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LRB 01

March

2002

ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION AT THE PARK TAVERN,
107 LONDON ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW,
LONDON, TW8

EVENT: L0590
* ID: 7L076246

MON: L076089 (FINDSPOT - PLANT)
- ARROWHEAD

L076973 (ROMAN - DITCHES)

L076974 (ROMAN - OCCUPATIONS)

L076975 (ROMAN - CREMATION)

L076976 (PM - PLOUGH SOIL)

L076977 (PM - LWN) -

PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

**ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT THE PARK
TAVERN, 107 LONDON ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW,
LONDON, TW8**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1710 7720
Site Code: LRB 01**

Written and Researched by Mark Bagwell

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, March 2002

Project Managers: John Butler

Commissioning Clients: Barratt West London

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7639 9091
Fax: 020 7639 9588
Email: pca@vossnet.co.uk**

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CONTENTS

1	Abstract	1
2	Introduction	2
3	Planning Background and research objectives	5
4	Geology and Topography	7
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	8
6	Archaeological Methodology	11
7	Phased Summary of the Archaeological Sequence	12
8	Interpretation and Conclusions	24
9	Contents of the Archive	27
10	Importance of the Results and Publication Outline	28
11	Acknowledgements	29
12	Bibliography	30

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site Location	3
Figure 2	Archaeological Area Location	4
Figure 3	Phase 3 c.AD.43-70+	13
Figure 4	Phase 4 c.AD.70-200	17
Figure 5	Phase 6 c.AD.270-330	19
Figure 6	Phase 8 Eighteenth Century Features	21
Figure 7	North Facing Section	23

APPENDICES

1	Context Index	31
2	The Site Matrix	32
3	Roman Pottery Assessment (by Malcolm Lyne)	33
4	Registered Finds	40
5	Post-Roman Pottery Assessment) by Chris Jarrett)	41
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment (by Chris Jarrett)	43
7	Assessment of the Animal Bone (by Lisa Yoemans)	45
8	Struck Flint Assessment (by Barry John Bishop)	46
9	The Cremated Bone	48
10	Greater London Sites and Monuments Record Form	49

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Park Tavern, 107 London Road, London TW8 (Fig. 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 1710 7720. The work, carried out between 10th and 21st of December 2001, was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs on behalf of Barratt West London. The site code is LRB 01.
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised a 10m long trench at the site's southern boundary which revealed significant archaeological deposits. The evaluation was followed by the excavation of an area measuring approximately 10m NE-SW x 9m NW-SE at its base, located in the southern half of the site (Fig.2).
- 1.3 The excavation revealed an archaeological sequence dating between the Prehistoric and Post-Medieval periods. Struck flint blades and a leaf shaped arrowhead recovered from the top of the brickearth deposits represent evidence of Neolithic activity. Four Roman phases can be summarised briefly as follows: The earliest Roman activity dated to the 1st century consisted of a field boundary ditch and a gully. The next and most significant phase was occupation evidence dated to between the late 1st and 2nd centuries, consisting of post-built building/s, a hearth, and a cremation burial. The structures probably formed part of a Roman roadside ribbon development at the western edge of the Roman settlement of Brentford. The buildings appear to have been abandoned at some time in the late 2nd century when the site became utilised as an external yard area, surfaced with gravel. By the end of the late 3rd or early 4th centuries the yard surface had gone out of use, with a new ditch perhaps indicating new property boundaries or drainage patterns. The Roman deposits were sealed by Medieval and Post-Medieval plough soil deposits, and 18th and 19th century features associated with the Angel Inn public house.
- 1.4 This report includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography, archaeological and historical background and archaeological methodology. It also includes a statement of the contents of the resulting archive, including paper records, finds and environmental data. A phased site summary is included based on an interim interpretation of the resulting archive.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The archaeological field evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out between 10th and 21st of December 2001 at The Park Tavern, 107 London Road, London TW8 (Fig. 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 5171 1771 and is bounded by London Road to the north, residential housing to the east, by an recreation ground to the south, and to the west by Syon Park.
- 2.2 The excavation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CGMS on behalf of Barratt West London.
- 2.3 An archaeological desk based assessment for the evaluation was prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs.¹ The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology under the supervision of Mark Bagwell and the project management of John Butler. David Divers directed the post-excavation work.
- 2.4 English Heritages Archaeological Officer Kim Stabler for Hounslow provided archaeological and planning advice.
- 2.5 The site is situated within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow in its Unitary Development Plan because of the presence of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology in the area. As such an agreed archaeological scheme of works was carried out.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material from the excavation will be deposited with the Museum of London under the site code LRB 01.

¹ Hawkins, 2001



Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000

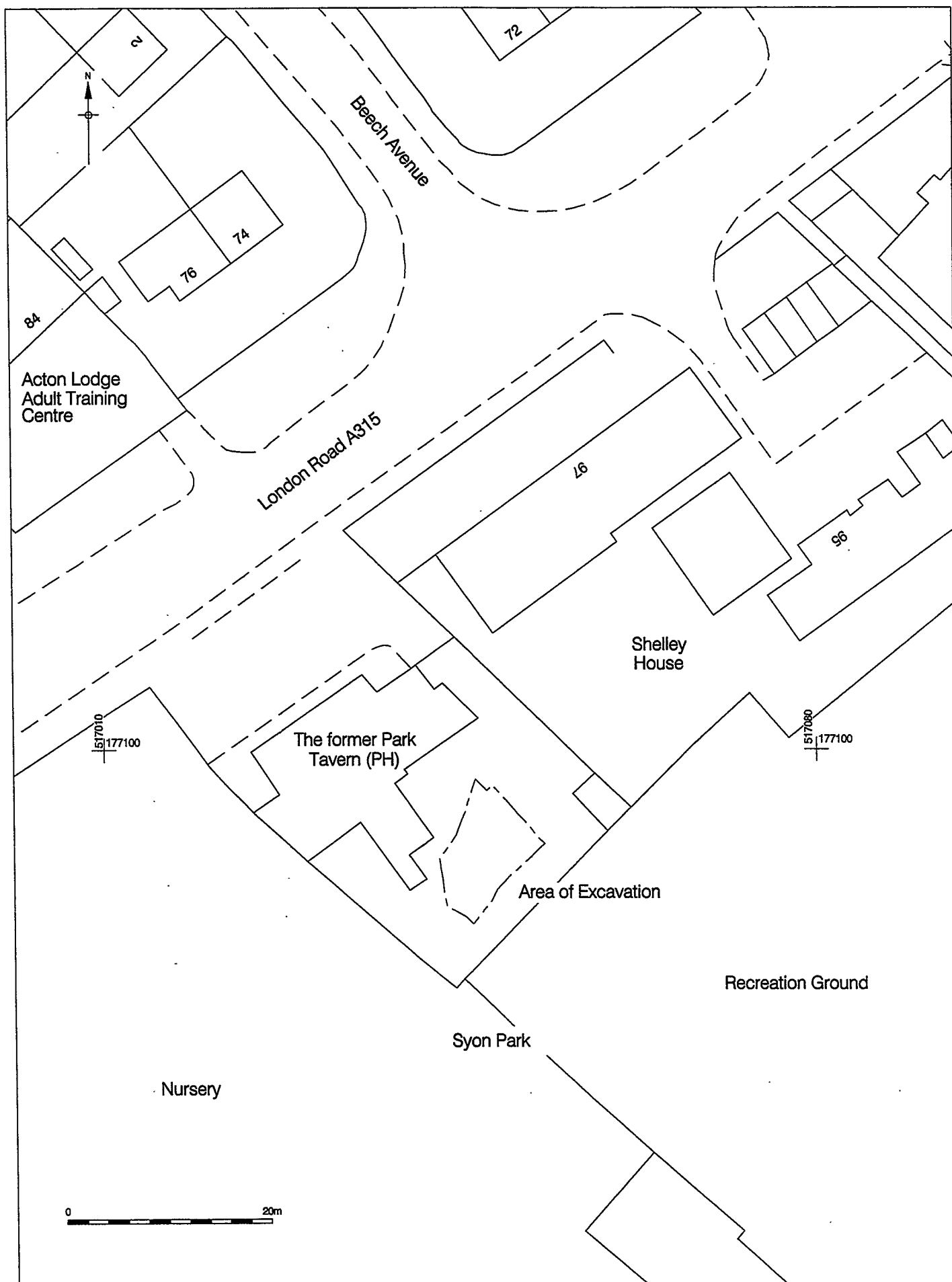


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) of May 1996:

"OBJECTIVE – ENV2

To conserve protect and enhance the Borough's archaeological heritage.

POLICY ENV2.1 Ancient Monuments

In its role as the Local Planning Authority, the Council will enhance and preserve the scheduled ancient monuments and their settings in Hounslow and protect them from any developments which would adversely affect them. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Hounslow are shown on Map ENV3.

POLICY ENV2.2 Sites of Archaeological Importance

The council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public.

Within the Council's archaeological Priority Areas (Map ENV3) and for other sites of archaeological potential (as identified by archaeological advisors to the Council):

(i) A written assessment of the likely archaeological impact of developing will be required as part of the documentation needed to complete a planning application.

(ii) The Council may request that an archaeological evaluation is carried out before any decision is taken.

The Council will seek to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ and if unscheduled and of national importance are given statutory protection. In such cases, if preservation in situ is both desirable and feasible, the Council will require the development design to accommodate this objective.

The Council will require that all other archaeological remains are excavated and recorded prior to development, and will, where feasible, negotiate the provision of facilities for the public viewing during the excavation.

Reasons (Applicable to ENV 2.1 and ENV 2.2)

Archaeological remains constitute the principle surviving evidence of Hounslow's past, but they are a finite resource and thus irreplaceable. The Council feels that this archaeological heritage is a community asset which should not be destroyed without proper record, with the most important remains being preserved for public appreciation. All important ancient monuments, scheduled or not, will be protected and preserved."

3.2 The research objectives for the excavation of the site, as identified in the specification for the excavations were:

- Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity at the site; is there evidence for change over time or continuity of activity?
- What is the nature and extent of Roman activity at the site, and is there evidence for continuity and change over time?
- Is there evidence of Roman settlement and associated land use/field systems along the Roman Road from London to Staines, thought to exist to the north of the site?
- How might Roman activity at the site relate to the Roman roadside settlement at Brentford approximately 500m to the east ?
- Is there any evidence of medieval and Post-Medieval activity on the site? If so, is it possible to determine its nature and extent?

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 GEOLOGY

4.1.1 The site lies within a major geological formation called the London or Thames Basin formed about 70 million years ago. The basin is a depression in the cretaceous chalk, its rims formed by the North Downs to the south and the Chiltern Hills to the north. About 60 million years ago a layer of sands and gravels (Thanet Sands, Woolwich and Reading Beds etc) was laid down on top of the chalk. About 5 million years later the London Clay was laid down by a deep sea which covered the London area and the North Sea. It varies in thickness from 4.5m thick in west London to over 150m thick in east London².

4.1.2 On top of these 'solid' deposits, 'drift' deposits were laid down during the Ice Age. These included boulder clay and gravels in north London marking the furthest southerly extent of the ice-sheet and a series of river terrace gravels running along the Thames and its tributaries caused by cycles of deposition and erosion³. The most recent of the terraces is known as the Floodplain Terrace, formed during the final cold period 110,000- 10,000 years ago, which forms the present banks of the Thames and the floor of its valley. In many places a sandy silt deposit called 'brickearth' covers the terrace gravels.

4.1.3 The geology encountered on the site was River Terrace 1 sands and gravels, which were in turn capped by 'brickearth' at approximately 6.50m OD.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1 The site comprised the property formerly known as The Park Tavern (recently demolished); at 107 London Road, London TW8, located approximately 750m to the west of Brentford. The site is bounded by London Road to the north, residential properties to the east, recreation grounds to the south, and Syon Park to the west. The site is a rectangular, fairly flat, plot of land at approximately 8m OD, measuring approximately 40m NW-SE x 24m NE-SW. The archaeological investigation area was located in the south of the site with the demolished basement of the former Park Tavern immediately to its north.

² Merriman, N. 1990. p. 4-6.

³ Merriman, N. 1990. p. 6.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 PREHISTORIC

- 5.1.1 Artefacts recovered from the dredging of the Thames and during the construction of Brentford Docks in the 18th and 19th centuries have highlighted the archaeological potential of the Brentford area.
- 5.1.2 Due to its location in the Thames valley and near the mouth of the tributary River Brent, the subject site has potential for Prehistoric activity. Recent archaeological investigations of development sites in the immediate vicinity of the study site have to yield evidence of a highly developed Prehistoric landscape. For instance, at 308-322 London Road a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint was recovered in a field evaluation and a site close to London Road at Syon Lodge, Busch corner, produced 144 flint flakes/implements and 97 Neolithic sherds of flint tempered pottery⁴.
- 5.1.3 Three trenches at Brentford Lock, High Street Plot, approximately 250m to the east, which produced evidence of Neolithic occupation the form of a ditch or gully and a quantity of worked and burnt flints and pottery⁵. The finds are dated to the early Neolithic period (c. 4000 BC). Recent excavations at the same site produced worked flint from the 'brickearth' of the same date⁶.
- 5.1.4 An excavation at 231-232 High Street in 1974-75 also produced Prehistoric material. A considerable quantity of struck flint and pottery was recovered from a brickearth layer underlying the earliest Roman deposits and also as redeposited finds in later features. The finds were typologically classified as Mesolithic and Neolithic types and the pottery was Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 5.1.5 In 1928 Sir Mortimer Wheeler recovered Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material during excavations on the Syon Reach foreshore. Ivor Noel Hume discovered similar material in nearby excavations in 1955. Numerous finds have been recovered from the Thames within 1km of the study site, including 9 bronze rapiers, a stone battle axe, and several spearheads dated to the Bronze Age and prestige metal work such as a gold torc, swords, and an axe are among the Iron Age finds recovered.⁷

⁴ Hawkins, 2001, 8

⁵ Canham, 1978, 12.

⁶ Darton, 2002

5.2 ROMAN

- 5.2.1 The Roman road from London to Silchester⁸ broadly follows the alignment of London Road, which forms the study sites northern boundary. The present town of Brentford, located 750m to the east of the study site, originated as a Roman settlement comprising ribbon development, along the line of the Roman road. The Roman settlement was established in the late 1st century, declined in the 3rd century, and was followed by resurgence in the 4th century⁹. Recent excavations at Brentford Lock,¹⁰ for example, identified a Roman roadside ditch and evidence of occupation.
- 5.2.2 The Roman road has been identified at three locations in Brentford; 231-232 and 233-246 High Street and 2-6 London Road. It was of typical Roman construction; cambered, rammed gravels with lateral ditches. The road was reconstructed and repaired throughout the Roman period. The distribution of the Roman features excavated in Brentford has suggested that the Roman settlement may have extended for up to 600m along both sides of the road.

5.3 SAXON

- 5.3.1 An early Saxon building was discovered at 233-246 High Street in the form a sunken featured building, at least 2.5m long. Pottery recovered inside the building dated to c. AD 450-550.

5.4 MEDIEVAL

- 5.4.1 There have been few Medieval features discovered in Brentford, probably due to truncation by Post-Medieval cellars located within the same property boundaries as many of the Medieval buildings.
- 5.4.2 At 141-147 High Street a 14th century robbed out wall and postholes were discovered, and further east at 233-246 High Street two features of the same date were recorded. The walls of a chalk built cellar were observed during the excavation of a service trench in the High Street, which were interpreted as belonging to the Red Lion Inn.

⁷ Hawkins, 2001

⁸ Margary, 1967

⁹ Sadarangani, F. 2001

¹⁰ Darton, 2002

- 5.4.3 A Medieval settlement is known from archaeological investigations and documentary sources, to have existed at Isleworth approximately 1km to the west of the study site. However, evidence from archaeological investigations suggests the study site occupied arable land throughout the Medieval period.

5.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 The study site was known to have been occupied by the Angel Inn. The precise origin date of this building is unknown. It does not appear on Moses Glovers 1635 map of the Syon Estate. It does however appear in John Rocque's Survey map of 1746, suggesting a construction date between 1635 and 1746¹¹.
- 5.5.2 Following a significant reduction in its size and status during the late nineteenth century, and the demolition of its east wing in 1915, the Angel Inn was completely demolished during the twentieth centuries inter-war period and replaced by another public house building eventually renamed the Park Tavern in 1968. It was demolished in 2001 prior to the study sites present development by Barratt West London.

¹¹ Hawkins, 2001

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation of the site commenced on the 10th December 2001, initially comprising a 10m long trench at the site's southern boundary. However, significant archaeological deposits were revealed during its initial work and the trench widened at the advice of Duncan Hawkins, to form an excavation area measuring 12m E-W x 11m N-S around its top. Due to the archaeological features and deposits being at a level greater than 1.20m below the present ground surface of the site, the area's sides were stepped for health and safety. This resulted in an overall archaeological investigation area at the base of the area measuring approximately 10m E-W x 9m N-S at its eastern end and 7m N-S at its western end (fig. 2).
- 6.2 The area was machine excavated under archaeological supervision, in spits with a JCB excavator with a toothless bucket, to the level of the archaeological deposits. The area was then hand-cleaned prior to excavation by hand.
- 6.3 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets and planned at a scale of 1:20. The north facing section of the area and profiles of archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The archaeological area was surveyed into the existing site boundary and a photographic record was made.
- 6.4 A temporary benchmark was established on the site with a value of 8.41m OD transferred from a benchmark with the value of 8.15m OD located on northern boundary wall of Syon Park close to its London Road entrance.

7 PHASED SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS

- 7.1.1 Natural deposits comprised sand and gravel capped with brickearth. Natural sand and gravel was observed at 6.09m OD in the base of several features and in the base of a hand-excavated sandange along the northern section of the archaeological area. The natural brickearth consisted of brownish orange sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular flint and manganese fragments, and was fairly flat across the area at approximately 6.50m OD. The top 50mm of the brickearth contained moderate silty patches and produced several Neolithic and Roman finds, indicated it had been subject to reworking.

7.2 PHASE 2: NEOLITHIC ACTIVITY

- 7.2.1 Neolithic activity at the site was indicated by three pieces of worked flint from the top 50mm of the brickearth. Also a residual Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was recovered from Roman ditch [129]. A hand-excavated slot in the NE corner of the excavation area to evaluate the brickearths' potential for Prehistoric activity yielded no finds or features. It is probable that the Neolithic finds were originally deposited into the top of the brickearth by its reworking and the leaf-shaped arrowhead probably re-deposited into the Roman ditch from the top of the brickearth when it was cut.

7.3 PHASE 3: ROMAN c.AD.43-70+ (Figure 3)

- 7.3.1 The earliest feature was a 0.80m NE-SW x 0.46m wide x 0.18m deep linear cut [259] with a concave profile, located in the central-north of the site. The feature was truncated to the NE by ditch [129] and to the SW by a modern intrusion. It was interpreted as a gully and although it produced no finds was tentatively dated to the Roman period (Phase 3).
- 7.3.2 A 6.60m long x 1.20m wide x 0.44m deep NW-SE aligned ditch [129] was located in the centre of the site. It had a terminus at its south end and extended northwards beyond the limits of excavation. Its lowest fill [128] consisted of dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material (cbm) fragments and rounded flint inclusions. Its upper fill [127] consisted of mixed re-deposited brickearth and sandy silt.

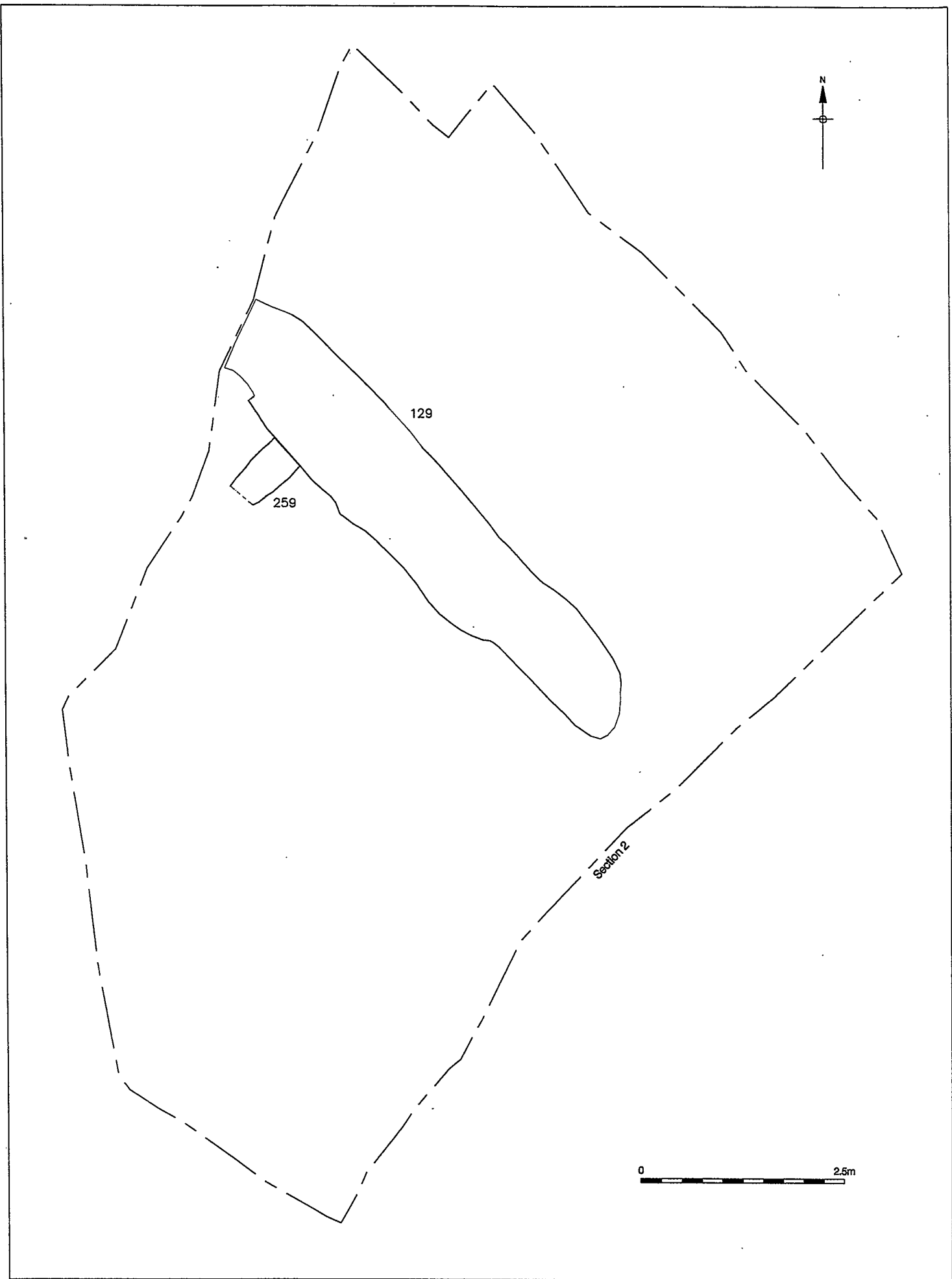


Figure 3
Phase 3 c. AD 43 - 70
1:60

7.4 PHASE 4: ROMAN c.AD.70- 200 (Figure 4)

- 7.4.1 Phase 4 comprised of a total of 98 features, consisting mainly of stakeholes and postholes (92 in total) spread across the eastern two thirds of the excavated area, bounded to the west by ditch [245]. Just 21 features in Phase 4 though, contained dating evidence. It is reasonable to believe that undated features in this phase are Roman because they form alignments with datable features and they were all sealed by Roman gravel deposit [103] (Phase 5). The features of Phase 4 cut the top of the brickearth from approximately between 6.40m OD - 6.50m OD. Some were either inter-cutting or were disturbed by Post-Medieval features. The postholes and stakeholes formed several NW-SE alignments, which together with a beam slot [249] may represent at least one, or possibly several, post-built buildings or phases of building. Further evidence of occupation consisted of a hearth [225], and a curvilinear drainage ditch [191] associated with one of the buildings. Human burial activity was represented by a single pot cremation [139].
- 7.4.2 An NW-SE aligned silty sand-filled linear feature [249] was recorded in the centre of the excavated area measuring 3.04m NW-SE x 0.26m NE-SW x 0.17m deep. It may have extended further northwards but was truncated by a modern intrusion. Its sides were sharp to vertical and its base was flat. It was interpreted as a beam slot.
- 7.4.3 Group 1**
- A group of 11 silty sand-filled features [162], [166], [170], [168], [172], [204], [206], [208], [210], [241] and [243], interpreted as postholes and stakeholes, formed an NW-SE alignment 4.5m long. The smallest, stakehole [241] was 100mm in diameter x 150mm deep, but most of the features in this group were approximately 0.40m in diameter and 0.25m deep with steep sides and rounded bases. Postholes [162] and [170], and stakehole [166] appeared to truncate beam slot [249].
- 7.4.4 Group 2**
- A group of 13 postholes and stakeholes [124], [126], [133], [142], [144], [146], [148], [150], [156], [158], [160], [164] and [257] formed an approximate 5m long NW-SE linear alignment 2m to the east of Group 1. They ranged in size between 0.15m and 0.48m in diameter x up to 0.34m deep. Two of the features in this group truncated ditch [129] (Phase 3). Only one feature contained dating evidence, a single pottery sherd from [133] dated to the late 1st century.
- 7.4.5 A 4.80m NE-SW aligned curvilinear ditch [191] was located to the NE of Group 2. It was a maximum of 1.10m wide at the north where it extended beyond the northern

limits of excavation. At the south it curved SW tapering gradually towards a 0.60m wide terminus where it truncated ditch [129]. Together, its 4 fills [188], [189], [190] and [217] produced 183 pottery sherds mainly dated to between c.AD.70-200. Fill [190] produced a single copper alloy coin (Registered Find 3) dated to c.AD.81-96. Its possible that Groups 1 and 2 represent the western and eastern sides of a small post and stake-built structure, possibly a building, measuring approximately 3.5m NE-SW x 5m NW-SE. The position and shape of ditch [191] is consistent with its function as a drainage ditch associated with the building.

- 7.4.6 An NW-SE aligned ditch [245] was located at the western limit of the excavated area and approximately 2m to the SW of Group 1. It measured 6.80m NW-SE, continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation, and was 1.60m wide x 0.54m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It was truncated to the west by a modern intrusion and by ditch [202] along its eastern edge. It contained one homogeneous fill [244] consisting of dark brownish-grey sandy silt which produced 106 pottery sherds dated to c.AD.70-120 and a brooch dated to the same period. It is probable that this feature is contemporary with Phase 4 activity to its west, and it may have functioned as a drainage or boundary ditch.
- 7.4.7 The lower half of a Highgate Wood B fabric jar [139] was deposited within a small pit [140] to the north of Group 1. The vessel measured 0.30m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.20m, its top being truncated by later activity. It was lifted complete with its fill *in-situ* and excavated under controlled conditions, whereupon its lower fill was found to contain fragmented cremated bone. The bone fragments were too small to be identified, but it is probable that it represents a human cremation burial placed just outside, to the north of the building outlined above (section 7.4.6)
- 7.4.8 The fill [225] of shallow feature [245], interpreted as a hearth, consisted of sandy clay that was bright reddish-brown in colour probably due to burning *in-situ*. The fill also contained moderate charcoal fragments as further evidence of burning.
- 7.4.9 Features consisting predominantly of postholes and stakeholes, and several pits were located in the east of the excavated area as follows:
- 7.4.10 A group of 22 stakeholes recorded as [136], none of which produced dating evidence, form a NW-SE alignment covering an area of 3m NW-SE x 0.70m NE-SW.

Group 3

- 7.4.11 Group 3 was represented by 18 features interpreted as postholes and stakeholes: contexts [175], [185], [187], [194], [196], [198], [200], [214], [216], [221], [223], [237], [251], [253] and [261]. They were located along the eastern limits of the excavated area and may represent a 7m long NW-SE aligned structure or part of a structure. They were generally sub-round and varied in size and depth between 0.14m in diameter x 0.12m deep and 0.44m in diameter x 0.28m deep. Four of them produced pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd century. Due to the limited size of the excavated area, it is unclear if these relate to Groups 1 and 2, whether they form a single structure such as a fenceline, or if they form part of a structure to their east.
- 7.4.12 A group of 9 stakeholes recorded as context [181] were located to the south of ditch [191]. They were between 50mm and 120mm in diameter and between 30mm and 150mm deep. None contained dating evidence. They were sealed by a 0.12m thick layer of silty gravel covering an area of 1m N-S x 1.48m E-W, which contained pottery sherds dated to c.AD.40-100.
- 7.4.13 A shallow sub-circular pit [235], 0.80m in diameter x 0.20m deep, was located at the eastern edge of the excavation area. It was filled with silty sand [234], which contained 45 pottery sherds, 38 of which were from a single vessel – a 2nd century amphora. The pit also contained several sherds, possibly dated to the 3rd century.
- 7.4.14 Seven stakeholes recorded as contexts [179], [183], [227], [229], [231], and [233], were revealed during the excavation of ditch [191], but their relationship with the ditch was uncertain. Three of them contained first to 2nd century pottery sherds.
- 7.4.15 Eleven other features to the east and south of ditch [191] include possible postholes and stakeholes, and shallow pits or scoops (Contexts [106], [108], [110], [113], [115], [121], [239], [152], [251], [255] and [263]). They form no obvious pattern and it is not clear how they relate to the other discernible structural alignments.

7.5 PHASE 5: LATE 2ND CENTURY ROMAN EXTERNAL SURFACE

- 7.5.1 All features recorded in Phase 4 were abandoned and overlaid by a 0.20m-0.30m thick silty gravel layer [103], which covered the whole of the excavated area. Layer [103], mainly machine excavated and recorded in section, was found to be fairly level across the area at between 6.58m OD and 6.79m OD. An area of the deposit measuring 1m x 2m was hand-dug, where it was found to consist of quite compact, possibly tamped, silty well-sorted small-medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels. It produced just two abraded pottery sherds dated to the late 2nd century. Deposit [103] was interpreted as an external surface, possibly a yard. There was no evidence to suggest exactly what activities it was used for.

7.6 PHASE 6: ROMAN c.AD.270-330 (Figure 5)

- 7.6.1 Phase 6 represents an NW-SE aligned linear ditch [202] located in the west of the area at 6.67m OD. It measured 6.60m NW-SE x 1m wide x 0.60m deep, and extended beyond the NW and SE limits of excavation. In the north facing section it was observed truncating layer [103]. The top of its cut was gently sloping and a 0.20m deep vertical-sided, flat-based slot or gully ran along the entire length of its base. The ditch was filled with one homogeneous fill [201] consisting of grey-brown silty sand, which produced 72 pottery sherds (2386 g) dated to the period c.AD.270-330. Although there were no other features in this phase, the high concentration of finds from the ditch is indicative of occupation nearby, suggesting this ditch may have been a property boundary.

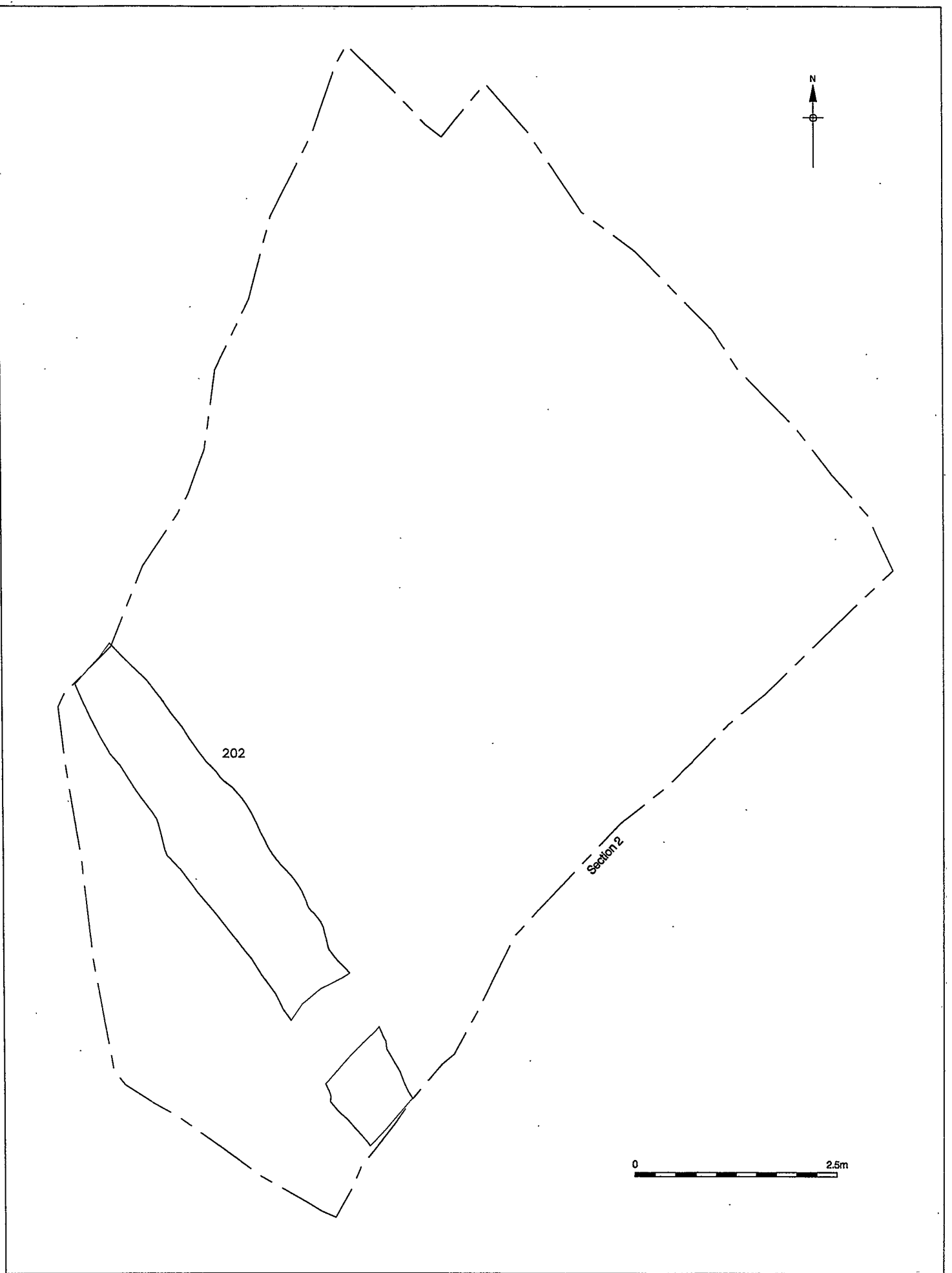


Figure 5
Phase 6 c. AD 270 - 330
1:60

7.7 PHASE 7: POST-MEDIEVAL

- 7.7.1 Phase 7 represents an 0.20m-0.60m thick silty sand layer [102], covering the whole of the excavated area at between 7.39m OD and 6.87m OD. A 1m x 2m excavated sondage through the layer produced pottery sherds and pieces of tobacco pipe bowls and stems of Post-Medieval date, with date ranges between c.AD.1580-1800. It also produced a single sherd of a Kingston ware cooking pot dated between c.AD.1230-1400, and a single possible Saxon sherd dated c.AD.450-650. The layer was interpreted as plough soil, which probably began its development during the medieval period and continued in agricultural use throughout the Post-Medieval period.

7.8 PHASE 8: THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (Figure 6)

- 7.8.1 A 1.30m NE-SW x 1m NW-SE x 0.21m deep rectangular pit [219] was recorded in the SW of the archaeological area. It was dated by a single Red Border ware sherd dated c.AD.1580-1800. The pit also contained a partially articulated horse skeleton probably waste from horse skinning.
- 7.8.2 A 2m NE-SW x 0.90m NW-SE x 0.75m deep oval shaped pit [177] was dated by cbm generally to the eighteenth century.
- 7.8.3 Two postholes [137] and [154] were 0.56m in diameter x 0.32m deep and 0.40m in diameter x 0.15m deep respectively. Posthole [137] produced a small sherd of Red Border ware pot dated c.AD.1580-1800 and [154] produced a pipe stem dated c.AD.1580-1910.
- 7.8.4 The 3.80m long x 0.36m wide x 0.30m deep remains of an NW-SE orientated trench-built brick foundation [101] was located in the south of the excavation area. It continued SE beyond the limits of excavation, but had been truncated completely to the north and did not re-appear in the south facing section. It was constructed of up to six courses of rectangular unfrogged red bricks dated between the late 17th and mid 19th centuries.

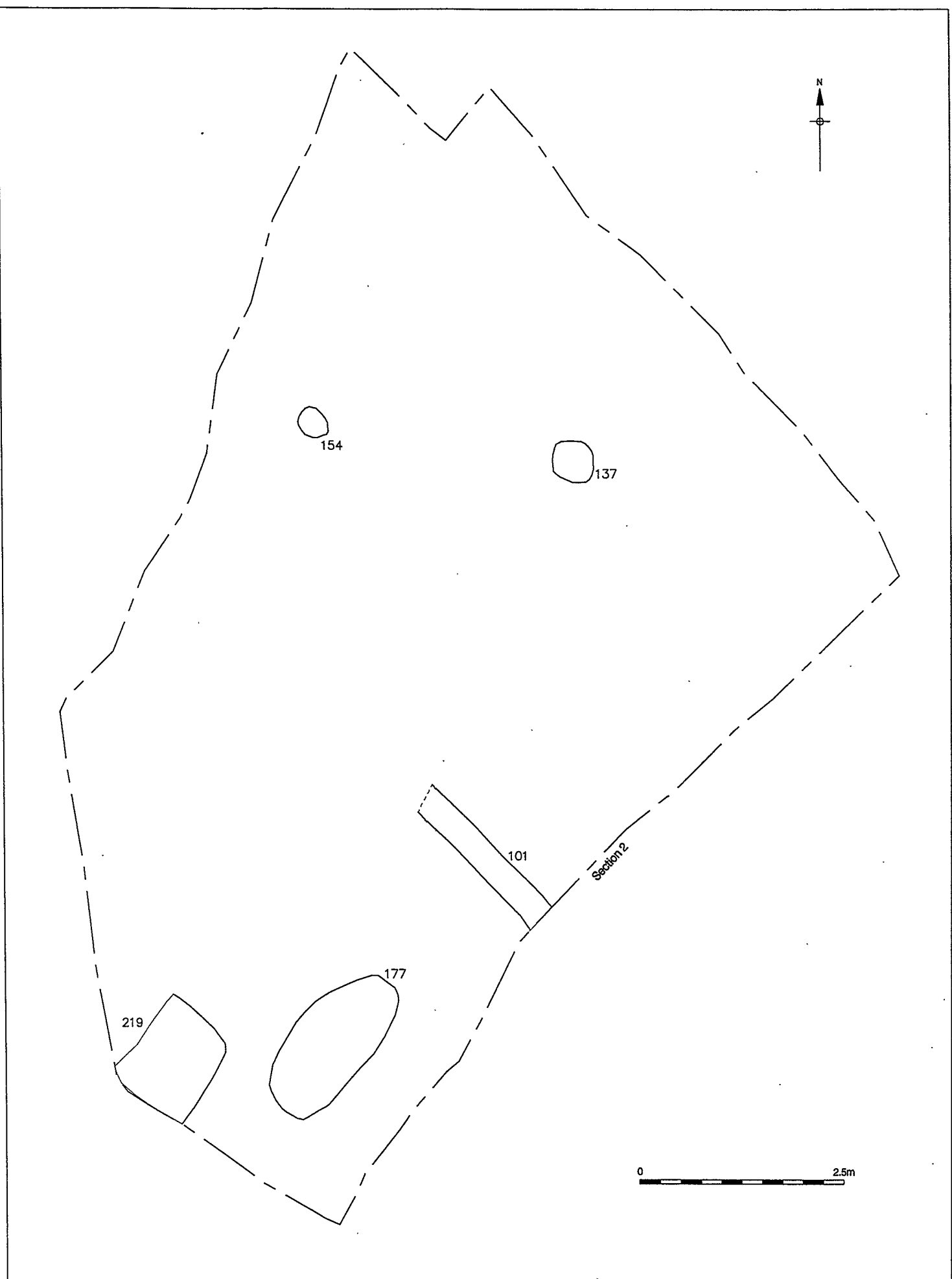


Figure 6
Phase 8 Eighteenth Century Features
1:60

7.9 PHASE 9: NINETEENTH CENTURY MADE-GROUND

- 7.9.1 All earlier phases were overlayed by a 1.10m thick soft grey-black silty sand made-ground deposit [100] to the level of the present ground surface. Its pottery assemblage was dated to the mid-late 19th century.

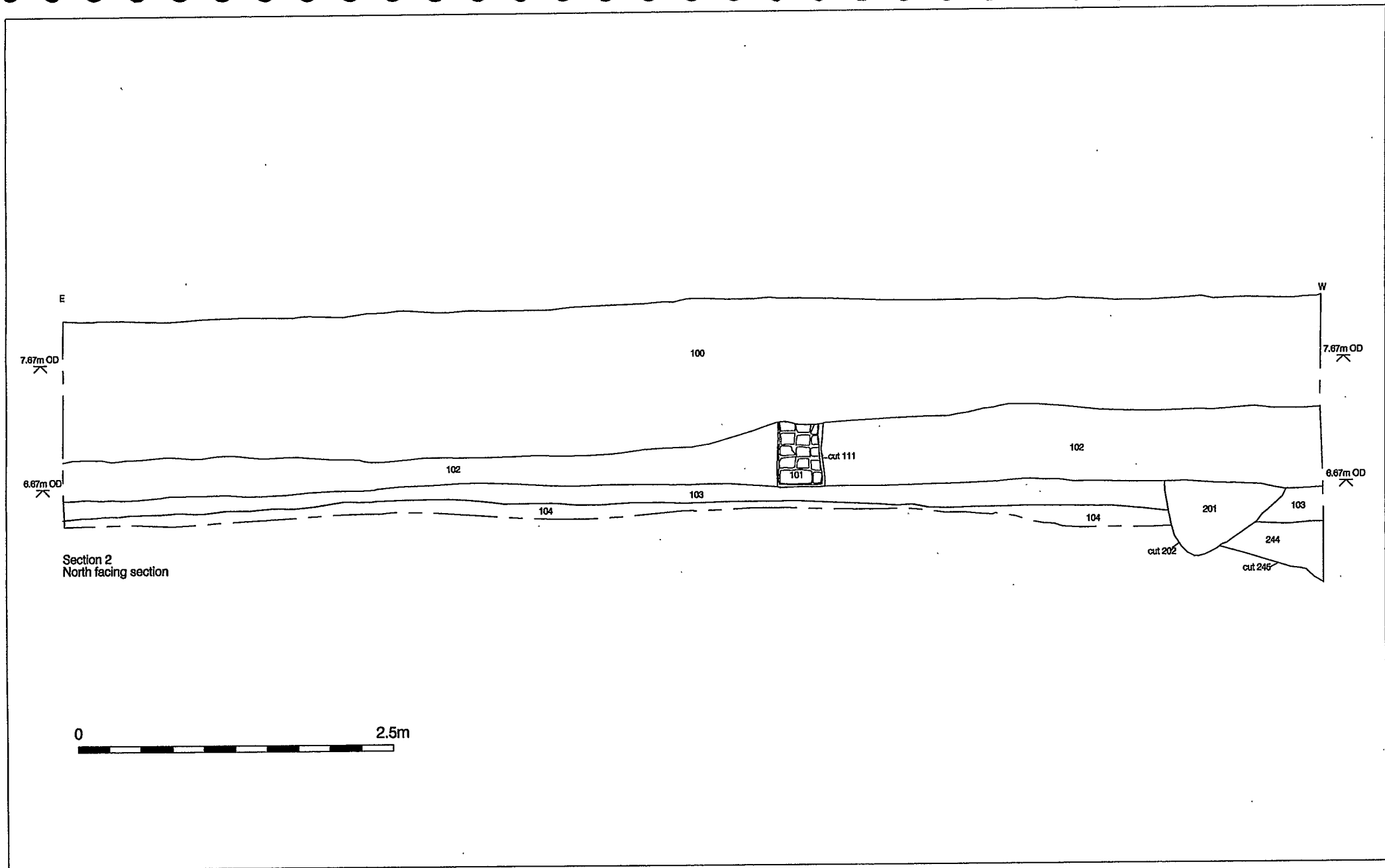


Figure 7
Section 2
1:40

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Phase 1 represents natural deposits consisting of terrace gravels capped by brickearth, which formed a fairly flat surface at approximately 6.50m OD.
- 8.2 The earliest activity at the site is represented by four pieces of struck flint, consisting of three blades and a leaf-shaped arrowhead, all characteristic of the Early Neolithic industries. Two of the blades were deposited in to the top of the brickearth, probably by its reworking. The other pieces were residual finds within Roman features, but probably originated from the brickearth. Although no features were found associated with them, these finds indicate probable Neolithic activity in the vicinity of the site. Neolithic flint and pottery assemblages are common finds from reworked brickearth deposits¹² and occasionally from cut features such as field ditches,¹³ in the Isleworth/Brentford area, and are probably evidence for the agricultural development of the surrounding landscape during this period.
- 8.3 Phase 3 was represented by a NE-SW gully [259] and a NW-SE ditch [129] dated to c.AD.43-70. They may represent activity such as ditches belonging to field systems situated alongside the Roman London to Silchester road thought to exist to the north of the site
- 8.4 Phase 4 represents 98 features, consisting mainly of postholes and stakeholes dated between c.AD.70-200. This activity represents at least one building phase that seems to have been bound to the west by ditch [245]. Posthole groups 1 and 2, and beamslot [249], which formed NW-SE alignments approximately 3.5m apart may represent a post-built structure, possibly a small building, with dimensions of approximately 5m NW-SE x 3.5m NE-SW. Curvilinear ditch [191] to its NE may have functioned to drain water away from its roof. Posthole Group 3, a third NW-SE alignment, may represent a single structure such as a fenceline. But also, together with other postholes to its west, it may be associated with groups 1 and 2 to form a larger structure, or may represent the western side of a structure extending eastwards beyond the limits of the excavation. Feature [225], a domestic hearth, is also associated with one of these structures though it is not known which. The building/s probably represent domestic dwellings located along the side of the Roman road thought to be to the north of the site. They may represent a farmstead on the fringes of the Roman settlement of Brentford, but much more likely they were a continuation of the settlement which was known to have formed a ribbon development along the Roman road.

¹² Hawkins, 2001, 8

¹³ Canham, 1978, 12

- 8.5 The finds from Phase 4 also represent strong evidence for occupation at the site during the period C.AD.70-200. The pottery assemblage was fairly large and consisted of many large fresh unabraded sherds, and although ritual activity was represented at the site by the cremation burial, the pottery assemblage represents domestic deposition probably associated with the structures described above. All of the pottery from the features in this phase fell within the period c.AD.70-200 suggesting it was well stratified and *in-situ*¹⁴. This conclusion is supported by two copper alloy brooches, one of which was in exceptional condition, and a coin, also consistent with the pottery dates¹⁵.
- 8.6 All of the features in Phase 4 were overlayed by a fairly flat 0.20m – 0.30m thick gravel deposit [102]. It produced just two abraded pottery sherds dated to c.AD.70-200 suggesting the abandonment of the Phase 4 structures after this period. It represents an external surface. Although of unknown function, it was interpreted as a yard and may have been associated with occupation in the vicinity of the site.
- 8.7 Phase 6 represents a NW-SE aligned late 3rd to early 4th century drainage ditch [202]. The ditch may have been a field boundary, but alternatively as suggested by the large finds assemblage it produced, it may have been a property boundary to near by occupation. As with Phase 3, it may have been part of a field system or property development situated alongside the Roman London to Silchester road thought to exist to the NW of the site.
- 8.8 The Roman remains at the site represents a pattern of development and contraction of domestic occupation that mirrors the generally accepted model of the development of the Roman settlement at Brentford. During the 1st century, at the time of the initial construction of the Roman Road, the site may have been part of a field system alongside (Phase 3). The late first and second century building/s at the site (Phase 4) and the gravel yard surface (Phase 5) may have formed part of a roadside ribbon development on the western edge of Brentford. Archaeological excavations have revealed that the focus of the Roman settlement at Brentford was located on the eastern side of the River Brent¹⁶. The site at the Park tavern however, shows that it extended much further west than previously thought. During the 3rd and 4th centuries, at a time of contraction of the settlement, the site may have again been developed as part of a roadside field system.

¹⁴ Lyne, M. *Appendix 3*

¹⁵ Keys, L. *Appendix 4*

¹⁶ Canham, R. 1978; Darton, L. 2002

- 8.9 From the end of the Roman period until the 18th century, the site was probably part of fields as represented by plough soil deposits [102] (Phase 7). The 18th and 19th century phases (Phases 8 and 9) represent rubbish pits, masonry structures possibly representing stable structures, and made-ground situated to the rear of the Angel Inn that developed during the 17th and 18th centuries.

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 PAPER RECORDS

Context sheets	164
Plan sheets	62
Section sheets	7
Photographs:	
Colour exposures (medium format)	9
Colour slides 35mm	56
Black and white exposures (medium format)	9
Black and white exposures 35mm	56

9.2 THE FINDS

Complete pot (context [139])	1
Pottery	6 Boxes
Struck flint/ Burnt flint-	1 Box
Animal bone	1 Box
Ceramic Building Material	2 Boxes
Registered finds	1 Box

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

- 10.1 The archaeological investigations at The Park Tavern, 107 London Road revealed an archaeological sequence dating between the Prehistoric and Post-Medieval periods. Struck flint blades and a leaf shaped arrowhead recovered from the top of the brickearth deposits represent evidence of Neolithic activity. Four Roman phases can be briefly summarised as follows: The earliest Roman activity dated to the 1st century consisted of a field boundary ditch and a gully. The next and most significant phase was occupation evidence dated to between the late 1st and 2nd centuries, consisting of post-built building/s, a hearth, and a cremation burial. The structures probably formed part of a Roman roadside ribbon development at the western edge of the Roman settlement of Brentford. The buildings appear to have been abandoned at some time in the late 2nd century when the site became utilised as an external yard area. By the end of the late 3rd or early 4th centuries the yard surface had gone out of use, with a new ditch perhaps indicating new property boundaries or drainage patterns. The Roman deposits were sealed by Medieval and Post-Medieval plough soil deposits, and 18th and 19th century features associated with the Angel Inn public house.
- 10.2 The site is of regional significance because it adds to evidence for the Prehistoric development of the Brentford area. Secondly, it revealed evidence of land use throughout the Roman period and shows that the Roman settlement of Brentford extended much further west than previously thought.
- 10.3 It is recommended, that the the general archaeological sequence is discribed in relation to other known sites in the visinity and specifically with the nearby site at Brentford Lock (LBR 01). Also, the assemblages from six Roman features should be written up, and that a discussion of the difference in pottery supply between the Roman pottery assemblages this site and the Brentford Lock site (LBR 01) should be included in the publication (see Appendix 4). It is also recommended that the registered finds - the Roman brooches and coin - are cleaned and written up as they may be good indicators to the possible early date of settlement on the site.
- 10.4 It is proposed that the most suitable place for publication is a relevant regional journal, such as 'Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society' (LAMAS). It is also proposed that the Park Tavern site is published together with a recently excavated Brentford Lock site (LBR 01) located 350m to its east in the centre of Brentford, which also revealed a sequence of Roman roadside activities.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting Ltd. for commissioning the work and Barratts West London for generously funding the archaeological investigation. Gratitude is also expressed to Kim Stabler of English Heritage for monitoring the project.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank John Butler for managing the project and David Divers for post-ex management editing the present report. Thanks are also extended to Cheryl Blundy for the illustrations, Giles Hammond for the surveying, and Richard Young for photography. I am grateful to Barry Bishop for the assessment of the flintwork, John Brown for CBM dating, Chris Jarrett for assessment of the Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipes, Malcolm Lyne for his assessment of the Roman pottery, and Lisa Yoemans for the assessment of the animal bone. Finally, gratitude is extended to the excavation team: Stroph Duckering, Alex Haslam, Dominic McLellan, Catherine Robertshaw and Dan Slater for their hard work on the site.

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Appendix 1

CONTEXT INDEX

APPENDIX 1: LRB 01 SITE INDEX							
Context	Type	Interpretation	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Phase	Date
100	Deposit	Nineteenth century made-ground layer	All		2	9	c.19th
101	Masonry	N-S aligned brick wall	100/200	101	2	8	c.18th
102	Deposit	Post-Medieval plough soil layer	All		2	7	Post-Medieval
103	Deposit	Silty sand gravel layer, probable external (yard) surface	All		2	5	Roman
104	Deposit	Natural sandy clay 'brickearth'	All	104	2	1	Natural
105	Fill	Fill of 106	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
106	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	106	4	4	c.AD.70-200
107	Fill	Fill of 108	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
108	Cut	Posthole	105/200	108	3	4	c.AD.70-200
109	Fill	Fill of 110	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
110	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	110	4	4	c.AD.70-200
111	Cut	Construction cut for wall 101	100/200	101	2	8	c.18th
112	Fill	Fill of 113	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
113	Cut	Possible stakehole	105/200	113		4	c.AD.70-200
114	Fill	Fill of 115	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
115	Cut	Posthole	105/200	115	3	4	c.AD.70-200
116	Fill	Fill of 117	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
117	Cut	Posthole	105/200	117	3	4	c.AD.70-200
118	Fill	Fill of 119	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
119	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	119	4	4	c.AD.70-200
120	Fill	Fill of 121	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
121	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	121	4	4	c.AD.70-200
122	Fill	Fill of 137	105/200			8	c.18th
123	Fill	Fill of 124	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
124	Cut	Stakehole/posthole	105/200	124	4	4	c.AD.70-200
125	Fill	Fill of 126	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
126	Cut	Posthole	105/200	126	3	4	c.AD.70-200
127	Fill	Fill of 129	105/200			3	c.AD.43-70+
128	Fill	Fill of 129	105/200			3	c.AD.43-70+
129	Cut	N-S aligned linear ditch, 6.60m N-S x 1.20m E-W x 0.44m deep	105/200	129		3	c.AD.43-70+
130	Fill	Decomposed organic postpipe fill of 137	105/200			8	c.18th
131	Fill	Fill of 137	105/200			8	c.18th
132	Fill	Fill of 133	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
133	Cut	Posthole	105/200	133		4	c.AD.70-200
134	Void						
135	Fill	Fill of 136	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
136	Cut	Group of 23 stakehole (N-S alignment, no finds)	105/200	136	4	4	c.AD.70-200
137	Cut	Postpit	105/200	137		8	c.18th
138	Not Used						
139	Fill	Complete pot filled with cremation, fills 140	100/205	139	1	4	c.AD.70-200
140	Cut	Cut containing 139	100/205	140		4	c.AD.70-200
141	Fill	Fill of 142	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
142	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
143	Fill	Fill of 144	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
144	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
145	Fill	Fill of 146	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
146	Cut	Posthole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
147	Fill	Fill of 148	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
148	Cut	Posthole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
149	Fill	Fill of 150	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
150	Cut	Posthole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
151	Fill	Fill of 152	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
152	Cut	Posthole	105/200	152	3	4	c.AD.70-200
153	Fill	Fill of 154	105/205			8	c.18th
154	Cut	Posthole	105/205	154		8	c.18th
155	Fill	Fill of 156	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
156	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	142	4	4	c.AD.70-200
157	Fill	Fill of 158	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200
158	Cut	Stakehole	105/200	142	3	4	c.AD.70-200
159	Fill	Fill of 160	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
160	Cut	Posthole	100/200	160	3	4	c.AD.70-200
161	Fill	Fill of 162	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
162	Cut	Posthole	100/200	160	3	4	c.AD.70-200
163	Fill	Fill of 164	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
164	Cut	Stakehole	100/200	160	3	4	c.AD.70-200
165	Fill	Fill of 166	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
166	Cut	Stakehole	100/200	160	4	4	c.AD.70-200
167	Fill	Fill of 168	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
168	Cut	Stakehole	100/200	160	3	4	c.AD.70-200
169	Fill	Fill of 170	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
170	Cut	Stakehole/posthole	100/200	160		4	c.AD.70-200
171	Fill	Fill of 172	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200
172	Cut	Stakehole	100/200	160	3	4	c.AD.70-200
173	Deposit	Gravel layer 1m N-S x 1.49m E-W x 0.12m thick	105/200-205	173		4	c.AD.70-200
174	Fill	Fill of 175	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200
175	Cut	Natural feature/possible pit	110/200	175		4	c.AD.70-200
176	Fill	Fill of 177	100/200			8	c.18th
177	Cut	Post-Medieval Pit	100/200	177		8	c.18th
178	Fill	Fill of 179	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200

Context	Type	Interpretation	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Phase	Date	
179	Cut	Posthole	105/205	179	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
180	Fill	Fill of 181	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
181	Cut	Group of 9 stakeholes	105/200	181	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
182	Fill	Fill of 183	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
183	Cut	Group of 2 stakeholes	105/205	183	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
184	Fill	Fill of 185	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
185	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	185	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
186	Fill	Fill of 187	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
187	Cut	Posthole or pit	110/200	187	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
188	Fill	Fill of 191	105/205		2	4	c.AD.70-200	
189	Fill	Fill of 191	105/205		2	4	c.AD.70-200	
190	Fill	Fill of 191	105/205		2	4	c.AD.70-200	
191	Cut	Curvilinear ditch, 4.80m x 1.10m wide x 0.42m deep	105/205	191	2	4	c.AD.70-200	
192	Void							
193	Fill	Fill of 194	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
194	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194		4	c.AD.70-200	
195	Fill	Fill of 196	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
196	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
197	Fill	Fill of 198	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
198	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194		4	c.AD.70-200	
199	Fill	Fill of 200	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
200	Cut	Stakehole/posthole	110/200	194		4	c.AD.70-200	
201	Fill	Fill of 202	100/200		2	6	c.AD.270-330	
202	Cut	N-S aligned linear ditch, 6.60m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.60m deep	100/200	202	2	6	c.AD.270-330	
203	Fill	Fill of 204	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
204	Cut	Posthole	100/200	204	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
205	Fill	Fill of 206	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
206	Cut	Posthole	100/200	204	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
207	Fill	Fill of 208	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
208	Cut	Posthole	100/200	204	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
209	Fill	Fill of 210	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
210	Cut	Posthole	100/200	204	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
211	Fill	Fill of 212	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
212	Cut	Natural feature/pit	100/200	212		4	c.AD.70-200	
213	Fill	Fill of 214	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
214	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
215	Fill	Fill of 216	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
216	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
217	Fill	Fill of 191	105/205		2	4	c.AD.70-200	
218	Fill	Fill of 219	95-100/200			8	c.18th	
219	Cut	Post-Medieval pit	95-100/200	219		8	c.18th	
220	Fill	Fill of 221	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
221	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194		4	c.AD.70-200	
222	Fill	Fill of 223	110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
223	Cut	Stakehole	110/200	194	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
224	Fill	Burnt red-black silty sandy clay, mod charcoal frags. Fill of 225	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
225	Cut	Hearth	105/205	225		4	c.AD.70-200	
226	Fill	Fill of 227	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
227	Cut	Stakehole/posthole	105/205	227		4	c.AD.70-200	
228	Fill	229	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
229	Cut	Stakehole	105/205	229	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
230	Fill	Fill of 231	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
231	Cut	Stakehole	105/205	231	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
232	Fill	Fill of 233	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
233	Cut	Stakehole/posthole	105/205	233	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
234	Fill	Fill of 235	110/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
235	Cut	Pit	110/205	235		4	c.AD.70-200	
236	Fill	Fill of 237	110/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
237	Cut	Stakehole	110/205	251	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
238	Fill	Fill of 239	105-110/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
239	Cut	Shallow pit scoop	105-110/200	239		4	c.AD.70-200	
240	Fill	Fill of 241	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
241	Cut	Stakehole	100/200	241		4	c.AD.70-200	
242	Fill	Fill of 243	100/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
243	Cut	Pit/Base of posthole	100/200	241		4	c.AD.70-200	
244	Fill	Fill of 245	100/95-205		2	4	c.AD.70-200	
245	Cut	Linear N-S ditch, 6.80m N-S x 1.60m E-W x 0.54m deep	100/95-205	245	2	4	c.AD.70-200	
246	Void							
247	Void							
248	Fill	Fill of 249	100/200-205			4	c.AD.70-200	
249	Cut	Linear N-S gully, steep sides, flat base. Poss. Beam slot	100/200-205	249		4	c.AD.70-200	
250	Fill	Fill of 251	105-110/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
251	Cut	Group of 5 stakeholes	105-110/205	251	4	4	c.AD.70-200	
252	Fill	Fill of 253	105-110/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
253	Cut	2 shallow scoops/base of 2 postholes	105-110/205	251		4	c.AD.70-200	
254	Fill	Fill of 255	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
255	Cut	Possible group of 3 stakeholes	105/200	255		4	c.AD.70-200	
256	Fill	Fill of 257	105/205			4	c.AD.70-200	
257	Cut	Posthole	105/205	257	3	4	c.AD.70-200	
258	Fill	Fill of 259	105/205			3	c.AD.43-70+	
259	Cut	Possible gully	105/205	259		3	c.AD.43-70+	
260	Fill	Fill of 261	110/205			4	c.AD.70-200	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Grid Square	Plan	Section	Phase	Date	
261	Cut	Shallow scoop/ Pit/posthole base	110/205	261		4	c.AD.70-200	
262	Fill	Fill of 263	105/200			4	c.AD.70-200	
263	Cut	Possible posthole	105/200	263		4	c.AD.70-200	
264	Deposit	Natural gravel	100/200 105/205			1	Natural	

Appendix 2

THE SITE MATRIX

PHASE 8: c.19

PHASE 8: c.18

PHASE 7
POST-MEDIEVAL

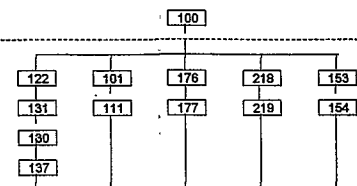
PHASE 6
ROMAN c.AD. 270-330

PHASE 5
ROMAN

PHASE 4
ROMAN c.AD.70-200

PHASE 3
ROMAN c.AD.43-70 +

PHASE 1: NATURAL

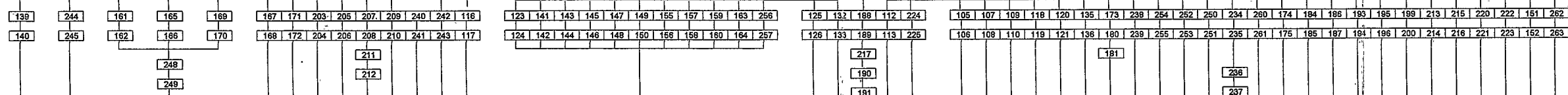
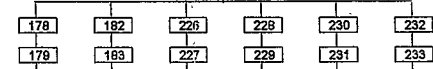


102

201

202

103



127

128

129

258

259

104

284

Appendix 3

ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Malcolm Lyne

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This site yielded 608 sherds (17989 gm.) of Roman pottery from 32 contexts - spanning the period between the Roman invasion and the mid-fourth century. One sherd from the post-Medieval ploughsoil could be Early Saxon in date.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were given Museum of London Archaeological Services codings where appropriate and identified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the natures, sizes, forms and frequencies of added inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with artificial light source. Much of the second-century coarse pottery from the site originated in the Colne Valley kilns at Fulmer and Hedgerley near Gerrards Cross and is not covered by MOLAS codings: these wares were given the unsourced greyware coding of SAND but identified as Colne Valley products in the Comments column of the catalogue where applicable.

3 THE ASSEMBLAGES

3.1 Phase 1. The natural subsoil.

- 3.1.1 The upper surface of the subsoil (104) had three sherds of late-first to early-second-century pottery embedded in it.

3.2 Phase 3. c.AD.43-70+

- 3.2.1 The earliest man-made feature on the site (Gully 259) was totally lacking in pottery but field-ditch 129, which cut it, produced a total of 108 sherds (1968gm.). Most of these (97 sherds) come from the lower fill of the feature (128) and can be dated to c.AD.43-60. The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by jar fragments in Highgate Wood B fabric, but fragments from Alice Holt/Farnham ware jars and a large part of a Upchurch biconical from North Kent are also present. The South Gaulish

Samian includes fragments from a Dr.15/17 platter and a Dr.27 cup of pre-Flavian character. The smaller 11 sherd assemblage from the upper fill of the ditch includes an early Flavian Dr.27 cup fragment and pushes the life of this ditch on into the 70s.

3.3 Phase 4. c.AD.70-200

- 3.3.1 The curvilinear Ditch 191 produced significant quantities of pottery. The lowest fill 190 had 94 sherds (864 gm.), of which the bulk falls within the period c.AD.70-150: a large sherd from a BB1 flanged bowl is, however, somewhat later and dates to c.AD.160-200. The next fill 217 produced a further 47 sherds of mainly second century character but lacking rim fragments. Fill 189 lacked pottery but the uppermost context 188 had 42 sherds of late-first to second century date, including a deep bowl of late-second-century form in Colne Valley greyware with burnished multiple acute laticing and with its beaded 'pie-dish' rim deliberately removed.
- 3.3.2 The assemblages from this ditch reveal changing patterns of pottery supply over 130 years. The lowest fill 190 had small amounts of both Highgate Wood B and Alice Holt wares: Its pottery assemblage is otherwise dominated by Highgate Wood C wares with significant quantities of Colne Valley products. There are no Alice Holt and Highgate Wood C wares in the upper fills but instead Colne Valley products make up 82% of the combined Contexts 217/188 assemblage. It is known that the Alice Holt/Farnham pottery industry went into sharp decline after AD.120 and the London Highgate kilns after AD.160: it would appear from this Isleworth evidence that the Colne Valley kilns progressively took over the markets of those two industries in settlements on the north bank of the Thames to the east of Staines during the second century.
- 3.3.3 The postholes between Ditches 129 and 202 seem to form a long rectangular structure. Most of these postholes lacked pottery but 162 and 170 yielded large fresh sherds of Highgate Wood B grog-tempered ware (c.AD.40-100) and 243 and 241 each had equally fresh sherds from the same c.AD.130-200 dated BB2 pie-dish. Posthole 140 held the complete lower half of a Highgate Wood B fabric jar, which together with other sherds date the feature to c.AD.70-100. It is therefore postulated that the posthole structure was erected during the period AD.70-100, survived until the end of the second century and that the function of Ditch 191 was to drain water from its roof. Further postholes on the other side of Ditch 129 and cut into the fill of Ditch 191 clearly belong to other structures but produced little dating evidence.
- 3.3.4 Ditch 245 along the western edge of the trench appears to be contemporary with the earlier part of the occupation of the posthole building to its east. The 106 sherds

(5348 gm.) of pottery from the feature include nothing which need be later than the end of the first century: the ditch may even have been dug when the Phase 2 Ditch 129 was still open. Grog-tempered Highgate Wood B sherds make up 50% of the assemblage and Alice Holt wares 26%. There are no sherds which could be attributed with any certainty to the Colne Valley kilns and a c.AD.70-120 date range is indicated.

3.4 Phase 5.

- 3.4.1 The gravel metalling representing this phase produced just two sherds of pottery from an oxidised, grog-tempered storage-jar of late first-second-century date and impossible to date closely.

3.5 Phase 6

- 3.5.1 Ditch 202 produced a significant late Roman 72 sherd (2386 gm.) assemblage which can be dated quite precisely to c.AD.270-330 because of the presence of four fresh sherds from a c.AD.250-300 dated handmade shell-tempered jar from a source which from previous work by this author (Lyne 1994, 488-499), was probably in southern Buckinghamshire west of the Chilterns. The three Alice Holt beaded-and-flanged bowls are all of the large flanged 5B.4 variety dated c.AD.270-330 in an assemblage, which is totally dominated by Alice Holt/Farnham industry products (68%). It is clear that the collapse of the Colne Valley industry during the early-third century resulted in the Alice Holt/Farnham potters recovering their old Thames valley markets and ultimately gaining most of that within the walls of London as well.

- 3.5.2 It was noted during work on pottery from the earlier excavations at Brentford that some of the late-third to early-fourth-century colour-coat beakers and coarse wares appeared to be of local manufacture. The assemblage from Ditch 202 includes fragments from a rouletted pentice beaker and a jar, which appear to be from this local source.

- 3.5.3 There is no Roman pottery from the site which need be later than the early-fourth century.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Six features, Ditches 129, 191, 202 and 245, and Postholes 140 and 243/241 produced assemblages suitable for publication. These should be written up with an estimated 46 pot drawings. The assemblages from this site are in many respects superior to most of those from the Brentford Lock Road site on the far side of the

River Brent (BLR96) and at the same time display differences in their composition. There appears to be somewhat greater amounts of second-century Colne Valley products on the Isleworth site than on the Brentford one. This could be fortuitous but may also indicate that the River Brent formed a partial barrier to the eastwards trading of Colne Valley products during that period. If this site is to be written up in the same publication as Brentford Lock Road, then a discussion of this difference in pottery supply should be incorporated.

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6 THE CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No.of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
102. Post-Med ploughsoil. Phase 7						
	SAND	Jar	c.450-650	1	22 gm.	?Early Saxon
103. Sandy gravel layer. Phase 5						
	GROG	Store-jar	c.70-200	2	32 gm.	
Date. 2nd c.						
104. Natural sandy clay/brickearth. Phase 1						
	SAMLG	Dr.37	c.70-110	1	34	
	SAND	Necked-jar		1	26	
		Reeded-rim bowl		1	26	
	Total			3	86 gm.	
114. Fill of PH.115. Phase 4						
	HWB	Closed	c.40-100	3	148 gm.	
127. Fill of Ditch 129. Phase 3						
	HWB	Bead-rim	c.40-100	7	122	
	SAMLG	Dr.27	c.70-90			
		Dr.18	c.70-90	3	24	
	VRW	?Flagon		1	6	
	Total			11	152 gm.	
Date. c.AD.60-70+						
128. Fill of Ditch 129. Phase 3						
	AHSU	Cl.1 jar	c.50-120	16	256	
	HWB	Bead-rims	c.40-100			x2
		Ev.rim	c.40-100			
		Platter	c.40-100			
		Lid	c.40-100	62	1392	
	NKFW	Biconical	c.43-100	13	104	
	SAMLG	Dr.15/17	c.43-85			
		Dr.27	c.55-75	5	32	
	SAND	Closed	c.43-60	1	32	soot-soaked
	Total			97	1816 gm.	
		fired clay		1	8 gm	
Date. c.AD.43-60						

132. Fill of PH.133. Phase 4
 AHSU Closed 1 20 gm.

Date. ?Late 1st c.

139. Fill of Cut 140. Phase 4
 AHSU Cl.5 bowl c.50-150 3 24
 HOO 1 4 Abraded
 HWB Ev.rim jar c.40-100 3 156 large and fresh
 Truncated jar c.40-100 1 2000 Approx
 HWC Closed c.70-180 3 16
 SAMLG Dr.37 c.70-110 1 1
 SAND Necked-jar c.60-150 10 52 Colne Valley
 Total 22 2253 gm.

Date. c.AD.70-100

161. Fill of PH.162. Phase 4
 HWB Closed c.40-100 2 114 gm.

169. Fill of Stakehole 170. Phase 4
 HWB Closed c.40-100 1 54 gm.

173. Gravel layer. Phase 4
 HWB c.40-100 9 204
 SAND Closed 9 90
 VRW 7 94
 Total 25 388 gm.

178. Fill of PH.179. Phase 4
 HOO Closed 3 26
 VRW Closed 1 2
 Total 4 28 gm.

Date. c.AD.70-150

188. Fill of curvilinear ditch 191. Phase 4
 HWB Large jar c.40-100 11 740
 SAND Fl.bowl c.150-200 7 84 one bowl with ground
 Necked jar c.2nd c. 1 20 down rim. Colne Valley
 Closed 23 188 Colne Valley
 Total 42 1032 gm.

Date. c.AD.150-200

190. Fill of curvilinear ditch 191. Phase 4
 AHSU Closed c.50+ 5 22
 DORBB1 Fl.bowl c.160-200+ 1 30
 HWB Closed c.40-100 10 160
 HWC 2E Jars c.70-180 41 252
 SAMMDV Dr.37 c.90-120 1 6
 SAND Closed 11 98 Sand+grog HM
 Bead-rim " "
 Bowl " "
 Necked-jar c.70-150 16 224 " "
 VCWS Closed 1 4 Fulmer.Fig.6-8
 VRW Flagon c100-130 8 68 Frere 406
 Total 94 864 gm.

Date. c.AD.70/80-200

192. Void
 AHSU 2 6
 DORBB1 1 10
 HWB 4 16
 VRW 2 6
 Total 9 38 gm.

197. Fill of Stakehole 198. Phase 4

SAND		2	4 gm.	
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201. Fill of Ditch 202. Phase 6

AHFA	Cl.10	c.200-400			
	Indented bkr				
	3B jars	c.270-400			x2
	5B-4 Bowls	c.270-330	48	1906	x3
AHFA CSE	3C Jar	c.300-400+	1	40	
DORBB1	Open form	c.120-300+	1	6	
FINE	Pentice bkr		7	86	Local?
HWB			3	62	
OXRC	C23 Beaker	c.270-400+			
	C97 Mortarium	c.240-400+	4	24	
SAMLZ		c.120-200	2	4	
SAND	Jar	c.270-400	1	26	Local?
SHEL	Jar	c.250-300	4	160	handmade
VRW	Mortarium		1	72	worn
Total			72	2386	gm.

Date. c.AD.270-330

209. Fill of PH.210. Phase 4

SAND	Closed	c.60-250	1	12 gm.	Colne Valley
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217. Fill of curvilinear ditch 191. Phase 4

HWB	Closed		1	14	
SAND	Closed		6	178	Colne Valley
	Closed		36	450	Colne Valley
VCWS	Closed		2	72	
VRW	Closed		2	46	
Total			47	760	gm.

Date. c.AD.70-200

218. Fill of PM Pit 219. Phase 8

BAET	DR.20		2	252 gm.	
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220. Fill of Stakehole 221. Phase 4

HWB	Closed	c.40-100	1	92 gm.	large and fresh
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222. Fill of Stakehole 223. Phase 4

AHSU	Closed	c.50+	1	8 gm.	
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224. Fill of Hearth 225. Phase 4

HWB	Closed	c.40-100	2	26 gm.	
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228. Fill of Stakehole 229. Phase 4

HWB		c.40-100	1	4 gm.	
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232. Fill of PH.233. Phase 4

HOO	Closed		1	6	
SAND	Jar base		1	450	Colne Valley
Total			2	456	gm.

Date. 2nd c.

234. Fill of Pit 235. Phase 4

FINE	Pentice bkr	?3rd c.	1	2	local c.c.
HWC	Closed	c.70-180	2	58	inc.complete base
SAND	Closed	?3rd c.	3	18	
VCWS	Closed		1	2	
VRW	Amphora	?2nd c.	38	1330	one pot
Total			45	1410	gm.

Date. 3rd c.

238. Fill of Scoop 239. Phase 4

AHSU	Closed		1	2	
HWB		c.40-100	1	6	
SAMLG	Dr.27	c.43-110			
	Dr.36	c.70-110	2	10	

Total			4	18 gm.	
Date. c.AD.70-110					
240. Fill of Stakehole 241. Phase 4					
BB2	Pie-dish	c.130-200	2	108 gm.	fresh.same pot as 242
242. Fill of Pit/Base of PH 243. Phase 4					
BB2	Pie-dish	c.130-200	1	44 gm.	?Essex
244. Fill of N/S Ditch 245. Phase 4					
AHSU	Cl.1 jars	c.50-120			x3
	1-20 jar				
	Cl.6 platter	c.50-120			
	Cl.5 bowl	c.50-150	28	596	x2
BAET	DR.20 Amph		1	858	handle
FINE	Closed	c.50-120	1	14	Staines orange
	Closed		2	36	
HWB	Bead-rims	c.40-100			x4
	Store-jar	c.40-100			x3
	Tripod				
	Bowls	c.60-100	53	3350	x2 large,fresh
SAMLG	Dr.18	c.43-90	6	64	
	Dr.37	c.70-110	1	28	
SAND	Lid-seated				
	bowl	c.43-60	7	218	soot-soaked
	Jar	c.43-60	1	28	soot-soaked,abraded
VCWS	Closed		1	32	
VRW	Closed		4	114	
	Flagon		1	10	
Total			106	5348 gm.	
Date. c.AD.70-120					
248. Fill of linear gully 249. Phase 4					
SAND	Jar	c.150-400	2	20 gm.	
250. Fill of group of 5 stakeholes 251. Phase 4					
SAND	Closed		2	6 gm.	

Appendix 4

REGISTERED FINDS

Lynne Keys

During excavations at the above site a total of eleven small finds were recovered, mostly copper-alloy and iron of Roman date, but with some later material. Most of the metal, particularly the iron, was corroded but the Roman brooches and the Roman coin were in sufficiently good condition to allow their identification without radiography or cleaning: all three are probably 1st century AD (*tentative dating*).

A number of the other finds still await radiography which might further aid their identification.

s.f. no.	Context	Material	Identification	Date	comment
	131	Glass	Window	PMed	
1	132	Iron	Rove/mount?		Needs x-ray
2	192	Copper alloy	Brooch	Roman	1 st century AD?
3	190	Copper alloy	Coin	Roman	?Domitian 81-96AD
4	201	Iron	Nails		
5	188	Iron	Nail		
6	244	Copper alloy	Brooch	Roman	1 st century AD?
7	244	Copper alloy		Roman	Needs x-ray
8	234	Iron	Nail		
9	244	Iron	Ring	Roman	Poss. From harness; needs x-ray
11	250	Iron	Knife	Roman	Part of blade

Further work

The coin and one of the brooches (s.f. 2) are in good condition and probably require no more than a superficial clean; the other brooch will probably require some cleaning and consolidation to allow better dating.

Appendix 5

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Quantity:

Total number of boxes of Post-Roman pottery: 1

Methodology

The Museum of London Archaeology Specialist Service's pottery type codes have been used to classify the ceramics. Pottery was quantified for each context, by fabric, vessel shape and decoration using sherd counts (with fresh breaks discounted) and estimated vessel numbers, and the information entered onto a database, Access 97. A report produced from the database is available as part of the archive.

Context	Size	Date range	Latest dated pottery type	Suggested Deposition date
[100]	S	1670-1900	1830-1900	Late 19 th Century
[102]	S	1230-1800	1701-1711	Start of 18 th century
[122]	S	1580-1800	1580-1800	?18 th century
[218]	S	1580-1800	1580-1800	?18 th century

Table 1. List of contexts containing pottery, size of context assemblage, the date range of the pottery, the latest fabric and suggested deposition date. (S: 1-30 sherds, M: 31-100 sherds, L: 101+ sherds, VL: multiple boxes).

Condition of the Pottery:

The pottery from the site was not abraded and varied in its state of completeness, ranging from small to large sized sherds with some complete profiles of vessels present.

General characteristics comments:

The pottery consisted of 32 stratified sherds in 4 contexts, dated between the medieval and 19th century and was present in phases 7 to 9. There is one sherd of residual medieval pottery and 31 sherds of Post-medieval pottery. Table 1 shows a list of contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds present in each context (Size), the date range of the pottery types, the latest dated pottery type and a suggested deposition date for the pottery in the context. The pottery occurred as small (1-30 sherds) sized groups. The pottery is discussed by phase.

Phase 7

The plough soil [102] produced a single sherd of a Kingston ware (KING) cooking pot with an everted rim, dated between 1230-1400. The rest of the pottery was of a post-medieval date and consisted of Red Border ware (RBOR), dated 1580-1800 as fragments of two deep flared bowls, the rim of a Metropolitan slipware (METS) dish, dated 1630-1700 and a Staffordshire slipware (STSL) dish, dated 1650-1800. The Tin-glazed earthenwares included a small rounded bowl with Chinese style panels dating to the early 18th century. A plate was decorated in a dark blue floral design on a light blue background: Orton Style H (TGW H) and is dated 1690-1800 and a small rounded bowl was decorated in the Lambeth polychrome style (TGW G), dated 1701-1711.

Phase 8

Fill [122] of post-hole [137] produced a small sherd of brown-glazed Red Border ware (RBOR), dated c.1580-1600 and a sherd of a Red Border ware dish was present in fill [218] of pit [219].

Phase 9:

The layer of made ground, deposit [100] produced a Transfer-printed refined white earthenware (TPW) plate with the willow pattern and a baluster jug with a Neo-classical design, all probably of a mid 19th century date. A refined white earthenware (REFW) saucer was also present with moulded edges and gold gilt and was also of a mid 19th century date. Stonewares were present in deposit [100] as an earlier sherd of an 18th-century London stoneware (LONS) jug and English stoneware (ENGS) was present as a small miniature shouldered jug, stamped 'WESTERN COUNTIES RICH CREAM, MARDEN BRAND' dating to the late 19th century. English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGS BRIS), dated 1830-1900 was present as a shouldered jar and represented the latest pottery type in this layer.

Potential and recommendations: The pottery from this site has little merit for the regional study of pottery and requires no further analysis.

Appendix 6

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Quantity:

Total number of boxes: 1

Methodology

The typology used to classify the clay tobacco pipe bowls follows the guidelines set out in D. Atkinson and A. Oswald (1969), coded AO, but the 18th century pipes have been referenced to Adrian Oswald, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* (BAR 1975) and coded OS. A table listing the contexts containing clay tobacco pipes, their date ranges and the latest clay pipe occurs below.

Context	Size	Date range of tobacco pipes	Latest Oswald 18 th century type	Latest clay tobacco pipe
[102]	S	1660-1770	1730-1780	1730-1780
[131]	S	1700-1770	1700-1740	1700-1740

Table 1. Contexts containing clay tobacco pipes, the date range and latest bowl type. S: small size.

Condition of clay tobacco pipes: The clay tobacco pipe bowls were in a good condition and therefore classification of bowl types was possible.

General comments: There were a total of 14 clay tobacco pipe fragments in five contexts with a higher ratio of stems to bowls. The assemblage consists of 4 bowls, 9 stems and one nib (mouth part). The clay tobacco pipe bowls ranged in date from c.1660-1770, occurred in phases 7 and 8 and are discussed accordingly.

Phase 7

The post-medieval plough soil [102] produced a single nib and three bowls. The earliest bowl was an Atkinson and Oswald (AO) type 13 bowl, dated 1660-1680 as well as two later AO type 25 bowls, one of which was an Oswald (OS) type 10 bowl dated 1700-1740 and initialled on the heel D C. Oswald does not record a local pipe maker with the initials D C, but in London Daniel Crabb was known at Clerkenwell in 1723 (Oswald, 1975, p.133). The other pipe was an Oswald type 12 bowl, dated 1730-80 with illegible initials.

Phase 8

Fill [122] produced a sole stem as did fill [131] from post-hole [137]. Fill [131] also produced a single OS type 10 bowl, dated 1700-1740 with illegible initials on the heel, but they appeared to be crowned. Fill [153] of posthole [154] and fill [176] of pit [177] both produced tobacco pipe stems and can only give a c.150-1910 date.

Potential and Recommendations: The clay tobacco pipes from the LRB 01 site was fairly unremarkable and does not require any further work.

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Appendix 7

ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE

Lisa Yoemans

The condition of the animal bone varied considerably between the various phases of the site with the faunal remains recovered from the earlier deposits being less well preserved and suffering from a greater degree of fragmentation. With such a limited sample of bone the information site use or the consumption practices of the people utilising the location is minimal. In the earlier phases a number of the bones displayed cut marks indicative of the butchery process were present. The high representation of horse bones in phase 8, however, is caused by the presence of a partially articulated skeleton probably representing dumping from other activities in addition to the waste from food processing. The bones of this animal were of a large size and it should be possible to calculate its withers height from the metrical data taken. Despite the large size of the horse and the presence of a heavily worn lower third molar that probably originated from the same creature and suggesting it had reached a fairly old age, none of the bones displayed pathological changes that could be attributed to arthritis. The same context (201) also contained the remains of a second, considerably smaller horse and a number of bones that could be identified as cattle. Counts of the number of fragments identified to each species are shown in table 1 based on the provisional phasing of the site but will need to be altered when the phasing has been finalised.

Species/Animal Size	Fragment count by phase			
	2	3	5	7
<i>Bos</i> sp. (Cattle)	1	2	11	9
<i>Equus caballus</i> (Horse)				10
<i>Sus scrofa</i>		1		
<i>Ovis aries</i> (Sheep)			1	
<i>Ovis/Capra</i> (Sheep/goat)	9	9	1	
<i>Lepus</i> sp./ <i>Oryctolagus</i> sp. (Hare/rabbit)				1
Horse/cattle/red deer size	2	6	27	5
Pig size		5	5	
Sheep/goat size	3	1	1	3
Total	15	24	46	28

Table 1.

Appendix 8

STRUCK FLINT ASSESSMENT

Barry John Bishop

Introduction

Four pieces of struck flint were recovered from an excavation at the above site. Two of the pieces were recovered from the fills of features preliminarily dated to the Roman period, and should be assumed to have been residually deposited, whilst the remainder was recovered from the surface of natural deposits and therefore potentially may have been recovered *in situ*.

This report quantifies and describes the material and recommends any further work required. All descriptions follow Saville (1980) and assume the bulbar end to be nearest to the observer.

Description

Context [104]: Surface of natural 'Brickearth'

- Broken blade/blade-like flake. Fine grained black flint. Edge trimmed and slightly abraded narrow striking platform, diffuse bulb of percussion, parallel dorsal scars, distal missing. Slight chipping or possible utilisation marks along thinner edges.
- Blade-like flake. Fine grained black flint. Narrow edge trimmed and slightly abraded striking platform. Diffuse bulb of percussion, unidirectional dorsal scars, retouched distal. Fine but very worn serrations along right dorsal and abrupt retouch around distal. Modifications to distal suggest possible composite tool. Good condition.

Context [127] SF: 10: Roman ditch fill

- Complete Leaf shaped arrowhead, Green (1980) type 2A (h). Fine grained mottled translucent brown/opaque grey flint. Pressure flaked covering entirety of both surfaces. Good condition.

Context [135]: Roman stakehole fill

- Broken flake. Fine grained light yellow-brown flint. c.20% smooth rolled (gravel pebble) cortex on dorsal. Cortical striking platform, pronounced bulb of percussion, multidirectional dorsal flake scars, distal missing. Slight chipping to edges.

Discussion

The leaf-shaped arrowhead was finely made and represents a relatively large example for the Lower Thames Valley, such types being more commonly recovered in areas such as the

Upper Thames Valley or parts East Anglia. These variations were probably associated with raw material availability, the Lower Thames Valley lacking the easily accessed chalk flint more commonly available in some other areas. They are traditionally dated to the Early Neolithic although Green (1980, 94-97) has argued that their period of currency extends in to the Early Bronze Age. This has more recently been refuted by Saville (1990, 154) who notes that the vast majority of securely contexted examples have Early-Middle Neolithic dates. Unfortunately, due to its residual nature, the example recorded here cannot further the debate.

The serrated blade segment had been truncated, resulting in a trapezoidal shaped implement, suggestive of a component from a composite hafted tool (*cf* Bell 1977, fig 35). Serrated blades are generally considered characteristic of Early Neolithic industries, although they are known from both Mesolithic and Later Neolithic/Beaker assemblages (Brown 1991; Clay 1998).

The other blade/blade-like flake from context [104] would also be characteristic of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic industries and these may lend limited support for an early date to the arrowhead, although the flake from [135] appears much more crudely produced and could date to anytime from the Mesolithic to Iron Age.

The assemblage, although very small, does indicate prehistoric activity at the site. Prehistoric activity, from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, has been recorded at numerous locations in the area, possibly concentrating around the confluence of the Brent and the Thames, and reflects the favourable conditions that this area no doubt afforded.

Recommendation

The size of the assemblage and the lack of contextual information means that no further analytical work on the assemblage is warranted. Brief mention of a prehistoric presence at the site and possibly an illustration of the arrowhead and edge-trimmed/serrated flake should be included in any publication on the site in order to facilitate any future regional synthesis.

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Appendix 9

THE CREMATED BONE

Ellie Sayer

The late 1st century AD vessel [139] was found placed upright in cut [140], a pit dug to roughly the same dimensions of the vessel. The vessel contained cremated remains. The fill of the vessel also included occasional shell, charcoal and burnt flint fragments, which are possibly pyre material collected with the cremated bone. The fill was largely disturbed with the top 60 mm of the fill containing fragments of the vessel and one side had collapsed into the fill with rim sherds found at the base of the vessel. A fragment of sheep radius was also found near the bottom of the fill however it is likely that this is a result of the vessel collapsing and is intrusive.

The cremated remains were made up of very small fragments of white calcined bone, the largest were 10-15 mm but there were only five fragments of this size. There were no identifiable fragments surviving so no metric data could be collected. It would not be possible to separate the cremated bone from the rest of the fill as the fragment size is so small, therefore the amount of bone surviving could not be weighed. No further work on the cremated remains is necessary, as no additional information would be gained.

Appendix 10

RCHME SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation Excavation ~~Watching brief~~

Other (please specify)

2. LOCATION

Borough: London Borough of Hounslow

Site address: 107 London Road, London Borough of Hounslow, London TW8

Site code: LRB 01

Nat. Grid Refs. Centre of site: TQ 1710 7720

Limits of site: a) London Road b) Residential housing
 c) Syon Park d) Recreation ground

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/ company/ society: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Address: Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, SE4 2PD.

Site director/ supervisor: Mark Bagwell. Project manager: John Butler

Funded by: Barratt West London

4. DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 10h of December 2001

Date finished: 21st of December
2001

Field work previously notified? ~~YES~~/ NO

Fieldwork will continue? ~~YES~~/ NO/ ~~NOT KNOWN~~

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic Roman

Mesolithic Saxon (pre-AD 1066)

Neolithic Medieval (AD 1066-1485)

Bronze Age Post-Medieval

Iron Age Unknown

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES. Use headings for each period (Roman; Medieval; etc.), and continue on additional sheets as necessary.

Neolithic

Struck flint blades and a leaf shaped arrowhead recovered from the top of the brickearth deposits represent evidence of Neolithic activity.

Roman

Four Roman phases can be summarised briefly as follows: The earliest and latest Roman phases dated to the 1st and 4th centuries consisted of N-S aligned field boundary ditches. The most significant phase was occupation evidence dated to between the late 1st and 2nd centuries, consisting of evidence for post-built building/s, a hearth, and a cremation burial. They were sealed by a Roman gravel yard surface. The structures probably formed part of a Roman roadside ribbon development at the western edge of the Roman settlement of Brentford.

Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval plough soil deposits, and eighteenth and nineteenth century features associated with the Angel Inn public house.

7. NATURAL. (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: Sandy Clay (Brickearth)

Height above Ordnance Datum: 6.50m OD

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes Plans Photos Negatives

Slides Correspondence Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.)

b) All/ some records have been/ will be deposited in the following museum/ records office etc.
Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 2002

d) Location of any copies:

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/ NO

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming? YES/NO

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? Yes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bagwell, Mark. (2001). *"Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at the Park Tavern, 107 London Road, London Borough Of Hounslow, London, TW8."* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report

SIGNED:

DATE: 16.01.2002

NAME (Block capitals): MARK BAGWELL

Please return completed form to: The Surrey County Council, Environmental Department,
Environmental and Economic Policy Service, County Hall, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey
KT1 2DY.