

**GOAT WHARF
BRENTFORD HIGH STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION**

PCA REPORT NO: R11325

SITE CODE: GOA12

NOVEMBER 2012





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

GOAT WHARF, BRENTFORD HIGH STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2830
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Shane Maher		October 2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		October 2012
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		November 2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		November 2012

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8

Report on an Archaeological Investigation

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow

Site Code: GOA12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ18147759

Written and Researched By: Shane Maher
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2012

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: Allenbuild Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7639 9588

Email: tbradley@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

November 2012

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT.....	4
2 INTRODUCTION.....	5
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	14
7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE: Area 1.....	16
8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE: Area 3 and 4.....	16
9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION.....	27
10 CONCLUSIONS.....	31
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	32
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	32

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location.....	33
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location & Areas Monitored	34
Figure 3: Phase 2 - Area 3.....	35
Figure 4: Phase 4a – Areas 3 & 4.....	36
Figure 5: Phase 4b – Area 3.....	37
Figure 6: Phase 4c – Area 3.....	38
Figure 7: Phase 5 – Areas 1 & 2.....	39
Figure 8: Phase 5 – Areas 3 & 4.....	40
Figure 9: Sections 1-2, 4-7 and 10-11	41
Figure 10: Sections 12 & 14-16	42
Figure 11: Phase 4 Buildings on First Edition OS Map, 1865.....	43
Figure 12: Phase 4-5 Buildings on Second Edition OS Map, 1895.....	44

Appendices

Appendix 1: OASIS Form	45
Appendix 2: Context Register	48
Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material	50
Appendix 4: plates	55

Plates

Plate 1: Section 6 looking north showing ditch [62] truncating Brickearth [20].....	55
Plate 2: Section 14 looking northeast, showing wall [116]	55
Plate 3: Walls [115], [116] and [118] looking north	56
Plate 4: Section 15 looking northwest, showing walls [115] and [118].....	56
Plate 5: Walls [111], [112], [113], [114], [115].....	57
Plate 6: Section 4 with floor [13], walls [11], [12], and posthole [19], looking southeast	57
Plate 7: Wall [24], Postholes [35] and [37], and drain cut [29], looking southeast.....	58
Plate 9: Buildings 1 and 2 looking northeast.....	59
Plate 10: Walls [46], [48] and [49], looking north	59
Plate 11: Wall [46] looking north	60
Plate 12: Floor [127] and wall [48] looking northeast.....	60
Plate 13: Gravel surface [17/38] looking north.....	61
Plate 14: Section 5, showing gravel surface [17/38] and wall [29] looking west	61
Plate 15: Walls [12], [24] and surface [17,38], looking northeast	62
Plate 16: Wall [41], masonry [132] and cut [133], looking southwest.....	62
Plate 17: Walls [12], [24] and drain [28], looking northeast.....	63
Plate 18: Walls [11], [12], [24] and surface [17.38] looking south	63
Plate 19: Walls [12], [24] and gravel surface [17,38] looking northwest.....	64
Plate 20: Floor [13], walls [11] and [12] looking northeast	64
Plate 21: Wall [11] and [12] looking northwest, towards Brentford High Street.....	65
Plate 22: Sections 11 and 12, in area 4, showing arch [79] boundary wall [71] and tip deposits, looking southwest.....	65
Plate 23: Police Station basements, wall [110], and concrete floors, looking southwest	66

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in response to the planned development of land at Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, Brentford, in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1). The archaeological work was commissioned Allenbuild.
- 1.2 Prior to the site investigation work an archaeological desk-based assessment had been prepared for the project by CgMs Consulting. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2012), and approved by English Heritage, as Archaeology Advisors to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.3 The archaeological works comprised the monitoring of concrete removal and the archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks (Figure 2). The works were designed to investigate and record the archaeology, as a heritage resource, before the development impacted on them.
- 1.4 The archaeological remains recorded during the fieldwork were dated to four distinct phases: Prehistoric, Medieval (1250-1500), Post-Medieval Pre-1869 and Post-Medieval Post-1869. The Pre-1869 phase was split into three sub phases to reflect the different periods of construction encountered. The underlying natural drift geology was also recorded.
- 1.5 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity on the site was observed in Area 3 as the truncated remains of a prehistoric ditch.
- 1.6 Medieval activity was confined to a layer observed during the concrete removal in Area 1.
- 1.7 The site developed along the line of Brentford High Street in the 18th century. Investigations in Areas 3 and 4 produced evidence of this activity, with the three properties (Buildings 1, 2 and 4) recorded fronting the high street, a group of postholes and gravel yard surface, and the remains of a large brick structure (Building 3) observed in the east of site.
- 1.8 Excavations in Areas 3 and 4 also revealed the footprint of the late 19th century Police Station (Building 5) and associated compound.
- 1.9 A late 19th century brick sewer and the remains of a brick floor were seen in Area 1.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, London Borough of Hounslow TW8. These works were conducted in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site for residential purposes, in response to an archaeological condition attached to full planning permission (00607/42-50/P5). The fieldwork was conducted between the 19th June and 28th August 2012.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by the River Thames to the south, Goat Wharf to the west, Brentford High Street to the north and a property fronting Brentford High Street to the east. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map and lies opposite the designated World Heritage Site at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. It is 1.911 hectares in extent and is centred at TQ18147759 within the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.3 The fieldwork was preceded by an archaeological desk based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Meager 2010).
- 2.4 The fieldwork reported upon here followed an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by PCA (Bradley 2012).
- 2.5 PCA was commissioned for the project by Allenbuild Ltd. The works reported here were supervised by the author, Shane Maher, and was project managed by Tim Bradley, both of PCA. The work was monitored for the local planning authority by Diane Abrams, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.6 For the purposes of the archaeological fieldwork the site was sub-divided into four areas – Areas 1-4 (Figure 2). The removal of concrete ground obstructions relating to the footprint of the building formally located in Area 1 were monitored as watching brief. There was a slight overlap with Area 2 where the building footprint encroached into this area. No further works were undertaken in Areas 2.
- 2.7 In Areas 3 and 4 the removal of concrete ground obstructions were monitored as a watching brief. The subsequent ground reduction, to formation level was the focus of a more detailed archaeological strip and map exercise.
- 2.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.9 The site was allocated the site code GOA12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

3.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

Delivery of sustainable development.

Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.

Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is also covered by policy 7.8 from The London Plan (Mayor of London, 2009):

Historic environment and landscapes

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and Archaeology

Strategic

A London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present, the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources and significant memorials. Where the artefact or memorial cannot be moved from the site without damaging its cultural value, the assets should where possible be made available to the public on-site.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and increase the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality and economy while allowing for London to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant

statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in Hounslow and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Hounslow Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in September 2007. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

POLICY ENV- B.3.1 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 LISTED BELOW AND SHOWN ON MAP ENV-B3:

- 1. ROMANO-BRITISH SITE, 910 METRES WEST OF EAST BEDFONT PARISH CHURCH.**
- 2. DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE BESIDE A30 ROAD, 460 METRES WEST OF EAST BEDFONT PARISH CHURCH.**
- 3. KEMPTON PARK PUMPING STATION, FELTHAMHILL ROAD, HANWORTH.**
- 4. PAIR OF LATE 18TH CENTURY GARDEN FEATURES AT TUDOR HOUSE, CASTLE WAY, HANWORTH.**
- 5. CHISWICK HOUSE, BURLINGTON LANE, CHISWICK.**

POLICY ENV- B.3.2 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. WHERE DEVELOPMENT MAY AFFECT LAND OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR POTENTIAL, THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT APPLICANTS TO HAVE PROPERLY ASSESSED AND PLANNED FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR PROPOSALS.

WITHIN THE COUNCIL'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS (MAP ENV-B3) 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 DEVELOPMENT (ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT) WILL BE REQUIRED AS PART OF THE DOCUMENTATION NEEDED TO COMPLETE A PLANNING APPLICATION.

(II) THE COUNCIL MAY REQUIRE THAT AN ON SITE ASSESSMENT BY TRIAL WORK (ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION) IS CARRIED OUT BEFORE ANY DECISION ON THE PLANNING APPLICATION 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.

WHERE THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU IS NOT APPROPRIATE, THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE THAT NO DEVELOPMENT TAKES PLACE ON A SITE UNTIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BY AN INVESTIGATING BODY TO BE NOMINATED OR APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AND SUCH INVESTIGATIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DETAILED SCHEME TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL. WHERE FEASIBLE, THE COUNCIL WILL NEGOTIATE THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC VIEWING DURING THE PERIOD OF EXCAVATION.

- 3.4 The site is within an Archaeological Priority Zone as set out in the Hounslow Unitary Development Plan.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The following information is derived from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Meager 2010).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.

4.2.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which shows the original geology of the study site to comprise Langley Silt, defined as 'sandy clay and silt ('Brickearth')', over London Clay. However the site itself is shown to lie within a narrow strip of made ground, situated between Brentford High Street and the River Thames.

4.2.3 Geotechnical investigations were carried out at the site in January 2010. The three boreholes (BH) across the site from northeast to southwest revealed 2.1m of made ground in the northeastern corner, 0.9m of made ground towards the centre (in a sunken area c.1.5m lower than its surroundings) and 4.8m of made ground towards the southwestern corner, above river terrace deposits and London Clay.

4.2.4 The five window samplers (WS) across the site also revealed substantial quantities of made ground; WS1 to the east and WS5 to the southeast terminated within the made ground at 3-4m below ground level. WS2-4 revealed river terrace deposits only at their base (3-6m below ground level). The single test pit (TP) excavated in the southeastern part of the site revealed 0.3m of made ground above river terrace deposits.

4.2.5 Langley Silt deposits were not identified in any of the geotechnical investigations.

4.2.6 During the archaeological investigation of the site the full natural profile was only recorded during obstruction removal in Area 1. Here the earliest deposit recorded was London Clay, observed in the north of Area 1 at 4.50m OD (See Figure 9, Section 1). This was overlain by a 0.6m thick deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy gravels at 5.10m OD. Above this a soft light greyish green sand with occasional sub angular gravels was recorded at 5.3m OD to be 0.2m thick.

4.2.7 A soft light yellow brown silty sand [6] with occasional inclusions of organic matter was noted to the south of between 4.10m OD and 3.60m OD.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The general topography of the site comprises a drop in height from the High Street to the river, northwest-southeast, with a less pronounced drop from east to west, to the line of Goat Wharf on the western boundary.

4.3.2 The bulk of the site was terraced, with northern part almost level, between c.9.2-9.8 m OD, and a substantial drop of over 4m to the southern part of the site between c.4.9 and 5.2m

OD.

- 4.3.3 The southern boundary of the study site borders the north bank of the River Thames, which flows from east to west.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 CgMs Consulting undertook a map regression study and a search of archaeological finds and features from a 1km radius of the site, as held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The results of these searches were described in the archaeological desk study (Meager 2010), and these results are summarised here.

5.2 Prehistoric- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.2.1 The area of the site was situated in marginal low lying marshland throughout the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, with the archaeological potential for the site being consequently low. However, during the later medieval period the first efforts at reclaiming land along the river began to occur, typically by the construction of a series of sea walls, together with the digging of drainage ditches around discrete land parcels.

5.2.2 No finds of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the study area.

5.2.3 Excavations at 240-246 High Street, west of the study site, revealed a multi-period lithic working site, with associated pottery dated to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages. A Mesolithic antler axe has been identified on Brentford Ait, east of the study site, and an axe of similar date has been found in the Thames near to Brentford Ait. Mesolithic flintwork, together with a Prehistoric ditch and pit, has been located at the former Brentford Gasworks, east of the site.

5.2.4 A Neolithic flint flake has been identified in topsoil at a building site east of Ealing Road, northeast of the study site. Bronze Age potsherds were revealed during a watching brief at North Road, northeast of the site.

5.2.5 Prehistoric finds from the Thames have included Mesolithic flintwork, two Neolithic flint axes, a Bronze Age spear and shaft 'several' swords and other finds. Brentford Dock to the southwest of the study site has also revealed bronze weapons and 'many other objects'.

5.2.6 Such river based finds have traditionally been interpreted as votive and/or ceremonial offerings, and are not usually related to adjacent land based activity.

5.2.7 Evidence of tree clearance during the Late Iron Age, together with a pit, posthole, field boundaries and traces of a roadway and hollow way, have been recorded at the former Brentford Gasworks, east of the study site. A bronze horn-cap, dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period, was found at Brentford Dock, south of the site, and a Late Iron Age 'phalerae' (part of a horse harness) is sourced from the same grid reference.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The line of Brentford High Street follows the alignment of the Roman road from London to Silchester. Evidence for this road was revealed at 228-246 High Street, west of the site at the junction with Half Acre. Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, roadside ditches and land division, together with quarry pits and burials.

5.3.2 Occupation layers, ditches, pits, post holes and ard marks were noted during excavations at 233-246 High Street, west of the site, and a gully and occupation layer noted close by. Roman peat deposits were identified at Ferry Lane, west of the site. Roman field boundaries were observed at the former Brentford Gasworks site, east of the site.

5.3.3 A coin of Tetricus I (AD271-274) is known from the foundations of the former Police Station at 42 High Street Brentford in the northeastern corner of the site.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 No finds of Anglo-Saxon material have been identified within the study area. There is no entry for Brentford in Domesday Book, suggesting that at that time the area was recorded under Isleworth.

5.4.2 Evidence of Medieval activity from the former Brentford Gasworks, east of the site, included a field boundary ditch and a small quantity of pottery. Early Medieval finds from the study area include a Viking V type axe identified at Brentford Ferry, and a socketed Viking spearhead at the Rows Soap Works, both to the south of the study site.

5.4.3 It is likely that during these periods the study site lay in marginal land situated between the road and the river.

5.5 Post Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 Early maps of the study area show the site lying between the High Street and the River Thames, built up along the street frontage and open towards the river, as on Rocque's Map of 1745 and the 1777 and 1836 Surveys of Ealing Parish. The 1839 Ealing Tithe Map and the accompanying Apportionment shows the bulk of the study site occupied by a house and garden (Ref 60) with a series of buildings in the northwestern corner, including the King George public house.

5.5.2 The 1865 First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the site occupied by buildings along the bulk of the Brentford High Street frontage, with a single building set back from the street, adjoining the eastern boundary. A long building runs towards the river on the western boundary, while the river frontage and the southeastern corner remain undeveloped.

5.5.3 A Police Station was built at 42 Brentford High Street in 1869, within the northeastern corner of the site (data from Brentford High Street project website).

5.5.4 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1895) shows the presence of the Police Station, the removal of the building formerly abutting the eastern boundary, and the construction of further buildings in the southeastern corner of the site.

5.5.5 The 1907 GOAD Insurance Plan shows the study site fully developed. The Police Station with rear yard and stables occupies the northeastern area, the *Thames Steam Tug & Lighterage Company Limited* lies to the southeast; a public house, dwellings and a smithy front Brentford High Street, and Clements, *Knowling & CO Contractors* occupies the southwestern part of the site. No significant changes are shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1915).

5.5.6 The 1935 Ordnance Survey shows that buildings formerly in the southwestern corner of the

site have been demolished. Chiswick Local Studies Library contains detailed information on World War Two bomb damage in Brentford, but nothing is recorded for the site or its immediate environs. The impact of a high explosive bomb on the opposite side of the river to the south of the study site may have caused general blast damage.

- 5.5.7 The 1961 Ordnance Survey shows the construction of a warehouse building in the southwestern part of the site and demolition of buildings in the southeastern corner fronting the river.
- 5.5.8 The 1977 Ordnance Survey shows the demolition of all the buildings fronting the High Street, save the former public house in the northwestern corner, and buildings to the southwest.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2012) was produced, detailing the methodology by which the site work and archaeological recording would be undertaken.
- 6.2 The site was divided into four separate areas: Area 1 in the west of site, Area 2 in the south of site, Area 3 in the north of site and Area 4 in the west of site. Investigation in Area 1 was limited to a watching brief, monitoring the removal of modern concrete footings, as no ground reduction was undertaken in this area. There was a slight overlap, during the concrete removal into Area 2, but apart from that no works were undertaken in this area due to the presence of the river wall.
- 6.3 In Area 3 the removal of modern concrete footings and ground preparation for a piling mat to allow the insertion of a contiguous pile wall around the northern perimeter were monitored as watching brief.
- 6.4 Following the insertion of the pile wall the reduced dig commenced in Areas 3 and 4 under archaeological control as a strip and map exercise.
- 6.5 In accordance with the written scheme of investigation, before ground reduction took place all modern concrete slabs and surfaces sealing the areas of excavation were broken out with powered breaking hammers under archaeological supervision.
- 6.6 In Areas 3 and 4 following the removal of the modern deposits, the excavation area was hand cleaned by archaeologists and any modern overburden was removed by the archaeological team until archaeological or natural horizons were reached.
- 6.7 Individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.8 A total of nine baselines were used to locate and record the archaeological structures and deposits exposed in Areas 3 and 4. The baselines were located to known points on Ordnance Survey and site engineer's drawings.
- 6.9 A total of three Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site, using the site engineer's survey equipment.
- TBM 1 was located on the southwest site hoarding of at 8.00m OD
 - TBM 2 was located on the northern site hoarding at 11.00m OD
 - TBM 3 was located on the concrete ground beam on the northeast site boundary at 9.38m OD

Where it was not possible to use a TBM levels were recorded using site engineer's survey equipment.

- 6.10 Photographs on colour slide, black and white print film and in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant. Site staff used 35mm and digital cameras on a day-to-day basis.
- 6.11 In this report, contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100].
- 6.12 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code GOA 12.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE: AREA 1

7.1 The investigations in Area 1 were limited to a watching brief on the removal of modern concrete footings and pile caps.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site was London Clay [10], observed in the north of Area at 4.50m OD (See Figure 9, Section 1). This was overlain by a 0.6m thick deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy gravels [8] at 5.10m OD. Above this a soft light greyish green sand [7], with occasional sub angular gravels, was recorded at 5.3m OD to be 0.2m thick.

7.2.2 A soft light yellow brown silty sand [6] with occasional inclusions of vegetable matter was noted to the south of [8] between 4.10m OD and 3.60m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Medieval 1250-1500

7.3.1 Sealing deposit [6], a layer of soft, dark blue grey silty sand [5] with frequent vegetable matter inclusions and occasional small sub-angular gravels, pot, bone and CBM was observed at 4.5m OD to be 0.4m thick. A single sherd of pot retrieved from [5] was dated 1250-1500.

7.4 Phase 4 a: Post-Medieval to 1869

7.4.1 A layer of firm mid dark grey brown sandy silt [3] was observed above [5] at 4.7m OD.

7.4.2 To the northeast of [5], the natural sand [7] was sealed by a soft dark blackish grey silty sand [9] recorded at 5.6m OD. Contamination by hydrocarbons prevented any further recording in this area.

7.5 Phase 5: 1869 to present

7.5.1 Layer [3] was truncated by the cut [4] of a slightly ovoid brick drain/sewer [2]. The cut was observed in section at 4.10m OD to be 1.06m deep by 0.6m wide. The drain/sewer [2] was aligned north west to south east (see Figure 7) and extended beyond the 17.2m recorded within Area 1. It was noted at its northern extent at 4.7m OD then falling to 3.6m OD in the south. The bore was 0.40m and it was constructed using unfrogged mid purple to orange red bricks. Due to the depth and nature of the surrounding deposits no brick samples were taken.

7.5.2 In the south of the area a remnant of brick floor [1] was observed at 3.8m OD measuring 2.4m by 1.2m (see Figure 7). This was sealed by 2.3m of modern made ground deposits and is likely to relate to the previous industrial use of the site.

8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE: AREA 3 AND 4

8.1 The removal of modern concrete pile-caps and ground beams were monitored as watching brief and the general ground reduction was subject to a strip and map exercise. Phase 4 has been split into three sub-phases, reflecting distinct phases of activity.

8.2 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.2.1 After the ground was reduced in Areas 3 and 4 natural sandy gravels [21] were observed at a height of 8.94m OD. These were observed extending beyond the site boundaries to the east, west and north.
- 8.2.2 In the south of Area 4 the gravels were sealed by a deposit of soft, mid green brown, fine grained sand [131]. This deposit was recorded between 5.53 m OD and 4.23m OD in the west section face of the crane base (see Figure 10, Section 16) sloping towards the river.
- 8.2.3 In the north of Area 3 a brickearth type layer [20] (See Figure 9, Sections 4 and 5) was recorded covering [21] between 9.18m OD and 8.31m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.3m.

8.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric

- 8.3.1 The earliest recorded archaeological feature was a north to south aligned ditch [62] which truncated the brickearth in the north of Area 3 (see Plate 1, Figure 3 & Figure 9, Section 6). This was recorded between 9.28m OD and 8.39m OD measuring 1.5m in length by 1.38m wide and 0.98m deep. The sides were seen to be steeply sloping on to a slightly concave base. Fragments of burnt and struck flint were recovered from the firm, light brown grey sand silt fill [61]. It was seen extending beyond the excavation limits to the north and was truncated in the south by the construction cut [57] for wall [56].

8.4 Phase 4a: Post-Medieval to 1869

- 8.4.1 In the east of the area (see Figure 4) a layer of soft to loose, mid brown grey, silty sand [117] with occasional charcoal flecks and small CBM fragments was seen at 5.72m OD measuring 2.0m by 1.3m. To the southwest of [117] a deposit of soft mid brown grey silty sand [109] was recorded at 7.04m OD measuring 1.4m by 0.55m. It contained moderate inclusions of gravel with occasional inclusions of small CBM fragments and CTP, which was dated 1700-40.

Building 3 (Figure 4)

- 8.4.2 Layer [117] was truncated by construction cut [123] for, northwest to southeast aligned, wall [116] which was observed between the heights of 6.37m OD and 5.77m OD measuring 3.65m in length by 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The wall was constructed using light purple red and mid orange red, unfrogged brick, Fabric 3032 nr 3033, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 65mm to 235mm x 105mm x 68mm and a soft, light yellow lime and sand mortar. The northwest edge appeared to be truncated, possibly during the works to construct the later Police Station. A hole within the wall, measuring 0.46m long by 0.18m high was filled by a soft, light yellow brown sand [120]. It is uncertain whether this pre or post dates the wall's soft, mid grey brown, clay sand construction backfill [122].
- 8.4.3 To the west and running parallel to [116], wall [115] was recorded at 7.1m OD measuring 13.2m in length by 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. It was constructed using unfrogged bricks,

Fabric 3033 with a yellow lime and sand mortar.

- 8.4.4 A north west to south east aligned wall [114] was virtually perpendicular to, and truncated the southwest corner of [115] at 7.04m OD, measuring 1.7m in length by 0.42m wide. Mid orange/purple red unfrogged bricks, Fabrics 3033, 3032 nr 3033, measuring 225mm x 110mm x 62mm to 224mm x 105mm x 62mm with a soft, lime and sand mortar with charcoal and brick flecks were used to build the wall. Overlying this, at 7.12m OD and measuring 0.6m x 0.4m, was what can only be described as some sort of rough repair [113]. This consisted of one course of mid orange red, unfrogged half batts, measuring 115mm x 110mm x 60mm bonded with a soft, light brown grey, sandy mortar with moderate chalk, shell and charcoal flecks. To the north of [114] the remnant of an associated brick structure [112] was recorded at 7.04m OD measuring 0.21m by 0.21m. The one surviving course consisted of mid orange red unfrogged bricks, Fabric 3033 measuring 210mm x 110mm x 70mm and a soft, lime and sand mortar with charcoal and brick flecks over an original harder lime and sand mortar.
- 8.4.5 To the west of this, wall [111] was recorded truncating layer [109] at 7.04m OD and measuring 1.1m in length by 0.22m wide. The wall was on a similar alignment as [114], south west to north east, and was constructed with mid orange/purple red, unfrogged, brick half batts, Fabric 3032nr3033, measuring 100mm x 67mm to 100mm x 65mm and bonded with a white lime and sand mortar and yellow sand and lime mortar. Only one course of brickwork survived.
- 8.4.6 Wall [118] was noted truncating the northeast corner of [115] at 6.28m OD. This was aligned northeast to southwest and virtually perpendicular with [115] measuring 1.25m in length by 0.3m wide and 0.11m in height. Materials used in construction were similar to those used in [115].
- 8.4.7 A dumped deposit of soft light brown grey silty sand [121] with occasional coal fragments was seen between 6.06m OD and 5.88m OD above [115] (see Figure 10, Section 15). This measured 0.6m wide (in section) and 0.32m thick. Sealing this and wall [118], a soft, dark grey brown, silty sand [119] with occasional pot, CTP, charcoal flecks coal and CBM fragments. This was observed at 6.17m OD measuring 2.5m by 1.25m and 0.24m thick. Sherds of pottery, glass and CTP were recovered and gave dates 1660-80.

- 8.4.8 Five features were observed cutting the Brickearth [20] in Area 3, four possible postholes and a construction cut (see Figure 4).
- 8.4.9 Feature [37] was recorded at 9.13m OD with near vertical sides and a concave base. It measured 0.4m by 0.4m with a depth of 0.2m and was filled by a firm, light green grey, gravelly sand [36]. This was truncated by sub-rounded posthole [35] seen at 9.13m OD measuring 0.4m by 0.44m and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a firm, mid green grey, gravelly sand [34] with frequent inclusions of small 'pea' gravels.
- 8.4.10 To the immediate west of [35] another posthole [19], sub-rounded/squared in shape, was observed at 9.03m OD (see Figure 4 & Figure 9, Section 4). The sides were near vertical and the base was almost even with measurements of 0.3m by 0.3m and 0.35m deep. A friable, light brown grey, sandy silt [18] with occasional CTP, small CBM fragments, and plant roots filled the posthole. Recovered CTP was dated 1660-80.
- 8.4.11 A larger posthole [40] was observed to the southwest of [19] at 8.88m OD measuring 1.1m by 0.9m with a depth of 0.5m. This was sub-oval in shape with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a firm, light brown grey, silty sand [18] with occasional charcoal flecks, small CBM fragments and frequent sub-rounded gravels.
- 8.4.12 The northern edge of construction cut [32] was seen at 9.73m OD with a steeply sloping side. The southern, western and eastern edges were truncated by later intrusions. The remnant of a wall/footing [31] was recorded at 8.38m OD, measuring 0.9m by 0.24m and 0.23m in height. Two courses of unfrogged, mid to dark orange red brick, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, bonded with a light yellow brown sandy mortar with occasional charcoal and coal flecks were noted. The cut [32] was backfilled with a soft, dark green grey, sandy silt [30].

Building 1 (Figure 4)

- 8.4.13 In the west of Area 3 (see Figure 4) a northeast to southwest construction cut [47] was seen between 8.91m OD and 8.71m OD measuring 7.24m in length cutting the Brickearth [20]. Within cut [47] the northern wall of a property fronting the high street, wall [46], was noted between 8.91m OD and 8.71m OD. This was found to measure 7.24m by 0.37m and 1.16m in height. Re-used unfrogged, mid orange red bricks, Fabric 3033 and 3032 nr 3033, measuring 225mm x 105mm x 64 to 216mm x 100mm x 63mm and 220mm x 103mm x 63mm. A white lime and sand mortar was used as a bonding material. Seven post sockets were noted, roughly measuring 0.12m by 0.12m, set within the brickwork, probably for a timber frame frontage. A soft dark blackish grey silty sand [45] with occasional charcoal flecks backfilled the construction cut.

- 8.4.14 To the south of [46] the rear wall [49] of the property was observed between 8.96m OD and 8.33m OD. This measured 5.86m x 0.5m and was 0.5m in height - similar materials were used in the construction. The wall was truncated by modern services. This was probably the same as [46] but truncation removed any relationship the two once had. Abutting [49] to the south the remnant of a northwest to southeast wall [54] was noted at 8.64m OD. It was constructed from unfrogged, dark purple red, brick, Fabric 3032 nr 3033 with a yellow lime and sand mortar, and measured 0.7m by 0.1m (1 brick wide) and 0.06m in height.
- 8.4.15 Between walls [46] and [49] was a basemented area with a northwest to southeast wall [48], as an internal property division. The wall was constructed with storage recesses and was observed between 8.25m OD and 8.10m OD measuring 3.76m in length by 0.5m to 1.88m in width and 0.50m high. Unfrogged, mid orange to dark purple red, bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm and a whitish grey sandy mortar with lime were used in its construction. To the east of [48] brick floor [127] of the basement was recorded at 7.75m OD constructed from unfrogged, mid to dark orange red, brick Fabric 3047, measuring 223mm x 110mm x 50mm with a fine sand bed. The floor measured 3.7m northwest to southeast by 2.05m northeast to southwest. To the west the basement floor had been truncated, probably when the properties were demolished.

Building 2 (Figure 4)

- 8.4.16 The construction cut [53] for the rear/southern wall [52] of a property to the immediate east was recorded between 9.03m OD and 8.94m OD to be 3.60m in length cutting the Brickearth [20]. Wall [52] was noted between 9.03m OD and 8.94m OD measuring 3.6m in length with a width of 0.32m. It was constructed from unfrogged, dark pinkish purple red, brick, measuring 220mm x 100mm x 60mm with a hard yellow brown sandy mortar. The wall was truncated at both ends, to the east it was truncated by modern concrete footings and in the west wall [50] removed any stratigraphic relationship with wall [49]. A loose, dark blackish grey, silty sand [51] measuring 0.1m wide was recorded as the backfill of [53].
- 8.4.17 To the north, the cut [57] for the front wall [56] of the property was observed between 8.97m OD and 8.93m OD, truncating prehistoric ditch [62]. This was L-shaped and measured 4.3m northeast to southwest and 1.3m northwest to southeast. Wall [56] was seen between 8.97m OD and 8.84m OD measuring 4.2m northeast to southwest, 1.3m northwest to southeast and with a width of 0.24m. Unfrogged, mid purple pinkish red, brick, Fabric 3032 nr 3033 measuring 220mm x 101mm x 65mm to 220mm x 100mm x 64mm with a yellow sand mortar were used. A soft dark grey brown silty sand [55] with occasional coal and charcoal flecks was used to backfill construction cut [57]. These were also truncated by wall [50] in the west and by modern concrete footings to the east.

- 8.4.18 Northwest to southeast aligned wall [50] is a later addition (dividing wall) to the properties as it truncates both [56] and [46] in the north (front) and [52] and [49] in the south (rear). This was observed between 8.86m OD and 8.83m OD measuring 4.2m in length and 0.38m wide with a modern service trench truncating the middle of the wall. It was constructed from unfrogged, dark orange red brick, Fabric 3032 nr 3033 measuring 221mm x 100mm x 62mm to 220mm x 100mm x 65mm with as soft brown lime and sand mortar.
- 8.4.19 To the northeast of [56] the cut [60] for a small brick footing [59] was recorded at 8.95m OD measuring 0.9m northeast to southwest by 0.6m northwest to south east and 0.3m in depth. The footing was observed at 8.97m OD measuring 0.7m by 0.46m and 0.30m deep. It constructed with unfrogged, dark purple orange red, brick Fabrics 3033, 3032 nr 3033 measuring 223mm x 102mm x 63mm and 222mm x 100mm x 70mm using an off white lime sand mortar. The cut was backfilled with a loose to compact mid orange red, sandy clay [58] with frequent CBM fragments and mortar. Modern concrete footing truncated these to the east.
- 8.4.20 To the south of the properties fronting the High Street the rear property boundary wall [44] was observed surrounded by modern truncations. The wall was aligned northeast to southwest and was recorded at measuring over 27.4m in length by 0.5m wide with a height of 1.0m. It was constructed with unfrogged, dark pinkish orange red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm and bonded with a light yellow white sandy mortar with occasional coal fragments.
- 8.4.21 A deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sand [78] was observed at 8.40m OD in section, in the east of Area 3. This had the appearance of a garden soil with frequent inclusions of small gravels and moderate CBM fragments. In section the deposit measured 0.46m in width by 0.54m thick.

8.5 Phase 4b: Post-Medieval to 1869

- 8.5.1 Cuts [19] and [40] were covered by a rammed gravel surface [17/38] observed at 9.20m OD at its highest point sloping to 8.76m OD at its southern limit. The surface measured 2.92m north to south by 4.78m east to west with a thickness of 0.07m.

- 8.5.2 Drain cut [29] was observed at 9.18m OD truncating posthole fill [34], construction backfill [30] and the rammed gravel surface [17/38]. The cut was linear, sloping from its highest point in the north to 8.28m OD in the south. It measured 2.0m north to south by 0.5m east to west and was 0.9m at its deepest. The drain [28] was constructed from unfrogged, mid orange red brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) and tiles bonded with a dirty yellow brown sandy mortar. It was recorded at its highest level at 8.98m OD and lowest level at 8.38m OD measuring 1.8m north to south by 0.4m east to west and 0.23m deep. A soft, light brownish grey, silty sand [27] with frequent coal fragments filled the drain. The backfill of the drain cut was a loose light greyish white deposit of broken CBM and mortar [33] which had the appearance of demolition material.
- 8.5.3 A thin layer of loose, light purple yellow brown, sandy gravels [43] (see Figure 9, Section 5) was seen, at 9.04m OD sloping to the south at 8.75m OD, above [17/38]. This measured extended 1.15m north to south and was 0.05m at its thickest. Covering this was a deposit of firmly compacted coal dust [42], observed at 8.88 m OD measuring 0.12m at its thickest point.

Building 4

- 8.5.4 A northwest to southeast wall [12], and its northeast to southwest return, were observed between 9.48m OD and 9.18m OD, to be truncated to the north and south by modern concrete ground beams and a modern service trench in the west. Frogged, mid to dark purple red brick, Fabric 3032 measuring 220mm x 105mm x 65mm, bonded with a compact, light yellow lime and sand mortar were used in the construction.. The main body of the wall extended 7.0m northwest to southeast with a width of 0.34m and the return measured 4.0m northeast to southwest. Signs of twentieth century underpinning were noted where it overlay construction cut [30], and the return was built over levelling deposit [42].
- 8.5.5 The truncated remnant of a firm, light yellow brown sandy gravel [22] levelling deposit was observed between 9.26m OD and 9.18m OD above [17/38] to the west of [12]. This measured 1.0m north to south by 2.72m east to west by 0.18m thick.
- 8.5.6 An almost level, thin layer of pea gravels [136] was recorded at 8.29m OD to be 0.05m thick, overlying the natural [21]. This was sealed by a redeposited layer of brickearth [135], noted at 8.49m OD and 0.20m thick, with moderate inclusions of coal dust. The cut of an undefined feature [133] with steeply sloping sides and a concave base was seen truncating [135]. The feature was observed at 0.54m OD to be 0.28m deep and appeared to be bricked up by [132], to build wall [41]. A yellow lime and sand mortar was used to bond [132]. Because of later truncation, too little of cut [133] and its brick infill [132] survived to make any real interpretation here of their true function.

- 8.5.7 Above [132] wall [41] was noted in a northwest to southeast alignment at 8.97m OD, measuring 3.0m by 0.4m and with a height of 0.43m. Two unfrosted brick fabrics were used in its construction, a re-used Fabric 3033 measuring 225x105x65 and Fabric 3032 nr 3033 measuring 225mm x 105mm x 65mm. Two mortars were observed on Fabric 3033, an earlier mortar of yellow lime and sand with chunks of lime with a later mortar of soft white lime and sand with flecks of brick and charcoal. Fabric 3032 nr 3033 had the later white lime mortar. The earlier mortar may have come from brick infill [132] and it is uncertain whether [132] was part of the ground preparation for building [41].

8.6 Phase 4c: Post-Medieval to 1869

- 8.6.1 The cut [26] (See Figure 6, Section 5) of a northeast to southwest wall [24] was observed truncating [12] and levelling deposit [22]. It was recorded at 9.20m OD measuring 3.6m by 0.48m and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a level base. Wall [24] was noted at 9.18m OD measuring 3.6m by 0.48m and 0.24m high. This was constructed from mid orange red brick, 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, bonded with a light whitish grey lime mortar. The north eastern part of the wall is deeper as it bricks up the cut of earlier drain [28]. The construction cut is backfilled by a dark blackish grey silty sand [25], seen at 9.20m OD measuring 3.6m by 0.08m and 0.14m thick. A mid green grey sandy silt [23] with occasional coal fragments was observed, 9.17m OD measuring 3.06m by 0.54m and 0.33m, between wall [24] and the return of wall [12] possibly acting as a levelling deposit.

- 8.6.2 A layer of soft mixed mid grey to mid yellow brown sandy silt [16] with frequent charcoal and coal, flecks and fragments, was recorded above backfill deposits [25], [23] and [33] at 9.28m OD. This was recorded in section at 9.28m OD measuring 1.2m northeast to southwest and 0.18m thick (See Figure 9, Section 4). Sealing [16] was a friable to soft, mid light greyish brown to mid brown grey, sandy silt [15] was observed at 9.48m OD, measuring 2.0m northwest to southeast by 3.6m northeast to southwest and 0.2m thick acting as a levelling layer for floor [13]. The floor was badly truncated and constructed from mid orange red tile with a light to dark yellow brown, sand with frequent coal and charcoal flecks bed. It was observed at 9.48m OD and measured 2.0m northwest to southeast by 3.6m northeast to southwest with a thickness of 0.03m.

8.7 Phase 5: 1869– present (see Figure 8)

- 8.7.1 A thin deposit of ash [14] was observed on top of floor [13] at 9.48m OD measuring 0.8m by 0.5m.

Building 5

- 8.7.2 Abutting wall [12], the west gable wall of the Police Station [11] was recorded between 9.48m OD and 9.38m OD. This was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 14.7m long by 0.9m and was 1.18m in height. The wall was constructed using frosted, light pink, yellow and purple bricks, Fabric 3034, measuring 232mm x 110mm x 69mm to 230mm x

- 115mm x 70mm with a light brown yellow sand mortar.
- 8.7.3 The cut [77] for the east gable wall of the Police Station [63/74/110] was recorded in section at 8.40m OD where it was seen truncating garden soil [78]. The wall [63/74/110] extended 15.5m from the Limit of excavation in the northeast to the modern truncation in the southwest. It was recorded between 9.60m OD in the northwest (i.e. [63]) and 7.2m OD in the southeast (i.e. [110]) and had a recorded height of 1.3m with maximum width of 0.8m. Materials used were the same as [11]. Where the wall was observed in section a loose reddish brown sandy clay [76] was noted as the construction backfill of the east gable wall.
- 8.7.4 The grounds of the Police Station were enclosed to the south by an east-west perimeter wall [71] which enclosed an area of 0.125h. This was constructed using light yellow pink bricks, Fabric 3034, measuring 230mm x 110mm x 65mm to 232mm x 107mm x 65mm with a similar mortar to that used in the walls of the police station. The wall sat on an indurated, light yellow grey sandy gravelly concrete base [108] that was 2.0m deep under the southern section of wall. A possible construction backfill [73] for the wall was recorded in the northeast of site as a loose dark grey black silt with frequent CBM fragments, gravels and stone. Due to the nature of excavations no cut was observed.
- 8.7.5 Abutting wall [63] in the north east corner of site, five similar brick vaulted coal cellars were recorded between 9.40m OD and 7.20m OD. Originally these would have lain under the roadway leading to the rear of the Police Station, with an opening in each cellar roof to drop coal straight to the cellar. The northern most cellar [68] measured 2.3m by 1.8m and 2.2m high, with the vault constructed from a single course of brick. Building materials similar to those in [11] were used in all five cellars. The measurements of the other four cellars are as follows; cellar [65] measured 2.3m by 1.8m by 2.2m high; cellar [64] 2.3m by 2m and 2.2m high; cellar [66] 2.3m by 1.8m and 2.2m high; cellar [67] 2.3m by 1.8m and 2.2m high.
- 8.7.6 Mid-twentieth century concrete floors were observed in the basement area of the Police Station. Floor [69] was recorded, at 7.20m OD measuring approximately 10m by 4m, was the floor of the coal cellars. To the south a remnant of floor recorded as [126], at 7.25m OD, is probably part of [69]. To the west of [126] floor [124] was noted at 7.3m OD measuring 3.25m by 2.34m, this still had fragments of linoleum attached. Floor [125] was seen at 7.44m OD measuring 3.8m by 3.0m.
- 8.7.7 Above floor [69] a yellow stock brick footing was noted at 7.8m OD measuring 1m by 1m and 0.6m in height. The function of this is unknown.
- 8.7.8 The ground level of the land to the rear of the Police Station, enclosed by wall [71], was raised at this time (see Figure 10, Sections 12 and 16).
- 8.7.9 A tip layer of firm, mid brown red, crushed CBM and mortar [130] was recorded (see Figure 10, Section 16), in the, western section face of, the excavated crane base, above natural river deposit [131]. This was observed at its highest level 5.53m OD sloping towards the river to 4.48m OD at its lowest level measuring 0.16m thick. Above this a loose light yellow brown sand [129] was noted between 5.53m OD and 4.63m OD to be 0.34m thick. This in turn was sealed by a firm to soft dark grey brown sandy silt [128], seen at 5.53m OD
-

measuring 0.9m at its thickest. This was sealed by a piling mat prior to the excavation of the crane base which has obscured the relationship with the upper sequence of tip layers.

- 8.7.10 Layer [91] (see Figure 10, Section 12) was a soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt was observed in section between 6.01m OD and 5.77m OD to be 1.6m in length by 0.24m thick. Pottery and CTP recovered from this deposit were spot dated 1700-90. A friable mid greyish brown silty sand [90] was recorded overlying [91] between 6.25m OD and 6.01m OD. This measured 1.8m in length by 0.44m thick. The pottery and CTP recovered from this were spot dated 1720-1800. Sealing this a friable, light reddish yellow, silty sand [89] was recorded between 6.38m OD and 6.19m OD measuring 0.82m in length by 0.12m thick. A layer of soft, greyish brown, sandy silt [88] measuring 3.56m in length by 0.18m thick was noted between 6.50m OD and 5.75m OD overlying [89]. This in turn was overlain by [87], a soft, dark grey black, sandy silt observed between 6.41m OD and 5.83m OD measuring 4.06m by 0.38m thick. Above this a layer of friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand [86] was seen between 6.65m OD and 6.35m OD measuring 1.8m in length by 0.20m thick. Overlying [86] was a friable, light greyish brown, silty sand [85] recorded between 7.05m OD and 6.41m OD to be 2.1m in length by 0.42m thick. A firm, mid reddish grey, sandy clay [84] was seen between 7.19m OD and 5.85m OD measuring 5.8m in length by 0.28m thick overlying [85]. This was sealed by a soft, dark grey black sandy silt [83] observed between 7.13m OD and 6.07m OD to be 5m in length by 0.24m thick. CTP and pottery recovered from this deposit were spot dated 1580-1910. Above this a soft, dark bluish grey sandy silt [95] was recorded in plan between 5.94m OD and 5.77m OD measuring 4.8m in length by 3.2m wide. Pottery recovered was spot dated 1720-80. A friable, dark purple brown, silty sand [82] was also observed above [83]. This was seen between 7.09m OD and 6.27m OD to be 2.9m in length by 0.28m thick. Sealing this was a friable, light yellowish brown, silty sand [81] noted between 7.67m OD and 6.97m OD and measuring 4.4m in length and 1.1m thick. Moderate inclusions of CBM, small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal were observed. Pottery recovered from this context was spot dated 1760-1830.
- 8.7.11 The northwest to south east construction cut [94] (see Figure 8 and Figure 9, Section 11) for relieving arch [79] was noted at 5.76m OD. This measured 6.0m in length and had a width of 0.8m. The arch [79] was seen between 8.00m OD and 7.51m OD measuring 5.6m long with a width of 0.6m and a height of 2.4m. It was constructed using frogged, pinkish yellow bricks, Fabrics 3032, 3034, measuring 237mm x 110mm x 65mm to 225mm x 110mm x 69mm and bonded with a yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar. Green sandstone blocks were noted at the join of the upright brickwork and the vault of the arch. The arch had been keyed into retaining wall [71] and secured with metal tie bars, fixed into the sandstone blocks. A soft to firm, mid blue grey, clay sand [93] was seen backfilling construction cut [94]. The interior of the arch was backfilled with a firm to soft, mid brown grey, silty sand [92], with frequent CBM fragments.

- 8.7.12 A friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand [80] with moderate inclusions of CBM fragments and occasional small stones was dumped against the northern end of arch [79]. This was recorded between 6.97m OD and 6.95m OD to be 1.6m in length by 1.8m thick.
- 8.7.13 A group of four brick foundation pads were seen to the west of relieving arch [79] (see Figure 8). The pads were all constructed using frogged, red brick, Fabric 3034, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 65mm to 230mm x 100mm x 63mm and bonded with a yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar. Each had a circular construction cut 1.5m in diameter and a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and Chalk fragments, construction backfill.
- 8.7.14 The construction cut [99] for pad [101] was observed at 5.77m OD truncating dump deposit [83]. The pad [101] was noted at 5.77m OD to be roughly square in shape and measuring 0.6m by 0.66m, with [100] backfilling the cut.
- 8.7.15 Pad [98] was observed at 5.8m OD to be slightly rectangular measuring 0.51m by 0.67m, sitting in its construction cut [96]. The cut truncated dump deposit [95] and was backfilled with [97].
- 8.7.16 Foundation pad [104] was seen to be squared in shape, measuring 0.7m by 0.7m, in construction cut [102], which truncated deposit [95] at 5.91m OD. The construction backfill was [103].
- 8.7.17 The cut [105] for foundation pad [107] was observed at 5.94m OD truncating [95]. The pad was squared and measured 0.7m by 0.7m with [106] acting as its construction backfill.
- 8.7.18 During the concrete footing removal in Area 4 a made ground deposit of loose, dark brownish grey, sandy silt [72], was recorded at 7.78m OD to be 0.4m thick, due to the nature of these excavations no relationship with other contexts was observed.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

9.1 Phase 1: Natural

9.1.1 London Clay was recorded in the north of Area 2, where the site had been terraced. This was overlain by river terrace sand and gravel deposits, which were seen in all areas descending in level towards the river as was expected. A deposit of river silts was observed sealing the gravels in the south and natural Brickearth sealed them in the north, up slope and away from the river.

9.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric (See Figure 3)

9.2.1 On the northern site boundary a segment of north to south ditch [62] was recorded cutting the brickearth. This was truncated to the south by the basements of a property (Building 1) and extended beyond the northern site boundary towards Brentford High Street. The fill of the ditch yielded struck and burnt flint. No other prehistoric features or deposits were encountered on site.

9.3 Phase 3: 1250-1500 Medieval

9.3.1 A layer of dark blue grey silty sand [5] was noted in Area 2 above the natural, sloping towards the river. A quantity of CBM and pottery (dated 1250-1500) was recovered. It is possible that the pottery is residual, but it is unlikely given that the land in this area is less disturbed than elsewhere on site.

9.4 Phase 4: Post Medieval to 1869 (Figures 4-6)

9.4.1 Phase 4 has been split into three sub phases. No tight dating is available for the features encountered, so the phases reflect periods of activity rather than date.

9.5 Phase 4a

9.5.1 Along the eastern edge of site the brick walls of a structure were observed (Building 3). The most substantial of these walls, [115] and [116] were parallel and aligned northwest to southeast. The most easterly [116] was observed cutting a post-medieval dumped deposit. Additional less substantial walls, [111], [112], [113], [114] and [118], were recorded almost perpendicular to [115]. These could possibly be internal walls of the structure. A property does appear for a number of years in this area from the 1839 Tithe Map to the 1865 Ordnance Survey Map (Meager 2010), before the construction of the Police Station.

9.5.2 Four post-holes, [19], [40], [35] and [37], two of which were intercutting ([35] and [37]), were recorded in the north of site. No structural alignments were observed, possibly because of the later truncations that impacted heavily in this area. To the southeast of the postholes the cut [32] for a brick footing [31] was seen truncating the brickearth. The footing was badly truncated by later intrusions, but could be the remnant of a post-medieval cess pit, as a later brick and tile drain was seen to run to it.

- 9.5.3 To the west of the postholes and footing and beyond an area of modern truncation two properties (Building 1 and 2) fronting Brentford High Street were recorded. The northern/front wall [46] of Building 1 had seven post sockets for a timber frame, set into the brickwork, some of which still had fragments of very badly decayed wood in-situ. An internal wall [48] observed in the basement of Building 1 split the building into two separate properties. The brick floor [127] of the eastern basement partially survived modern truncation (probably during demolition). Modern truncation removed the floor of the western basement. A small section of wall [54], possibly the remains of an outhouse in the backyard, was seen abutting the southern/rear wall [49].
- 9.5.4 The northern/front [56] and southern/rear wall [52] of Building 2 sat slightly out from and east of Building 1. The relationship between the two was removed by what appeared to be a later partition wall [50] that separates both buildings. This wall could be a repair or replacement for an earlier partition wall which may have suffered major damage and needed replacing. The truncated remains of a small brick footing [59] were recorded to the north of the property. Both building and footing were truncated in the east by modern concrete footings and no basements were observed as this area also suffered major truncation. Modern demolition material covered both buildings.
- 9.5.5 A northeast to southwest aligned wall [44] was observed to the south of the buildings fronting the high street. This wall is probably the rear property boundary that appears on the 1839 Tithe Map (Meager 2010). The areas of ground to the north and south of the wall had suffered major truncation, by modern concrete intrusions.
- 9.6 Phase 4b**
- 9.6.1 A thin layer of rammed gravels and CBM fragments [17/38] covered the earlier postholes from Phase 4a. This was well compacted and had the appearance of a yard surface sloping towards the river. It was truncated by modern concrete footings to the north, south and west, and by the cut [29] of a brick and tile drain [28] to the east.
- 9.6.2 Above the gravel surface, Building 4 was noted to have two phases of construction activity.
- 9.6.3 The east wall [12] of Building 4 was built to the east of the surface, with an internal partition wall overlying levelling dumps laid on top of the surface. The wall had been underpinned where it passed over the cut [32] of the earlier wall footing [31]. It was recorded extending beyond the northern site boundary, where it had been partially truncated by modern concrete footings, to the south where it was completely truncated by the same footings. A small levelling deposit [22] was noted against the gable wall above the gravel surface. This may have been the remains of a floor make-up layer.
- 9.6.4 To the west, the remnants of a wall [41], possibly the western wall of Building 4, were recorded. This had suffered major truncation on all sides from the concrete footings and also from modern services. The services truncated the northeast to southwest partition element of wall [12] that ran to this wall. An earlier cut feature [133] under the southern segment of wall was bricked up [132] prior to the main wall's construction.

9.7 Phase 4c

- 9.7.1 A later northeast to southwest wall [24] was cut into the levelling deposit [22] and the eastern wall footing of Building 4. Backfill deposits and make up layers for a later tile floor [13] covered the footing. A narrow beam slot for an internal timber partition/wall was observed running northeast to south west in the tile floor.
- 9.7.2 In the northeast area of site a garden soil deposit [78] was seen to be truncated by the cut for the east wall of the Police Station. No dating material was recovered from this but this deposit does pre-date 1869.

9.8 Phase 5: 1869 to Present (See Figure 8)

- 9.8.1 The remains of a red brick floor [1] and a Victorian brick sewer [2] were recorded when the concrete foundation pads and footings were removed from Area 2. Both structures were sealed under a thick deposit of 20th century made ground. Only a small fragment of floor [1] was observed and due to safety concerns only cursory notes were made.
- 9.8.2 The brick sewer [2] ran in a northwest to southeast direction, sloping towards the river, with a more pronounced curve to the west, where it neared the Area limits. The sewer was not live and had been truncated by the concrete footings.
- 9.8.3 The construction of the Police Station (Building 5) in the east of site had a major impact on Building 3 and the land surrounding it. Both the east [63/74/110] and west [11] walls of the building were seen. The northern/front wall [63] was partially obscured by the northern site boundary. The southern/rear wall had been completely removed some time after, or during demolition.
- 9.8.4 The west wall [11] abutted Building 4 (wall [12]), but due to the size and depth of a modern truncation within the building, this wall stood alone. The area between the east and west walls would have been basemented, for cells, interrogation rooms etc. Evidence of this survived truncation around the east wall. To the south, later concrete floors and an internal partition wall show that this area was split into different rooms. To the east of the wall five almost intact coal/storage cellars [64/65/66/67/68] and their concrete floor were recorded. These abutted the east wall and the perimeter wall [71] of the Station and would have been under the access road leading to the land at the rear of the property. A passageway connected these to the main basement area.
- 9.8.5 The land to the rear of the Police Station was enclosed with a boundary wall [71] visible on the 1895 Ordnance Survey Map (Meager 2010). This wall seems to follow an earlier property boundary seen on the 1839 Tithe Map (Meager 2010). The ground level in this area was then raised to a similar level as the high street, by dumping cartloads of imported materials, possibly brought in by river transport.
- 9.8.6 A brick relieving arch [79] was constructed against the inside of the southern perimeter wall. To the west of this four brick foundation pads [98], [101], [104] and [107] were constructed possibly to help the arch support the structure shown on the 1895 Ordnance Survey Map (Meager 2010).

- 9.8.7 The dumping activity and the building of the arch and pads took place within a very short timescale, so are roughly contemporary.
- 9.8.8 The properties fronting Brentford High Street were demolished in the later part of the 20th century.

10 CONCLUSIONS

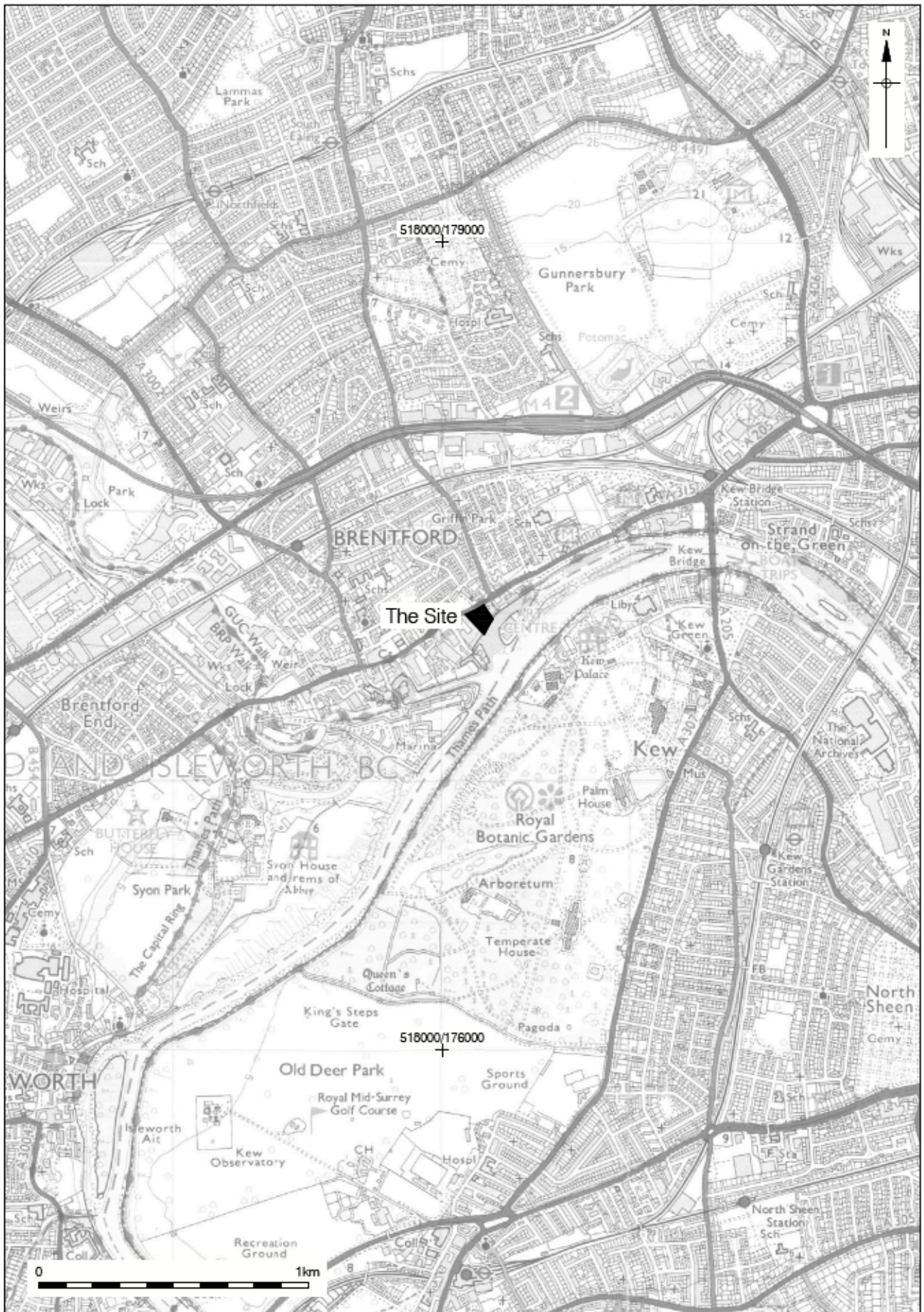
- 10.1 The archaeological investigation at Goat Wharf has shown the presence of natural drift geology consistent with the expected modelling of the area, showing a fall from north to south towards the river.
- 10.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity was limited to a small segment of ditch on the high ground in the north of the site.
- 10.3 A possible medieval layer was recorded in the south west of site, where there was little or no 17th and 19th century activities observed. This part of site was not subjected to ground reduction during the investigations.
- 10.4 A group of postholes may date from the late 17th century but their function is unknown.
- 10.5 The rammed gravel surface observed above the postholes may be part of a yard surface or pathway leading to the river bank.
- 10.6 Buildings, probably early 18th to 19th century, were recorded along Brentford High Street and in the east of site, where the historic maps suggested they would be (Meager 2010, and Figures 11 & 12). The building seen in the east of site was probably demolished to make way for the Police Station.
- 10.7 Late 19th century activity was confined to the Police Station and its compound in the east, and the brick sewer and floor fragment in the west of site. Ground reduction for the Police Station basements effectively removed any traces of earlier activities along the street frontage. The arch and brick foundation pads are probably the supports for the stable block at the rear of the police station.
- 10.8 The fieldwork has shown human activity at the site from the prehistoric period through to the 20th century, entirely in line with what was expected in the desk-based study (Meager 2010).
- 10.9 The archaeological evidence suggests that early activity may have been based mainly on the high ground following the line of Brentford High Street. This activity was residential in nature from the 18th century through to the end of the 20th century, with no apparent evidence of river related activities observed on site.
- 10.10 The potential for future investigations is limited due to the nature of this and previous development, as the land was reduced to natural over most of the site. Area 1, Area 2 and the land to south of the crane base are the only areas where the land was not reduced to natural.
- 10.11 Following approval of this report from the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hounslow, it is considered that the project would be appropriately disseminated to the public by means of an extended summary round-up in the *London Archaeologist*.
- 10.12 This report will be lodged with the local studies library, the GLHER and relevant local societies.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Allenbuild Ltd. Thanks also to Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for monitoring the site on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Mark Roughly for the illustrations, Tim Bradley for the project management and Chris Cooper for technical and logistical support.
- 11.3 The author thanks the field staff for all of their hard work and effort: Jim Heathcoate, Richard Humphreys, Paw Jorgenson and Lee Harvey.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bradley, T. 2012 'Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8: An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation', unpublished report for PCA
- Meager, R. 2010 'Archaeological Desk Study Assessment: Land at Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, London TW 8', unpublished report for CgMs Consulting



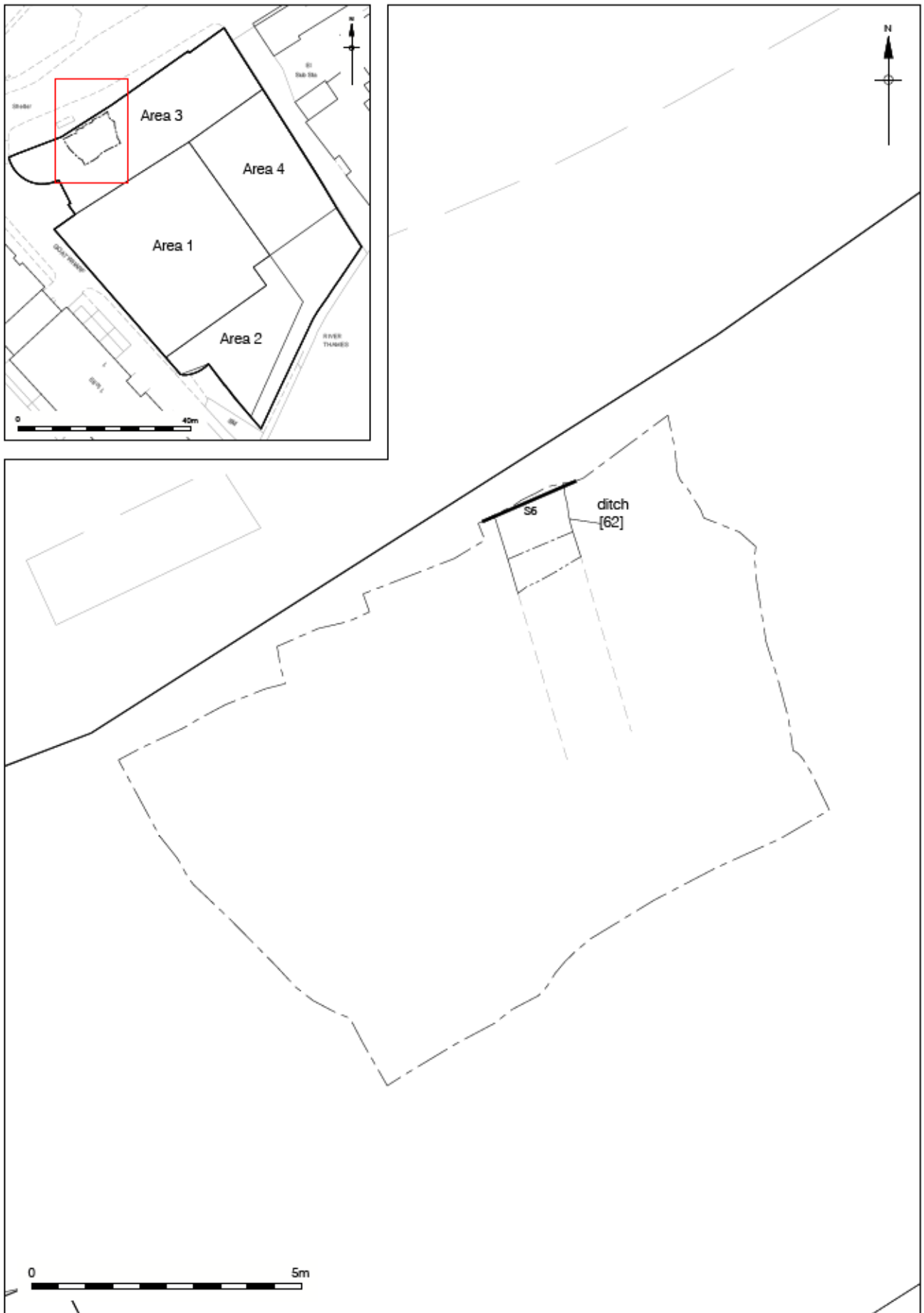
© Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 08/06/12 MR

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Monitored Areas 1-4
 1:500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 3
 Phase 2 - Area 3
 Plan 1:100, Inset 1:1,250 at A4

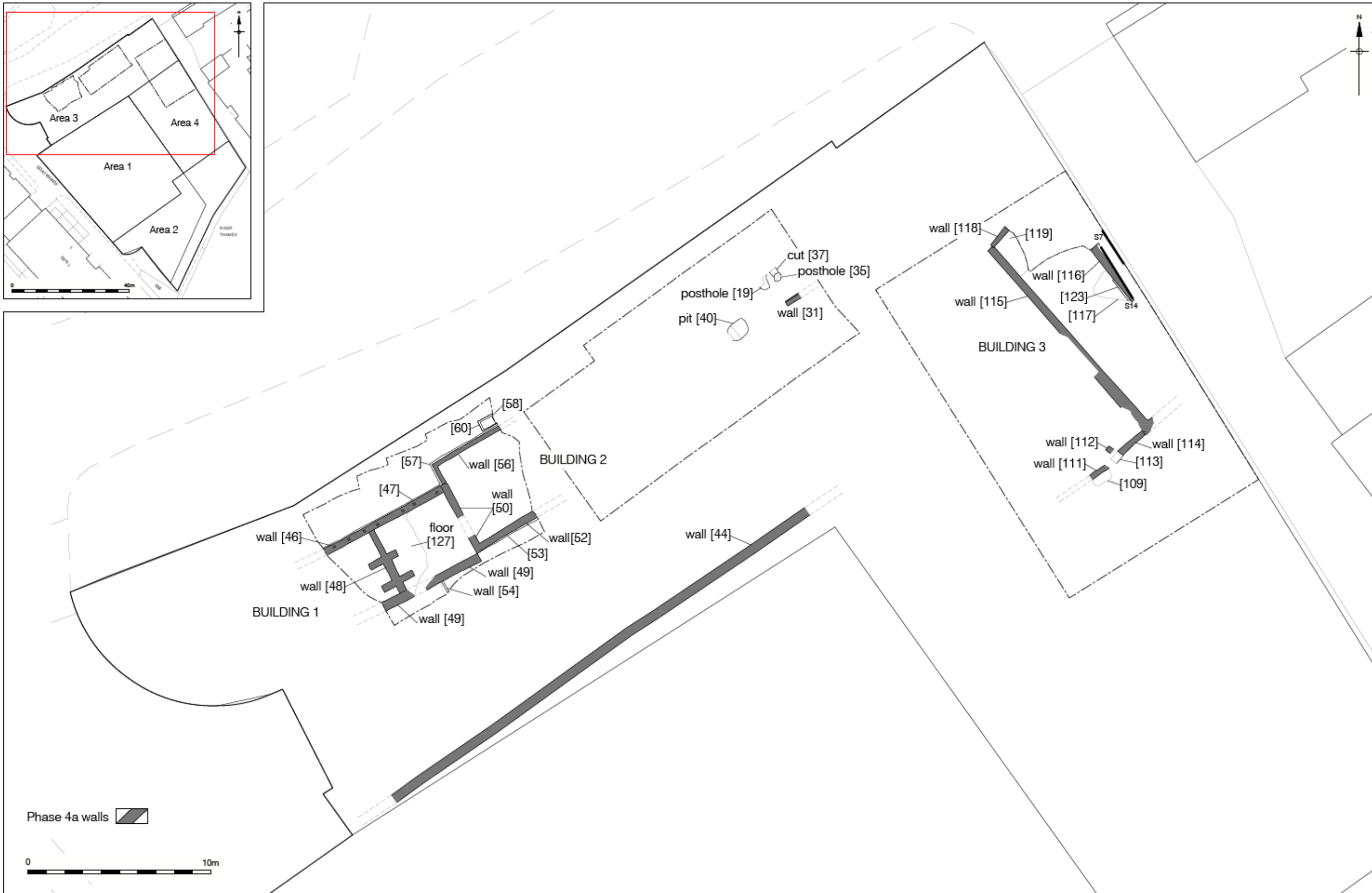
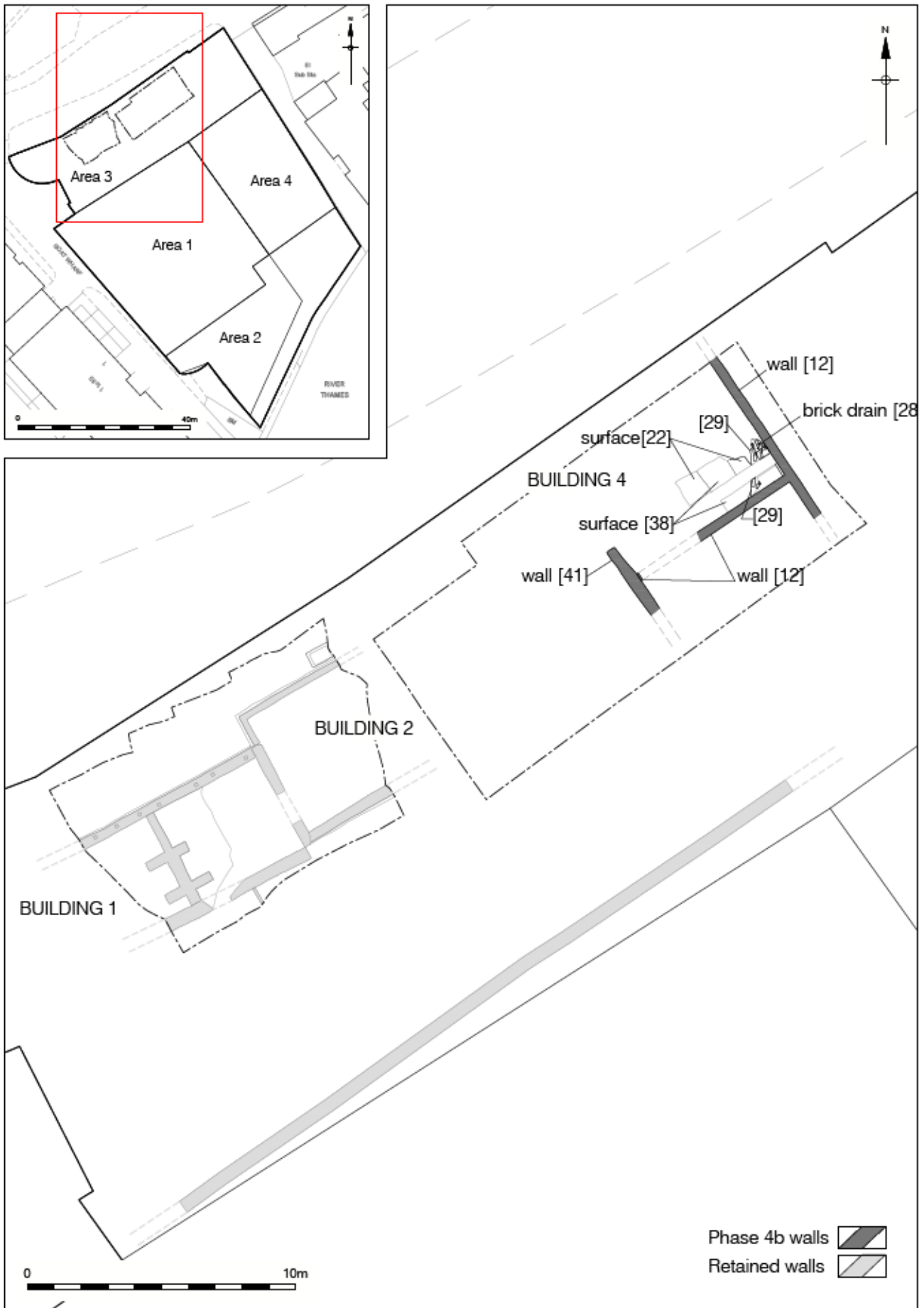
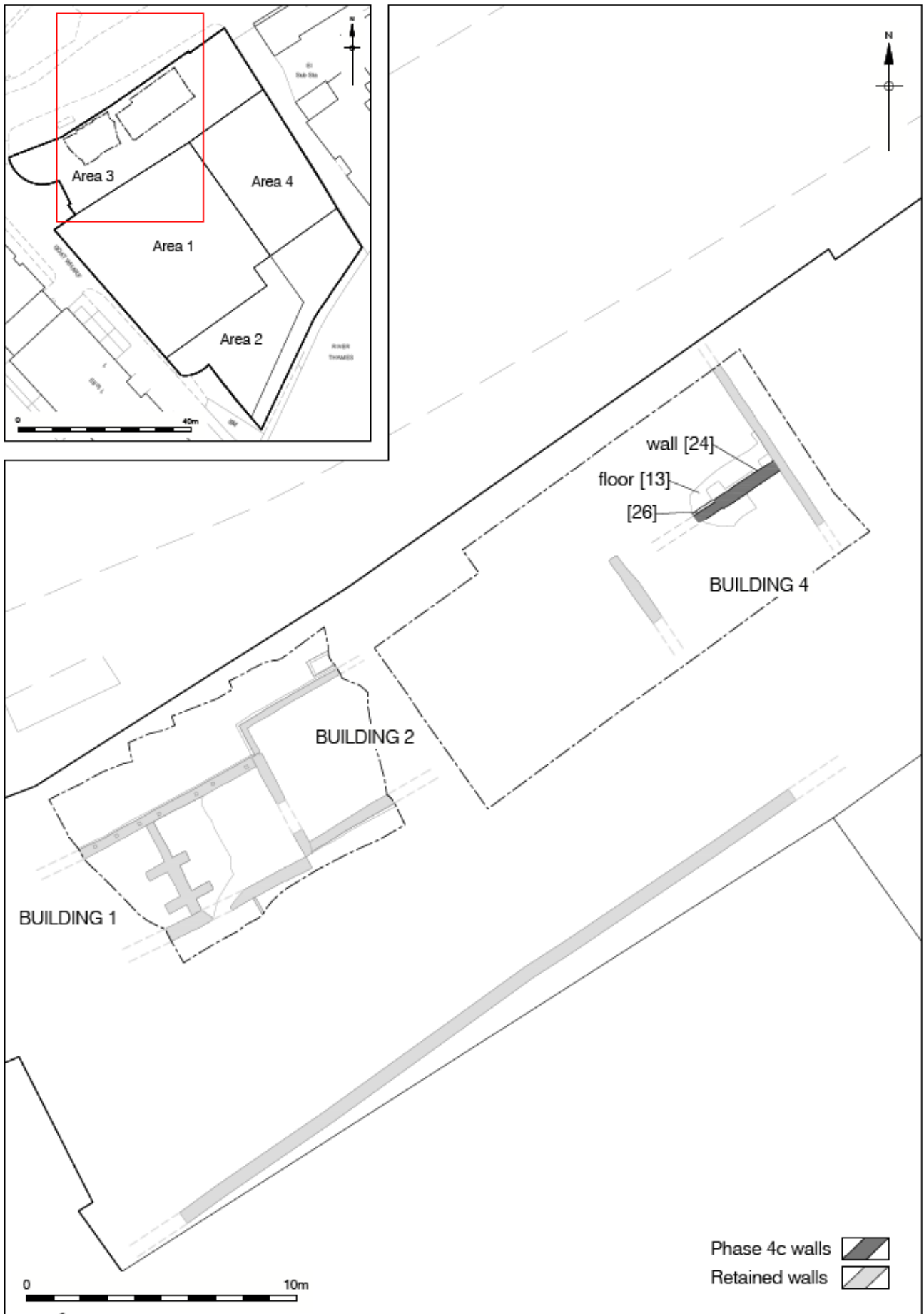


Figure 4
 Phase 4a - Areas 3 and 4
 Plan 1:200, Inset 1:1,250 at A4



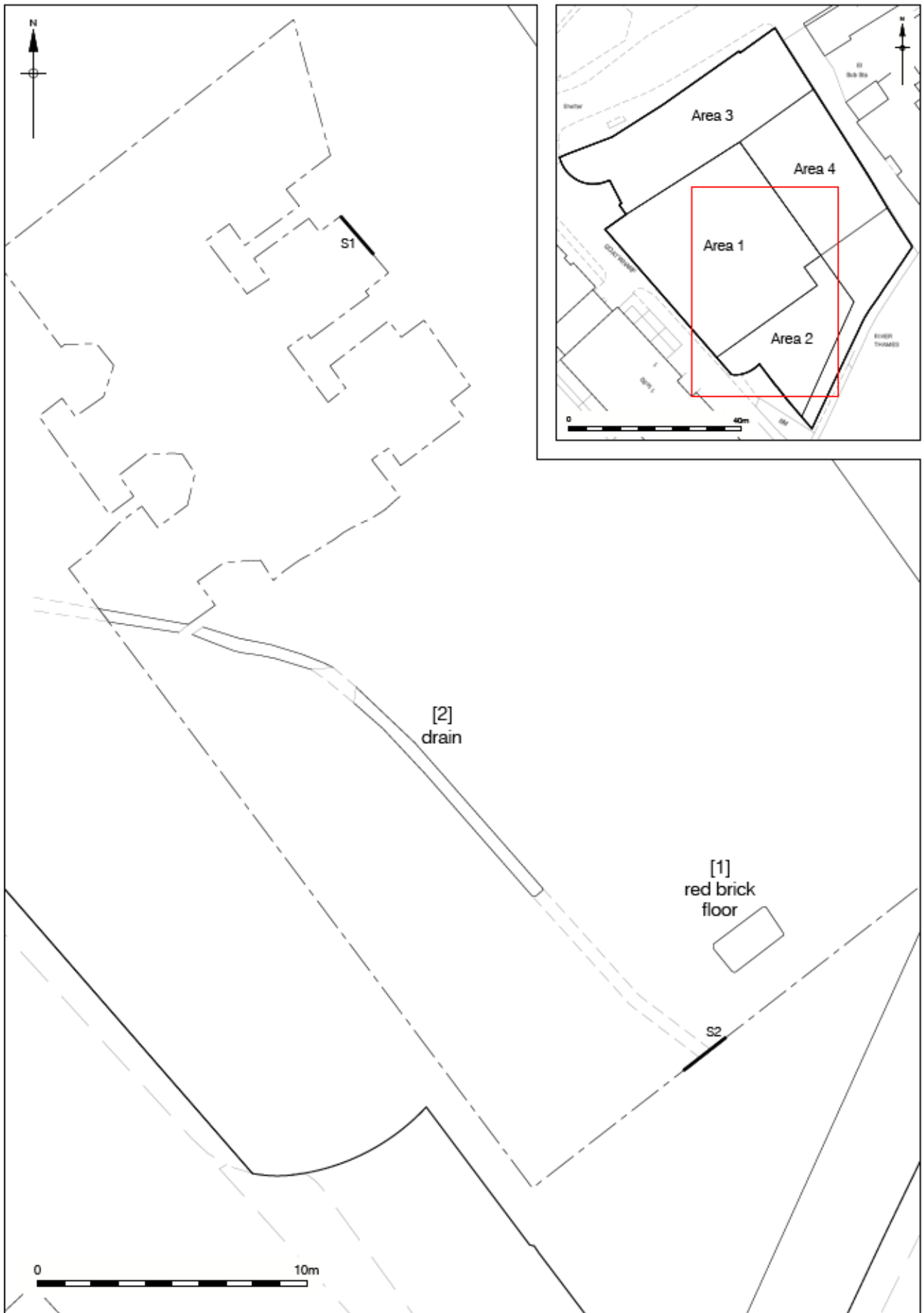
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 5
 Phase 4b - Area 3
 Plan 1:200, Inset 1:1,250 at A4



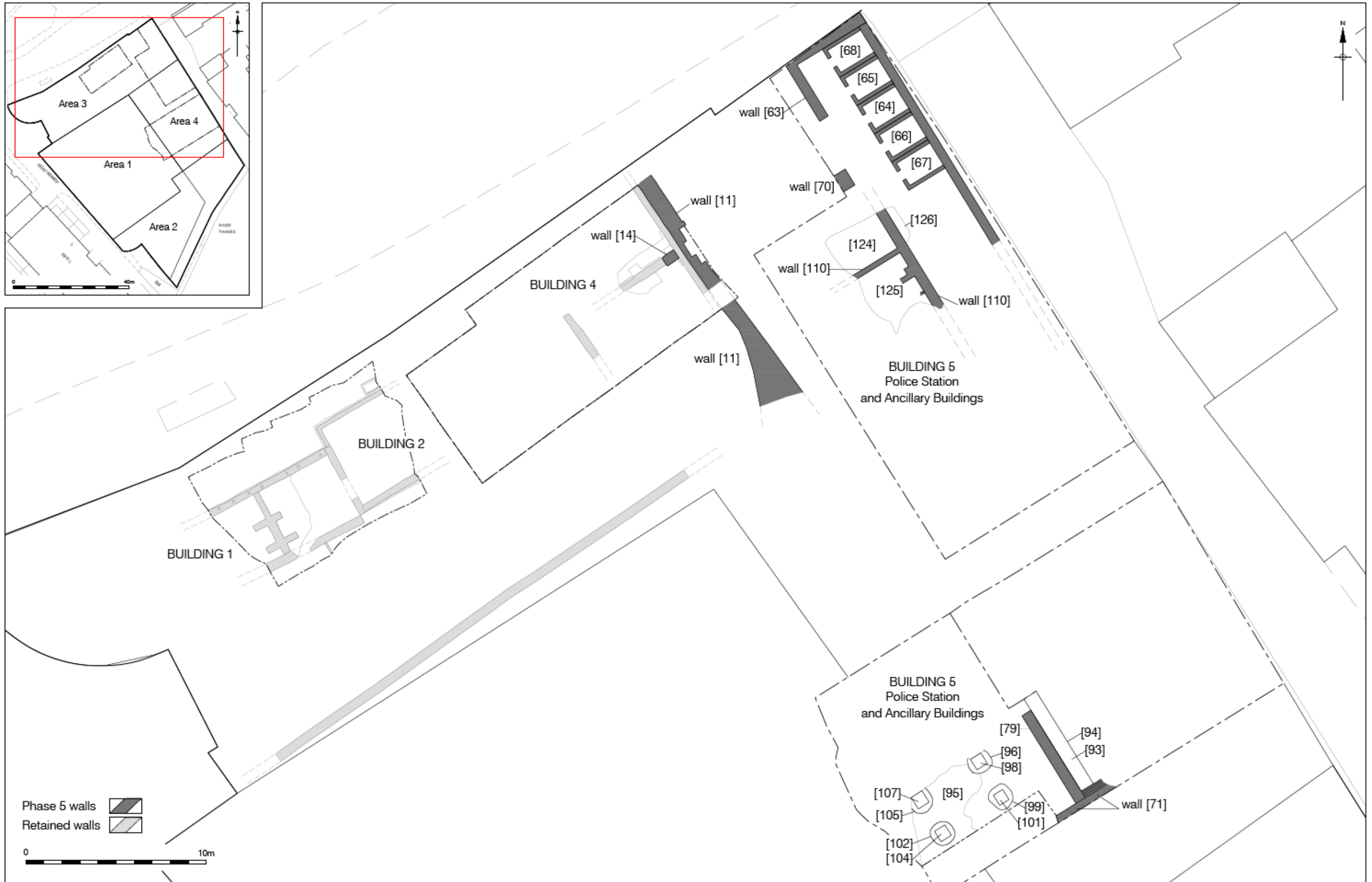
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 6
 Phase 4c - Area 3
 Plan 1:200, Inset 1:1,250 at A4



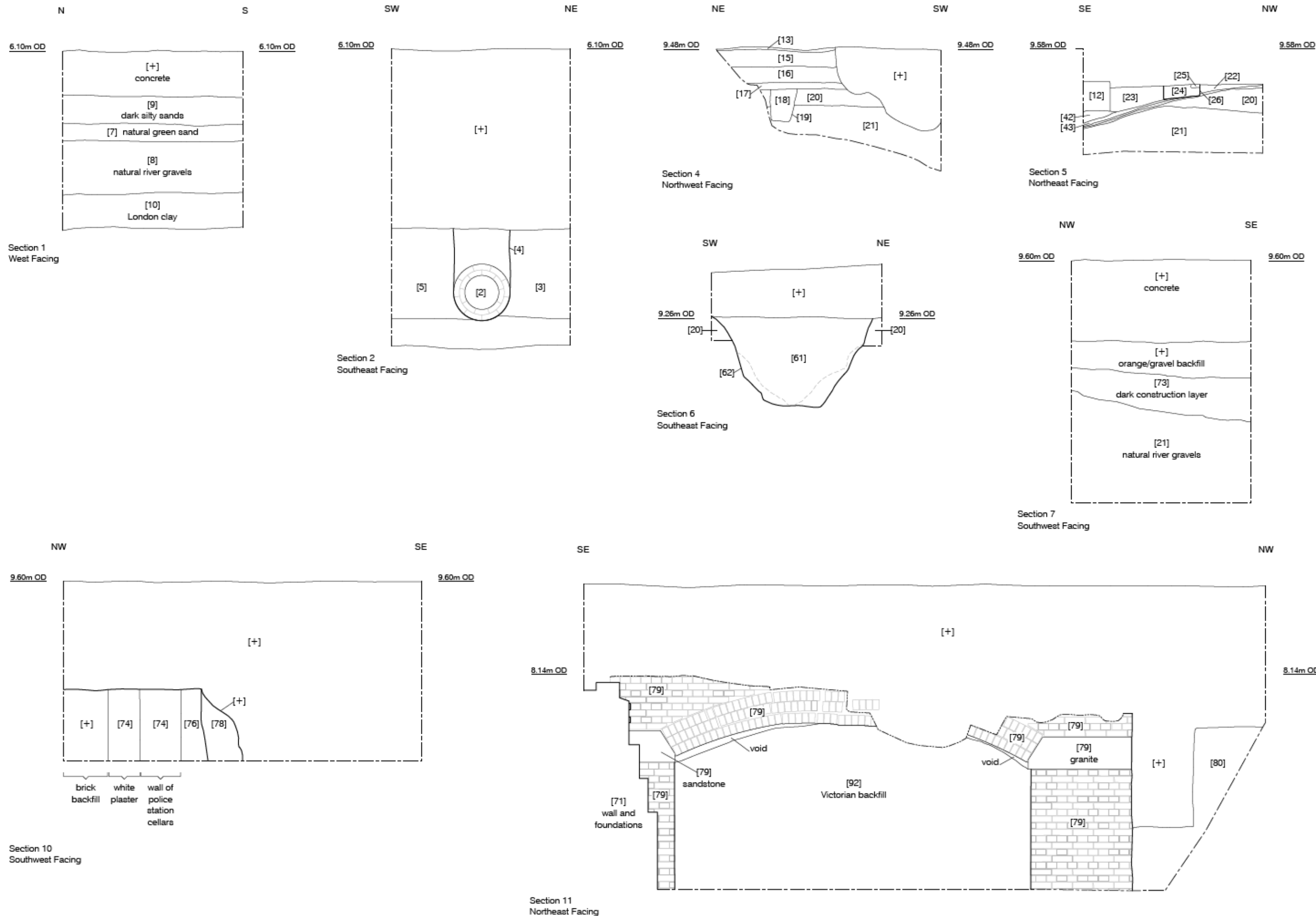
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 7
 Phase 5 - Areas 1 and 2
 Plan 1:200, Inset 1:1,250 at A4



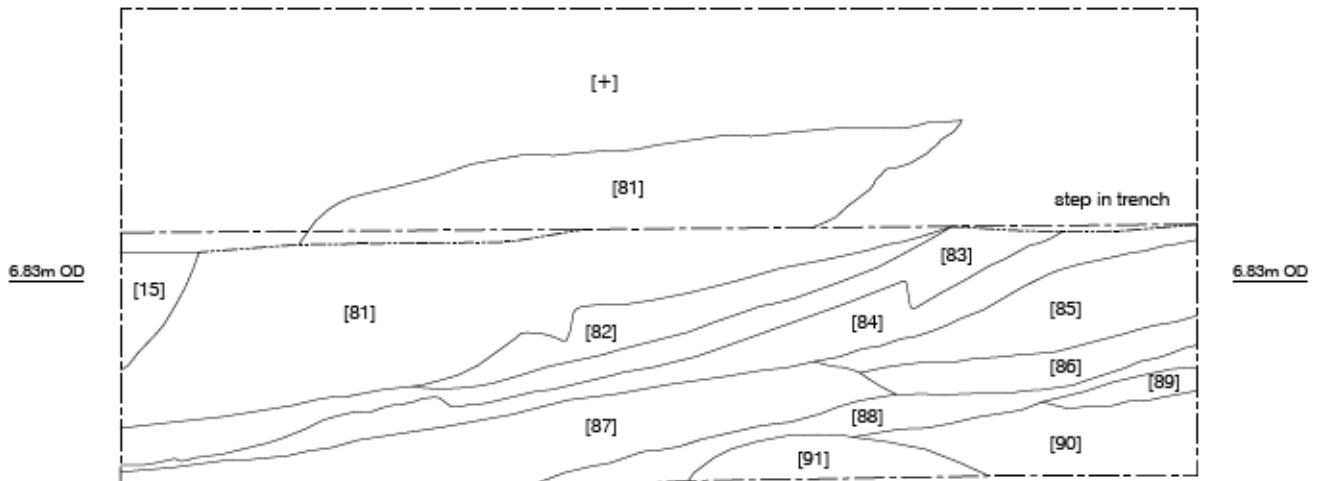
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 12/10/12 MR

Figure 8
 Phase 5 - Areas 3 and 4
 Plan 1:200, Inset 1:1,250 at A4



SE

NW



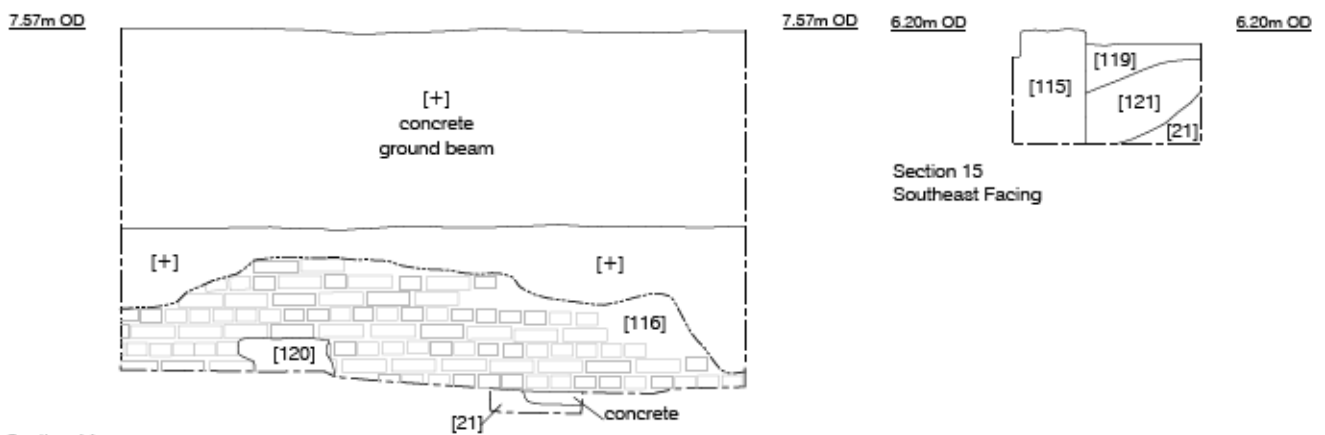
Section 12
Northeast Facing

NW

SE

SW

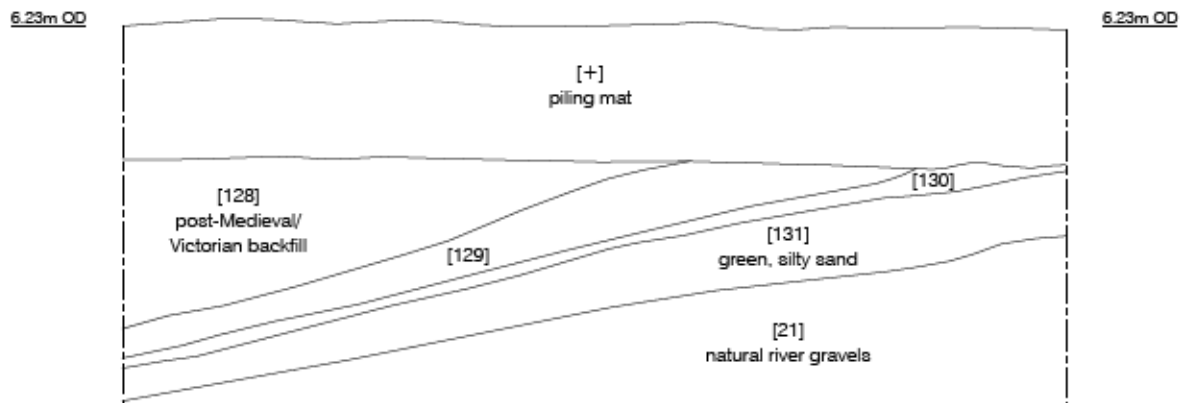
NE



Section 14
Southwest Facing

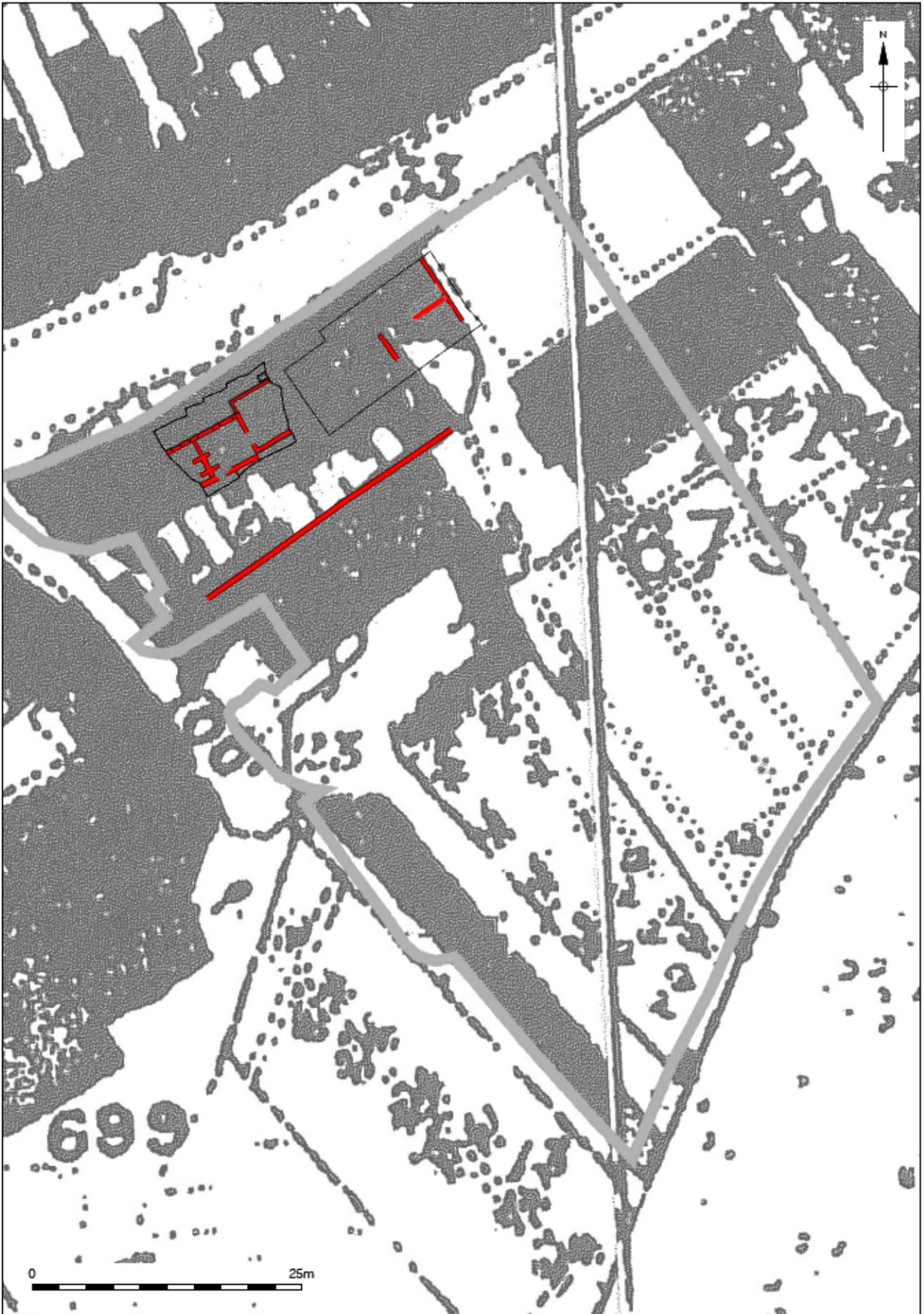
SE

NW



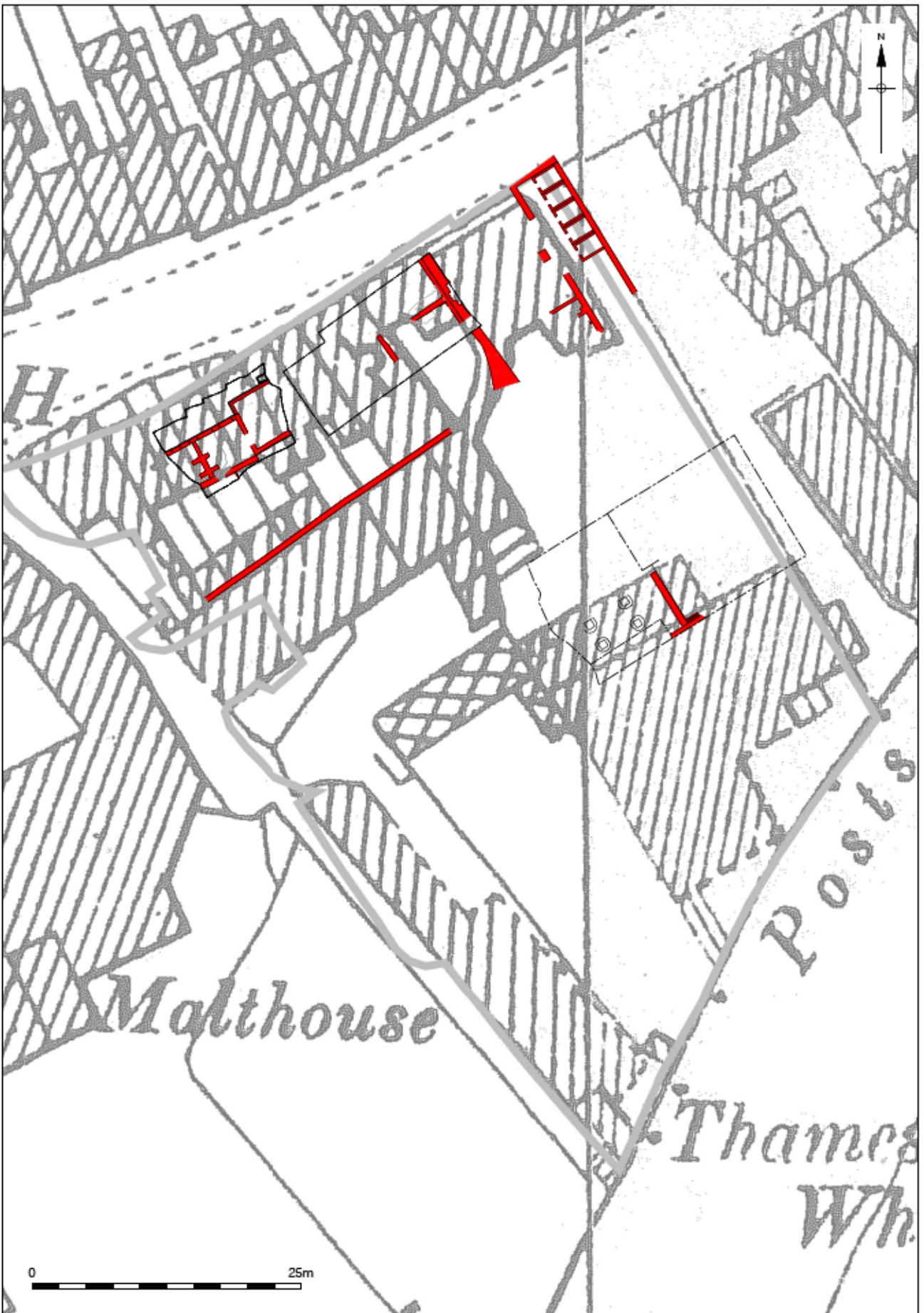
Section 16
Northeast Facing





© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
12/10/12 MR

Figure 11
Phase 4 Buildings overlain on First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1865
1:500 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
12/10/12 MR

Figure 12
Phase 4-5 Buildings overlain on Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1895
1:500 at A4

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-135459

OASIS ID: preconst1-135459
OASIS ID: preconst1-135459

Project details

Project details

Project name	Project name
Short description of the project	Short description of the project
Project dates	Project dates
Previous/future work	Previous/future work
Any associated project reference codes	Any associated project reference codes
Type of project	Type of project
Site status	Site status
Current Land use	Current Land use
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type
Monument type	Monument type

Significant Finds	Significant Finds
Significant Finds	Significant Finds
Significant Finds	Significant Finds
Significant Finds	Significant Finds
Significant Finds	Significant Finds
Investigation type	Investigation type

Prompt

Project location	Project location
Country	Country
Site location	Site location
Postcode	Postcode
Study area	Study area
Site coordinates	Site coordinates

Height OD / Depth

Project creators	Project creators
Name of Organisation	Name of Organisation
Project brief originator	Project brief originator
Project design originator	Project design originator
Project director/manager	Project director/manager

Project supervisor

Type of sponsor/funding	Type of sponsor/funding body
-------------------------	------------------------------

body

Name of sponsor/funding body Name of sponsor/funding body

Project archives **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Physical Archive recipient

Physical Contents Physical Contents

Digital Archive recipient Digital Archive recipient

Digital Contents Digital Contents

Digital Media available Digital Media available

Paper Archive recipient

Paper Contents Paper Contents

Paper Media available Paper Media available

Project bibliography 1 **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Publication type

Title Title

Author(s)/Editor(s) Author(s)/Editor(s)

Date

Issuer or publisher Issuer or publisher

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

CONTEXT TYPE	AREA	DESCRIPTION	PHASE
1 Masonry	1	Rod brick floor	5
2 Masonry	Area 1	Brick Sewer	5
3 Layer	Area 1	Dump Layer	4a
4 Cut	Area 1	Construction Cut	5
5 Layer	Area 1	layer	3
6 Layer	Area 1	Sand	1
7 Layer	Area 1	Natural Sandy Gravel	1
8 Layer	Area 1	Natural Sandy Gravel	1
9 Layer	Area 1	Dump Layer	4a
10 Layer	Area 1	London Clay	1
11 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	5
12 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4b
13 Masonry	Area 3	Tile floor	4c
14 Layer	Area 3	layer	5
15 Layer	Area 3	Floor make up deposits	4c
16 Layer	Area 3	Dump Layer	4c
17 Layer	Area 3	Surface	4b
18 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
19 Cut	Area 3	Posthole	4a
20 Layer	Area 3	Brickearth	1
21 Layer	Area 3	Natural Sandy Gravel	1
22 Layer	Area 3	Surface	4b
23 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4c
24 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4c
25 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4c
26 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4c
27 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4b
28 Masonry	Area 3	Brick Drain	4b
29 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4b
30 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
31 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
32 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4a
33 Layer	Area 3	Dump Layer	4c
34 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
35 Cut	Area 3	Posthole	4a
36 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
37 Cut	Area 3	Unknown Cut	4a
38 Layer	Area 3	Surface	4b
39 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
40 Cut	Area 3	Pit	4a
41 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4b
42 Layer	Area 3	Dump Layer	4b
43 Layer	Area 3	Dump Layer	4b
44 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
45 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
46 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
47 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4a
48 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
49 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
50 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
51 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
52 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
53 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4a
54 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
55 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
56 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	4a
57 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4a
58 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	4a
59 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	4a
60 Cut	Area 3	Construction Cut	4a
61 Fill	Area 3	Backfill	2
62 Cut	Area 3	Ditch	2
63 Masonry	Area 3	Wall	5
64 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5
65 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5
66 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5
67 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5

CONTEXT TYPE	AREA	DESCRIPTION	PHASE
68 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5
69 Masonry	Area 3	Concrete floor	5
70 Masonry	Area 3	Masonry	5
71 Masonry	Area 1, 3,4	Wall	5
72 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
73 Fill	Area 3, 4	Backfill	5
74 Masonry	Area 4	Wall	5
76 Fill	Area 3, 4	Backfill	5
77 Cut	Area 3, 4	Construction Cut	5
78 Layer	Area 3, 4	Dump Layer	4c
79 Masonry	Area 4	Masonry	5
80 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
81 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
82 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
83 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
84 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
85 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
86 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
87 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
88 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
89 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
90 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
91 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
92 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
93 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
94 Cut	Area 4	Construction Cut	5
95 Layer	Area 4	Dump Layer	5
96 Cut	Area 4	Construction Cut	5
97 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
98 Masonry	Area 4	Masonry	5
99 Cut	Area 4	Construction Cut	5
100 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
101 Masonry	Area 4	Masonry	5
102 Cut	Area 4	Construction Cut	5
103 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
104 Masonry	Area 4	Masonry	5
105 Cut	Area 4	Construction Cut	5
106 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
107 Masonry	Area 4	Masonry	5
108 Masonry	Area 4	Concrete Base	5
109 Layer	Area 3, 4	layer	4a
110 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	5
111 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	4a
112 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	4a
113 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Masonry	4a
114 Masonry	Area 3,4	Wall	4a
115 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	4a
116 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	4a
117 Layer	Area 3, 4	layer	4a
118 Masonry	Area 3, 4	Wall	4a
119 Layer	Area 3, 4	layer	4a
120 Fill	Area 3, 4	Backfill	4a
121 Layer	Area 3, 4	Dump Layer	4a
122 Fill	Area 3, 4	Backfill	4a
123 Cut	Area 3, 4	Construction Cut	4a
124 Masonry	Area 3	Concrete floor	5
125 Masonry	Area 3	Concrete floor	5
126 Masonry	Area 3	Concrete floor	5
127 Masonry	Area 3	Floor	4a
128 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
129 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
130 Fill	Area 4	Backfill	5
131 Layer	Area 4	layer	1
132 Masonry	Area 3	Brick infill	4b
133 Cut	Area 3	Unknown Cut	4b
134 Layer	Area 3	Redeposited brickearth	4b
135 Layer	Area 3	Dump Layer	4b

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Goat's Wharf, Brentford (GOA12)

Brick sample dating

Berni Seddon

A total of 50 bricks were sampled from in-situ masonry structures for the sole purpose of spot dating. A record of these bricks appears below (Table 1), including a description of fabric, form and dimension. A spot date is also given, based on the brick, but consideration is also given to reuse and mortar types used, indicating a later date is likely. The types identified are all local and typical to the London region. Very similar bricks were recorded from contexts [71], [79], [98] [101], [104], [107] and reused in context [11]. These may have been from the same batch or consignment of bricks, and where in primary use may indicate contemporary use. Once recorded the bricks were discarded.

Context	Fabric	Form	Description	Dimensions	Date	Re-use / comments
11	3034	2x frogged bricks	Well made bricks with frog to sanded side (with makers mark). Sharp arrises and yellow/ purple/ pink skins. Mortar over breaks.	232x110x69 230x105x70	1780 – 1900	Yes.
12	3032	1x unfrogged brick	Sharp arrises. Overfired/ warped. Hard white lime and sand mortar.	220x105x65	1666 – 1900	
31	3033	2x unfrogged bricks (one incomplete)	Whole example dense late 3033/ nr 3032nr3033? Yellow lime and sand mortar.	230x102x63 103x64	1450 - 1700	Yes.
41	3033	1x unfrogged brick	Uneven base. Two mortars. Earlier mortar yellow lime and sand with chunks of lime. Later mortar soft white lime and sand with flecks of	225x105x65	1450 – 1700	Yes. Mortar contains charcoal and brick suggesting reuse is likely to post date 1750.

	3032nr3033	2x unfrogged bricks (one incomplete)	brick and charcoal. Dense, possibly 3032. 1x warped (second). Same mortar as 3033 this context with white mortar over breaks.	225x105x65 105x65	1664 - 1725	
44	3039 3032	1x unfrogged brick (incomplete) 1x unfrogged brick	Uneven base. Off white lime and sand mortar. Reused. 3032nr3033? Off white lime and sand mortar and white lime and sand mortar with flecks of charcoal. Reused. Painted stretcher.	105x66 220x100x65	1450 - 1700 1666 - 1900	Yes. Both bricks re-used. 18 th century+?
46	3033 3032nr3033	3x unfrogged bricks (one incomplete). 1x unfrogged brick	Some uneven bases but fairly sharp arrises. Late 3033 or ?3032nr3033 . Orange - red. White lime and sand mortar over broken corners.	225x105x64 216x100x62 100x65 220x103x63	1650 - 1700 1664 - 1725	Yes.
50	3032nr3033	2x unfrogged bricks	?Late 3033's. 1x uneven base, 1x sunken margin. Soft brown lime and sand mortar.	221x100x62 220x101x65	1664 - 1725	
54	3032	1x unfrogged brick	Fairly sharp arrises. Yellow lime and sand mortar.	220x100x65	1666 - 1900	
56	3032nr3033	2x unfrogged	Dense purple/pinkish red. 1x	220x101x65 220x100x64	1664 - 1725	Yes.

		bricks	sunken margin and uneven base. Possibly late 3033's. Yellow lime and sand mortar. Reused.			
59	3033 3032nr3034	1x unfrogged brick 1x unfrogged brick	Uneven base and sunken margins. Overfired/ bloated and thick. Off white lime and sand mortar.	223x102x63 222x100x70	1450 – 1700 1666 – 1900	
71	3034	2x frogged bricks	Well made bricks with frog to sanded side (with makers mark). Sharp arrises and yellow skins. Burnt headers.	230x110x65 232x107x65	1780 – 1900	
79	3032 3034	2x frogged bricks	Mortared together. Well made bricks with frog to sanded side. Sharp arrises and pinkish/ yellow skins. Yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar.	237x110x65 225x110x69	1780 - 1900	
95	3033	2x unfrogged bricks (1x incomplete)	Whole example not obviously reused with yellow lime and sand mortar. Broken brick reused with hard white lime and sand mortar.	230x108x60 115x50	1450 – 1700	Yes.
98	3034	2x frogged bricks	Frog to sanded side. Sharp arrises and pinkish/ yellow skins but both sub-standard. Overfired	230x105x65 230x100x63	1780 - 1900	

			and a little warped and bloated. Yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar.			
101	3034	2x frogged bricks	Well made bricks with frog to sanded side (with makers mark?). Sharp arrises and yellow skins. Fairly hard yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar.	235x109x68 239x107x65	1780 – 1900	
104	3034	2x frogged bricks	Well made bricks with frog to sanded side (with makers mark). Sharp arrises and yellow/ purple/ pink skins.	229x110x65 233x110x65	1780 – 1900	
107	3034	2x frogged bricks	Well made bricks with frog to sanded side (with makers mark?). Sharp arrises and yellow skins. Fairly hard yellow lime, sand and gravel mortar.	227x110x64 230x105x70	1780 – 1900	
111	3032nr3033	2x unfrogged bricks (incomplete)	1x sunken margins, overfired. White lime and sand mortar 1x white lime and sand mortar and yellow lime and sand mortar.	100x67 100x65	1664 – 1700 1664 - 1725	Yes.
112	3033	6x unfrogged bricks (incomplete)	Some sunken margins and uneven bases. Original hard lime and sand mortar and secondary	110x64 110x60 107x63 107x62 106x60 105x63	1450 – 1700	Yes. Mortar contains charcoal and brick suggesting reuse is likely

			softer lime and sand mortar with charcoal and brick flecks.			to post date 1750.
114	3033 3032nr3033	1x unfrogged brick 1x unfrogged brick	Sunken margin and uneven base. Soft lime and sand mortar with charcoal and brick flecks. Dense, narrow brick. Uneven base. Soft lime and sand mortar with charcoal and brick flecks.	225x110x62 224x105x62	1450 – 1700 1664 - 1725	Yes. Mortar contains charcoal and brick suggesting reuse is likely to post date 1750.
115	3033 3032nr3033	1x unfrogged brick (incomplete) 1x unfrogged brick	Yellow lime and sand mortar. Low quality brick. Yellow lime and sand mortar.	115x58 230x110x60	1450 – 1700 1664 - 1725	Yes. Mortar over broken corner.
116	3032nr3033	2x unfrogged bricks	Fairly low quality bricks. Yellow lime and sand mortar with chunks of white lime. Mortar over a rounded corner (worn).	235x105x68 230x105x65	1664 – 1725	Possibly.
127	3047	1x unfrogged drain/ floor brick	Even, dense, sharp arrises. Fine sanding to all faces.	223x110x50	1680 – 1900	

Table 1: Brick samples

APPENDIX 4: PLATES

Plate 1: Section 6 looking north showing ditch [62] truncating Brickearth [20]



Plate 2: Section 14 looking northeast, showing wall [116]



Plate 3: Walls [115], [116] and [118] looking north



Plate 4: Section 15 looking northwest, showing walls [115] and [118]



Plate 5: Walls [111], [112], [113], [114], [115]



Plate 6: Section 4 with floor [13], walls [11], [12], and posthole [19], looking southeast



Plate 7: Wall [24], Postholes [35] and [37], and drain cut [29], looking southeast



Plate 8: Wall [31] and wall [12] underpin, looking northeast



Plate 9: Buildings 1 and 2 looking northeast



Plate 10: Walls [46], [48] and [49], looking north



Plate 11: Wall [46] looking north



Plate 12: Floor [127] and wall [48] looking northeast



Plate 13: Gravel surface [17/38] looking north



Plate 14: Section 5, showing gravel surface [17/38] and wall [29] looking west



Plate 15: Walls [12], [24] and surface [17,38], looking northeast



Plate 16: Wall [41], masonry [132] and cut [133], looking southwest



Plate 17: Walls [12], [24] and drain [28], looking northeast



Plate 18: Walls [11], [12], [24] and surface [17.38] looking south



Plate 19: Walls [12], [24] and gravel surface [17,38] looking northwest



Plate 20: Floor [13], walls [11] and [12] looking northeast



Plate 21: Wall [11] and [12] looking northwest, towards Brentford High Street



Plate 22: Sections 11 and 12, in area 4, showing arch [79] boundary wall [71] and tip deposits, looking southwest



Plate 23: Police Station basements, wall [110], and concrete floors, looking southwest



PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

