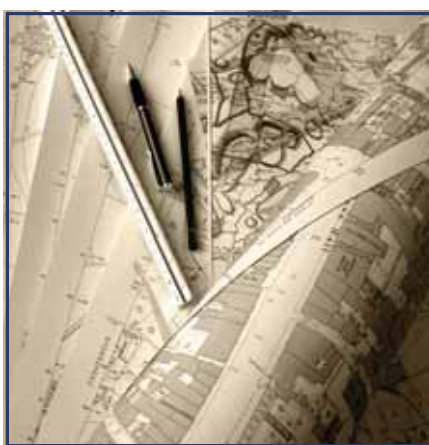


The Site of the County Arms Public House, Isleworth, Greater London



Desktop Assessment



October 2010

Client: Hill Partnerships Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1214
OASIS No: oxfordar3-83949
NGR: TQ 14930 75310

The Site of the County Arms Public House, Isleworth, Greater London

Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Number: 1214
Site Name: County Arms, Hall Road, Isleworth
HER Event No: -
Date of Works: October 2010
Client Name: Hill Partnerships Ltd.
Client Ref: -
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Summary

In October 2010 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a desk-based assessment to examine the available historical and archaeological resources relating to a plot of land at the site of the County Arms public house, Isleworth, Greater London (centred on TQ 14930 75310). The work was commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd. before a planning application had been submitted. The aim of the assessment was to define the archaeological potential of the site in advance of potential redevelopment. The desk-based assessment will be used to determine whether an archaeological evaluation of the area is required.

The site is located in part of the former Medieval village of Worton in the parish of Isleworth. Only one archaeological investigation has been carried out within 500m of the site and this uncovered post-Medieval remains. It is likely that the footings of post-Medieval farm buildings and associated structures and features will be present.

Archaeology from earlier periods may be present but due to later disturbance is likely to be residual in nature. There is a slight possibility of Bronze Age or Roman deposits surviving on the site whilst the probability of Medieval remains surviving is moderate.

It is likely that whatever deposits do survive have been truncated by later activity particularly the post-Medieval farm buildings and ponds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd. to produce a desk-based study for a plot of land on Hall Road, Isleworth, in the west of Greater London, which is currently the site of the County Arms public house. The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).
- 1.1.2 This document comprises desk-based research of archaeological resources and is supplemented by information provided by geoenvironmental assessments of the site conducted in 2007 and 2009 (Eaton; JNG Group), as well as the results of a visit to the proposed development site. On completion a copy of this report will be held at the *Greater London Historic Environment Record* (GLHER).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the west of Isleworth in the district of Hounslow, Greater London (Fig. 1) and lies on level ground on the Taplow 2nd Terrace river gravel formation at a height of c.16.6m OD (British Geological Survey 1981). The gravels in this area are generally overlain by Brickearth, but where ground investigation was carried out this layer was not present and had been replaced by made-ground up to 1.7m thick (JNP Group 2009, 7); the underlying London Clay was encountered 4.9m below ground level. The proposed development area currently consists of the County Arms public house surrounded by car parking to the north, east and west with grassed garden areas to the south and east of the plot (Plate 1). The River Crane flows from the north west around the south of Hounslow and Isleworth, joining the River Thames 1.7km to the east of the site.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Stuart Clark of Hill Partnerships Ltd for commissioning the work and funding the report. James Drummond-Murray managed the project and edited the report. Krystyna Truscoe of the Greater London Historic Environment Record provided information on nearby sites, find spots and listed buildings and the staff of the London Metropolitan Archives provided historic mapping information. Severine Bezie produced the illustrations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

2.1.1 Historically the proposed development area lay in the hamlet of *Worton*, in the parish of Isleworth; although there are no historical sources referring directly to the plot, *Worton* is mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as a possession of Syon Abbey (Cockburn et al. 1969), founded by King Henry V in 1415, which lies 2.5km to the east. Before this it seems to have been under the control of Isleworth Manor with some powers likely to have been ceded to a manor in Worton which probably stood at the moated site 480m to the north-east of the current plot (seen on historic mapping). The name *Worton* refers to a settlement on a hill or slope whilst Isleworth refers to *Gis/here's* enclosure (<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/english/ins/kep/>). At the time of the Domesday survey Isleworth was referred to as the *Hounslow Hundred* which suggests that it had been the location of a meeting place around a hill or mound (<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/english/ins/kep/>; Cockburn et al. 1969). All of these names appear to have a Saxon origin which indicates that the first settlement in this area may have occurred in that period, although no mention is made of *Worton* before the 13th century (Reynolds 1962, 88).

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.2.1 A search was carried out for entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within 1km of the proposed development area (Fig.2). General background and find spots are discussed here whilst archaeological investigations and listed buildings are described below.

Prehistoric to the Iron Age

2.2.2 Sites dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic are rare in Greater London, as in much of the UK, however Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from locations along the Thames and its tributaries (Lewis 2000a, 54-55). Earlier Mesolithic sites at Uxbridge (Lewis 1991; MLO51101), Broxbourne (Warren et al. 1934) and Dagenham (Donnelly in prep) suggest that the population at this time were utilising the resources of the river valleys but were probably moving over large areas. Evidence for the Late Mesolithic is sparse although it does seem to have concentrated around riverside locations and this pattern continued into the Early Neolithic (e.g. Kingston MLO31847 and Twickenham MLO20908). In the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age it appears that populations favoured the gravel terraces and Brickearth of the higher ground between Runnymede and Twickenham (Lewis 2000b, 73). Lithic implements, residual from this early period, have been recovered from three sites within 1km of the study area (Kneller Gardens MLO64015; South Middlesex Hospital MLO63069; Thornbury Road MLO72939) which may indicate a sporadic Neolithic presence near the site. The majority of evidence for Bronze Age activity in Greater London comes from metalwork from the Thames which predominantly dates to the end of this period (Brown and Cotton 2000, 88); although ring ditches like that uncovered at Bankside Close (1.1km ESE MLO72184) attest the presence of a funerary landscape that may have been associated with the rivers Crane and Thames. There is increasing evidence for settlement in the Middle Bronze Age with sites identified to the west at Sipson Lane, Hillingdon (MLO50463; Brown and Cotton 2000, 90) as well as closer to the current site where the settlement at Bankside Close (Hull 1998) may be associated with fields of the same date at the South Middlesex Hospital (see below).

Iron Age and Roman Periods

- 2.2.3 Evidence dating to the Iron Age is not common in the west of Greater London and no sites dating to this period have been located within 1km of the study area. However several occupation sites have been identified in Hounslow (Esso compound, Bedfont MLO50223; Mayfield Farm, East Bedfont MLO51030; Snowy Fielder Waye MLO52698) along with fragmentary settlement remains to the north east in Brentford (MLO50437; 51095).
- 2.2.4 This area was in the hinterland of the Roman town of Londinium and so did not experience the same growth that was seen in central London at this time, however activity around Isleworth is likely to have been influenced by the nearby London-Silchester Roman road (currently London Road, 750m north-west) which may have brought trade and settlement to the area. Very little Roman material has been uncovered near to the current site but a coin of Constantinius I dating to the 4th century AD (from Worton Lane MLO2616) and pottery recovered from the South Middlesex Hospital (MLO63063) indicate that there may have been road side settlements and farmsteads in this area. Ditches excavated at Syon Lodge (Anthony & Preston 2007) to the north-east that there was some activity associated with the road but as yet no settlement evidence has been located.

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.2.5 Little is known about the rural Saxon archaeology of Greater London (Cowie and Harding 2000,198) and Saxon sites in this area are not common but a coin hoard found in Isleworth (MLO50607) as well as fish traps in the Thames here (MLO54151) indicate that occupation continued after the Roman period. The village of *Worton* is first recorded in the Medieval period (Reynolds 1962) and the existence of settlements and farmsteads in this area is attested to by the presence of Worton Manor (480m to the north-east, MLO10576) and Whitton Manor (900m south, MLO19033) which probably collected rents from the people in the Hundred of Isleworth (Hounslow) for Isleworth Manor. A 13th century watermill was located on North Street, Isleworth (MLO50531) and Medieval pottery was recovered from the sites at Kneller Gardens and the South Middlesex Hospital.

Post-Medieval

- 2.2.6 The nature of settlement in this area did not change significantly during the post-Medieval period with the most significant addition to the landscape being that of Worton Hall (MLO85671; Plate 2), in 1783, directly to the east of the proposed development site. The hall and grounds were built by wealthy merchants and although the grounds did not extend on to the current plot a development of this size in such a small community is unlikely to have been without impact. Small scale settlement and agriculture are attested to by gullies and plough soils uncovered at Kneller Gardens (MLO64017), South Middlesex Hospital (MLO63065), Bankside Close (MLO72185) and Battersea Church Road (MLO64405, 1.2km ESE). Another major development in the landscape during this period is the construction of five landfill sites, two of which lay within 600m of the proposed development area (MLO72692;MLO72662).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 Mapping dating back to 1635 exists for the proposed development site. The moated site which is the probable location of Worton Manor is shown on all of these maps and is recorded as *Worton House* on the 1st edition OS map. Buildings are shown standing in the current site on all of the maps indicating a long history of occupation in the post-

Medieval period. In general the mapping demonstrates the gradual enclosure of the heathland throughout the post-Medieval period up until the large scale development of the area in the 1930s.

Moses Glover 1635 (LMA ref. F44) Fig.3

- 2.3.2 The earliest surviving map that includes the proposed development area is that produced by Moses Glover in 1635, commissioned by the Earl of Northumberland, which detailed the Hundred of Isleworth. Worton is shown as a small village or hamlet that stretched along a section of the road from Isleworth to Hounslow. The settlement appears to have no church and consisted of seven plots of land containing structures along with associated fields. The current site is shown to contain five buildings three of which face on to the road.

1813 Inclosure Map (LMA ref. MR_DE_ISL_1) Fig.4

- 2.3.3 Recorded as having been commissioned in 53rd year of the reign of King George III this map recorded the Inclosures in the parishes of Isleworth, Heston and Twickenham. The current site was divided into three plots. Plot 782 was sub-divided into two further plots. The north-western plot is shown to contain four adjoining buildings fronting onto Hall Road whilst that to the east contained one building on the junction with Worton Road and one larger building in the south-eastern corner of the plot. The apportionment for this plot records James Clitherow as the owner and states that a house, outbuildings, fold and yard were present. Plot 783 abutted Hall Road and Worton Road and surrounded plot 782. Three connected buildings are shown which also are recorded as belonging to James Clitherow. The northern part of plot 784, which forms a thin strip along the eastern edge of this area of land, is in the current development site. No buildings were recorded and it was registered as a paddock belonging to a Reverend Dr. Scott. A map produced five years later of 'Cranford, Heston and Isleworth before the final inclosures' (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/image.aspx?compid=22270&filename=fig05.gif&pubid=85>) shows only two groups of buildings in the area of the current site, both fronting onto Hall Road.

1859 Inclosure Map (LMA ref. DL_TI_A_28_A) Fig.5

- 2.3.4 Mapping of the area was again undertaken in 1859 to record inclosures and tithe apportionments allotted in 1840 (LMA ref. DL_TI_A_28_B). The current site appears to still be split between three plots. The north-western plot is smaller than on the 1813 map with the buildings to the east now in the large eastern plot. All of the plots by this time belonged to Col. J. Clitherow and were occupied by Edward Kendall. The north-western plot (now pl.700) contained three buildings to the south and those that were shown previously to the north appear to have gone. The large plot (pl.701) which surrounded pl.700 had by now had a large rectilinear building added to the north whilst the buildings that fronted on to Hall Road remained.

1st Edition Ordnance survey map 1:2500 sheets XX8 (1895) and XX11 (1889) (LMA ref. BG/B 240)

- 2.3.5 A new survey of the area for the first edition of the Ordnance Survey was carried out in 1863\4. The buildings shown on the previous map are now labelled as Worton Farm. The plot divisions are now no longer shown although a boundary around buildings to the north-west may roughly reflect former pl782 and pl700. The buildings fronting on to Hall Road are still shown as is the large rectilinear building to the south of the current

plot. Four buildings are shown in the north and north-west of the plot whilst the construction of two ponds, one between these buildings and one to the south, may have left a significant archaeological impact. Subsequent OS mapping illustrates that the buildings of Worton Farm appear to have developed, particularly along the north-eastern boundary up until 1934 where the plot is shown to be the location of a single building, labelled public house, which is assumed to be that of the extant structure.

2.4 Aerial Photographs and Earthworks

2.4.1 Extensive development on and around the site since the 1930s has left little open agricultural land over which to conduct a full aerial photographic survey. However, the plot of land directly to the south of the proposed development area which lies between the rear of the housing on Hall Road and the sewage treatment works does not appear to have been developed. A survey of freely available aerial photographs taken over the last 10 years (Google Earth 2010) shows that this plot was non-cultivated grassland with the outlines of allotment plots dating to the 1930s being visible, but no other features. A site visit identified no surviving earthworks.

2.5 Archaeological Excavations

Evaluation at Unwin Road, TQ 1540 7570 (MOLAS 2002)

2.5.1 An archaeological evaluation 600m north-east of the current site revealed remains of a backfilled cellar as well as drainage ditches dating to the 18th or 19th century date which could have been associated with a farm complex shown on the site in early cartographic sources. A ditch to the north contained pottery dating to AD 1770-1800.

Evaluation at 41-647 London Road, Isleworth, TQ 1496 7614 (MOLAS 2001)

2.5.2 Three trenches were excavated off London Road, 800m to the north of the current site, and these uncovered a disturbed Brickearth which may indicate the location of post-Medieval nursery beds.

South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane, Twickenham, TQ 1555 7456 (Jones 1992) and South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane, Twickenham, TQ 1545 7455 (Cowie 1992)

2.5.3 Two sites investigated at the South Middlesex Hospital, 900m to the south-east, contained multi-period archaeological remains. Evidence of the Neolithic period consisted of a fragment of a flint arrow head (MLO63069) along with several residual struck flints (MLO63062); whilst that for the Bronze Age was in the form of three ditches dating to the middle Bronze Age (MLO63067), that may have functioned as field boundaries, as well as a fragment of late Bronze Age pottery (MLO63068). Pottery dating to the Roman and Medieval period was also recovered. Evidence of post-Medieval bedding trenches and ploughing was uncovered at Hospital Lane.

Evaluation at Kneller Gardens, Whitton, TQ 1476 7440 (Ford 1995)

2.5.4 Evidence of prehistoric, Medieval and post-Medieval activity was found 900m to the south of the current site, at Kneller Gardens. Prehistoric activity was represented by a single flint (MLO64015) whilst Medieval remains survived as two pot sherds (MLO64016). Several gullies and garden features were dated to the post-Medieval period or were undated (MLO64017, MLO64018).

Excavation at Bankside Close, Isleworth, TQ 15895 74935 (Hull 1998)

- 2.5.5 An excavation in advance of development 1.1km to the east-south-east of the proposed development site uncovered two ditches dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The features contained 176 sherds of pottery indicating that this site may have been a settlement. Features identified here are likely to relate to the Middle Bronze Age field system found at the South Middlesex Hospital.

2.6 Heritage Assets

- 2.6.1 There are no listed buildings or designations on the proposed development site. Worton Hall (MLO 85671; Plate 2) on the adjacent plot is a Grade II listed building built in 1783. On High Street, 850-900m to the north-west, two 18th century houses also hold Grade II status (MLO85657 and MLO85396) as the 19th century barracks on Pears Road in the same area.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

3.1.1 In this section, following mapping of the distribution of all known finds, ancient monuments and events, attempts are made to predict the existence of further remains within the study area. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

3.2 Prehistoric and Roman

3.2.1 Mesolithic activity although rare is widely distributed and most common on the flood plains and tributaries of the Thames. The proximity of the current site to the River Thames and the River Crane indicates that lithics from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic could be encountered on this site; this is attested to by residual flints recovered from nearby sites. Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity tended to be located more on the higher gravels and Brickearth to the west of Greater London and so there is an increased chance of archaeology from this period surviving here. Middle Bronze Age sites found at Bankside Close and South Middlesex Hospital demonstrate that by this period people were settling land in and around Isleworth and this occupation appears to have continued into the Iron Age in the form of enclosed settlements. No Iron Age artefacts have been recovered from within 1km of the site however this does not rule out the possibility of an Iron Age site being located in this area. Roman activity in the area is likely to have been influenced and attracted by its proximity to the London-Silchester road and the coin found on Worton Lane supports this.

3.2.2 In summary, although there is no evidence to date of prehistoric to Roman archaeology on or around the site, this may result from an absence of field work rather than an absence of deposits. Of all these periods it is most likely that Bronze Age or Roman archaeology will be encountered given the proximity of the Middle Bronze Age field system at the South Middlesex Hospital and the Roman road.

3.3 Saxon and Medieval

3.3.1 No evidence has been uncovered to suggest that there was Saxon settlement on the site although the local place names indicate their presence in the area. Worton appears to have been a Medieval village and the presence of Worton House moated site nearby on historic mapping attests to this. Settlement on the proposed development site appears to have developed by the time of Moses Glover's 1635 map on which up to five buildings are recorded on the plot.

3.3.2 There is a high possibility of the footings of Medieval buildings being present on the proposed development site.

3.4 Post-Medieval

3.4.1 This area of Greater London saw a significant increase in activity during the post-Medieval period and historic mapping attests to the construction and remodelling of buildings on this site. These buildings were houses, out-buildings and farm buildings the remains of which are likely to survive on the site. Evidence of the pond seen on the 1st edition OS map is also likely to be present.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 Assessment of Survival

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a predictive model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been affected by the construction of the County Arms public house whose foundations are likely to have disturbed any buried deposits; however this is dependant on the nature and extent of the made-up ground on the site (JNP Group 2009, 7). If the ground was made-up in order to level the area, particularly where the pond was dug, then there is a possibility that archaeology is preserved below this layer. The survival of archaeological deposits is also dependant on whether this land was levelled before the construction of the current building.

4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Mesolithic	Low	Unknown
Neolithic	Low	Unknown
Bronze Age	Moderate	Unknown
Iron Age	Low	Unknown
Roman	Low\Moderate	Unknown
Saxon	Low	Unknown
Medieval	Moderate\High	Unknown
Post Medieval	High	Unknown

4.3 Summary

- 4.3.1 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependant on the type and extent of ground works which took place prior to the construction of the County Arms public house.
- 4.3.2 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are encountered they are most likely to be of Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date.
- 4.3.3 There is a moderate probability of encountering Roman remains given the proximity of the Roman road; whilst there is a low probability that Saxon remains will be encountered
- 4.3.4 Historic mapping indicates that the footings of Medieval and particularly post-Medieval farm buildings are very likely to be encountered on the site.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The objective of this study was to assess the archaeological potential of the plot of land that is currently the location of the County Arm public house, by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 The site has a low to moderate level of archaeological potential raising to high in the post-Medieval period. Archaeological work previously carried out nearby has revealed remains of predominantly post-Medieval archaeology with two sites containing the remains of a Middle Bronze Age settlement and field system. The site sits on terrace gravels and offers a good location for early settlement which has been clearly demonstrated at sites further to the west.
- 5.1.3 Medieval and post-medieval features are most likely and would probably consist of the footings of houses and farm buildings.

APPENDIX A. HER ENTRIES WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (FIGURE 2)

Mon ID	Name	Monument Type	Period
MLO85665	103 Pears Road	GUNPOWDER WORKS, BARRACKS, FACTORY	19th Century
MLO85671	WORTON HALL	HOUSE, FILM STUDIO, HOUSE	19th Century
MLO19033	WHITTON	MOATED SITE	Medieval
MLO64015	Kneller Gardens	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO64015	Kneller Gardens	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO64015	Kneller Gardens	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO64015	Kneller Gardens	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO64015	Kneller Gardens	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO64016	Kneller Gardens	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO64016	Kneller Gardens	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO64016	Kneller Gardens	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO64016	Kneller Gardens	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO64016	Kneller Gardens	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO64017	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Post Medieval
MLO64017	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Post Medieval
MLO64017	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Post Medieval
MLO64017	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Post Medieval
MLO64017	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Post Medieval
MLO64018	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Unknown
MLO64018	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Unknown
MLO64018	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Unknown
MLO64018	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Unknown
MLO64018	Kneller Gardens	GULLY	Unknown
MLO2616	WORTON LA	COIN (Roman)	Roman
MLO72184	Bankside Close	DITCH, DITCH, RING DITCH, RING DITCH	Bronze Age
MLO72184	Bankside Close	DITCH, DITCH, RING DITCH, RING DITCH	Bronze Age
MLO72185	Bankside Close	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH	Post Medieval
MLO72185	Bankside Close	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH	Post Medieval
MLO63070	South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden	DITCH	Post Medieval

	Lane		
MLO63071	South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane	DITCH	Unknown
MLO63062	South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO63063	South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane	POT (Roman)	Roman
MLO63064	South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane	POT (Medieval)	Medieval
MLO63065	South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane	PLOUGH MARKS	Post Medieval
MLO63066	South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane	BEDDING TRENCH	Post Medieval
MLO63067	South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane	DITCH	Middle Bronze Age
MLO63068	South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane	POT (Late Bronze Age)	Late Bronze Age
MLO63069	South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane	ARROWHEAD (Neolithic)	Neolithic
MLO64403	Battersea, Church Rd	CULTIVATION SOIL	Unknown
MLO64405	Battersea, Church Rd	PIT	Post Medieval
MLO64406	Battersea, Church Rd	BUILDING	Post Medieval
MLO72662	LONDON RD LONDON RD SPORTS GROUND	LANDFILL SITE	Post Medieval
MLO72664	TWICKENHAM RD REDLEES PARK	LANDFILL SITE	Post Medieval
MLO72667	GAINSBOROUGH GDNS (WHITTON DEAN)	LANDFILL SITE	Post Medieval
MLO72692	WORTON RD MOGDEN SEWAGE	LANDFILL SITE	Post Medieval

	WORKS		
MLO72701	BRIDGE RD	LANDFILL SITE	Post Medieval
MLO72939	Thornbury Rd	FLAKE (Prehistoric), LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	Prehistoric
MLO73136	WORTON	SETTLEMENT, HAMLET, VILLAGE	Medieval
MLO75778	Unwin Road	CELLAR, DITCH, DITCH	Post Medieval
MLO76086	641-647 London Road	BRICKEARTH	Post Medieval
MLO76965	641-647 London Road	WATERBOURNE DEPOSIT	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLO97898	Tankerville Arms, Hounslow	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	

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APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-83949"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="The Site of the County Arms Public House, Isleworth, Greater London"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="30-12-1899"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="30-12-1899"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XLOCOA10"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Urban Residential"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Greater London"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Hounslow"/>	<input type="text" value="2 Hall Road
Hounslow, Isleworth TW7 7PQ"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Isleworth"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Greater London HER"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="0.34ha"/>	National Grid Reference
		<input type="text" value="TQ 14930 75310"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	-
Project Design Originator	James Drummond Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

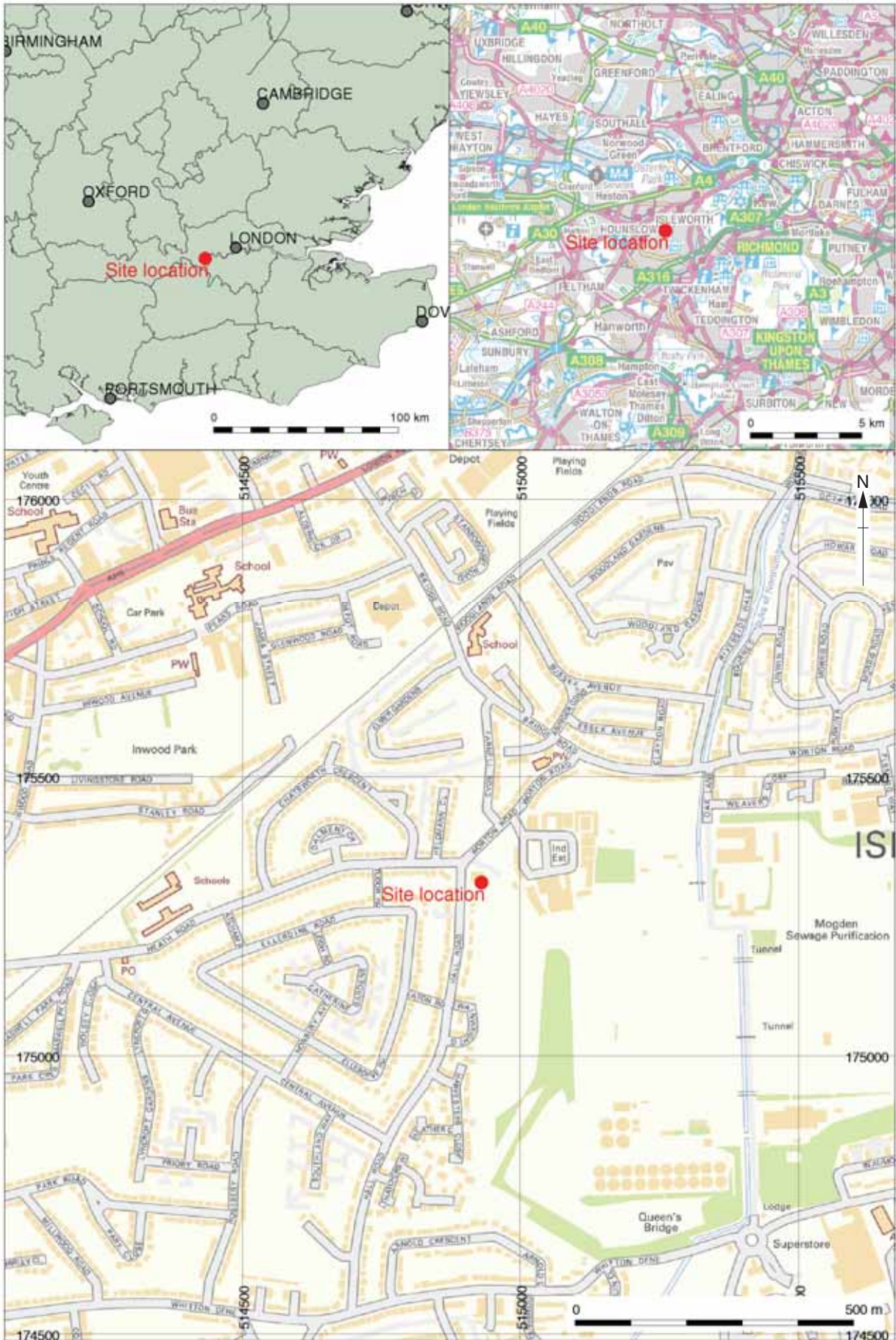
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	OA East	GLHER
Accession ID ...	XLOCOA10	XLOCOA10

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

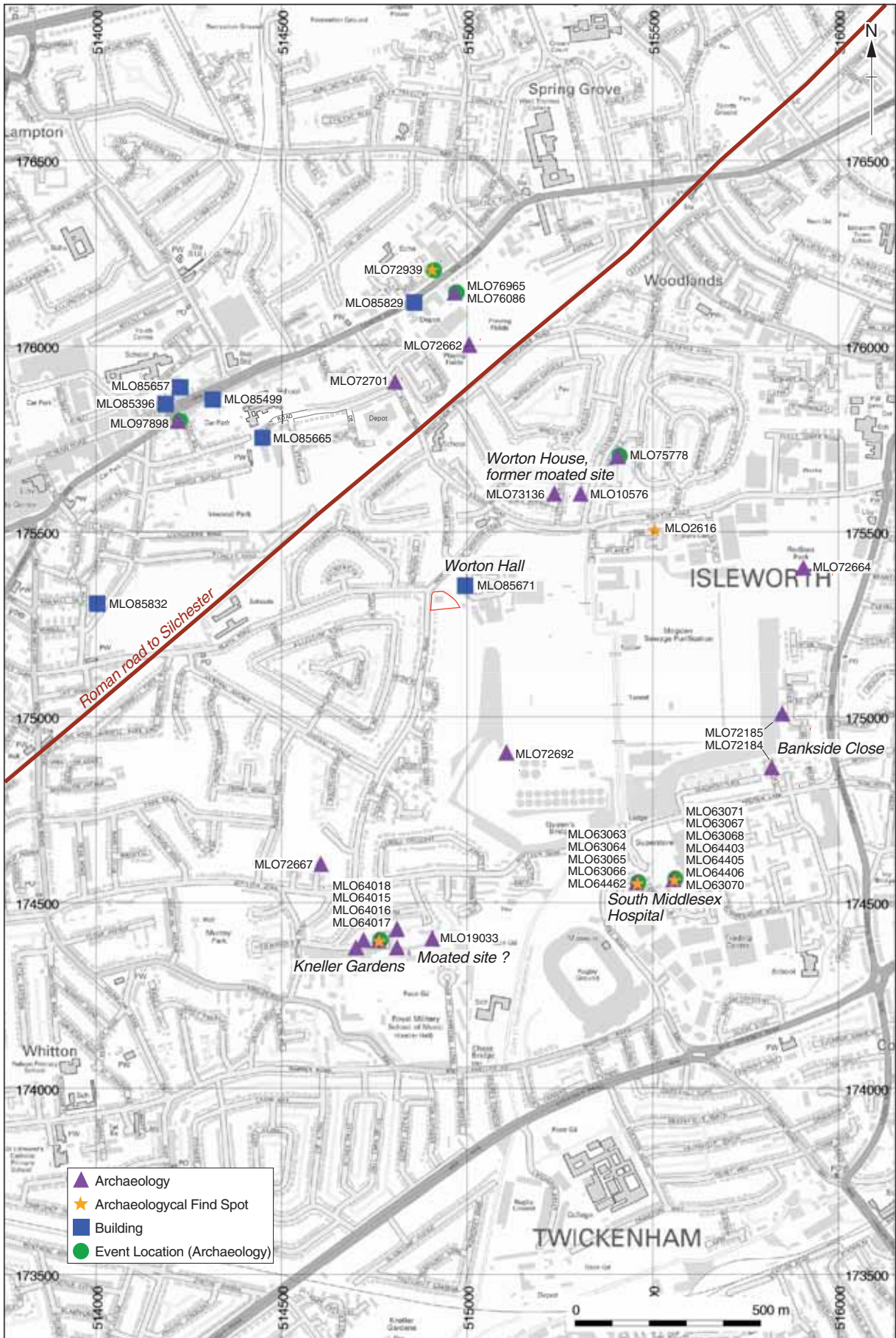
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010

Figure 2: Development area (outlined red) with the HER entries

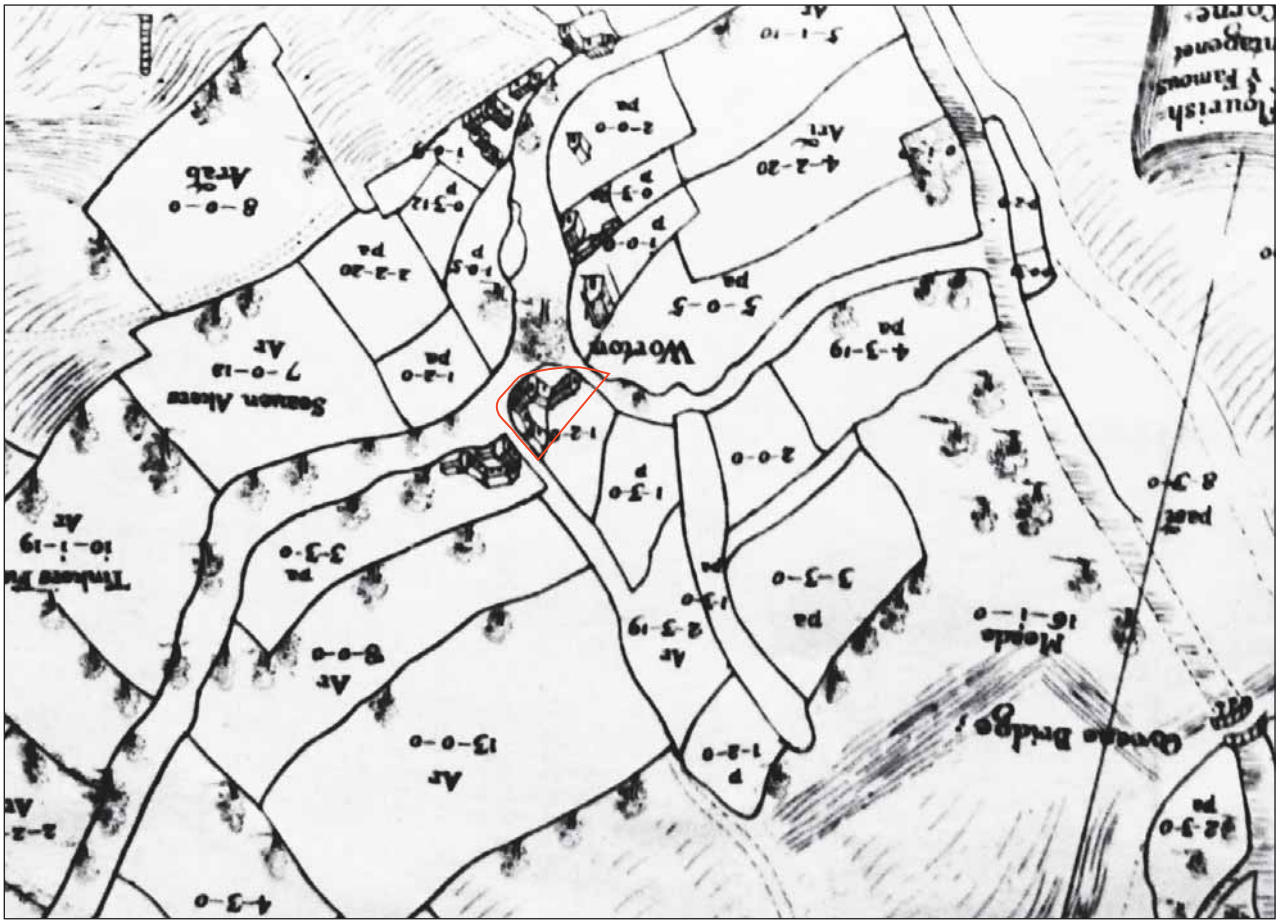


Figure 3: Moses Glover's 1635 map of Isleworth and Heston Hundreds

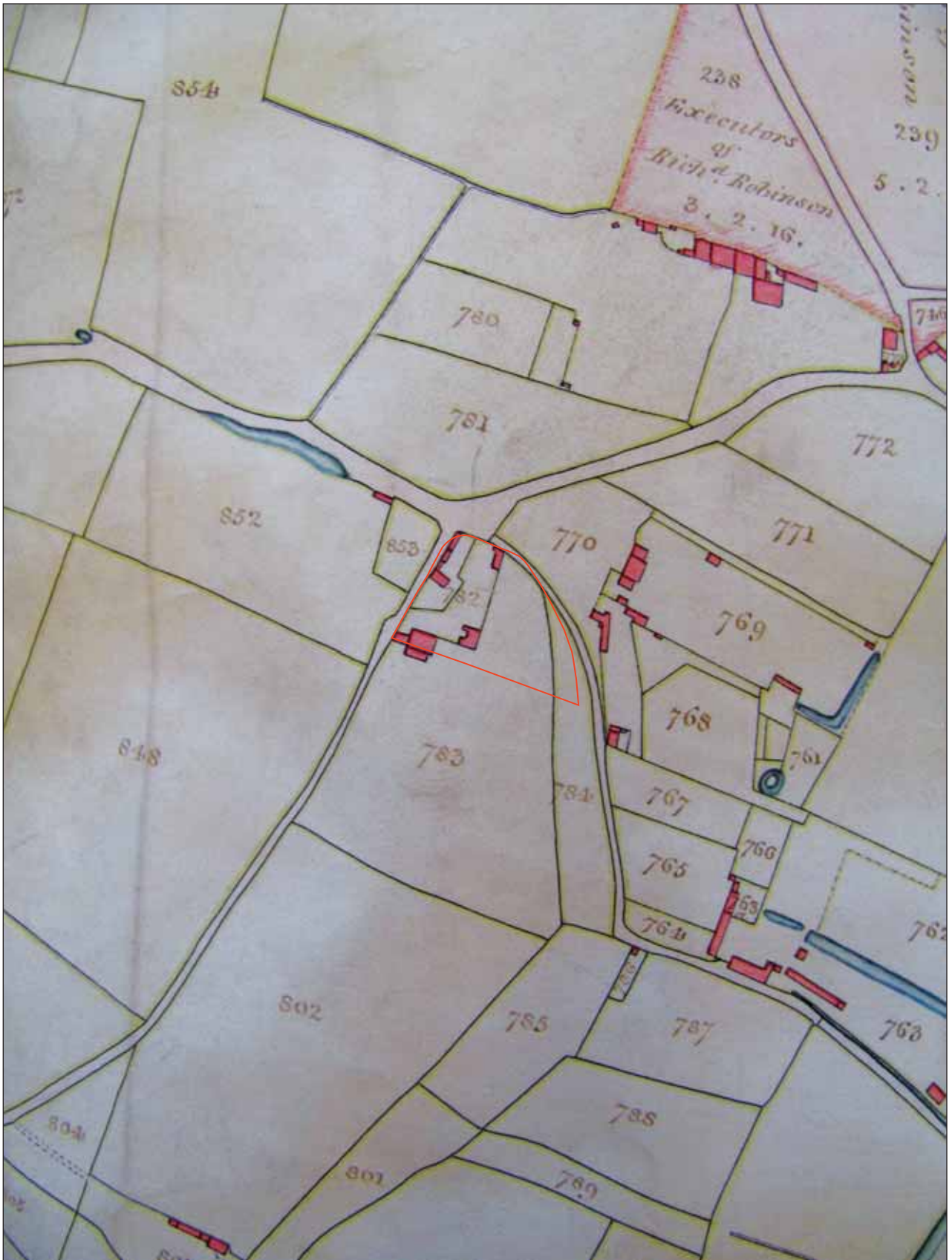


Figure 4: 1813 Inclosure map



Figure 5: 1859 Inclosure map (based on the Inclosures of 1840)



Plate 1: The County Arms Public House



Plate 2: Worton Hall adjacent to the proposed development site



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