

**London Road, Brentford – Archaeological Watching
Brief on Geo-technical Test Pits**

**Planning Application: P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3
LAG 018/406**

LAARC Site Code: LRB13

Frankum Construction

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August 2013

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Report to: **Frankum Construction, 6 Wendell Road,
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Report Title: **London Road, Brentford – Archaeological Watching Brief on
Geo-technical Test Pits**

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Plate 1: Test Pit 1 south facing section

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Plate 3: Victorian Well from south

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Test Pit Plan and Sections

Non-technical Summary

ECUS Ltd was commissioned by Frankum Construction to carry out archaeological monitoring of geo-technical test pits at 29 London Road, Brentford centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping. The work was undertaken to as part of planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406. Two pits were excavated to enable a soak-away test of the sub-strata to inform the proposed drainage scheme. In addition, a well head discovered during the demolition of the buildings was investigated. Site work was undertaken on 09 August 2013.

The monitoring of the two geotechnical pits has indicated that there is an overburden of modern made ground of 0.6m across the Site. The cellar to the former pub will have removed any archaeological remains. However the monitoring activity has revealed the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the southern end of the site.

Archaeological remains of Romano-British and post-medieval date have been discovered during the excavation of the geo-technical test pits within the southern half of the Site. In Test Pit 1 a series of intercutting post-medieval/ modern pits were revealed, and represent refuse pits at the back of the Victorian properties which once fronted onto London Road.

In Test Pit 2 a broad ditch over 3.8m wide and 1.2 in depth below current ground level was revealed. Analysis of the pottery indicates a 2nd century AD date. A ditch of similar proportions and with the same distinctive compact yellow sand deposit was identified during rescue excavations on the adjacent site of Northumbria Wharf to the east during the 1970s (Laws 1976). It is considered highly likely the ditch in Test Pit 2 is a continuation of this ditch and may mark a property boundary parallel to the Roman Road, presumed to be to the north of the Site.

In light of these discoveries it is suggested any further archaeological work is linked to the location and extent of proposed intrusive groundworks within the scheme and groundworks are reviewed in light of these results to potentially reduce the impact upon archaeological remains.

The finds report was compiled by Lorraine Mepham, with advice from Rachael Seager Smith, of Wessex Archaeology. The project was managed and the report prepared by Paul White of ECUS Ltd.

1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 ECUS Ltd was commissioned by Frankum Construction to carry out archaeological monitoring of geo-technical test pits at 29 London Road, Brentford (Figure 1) centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to as part of planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406. Two pits were excavated to enable a soak-away test of the sub-strata to inform the proposed drainage scheme. In addition, a well head discovered during the demolition of the buildings was investigated at the request of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLASS) Advisor to determine its age.
- 1.1.3 The Work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by ECUS Ltd (2013a) and was approved by the GLAAS Advisor for Brentford, Hounslow prior to any works commencing. Site work was undertaken on 09 August 2013.

Location, Topography, Geology

- 1.1.4 The Site is situated at the corner of London Road and Brent Lea in Brentford within the London Borough of Hounslow. The River Brent is situated within 60m to the east of the Site.
- 1.1.5 The area is dominated by mid to late 20th century developments including a retail park with fronting car park to the north of London Road, and an estate of 2-5 storey flats off Brent Lea. Standing buildings on the Site, comprising a former public house, have already been cleared with the cellar of the former buildings exposed in the northeast of the Site.
- 1.1.6 The naturally occurring subsoil within the site is Brickearth over River Terrace Gravels over London Clay (BGS map sheet 270).
- 1.1.7 As part of a previous phase of ground investigation works within the Site three boreholes excavated for the proposed development, revealed fill material comprising brown gravelly silty clayey sand with brick inclusions at varying depths of between 0.8 m and 3.0 m. This deposit overlies a medium dense to dense silty sand and gravel with a variable clay content over undisturbed unweathered London Clay beyond 8 m below ground level. The maximum depth of 3.0m for the fill material was thought by the geotechnical contractor to be associated with the cut for the cellar within the site (W. Wallace, *pers. comm.*).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.1.8 The desk based assessment (DBA) established that there is potential for archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British and Medieval period to exist within the Site (ECUS 2013b).
- 1.1.9 There is potential within the Site for remains relating to a Romano-British roadside settlement, a medieval hospital and almshouse, and post-medieval

roadside tenements. Although the exact location of the medieval hospital and almshouses are not known, based on historic mapping it is considered to be located beyond the southern edge of the site. There is an unknown potential for human remains relating to a burial ground which could have been associated with the hospital. However no burials have been recorded during the redevelopment of the surrounding area into flats during the 1970s and 1980s.

- 1.1.10 Redevelopment of the Site during the 19th century is anticipated to have impacted the survival of archaeological remains with the creation of a cellar removing archaeological remains within the northern half of the Site. Although the Site is located within an area identified as having been disturbed by mineral extraction during the 19th or 20th century, examination of historic mapping and the results of geotechnical boreholes suggest that the Site was not impacted by this activity. However, a borehole (BH1) to the south of the existing cellar indicates the ground within the footprint of the proposed building has been disturbed to a depth of 3m by the construction of the basement. This is likely to have significantly removed any archaeological deposits.

2. Methodology

Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The overall aim of the work was to monitor geotechnical works within the Site. The geotechnical work included two soakaway and ground contamination test pits. The location of the test pits are illustrated on Figure 1.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of the archaeological potential and/or degree of disturbance within the Site. In addition the well which was uncovered as part of the initial site clearance works to the rear of the former buildings will be investigated to determine its age.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 2.1.3 The watching brief will be maintained in *compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008), and with the GLAAS Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (2009).*
- 2.1.4 The recording system was based upon those published in the Archaeological Site Manual (Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994). A unique site code, LRB13, was obtained from the London Archaeological Archives and Research Centre in advance of fieldwork commences.
- 2.1.5 Two test pits were excavated in the southern half of the Site near to the proposed location of the soakaway. Test Pit 1 was centred on NGR 517203, 177210, and Test Pit 2 at 517191, 177208. Both pits were initially opened 1.6m square but were enlarged for safe access/ egress and to investigate exposed archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.6 Tarmac and modern overburden were removed by a mechanical excavator

fitted with a toothless bucket. Where archaeological deposits were readily identified within the test pits, mechanical excavation ceased and archaeological deposits were investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand (mattock and trowel).

- 2.1.7 The current concrete gap located over the wellhead was removed and after initial assessment of the ground conditions by the onsite archaeologist the surrounding ground level was cleaned by hand to determine construction, age and survival.

Recording

- 2.1.8 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were reordered using *pro forma* recording sheets in line with the Museum of London Archaeology Service. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationship between features and deposits.
- 2.1.9 Photographs were taken of the general site conditions, location of the Test Pits, detail of both Test Pits and sections and archaeological deposits pre- and post- excavation to produce a photographic record consisting of 35 mm monochrome prints and digital images in RAW and jpeg format.

Specialist Strategies

- 2.1.10 Strategies for the recovery of artefacts, environment samples and human remains were included in the WSI (ECUS, 2013a). No environmental samples were taken and no human remains were encountered. Fragments of modern brick were not collected due to their fragmentary form, but their presence within deposits were noted. Retained artefacts from secure archaeological deposits were analysed by specialist staff at Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

3. Results

Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section presents the results from the excavated test pits. Description of the contexts excavated can be found in Appendix 1 and illustrated on Figure 2.

Test Pit 1

- 3.1.2 Test Pit 1 was located on the western area of the Site near to the rear wall of the proposed building. It was excavated to 2.8m by 1.7m in plan and to a depth of 1.17m to underlying natural yellow clay silt deposits. Beneath a tarmac layer (100) of 0.07m depth, made ground (101) comprising of mixed sand and abundant brick fragments with the occurrence of dark brown clay silt increasing with depth (102), was revealed to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. These layers are indicative of demolition material.
- 3.1.3 Beneath these layers, a dark brown clay silt was encountered. This comprised of occasional sub angular inclusions with occasional small charcoal flecks with abundant fragments of brick and building material. One fragment of glazed pottery was retrieved. In the south facing section of Test Pit 1 the profile of two intercutting pits [104] and [106] were revealed but could not be distinguished during the mechanical excavation of the Test Pit.



Plate 1: Test Pit 1 south facing section

Test Pit 2

- 3.1.4 Test Pit 2 was located in the southeast area of the Site and after initial mechanical excavation, the pit was enlarged to enable characterisation of revealed archaeological deposits. The Test Pit was excavated to 3.8m in length, 1.6m in width and 1.25m in depth. Brick foundations of a former building were exposed in the northwest corner of the trench and were not removed as part of this monitoring investigation but had truncated earlier deposits to a depth of 1.1m below ground level.
- 3.1.5 Dark brown friable garden topsoil (200) was mechanically excavated to a depth of approximately 0.6m. Beneath this garden topsoil, a yellow compact sand silt was exposed with mid-dark brown silts (206) and (209) exposed at the southern end of the Test Pit. As fragments of Romano- British pottery were revealed at the interface of (205) and (206) an 0.8m wide hand excavated slot was dug across the ditch profile along the eastern edge of the Test Pit.
- 3.1.6 The compact yellow sand deposit extended for 2.7m in width and to a maximum depth of 0.5m. At its northern end it had been interrupted by a later post-medieval pit [204], approximately 0.65m wide and to a depth of 0.5m. The deposits in the northern end of the Test Pit had been substantially truncated which made it difficult to distinguish the overall profile of the feature.
- 3.1.7 The sand deposit overlay a mid-dark brown silt with medium subangular inclusions (206) that comprised of frequent fragments of pottery but very limited charcoal flecks. At the northern end of the Test Pit this deposit abutted a dark yellow sandy silt deposit (207) , whilst at the southern end it overlay a very hard, compact dark orange clay silt (208). This clay silt overlay another deposit of mid-dark brown silt (209), which was similar to (206). These deposits were located in a broad cut of approximately 3.8 in width and filled a wide, flat bottomed ditch, that was cut into underlying orange sands and gravels.

- 3.1.8 As archaeological remains were discovered in this Test Pit, it was abandoned by the client for further geo-technical work so to preserve archaeological remains.



Plate 2: Test Pit 2 west facing section

Victorian Well

- 3.1.9 The well which was discovered at the rear of the former public house was investigated. It comprises of mortared bricks down its entire depth, as a single build, with no evidence of earlier builds or material (stone or timber) at the base of the well. The well is approximately 0.8m in diameter. The remains of a domed brick built well-head was just about observable on its western side, whilst a newer brick and concrete square slab was inserted onto its eastern side.



Plate 3: Victorian Well from south

4. Finds

Introduction

- 4.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered consists largely of pottery, with a few fragments of animal bone and ceramic building material, and one piece of glass. Quantities overall are small. The material was recovered from two test pits (TP1 and TP2); finds from TP1 (found unstratified) are post-medieval, while those from TP2 are Romano-British.
- 4.1.2 All finds recovered are listed by context in Table 1.

Pottery

Romano-British

- 4.1.3 The small group of 28 sherds from TP2 consist entirely of coarsewares, and derived mainly from context 206 (24 sherds), with two sherds from context 208 and two from context 209.
- 4.1.4 These sherds have been classified according to the Museum of London fabric type series, although it must be noted that few of the wares are sufficiently distinctive to allow assignation to specific type, and most fall within 'catch-all' categories.
- 4.1.5 The only imported sherd is from a Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (BAET), dating between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. Two other wares were identified. Two body sherds are in North Kent or South Essex shelly ware (NKSH/SESH), one bearing impressed decoration in a narrow band around the shoulder and representing the classic storage jar form found in this shelly ware type. These sherds are unlikely to date later than c. AD150. A rim sherd in south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1) belongs to a flanged bowl, dating from the mid/late 2nd century AD (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 22).
- 4.1.6 Other sherds include one in a grog-tempered ware (GROG), and a range of sandy wares in varying degrees of coarseness, which have been classified as greywares (SAND), oxidised or whitewares (OXID). One of the whitewares bears a superficial resemblance to Verulamium-region whiteware (VRW), but cannot be definitively identified as such. One of the greywares is externally white-slipped and preserves part of a handle stump; this almost certainly represents a flagon, as does a whiteware base sherd. Other vessel forms represented are confined to everted rim jars of small to medium size.
- 4.1.7 There is little clearly diagnostic material amongst this small group which would allow close dating. However, ware types and vessel forms present suggest a date range extending no later than the end of the 2nd century AD. A start date is less easy to define; there is nothing here that can be definitively assigned to the 1st century AD, but the presence of sherds of this date cannot be ruled out.

Post-Medieval

- 4.1.8 One sherd of post-medieval redware (PMR) was found unstratified in TP1. This cannot be dated more closely within the post-medieval period.

Glass

4.1.9 A single fragment of glass was recovered, from TP2 (context 206). This is a fragment of blue-green window glass of characteristic Romano-British ‘matt/glossy’ type. This tends to be of early Romano-British date (1st to 2nd century AD), which would support the pottery dating.

Other Finds

4.1.10 Other finds comprise five fragments of animal bone (one from TP1 and four from TP2), amongst which sheep/goat is the only identifiable species; and one fragment of post-medieval roof tile (pantile), found unstratified in TP1.

Table 1: Finds by Context

Context	Material Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
206	glass	1	5	RB blue-green; window (matt/glossy)
206	animal bone	1	2	unidentifiable to species
206	pottery	12	254	RB greyware (SAND); 2 everted rim jars
206	pottery	1	19	RB oxidised (OXID); everted rim jar
206	pottery	2	186	RB coarse shelly (NKSH/SESH); finger-tip impressed dec
206	pottery	1	45	RB Black Burnished ware (BB1); flanged bowl
206	pottery	1	73	RB Dressel 20 amphora (BAET)
206	pottery	1	29	RB whiteware (OXID); jar/flagon base
206	pottery	5	60	RB greyware (SAND); 1 everted rim jar
206	pottery	1	6	RB fine whiteware, base (OXID)
208	pottery	2	14	RB greyware (SAND)
209	pottery	1	10	RB greyware (SAND)
209	pottery	1	31	RB grog-tempered (GROG)
209	animal bone	3	61	sheep/goat mandible & scapula (2 joining)
TP1 U/S	animal bone	1	4	sheep/goat tooth
TP1 U/S	pottery	1	21	post-med redware (PMR)
TP1 U/S	CBM	2	98	post-med pantile

5. Conclusion

Discussion

5.1.1 Archaeological remains of Romano-British and post-medieval date have been discovered during the excavation of the geo-technical test pits within the southern half of the Site. In Test Pit 1 a series of intercutting post-medieval/modern pits were revealed, and represent refuse pits at the back of the Victorian properties which once fronted onto London Road.

5.1.2 In Test Pit 2 a broad ditch over 3.8m wide and 1.2 in depth below current ground level was revealed. Analysis of the pottery indicates a 2nd century AD date. A ditch of similar proportions and with the same distinctive compact yellow sand deposit was identified during rescue excavations on the adjacent site of Northumbria Wharf during the 1970s (Laws 1976). It is considered highly likely the ditch in Test Pit 2 is a continuation of this ditch and may mark a property boundary parallel to the Roman Road, presumed to be to the north of the Site.

Summary

- 5.1.3 The monitoring of the two geotechnical pits has indicated that there is an overburden of modern made ground of 0.6m across the Site. The cellar to the former pub will have removed any archaeological remains. However the monitoring activity has revealed the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the southern end of the site.
- 5.1.4 In light of these discoveries it is suggested any further archaeological work is linked to the location and extent of proposed intrusive groundworks within the scheme and groundworks are reviewed in light of these results to potentially reduce the impact upon archaeological remains.

6. Storage and Curation

Archive

- 6.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared and arrangements for the deposition of the Archive on completion of the project will be made in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and the *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London (Museum of London, August 2009, updated 2013)*.
- 6.1.2 The archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (the LAARC) within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation. The archive is currently held at ECUS Ltd office under the project code 4670/LBR13.
- 6.1.3 An OASIS form (Oasis ID - ecusltd1-158000) has been initiated and a copy is provided in Appendix 2 of this report.

7. References

- ECUS Ltd, 2013a, *Land at 29 London Road, Brentford – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Work*, unpublished client report 4612
- ECUS Ltd. 2013b, *Land at 29 London Road, Brentford –Archaeological desk based Assessment*, unpublished client report 4612
- Laws A. 1976. Excavations at Northumberland Wharf, Brentford in *Transactions of the Middlesex Archaeological Society*, Vol. 27, p.p. 179-205.
- Seager Smith, R. and Davies, S.M., 1993, Roman pottery, in P.J. Woodward, A.H. Graham, and S.M. Davies, *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981-4*, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Mono. 12, 202-89

Appendix 1 List of Contexts

Test Pit No.	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
1	100	Tarmac	0 – 0.07
1	101	Made Ground- Compact demolition layer of abundant brick fragments and sand	0.07– 0.44
1	102	Layer- Very mixed deposit of mid brown clay silt with frequent brick fragments and sand	0.44- 0.59
1	103	Fill- dark brown clay silt, with common small rounded and sub-angular gravel inclusions with occasional charcoal flecks at base of deposit with brick fragments, CBM	0.59- 1.15
1	104	Cut- Flat base with vertical sides, over 0.55m wide. Probable pit. Cuts (105).	0.59-1.15
1	105	Fill- dark brown clay silt, with occasional small rounded and sub-angular gravel inclusions with brick fragments, animal bone	0.59-0.71
1	106	Cut- flat base with eastern convex edge, extends into western section, over 0.75m wide	0.59-0.71

Test Pit No.	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
2	200	Garden Topsoil- mid brown friable loam	0 – 0.63
2	201	Modern ceramic drain	0– 0.25
2	202	Cut- Shallow u-shaped cut for (201) mixed ground with abundant small plastic beading	0- 0.25
2	203	Fill- mid brown friable silt, with few inclusions apart from large iron object in section. Abundant roots at base of fill	0.52- 1.07
2	204	Cut- Flat base with vertical sides, 0.65m wide and 0.5m deep. Probable pit. Cuts (205) and (207).	0.59-1.15
2	205	Fill- very compact yellow sand and gravel deposit. No artefacts noted from this layer. Overlays (206)	0.59-0.71
2	206	Fill- mid-brown silt slightly cohesive with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Pottery throughout fill. Overlays 208 and abuts (207). Contains abundant tree roots at base of fill	0.62-1.22

Test Pit No.	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
2	207	Deposit- mixed yellow to brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. Possibly represents later disturbance to feature.	0.55-1.27
2	208	Fill- very compact dark orange clay silt with no inclusions. Pottery.	0.6-1.15
2	209	Fill - mid-brown silt slightly cohesive with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Pottery throughout fill and animal bone.	0.6-0.93
2	210	Cut- Broad flat cut into underlying sand and gravels at least 3.5m wide	0.6- 1.27

Appendix 2 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: ecusltd1-158000

Project details

Project name	29 London Road, Brentford, Hounslow - Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	ECUS Ltd was commissioned to carry out archaeological monitoring of geo-technical test pits at 29 London Road, Brentford centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217. The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping (planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406). Site work was undertaken on 09 August 2013. The monitoring of the two geotechnical pits has indicated that there is an overburden of modern made ground of 0.6m across the Site. The cellar to the former pub will have removed any archaeological remains. However the monitoring activity has revealed the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the southern end of the site. In Test Pit 1 a series of intercutting post-medieval/ modern pits were revealed, and represent refuse pits at the back of the Victorian properties which once fronted onto London Road. In Test Pit 2 a broad ditch over 3.8m wide and 1.2 in depth below current ground level was revealed. Analysis of the pottery indicates a 2nd century AD date. A ditch of similar proportions and with the same distinctive compact yellow sand deposit was identified during rescue excavations on the adjacent site of Northumbria Wharf to the east during the 1970s. It is considered highly likely the ditch in Test Pit 2 is a continuation of this ditch and may mark a property boundary parallel to the Roman Road, presumed to be to the north of the Site.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2013 End: 09-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LRB13 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	4670 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD 29 London Road, Brentford
Study area	0.10 Hectares

Site coordinates | TQ 17205 77217 51 0 51 28 52 N 000 18 43 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ECUS Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	ECUS Ltd
Project director/manager	Paul White
Project supervisor	Paul White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Physical Archive ID	4670/LBR13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	London Road, Brentford - Archaeological Watching Brief on Geo-technical Test Pits
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Other bibliographic details	4670
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Ecus Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 ring bound report



LONDON ROAD

BRENT LEA

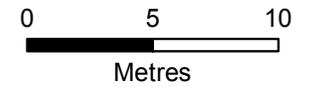
Site of former George and Dragon

Cellar

Footprint of Proposed Development

Legend

-  Test Pit
-  Site
-  Well



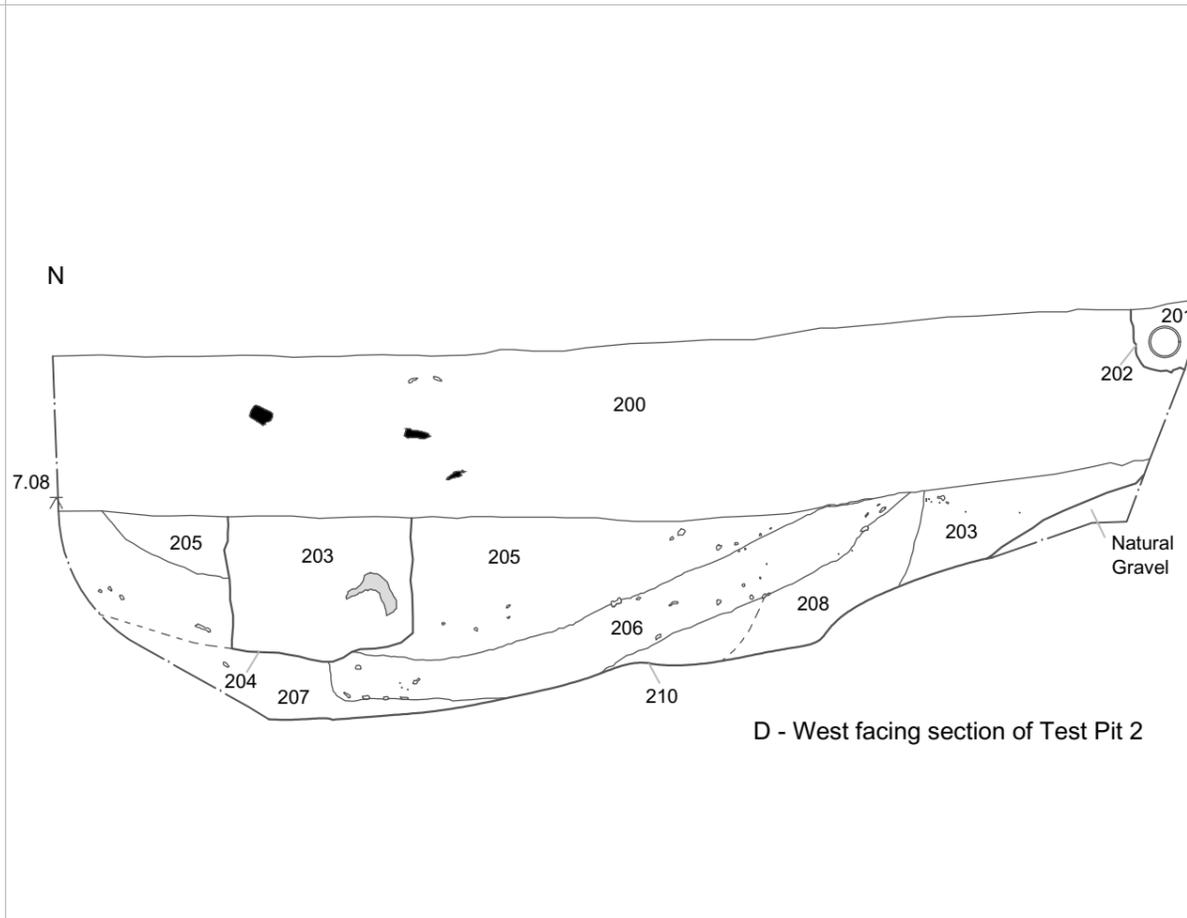
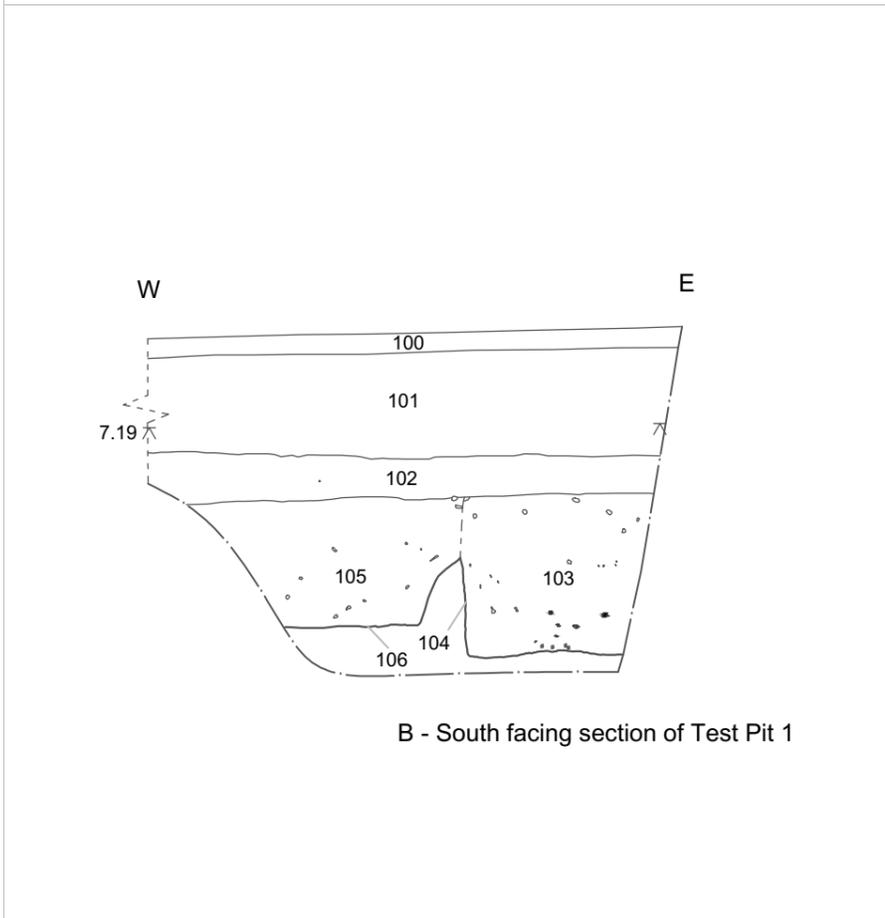
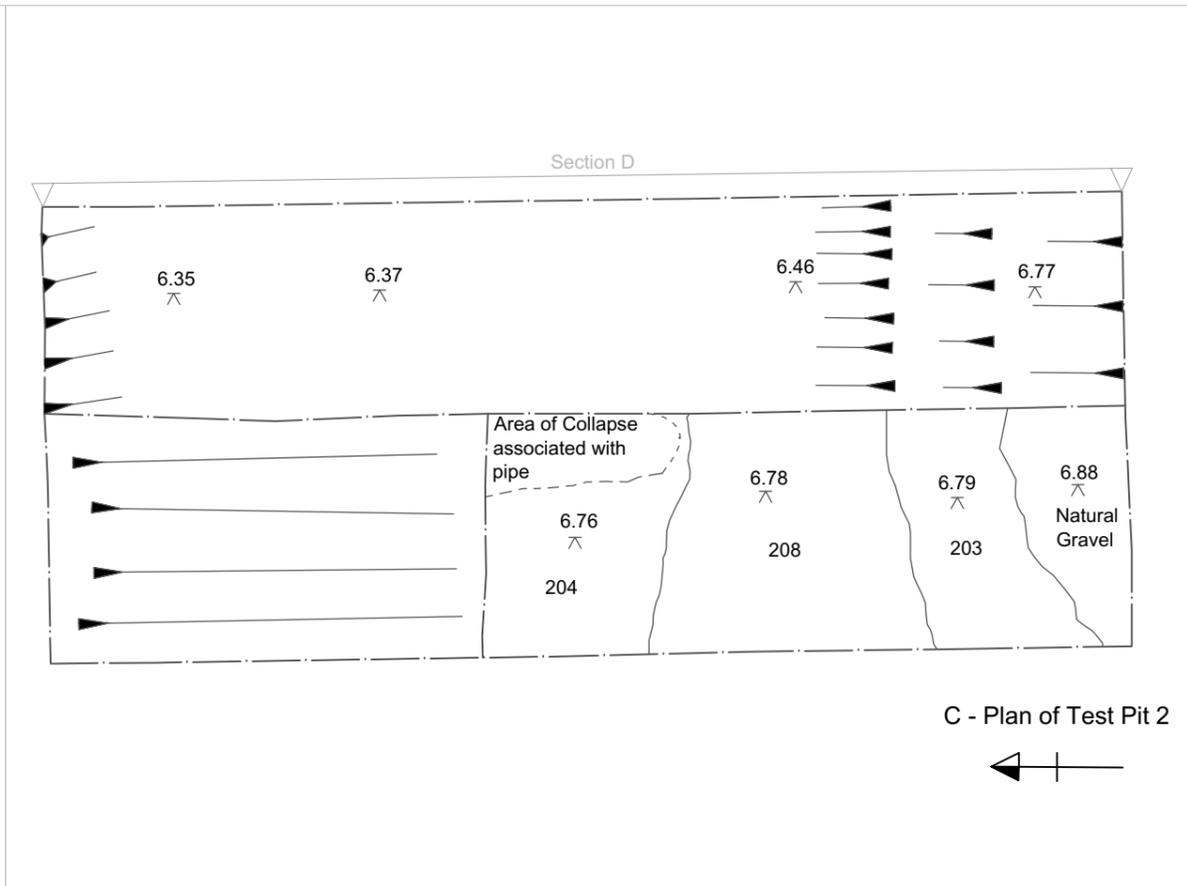
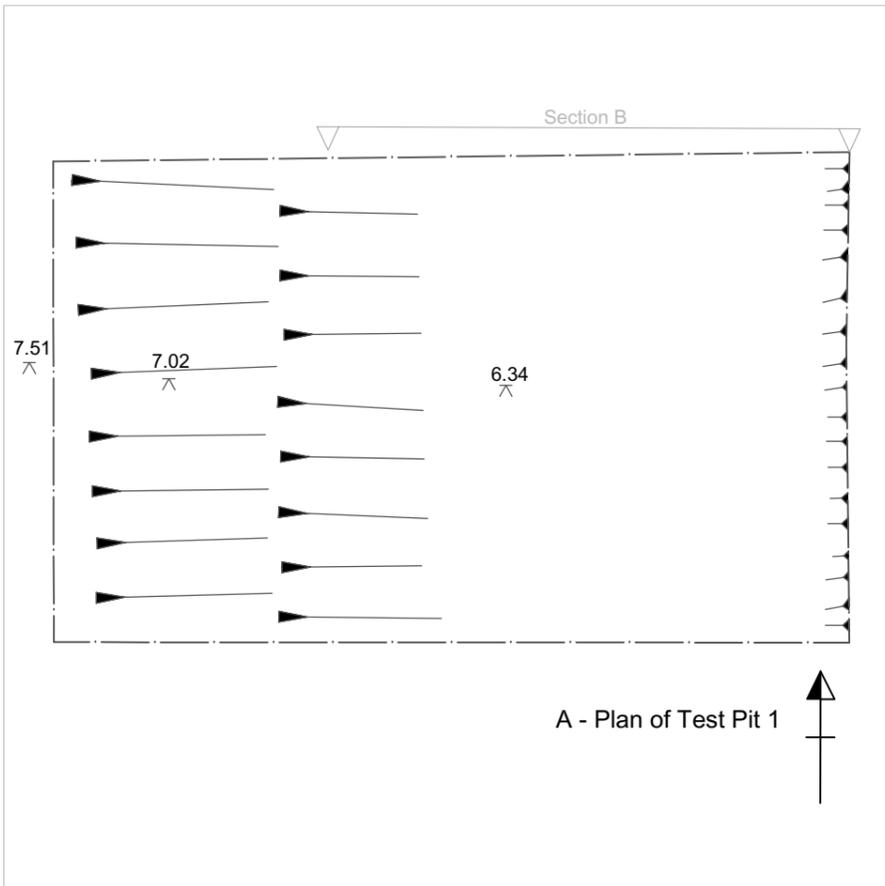
29 London Road,
Brentford, Hounslow

4612 WSI - Figure 1

Brook Holt, Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
T: 01142669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk

Key

- Stone
- Fe Object
- Brick
- Level in meters above Ordnance Datum



Frankum Construction

LRB13

Figure 2

Test Pit Plans and Sections

Brook Holt ■ Blackburn Road ■ Sheffield ■ S61 2DW
 ■tel: 0114 266 9292 ■ www.ecusltd.co.uk