China' (Riggott and Pearce 2016, 8). Chinese porcelain was to have a profound effect on the English ceramic industry which attempted to recreate the material, with limited successes for over a century. During the 18th century there was an explosion in the desire for an English porcelain, fuelled by the expansion of the middling classes and their 'seemingly insatiable market for fine 'china'' (Riggott and Pearce 2016, 12). London became home to the infant porcelain industry, and Isleworth Pottery was one of the key sites contributing to this industry.
- 6.2.5 Isleworth Pottery is shown on the Inclosure map of 1813 and on Samuel Leigh's 1829 *Panorama of the Thames*. During the 1920s the area surrounding the pottery was subject to various archaeological investigations, but it was not until 2014 when the grounds of Nazareth House (formerly Isleworth House, a 19th-century house then convent) were excavated that substantial remains of the pottery were found. These excavations uncovered several structures including walls, floors, postholes and pits relating to the pottery, and a substantial amount of pottery sherds which were considered to be mostly production waste, dating between 1758 and 1830. The sherds recovered substantially added to the knowledge of the variety of materials and patterns produced at Isleworth. Finds included many sherds which could not be matched to recorded patterns, and fragments of Chinese porcelain which were examples of mid-18th century export ware. In addition, pottery filled pits were

recorded across the site. These pits also contained cattle metapodials and other materials used in pottery manufacture.<sup>29</sup>

- 6.2.6 Isleworth Pottery relocated to Hanworth Road, Hounslow shortly after 1827, when the pottery was purchased by Sir William Cooper in order to enlarge and enhance the Isleworth House estate and improve its views and ornamental gardens. The site of this later pottery is just south of Staines Road and has been included within the London-Silchester Roman Road APA (APA 2.5).
- 6.2.7 The depth of rubble deposits uncovered at the original Isleworth Pottery site suggested that the buildings had been rapidly demolished. Deposits at the new site contained large numbers of sherds of earlier material, likely representing a dump of material that had been 'accumulating for some years at the Isleworth site' (Dawson 2015, 126). One of the structures has been preserved *in situ* beneath no. 43 Egerton Drive.
- 6.2.8 It is estimated that around 20% of the pottery site had been excavated by 2015 while the rest of Isleworth Pottery has been preserved *in situ*. The APA will contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th- and 19th-century pottery manufacturing site.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.2.9 The APA contains the nationally significant remains of an 18th-century pottery which is considered to be a key site in the history of the English porcelain industry. It is very likely that any further archaeological investigations within the APA will yield new information about the material, method and style of production, which would add to the growing corpus of information about Isleworth Pottery and its role as a producer of what would have been experimental porcelain manufacture at a key site in London. Any such remains could also shed light on technological developments in pottery manufacture between the 16th and 19th centuries. In addition to the site's archaeological and historical interest, its products have artistic interest recognised in publications and in both public and private collections.

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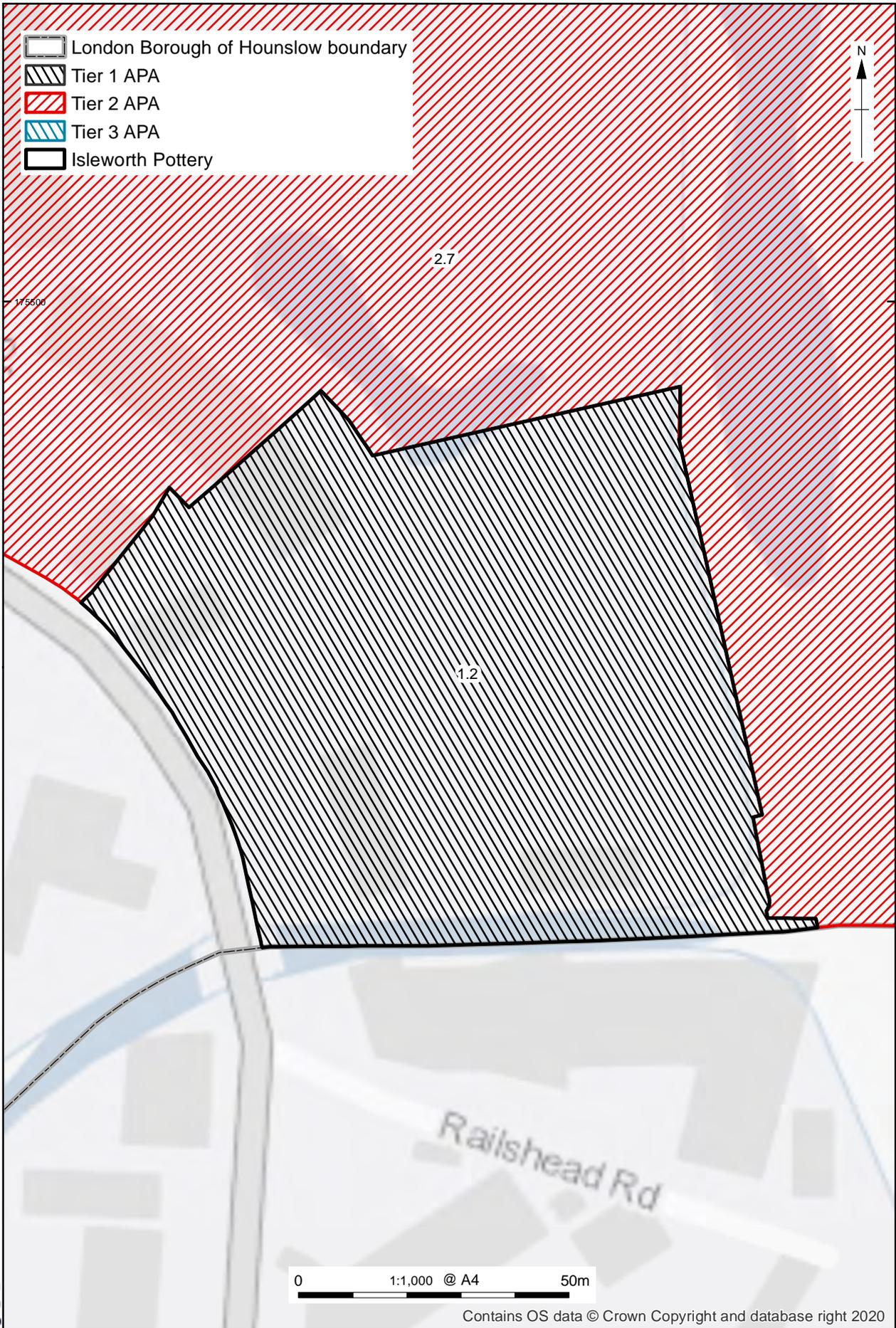
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<sup>29</sup> Animal bones (particularly cattle bones) when reduced to bone ash, are an ingredient in the manufacture of fine bone china. This method was first patented by the Bow manufactory in 1749.

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Riggot, P and Pearce, J. 2016. *London's Early Porcelain Industries: An assessment of six sites*. HE Project No. 7159.



## 6.3 Hounslow APA 1.3 Site of Hanworth House

### Summary and Definition

- 6.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the remains of Hanworth House, a manor house with medieval origins, which became a royal residence of Henry VIII after 1515. Largely destroyed by fire in 1797, the house is now represented by short sections of wall and architectural fragments. The APA also includes a scheduled 18th-century garden pavilion, which incorporates two examples of 16th-century sculptural work. This APA lies within the wider Hanworth Park and Moated Site (APA 2.4).
- 6.3.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 because it contains a nationally important scheduled monument. It will also contain archaeological remains associated with the Tudor Hanworth House, medieval Church of George, as well as later post-medieval gardens.

### Description

- 6.3.3 The APA covers the site of Hanworth House, also referred to as Hanworth Manor, Hanworth Palace and Hanworth Castle, which is the remains of a royal residence acquired by Henry VIII in 1515. The manor of Hanworth dates to the 11th century and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a small settlement with 10 households. Hanworth House is situated within an associated 16th-century park and is located in close proximity to a medieval moated site which together comprise APA 2.4.
- 6.3.4 In 1532, Henry VIII bestowed Hanworth on Anne Boleyn and it remained a royal residence until the 17th century, when it passed to Lord Cottington, who largely rebuilt the house with stables and various garden houses and walls. In 1797, a fire destroyed the Tudor buildings. The house was replaced by Hanworth Park House (see APA 2.4) which was re-sited and constructed to the east of Hanworth House, within the park itself. This building was completed in 1802.
- 6.3.5 There are several listed structures within the APA, which include Grade II listed architectural elements associated with the Tudor Hanworth House, such as boundary and forecourt walls, garden walls and fireplace arches. The house was probably a large, courtyard style building. The Grade II listed Tudor Court, the former stables (now flats) for Hanworth Park, built around 1770, is also located within the APA.
- 6.3.6 This APA includes a scheduled monument in the form of an 18th-century garden pavilion with decorative alcoves, just south of the Church of St George. Two terracotta roundels (a bust of an emperor and a goddess) are built into this structure and closely resemble similar roundels designed by Giovanni de Majano at Hampton Court. These features are some of the earliest examples of Renaissance sculpture in England.
- 6.3.7 The APA includes the Grade II\* listed Church of St George and its associated graveyard, which has medieval, probably 13th-century, origins. The original church was constructed largely out of flint and stone, with notable stained-glass windows. It was dismantled and rebuilt in the early 19th century on the same site. In 1865 it underwent further renovation, including the addition of a spire. At least two previous owners of Hanworth House are buried in the church, providing a historical connection between the house and its adjacent church.

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## Statement of Significance

- 6.3.8 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval (and potentially earlier) occupation and use of Hanworth House. Such remains would provide information regarding the size, construction and nature of the Tudor house, and provide information about the daily lives of those who lived there. From the early 16th century Hanworth Park was a royal seat for Henry VIII, and subsequently became home to several other royal and notable figures. Its connection with prominent historical figures adds to its historic interest and significance.
- 6.3.9 The APA includes a scheduled monument in the form of an 18th-century garden pavilion with decorative alcoves featuring two terracotta roundels. These closely resemble similar roundels designed by Giovanni de Majano at Hampton Court. As such, these features are amongst the earliest examples of Renaissance sculpture in England and are of considerable historic and artistic significance.
- 6.3.10 The 19th-century Church of St George was built on the site of an earlier, potentially 13th-century church. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and possibly earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier church. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 6.3.11 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.3.12 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>30</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>31</sup> For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>32</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>30</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

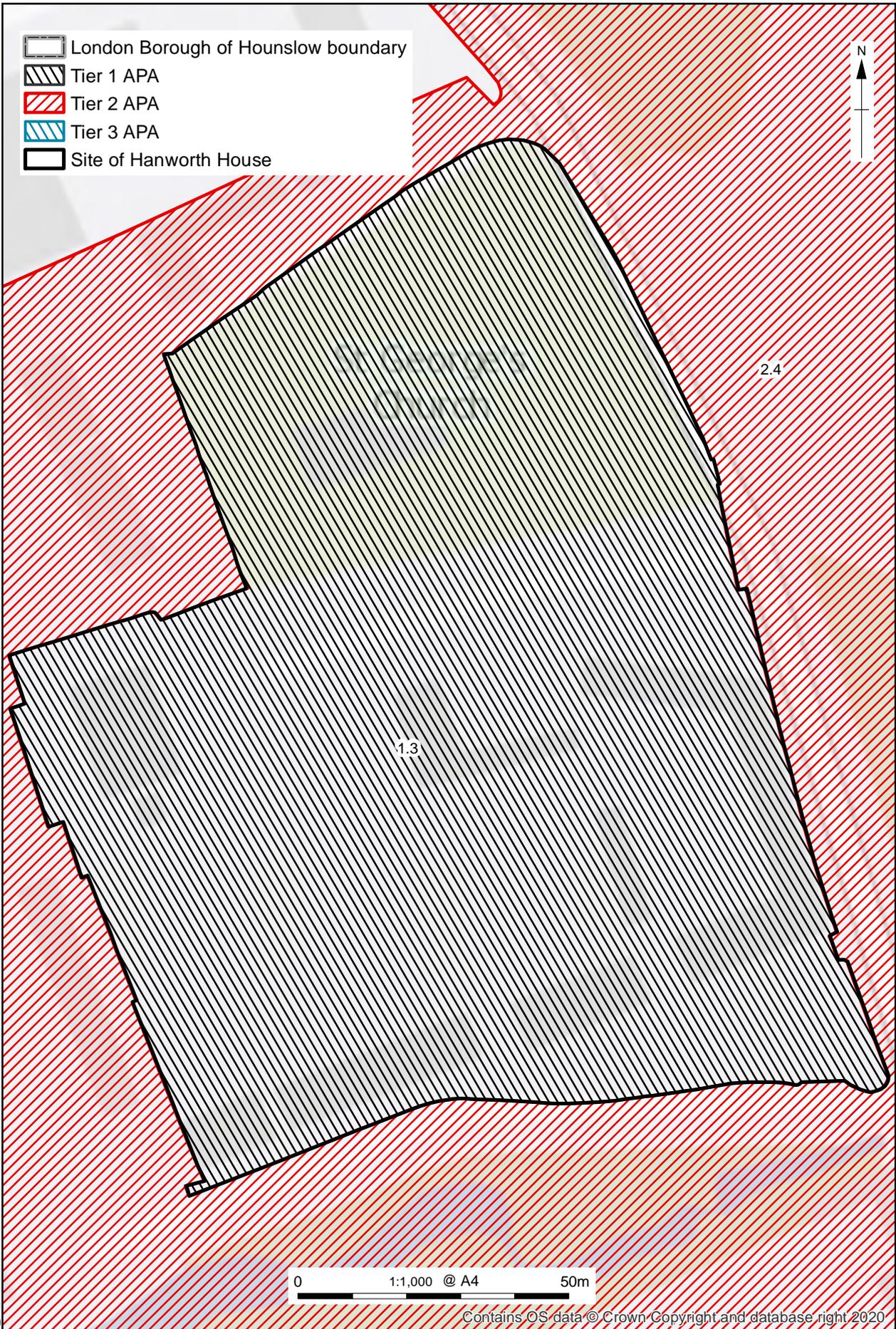
<sup>31</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>32</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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## 6.4 Hounslow APA 1.4 Chiswick House and Gardens

### Summary and Definition

- 6.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the full extent of Chiswick House and Gardens, a Grade I registered park and garden. The APA includes the Grade I listed Chiswick House, which is also a scheduled monument, as well a complex of other listed historic buildings, structures and sculptures.
- 6.4.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it includes a nationally important country house and designed landscape comprising a scheduled monument, registered park and garden and numerous listed buildings. The APA has the potential to contain archaeological evidence for successive phases of the house and of the changing design elements in the gardens.

### Description

- 6.4.3 The APA covers the full extent of the present-day Chiswick House and Gardens. The bedrock geology underlying the APA is predominantly the Kempton Park Gravel Member (Sand and Gravel). Gravel terraces are known to yield prehistoric material across the Borough of Hounslow. Whilst very little prehistoric material has been recovered within the park, an excavation in the 1980s found worked flint and residual prehistory pottery fragments near the house which was thought to suggest the existence of a settlement nearby.
- 6.4.4 The original Chiswick House was built around 1610, taking advantage of desirable open space in proximity to the river and to the centre of London. The Jacobean house was built around a courtyard. This was added to in the late 17th century when the 1st Earl of Burlington added a stable block to the east side of the courtyard. LiDAR imagery of the park shows an area of possible ridge and furrow earthworks towards the south-west corner of the APA which may be a remnant of the earlier medieval or early post-medieval agricultural landscape.
- 6.4.5 In the early 18th century Richard Boyle, the 3rd Earl of Burlington along with architect and designer William Kent, built a Palladian villa and gardens to the west of the earlier Chiswick House. The villa was influenced by classical architecture and its purpose was to display Burlington's collection of paintings, drawings and books. The original formal gardens of the earlier house were dismantled in favour of a more natural looking landscape around this time. In around 1727, the adjoining estate to the west, Sutton Manor (APA 2.8) was acquired to augment the grounds and water features of Chiswick House. By 1788 the house and grounds were in the ownership of the Dukes of Devonshire, and the Jacobean mansion (Chiswick House) had been demolished. Two wings were added to the villa, turning it into a compact country residence for Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire and the 5th Earl.
- 6.4.6 The gardens at Chiswick House consist of pleasure grounds, walled gardens and parkland. The gardens were originally laid out in a formal design but were redesigned in 1720s when they incorporated diverse design elements and garden features such as mock fortifications and bowling greens. The gardens were illustrated by John Rocque in 1736 who showed details of the various built structures throughout the

gardens. The gardens went through several later iterations, with more naturalistic remodelling under Capability Brown. The gardens are important as they demonstrate the development of English garden history and the popularisation of the use of ornamental garden buildings during the 18th century.

- 6.4.7 In the 19th century, the house and grounds became a base for entertainment, and included a menagerie of exotic animals. After the death of the 6th Duke the house was let out to tenants, including the future King Edward VII, eventually becoming an asylum between 1892 and 1929. In 1929 it was acquired by Middlesex County Council. The grounds were opened to the public and the house underwent extensive restoration, which included the demolition of the two wings of the villa. It opened to the public in 1958 and is now in the care of English Heritage, whilst the Chiswick House and Gardens Trust manages the grounds.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.4.8 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive post-medieval phases of activity at Chiswick House and Gardens, including the development of buildings, landscaping and numerous garden features associated with the innovative work undertaken by the 3rd Earl of Burlington and subsequent owners of the house. Such deposits present an opportunity to understand the sequence of activity on site. This could provide insight into the use of the site from the construction of the first house in the early 17th century, allowing the origins of Chiswick House to be better understood. Archaeological evidence of former garden layouts and design features are important as they provide evidence for the development of English garden history, including the popularisation of the use of ornamental garden buildings during the 18th century.
- 6.4.9 The gardens at Chiswick House represent an expanse of relatively lightly developed lands which overlie Kempton Park gravel deposits within the otherwise intensively developed London Borough of Hounslow. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its undeveloped state and its general potential to contain prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, as indicated by previous archaeological investigations and its geology. LiDAR images of the site also suggest the presence of ridge and furrow, which may be evidence of an earlier agricultural landscape, as it was before the construction of the estate.

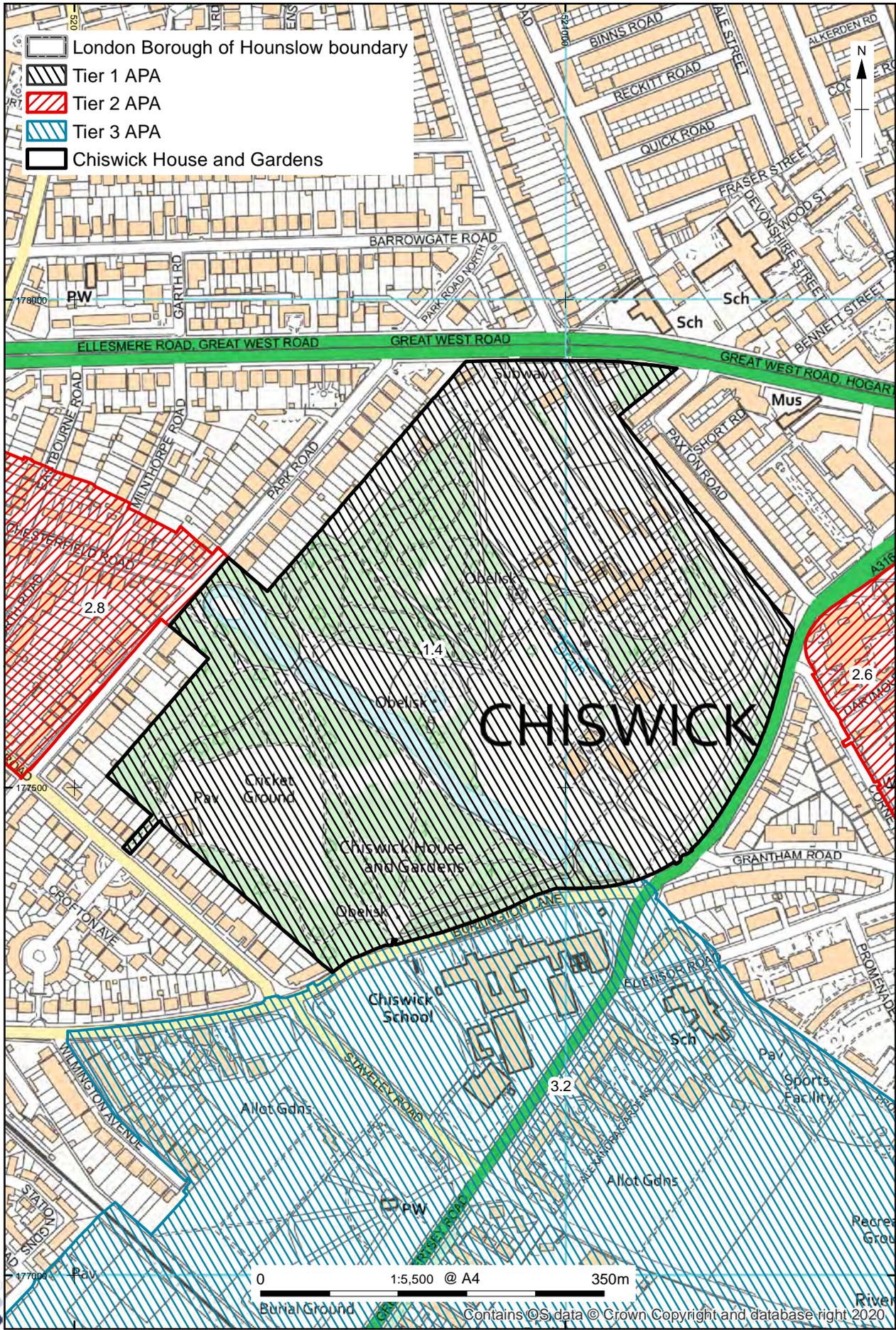
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## 6.5 Hounslow APA 1.5 Syon Park

### Summary and Definition

- 6.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Syon Park, a Grade I registered park and garden, and several associated listed buildings, including Syon House, a Grade I listed house, built on the remains of the medieval Syon Abbey.
- 6.5.2 The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it represents a nationally important site with multiple phases of archaeology. It has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with a nationally important medieval and post-medieval park, its associated listed buildings, and an important medieval abbey. There is also a high potential for palaeo-environmental remains and prehistoric activity to be preserved within alluvial deposits along the Thames foreshore and in the palaeochannels within the park. Due to its proximity to the line of the London-Silchester Roman road (APA 2.5) and the roadside settlement of Brentford (APA 2.19), the APA also has potential to yield further archaeological remains associated with Roman activity in the area.
- 6.5.3 Syon Park lies within the buffer zone for Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, a World Heritage Site, which is located across the Thames to the east. The tide meadow at Syon Park, which falls within this APA, is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### Description

- 6.5.4 Syon Park covers an 80 hectare area and is situated alongside the River Thames, some 6km west of the centre of London. Geological investigations in the park have identified two former channels of the River Thames in a shallow valley that travels southwest-northeast through the park. These channels would have cut off part of the floodplain, creating an island which is now occupied by Syon House and some of its gardens. During the prehistoric periods this island would have represented an area of dry land in a much marshier surrounding landscape. Numerous prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from the Syon Reach edge of the Thames, including a Bronze Age dagger and a Neolithic macehead. These remains suggest that the island was a focus for activity during the prehistoric periods. The finds discovered in this area may have been deliberately deposited as votive offerings, which could suggest that the island had some ritual significance.
- 6.5.5 The geology of the park comprises Thames alluvium, which overlies the Kempton Park gravels and Langley Silt deposits. The junction of the latter two deposits have the 'most potential for studying sites of [the Upper Palaeolithic] in the future'.<sup>33</sup> Upper Palaeolithic tools, including a shouldered point, have been recovered from the Thames at Syon, and within the park itself an assemblage of Palaeolithic animal bones have been discovered. The alluvium of the Thames foreshore has previously yielded numerous archaeological remains from prehistoric and later periods, including three dug-out canoes (log boats) found near Church Ferry during dredging operations in 1921.

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<sup>33</sup> Lewis, J 2000, The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods, in *The Archaeology of Greater London*, MOLA. Pp. 54.

- 6.5.6 The northern border of the APA, which forms the present-day extent of the park, runs close to the presumed line of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5). Excavations prior to the construction of the Syon Park Hotel in the northern part of the APA identified a Roman settlement in this area, comprising timber buildings, pits, hearths, ovens, yards, burials and an extensive field system dating from the 1st to 5th centuries. Although no prehistoric features were noted during this excavation, a number of artefacts, including worked flints, part of a gold bracelet and a copper alloy ring, were found, dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Other archaeological interventions undertaken in the north of the park, such as at Lion Gate, have confirmed general Roman and late prehistoric activity in this area.
- 6.5.7 The site of Syon House was previously occupied by the Abbey of the Order of the Most Holy Saviour, the English Bridgettines. The Bridgettines moved to Syon from Twickenham in 1431. The foundation stone of the church associated with the abbey was laid in 1426 in the north-east corner of the church. Building of the monastery continued throughout the 15th century and it was finally consecrated in 1488. The Bridgettine Order was unusual as it was open to both men and women and arranged as a 'double order' meaning that the monastery had a small community of monks to act as chaplains but was run under the auspices of an abbess. The size and layout of the Bridgettine monastery was laid out following rules stipulating that particular structures should be in place to segregate the sisters and brothers.
- 6.5.8 Syon's community of sisters was largely drawn from landed gentry and London's elite, and its brothers included scholars from Cambridge and Oxford. Its lay population also included elite residents. The location of Syon — close to the capital, near the main Roman Road, on the Thames and in proximity to a royal residence at Shene Palace (later Richmond) — was conducive to royal patronage and pilgrims. Syon was purported to be the wealthiest nunnery in England at the time of the Dissolution in 1539, when it was then left to fall into disrepair. It was largely demolished in the 1540s by the Duke of Somerset to make way for Syon House.
- 6.5.9 Very little was known of the layout or exact location of the abbey church remains until archaeological investigations commenced at Syon in the 1990s. The excavations discovered the remains of the monastery to the east of Syon House. A series of successive excavations revealed sections of abbey church. The church had a mix of English and Continental features and a wholly unusual layout for an English church, which adhered to the Bridgettine 'rule' and closely followed the design of the mother-church in Sweden. Other buildings and structures were also uncovered, including gardens, living quarters and a latrine block. Burials were also uncovered, both within the church in brick-lined graves, and east of it. The graves to the east of the church were probably part of a lay cemetery for those living and working at the abbey. Although now better understood, the full plan of Syon is not complete and many of the documented abbey buildings have yet to be identified.
- 6.5.10 The leasehold of Syon passed to Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, in 1594, and the house remains in the hands of the same family today. Syon House was built partly on the abbey complex in the second half of the 16th century, and then was

subsequently remodelled inside and out by Robert Adam around 1762. Truncated brick walls and the barrel vaults of a cellared building have been incorporated into the undercroft in the west wing of Syon House, and other parts of the monastery survive beneath the north wing of the house. The grounds were also heavily landscaped at this time by landscape designer Capability Brown, who was employed from 1767 to 1773 and built on landscape changes already undertaken by the 1st Duke of Northumberland. The introduction of new gardens, garden features and many rare and tropical plants meant that by the middle of the 19th century Syon was noted for its horticulture. The development of the pleasure grounds continued in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

- 6.5.11 Syon House was caught up in the Civil War when in November 1642 it was briefly occupied by the Royalists during the Battle of Brentford. It was later put to use as a military hospital during the First World War, and the house and grounds sustained some damage from incendiary devices dropped during the Second World War.
- 6.5.12 This APA lies within the buffer zone for Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, a World Heritage Site (WHS), which lies directly to the east of Syon across the Thames. Syon Park is considered to be important to the protection of significant views from the WHS. Similarly, views towards Kew were important historically, although they are now somewhat interrupted by woodland.

### **Statement of Significance**

- 6.5.13 The Syon Park APA is a largely undeveloped area within the Borough of Hounslow with a high potential for multiple phases of archaeological activity. Activity of all periods has been confirmed through repeated archaeological interventions across the park. The Kempton Park gravels and the Langley Silt Complex on which the APA sits have the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains and further evidence of later prehistoric activity. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct. If further such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 6.5.14 The proximity of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) has revealed evidence of Roman settlement within the APA and it is likely that further remains will be present. These remains are interpreted as part of a nucleated roadside settlement, one of a handful of such sites in Greater London on the main Roman roads out of Londinium. Such remains could provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium*.
- 6.5.15 The alluvium deposits along the Thames have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits, and the palaeochannels within the park, could preserve rare organic material and environmental remains. Preserved organic remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about

everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

- 6.5.16 The APA also has the potential to contain further archaeological remains associated with the medieval abbey and its associated structures and gardens, the full extent of which has not been determined. Further archaeological work could locate buildings known to be present in documentary sources, but which have not been physically located. Such work would provide more information about this extensive and important abbey and the day to day domestic and religious lives of the people that worshipped, lived and worked there.
- 6.5.17 Syon Abbey has medieval origins and has yielded burials both within and outside the abbey church. Further burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture, may be present. Study of any of the burials could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered. It is also possible that earlier burials, such as the Roman inhumations found to the north of the park, are present within the APA.
- 6.5.18 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.5.19 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>34</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>35</sup> For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>36</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.
- 6.5.20 The APA will contain archaeological remains associated with post-medieval activity at Syon House and within the park and gardens. This will include successive phases of renovation and landscaping. Archaeological remains associated with Syon House and its gardens could provide insight into the 16th-century origins and subsequent development of the site after the Dissolution. Artefactual evidence for the Civil War

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<sup>34</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>35</sup> BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

<sup>36</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

battle may also be present. The significance of such remains arises from the insights that they provide about post-medieval high-status dwellings and their occupants. Archaeological features associated with the post-medieval park could provide insights into evolving parkland trends and fashions during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

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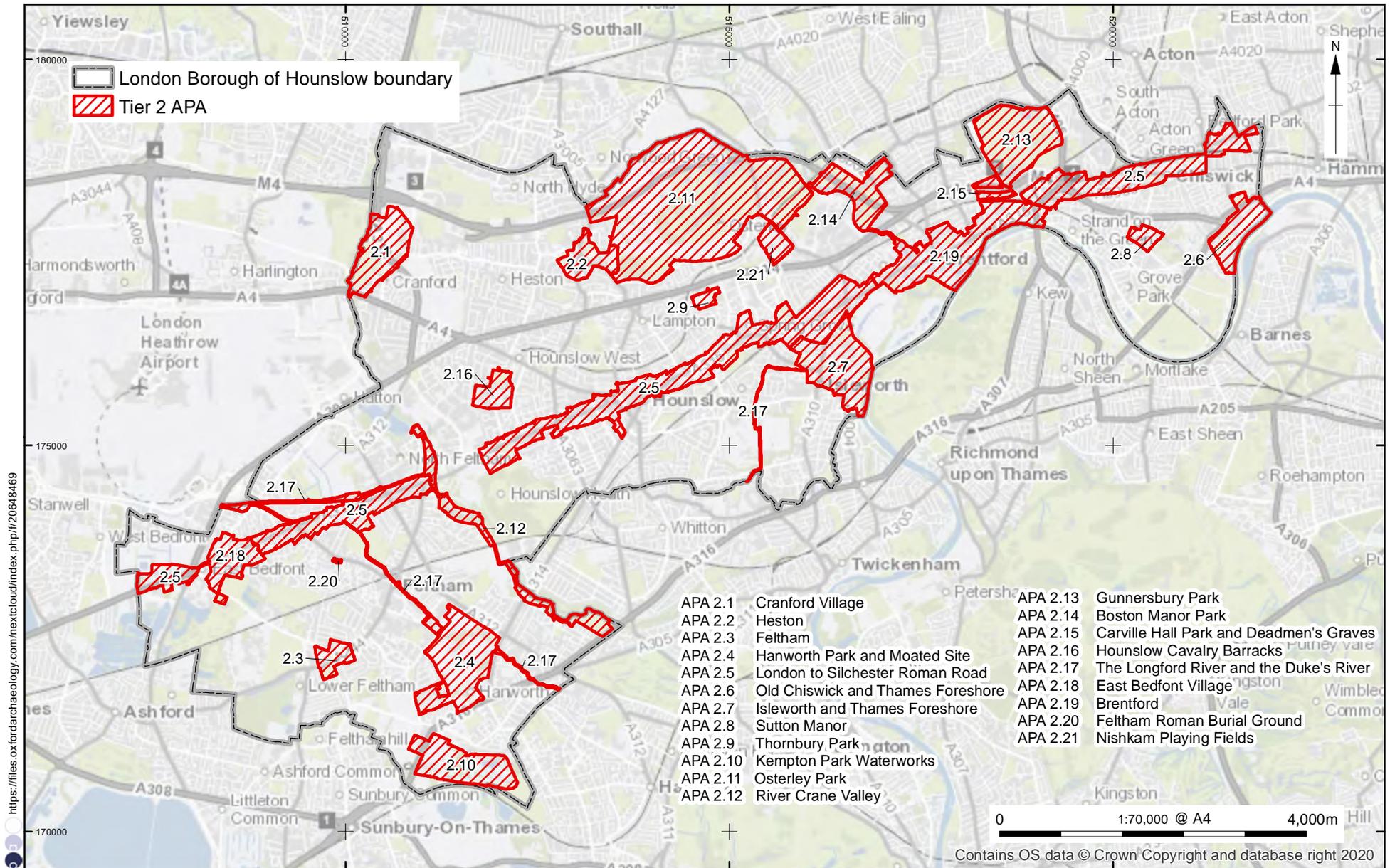
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London Borough of Hounslow Tier 2 APAs

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## 7 DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 7.1 Hounslow APA 2.1 Cranford Village

#### Summary and Definition

- 7.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Cranford village. This APA has been placed in Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Cranford. The land to the north and east of this APA forms part of the Cranford Gravels archaeological priority area (APA 3.1).

#### Description

- 7.1.2 The APA is centred on the historic core of Cranford. Cranford is situated on the western boundary of the Borough of Hounslow, adjacent to Cranford Park, which forms part of the Borough of Hillingdon's Heathrow Area Archaeological Priority Zone. Cranford is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a small settlement in the hundred of Elthorne, comprising 14 households and 3 ploughlands. The place name Cranford is from the Old English *cran*, meaning crane or heron, and *feld* meaning open or arable land. The reference to cranes is probably due to the presence of the River Crane, a tributary to the Thames, which forms the western border of the APA and separates the village from Cranford Park, the village church and a second manor house site. The village may have earlier Saxon origins.
- 7.1.3 Cranford village is depicted as a linear settlement on Rocque's map of 1754, lying largely west of the present-day High Street, between the road and the river. A moated site is listed on the HER in the south-west corner of the APA, within Avenue Park. This is described as roughly circular with an infilled ditch. This feature is not depicted on Rocque in 1754 however, which suggests it was no longer in use in the 18th century. The Bath Road was an important medieval highway and by 1274 there was a bridge over the Crane in the southwestern corner of the APA.
- 7.1.4 During the 19th century the village grew relatively slowly, increasing from 27 houses in 1801 to 117 in 1901, with areas of common land along the Bath Road, the High Street and the Avenue becoming the site of new housing. Once described as 'the prettiest village in Middlesex', the 1930s saw Cranford become a London suburb. During the early 20th century the area surrounding the village was subject to large scale development and many of the 18th-century buildings were demolished. The Grade II listed Stansfield House on the High Street is one of the few surviving 18th-century buildings in Cranford.
- 7.1.5 The geology of the APA comprises Taplow gravel and Langley Silt deposits. The Langley Silt complex is considered to have the potential to contain or seal Palaeolithic material. Findspots and archaeological work within the APA have yielded a range of material, including a Mesolithic tranchet axe head from the eastern side of the APA and a late Bronze Age ring ditch and Roman pit near Avenue Park. Excavations north of the APA at the Western International Market site recorded evidence of settlement

activity dating from the late Neolithic, Bronze Age (including a cremation cemetery) Romano-British, and medieval periods.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.1.6 Cranford has been continually settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.1.7 The APA contains a medieval a moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads, but continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of moated complexes in Hounslow and would allow the origins and development of the village to be better understood. Archaeological remains associated with the moat could provide insight into medieval and post-medieval watercourse management. The APA may also contain environmental remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was situated.
- 7.1.8 The APA overlies Taplow gravel and Langley Silt deposits. The Langley Silt complex is considered to have the potential to contain or seal Palaeolithic material. Palaeolithic sites, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Britain. If such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period. The APA also has the potential to contain Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age remains. Such remains would improve our understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Hounslow and would provide evidence for technological development during the prehistoric periods.

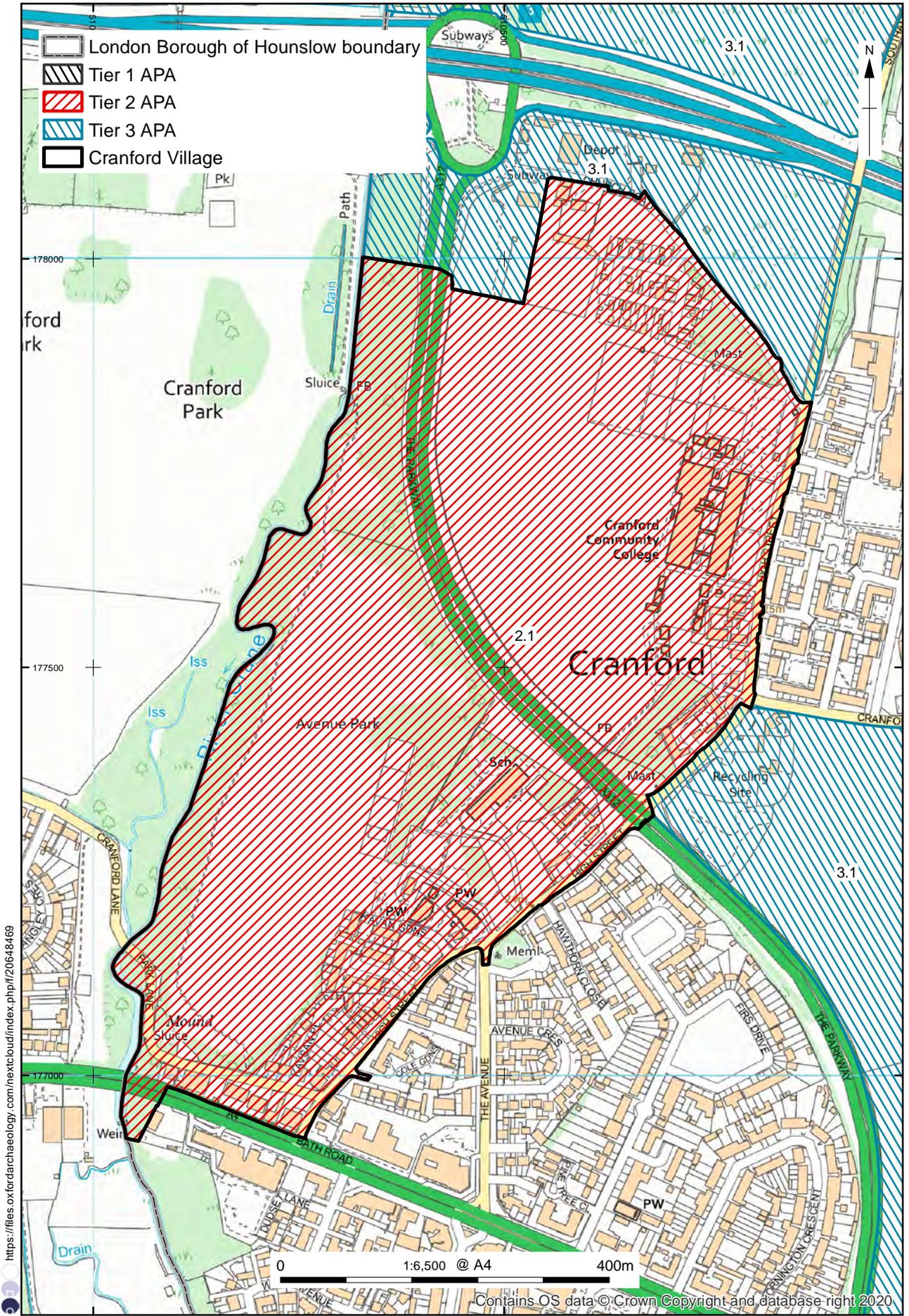
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Hounslow APA 2.1  
Cranford Village

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## 7.2 Hounslow APA 2.2 Heston

### Summary and Definition

- 7.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is centred upon the historic core of the medieval village of Heston. The medieval Church of St Leonard and its associated churchyard are also located within this APA.
- 7.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The relatively undeveloped areas of land to the east and west of the medieval and post-medieval settlement centre have been included in the APA as they have a general potential to contain archaeological remains predating the medieval period.

### Description

- 7.2.3 This APA overlies Langley Silts (brickearth) and Lynch Hill Gravel deposits and includes some minimally developed areas (Westbrook Primary School and Heston Allotments to the west and Heston Community School playing fields to the east) outside of the historic settlement centre. These deposits have the potential to yield archaeologically significant Palaeolithic deposits and artefacts. Some worked stone flakes and a nodule (described as prehistoric in the HER) were found within the APA in the playing fields east of Heston Road. Palaeolithic handaxes have been found to the north-west of the APA, and a variety of Palaeolithic artefacts including handaxes, flakes and choppers have been found east of the APA in the environs of Osterley Park (APA 2.11).
- 7.2.4 This APA is centred upon the historic core of Heston, a medieval village which originated as a hamlet within the Isleworth Hundred. Heston may have been constructed on the site of an earlier Saxon settlement although to date no Saxon remains have been recorded within the APA. The placename Heston may be from the Old English *hæs* and *tūn*, meaning 'brushwood enclosure', although a charter of Henry II gives the name as Hestune, meaning 'enclosed settlement'.
- 7.2.5 Heston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although a document of c 1300 refers to Heston as a chapel of Isleworth, and Heston is known to have had a vicar by 1310. An earlier church building may have been located on the site of the later Grade II\* listed Church of St Leonard, which has a 15th-century west tower. During the mid-19th century the church was partially rebuilt. During these works Romanesque architectural elements were noted within the church.
- 7.2.6 The graveyard surrounding the church was once believed to be the largest graveyard in the country, covering a purported nine acres, and is still substantial in size (around 6 acres). The APA includes the full extent of the churchyard as evident on historic maps. The churchyard contains over 4000 gravestones, the earliest of which is a flat stone to the memory of Daniel Cole who died in 1685. A final extension plot was purchased for the churchyard in 1939, with a Garden of Remembrance created in about 1950. The churchyard therefore contains medieval and post-medieval burials and associated monuments. The APA also includes the site of a medieval 'tower or courtyard' manor house located c 100m south of the church. The manor house was present in 1635 but had been replaced by 1818.

7.2.7 Heston separated from Isleworth parish in the 13th century. By 1316 the manor of Heston belonged to the crown and was subsequently granted by Elizabeth I to Sir Thomas Gresham in 1570. The soil in Heston was noted at this time for producing wheat of a very fine quality, and Elizabeth I requested that ‘manchets [small loaves] for her highness’... own diet’ should be from Heston. Agriculture and the production of high-quality wheat continued to be an important industry in Heston until the early 19th century, when the enclosure of surrounding heathland initiated some further expansion of the settlement.

### **Statement of Significance**

7.2.8 The APA has the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains similar to those already recovered from the wider landscape around Heston. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other, now extinct, human species. If further such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.2.9 This APA also has some potential to contain later prehistoric remains, such as those found at Osterley Park to the east. If such remains are discovered, they would provide insight into occupation patterns and land use within Hounslow during later prehistory.

7.2.10 The settlement of Heston developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA, accordingly, has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and could potentially contain evidence of an earlier Saxon settlement. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Heston and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.2.11 The Church of St Leonard and its large graveyard will contain archaeological evidence associated with the medieval and post-medieval phases of the church and its associated burials. Study of any of the burials in these churchyards could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.2.12 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.2.13 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials

which are over 100 years old.<sup>37</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>38</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>39</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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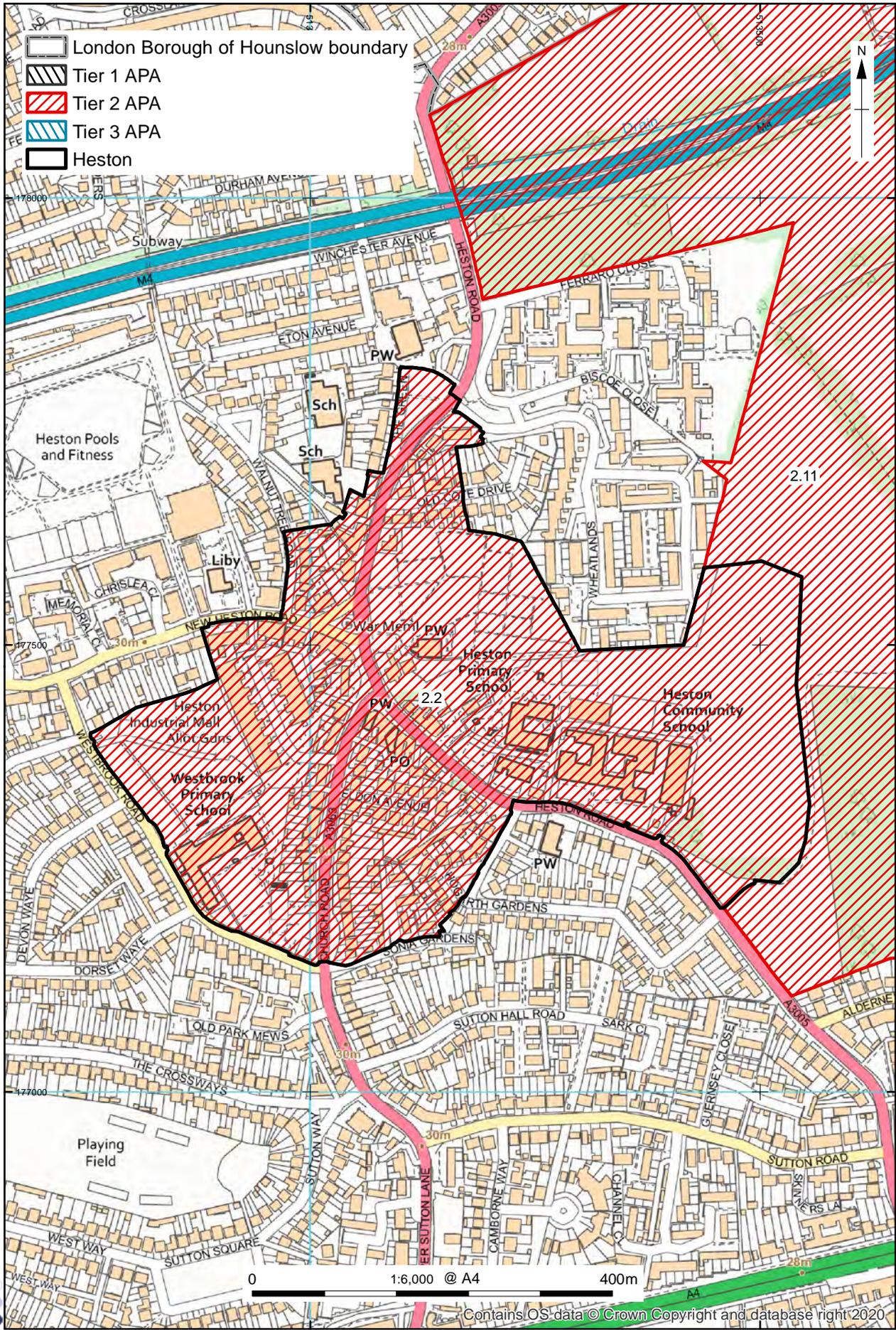
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<sup>37</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>38</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

<sup>39</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.



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Hounslow APA 2.2  
Heston

## 7.3 Hounslow APA 2.3 Feltham

### Summary and Definition

- 7.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic settlement core of Feltham village. The historic core of Feltham was focused along St Dunstan's Road, and around the 12th-century Church of St Dunstan. From the church the APA extends north-east towards Hounslow. The APA includes an area of undeveloped land to the west of St Dunstan's Park, and Feltham Cemetery which was consecrated in 1886.
- 7.3.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The undeveloped eastern part of the APA has been retained as agricultural or recreational land since at least the 18th century and contains earlier ridge and furrow earthworks. The southern part of the APA contains human remains associated with Feltham Cemetery.

### Description

- 7.3.3 The APA encompasses the historic settlement of Feltham, some undeveloped land containing ridge and furrow earthworks, and a 19th-century burial ground. Feltham was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a large settlement with 21 households and 10 ploughlands. As an established settlement at the time of the Domesday survey, it is likely to have had early medieval origins. The placename is possibly derived from the Old English *feld* for open, unencumbered land, and *hām* for village or homestead.
- 7.3.4 Feltham village (sometimes referred to as Lower Feltham) extended northwards for about a mile towards Hounslow, with the settlement expanding along the High Street (A244). The historic core of the settlement is located to the south of the present-day town centre, around the Grade II\* listed Church of St Dunstan. The church was largely rebuilt in 1805 and little is known about the medieval church, although some 12th- to 15th-century stonework was observed when the church was renovated in the mid-1970s. The associated churchyard is enclosed by a 19th-century wall and contains a number of Grade II listed 18th-century chest tombs and urn-topped monuments.
- 7.3.5 Feltham has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and has the potential to contain settlement deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains may have been disturbed in some areas by the later development of the APA, but it is probable that medieval and early post-medieval archaeological deposits survive across the APA.
- 7.3.6 The APA includes an area of undeveloped land to the west of St Dunstan's Recreation Ground and south of Feltham Hill infant school. This part of the APA contains ridge and furrow earthworks. Ridge and furrow earthworks are the remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscapes. The straight form of these earthworks suggests they may be post-medieval in date.
- 7.3.7 There has been little archaeological work previously undertaken in Feltham. Archaeological trial trenching carried out at Spring Road, to the east of St Dunstan's church, recorded redeposited brickearth deposits and two 11th-century pottery fragments. The earlier deposits in this area appear to have been truncated by the 19th-century activity.

7.3.8 This southern part of the APA contains the municipal Feltham Cemetery. The cemetery was created on the site of a 'long pightle' field after it was bought by Feltham Burial Board in 1885 and was consecrated in 1886. The cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern, with scattered trees.

#### **Statement of Significance**

7.3.9 The settlement of Feltham developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Feltham and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.3.10 The Church of St Dunstan and its associated graveyard originated in the medieval period and continued in use throughout the post-medieval periods. As such, it will contain medieval and post-medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It may also contain archaeological evidence associated with the medieval and pre-19th-century church. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.3.11 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.3.12 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>40</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>41</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>42</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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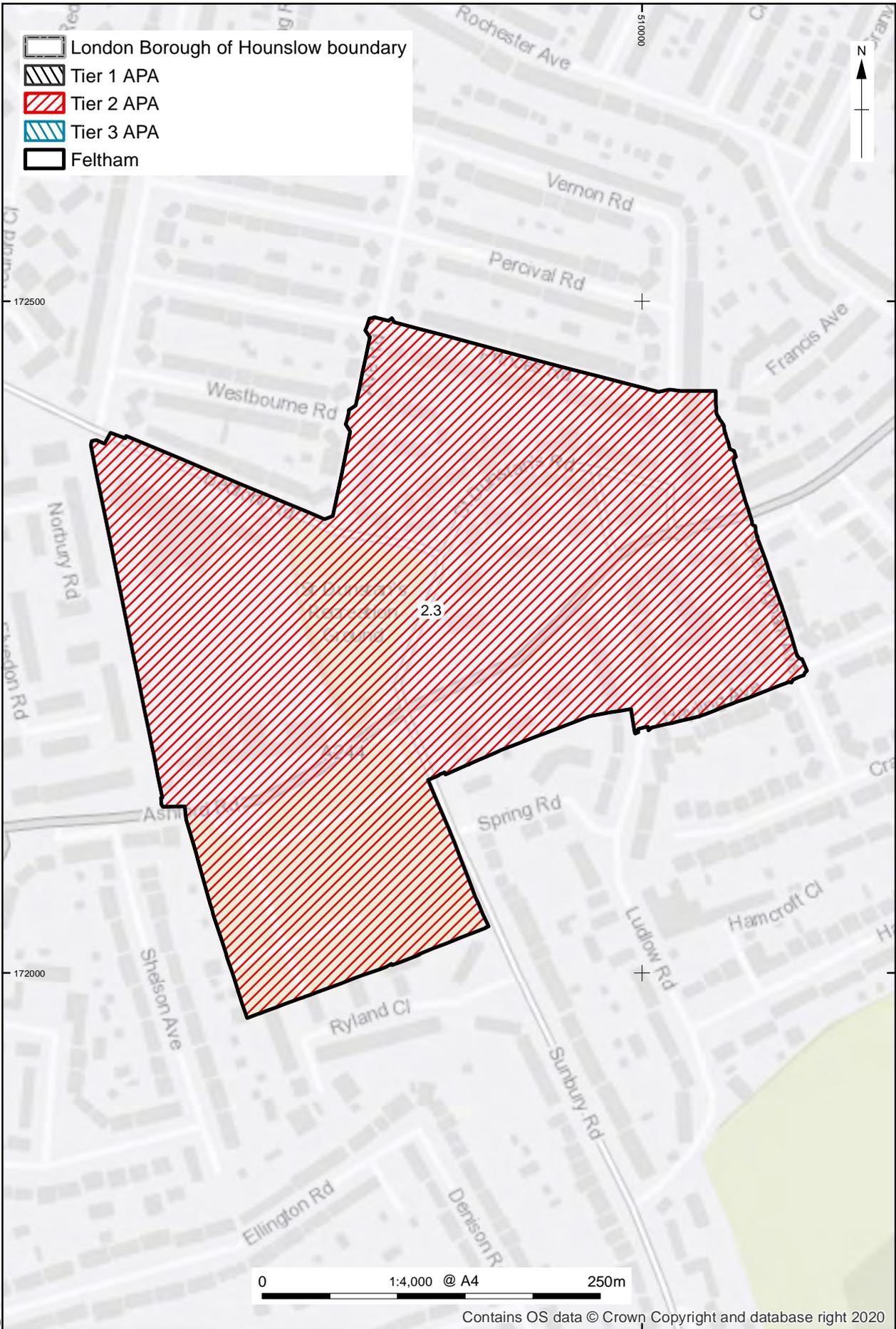
<sup>40</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>41</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

<sup>42</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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Hounslow APA 2.3  
Feltham

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## 7.4 Hounslow APA 2.4 Hanworth Park and Moated Site

### Summary and Definition

- 7.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the remains of a medieval moated site and the adjacent 16th-century Hanworth Park. The park was centred around Hanworth House (APA 1.3) and was utilised for hunting by Henry VIII. The 16th-century Hanworth House was replaced by the Grade II listed Hanworth Park House which was located within the park in the early-19th century. A section of the Longford River, an artificial waterway constructed in 1638–39, runs along the original eastern boundary of Hanworth Park. The river continues in APA 2.17.
- 7.4.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it contains a medieval moated site, a post-medieval country house and its associated park. The APA also contains a section of the post-medieval artificial Longford River and evidence for 20th-century activity relating to the reuse of the area as a military hospital and airstrip in both the First and Second World Wars.

### Description

- 7.4.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the modern extent of Hanworth Park, as well as an area to the west of the park which contains a medieval moated site. The manor of Hanworth dates to the 11th century and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a small settlement with 10 households. There is no mention of a park at this time, and it is possible the park was created in the 16th century at the behest of Henry VIII, who acquired the manor in 1515. During Henry VIII's reign, Hanworth became a royal seat (Hanworth Palace), and the park was utilised for hunting. Hanworth was bestowed upon Anne Boleyn in 1532, and upon her death reverted to the crown and was given to Catherine Parr in 1544. The young Queen Elizabeth I is also known to have lived there. The Tudor house and related buildings were located just to the east of the moated site, and south of the medieval church of St George (see APA 1.3).
- 7.4.4 The moated site (sometimes referred to as Hanworth Castle Moat) has a large square form around 14m in width and historically had a wet moat. The interior of the site was developed for residential housing in the early 1960s, but the moat ditches remain visible, particularly to the west and south. Moated homesteads or settlements were relatively common features of the medieval landscape across England, and the building of these sites peaked between the 12th and 14th centuries. The ditches would usually surround a platform on which buildings were constructed.
- 7.4.5 A section of the Longford River passes through the APA. The Longford River is an artificial river which was constructed in 1638–39 at the behest of Charles I to enhance the water supply to the Royal Parks at Bushy Park and Hampton Court. It is currently culverted and passes through the north-eastern corner of Hanworth Park. The part of the river adjacent to Hanworth Park House, in the western part of the APA, is uncovered.
- 7.4.6 Hanworth Park House was constructed between 1797 and 1802 following a fire that destroyed the original Hanworth House (APA 1.3). The 19th-century house was

constructed away from the Tudor house and was enlarged and altered throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- 7.4.7 During the First World War Hanworth Park House became a military hospital and the park was used as an airstrip and biplane storage facility. Between the wars, it continued to be used as a flying club, and during the Second World War the buildings in and around Hanworth were taken over by General Aircraft Ltd who developed the area as a facility for manufacture and assembly of aircraft. Hanworth Park is known to have sustained damage from multiple bombs dropped during the London Blitz between 1940 and 1941.
- 7.4.8 By 1947 the 'London Air Park' airfield at Hanworth Park had fallen out of use having been replaced by Heathrow Airport. Hanworth Park House was being run as a hotel. In the 1950s the house and its grounds became a retirement home, which closed in 1992. The house itself is currently derelict and sits within a wooded area. The park is currently predominantly used as a public park, sportsground and playground.

#### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.4.9 Hanworth has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period. The APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval settlement, particularly in the areas around the moated site and Tudor buildings. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during these periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the medieval settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.
- 7.4.10 The APA has the potential to contain remains of a medieval and post-medieval moated manor site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads, but continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of moated complexes in Hounslow and would allow the origins and development of the manor to be understood. Archaeological remains associated with the moat could provide insight into medieval and post-medieval watercourse management. The APA may also contain environmental remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was situated.
- 7.4.11 Hanworth Park became a royal seat for Henry VIII in the early 16th century and was home to several other royal figures. Hanworth Park therefore forms the setting of a royal palace and may contain archaeological remains associated with this phase of activity. Such remains could shed light on the activities carried out within the park and would provide insight into the recreational activities of the wealthy elite between the 16th and 19th centuries.
- 7.4.12 The APA contains elements of the 17th-century Longford River. The presence of an artificial waterway provides an opportunity to further understand 17th-century engineering and construction practices and also provides an example of the development of water management practices from the 17th century onwards.

- 7.4.13 The use of the site as a military hospital and an airfield at points during and between the two World Wars suggests that it may provide a record of the rise of aviation in military and civilian use during the 20th century. Archaeological deposits or structures relating to this period could provide insight into the military history and development of the site.
- 7.4.14 Hanwell Park and Moat has potential for on-site heritage interpretation and perhaps community archaeology.

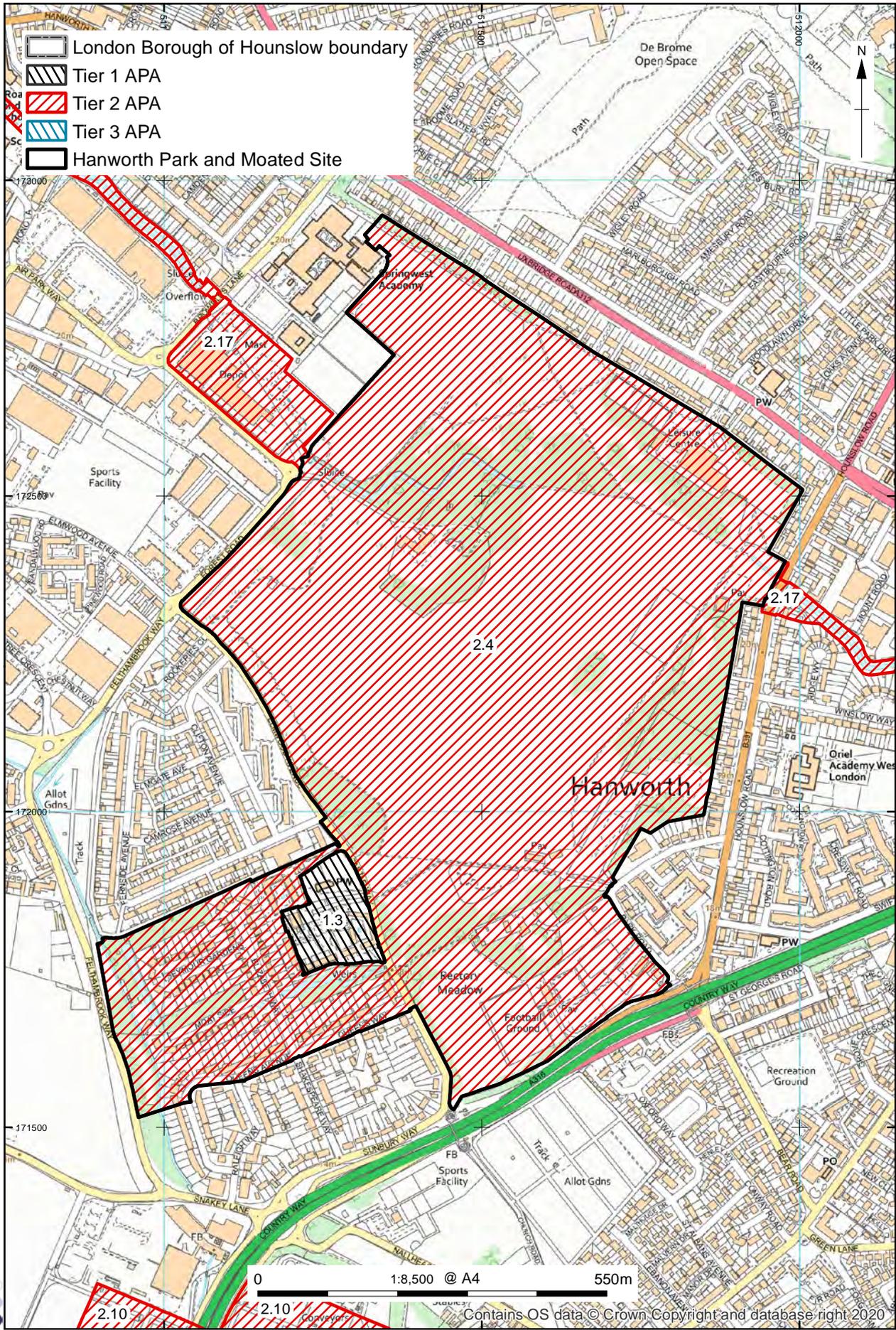
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Hounslow APA 2.4  
Hanworth Park and Moated Site

## 7.5 Hounslow APA 2.5 London to Silchester Roman Road

### Summary and Definition

- 7.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area follows the projected line of the London to Silchester Roman road as it travels through the Borough of Hounslow. This is one of the major Roman roads radiating out west from London. The road runs through Hounslow along the line of the modern Chiswick High Road, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford High Street and London Road. The APA includes the medieval roadside settlement of Hounslow and the historic hamlet of Turnham Green. Only undeveloped parts of Turnham Green Civil War battlefield are included.
- 7.5.2 The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it covers the projected route of a Roman road and a buffer zone encompassing a roughly 200m wide corridor centred on the alignment of the road. It is likely that there will be evidence of the Roman road, and nearby settlement and roadside activity at points along this route. During the medieval and post-medieval period, settlements developed alongside the road and therefore this APA also has a localised potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement evidence. The road continues in other archaeological priority areas including APAs 1.1 (East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Settlements), 1.5 (Syon Park), 2.12 (River Crane Valley),<sup>43</sup> 2.18 (East Bedfont Village) and 2.19 (Brentford).

### Description

- 7.5.3 This APA covers the projected line of the one of the major Roman roads radiating out from London. The road runs southwest-northeast through the Borough of Hounslow, connecting *Londinium* to *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) via *Pontes* (Staines). Further west the road was known by the fanciful moniker of the 'Devil's Highway'.<sup>44</sup> Thought to start in Newgate, the road runs through Hounslow along the line of the modern Chiswick High Road, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford High Street, London Road and Staines Road. The (central) London portion of the road was probably built around the mid-1st century AD. At Brentford, the road was excavated and found to be 12m wide at its widest point with two drainage ditches. Margary suggested that in Hounslow this road passed 'through lonely, forested country' (1967: 82) and that this was the reason for the lack of branch roads associated with the road. This interpretation may be supported by the minimal amount of Roman activity recorded along the length of the road, which suggests that the area was relatively sparsely populated.
- 1.1.1 The alignment of the road is largely unconfirmed and archaeological evidence for the road is limited to metalled (compacted gravel) surfaces and drainage ditches recorded at Brentford High Street and Chiswick High Road (within Brentford APA 2.19). It is likely that much of the road, which was found 1–2m below ground level in Brentford, runs under modern road surfaces. Some evidence for Roman roadside activity has been recorded alongside the road, including a 2nd- to 4th-century settlement at Syon Lodge and the remains of a Roman roadside settlement in Brentford. Roman activity in Turnham Green is evidenced by an urnful of silver coins dug up in 1731. The APA has

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<sup>43</sup> The area to the east of the River Crane has been excluded from the APA as it is a historic landfill site.

<sup>44</sup> McDougall, P.L. 1858. The Roman Road Between Silchester And Staines. In *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 1, Vol 1, pp 61-65.

- the potential to contain further surviving segments of the Roman Road as well as evidence for Roman roadside and settlement activity. There is also potential for Roman and medieval bridges or fords at river crossings along its length.
- 7.5.4 The line of the Roman road goes through the present-day town of Hounslow, a medieval roadside settlement centred around the Priory of the Holy Trinity, which was founded in the early 13th century as a hospice for travellers and the sick. The original church is no longer present, having been rebuilt in the 19th century and again in the 20th century. The graveyard at Holy Trinity was cleared in the 1950s and the land sold for redevelopment. A new church was built on a smaller site in the 1960s.
- 7.5.5 Hounslow's connection with the London to Silchester road continued throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods when the road was an important coaching route, and the settlement at Hounslow became a popular stop on the road out of London. By the beginning of the 19th century, 150 coaches passed through the town each day, and there were stables for 800 horses. Although heavily developed, there is the potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement remains to survive in this part of the APA. Between Hounslow and the River Crane, the road crossed Hounslow Heath, a notorious haunt of highwaymen and a place of execution, as is illustrated by gallows shown alongside the road on John Rocque's Middlesex map of 1754. The APA includes an area adjacent to the River Crane (APA 2.12) which may contain remains of the mill industries that proliferated along the River Crane Valley in the late medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 7.5.6 Turnham Green, a public park on Chiswick High Road, is an area of former common ground associated with the hamlet of Turnham Green. The hamlet was the northernmost of the four medieval villages that later merged to become Chiswick and would have had its own manor house. The green once covered a much larger area that extended across both sides of the High Road. The roadside settlement at Turnham Green has been continuously occupied since at least the medieval period and like Hounslow was a convenient stopping point along the road to Brentford. The settlement became urbanised during the 19th and 20th centuries. This part of the APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval manor house and the medieval and post-medieval settlement.
- 7.5.7 The APA also includes part of the battleground associated with the English Civil War Battle of Turnham Green (1642), a skirmish between the Parliamentarian army (under the command of the Earl of Essex) and King Charles I. The battle is of historical importance as it contributed to the king's subsequent decision to abandon his march on the capital. Although the APA is unlikely to contain a great deal of evidence of a battle, since the action was minimal and spread over a great area (now mostly built-up), it is possible that incidental finds related to this skirmish could survive within less developed areas of the APA.
- 7.5.8 A section of the Thames foreshore is included within the London-Silchester Roman Road APA just to the east of Brentford (APA 2.19). The alluvial geology along the Thames foreshore has previously yielded many archaeological remains from prehistoric and later periods. Artefacts found within this APA include a Neolithic

polished axe and an Iron Age coin. Around 30 stakes were recorded near the east end of the Brentford Aits, perhaps associated with medieval fisheries.

- 7.5.9 The south-westernmost section of this APA lies directly south of, and adjacent to, the East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Settlement APA (APA 1.1). Features associated with these monumental and settlement complexes are largely concentrated 150-200m north of the proposed line of the road, although some, primarily linear, features may continue south towards the road. As such, it is possible that this APA could include evidence associated with the prehistoric and Iron Age to Roman settlement to the north. Much of the land to the south of the road in this area is listed as historic landfill, excluding a small plot of undeveloped land on the south side of Staines Road which has been included within the APA to ensure the line of the road is accommodated.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.5.10 The London-Silchester Roman Road was an important route that linked *Londinium* with the south-west of the country. The APA contains archaeological and environmental remains associated with the Roman road and will likely contain evidence of adjacent roadside settlements and activity. Such information could enrich our knowledge of the different types of Roman roadside settlement, domestic settings, agricultural activity and the true extent of Roman settlement in Hounslow.
- 7.5.11 Parts of the APA (eg Hounslow) have been continuously settled since the medieval period and thus have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the medieval settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.
- 7.5.12 Hounslow was founded around a 13th-century priory, and it is possible, despite the clearance of the church and the churchyard and subsequent development, that traces of this period of activity could remain in less developed areas in this area. Any such remains could provide information regarding religious life during the medieval period and the extent, nature and development of medieval and later Hounslow. Execution sites could be found set back from the road where it ran across Hounslow Heath.
- 7.5.13 The APA has the potential to contain prehistoric and Roman settlement remains associated with the adjacent East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Settlements APA (1.1). Remains dating to these periods could provide insight into the nature of prehistoric and Roman settlement activity in the Greater London area and could provide further information about the continued use of the landscape from the Neolithic through to the Roman periods.
- 7.5.14 The alluvial deposits of the Thames foreshore have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits could also preserve rare organic material and environmental remains from all periods. Preserved organic remains are not common in England. They

are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

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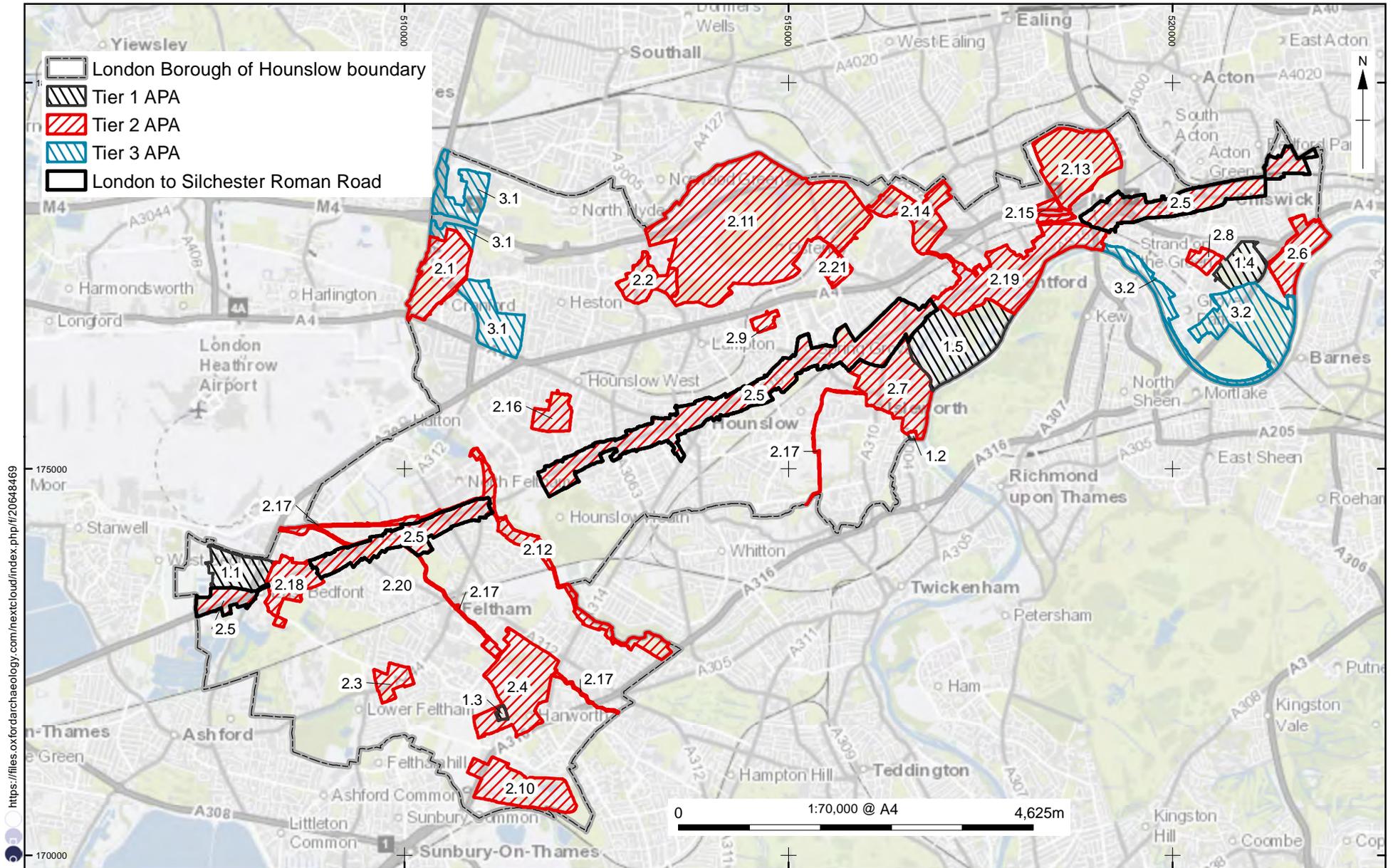
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Hounslow Proposed APA 2.5  
London-Silchester Roman Road

## 7.6 Hounslow APA 2.6 Old Chiswick and Thames Foreshore

### Summary and Definition

- 7.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Old Chiswick, a linear riverside settlement which developed around the Church of St Nicholas in the medieval period. In later centuries the settlement expanded along the river and further inland. The APA also covers a section of the Thames foreshore which includes Chiswick eyot (island).
- 7.6.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it covers a medieval settlement and is likely to contain archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of the settlement. There is a high potential for palaeo-environmental remains and prehistoric (and later) activity to be preserved within alluvial and gravel deposits along the Thames foreshore.

### Description

- 7.6.3 The APA covers the historic core of Old Chiswick, one of four medieval hamlets (including Strand on the Green, Little Sutton and Turnham Green) which merged to become modern Chiswick. Old Chiswick originated as a rural linear settlement adjacent to the river. The primary industries in Old Chiswick prior to the post-medieval period were fishing, boatbuilding and transportation of people and goods by boat. The hamlet remained small and rural until the late 19th century when residential development began to amalgamate the settlement with the neighbouring settlements of Strand on the Green, Little Sutton and Turnham Green. This process of amalgamation continued into the 20th century.
- 7.6.4 Old Chiswick developed around the Grade II\* listed Church of St Nicholas (the patron saint of fishermen) and its graveyard on Church Street. The Church of St Nicholas had been established by the 12th century and the west tower was added in the 15th century. The church was rebuilt in the late 19th century. The earliest evidence for the church is documentary records dating to around 1181. However, the church appears to have been well established at this point and may have had even earlier origins. The church had a close relationship with the use of the river, which is apparent from the deliberate alignment of the causeway to the east end of the church. The causeway was used as a landing place for a ferry crossing the Thames.
- 7.6.5 The geology of the APA comprises Kempton Park gravel terraces which are overlain by alluvium. The alluvium along the foreshore has previously yielded many archaeological remains from the prehistoric and later periods. Finds from this stretch of the river include Neolithic worked stone implements and Beaker pot sherds; Bronze Age spearheads, including one found complete with a 1.5m wooden shaft; Roman quern stone fragments; and early medieval metal work including a shield boss, swords and spearheads. Little later medieval material has been recovered from this stretch.
- 7.6.6 Excavations carried out in various places along Corney Reach in the southern part of the APA confirm the long-term use of the Old Chiswick area for settlement and riverside activity. The earliest features recorded in this area were Neolithic pits and linear features which contained charred nuts and charcoal and were interpreted as cooking pits. Roman activity was represented by a single probable rubbish pit and a

general scatter of material across the area. An inhumation was also recovered within the former Valor Works, probably dating to the 6th-8th centuries. The later medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by layers of deposition probably associated with landscaping and the creation of hardstanding.

- 7.6.7 Old Chiswick saw much development in the post-medieval period, and some 16th- and 17th-century houses survive near the church. The riverside street of Chiswick Mall became occupied by many grand houses in the 18th century. Brewing became more established in Chiswick from the 18th century onwards, as did other industries, spurred on by the population growth associated with the coming of the railway in the mid-19th century.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.6.8 The riverside location of the APA has been utilised for settlement from the Neolithic period onwards. The Neolithic pits excavated within the APA are a rare example of *in situ* prehistoric settlement activity. The alluvial deposits of the Thames foreshore have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits could preserve rare organic material and environmental remains from all periods. Preserved organic remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects which have not been preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 7.6.9 The APA also overlies the Kempton Park gravel terrace which has a general potential to contain Palaeolithic and later prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct. If further remains from this period are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.6.10 Old Chiswick developed largely in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and is likely to contain evidence of an earlier medieval settlement. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of the settlement and evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

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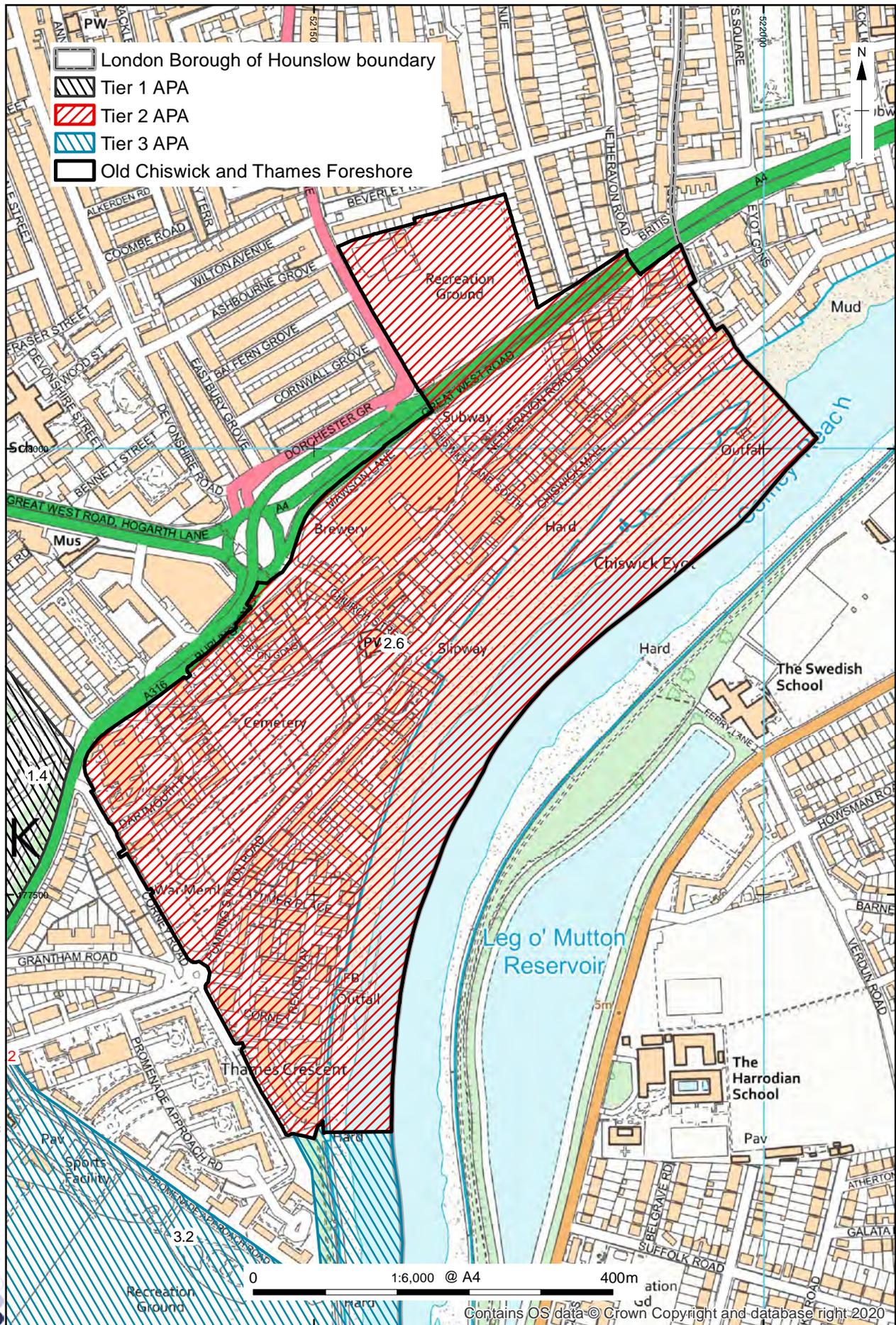
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Hounslow APA 2.6  
Old Chiswick and Thames Foreshore

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## 7.7 Hounslow APA 2.7 Isleworth and Thames Foreshore

### Summary and Definition

- 7.7.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Isleworth and the adjacent section of the Thames foreshore which includes the Isleworth Ait (island).
- 7.7.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it covers an area of medieval settlement and has the potential to yield medieval (and earlier) remains related to successive phases of settlement. The APA is adjacent to the projected line of the London–Silchester Roman Road and includes a section of the Thames Foreshore which has yielded numerous prehistoric finds.

### Description

- 7.7.3 The APA overlies Langley Silt deposits in the north and alluvium in the south. Isleworth is situated on the bank of the Thames and the River Crane which was augmented in the post-medieval period by an artificial cut from the Colne ('The Duke's River', see APA 2.17). The APA also includes the Isleworth Ait, a 3.5 hectare island in the Thames. The alluvial deposits along the foreshore in this area have previously yielded archaeological remains from prehistoric and later periods, including an assemblage of Mesolithic tranchet axes (found east of the island, just outside the Borough of Hounslow). Various Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts were found on the west side of the ait, including decorated Beaker pottery fragments, human remains, socketed axes and coins. Only a few Romano-British finds have also been recovered from Isleworth. These include a lead-alloy plate and coin which were found on the foreshore and tile fragments which were found towards the western boundary of the APA. The proposed line of the London–Silchester Roman Road lies directly north of this APA (APA 2.5).
- 7.7.4 Archaeological work carried out on the gravel terraces at Snowy Fielder Way in the eastern part of the APA found evidence for later prehistoric agricultural and occupation activity. Iron Age occupation sites in London are rare. The site at Snowy Fielder Way contained well-preserved linear features and a pit containing a large assemblage of Iron Age pottery, loom weights, animal bone and a possible cremation burial. It is possible that further archaeological remains of this date survive within the APA.
- 7.7.5 The APA covers the historic riverside settlement of Isleworth (sometimes called Old Isleworth). Isleworth is adjacent to Syon Park (APA 1.5), a 16th century house and gardens built on the remains of an extensive medieval Bridgettine Abbey. The settlement is recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter of 695 as '*Gislheresuuyrth*', meaning 'Gislhere's enclosure' and it was well established by the time of the 1086 Domesday survey when it comprised 118 households, making it one of the largest settlements in Middlesex. The APA thus has the potential to contain early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The remains of middle Saxon fish traps have been found on the Thames foreshore within the APA.
- 7.7.6 In the Domesday survey, Isleworth is noted as having a priest, which may indicate the presence of a church at this time. The location of the medieval church is unconfirmed

although it may be situated on the site of the later Grade II listed Church of All Saints. The Church has a 15th-century tower and fronts onto the Thames. It was largely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries and has an associated medieval and post-medieval graveyard which includes a plague pit containing 149 parishioners who died during the Great Plague of 1665. The medieval Isleworth Manor House was probably located close to the present-day Duke of Northumberland's public house, although no remains are known today.

- 7.7.7 The southernmost part of this APA includes buildings and gardens associated with Nazareth House, a convent founded in 1892. This was formerly Isleworth House, built in 1832 on the site of an earlier 18th-century property. The Isleworth Pottery, an 18th-century pottery works (APA 1.2) was situated to the south of the APA. The full extent of the pottery is unknown, and it is possible that dumps of pottery and waste material similar to those found near Railshead Creek just outside of the Borough of Hounslow could be found at the southern part of the APA.
- 7.7.8 The Victorian Isleworth Cemetery is situated in the northern part of the APA. The cemetery was set up in 1879 when the parish church was closed. The land for the cemetery was purchased from the Duke of Northumberland by Isleworth Burial Board and the cemetery was laid out with a network of paths. It includes two Grade II listed twin Gothic chapels. The first burial within the cemetery took place in 1880.
- 7.7.9 It became fashionable to live alongside the river from the 18th century onwards. This fashion led to the expansion and development of the area around Isleworth village, with many grand estates and houses built in this period. The land surrounding the village was mostly orchard and market gardens until the coming of the railway in the mid-19th century. The improved transport links to London prompted the residential and industrial development of Isleworth. Isleworth's wharves were in use from medieval times, and by the post-medieval period were exporting gunpowder manufactured at Hounslow Heath, beer from local breweries and important raw materials such as coal and timber. The shift to larger ships in the 20th century saw the decline of the Isleworth riverside area, which required substantial rejuvenation in the late 20th century.

### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.7.10 The APA has been subject to some degree of settlement activity since at least the Mesolithic period and became the site of more permanent settlement during later prehistory. The Iron Age occupation uncovered at Snowy Fielder Way and the Bronze Age finds from the Thames foreshore point to a long-term use of the landscape around Isleworth. Evidence of Iron Age occupation is rare in London, and any further such remains would greatly enhance our understanding of the nature and extent of later prehistoric settlement in the Borough of Hounslow. The Bronze Age metalwork, early Iron Age and undated human remains and late Iron Age potin coins are part of a pattern of later prehistoric 'ritual deposition' observed along the Thames.
- 7.7.11 The alluvial deposits of the Thames foreshore have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present

day. These deposits could also preserve rare organic material and environmental remains from all periods. Preserved organic remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects (eg boats and related structures, fish traps, wooden bowls, leather bottles, etc.) which are not preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

- 7.7.12 The settlement of Isleworth developed in the early medieval period and continued in use into modern times. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. It is likely to contain evidence of an earlier medieval (Saxon) rural settlement which is rare in Greater London. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement and evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the early to late medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.7.13 The Church of All Saints, which has 15th-century or earlier origins, has an associated graveyard. The churchyard will contain medieval and post-medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It may also contain archaeological evidence of the earlier church. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.7.14 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.7.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>45</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>46</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>47</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>45</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>46</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

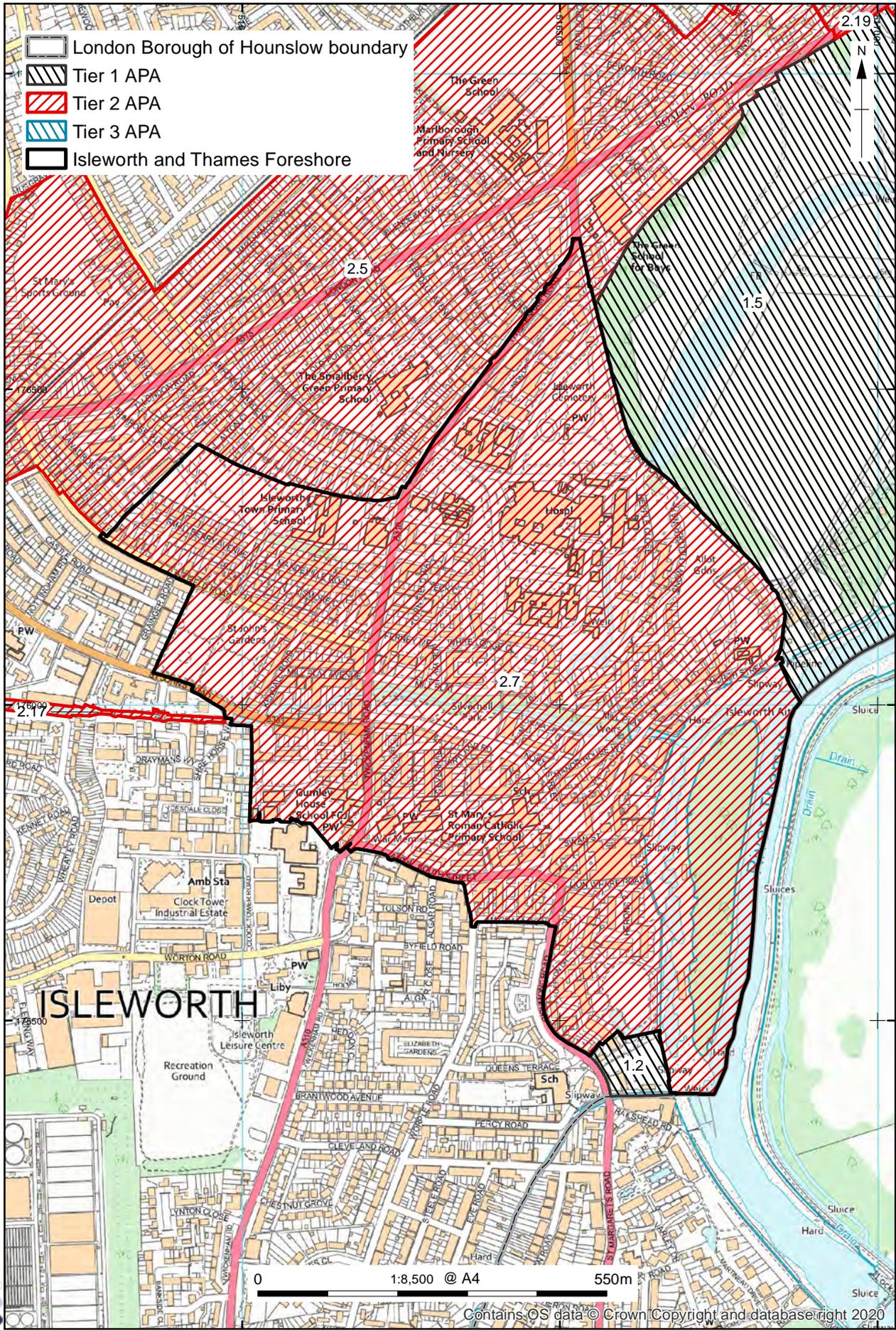
<sup>47</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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Hounslow APA 2.7  
Isleworth and Thames Foreshore

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## 7.8 Hounslow APA 2.8 Sutton Manor

### Summary and Definition

- 7.8.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of Sutton Court, a manor house with 12th-century origins. Sutton Court and its ornamental gardens are shown on Roque's 1746 10 miles around London map and some of the gardens survive in the grounds of Chiswick House (APA 1.4). This APA includes part of an infilled lake (along Chesterfield Road) which was originally located in the grounds of Chiswick House.
- 7.8.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 because it has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with medieval and post-medieval activity at Sutton Manor. The infilled lake associated with Chiswick House has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits and environmental evidence.

### Description

- 7.8.3 The APA covers Sutton Court, which was one of the medieval manor houses associated with the settlement of Chiswick. Sutton, along with Chiswick, was granted as an endowment of lands to the Bishops of London and St Pauls Cathedral by the Saxon Kings. There has probably been a manor house at Sutton Court since the late 12th century. The manor house was served by the hamlet of Little Sutton which was historically located just to the north of the manor house.
- 7.8.4 Little Sutton was variably described in the 14th and 15th centuries as Sutton-by-Chiswick and Sutton Beauregard, presumably referencing the views across the Thames to the Surrey hills. Little Sutton was one of four medieval hamlets (including Strand on the Green, Old Chiswick and Turnham Green) which eventually merged to become modern Chiswick. The hamlet remained small through much of the post-medieval period, however, and due to extensive modern development in the locale, the hamlet has not been included within the APA.
- 7.8.5 Despite being a royal residence for Richard II and Henry IV–VI, the manor appears to have been neglected for some time during the 16th century. During the late 16th century the manor was repaired and restored and by 1590 it was described as having a 'long malthouse ... a stable, two barns used with the Farm, a stall and a dove-house, and a barn joining to the highway ... a Garden and Orchard containing in all 3 acres' (Wisdom 2008). The house and manor expanded during the following century, and a later survey in 1661 describes it as around 12 acres in size.
- 7.8.6 Rocque's 1746 map of London shows Sutton Manor House as a T-shaped building, surrounded by outbuildings and associated with ornamental and kitchen gardens. From 1675 the manor and its house were home to Thomas Belasyse, Lord Fauconberg, who married Mary the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Belasyse invested heavily in landscaping and expanding the estate. In around 1727, the estate was acquired by Richard, Earl of Burlington in order to augment and enhance the grounds and water features of Chiswick House (APA 1.4), the adjoining estate to the east.
- 7.8.7 Potter's 1818 plan of Sutton Court and Chiswick House show the house as L-shaped, surrounded by stables and outbuildings along with a pond to the south. The house

was renovated for use as a boarding school by Frederick Tappenden during the 19th century, and prior to its demolition in 1904 the house was used as a temporary council office. The houses between Sutton Court Road and Sutton Court were built on the site of the manor house, and Sutton Court mansion flats, including an open green garden square, were built in its grounds.

### Statement of Significance

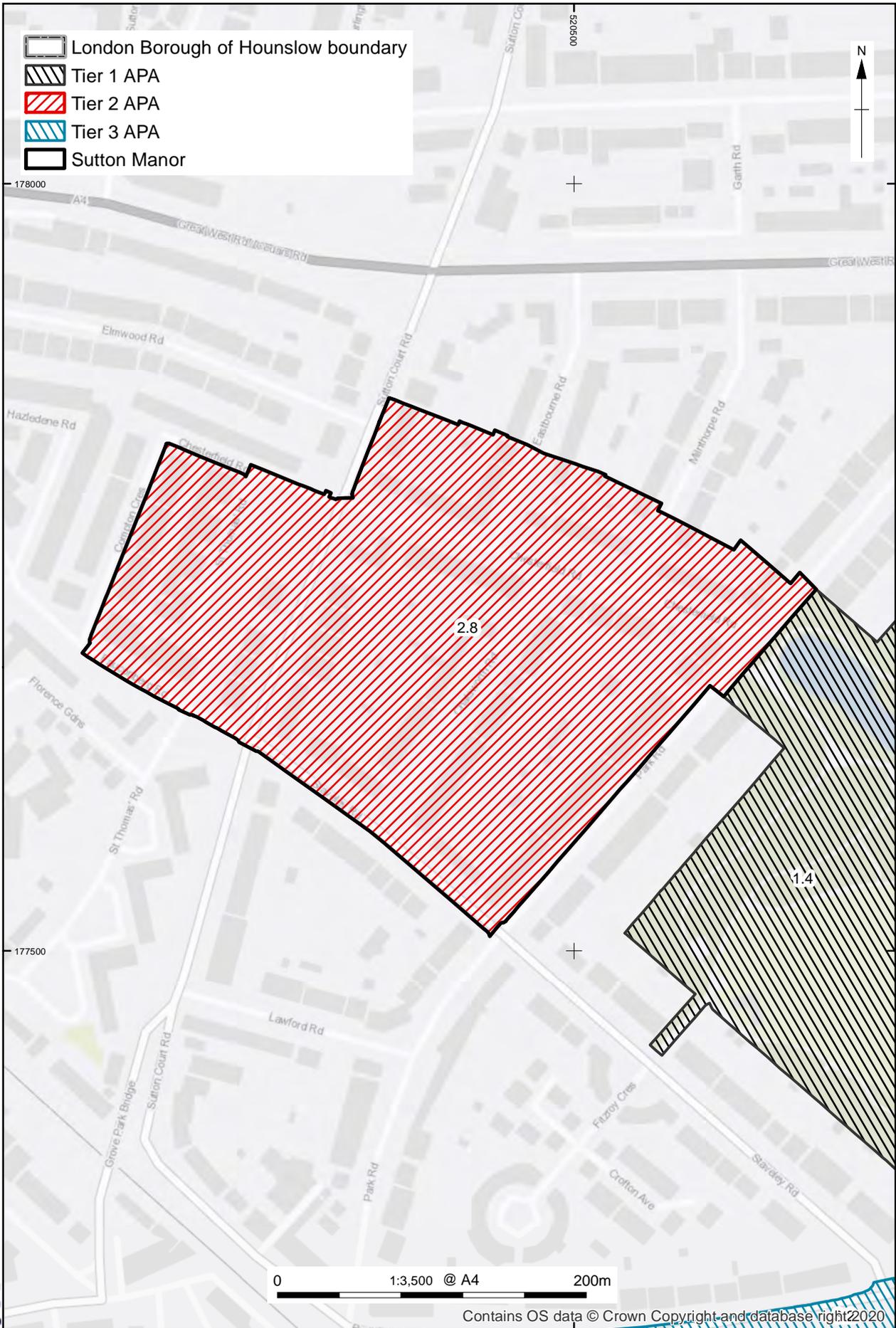
- 7.8.8 There has been a manor house at the site of Sutton Court since the 12th century. The APA covers the site of Sutton Court, as well as a buffer area around it. The APA, accordingly, has the potential to contain potentially medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of one of the original Chiswick manors and could provide evidence regarding the development of the estate, changing land-use patterns and the evolution of lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

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Hounslow APA 2.8  
Sutton Manor

## 7.9 Hounslow APA 2.9 Thornbury Park

### Summary and Definition

- 7.9.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a 6 hectare area of public park, gymkhana ground and a small garden, which was once part of a Victorian mansion called Thornbury House. The park contains a complex of cropmarks, thought to be prehistoric in date. The APA is situated between Osterley Park (APA 2.11) and the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) and overlies Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits.
- 7.9.2 The APA is classed as Tier 2 as the park overlies geological deposits with a general potential to yield Palaeolithic remains and has seen little development in an otherwise densely built-up area of Greater London. It contains a number of earthworks visible as cropmarks, including a ring ditch, and therefore has the potential to contain Bronze Age and other prehistoric archaeological remains.

### Description

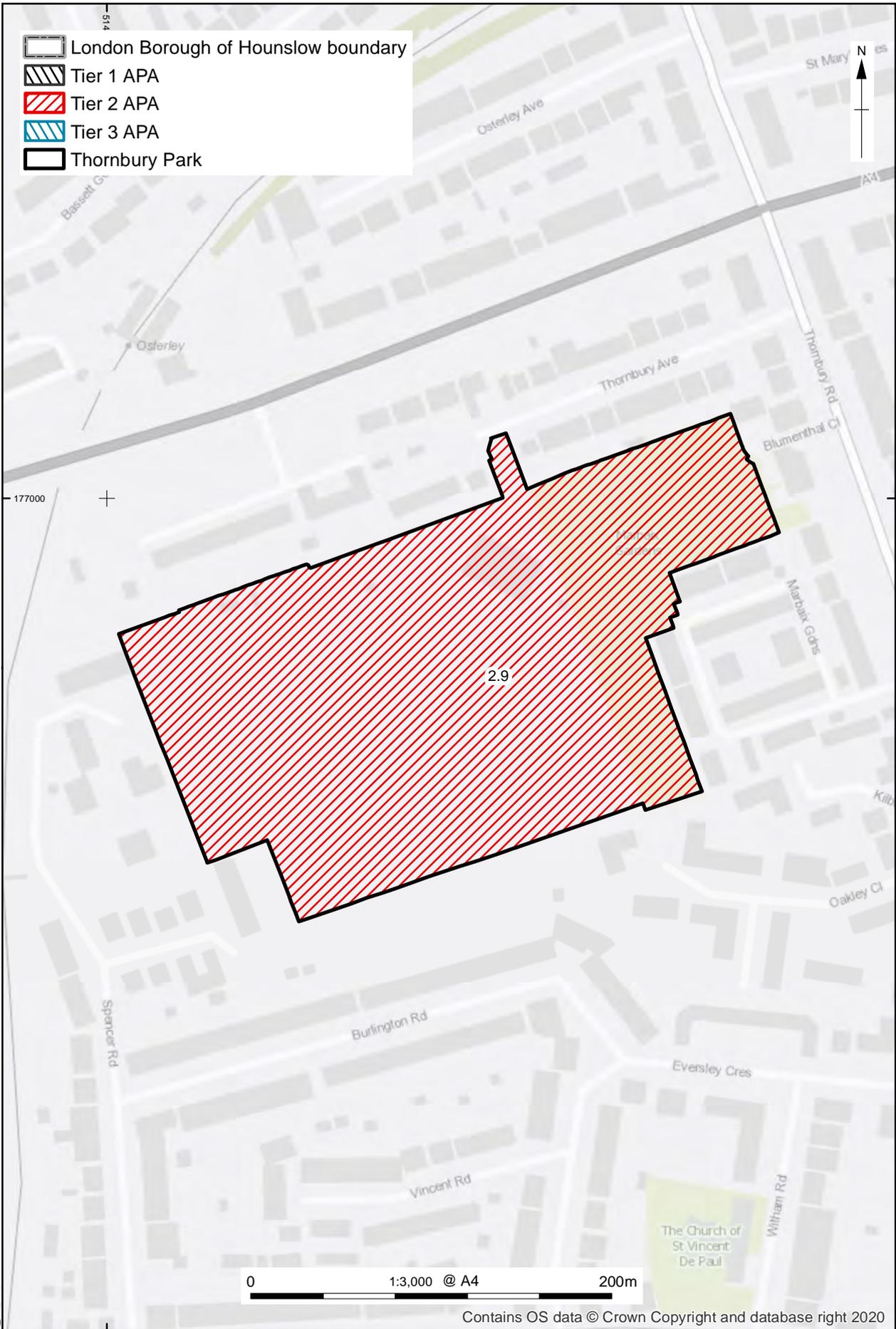
- 7.9.3 Multiple Palaeolithic tools including handaxes, flakes, cores and roughouts have been recovered to the north-east and north-west of Thornbury Park. A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was discovered during works at Osterley Park Station, around 250m to the north.
- 7.9.4 The Thornbury Park APA contains a complex of linear and sinuous ditches and other features which are visible as cropmarks, as well as a possible Bronze Age ring ditch. Many of these features are visible on recent satellite images. They are present across the park but are predominantly located in the central portion of the APA.
- 7.9.5 The APA is shown as part of Scratedge Field on Glover's 1635 map of the Hundred of Isleworth and is labelled as arable land. The fields remain much the same on Rocque's 1746 and 1754 maps of the area. LiDAR imagery of the park shows an area of possible ridge and furrow earthworks, aligned north-south across the park. These may be a remnant of the earlier medieval or early post-medieval agricultural landscape.
- 7.9.6 In the 19th century, a mansion called Thornbury House was constructed (now on Thornbury Road, just east of the APA). Part of the gardens for this house are included within the APA. In 1911 Thornbury House became Campion House, a retreat house and college under ownership of the Society of Jesus. Although some development of the house was undertaken after the sale of the house in 2004, the gardens remained largely unchanged.
- 7.9.7 By the early 1930s much of APA (land west of the gardens) had become a sports ground. Aside from the introduction of the gymkhana in the latter part of the 20th century, the APA has remained largely undisturbed.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.9.8 Thornbury Park forms an island of undisturbed land within the otherwise intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of this area arises from its undeveloped nature and its resultant potential to contain well preserved prehistoric

remains. The geological deposits (Langley Silt Complex) underlying the APA have the potential to preserve rare Palaeolithic remains which would greatly enhance our understanding of the nature and development of prehistory in the Borough of Hounslow. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. If such remains were found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

- 7.9.9 The presence of a complex of probable prehistoric cropmarks within this APA, which probably include a Bronze Age ring ditch, ties this APA into a wider landscape of prehistoric activity including funerary monuments or settlements. Such remains would provide insight into the extent and nature of prehistoric activity and land use in this part of Hounslow.



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Hounslow APA 2.9  
Thornbury Park

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## 7.10 Hounslow APA 2.10 Kempton Park Waterworks

### Summary and Definition

- 7.10.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled monument of Kempton Park Pumping Station, which comprises a well-preserved 20th-century engine house, a boiler house and two chimneys of a water pumping station. The APA extends around the pumping station to include the Lilleshall Engine House (Grade II\* listed building), Primary Filter House (Grade II), other historic structures associated with the pumping station complex, including filter beds, and the Kempton Park East and West Reservoirs that form the wider setting of the historic waterworks.
- 7.10.2 The APA is classed as Tier 2 as it contains built heritage of a nationally important scheduled pumping station and the associated water treatment works that remain in use today. The APA will contain archaeological remains associated with the use and development of the turn of the 20th century pumping station.

### Description

- 7.10.3 The Kempton Park Waterworks are situated south of Hanworth, on the southern edge of the borough. The APA covers the scheduled monument of a well-preserved early 20th-century water pumping station, which comprises a Grade II\* listed engine house, a boiler house and two chimneys. The engine house originally housed five Lilleshall vertical triple expansion engines. The APA also encompasses the full extent of this historic water processing complex, including reservoirs, water courses, filtration beds, buildings and associated structures.
- 7.10.4 The Metropolitan Water Act was passed in 1852 in response to numerous outbreaks of cholera in London during the 19th century. The act made it unlawful for any water company to extract water for domestic use from the tidal reaches of the Thames and required that extracted drinking water supplies were suitably filtered. The New River Company established the Kempton Park works in 1897 to purify water taken from the River Thames at Staines and pumped it to service reservoirs at Cricklewood.
- 7.10.5 Construction started on Kempton Park Pumping Station in 1900. By 1906, the work was complete, and the station was supplying fresh water to London. In this time, the New River Company and the seven other private water companies in London had been amalgamated into the Metropolitan Water Board, marking the transfer of responsibility for domestic water supply from commercially run companies to municipal administration. The expansion and development of the site continued throughout the early 20th century.
- 7.10.6 Structures of note within this APA include the Grade II\* listed Kempton Park Pumping Station, which includes the triple expansion house and two attached chimneys. This part of the station was designed by Henry Stilgoe, Chief Engineer for the Metropolitan Water Board, in 1929, and was built by William Moss. Along with the 1904 Kempton Park Lilleshall engine house, the complex formed the greatest concentration of steam engine power in Europe. The paired chimneys are unique, and the 'Sir William Prescott' and 'Lady Bessie Prescott' engines (named after the Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board and his wife) at Kempton Park provide technical and

historic interest as the world's largest working triple expansion steam engines, measuring 62 feet tall and weighing 800 tons.

- 7.10.7 The Primary Filter House in the western part of the APA is a Grade II listed reinforced concrete building with metal windows. It was designed by Henry Stilgoe and built between 1927 and 1929. The facility performed preliminary filtration of water before passing it to the slow sand filter beds. The filter tanks were washed out after having compressed air blown through them, which was pressurised by the head of the wash water in the central tower. Kempton Park is the first pumping station to have used the patented compressed air cleaning method. The Primary Filter House is a monumental public utility building dating to the 1920s and is considered to have strong architectural interest.
- 7.10.8 The steam engines at Kempton Park remained in use until 1980 when they were decommissioned and replaced by electric spindle pumps which were more economical. It retains two of the largest steam pumping engines in Europe, making Kempton Park one of the best-preserved examples of an early 20th-century pumping station. Having been restored and maintained by volunteers, the pumping station now houses the Kempton Steam Museum, which is open to the public.
- 7.10.9 The Kempton Park East and West Reservoirs were built by the New River company and were closed in 1980 and drained in 1982. In 1996 some of the earth and clay embankments were removed. The Kempton Park East Reservoir retains some water, which is supplemented by rainfall. This is now managed as a nature reserve and was designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1999, with the aim of protecting and improving habitats for wetland bird species. Although the reservoirs are no longer functional, they are included within the APA as non-designated heritage assets which form part of the setting of the pumping station. These remains allow the original scale and layout of the waterworks to be understood as originally constructed. It is likely that remnants of the original fabric, structures and machinery associated with their construction and use remain within the APA.
- 7.10.10 Kempton Park still serves London, supplying around 135 million litres of water per day, using much of the original infrastructure laid down at the beginning of the last century to provide clean water to London.

### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.10.11 Kempton Park is a notable *in situ* example of a water treatment facility, which demonstrates the technological evolution of the steam-powered water industry. The inclusion of the whole facility allows the pumping station to be understood in its original setting as a working water processing works. Whilst the steam engines of the pumping station are now museum pieces, they continued to serve London until the 1980s, utilising much of the original early 20th-century infrastructure which remains today. Although some parts of the original works have been altered or repurposed, the complex can still be understood as a cohesive unit. The APA has significant architectural and historic interest which is related to the built heritage and the surviving machinery.

- 7.10.12 The APA is also likely to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the construction and development of the area from the late 19th century onwards. This could be in the form of artefacts — potentially tools or personal items used by those who worked at the facility — or features relating to the construction, maintenance and development of the buildings and the machinery within. Such remains, including the historic fabrics present, are of interest as they contribute to our understanding of the development and operation of the works over time. They may also provide evidence for the technological evolution of the steam powered water industry during the 20th century.
- 7.10.13 Along with other water processing facilities in London, Kempton Park came into being in response to public health concerns in the 19th century which saw the need for increased water quality control. The engine power on display and its development over time is a testament to the huge quantity of water needed for a growing metropolis. The works are a notable landmark within Hounslow, which retains its original use with relict features and modern repurposing. The Kempton Park Waterworks APA reflects the social significance of the plant and the need for archaeological consideration of the site in the future. Kempton Park, along with the Kew Bridge Pumping station (APA 2.19) represents Hounslow's role in the provision of clean water for London's growing populace in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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## 7.11 Hounslow APA 2.11 Osterley Park

### Summary and Definition

- 7.11.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Osterley Park, a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden, which includes several historic buildings, including the Grade I listed Osterley House. It also includes some areas of historically agricultural, undeveloped land to the west of the park. The APA is adjacent to Heston (APA 2.2).
- 7.11.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to yield archaeological remains from all periods, but predominantly relating to the late medieval to post-medieval house and its gardens and park. Several isolated Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds have been recovered from the APA highlighting a potential for further prehistoric remains. The park also has a high potential to yield further remains related to the Second World War use of the site.

### Description

- 7.11.3 Osterley Park is one of the largest areas of open space in London. It falls within the administrative districts of the London Borough of Hounslow and the London Borough of Ealing. The APA includes the entirety of the park that falls within Hounslow, along the boroughs' northern boundary. It also includes undeveloped, historically agricultural land to the east and west of the park itself which currently forms the Wyke Green Golf Course. The underlying geology of the area is a combination of London Clay with superficial Lynch Hill and Taplow sand and gravel deposits. The latter deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominin occupation in the Greater London area and were intensively settled and utilised through later prehistoric periods, as seen around Heathrow. The APA is bisected east-west by the M4 motorway.
- 7.11.4 There are various Palaeolithic findspots within the APA, which include a collection of five hand axes and 12 flint flakes found just south of the motorway and a collection of flakes from near the southern border of the APA. Further Palaeolithic material, including numerous implements showing use of the Levallois technique, have been recovered from the western part of the APA near Windmill Lane. Isolated later prehistoric finds have also been found within the APA, including an assemblage of Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic implements recovered from the southern edge of the parkland at the Osterley allotments. Cropmark evidence for possible ring ditches suggest the possibility of Bronze Age activity in the western and eastern parts of the APA. Further prehistoric activity has been recorded in the wider landscape around the APA including a Palaeolithic mammoth kill site about 450m to the north in the London Borough of Ealing and various Bronze Age funerary monuments.
- 7.11.5 During the early medieval period it is likely that much of the APA was woodland associated with the ancient parish of Isleworth. No evidence of early medieval activity has been recorded within the APA, although it is probable that land clearance started in this period. In the later medieval period, some of the land within the APA was cultivated, as is evidenced by surviving ridge and furrow earthworks and headlands still visible in the western part of the APA. Osterley is also recorded as the location of

a Norman fort or watch tower, which was used to protect convoys of provisions on the Royal Road from London to Windsor.

- 7.11.6 Osterley Park itself is a Grade II\* listed 18th-century landscape park and pleasure ground laid out on the site of an earlier formal garden, having been emparked in the 16th century. The remnants of a park pale (deer proof boundary ditch) have been located in the south-western part of the APA, corresponding with Rocque's 1741 survey of Osterley.
- 7.11.7 The house at the centre of the park was built by Sir Thomas Gresham between 1562 and 1577 on the site of an old farmhouse. The old farmhouse was said to have stood in the middle of a pleasant park, well wooded and containing several fishponds and a heronry. Elizabeth I was known to have visited the 'faire and stately' red brick mansion completed by Gresham, who died just a few years after its completion. Parch marks indicating the presence of an 80m by 80m formal garden east of Osterley House are visible on photographs taken during a drone survey, suggesting the survival of garden features as below ground archaeology. A series of archaeological and geophysical investigations undertaken across the APA has confirmed the presence of a multi-phase complex of archaeological features and artefacts of prehistoric and later date.
- 7.11.8 In 1761 the house, having fallen into disrepair, was remodelled by architect Robert Adam into the current neo-classical grand mansion which incorporates the earlier building. The park and gardens surrounding the house were extensively altered at the time of the rebuilding, the formal gardens as shown on Rocque's 1746 map of Middlesex being replaced by a more informal landscape park. Extensive tree planting was undertaken throughout the 19th century, the landscaping continuing into the 20th century with the introduction of flower beds, shrubberies and new trees. This landscaping broadly retained the 18th- and 19th-century layout of the park.
- 7.11.9 During the Second World War, allotments were installed in the south-east of the park, and the park was utilised more widely for beef cattle and hay. Locations across the park were also utilised as a prisoner of war camp, shooting range and hospital during this period. Osterley is also known to have sustained bomb damage during the London Blitz between 1940 and 1941 in multiple locations across the APA. Evidence for these structures, including a bomb crater, are visible on post-war aerial photographs and in some cases within the current landscape as earthworks, building platforms and foundations, and fence lines.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.11.10 Osterley Park represents a large expanse of relatively lightly developed lands within the otherwise intensively developed London Borough of Hounslow. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its undeveloped state and its potential to contain well preserved prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.
- 7.11.11 Palaeolithic finds have been recovered within the APA and across the surrounding study area. Whilst finds of this date are most likely to have been redistributed in the river gravels which underlie the region, there is evidence for *in situ* Palaeolithic sites in the wider landscape. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in

primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other, now extinct, human species. If further remains from this period are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.11.12 The presence of later prehistoric activity, including Neolithic and Bronze Age material within the APA ties this APA in with a wider landscape of prehistoric activity represented by funerary monuments or settlements. Such remains would provide insight into the extent of prehistoric activity and land use in this part of Hounslow.

7.11.13 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains and earthworks associated with medieval agricultural practices, the emparkment of Osterley and the management of the area as parkland and woodland in the post-medieval period. Such remains could provide insight into medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques. Along with evidence of the medieval farmhouse and Tudor manor, such remains would also provide evidence of changing settlement and land-use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.11.14 The APA originated as a deer park, with subsequent iterations as formal gardens and an 18th-century landscape park and pleasure ground. The park therefore has the potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with various phases of the parks and gardens. Such remains could provide insights into the development and evolution of landscape design within Osterley Park. Garden design often mirrors contemporary fashions and may therefore provide evidence for the evolution of the lifestyles of the upper classes in the post-medieval period.

7.11.15 The APA has upstanding and earthwork evidence of the wartime use of the park as a prisoner of war camp, hospital and shooting range. The continued presence of these temporary wartime structures provides an opportunity to better understanding the use of the site in this period, and would provide insights into the wartime developments within and around Osterley Park.

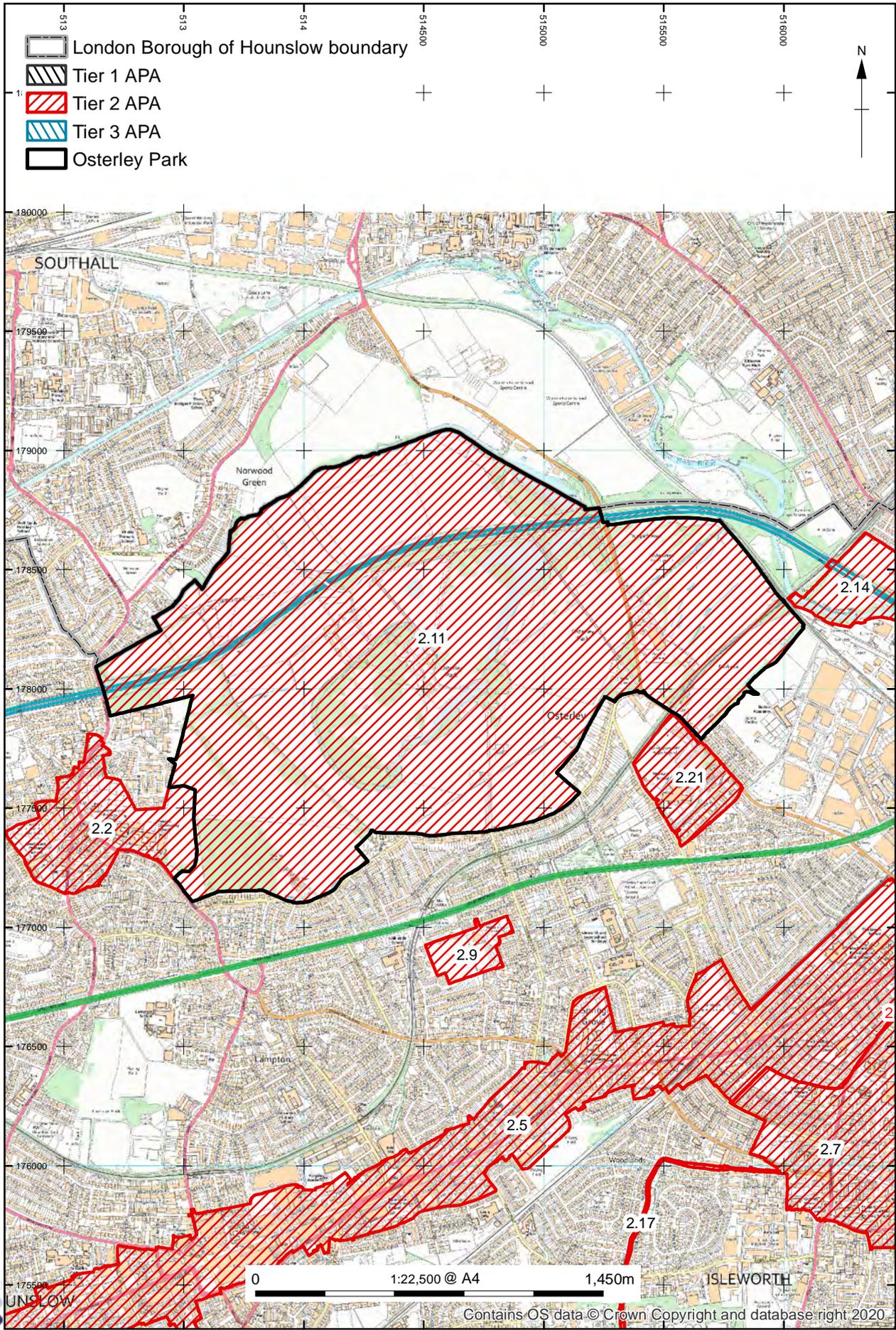
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-  London Borough of Hounslow boundary
-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Osterley Park



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Hounslow APA 2.11  
Osterley Park

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## 7.12 Hounslow APA 2.12 River Crane Valley

### Summary and Definition

- 7.12.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers part of the length of the River Crane, a small tributary of the River Thames, as it runs through Hounslow.
- 7.12.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains and watercourse management features associated with medieval and post-medieval mill and factory industries. Prehistoric remains have been found along the river and this APA has the potential to yield further prehistoric remains. The Alluvium and Head deposits on which the river lies have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits and environmental evidence. The APA is a continuation of Richmond APA 2.15.

### Description

- 7.12.3 The River Crane is a small tributary of the River Thames which runs through west London for about 9 miles. Its source is a brook in Pinner, Middlesex which becomes the River Crane near the Grand Union Canal in Hayes in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Crane has historically been known as the Fishbourne, the Old River and the Powder Mill River. The Crane enters the Borough of Hounslow just east of Heathrow airport, travelling northwest to southeast towards Twickenham. The geology of the APA is a combination of alluvium, Taplow Gravels and Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) deposits.
- 7.12.4 The River Crane valley was probably used in prehistory as a source of fresh water and fish. There is limited archaeological evidence for use of the river in this period, but an evaluation in 1999 found a large curvilinear ditch on a prominent area of land which originally would have overlooked the River Crane to the south of Hounslow Heath. The ditch may have been part of a circular enclosure, possibly a fort or a henge. Other artefacts, including Bronze Age artefacts have been found close to the river further north. The projected line of the London to Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) passes across the River Crane as the present-day Staines Road, and it is likely there were Roman and medieval bridges in this location.
- 7.12.5 There are no records of mills or fish catches recorded alongside the Crane in the Domesday survey of 1086. The river does not seem to have been heavily exploited for industry or agriculture until the 16th century when feeder channels were constructed from the River Colne into the Crane. Two feeder channels make up the upper and lower parts of the Duke of Northumberland's River (see APA 2.17). These channels were intended to augment and enhance the water supply to the Crane and to Syon Park. The increased water flow from these channels led to the development of mills along the middle and lower reaches of the Crane.
- 7.12.6 Mills along the River Crane valley included corn, dyeing, flax and glazing mills. Glover's map of the Hundred of Isleworth (1635) shows a sword mill and paper mills at the point at which the upper Duke's River meets the Crane. However, it was gunpowder manufacture which became the most important industry along its length, from the 17th to the early 20th century. Gunpowder mills were probably first established on

Hounslow Heath in the mid-16th century. However, the industry expanded considerably during and after the reign of Elizabeth I as continental supplies of saltpetre (potassium nitrate) could no longer be relied on.

- 7.12.7 Donkey Wood, located north of Baber Bridge, is part of the expansive Bedfont Powder Mills gunpowder works. Donkey Wood probably got its name from the donkeys that were used to carry materials to and from the gunpowder mills. Other remains associated with the Bedfont Powder mills complex include millstones, a charge house and structures associated with the Lower Incorporating Mills at the junction of the Crane and the Duke's River. The remains of a corning house and blast mounds have also been recorded within Donkey Wood. Excavations at the Lower Incorporating Mills in the 1980s revealed a possible steam boiler housing within a 19th-century building, demonstrating the use of steam engines to supplement the powering of the Incorporating Mills.
- 7.12.8 South of Baber Bridge is Brazil Mill Woods. The woods mark the location of an 18th-century mill which processed brazil wood bark into a red dye pigment. In the 19th century this mill was repurposed as a snuff mill, which went on to become the North Feltham Cartridge Factory towards the end of the 19th century.
- 7.12.9 From the late 18th century to 1927 the Hounslow Gunpowder Mills were in operation on a large plot of land east of the Hanworth Road, in the area of the present-day Crane Park. Much of the park is on the eastern bank of the Crane outside the Borough of Hounslow boundary. Even so, as one of the largest gunpowder mills in Europe, it altered the topography of the river extensively, introducing millponds, leats, dams and sluices. The Grade II listed Shot Tower, located on the eastern bank of the Crane and just outside of the APA is the only surviving building of this complex.
- 7.12.10 By the early 1800s, the gunpowder producers Curtis's and Harvey had around 70 buildings on the River Crane and employed over 300 people. The heathland (Hounslow Heath) which surrounded the gun powder works was an appropriate location for the dangerous gunpowder industry as it was sparsely populated. Numerous explosions relating to the various gunpowder works have been documented and several deaths were attributed to mill incidents at the Bedfont Powder Mills during its operation. As the heath gave way to more residential developments and a growing population, it was impossible to continue gunpowder production on the Crane. In 1927 Curtis's and Harvey were refused renewal of their license to manufacture gunpowder. The river valley is now largely given over to woods and nature reserves. Much of the land to the west, east and north of this APA has been affected by historic quarrying and landfill.

### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.12.11 The APA is situated within the River Crane valley. Water sources on gravel terraces were often exploited for transport and for fishing and hunting in prehistory, and there is some evidence of Bronze Age or earlier activity in the area. This area thus has the potential to yield further prehistoric remains. If present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and use of the landscape in earlier periods.

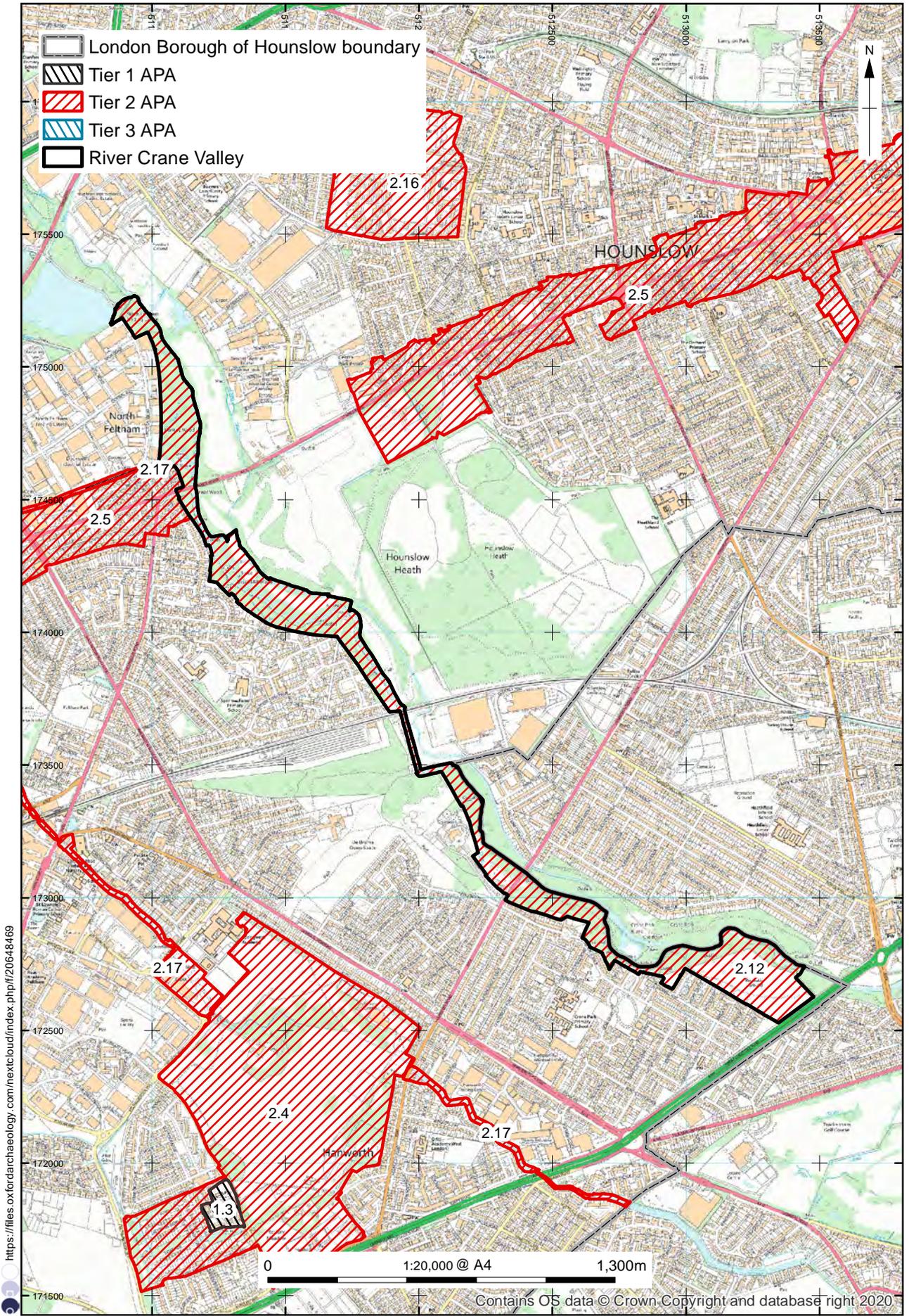
- 7.12.12 The alluvial deposits within the APA have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material not otherwise found within the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they often contain environmental and organic remains. They are therefore of significance as they can provide information about everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. These deposits can also contain environmental evidence which can help reconstruct past landscapes providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would otherwise not be available.
- 7.12.13 The London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) crosses the River Crane, and it is possible remains of river crossings survive near the present-day Staines Road. The Crane River has been used to power industrial activity since the mid-16th century, with numerous mills and a variety of industries represented. The waterway was modified specifically to aid industrial development, and the river itself has been modified and enhanced with, for example, additional water courses. Archaeological evidence of this activity could contribute to understanding of the industrial use of the river in the post-medieval period and provide information about successive phases of activity on the river. There is some archaeological evidence for boiler houses at some of the mills, which could demonstrate the enhancement of traditional methods of waterpower by the application of newer technologies such as steam.
- 7.12.14 Mills have been recorded in this area since at least the early 17th century. Mills were typically rebuilt on the same or adjacent sites over many centuries, and it is likely that early evidence for exploitation of the River Crane lies within the APA. Remains of the post-medieval mills could provide insight into technological development and changing industrial practices along the river and in Hounslow. The mills along the river have variously been used for flour, paper, snuff, dye, fabric and gunpowder production. The nature of the mills changed in response to the changing needs of the local (and national) population. As such, archaeological evidence within this APA could also provide evidence for wider social and economic factors affecting the population.

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## 7.13 Hounslow APA 2.13 Gunnersbury Park

### Summary and Definition

- 7.13.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Gunnersbury Park, a Grade II\* registered park and garden. The park contains a number of listed buildings, 18th-century formal gardens, pleasure grounds and parkland. The park was purchased in 1760 for Princess Amelia, the favourite daughter of George II. It became well-known for its horticultural associations in the late 19th and early 20th century. The remains of a medieval hamlet may be located within the park although its exact location is unknown.
- 7.13.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with successive phases of the post-medieval houses and their gardens. In addition, the park is considered to have the potential to contain remains associated with the medieval hamlet of Gunnersbury. Isolated prehistoric finds dating from the Palaeolithic period onwards have also been recovered from this area, highlighting the potential for further prehistoric remains within the APA.

### Description

- 7.13.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Gunnersbury Park. The geology underlying the APA is a combination of Lynch Hill, Taplow and Kempton Park gravels, and Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits. Whilst only one Palaeolithic findspot has been recorded adjacent to the APA, the gravels and Langley Silts have yielded prehistoric material in other areas.
- 7.13.4 Gunnersbury is recorded in the 14th century as small estate consisting of arable land and pasture. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, but at this time the lands in this area was owned by the Bishops of London and lay within the Manor of Fulham. The place name, which may be a reference to a Scandinavian woman's name ('Gunnhild's manor or fortified dwelling') could suggest an earlier date for the origin of the estate and it has been posited that it was the home of King Canute's niece, Gunhilda in the early 11th century. The exact location of the medieval manor house and settlement core is unknown, but it may have been located in the north-eastern corner of the park where some 15th- to 16th-century masonry was found during an archaeological evaluation. The manor house was apparently demolished in the mid-17th century.
- 7.13.5 The park was acquired in the mid-17th century by prominent lawyer and politician, Sir John Maynard, who commissioned the building of a Palladian mansion, designed by John Webb, in around 1663. Rocque's map of 1746 shows the house with formal gardens, avenues of trees, short canals and a kitchen garden. The house was located in the north-eastern corner of the present-day park. In 1760 the house was purchased for Princess Amelia, the favourite daughter of George II, who renovated and added to the estate until her death in 1786. Gunnersbury is depicted on a 1777 survey of the parish of Ealing, which shows the house facing a horseshoe-shaped lake. Another circular pond is shown in the north of the park.
- 7.13.6 During the 19th century many of the existing buildings were demolished, and the estate was divided into two. Gunnersbury Park House (the present-day Gunnersbury Park Museum) and Gunnersbury House were built in 1802. Other buildings and

landscaping features were added during the 19th century. The whole estate was reunited and enlarged by the Rothschild family in the 1880s, who also undertook horticultural improvements and renovations across the site.

- 7.13.7 The estate was subsequently purchased for public use and was formally opened in 1926 for use in sport and recreation, continuing to be known for its horticulture. During the Second World War the playing fields were used to accommodate anti-aircraft positions and new roads were constructed across the park. The site is known to have bomb damage sustained during the Blitz of 1940-1941. In recent years, the park and its buildings have been the focus of ongoing restoration efforts.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.13.8 The gravel deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominin occupation in the Greater London area and were intensively settled and utilised in later prehistory, as is seen around Heathrow. The Kempton Gravels and Langley Silts which underly the APA have the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other, now extinct, human species.
- 7.13.9 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval manor and associated hamlet of Gunnersbury, as well as successive phases of post-medieval activity, including houses, landscaping and garden features associated with the 19th- and early 20th-century estate. The location of a medieval hamlet or a manor house has not been conclusively established. Archaeological deposits therefore present an opportunity to understand the sequence of settlement on the site. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods, allowing the origins of the Gunnersbury estate to be better understood.
- 7.13.10 The estate continued to be used and modified for defence during the Second World War. Any archaeological investigations within this APA could therefore provide greater insight into wartime developments within Gunnersbury Park.

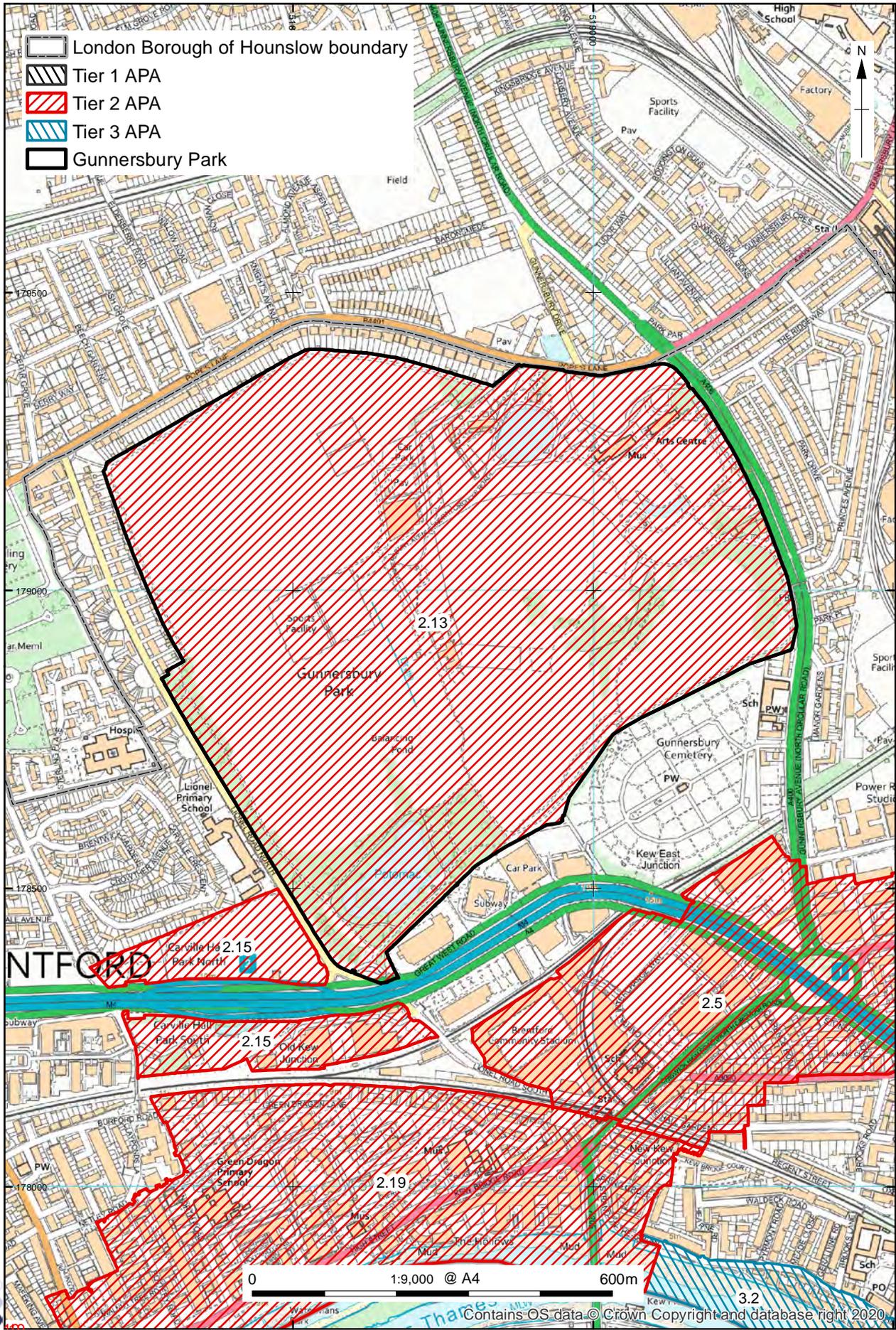
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## 7.14 Hounslow APA 2.14 Boston Manor Park

### Summary and Definition

- 7.14.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers an area of parkland and gardens around Boston Manor House, a Grade I listed manor house built in the early 17th century. This APA includes a section of the adjacent River Brent and the Grand Union Canal, which lies directly west of Boston Manor Park, and areas of undeveloped land to the east and north-west of the park.
- 7.14.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 because it has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the medieval estate and manor house. The park, as well as areas to the east and south have a general potential for Palaeolithic and later archaeological remains.

### Description

- 7.14.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Boston Manor Park and a section of the River Brent and the Grand Union Canal which lies directly west of the park. It also includes areas of undeveloped playing fields east of Boston Road and meadows and playing fields north-west of the park. The geology underlying the APA is a combination of Taplow and Kempton Park gravels, alluvium and Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits. Palaeolithic stone tools and an assemblage of mammal bones have been found immediately south of the APA, and stone tools and an assemblage of Palaeolithic hippopotamus fossil remains have been found to the east of the APA.
- 7.14.4 The former Rank Audio Visual and Trico-Folberth site directly south of Boston Manor Park has been excluded from the APA as it has been previously excavated. Excavations in this area found natural gravel and truncated brickearth, overlain by a series of hillwash deposits. Within the hillwash deposits were finds ranging from the prehistoric and Roman periods through to the early post-medieval period, with the single largest group of finds being Roman pottery. Similar deposits may be present in adjacent parts of the APA. The London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) and Brentford Roman settlement (APA 2.19) lie to the south of the APA.
- 7.14.5 At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, the manor of Boston was part of Hanwell parish. The manor of Boston was created in 1280 by King Edward I and then granted to the priory of St Helen in Bishopsgate, which held it until the Dissolution in 1538. Ownership of the estate changed a number of times in the 16th and 17th centuries, passing to Lady Mary Reade in 1623 who began building the present-day Grade I listed Boston Manor House. The 17th-century manor house was constructed in proximity to an earlier manor house, which was later demolished, sometime in the later 17th century.
- 7.14.6 Boston Manor House is a rare example of a largely intact Jacobean mansion, despite additions, alterations and a fire in 1650 that destroyed part of the building along with the manorial records. Of note are the surviving interiors, which include elaborate plaster ceilings. Boston Manor house, several associated buildings, and the walled and kitchen gardens are shown on Rocque's 10 Miles Round London map of 1746.
- 7.14.7 The Grand Union Canal joins the River Brent at Hanwell, just to the north of the borough, and follows the course of the Brent through Brentford to the River Thames.

The canal was created in the late 18th century and was completed in its entirety in 1805. The canal acted as a catalyst for London's growth, facilitating the movement of materials and goods. The expansion of London continued in the 19th century, aided by the development of the Great Western Railway during the 1840s.

7.14.8 Over the next 200 years various alterations and additions were made to the estate and the house. The house remained in private ownership until 1924 when it was purchased by Brentford Urban District Council, along with much of the former grounds. The majority of the land was put to public, recreational use.

7.14.9 The house was used as a school from 1941 to 1961 and was leased to the National Institute of Houseworkers in 1963 before being partially converted for use as flats. In 1965 work was completed on the M4 motorway, which bisects the park from the north-west to the south-east corner.

### Statement of Significance

7.14.10 The Kempton Gravels and Langley Silts which underly the APA have the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains. Palaeolithic and later prehistoric material has been found in the vicinity of the APA. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct.

7.14.11 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval Boston Manor and successive phases of post-medieval activity, including houses, landscaping and garden features associated with the 17th-century and later estate. The APA also includes a stretch of the River Brent and Grand Union Canal which was built in the late 18th century. Such deposits present an opportunity to understand the sequence of settlement and activity on site. This could provide insights into changing settlement, land use and transport patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

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## 7.15 Hounslow APA 2.15 Carville Hall Park and Deadmen's Graves

### Summary and Definition

- 7.15.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the 18th- to 19th-century Carville Hall and its associated gardens which are now bisected east-west by the Great West Road. The APA also includes a possible plague pit just to the east of Carville Hall Park South which is labelled on early Ordnance Survey maps as 'Deadmen's Graves'.
- 7.15.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 because it contains an 18th-century house and its associated grounds. It may contain archaeological evidence relating to the post-medieval development of the house and earlier phases of activity. The area to the east of Carville Hall Park is included as it has the potential to contain late medieval or post-medieval burials which may be associated with significant events in London's history.

### Description

- 7.15.3 The APA covers Carville Hall Park South and Carville Hall Park North. These municipal parks were bisected east-west by the building of the Great West Road. The parks were formed from gardens originally associated with Carville Hall. Carville Hall, located in the southern portion of the APA, is likely to have 18th-century origins but was re-fronted in a Palladian-style in the early Victorian period.
- 7.15.4 The 1777 Bassett Survey of Ealing shows a building labelled as Clay Pond Farm in the northern part of the APA. The land at this time belonged to David Roberts (c. 1733-97) a wealthy distiller and brewer. The farm is associated with a circular pond with a central island and a crescent-shaped pond. Further similar ponds are also present to the north of the farm. A smaller building, which may be an earlier phase of the present-day Carville Hall, is present in the southern half of the APA.
- 7.15.5 By the late 19th century the earlier ponds had been extended to form large fishponds or ornamental lakes. Clay Pond Farm appears to have been demolished by this time while the house in the southern part of the APA had been extended and renamed Clay Ponds House. The house was renovated and expanded in the 1890s and was renamed Carville Hall. By this time the house was connected to a lodge to the east of the house.
- 7.15.6 Late 19th-century maps of the area show a field known as 'Deadmen's Graves' to the east of Carville Hall and its associated gardens and lodge. This field is now the location of a small industrial estate, which contains some large warehouses. Gillian Clegg, a Brentford and Hounslow historian notes that the field is 'rumoured to be a plague pit...[and] reports in the Times newspaper [confirm] that many bones were found there in the early 19th century'.<sup>48</sup>
- 7.15.7 Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits underly the APA. The Langley Silt complex is considered to have the potential to contain or seal Palaeolithic material, although no finds of this date are recorded within the APA. During the 18th and 19th centuries these deposits were quarried to supply Brentford's brick making and pottery industry, leading to the creation of the clay ponds shown on earlier maps of the area. Brick and

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<sup>48</sup> From 'Book feature: Brentford's murky past', an interview with Gillian Clegg in 2002. Available at: <https://www.newsshopper.co.uk/news/6286336.book-feature-brentfords-murky-past/> [accessed May 2023]

pottery industries flourished in Brentford between the 16th and 19th centuries, before the 'brickearth was worked out and the land became more profitable for suburban development'.<sup>49</sup> Similar clay ponds to the north of the site were infilled for the construction of the residential 'Clayponds Estate' in the 1920s, which abuts the APA.

7.15.8 The clay ponds/lakes in the northern part of the APA are now recorded as historic landfill, although some of the park, particularly in Carville Hall Park South, has remained relatively undeveloped. The land was bought by Middlesex County Council in 1918 in order to build the Great West Road, and the park was opened by Brentford Urban District Council in 1923 as a memorial for local men who had fought in the First World War. Carville Hall survives to the present day, converted into flats.

### Significance

7.15.9 The APA overlies Langley Silt deposits. Whilst no prehistoric material has been found within the APA, Palaeolithic mammal bone and worked stone tools have been found at locations to the east and west. The Langley Silt complex is considered to have the potential to contain or seal Palaeolithic material. Such material is rare in Greater London and finds of this date could provide insights into early populations and their use of the landscape in this area. Whilst some of the brickearth deposits within the APA have been historically quarried, there is a general potential for earlier prehistoric material to be present in less disturbed areas.

7.15.10 The APA contains an 18th- to 19th-century house and its associated grounds. The APA may contain archaeological evidence relating to the post-medieval development of the house and phases of activity associated with the farm, including the remains of the clay ponds and the later 18th- to 19th-century gardens.

7.15.11 The part of the APA historically referred to as 'Deadmen's Grave' may contain burials. Such remains may represent an area of ad hoc burial in response to episodes of illness within the Borough of Hounslow (although it is unclear if this is truly a 'plague pit' or similar type of feature). If human remains are present, and if the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.15.12 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they provide information about differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

7.15.13 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to

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<sup>49</sup> Bott, V. 2011. Brentford Brick-Makers And Potters, in the Brentford & Chiswick Local History Journal, Vol. 20. Available at: <https://brentfordandchiswicklhs.org.uk/brentford-brick-makers-and-potters-val-bott/> [accessed May 2023]

burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>50</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>51</sup> For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>52</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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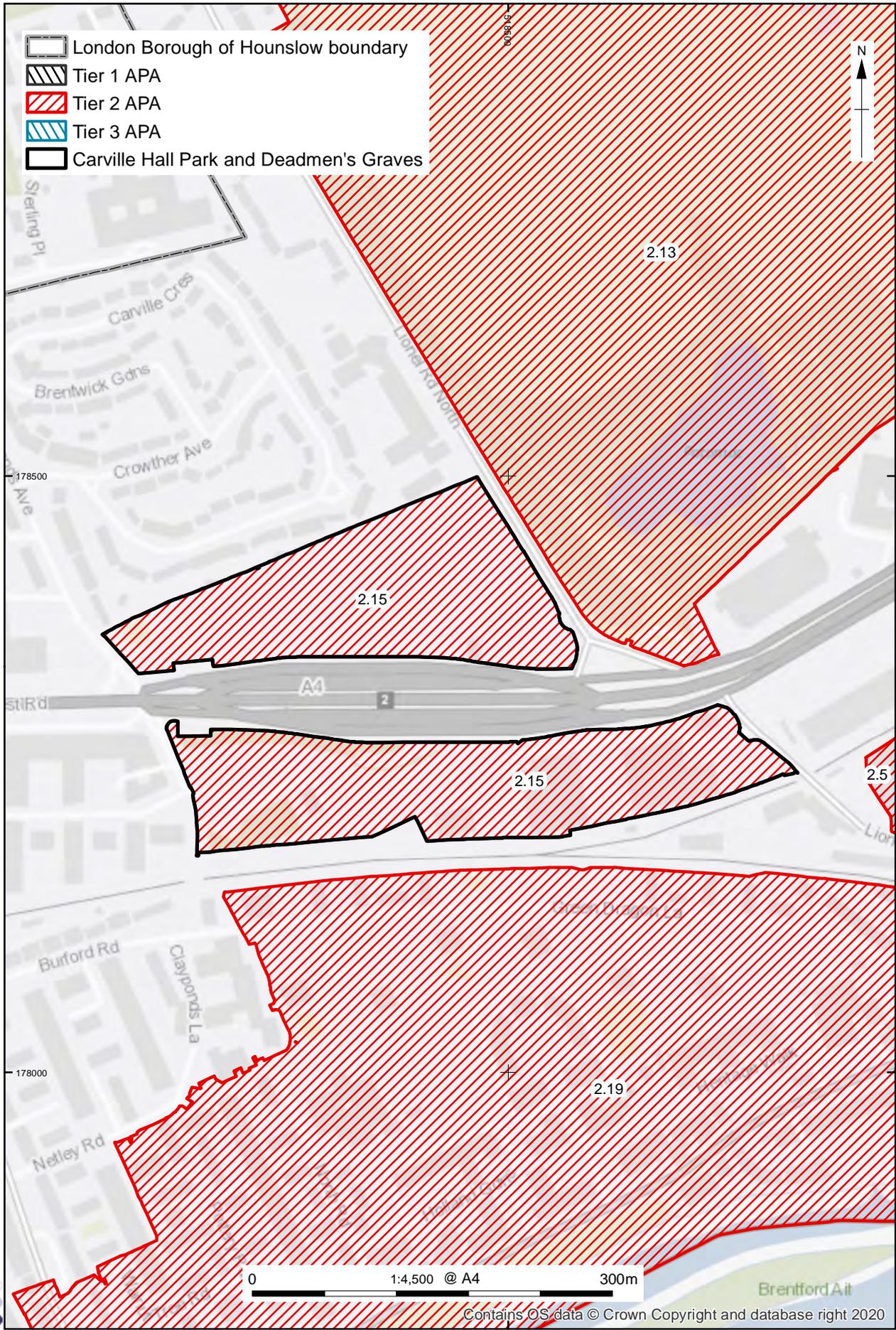
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<sup>50</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>51</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

<sup>52</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.



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Hounslow APA 2.15  
 Carville Hall Park and Deadmen's Graves

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## 7.16 Hounslow APA 2.16 Hounslow Cavalry Barracks

### Summary and Definition

- 7.16.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the former Hounslow Cavalry Barracks, comprising a complex of historic military buildings organised around a central parade ground. It also includes Beaversfield Park, an adjacent area of historically undeveloped recreational land. Hounslow Cavalry Barracks is considered to represent a significant early example of an intact 18th-century barracks, with a largely surviving formal landscape.
- 7.16.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it is one of the most significant and complete barracks in the country. It has the potential to contain post-medieval archaeological remains associated with the long-standing military presence on the site and successive phases of its development.

### Description

- 7.16.3 The Cavalry Barracks are located in west Hounslow, just north of Hounslow Heath. The area around Hounslow Heath has a long history of being used to garrison armies of the Crown due to its proximity to London, Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace. In the late 18th century, forty permanent barracks were built across Britain in response to perceived threats in the wake of the French Revolution and the possibilities of both foreign invasion and domestic sedition. Construction started at the Cavalry Barracks in 1793. The first phase of buildings consisted of the three main central buildings within the complex, arranged around the parade ground. The barracks developed and expanded in response to military need from the 18th to 20th centuries. The original buildings were for 400 men. By 1931, 1298 people were accommodated in the barracks.
- 7.16.4 There are eleven Grade II listed buildings within this APA. The majority of the other buildings within the barracks are locally listed or otherwise considered to make a positive contribution to the Hounslow Cavalry Barracks Conservation Area. These are interspersed with areas of green open space and former parade grounds, many of which appear to be previously undeveloped.
- 7.16.5 The barracks are surrounded by a wall, and the principal building is the Officers' Quarters and Mess (1793 and 1846). This building faces south onto a parade ground and is located in the northern part of the APA. The barracks includes buildings of various uses, including those of a residential or administrative nature, a hospital and chapel. Whilst there has been some more recent development on the site, this has not been extensive, and it is generally accepted that the Cavalry Barracks is a well-preserved example of its kind. The original formal landscape within the barracks is retained by the spatial relationships between buildings.
- 7.16.6 The presence of open spaces across the site provides the possibility of identifying archaeological deposits which predate the construction of the barracks. Prior to the creation of the barracks, the area was an enclosed oval of agricultural land with field divisions called 'Butcher's Grove' which is shown on Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex. On Mose's earlier 1636 map of the area, it is shown in much the same formation, but

is labelled as 'The North Bever'. The APA is situated on deposits of Langley Silt (brickearth) which have the potential to preserve rare Palaeolithic remains. Extensive prehistoric archaeology is well known on the gravel and brickearth geologies to the west of the barracks around Heathrow and it is possible that similar remains could extend into the APA.

7.16.7 Beaversfield Park is a 4ha area of public parkland situated immediately north of Hounslow Cavalry Barracks. It overlies Langley Silt deposits and is historically undeveloped. Archaeological work at Green Lane, around 600m to the south-west, uncovered undated pits, linear features and a stream, and it is possible similar activity could be present within the APA.

7.16.8 The Ministry of Defence announced in 2016 the site was no longer required for military use and the site is now subject to plans for restoration and redevelopment for a residential scheme.

### Statement of Significance

7.16.9 Hounslow Cavalry Barracks represents a specialised military site which remained in its original usage for over two centuries. The barracks are significant as they are a unique well-preserved example of an 18th-century military complex which has not been subject to modern disturbance. Whilst much of the interest of the APA derives from the existing buildings, the relationship between them and the history of the complex itself, it is very likely that archaeological remains associated with the development of the barracks are present across the site. Such remains could comprise remnants of buildings or structures, evidence of drainage, paths and artefacts related to the site's military usage.

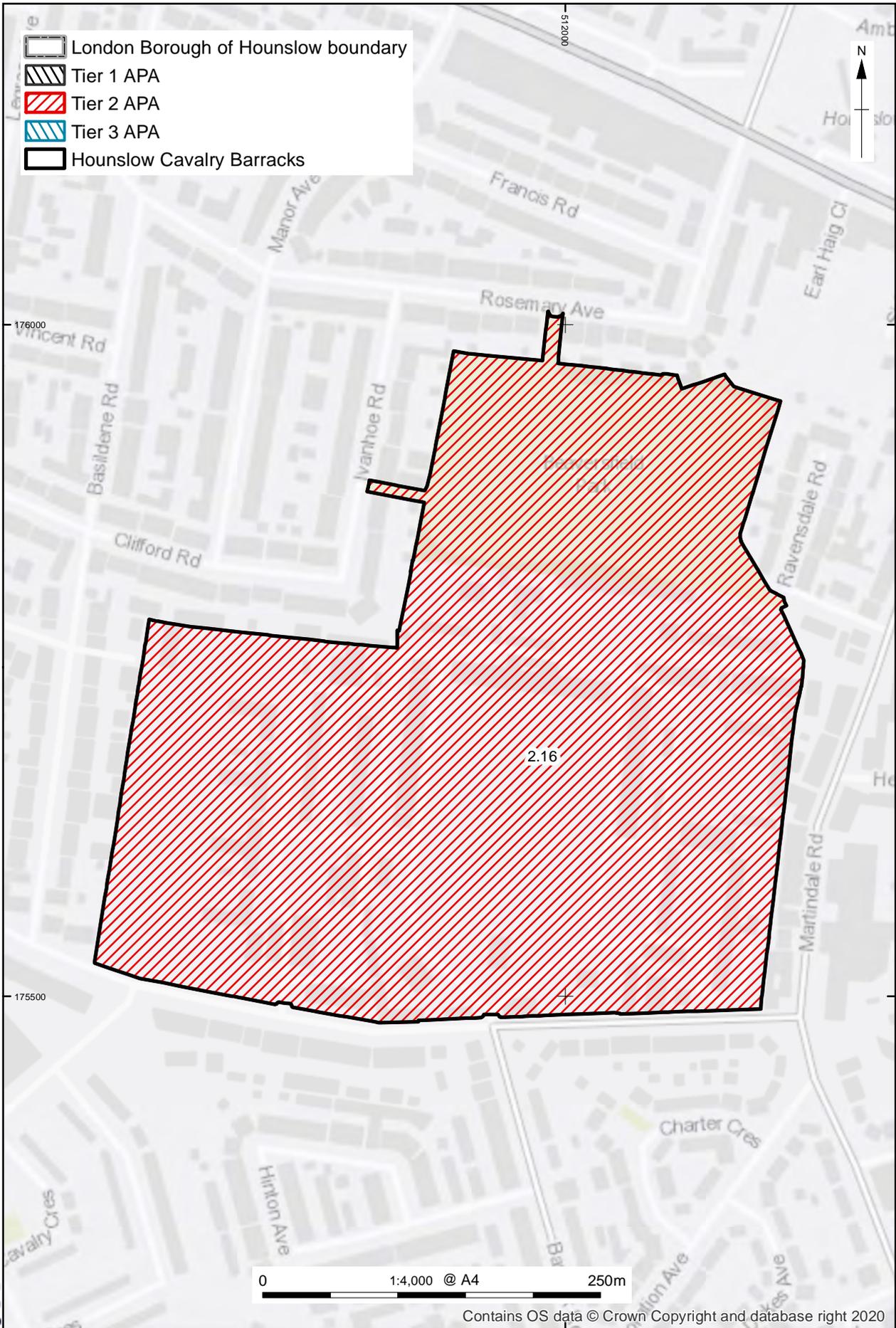
7.16.10 The less developed land within the APA may preserve archaeological remains predating the construction of the barracks, including post-medieval land divisions and evidence of agricultural use. The Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits below the site have the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct. If further remains from this period are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period. The APA also sits within a landscape of later prehistoric activity, with Neolithic to Iron Age monuments and settlement north-west at East Bedfont and Heathrow. As such, it has a general potential to contain material of this date.

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Hounslow APA 2.16  
Hounslow Cavalry Barracks

## 7.17 Hounslow APA 2.17 The Longford River and the Duke's River

### Summary and Definition

- 7.17.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the course of the Longford River as it flows through the borough of Hounslow and two sections of the Duke of Northumberland's or Duke's River. The Longford River is an artificial river that was constructed in 1638-39. The Duke's River, alternatively known as the 'Old River', is an earlier artificial waterway located partially within the borough. Both rivers are shown on Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex.
- 7.17.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the remains of two artificial waterways, the 17th-century Longford River and the earlier, 15th- to 16th-century Duke of Northumberland's River. The Longford River continues in the London-Silchester Roman Road APA (APA 2.5) and the Hanworth Park APA (APA 2.4), while the Duke's River continues in the Isleworth and Thames Foreshore APA (APA 2.7).

### Description

- 7.17.3 The Longford River enters Hounslow in the north of the borough at Bedfont and runs south-east for around 5km, exiting the borough south-east of Hanworth Park (APA 2.4) where it and continues into the London Borough of Richmond. It is a distributary river which diverts water 12 miles from the River Colne at Longford in Middlesex to the Royal Parks at Bushy Park and Hampton Court Palace. The river was instigated by Charles I and constructed in 1638-39, originally as a water supply for Hampton Court. In 1710 new water features were created in Bushy Park and these were also supplied by the river. The river is canal-like in form and has been subject to multiple episodes of redirection and culverting as London built up and changed around it.
- 7.17.4 Prior to the 20th century the Longford River was variably known as the New River, the Queen's River, the King's River, the Cardinal's River and the Hampton Court Cut at various points along its length. The name was consolidated in the 20th century to reflect the watercourse's origin. The river was not initially well-liked, and there are records that it was blocked without permission in 1648 or 1649. Petitions were subsequently made against its reopening 'because of flood damage to crops and livestock' (Bolton *et al.* 1971).
- 7.17.5 In the north of the borough, the Longford River runs alongside the older Duke of Northumberland's River (often called the Duke's River) which also diverts water from the River Colne. The Duke's River consists of two separate upper and lower sections of artificial waterway in south-west London. The upper (western) section of the Duke's River enters the borough at the same location as the Longford River, running eastwards towards the River Crane (APA 2.12). The lower (eastern) section of the Duke's River diverts water from the River Crane in Twickenham northwards, through Isleworth and then into the ornamental ponds at Syon Park (APA 1.5). This river was known as the 'Isleworth Mill River' at one time.
- 7.17.6 The western section of The Duke's River is thought to be 16th-century in date, constructed during the reign of Henry VIII, primarily to augment and enhance the flow of water to various mills at Isleworth, and to better irrigate fields for the tenant farmers of the Duke of Northumberland. The eastern section of the river may be

earlier in date, as it is associated with the Syon Abbey estate, which was founded in the 15th century.

- 7.17.7 In the 1940s both rivers were diverted, just outside Hounslow, to accommodate Heathrow Airport. The rivers were diverted again in modern times, as part of the Twin Rivers Diversion Scheme, to make way for Heathrow Terminal 5.

### Statement of Significance

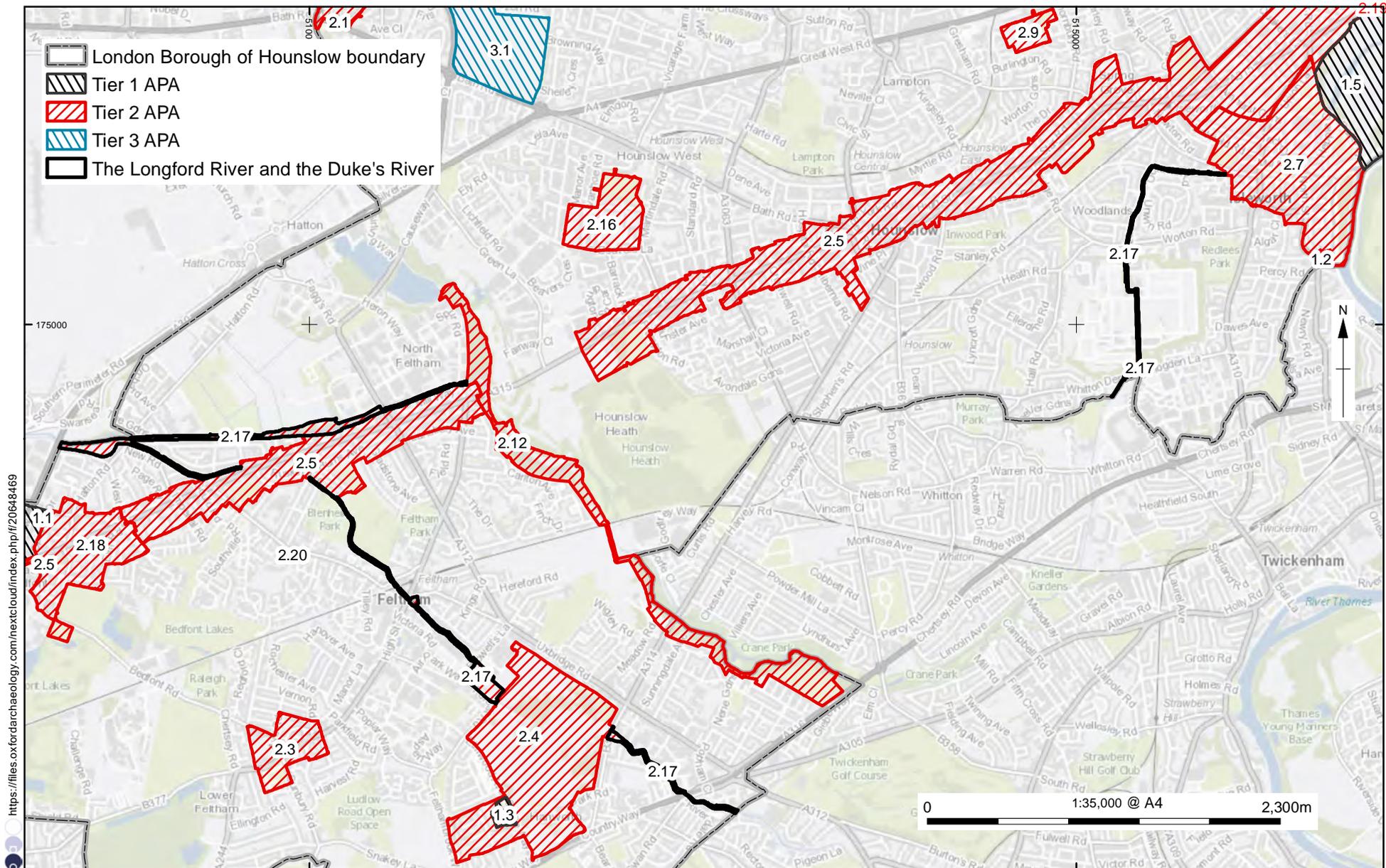
- 7.17.8 The APA contains the remains of the 17th-century Longford River, an artificial watercourse. Where it survives above ground, the river is a visible remnant of 17th-century and later engineering, designed to support water projects at Royal palaces. The presence of the Longford River provides an opportunity to further understand 17th-century engineering and construction practices. It also provides an example of the development of water management practices in London throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.
- 7.17.9 The remaining sections of the Duke of Northumberland's River provide a notable example of historic water engineering from the 16th century or earlier. Constructed largely to support water flow to mills along the Crane Valley and at Isleworth, the presence of the river provides an opportunity to further understand the early development of water powered industries in London.

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Hounslow Proposed APA 2.17  
 The Longford River and the Duke's River

## 7.18 Hounslow APA 2.18 East Bedfont Village

### Summary and Definition

- 7.18.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is centred upon the historic core of the medieval village of East Bedfont (now more commonly called Bedfont), which includes the 12th-century Church of St Mary and its associated churchyard, as well as St Mary's Burial Ground, a separate Victorian cemetery. The APA also incorporates part of the projected line of the London-Silchester Roman road (APA 2.5).
- 7.18.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. A scheduled Neolithic causewayed enclosure and a Romano-British or earlier settlement (APA 1.1) are adjacent to the APA, highlighting the potential for associated prehistoric and Roman remains to extend into the APA. The APA also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with the London-Silchester Roman Road.

### Description

- 7.18.3 This APA is adjacent to the East Bedfont Prehistoric and Roman Activity APA (APA 1.1) which includes a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and a Romano-British and Iron Age settlement. Heathrow Airport lies a short distance away from the APA in the neighbouring London Borough of Hillingdon. Archaeological work carried out at Heathrow has produced scattered evidence of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, as well as more extensive later prehistoric evidence, including Neolithic monuments and the remains of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement. The underlying geology of this APA consists predominantly of Taplow gravels. This gravel river terrace remnant is considered to have some potential to contain Palaeolithic and later prehistoric archaeological finds.
- 7.18.4 The APA covers the historic core of East Bedfont (Bedfont) village. The village developed around a village green situated on both sides of Staines Road (the London-Silchester Roman Road). The settlement was recorded as '*Bedefunt*' in the Domesday survey of 1086, where it was described as a small settlement with 14 households, listed as having two owners. Although small, it was an established settlement by this date and thus is likely to have had earlier medieval origins. The placename derives from the Old English '*Byden*' or '*Beden*' and '*funta*' meaning spring provided with a trough or drinking vessel.<sup>53</sup> Given the settlement's position on the London to Silchester road it is likely that early settlement developed around a spring or well which served travellers along the road.
- 7.18.5 There is no date for the foundation of the Grade II listed Church of St Marys, but the present stone building has surviving architectural elements including a chancel arch and chancel and nave windows which date to around 1150. It is likely to be one of the earliest surviving buildings in the Borough of Hounslow. In the 13th to 14th centuries the church was under the authority of the Trinitarian Priory in Hounslow, and after the Dissolution in 1539 the parish was independent but part of the Diocese of London. Although Bedfont remained relatively small in the following centuries, the churchyard

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<sup>53</sup> Mills, AD. 2011. A Dictionary of London Placenames. Oxford University Press.

contains a number of impressive, listed grave monuments dating to the 18th century, including some with noteworthy inscriptions or *momento mori* engravings. The churchyard of St Mary's is also famous for having a pair of yew trees in the form of peacocks which were the subject of a poem by Thomas Hood (1799-1845).

- 7.18.6 Bedford has two surviving manor houses. Pate's Manor is mentioned in the Domesday Survey and is located north of the church. The present-day Grade II listed building is 15th-century in origin and considered to be the oldest house in the borough. The other is the Grade II listed Fawn's Manor, which is first mentioned in 1279. The timber-framed manor house is mid-16th century in date, and is located south of the church and south of Bedford Green. The principal green space of the village is Bedford Green, which remains as a relic of the kind of rural open spaces that were historically associated with settlements in Middlesex. Until the 1940s, there were two ponds on the green.
- 7.18.7 This APA incorporates part of the proposed line of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) as it travels northeast-southwest across the Borough of Hounslow into Surrey via the East Bedford Prehistoric and Roman Settlements APA 1.1. The road follows the present-day Staines Road, connecting *Londinium* to *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) via *Pontes* (Staines). Physical remains of the road have been recorded in the roadside settlement of Brentford, but its exact route has not been demonstrated elsewhere. It is possible that evidence for the Roman road or roadside activity may survive in East Bedford, perhaps as a roadside settlement arranged on both sides of the road.
- 7.18.8 Until the mid-18th century, Bedford was a rural hamlet surrounded by heathland, and agriculture was the main source of work. In the mid-18th century the hamlet became a stagecoach stopping point on the Staines Road as it was located roughly midway between Hounslow and Staines. This prompted the growth of the settlement and of coaching related industries such as coaching inns, stables and blacksmiths. The number of inns, which were described in 1826 as 'respectable and yielding good accommodation', grew to accommodate travellers. At its height, the settlement may have accommodated six inns. However, only one of this late 18th- to early 19th-century group remains – the locally listed Bell on The Green, which is located on the green facing the church, and which was rebuilt in the 1920s.
- 7.18.9 Archaeological work has been limited in Bedford. An evaluation towards the western edge of the APA at Spinney Drive found undated linear and pit features close to the scheduled monument, and further undated features, including ditches, pits and postholes, were recorded at Burlington Close towards the eastern side of the APA.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.18.10 Due to its underlying geology and proximity to a prehistoric landscape, which includes evidence of monumental and settlement archaeology, the APA has a general potential to yield prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic finds are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If remains of this date are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological

development during the Palaeolithic period. Should later prehistoric remains be found within the APA they could provide insight into the extent of prehistoric activity and land use to the west, which would further our understanding of the prehistoric use of this area.

7.18.11 The APA is bisected by the Staines Road, which is thought to lie along the line of the London–Silchester Roman Road (a continuation of APA 2.5). The APA therefore has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with a Roman road. Such remains could confirm the presence and alignment of the road and would provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement along routes out of *Londinium*. More speculatively, it has been suggested that *funta* placenames derive from the Latin *fontana* and imply some continuity from Roman to Anglo-Saxon naming. The location of East Bedfont on a Roman road and close to a Roman settlement could be consistent with such a theory.

7.18.12 East Bedfont developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain both early and later medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of Bedfont and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.18.13 The Church of St Mary's has 12th-century origins and an associated graveyard. As such, it will contain medieval and post-medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It will contain archaeological evidence associated with the later use of the church and churchyard. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered. The APA includes St Mary's Burial Ground south of Bedfont Road, which was opened in 1876 when more space was needed for parish burials.

7.18.14 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.18.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>54</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>55</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular

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<sup>54</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>55</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

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that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>56</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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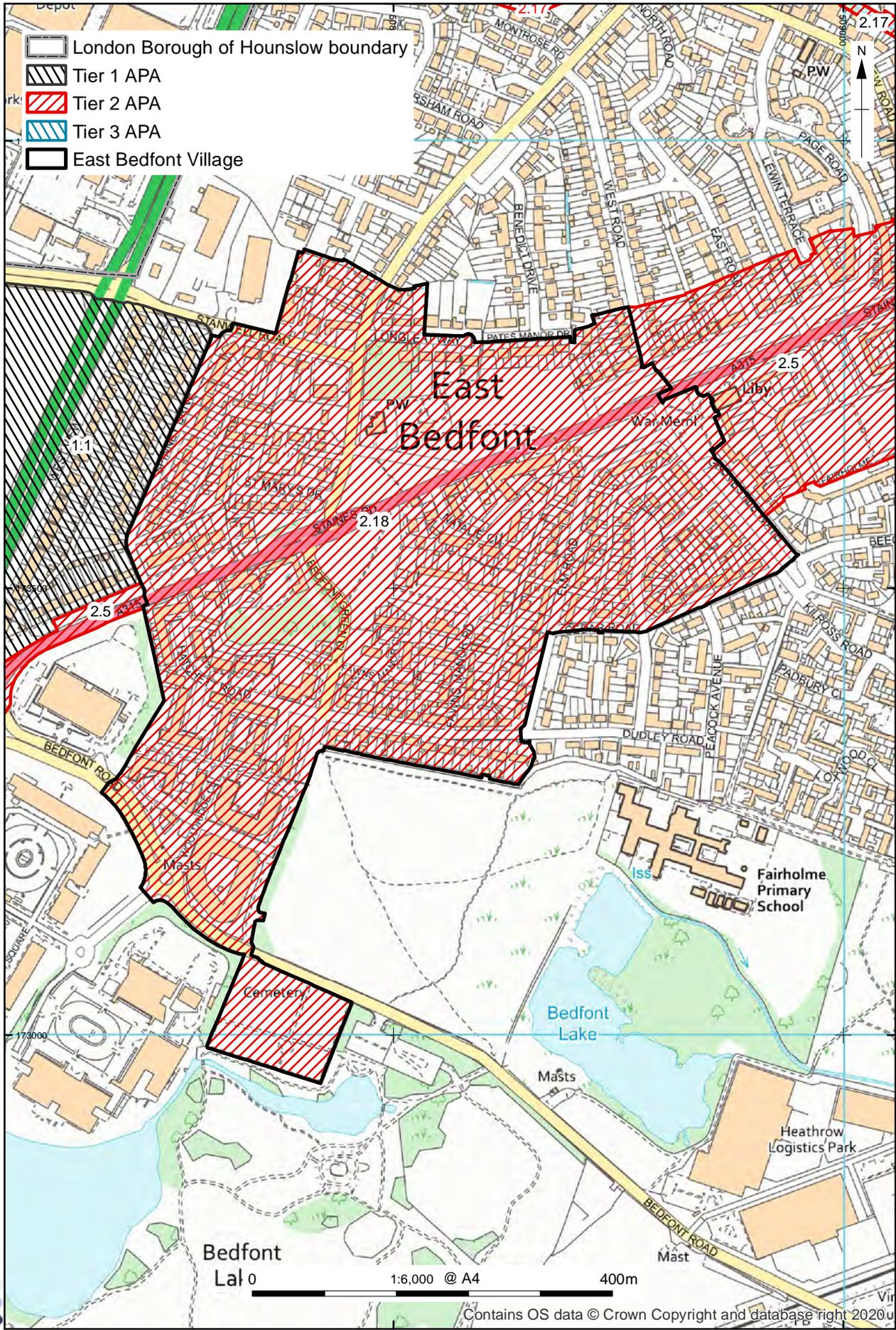
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<sup>56</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.



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Hounslow APA 2.18  
East Bedfont Village

## 7.19 Hounslow APA 2.19 Brentford

### Summary and Definition

- 7.19.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is centred around the historic core of Brentford which is situated at the confluence of the River Brent and the Thames. The APA includes a section of the Thames foreshore and incorporates the probable line of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5), which continues to the east and west.
- 7.19.2 The APA has been classified as Tier 2 because it covers the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval settlements at Brentford. It also incorporates Kew Bridge Waterworks, the line of a Roman Road and includes a section of the Thames foreshore where a concentration of prehistoric finds have been discovered.

### Description

- 7.19.3 The geology of the APA is a combination of Thames alluvium, Kempton Park gravels and Langley Silt deposits. The latter two deposits are considered to have the most potential for studying the Upper Palaeolithic in the Greater London area. Pleistocene mammalian fossils including mammoth, bison, aurochs, red deer and woolly rhinoceros were found at Kew Bridge Station. Other Pleistocene fossil sites are recorded nearby to the north of the APA as are occasional finds of Palaeolithic flint axes and flakes.
- 7.19.4 A geotechnical survey at Brentford Waterside confirmed that the general pattern of geological deposits within the APA consisted of alluvium on the riverside, with Langley Silts to the north, overlying the lower (Shepperton Gravel) and upper (Kempton Park Gravel) floodplain terraces. The alluvium along the foreshore has previously yielded many archaeological remains from the prehistoric and later periods. Archaeological investigations at Brentford Waterside have shown that the natural riverbank was much closer to Brentford High Street, with the land between it and the modern river having been raised with made-ground.
- 7.19.5 By around 11,000 years ago the Rivers Brent and Thames had shifted to more or less their current locations. The rivers were wider and shallower at this time which would have allowed them to be forded, making Brentford an attractive location for settlement. Objects such as Neolithic stone axes and Mesolithic antler tools have been recovered from the banks of the Brent, and a possible prehistoric settlement dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, which included a lithic working site and evidence of occupation, was identified at 231-232 High Street. Numerous Bronze Age finds, including weapons, horse harness elements and pottery have been recovered from across the APA. Iron Age finds have also been recovered from within the APA, including coins, weapons and, notably, the 'Brentford Horn-Cap', a beautifully designed bronze and enamel chariot fitting dated to 100 BC–50 AD, found during the construction of the Brentford Docks.
- 7.19.6 The shallow rivers would have facilitated easier river crossings during the Roman period, and Brentford has been posited as the place that Julius Caesar crossed the river before defeating the Britons under their leader Cassivellaunus in 54 BC. The Roman settlement at Brentford developed as a roadside settlement which ran alongside the London–Silchester road (APA 2.5) as it travelled south-west from

London to Staines. Archaeological evidence for the settlement mainly comprises pits and postholes with little evidence so far for more elaborate stone structures, although box-flue tiles recovered near St Lawrence Church at Brentford Waterside presumably came from a hypocaust.

- 7.19.7 Brentford is one of the few places along the 11 mile stretch of the probable line of the London-Silchester Roman Road in Hounslow in which traces of the road surface have been identified. A gravel surface was exposed at 219-223 High Street in the 1960s and the remains of the compacted metalled surface and the road's associated ditches were identified further east along the High Street. It is likely that much of the road, which was found 1-2m below ground level in Brentford, runs under modern road surfaces as it continues across the Borough of Hounslow. However, through Brentford itself there is some evidence that the road shifted slightly south in the medieval period. Excavations carried out since 2020 at Brentford Waterside have recorded Romano-British ditches, presumably boundaries of properties fronting on to the road, running south towards the edge of the floodplain. A few burials, including one in a stone coffin, were found east of the church.
- 7.19.8 Whilst evidence for Roman activity had largely been concentrated east of the Brent along the High Street, more recent work, notably around Syon Park (APA 1.5), has shown the continuation of the settlement west of the Brent. Romano-British finds including coins, pottery fragments and a brooch have been recovered from the Thames foreshore at 'Old England' where in 1929 Sir Mortimer Wheeler uncovered a rectangular timber and wattle structure of unknown function, but which may have been a boat house.
- 7.19.9 The placename Brentford, meaning ford of the River Brent was first recorded in the Anglo-Saxon charters of 705 and 781 as *Breguntford* and *Bregentforda*. It is possible that the river Brent got its name from the Celtic word *brigant*, which means high or elevated (possibly in a religious sense). The placename has also been associated with the Celtic Goddess Brigantia. Very little early medieval material has been located in Brentford, but a Saxon *grubenhau* (sunken hut) and associated pottery was recorded from the High Street and there are a few riverside finds of this date.
- 7.19.10 Documentary evidence suggests that Brentford was an important meeting place, which provided administrative and religious functions during the early medieval period. Vikings are also known to have used the crossing at Brentford. The Danes were apparently pursued twice in 1016 by King Edmund of England across the Thames at Brentford. A Viking-style axe and spear from the foreshore represent rare finds of this period from London.
- 7.19.11 Brentford is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although it was settled at this point. During the medieval period the settlement was divided between the parishes of Hanwell and Ealing. The part of the settlement in Hanwell was known as *Westbraynford* in 1294 and later became known as *Newe Bratnford* in 1521. In Ealing Parish the settlement was referred to as *Estbraynford* in 1294, becoming *Old Bratnford* in 1476 when it formed part of the Bishop of London's extensive manor of Fulham. Brentford was regarded as an important fishery, before being granted a

weekly market and annual fair by Edward I in 1306. Both the market and fair took place in New Brentford. The settlement prospered as a roadside and riverside town during the later medieval period. A bridge replacing the earlier ford was built over the Brent by 1281 when a toll was granted, and Brentford became a market town with a fair in 1306. The 1635 Glover map of Brentford shows buildings along the frontage of the High Street, extending south towards wharfs along the river. Archaeological evidence for medieval settlement is limited but where present is concentrated along the High Street and comprises stone buildings, ditches, pits and various finds of pottery and other artefacts. The Brentford Waterside excavations have found surprisingly little evidence for medieval tenements fronting on to the south side of the High Street. Instead, at the eastern end of that site, the ground dropped away sharply into the floodplain whilst further west, nearer the church, small hut-like structures were found. No medieval wharfs or engineered riverbanks were encountered.

7.19.12 The APA includes the St Lawrence's Church and its associated churchyard. The church and its burial ground are thought to have originated as a chapel in the late 12th century when the Lord of Boston Manor, Ralf de Brito, founded St Lawrence's hospital. The hospital is barely documented and had perhaps become the almshouses recorded west of the church in 1563. Most of the current church was built in the 18th century although elements of the 14th-century church and the 15th-century tower survive. Part of the 'Old' burial ground was excavated for the Brentford Waterside development, revealing over 400 burials dating from the 17th to 19th centuries. Most of the 'New' burial ground of 1884 to 1973, containing over 600 burials, was also excavated.

7.19.13 Also in the APA is St George's Church, situated on the north side of the High Street in what was Old Brentford in Ealing parish. It was first built as a chapelry of St Mary Ealing in 1762–66 and was then replaced with the existing (converted) church in 1886. Burial registers indicate that 2290 burials were made between 1828 and c 1885. The church and its burial ground were excavated in 2015 recovering almost 600 articulated skeletons for analysis.

7.19.14 This APA includes part of the area associated with the Battle of Brentford (1642), which occurred when the town was sacked by the Royalists on their way to London. Parliamentary resistance assembled further east at Turnham Green (see APA 2.5) prevented the Royalists reaching the capital. During the battle around 4000 royalist foot soldiers and 800 cavalry men were engaged at Brentford, supported by four cannons.<sup>57</sup> Only one house was recorded as having been set on fire, and whilst Brentford was looted, there were no civilian casualties. Although the APA is unlikely to contain a great deal of evidence of the battle, since the action was minimal, it is possible that incidental finds from the event could survive.

7.19.15 During the post-medieval period an increase in trade and traffic along the road, along with Brentford's expanding fishing and boat-building industries, caused the town to expand. By 1769, Brentford was said to be occupied predominantly by poor

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<sup>57</sup> From 'Battle of Brentford 1642', The Battlefields Trust. Available at: <https://www.battlefieldstrust.com/brentfordandturnhamgreen/history/the-battles/brentford.htm> [accessed June 2023]

fishermen and watermen, and in 1843 the rapidly expanding population was still composed mostly of labourers in industry, fishing and market gardening, who were liable to intermittent unemployment. The reputation that Brentford had for poverty and squalor is repeated by a number of sources.

7.19.16 Brentford became an important market town in the historic county of Middlesex and fulfilled some of the functions of a county-town in the 18th century. By the later 18th century Brentford had a thriving soap industry along with a number of market gardens, tanneries, malthouses, breweries and distilleries. The cellars of the shops and houses along the high street have the potential to contain truncated evidence of earlier buildings and excavations in the 20th century have shown good survival of rubbish pits and structures in their back gardens, including well-preserved clay pipe and pottery kilns. The Brentford Waterside excavations have recorded brick walls and floors of buildings belonging to the Ronalds family and their garden nursery. The family eventually became well-established gardeners and horticulturalists domestically and internationally.

7.19.17 Kew Bridge Pumping Station lies at the eastern end of the APA. It was originally opened in 1838 by the Grand Junction Waterworks Company, following a decision to close an earlier pumping station at Chelsea due to poor water quality. In the years up to 1944 the site expanded, ultimately housing six steam pumping engines as well as four Allen diesel pumps and four electric pump sets. The steam engines were retired from service in 1944, although two were kept on standby until 1958. The museum site contains the original engine house built in 1837, the Great Engine House, constructed in two parts in 1845 and 1869, the Boiler House built in 1837, as well as ancillary buildings, a gatehouse and a boundary wall. The ancillary buildings include a fully working forge and belt driven workshop. The 200 foot high Victorian standpipe tower houses two systems of vertical pipes through which water was pumped before it entered the mains water supply. The main buildings are now a museum but the reservoirs and filter beds to the west have been largely built over.

### **Statement of Significance**

7.19.18 Brentford represents a complex settlement with potential for archaeology from all periods. The underlying Pleistocene geology has the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains and associated fauna. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct. If further remains from this period are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.19.19 It is clear that this area, being situated at a fording point on two rivers, was attractive as a gathering place from at least later prehistory onwards. Accordingly, there is potential for prehistoric finds to be recovered in riverine deposits as well as further inland. Such remains would enhance our knowledge and understanding of the prehistoric use of the area and the nature of its development as a pre-Roman

settlement. The possibility of a major prehistoric site or monument in such a favoured location ought to be borne in mind.

- 7.19.20 The alluvial deposits alongside the rivers have a high potential to contain well-preserved archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the river system and the exploitation of the riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits can preserve rare organic material and environmental remains that can provide information about everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 7.19.21 This APA includes the line of the London-Silchester Roman Road and an adjacent roadside settlement, one of a handful of such nucleated sites on the main roads out of *Londinium*. The APA has the potential to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the Roman road and roadside settlement. Their archaeological interest arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of Roman settlements around *Londinium* and the people that lived there. Evidence for Roman use of the river upstream of *Londinium* would be of particular significance as it is currently poorly understood.
- 7.19.22 Brentford has been continually occupied since at least the medieval period. Despite the post-medieval industrial and residential development which may have truncated some earlier remains, it is likely that medieval archaeological deposits remain in less developed parts of the APA. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of the settlement and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the early to late medieval and post-medieval periods. Specific research questions would relate to whether medieval Brentford could really claim urban status given its disparate administrative arrangements. Is there evidence for town planning and commercial activity such as burgage plots, industry or riverine or road-based trade? Alternatively did Brentford only become a proper town in the post-medieval period? Is the town's documented poverty reflected in the archaeological record?
- 7.19.23 The APA includes the areas where the Battles of Brentford (AD 1016 and 1642) took place and conceivably also the place where Caesar crossed the Thames (54 BC). Evidence of open-field conflict is usually ephemeral, consisting of artefacts (including but not solely weapons), with occasional field fortifications and burials. The APA has historically revealed some remains which have been speculatively related to these events. New discoveries subject to modern analysis could be of interest in supporting the documentary evidence.
- 7.19.24 The APA contains the medieval/post-medieval Church of St Lawrence and the 19th-century St George's Chapel with their associated graveyards. The latter have provided a substantial excavated assemblage of 17th- to early 20th-century burials that complement assemblages from inner and east London. Study of these burials would provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered. For example, the town's documented poverty may be evident in health

and life-expectancy. Brentford's burial grounds have seen unusually extensive excavation but have not been completely cleared. Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.19.25 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old.<sup>58</sup> This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>59</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>60</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

7.19.26 Kew Bridge Pumping Station is a nationally significant example of 19th-century water industry infrastructure. Its main structures are protected by listing. Along with the Kempton Park Waterworks (APA 2.10), it represents Hounslow's role in the provision of clean water for London's growing populace in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

7.19.27 The wide range of archaeological interest at Brentford has great potential for public engagement and place-shaping, providing inspiration for new design, displays and storytelling.

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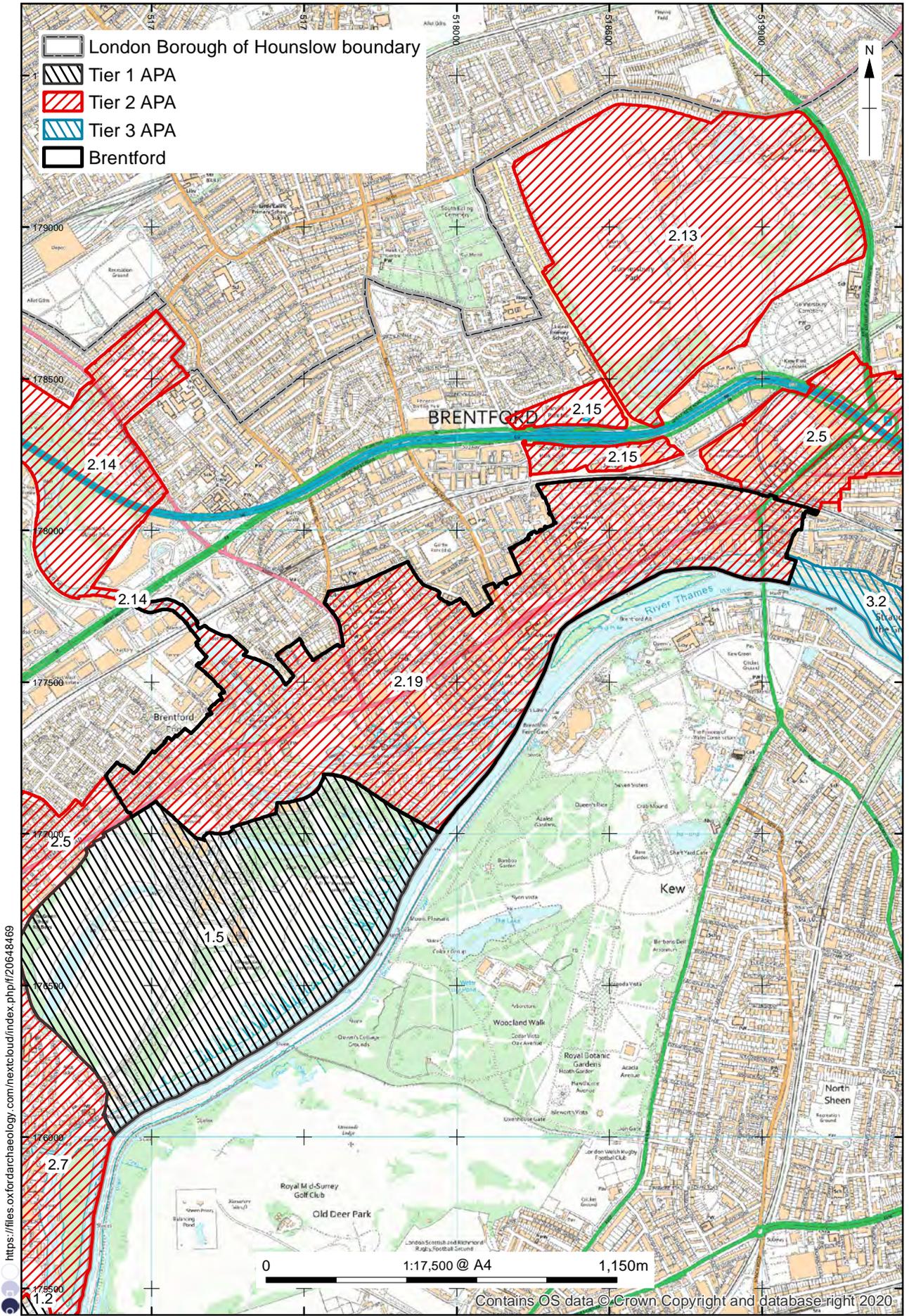
<sup>58</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>59</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; BABAO 2019 British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

<sup>60</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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<https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/20648469>

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## 7.20 Hounslow APA 2.20 Feltham Roman Burial Ground

### Summary and definition

- 7.20.1 The Archaeological Priority Area includes the site of a possible Roman burial ground to the south of the London to Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5).
- 7.20.2 The Archaeological Priority Area has been included as Tier 2 as it is the site of an assemblage of Roman material that included urns, bones and traces of barrows. The cremation burials could be part of a wider burial group and may be indicative of a possible Roman settlement site to the south of the Roman road.

### Description

- 7.20.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the possible site of a Roman burial ground, which is situated on a small recreation ground. The APA is situated 400m to the south of the London-Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) which was one of the major routes west from the Roman city of *Londinium*. The road linked the city with *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) via *Pontes* (Staines). The cremations and urns may indicate the presence of a more extensive burial group in the vicinity and could suggest that there was a Roman settlement to the south of the Roman Road.
- 7.20.4 The reference to this possible cemetery is from Edward Walford's *Greater London* which notes that 'in a field between the village [Bedfont] and Feltham have been dug up considerable quantities of Roman coins, mixed with urns, bones, &c., and the vestiges of some barrows of uncertain date' (1883: 196).
- 7.20.5 From the medieval period onwards, the APA appears to have been in agricultural and then allotment use, until the construction of residential housing in the 1920s. The recreation ground included within the APA is shown with windpumps on 19th- and 20th-century maps, which may have been associated with drainage or water pumping for nearby nurseries and allotments.

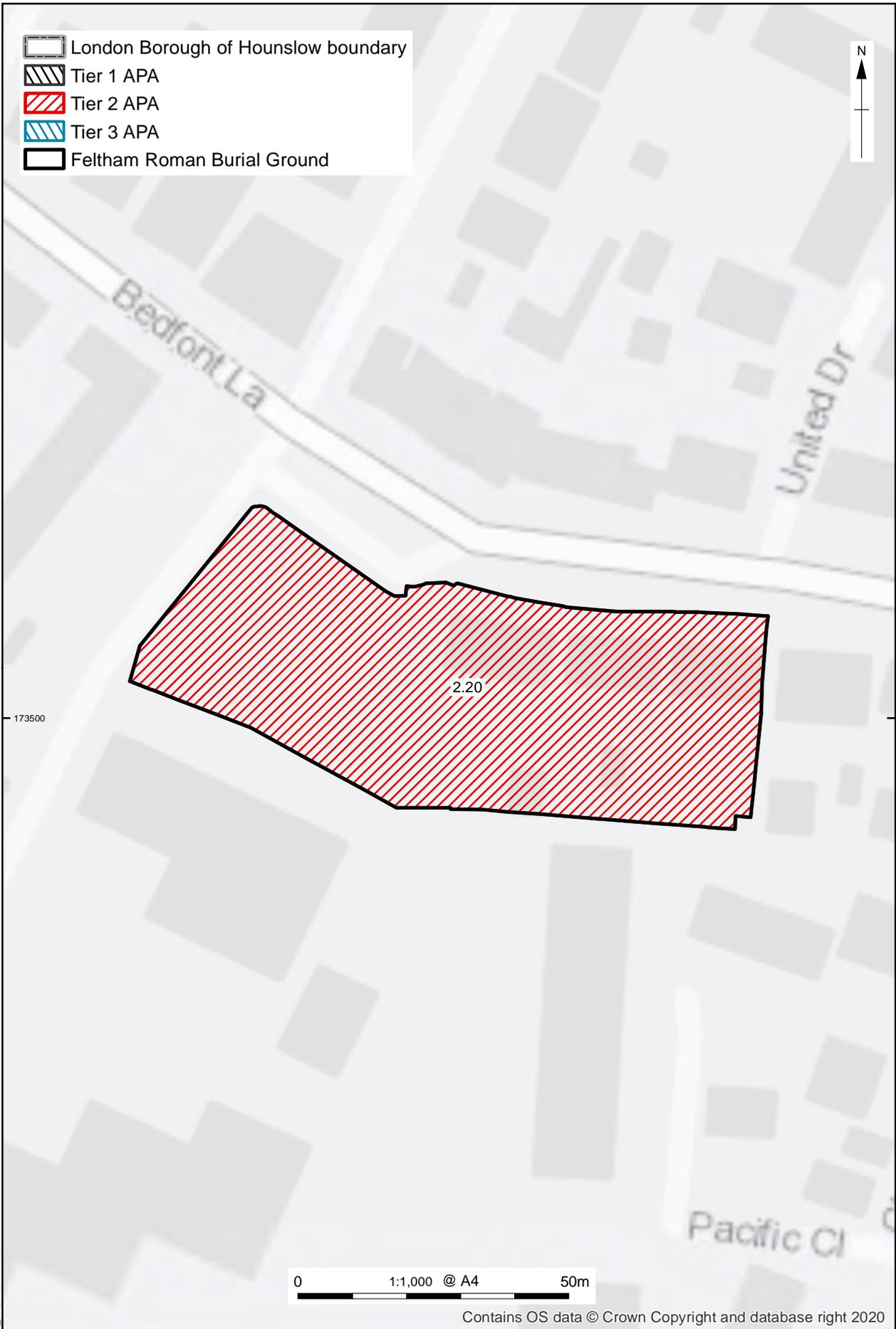
### Statement of Significance

- 7.20.6 The APA covers the potential site of a Roman cemetery from which Roman cremation urns, bones and coins have been recovered. Cremation burials were more common in the early Roman period and provide evidence of early Roman burial practices. The archaeological interest in such remains relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations. A cemetery in this area would shed light on the nature of Roman settlement along a major Roman Road and enable us to understand the Roman landscape of Hounslow.

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-  London Borough of Hounslow boundary
-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Feltham Roman Burial Ground



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Hounslow APA 2.20  
Feltham Roman Burial Ground

## 7.21 Hounslow APA 2.21 Nishkam Playing Fields

### Summary and definition

- 7.21.1 The archaeological priority area covers 13 hectares of playing fields and areas of relatively undeveloped open ground around Nishkam School. A complete early Bronze Age vessel was found during an excavation at the school, and the site of the post-medieval Wyke Manor house is located in the southern part of the APA. It is situated between Osterley Park (APA 2.11) and the London–Silchester Roman Road (APA 2.5) and overlies Langley Silt deposits.
- 7.21.2 This APA is classed as Tier 2 as it overlies geological deposits with a general potential to yield Palaeolithic remains and has seen little development in an otherwise densely built-up area of Greater London. It also has the potential to contain further Bronze Age remains, and later remains associated with the site of a later medieval and post-medieval manor.

### Description

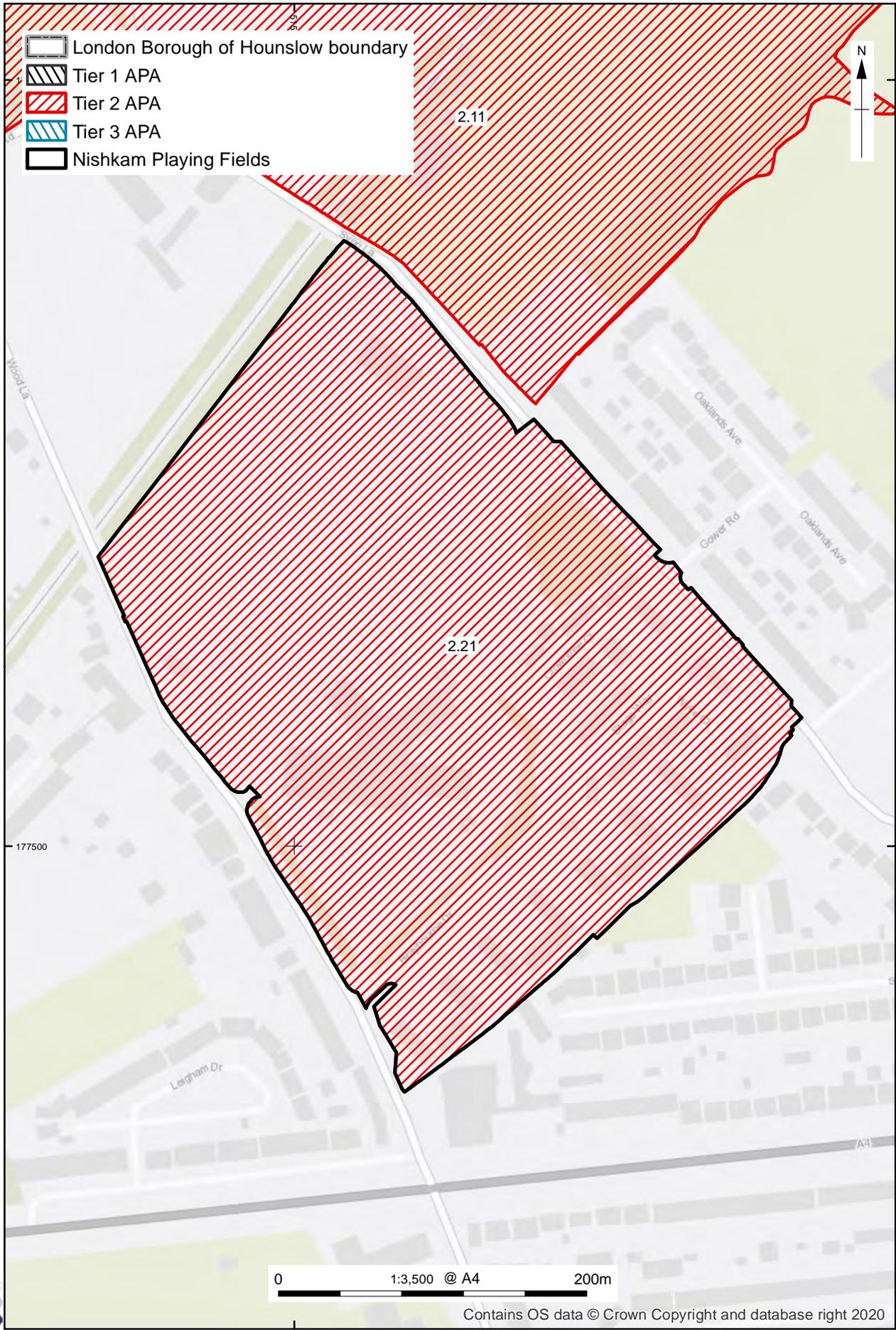
- 7.21.3 Nishkam Playing Fields represents an area of relatively undisturbed land situated within a landscape that has the potential to contain prehistoric finds and features. An evaluation carried just east of the APA on Syon Lane recovered one pot sherd and several fragments of burnt and worked flint dated broadly to the prehistoric period. An excavation at Nishkam School in 2016 recorded a pit containing a complete early Bronze Age vessel. Although this excavation concluded that ploughing and levelling of the site may have truncated other archaeological remains, it is possible that other prehistoric remains are present in less disturbed parts of the APA.
- 7.21.4 There is also medieval activity in the vicinity of the APA, including a possible moated site to the north-west. This is the site of the medieval Wyke Manor, which was historically truncated by the line of the Piccadilly Line Railway. It is shown as a square moated homestead called 'Wicke House' on Glover's 1635 Map of the Hundred of Isleworth. The APA itself is shown as an arable field at this time, although later maps show a different manor house in this area. Remains associated with this later manor include post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.21.5 The geological deposits (Langley Silt Complex) underlying the APA have the general potential to preserve rare Palaeolithic remains which would greatly enhance our understanding of the nature and development of prehistory in the Borough of Hounslow. If such remains are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.21.6 Archaeological work carried out within and close to the APA has uncovered scatters of prehistoric lithics and burnt flint, which suggest Bronze Age to Iron Age agricultural activity. The presence of a complete Bronze Age vessel ties this APA into a wider landscape of prehistoric activity. Should later prehistoric remains be recovered from the APA they would provide insight into the extent and nature of prehistoric activity and land use in this part of Hounslow.

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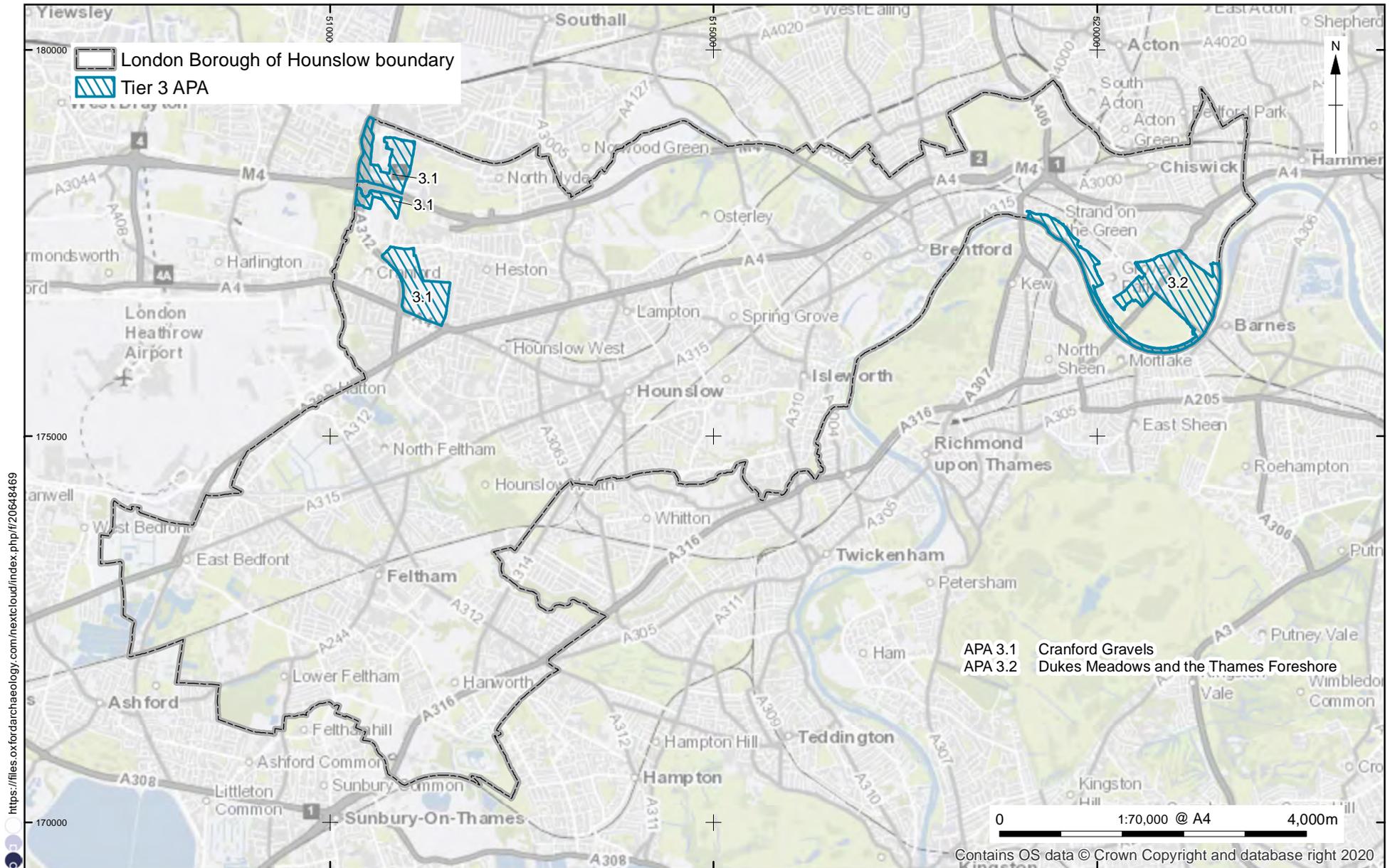
7.21.7 The APA also has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with Wyke Manor and agricultural use of the landscape in these periods. Such remains present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods.



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### Hounslow APA 2.21 Nishkam Playing Fields



London Borough of Hounslow Tier 3 APAs

## 8 DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 8.1 Hounslow APA 3.1 Cranford Gravels

#### Summary and definition

- 8.1.1 This APA includes around 120-hectares of relatively undeveloped land in the vicinity of Cranford Village (APA 2.1). This APA is situated close to areas of intense prehistoric activity and contains Palaeolithic and later material. It also includes areas of known medieval archaeology, close to the medieval settlement of Cranford.
- 8.1.2 The APA is classed as Tier 3 as it overlies geological deposits with a general potential to yield Palaeolithic remains and represents a relatively undeveloped area in the otherwise densely built-up area of Greater London. It also has the potential to contain Bronze Age and other prehistoric archaeological remains as well as medieval and post-medieval material associated with nearby medieval and post-medieval settlement.

#### Description

- 8.1.3 The Cranford Gravels APA forms an island of largely undisturbed land overlying the Langley Silt Complex within an otherwise intensively developed part of Greater London. Part of the significance of this area arises from its undeveloped nature and its resultant potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. A possible Palaeolithic flint hammerstone and flakes were found on The Parkway (A312) towards the northernmost portion of this APA.
- 8.1.4 Archaeological investigations at the Western International Market, encompassed by the northernmost part of this APA, recorded a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age ditched enclosure in association with a cremation cemetery. There were also pits, postholes and a few linear features dating to the later prehistoric periods, suggesting the landscape was reused throughout prehistory. This APA is a continuation of the prehistoric landscape identified within Hillingdon's Heathrow Archaeology Priority Zone (Heathrow APZ) and the remains in this area are associated with the well-attested prehistoric landscapes recorded to the west around Heathrow Airport.
- 8.1.5 An area of undeveloped land at Rectory Farm to the east of Cranford has also been included within the APA. This area contains a small number of undated linear and curvilinear features identified during a geophysical survey which may be archaeological in nature.
- 8.1.6 Glover's 1635 Map of the Hundred of Isleworth shows the APA as part of the 'Heathe Fields' which were undeveloped, save for the settlement activity at Cranford on the east and west banks of the River Crane. Two medieval moated sites are recorded in the vicinity of Cranford, one of which lies west of this APA, surrounded by an area of extant ridge and furrow. The second lies within the APA but has been truncated by the construction of the A312. The extant part of the moated site is situated within the woodland between the road and the River Crane. This was partially excavated in the 1970s, confirming the survival of medieval and later features as well as a substantial amount of pottery, which dated from between the late 12th and the late 18th century.
- 8.1.7 Much of this APA continued in use as farmland throughout the post-medieval period, forming an agricultural hinterland to the settlement at Cranford.

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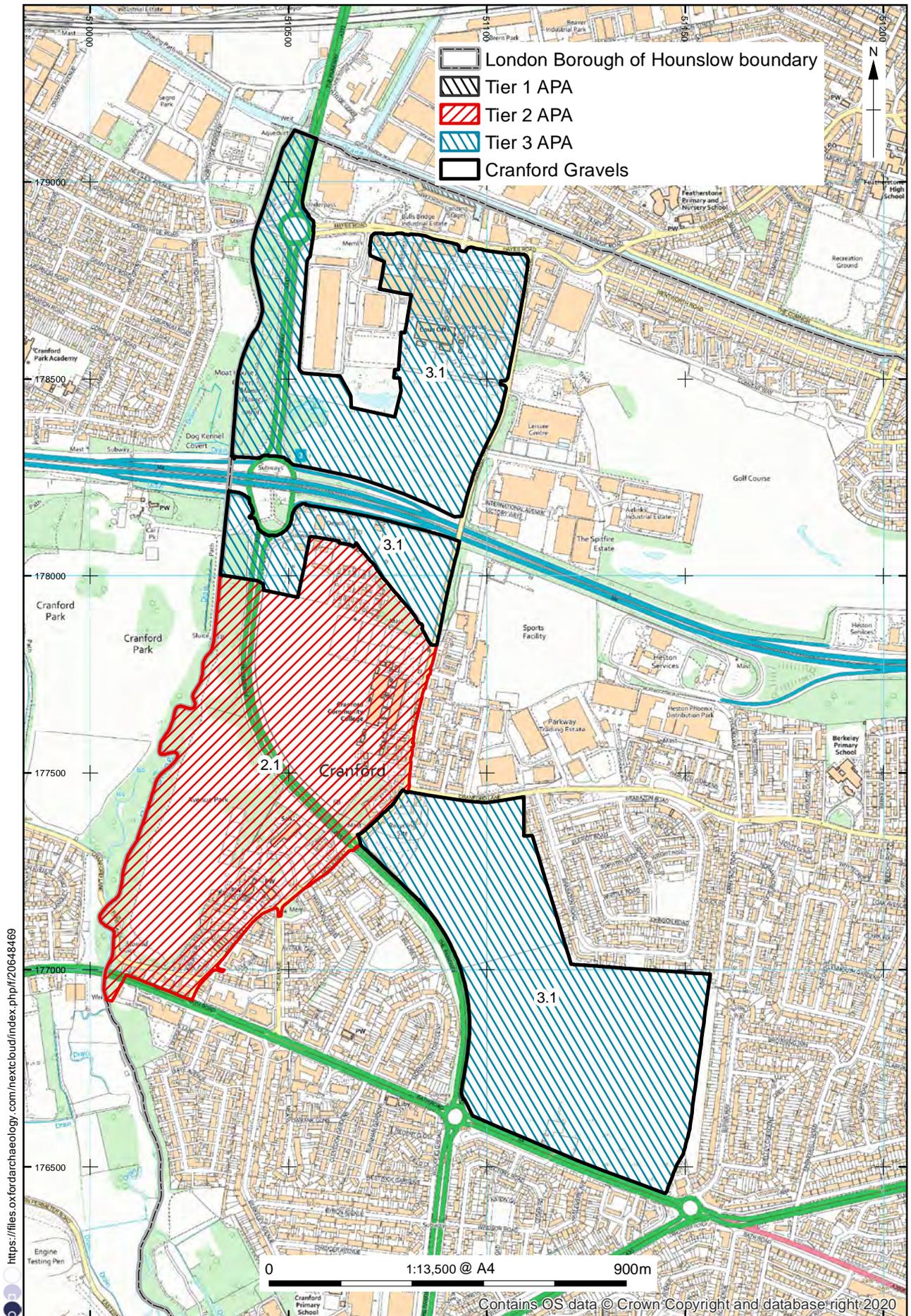
## Statements of Significance

- 8.1.8 The geological deposits underlying this APA (predominantly the Langley Silt Complex) have the potential to preserve rare Palaeolithic remains which could enhance our understanding of the nature and development of prehistory in the Borough of Hounslow. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, contain some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they can offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct. If further remains from this period are found within the APA, they could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 8.1.9 The area surrounding Cranford contains evidence of complex later prehistoric activity, including Bronze Age settlement and funerary activity. Further work in this APA is likely to provide further information about the development and nature of this activity and this information would enhance our understanding of how this landscape was utilised during the prehistoric period. Archaeological deposits in this area could also clarify the origins of settlement in this area and could tie Cranford into the landscapes of Heathrow to the west.
- 8.1.10 The archaeological remains of the moated site present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the medieval settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.

## Key References

CGMS Consulting. 2014. Stage 2 Report Archaeological Desk Based Assessment London Borough Of Hillingdon.

Lancaster, R. 1974. A Moated Site at Cranford. In the *London Archaeologist*, Volume 2 (8).



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Hounslow APA 3.1  
Cranford Gravels

## 8.2 Hounslow APA 3.2 Dukes Meadows and Thames Foreshore

### Summary and Definition

- 8.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Dukes Meadows, a 20th-century park situated within a broad curve in the Thames below Chiswick. This APA includes a section of the Thames foreshore as it winds towards Strand on the Green.
- 8.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as it has a high potential for palaeo-environmental remains and prehistoric (and later) activity to be preserved within alluvial deposits along the Thames foreshore. Areas of undeveloped land, including Dukes Meadows Park have a general potential to contain prehistoric remains, and Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have previously been discovered in this part of the APA. This APA also has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with medieval settlement at Strand on the Green.

### Description

- 8.2.3 The APA covers Dukes Meadows, a 20th-century and present-day park, and other areas of relatively undeveloped land within a broad curve in the Thames below Chiswick. It also covers a stretch of the Thames foreshore up to Strand on the Green, which was one of the four medieval hamlets (alongside Old Chiswick, Little Sutton and Turnham Green) which merged to become modern Chiswick.
- 8.2.4 This geology of the APA comprises Kempton Park Gravel and alluvium deposited along the Thames foreshore. The alluvium in this area has previously yielded many archaeological remains from prehistoric and later periods. The areas directly east (APA 2.6) and west (APA 2.5) of the APA have produced a variety of artefacts. Within the APA an assemblage of Mesolithic tranchet axes, maceheads, picks and antler hammers have been recorded to the south-east of Strand on the Green. A large collection of prehistoric skulls dating to the Bronze Age have been collected from Mortlake, on the opposite side of the Thames. Further prehistoric skulls were recovered from the Thames at Strand on the Green.
- 8.2.5 Dukes Meadows is a riverside park and recreation area, named for the Dukes of Burlington, who owned the adjacent Chiswick House (APA 1.4) and much of the rural land south towards the Thames. Prior to the embankment of the Thames, this area was a mix of low-lying water meadow, orchards and open green space which remained rural well into the 20th century. The area was posited as a location for residential and industrial development in the 20th century, but these plans fell through and much of the space was put to use as playing fields and sports facilities. Part of Dukes Meadows has been omitted from the APA as it was historically quarried. The western half of Dukes Meadows was used as a gravel and ballast works in the first half of the 20th century. The only archaeological work carried out at Dukes Meadows, was a watching brief at the Riverside Racquet Centre which uncovered an undated ditch.
- 8.2.6 Strand on the Green (historically sometimes referred to as Strand-Under-Green or just Strand) developed as a linear riverside settlement in the medieval period. The settlement remained rural until the late 19th century when residential development began to amalgamate it with the nearby hamlets of Old Chiswick, Little Sutton and Turnham Green. Fishing was the predominant economy until the construction of high-

status housing on the opposite bank at Kew in the 17th century, which increased the importance of the ferry crossing point and led to further development of the settlement. Oliver's Ait (or Island) is a riverine island which lies close to Strand on the Green. Currently unoccupied, it has previously been home to a tollbooth for river traffic and a smithy.

### Statement of Significance

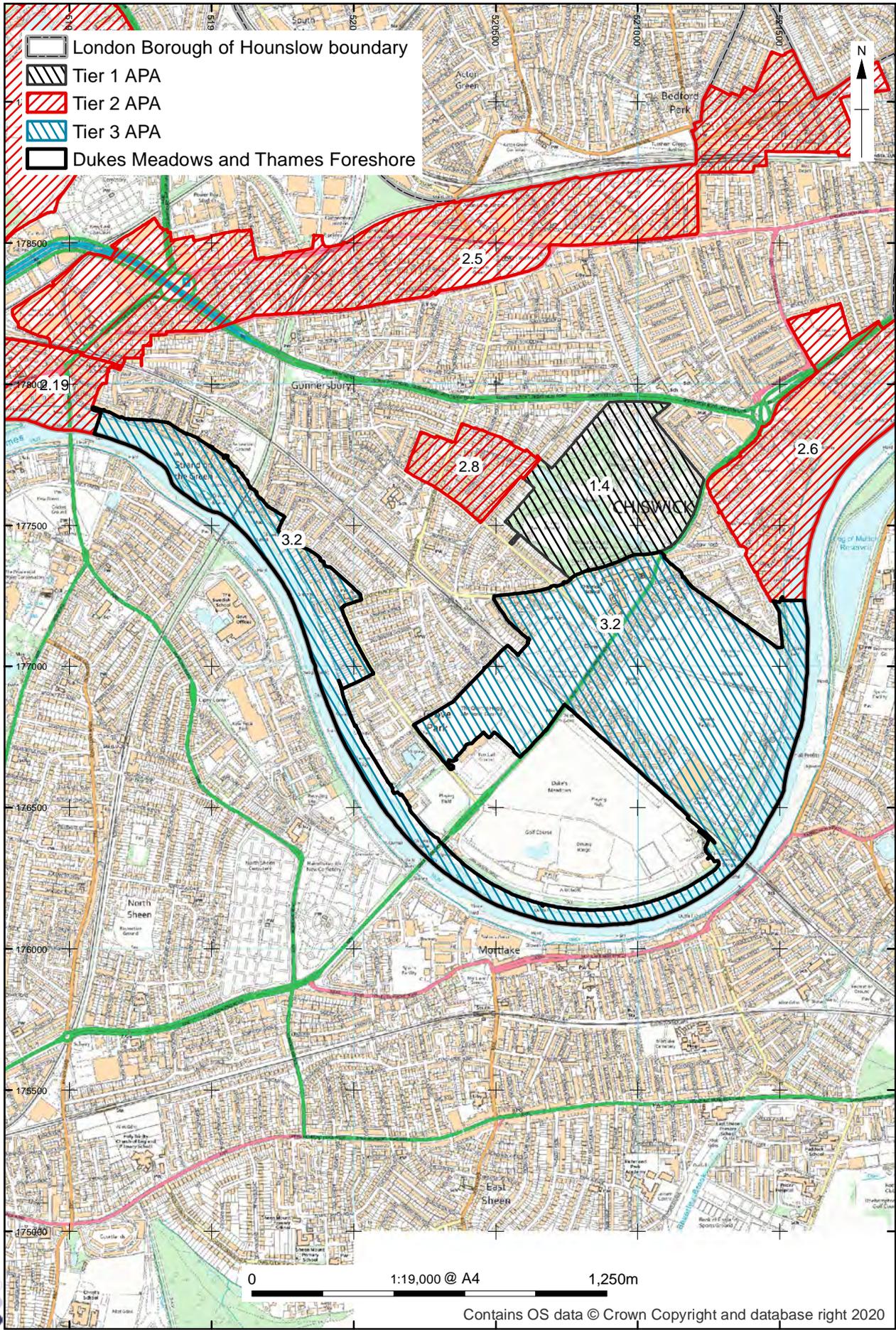
- 8.2.7 The Thames foreshore has been exploited for its resources from the Mesolithic period onwards. The alluvial deposits of the Thames foreshore have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits could preserve rare organic material and environmental remains from all periods. Preserved organic remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. Environmental remains can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 8.2.8 Strand on the Green developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. It was first recorded in 1353 and appears to have been a straggling riverside fishing hamlet. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and is likely to contain evidence of an earlier medieval settlement. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of the settlement and evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 8.2.9 Dukes Meadows is a largely undeveloped area within the otherwise extensively developed Borough of Hounslow. Part of the significance of this part of the APA arises from its undeveloped state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. Any archaeological work in this area could provide information about the use of this landscape from prehistory onwards.

### Key References

Historic England. 2022. London Borough of Richmond, Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

Thames Discovery Programme. 2010. Strand on the Green Key Site Information. Strand on the Green FHL12. Available at: <https://www.scribd.com/document/29477831/Strand-on-the-Green-Key-Site-Information> [accessed June 2023]

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Hounslow APA 3.2  
Dukes Meadows and Thames Foreshore

## Glossary

### Abbreviation

APA

GLAAS

GLHER

HER

NPPF

SSSI

WHS

### Definitions

Archaeological Priority Area

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Greater London Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record

National Planning Policy Framework

Site of Special Scientific Interest

World Heritage Site

## **APPENDIX A OLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS**

APA 1	Cranford and Cranford Moat
APA 2	Heston
APA 3	East Bedfont
APA 4	Staines Road/London Road
APA 5	River Crane Valley
APA 6	Hounslow
APA 7	Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford
APA 8	River Thames Bank and Foreshore
APA 9	Chiswick
APA 10	Feltham
APA 11	Hanworth





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