ALBANY HOUSE
41 HIGH STREET, BRENTFORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11343

SITE CODE: AHY12

DECEMBER 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ALBANY HOUSE, HIGH STREET, BRENTFORD LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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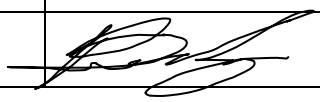
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		December 2012

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ALBANY HOUSE 41 HIGH STREET, BRENTFORD, HOUNSLOW, TW8

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE:	**AHY12**
PLANNING REFERENCE:	**00607/41/P28**
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:	**LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**
CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 1815 7765**
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CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Albany House, 41 High Street, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow.

1.1.2 Two trenches were excavated on the site. The investigation recorded the natural sedimentary sequence for the site to consist of underlying River Terrace Gravels capped by Langley Silt (Brickearth) which dropped off towards the River Thames. Due to modern truncation this sequence was only visible in a small section of the northern trench edge in Trench 2.

1.1.3 Archaeological activity dated principally to the between the 16th and 19th centuries, although one large pit was dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The post-medieval activity was represented by one possible posthole, two truncated wall fragments and four pits. One of the pits was lined with clay around what appeared to the remains of a barrel hoop. A series of brick drains, two wall remnants, possible yard surfaces, three pits and a well from the 19th century were also recorded.

1.1.4 Although the majority of Trench 2 had been truncated to the natural gravels, two post-medieval cess-pits, dating to the late 17th to early 18th century, survived against the southern section edge.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Albany House, 41 High Street, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow. The site is a rectangular shaped parcel of land bounded to the south by the River Thames, to the north by the High Street, Goat Wharf to the west and a vacant office block to the east. The site covers an area of 2296.1m2 and is centred at NGR TQ 1815 7765 (see Fig. 1).

2.1.2 The archaeological works were carried out between 19th and the 28th November 2012, and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2012) and following English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2009).

2.1.3 The site is located within a locally designated Archaeology Priority Area.

2.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Shane Maher and was project managed by Tim Bradley, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The archaeological consultant for the work was Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting. The work was monitored by Diane Abrams, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to London Borough of Hounslow.

2.1.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

2.1.6 The site was allocated the unique site code AYH12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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.

Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.1.3 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.

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.

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

4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

The Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2012) highlighted the following research objectives:

1) To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site, including a potential relationship with riverine deposits and land based activity.
2) To establish the presence or otherwise of Roman activity at the site, specifically relating to the road alignment along the northern boundary.
3) To establish the presence or otherwise of Medieval activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
4) To establish the presence or otherwise of Post Medieval and Modern activity, particularly structures shown on relevant mapping including houses, wharves, garden landscaping, the roadway to the river and the temporary church.
5) To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern activity, including provision for geoarchaeological sampling/analysis of appropriate deposits at the site.
6) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
7) Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following information is derived from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Meager 2006).

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

5.1.2 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 the High Street and the River Thames.

5.1.3 The investigations revealed deposits of natural sandy gravels in both trenches. In Trench 2 these were seen to be sealed with a natural Brickearth type deposit in the northern section face (see Section 3 FIG 5).

5.1.4 At the time of investigation the site lay on a vacant lot between the High Street and the River Thames. The site had been terraced with a maximum height of 9.54m OD recorded in the north of the site, by the High Street and the lowest recorded at 3.52m OD on the river wall to the south. The original slope of the land is thought to follow that of Smith Hill, although significant landscaping associated with the 20th century development of the southern half of the site was evident, which included the terracing and levelling of the south western quarter of the site and the construction of an underground carpark in the south eastern quarter (Figure 2).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

6.1.1 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 2006), and these results are summarised here.

Prehistoric- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

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

6.1.3 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.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 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'.

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

6.1.7 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.

Roman

6.1.8 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.

6.1.9 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.

6.1.10 A coin of Tetricus I (AD271-274) is known from the foundations of the former Police Station at 42 High Street Brentford to the west of site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

6.1.11 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.

6.1.12 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 Rowes Soap Works, both to the south of the study site.

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

Post Medieval and Modern

6.1.14 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 houses and gardens, yards, a warehouse, and the roadway to the river known as Smith Hill.

6.1.15 The First Edition Ordnance Survey 1865 shows the presence of St Paul's Church projecting into the western boundary of the study site, raising the issue of associated remains including evidence of burials. The preceding and subsequent maps show no sign of this church. Additional research in Chiswick Local Studies Library has demonstrated that the building shown on the 1865 map comprised a temporary iron church, for use while the permanent St Pauls Church was built to the northwest (completed 1868 on St Pauls Road and still extant). It is referred to in Kelly's Directory of 1862 and 1867 as a "temporary iron church", which sat 550. It is not in the directories of 1859 or 1870 by which time the stone built St Paul's church was instead described. No evidence of the church or burials was seen during recent excavations at Goat Wharf, immediately west of the study site (Maher 2012).

6.1.16 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1894 shows no change on the eastern side of the study site, but St. Pauls Church is gone and additional buildings are visible in the southwestern and central areas. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1915 shows further

changes to buildings on the eastern side and the central area of the study site.

6.1.17 The 1935 Ordnance Survey shows that buildings formerly in the northwest corner have been removed and those in the northeast corner have been altered. Chiswick Local Studies Library contains detailed information on World War Two bomb damage in Brentford, but nothing is recorded for the study 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.

6.1.18 The 1961 Ordnance Survey shows that the study site has been completely redeveloped since the last edition. No 41 High Street, Brentford comprises a rectangular building fronting the road, with a large rectangular building fronting Smith Hill, and two further buildings towards the southwest corner. The 1977 Ordnance Survey shows the westward extension of No 41 and a new building occupying the southwest corner. The small building towards the centre of the southern boundary is labelled as an electricity substation. The 1988 Ordnance Survey shows no further changes within the study site.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Meager 2012) which was approved in advance by Diane Abrams, English Heritage GLAAS. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the heritage potential of the site, and the impact upon it form the proposed development.

7.1.2 The evaluation comprised two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2). Both trenches were located in the north of site to avoid the Environment Agency river defence exclusion zone, which also included extensive modern concrete intrusions in the southern half of site (see Figure 2).

7.1.3 It was originally envisioned that both trenches would have to be stepped to reach a basal measurement of 20m x 2.0m in Trench 1 and 25m x 2.0m in Trench 2, but due to the depth (below ground) of the archaeological deposits encountered this stepped approach was not necessary.

7.1.4 The trenches were opened using a 360º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 100mm at a time, and the modern overburden and low grade archaeological horizons were removed until natural or archaeological horizons were encountered. All archaeological cut features were half sectioned to show the feature's profile.

7.1.5 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on *proforma* context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.

7.1.6 The natural sequence was recorded on-site by PCA's geoarchaeologist, Lisa Snape.

7.1.7 It was not possible to excavate to significant depth in the south of Trench 1 due to the presence of contamination within the natural gravels.

7.1.8 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the site using GPS survey equipment on a concrete slab to the north of Trench 1 at a value of 8.36m OD.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Five Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

- Phase 1 represents the natural drift geology encountered during investigations
- Phase 2 represents a period of late medieval/early post medieval activity
- Phase 3 represents a later period of post medieval activity
- Phase 4 represents activity dating to the 19th century
- Phase 5 represents 20th century activity

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3 Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 Figure 5)

Investigations in the south of the trench were limited due to the presence of contamination in the natural sandy gravels.

Phase 1

8.1.1 Light yellowish brown sandy gravels [13] were recorded throughout the trench (and extending beyond the trench limits) between 7.04m OD and 6.11m OD (Detailed description of deposits can be found in Appendix 6).

Phase 2

8.1.2 A large sub-rounded pit [40], with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, was seen at 6.87m OD measuring 2.6m north to south by 1.76m east to west and 1.1m deep, truncating the natural gravel. The primary fill was a soft dark grey brown sandy silt [39], with occasional CBM fragments and pottery, measuring 1.0m north to south by 0.24m east to west and 60mm thick. This was sealed by a loose, mid to dark grey brown, sandy gravelly silt [38] recorded at 6.87m OD measuring 2.6m north to south by 0.88m east to west and 1.0m thick. Very occasional CBM fragments were seen within this deposit. The upper fill was a soft dark grey brown clayey sandy silt [37] with moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded gravels and occasional charcoal flecks, pottery and CBM fragments. This was seen at 6.87m OD measuring 2.44m north to south by 1.2m east to west and 0.6m thick. The finds recovered from the pit [40] were dated late medieval/early post-medieval period.

Phase 3

8.1.3 Fill [37] was truncated by a later sub-rounded pit [36]. This was observed at 6.82m OD, measuring 2.4m north to south by 2.3m east to west and 0.3m deep, with steeply to gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill [41] was a soft light whitish yellow sand measuring 0.74m north to south by 0.6m east to west and 0.16m thick. This

was capped by a soft dark grey brown clayey sandy silt [35], noted at 6.82m OD measuring 2.34m north to south by 1.9m east to west by 0.3m thick. Frequent small to medium sub-rounded gravels and occasional CBM fragments and pottery were recorded within the deposit. Pottery and CBM recovered from this was dated to the late 16th century.

8.1.4 A sub-rounded pit [24], with gently sloping sides and a concave base, was noted truncating the natural [13] at 6.85m OD and measuring 1.16m north to south by 1.5m east to west and 0.4m deep. This was filled by a friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand [23], with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded gravels, CTP, pottery, bone and CBM. Pottery and CBM recovered from this was dated to the late 17th century. Pit [15] was recorded at 7.01m OD, truncating [23], with near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 1.2m north to south by 0.2m east to west (the cut extended beyond the western trench edge) and a depth of 0.6m. This was filled by a soft to friable light to mid brown grey silty sand [14] with frequent CBM fragments and occasional burnt clay patches, bone and CTP (dated 1580-1730). The fill was observed at 7.01m OD, measuring 1.2m north to south by 0.2m east to west and 0.6m deep.

8.1.5 A partially truncated pit [76] was noted in the western section edge (Section 5, Figure 5) at 6.5m OD to be 1.0m north to south and 0.30m deep, cutting the natural [13]. The northern side was seen to be gently sloping, the southern side was truncated by a modern pipe trench and the base appeared to have been concave. Filling this was a soft to loose, light brown grey clayey gravel [18], recorded at 6.5m OD to be 1.0m north to south by 0.3m thick.

8.1.6 A sub-rounded cut [45] of a clay lined [43] storage pit was recorded at 6.25m OD, measuring 0.9m north to south by 1.08m east to west and 0.26m deep, cutting the natural [13]. The sides appeared to be near vertical and the base almost horizontal. What may be the badly corroded remains of a curved barrel hoop [44] was recorded at 6.25m OD within the cut. A clay backfill [43] with a width of 0.24m and a thickness of 0.26m was noted, between the cut edge [45] and the barrel hoop [44], at 6.25m OD. Pottery and CBM recovered from this deposit was dated 1630-1850. This was probably a waterproof packing for the feature. The pit was backfilled with a loose, mid grey brown, gravelly clayey sand [42] with occasional coal fragments, measuring 0.6m north to south by 0.62m east to west and 0.26m thick.

8.1.7 To the east of [45] the sub-oval cut of a posthole [48] was recorded, at 6.22m OD, measuring 0.75m north to south by 0.96m east to west and 0.34m deep. The sides were seen to be nearly vertical and the base concave. A very soft deposit of dark blackish grey sandy silt [47], noted at 6.22m OD with a width of 0.34m and a thickness of 0.34m, was the remnant of a decayed post. The cut was backfilled with a soft, light to mid brown grey, gravelly sand [46] with occasional charcoal flecks, pottery, CBM and CTP (dated 1580-1700+).

8.1.8 A layer of loose, mid brown grey, gravelly sand [65] (truncated to the north and south by

later features) was recorded in section above [13], at 6.57m OD measuring 1.3m north to south and 0.32m thick. Above this a remnant of a northwest to southeast aligned wall [54] was recorded in section at 6.73m OD measuring 0.32m north to south by 0.16m deep (2 courses). The wall was constructed using two types of reused unfrogged red brick fabric; Fabric 3065 and Fabric 3032 nr 3033 measuring 120x110x60mm, dated 1664-1725+. The bonding material was a mid yellow grey sandy mortar.

8.1.9 The wall was truncated by cut [64] seen in section at 6.53m OD measuring 0.46m north to south and 0.22m deep. The untruncated south edge was gently sloping to a concave base, and the northern edge was truncated by a later feature. A deposit of soft, dark grey brown, sandy silt [63], with occasional charcoal flecks, pottery and kiln furniture, was recorded at 6.53m OD measuring 0.48m north to south and 0.22m thick, filling [64]. The finds were dated 1740-1830.

8.1.10 A layer of loose mid brown grey gravelly sand [62] (similar to [65]) was recorded in section above [13] at 6.57m OD measuring 1.32m north to south and 0.32m thick. This was sealed by a soft, dark grey brown, sandy silt [61] with occasional charcoal flecks noted at 6.69m OD to be 0.9m north to south and 0.12m thick.

8.1.11 A northwest to southeast aligned wall [60] was recorded in section above [62] between 6.59m OD and 6.79m OD measuring 0.4m north to south by 0.28m deep. The wall was constructed using two types of reused, unfroggged red brick Fabric 3065 measuring 230x100x60mm. One was a dense, late/transitional example the other a worn example, bonded with a soft light grey sandy mortar.

Phase 4

8.1.12 The cut [31] for a semi-circular (arched) brick drain [29] was observed at 6.47m OD truncating clay lined pit [45]. Aligned roughly east to west, the cut measured 0.64m north to south by 3.8m east to west, with a branch off to the north measuring 1.35m. The semi-circular drain [29] was recorded between 6.64m OD and 6.02m OD sloping down towards the river. Measuring 0.53m north to south by 3.8m east to west and 0.43m to the top of the arched roof the drain extended beyond the trench limits. It was built using two types of unfrogged reused red brick fabrics; Fabric 3034 and Fabric 3034 nr 3033, measuring 203x111x60mm, bonded with two different types of mortar. The arch was bonded with a hard light pink mortar and the base and sides with a soft pale grey lime mortar. Backfilling the construction cut was a mid grey brown silty sand [32] recorded at 6.24m OD with a width of 70mm. The whole structure was capped by a deposit of firm, mid grey brown silty sand [75] noted at 6.52m OD measuring 1.26m north to south and 0.18m thick (this deposit was truncated to the north, south and west by later intrusions). The drain was partially filled by a 0.10m thick deposit of very soft, dark blackish brown, sandy silt [30]. Pottery recovered from this was spot dated 1820-1900.

8.1.13 To the north of drain [29] the construction cut [58] for brick drain [56] was recorded in

section at 7.11m OD truncating pit fill [35] and wall [60]. The cut measured 1.3m north to south by 0.58m deep and appeared to be on a northeast to southwest alignment. Brick drain [56] was noted in section at 7.10m OD, measuring 0.5m north to south and 0.56m deep. This was constructed from reused, unfroggged red brick Fabric 3032 measuring 210x100x70mm with a dark brown grey sandy mortar. The construction cut was backfilled by a soft dark grey brown silty sand [57/59] observed between 7.11m OD and 6.79m OD to be 1.3m north to south by 0.58m thick. The drain was filled by a very soft, dark blackish grey sandy silt [55] noted at 7.01m OD measuring 0.38m north to south by 0.34m thick.

8.1.14 To the south of drain [29] a northeast to southwest aligned brick drain [69] was recorded between 6.19m OD and 5.87m OD, measuring 2.30m northeast to southwest by 0.6m northwest to southeast with a depth of 0.32m. This was built using unfroggged, purple red brick bonded with a whitish grey mortar. Above the drain, truncated possible wall [71] was noted at 6.3m OD measuring 0.4m north to south by 0.25m east to west. The wall was constructed using reused, red brick Fabrics 3033 and 3032 measuring 140x100x65mm bonded with pinkish white mortar.

8.1.15 Northwest to southeast aligned wall [72] lay slightly to the southeast of drain [69] between 6.35m OD and 6.27m OD. The wall was constructed from reused, unfroggged brick Fabrics 3033 and 3034 measuring 120x100x60mm bonded with a grey sandy mortar. The brickwork measured 1.9m northwest to southeast by 0.5m northeast to southwest. A deposit of compacted, light pinkish white, crushed CBM, gravels and mortar [70] was seen capping drain [69] and wall [72] at 6.35m OD. This measured 1.34m northwest to southeast by 1.20m northeast to southwest.

8.1.16 A truncated layer of compact, mid to light purple brown, sandy silt [16/19], was seen in the western section edge sealing fills [14] and [18]. The layer is interpreted here as an old yard surface with a slope toward the river from 7.36m OD in the north to 6.54m OD in the south with a maximum thickness of 0.36m. This was capped by a very clean layer of compacted, mid yellow brown, clayey sandy gravels [17/20]. These also had the appearance of a surface and sloped towards the river from 7.47m OD in the north to 6.56m OD in the south and a maximum thickness of 0.18m.

8.1.17 Similar deposits of compacted mid yellow brown clayey silty gravels were observed in the eastern trench edge, [74] and [66]. Sealing fill [63] layer [66] was recorded at 6.77m OD to be 0.72m north to south and 0.24m thick with truncations to the north and south. Layer [74] capped deposit [75] at 6.60m OD and measured 1.14m north to south with a thickness of 0.13m.

8.1.18 This was sealed by a deposit of friable, mid yellow brown, course grained sand [67] recorded at 6.73m OD measuring 1.0m north to south by 0.2m thick. Above layer [66] was a deposit of friable, mid brown grey, silty sand [73], with occasional sub-angular gravels. This was seen at 6.99m OD measuring 0.68m north to south by0.23m thick.

8.1.19 Deposit [73] was truncated to the north by pit [34] and pit [53] to the south. Pit [34] was

almost sub rounded in shape and noted at 7.03m OD with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.46m north to south by 1.22m east to west (extending beyond to trench edge) and 1.12m deep. The primary fill [33] was a soft to compact, dark greyish brown, silty sand with frequent CBM, small to medium sub-rounded gravels, occasional pot, glass, bone and CTP. This was recorded between 6.57m OD and 6.23m OD measuring 1.46m north to south by 1.22m east to west and 0.4m thick. The finds recovered were spot dated to the early 19th Century. Covering the primary fill was a friable, light pink grey to light brown grey, sandy silt [49] observed in section at 7.03m OD and measuring 1.68m north to south and 0.78m thick. Pot sherds recovered from this were spot dated 1800-1830.

8.1.20 Cut [51] was seen in section at 7.03m OD with gently sloping sides and a concave base truncating fill [49] and wall remnant [60]. It measured 0.82m north to south by 0.5m deep and was filled with a soft, dark grey brown, sandy silt [50] with occasional coal fragments and pottery (dated 1800-1900).

8.1.21 Pit [53] was recorded truncating layers [73], [67] and posthole [48]. The pit was noted at 6.91m OD measuring 1.12m north to south by 0.7m deep with a vertical northern side and gently sloping southern side. It extended beyond the trench limits but was probably rectangular with a nearly horizontal base. The fill [52] was a loose to soft, mid brown grey, sandy silt with frequent mortar fragments and small fragments of demolition material and occasional pot (dated 1580-1900).

8.1.22 In the north of the trench the construction cut [27] for a well [25] was recorded at 6.81m OD truncating the natural gravels [13]. Although heavily truncated the cut appeared to be rounded with vertical sides and a diameter of 1.74m. The well [25], was noted at 6.81m OD, constructed with unfroggged red brick measuring 215x100x60mm in a header bond giving the brickwork a width of 215mm and an inner diameter of 1.04m. It was only possible to excavate 0.52m of the well backfill because of the close proximity of the trench edge. A loose light yellowish brown sandy silt [26] with frequent gravels, small mortar fragments and occasional CBM backfilled the construction cut.

Phase 5

8.1.23 The backfill of the well was a deposit of soft dark blackish grey sandy silt [28] with frequent CBM, small to medium gravels and moderate fragments of grey concrete. This was recorded at 6.69m OD filling the interior of the well.

8.1.24 A thin layer of loose light whitish grey CBM and mortar [68] was observed at 6.81m OD measuring 0.72m north to south by 0.1m thick above layer [67].

8.1.25 In the western section face a deposit of soft mid brown grey silty sand [21] with occasional 20th century CBM fragments was recorded in section at 6.71m OD sealing the compacted gravels [17/20]. This measured 1.35m north to south by 0.15m thick. Capping [21] was a layer of friable, mid yellow brown, redeposited Brickearth-type deposit [22], noted at 6.95m

OD and measuring 1.35m north to south by 0.29m thick.

8.1.26 Modern overburden and demolition materials sealed the trench.

Trench 2 (Figures 2, 4 & 5)

Phase 1

8.1.27 A layer of light to mid yellow brown gravelly sands [5] (similar to [13]) was observed between 8.04m OD and 7.14m OD, extending beyond the trench limits. This was capped by a heavily truncated deposit of brickearth type material [11], noted in the northwest section (Section 3) at 7.60m OD to be 2.3m in length and 0.18m thick.

Phase 3

8.1.28 Two truncated cess pits dating from the late 17th century to the early 18th century were recorded against the southeast section face of the trench.

8.1.29 The rectangular cut [4] for a brick lined cess-pit [2] was seen truncating [5] at 7.64m OD. The sides were near vertical and the base was almost flat and it measured 1.34m northeast to southwest by 0.44m northwest to southeast (the cut extended beyond the southeastern trench limits) and 0.68m. Two types of brick fabric were used to construct the cess pit lining [2]; unfrogged red brick Fabric 3065 and Fabric 3043 nr 3033 measuring 225x100x66mm were bonded with a soft yellow brown lime mortar. The brickwork was noted between 7.58m OD and 7.02m OD measuring 1.28m northeast to southwest by 0.44m northwest to southeast with a width of 100mm (one header) and a depth of 0.59m. A loose mid grey gravelly sand [3] was recorded at 7.64m OD, backfilling the construction cut. The primary fill [12] was a soft dark brown sandy silty clay observed at 6.99m OD measuring 1.08m northeast to southwest by 0.28m northwest to southeast and 0.14m thick. This was sealed by a soft mid to dark grey clayey sandy silt [1] seen at 7.67m OD measuring 1.28m northeast to southwest by 0.28m northwest to southeast and 0.7m thick, with frequent bands of crushed mortar, CBM fragments, pottery, glass and CTP. The finds were dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries.

8.1.30 The construction cut [9] of the second cess pit [7] was also rectangular and lay slightly to the northeast. This was recorded at 7.67m OD measuring 1.5m northeast to southwest by 0.20m northwest to southeast (the cut extended beyond the southeastern trench limits) and 0.44m deep with near vertical sides. The lining [7] was constructed using two types of brick fabric; unfrogged red brick Fabric 3033 and unfrogged brick Fabric 3034 nr 3033 measuring 228x108x68mm - no bonding material was visible. The brickwork was observed at 7.53m OD measuring 1.38m northeast to southwest by 0.2m northwest to southeast and 0.20m deep. Backfilling the construction cut [9] was a loose mid grey brown gravelly sand [8/10] noted between 7.67m OD and 7.23m OD to have a maximum thickness of 0.35m

and width of 0.20m. The cess pit fill [6] was a soft, dark brown grey, clayey sandy silt recorded at 7.54m OD measuring 0.95m northeast to southwest by 0.1m northwest to southeast and 0.23m thick.

Phase 5

8.1.31 The majority of the trench had been truncated to natural possibly during the 20th century development of the site and later demolition activities.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching encountered River Terrace Gravels in both trenches, between 6.98m OD and 6.11m OD (in Trench 1) and between 8.04m OD and 7.14m OD (in Trench 2. This confirms that the natural topography of the site drops away towards the river. A thin layer of Brickearth-type material was observed above the gravels in the northern section edge of Trench 2 between 7.6m OD and 7.14m. This had been heavily truncated by modern demolition activities and was not seen elsewhere on site.

9.1.2 No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon activity was recorded on the site. A late medieval/early post-medieval pit recorded in Trench 1 represented the earliest feature identified. A series of pits, a posthole and the remnants of two heavily truncated walls were recorded dating from the late 16th century to the 19th century.

9.1.3 The kiln furniture recovered from the posthole backfill and the fill of a small cut seen in section was most likely deposited as a result of general dumping and not the result of production waste. The pit with clay lining and what appeared to be the remains of a badly corroded barrel hoop may have been a storage pit, with the clay acting as a waterproof seal around a wooden barrel, either to keep something dry or perhaps to retain a liquid. The two cess-pits recorded in Trench 2 were probably associated with properties known to have fronted the High Street during this period. All traces of these and any other archaeological activities were probably removed during the 20th century development and later demolition processes.

9.1.4 Arched drains were seen sloping off towards the river in Trench 1 and are probably part of the same system installed to serve the properties known on site in the 19th century. The heavily disturbed walls, observed in the south of the trench, could be part of one of these buildings.

9.1.5 The surviving archaeological evidence recorded on the site represents typical post-medieval back-plot activity associated with development along the High Street, which, although truncated on the current site, was recorded during the adjacent Goat Wharf investigations. No further evidence of the limited prehistoric activity recorded on the Goat Wharf site was recorded on the current site, presumably due to the truncation associated with the previous 20th century development and later demolition on the site. Equally, no evidence of St Pauls Church (the temporary iron structure) was seen during the investigation.

9.1.6 Overall the evaluation revealed complete truncation of archaeological features along the frontage to the site, with deeper cut features surviving to the rear. Unlike the adjacent site at Goat Wharf site, where structural survival included building 18th century building plots and the comprehensive later development of the site for the Police Station, no significant structural survival was recorded due to the previous 20th century development and later demolition and landscaping of the area, with only deeper cut features surviving across the area of the site.

9.1.7 The archaeological potential across the southern side of the site had effectively been removed by the 20th century development of the site, which included the terracing and levelling of the south western quarter of the site and the construction of an underground carpark in the south eastern quarter (extents annotated on Figure 2).

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Printed Sources

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Cartographic sources

British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 270 North London

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11.1.4 Special thanks are given to Tim Bradley for his project management and the editing of this report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT No	TYPE	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1	Fill	Tr 2	Fill of cess pit [2]
2	Masonry	Tr 2	Brick lining for cess pit
3	Fill	Tr 2	Construction backfill for [2]
4	Cut	Tr 2	Construction cut for [2]
5	Layer	Tr 2	Natural sand and gravels
6	Fill	Tr 2	Fill of cess pit [7]
7	Masonry	Tr 2	Brick lining for cess pit
8	Fill	Tr 2	Construction backfill for [7]
9	Cut	Tr 2	Construction cut for [7]
10	Fill	Tr 2	Construction backfill for [7]
11	Layer	Tr 2	Brickearth
12	Fill	Tr 2	Fill of cess pit [2]
13	Layer	Tr 1	Natural sand and gravels
14	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of [15]
15	Cut	Tr 1	Pit/posthole cut
16	Layer	Tr 1	Yard surface
17	Layer	Tr 1	Rammed gravel surface
18	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of pit [76]
19	Layer	Tr 1	Yard surface
20	Layer	Tr 1	Rammed gravel surface
21	Layer	Tr 1	Demolition layer
22	Layer	Tr 1	Redeposited brickearth
23	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of pit [24]
24	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
25	Masonry	Tr 1	Well
26	Fill	Tr 1	Construction backfill of [27]
27	Cut	Tr 1	Construction cut for [25]
28	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of well [25]
29	Masonry	Tr 1	Brick drain
30	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of drain [29]
31	Cut	Tr 1	Cut for drain [29]
32	Fill	Tr 1	Construction backfill of [31]
33	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [34]
34	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
35	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of pit [36]
36	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
37	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of pit [40]
38	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of pit [40]
39	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of pit [40]

40	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
41	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [36]
42	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [45]
43	Fill	Tr 1	Clay lining of [45]
44	Fill	Tr 1	Barrel hoop?
45	Cut	Tr 1	Clay lined pit cut
46	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [48]
47	Fill	Tr 1	Remains of post in [48]
48	Cut	Tr 1	Posthole cut
49	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [34]
50	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [51]
51	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
52	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [53]
53	Cut	Tr 1	Pit cut
54	Masonry	Tr 1	Wall remnant
55	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of drain [56]
56	Masonry	Tr 1	Brick drain
57	Fill	Tr 1	Construction backfill for [58]
58	Cut	Tr 1	Cut for drain [56]
59	Fill	Tr 1	Construction backfill for [58]
60	Masonry	Tr 1	Wall remnant
61	Layer	Tr 1	Dumped deposit
62	Layer	Tr 1	Interface layer
63	Fill	Tr 1	Backfill of [64]
64	Cut	Tr 1	Cut feature
65	Layer	Tr 1	Interface layer
66	Layer	Tr 1	Rammed gravel surface
67	Layer	Tr 1	Sand layer
68	Layer	Tr 1	Demolition layer
69	Masonry	Tr 1	Brick drain
70	Masonry	Tr 1	Victorian concrete
71	Masonry	Tr 1	Wall remnant
72	Masonry	Tr 1	Wall remnant
73	Layer	Tr 1	Dumped deposit
74	Layer	Tr 1	Rammed gravel surface
75	Layer	Tr 1	Dumped deposit
76	Cut	Tr 1	Cut feature

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-138698

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Albany House, 41 High Street, Brentford, Hounslow TW8 0AR
Short description of the project	A two trench Archaeological evaluation of land at Albany house, 41 High Street, Brentford took place between the 19-11-2012 and 28-11-2012. The site lies within an Archaeological priorty zone, on a terraced slope between the High Street and the River Thames, descending to towards the river. Natural river terrace gravels were seen in both trenches sloping down towards the River Thames. In the most northerly trench a heavily truncated band of Brickearth was seen capping the natural gravels. A large pit dated from the late medieval/early post-medieval was recorded in the southern trench. Although the site had suffered major truncation, especially towards the High Street, a number of cut features, notably a series of pits, a posthole, two cess-pits and two fragments of truncated wall were recorded dating from the post medieval period. Masony, including walls and three arched drains, two yard surfaces and rubbish pits represented activity dating from the 19th Century.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2012 End: 28-11-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AYH12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	FILL Post Medieval
Monument type	FILL Modern
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KILN FURNITURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Albany House, 41 High Street, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow
Postcode	TW8 0AR
Study area	2296.10 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1815 7765 51 0 51 29 05 N 000 17 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.11m Max: 8.04m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Type of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive	LAARC

recipient	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Photograph","Plan"

Entered by	Thomas Shane Maher (Shaniemacsadie@yahoo.co.uk)
Entered on	5 December 2012

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south

Plate 2: Trench 1 looking north, Section 5 in the foreground

Plate 3: Pits [40] and [36] looking east

Plate 4: Clay lined pit [45] looking northwest

Plate 5: Posthole [48] looking east

Plate 6: Pits [15] and [24] looking north

Plate 7: Pit [34] looking north

Plate 8: Drain [29] looking southeast

Plate 9: Well [25] looking northeast

Plate 10: Trench 2 looking southwest

Plate 11: Section 1 looking southeast, showing cess-pit [2]

Plate 12: Section 2 looking southeast, showing cess-pit [7]

Plate 13: Section 3 looking northwest, showing 'brickearth' type depost [11]

Plate 16: Sections 6 and 7 looking east, showing drain [29], posthole [48], pit [34] and gravel surfaces [66] and [74]

APPENDIX 4: THE CERAMIC AND GLASS AND FINDS

B Seddon and C. Jarret

The ceramic and glass finds from Abbey Road are listed below by context in Table 1.

Context	Material	Type	Date range	Spot date
1	CBM	Pantile Unfrogged brick – 3032nr3033	1630 – 1850 1664 – 1725	Late 17th – early 18th century
	Pottery	Pottery Late medieval/ transitional redware and Surrey/ Hampshire border whiteware	1400 – 1700 (latest dated 1550 – 1700)	
	CTP		1680 – 1710	
	Glass	English wine bottle	Mid 17th – mid 18th century	
14	CTP		1580 – 1730	1580 – 1730
23	CBM	Post-medieval peg tile	1480 – 1900	Late 17th century
	Pottery	Surrey/ Hampshire border whiteware dish	1550 – 1700	
	CTP		1660 – 1680	
	Glass	English wine bottles	Mid 17th century and mid 17th to early 18th century	
28	CBM	Post-medieval floor tile and peg tile	1480 – 1900 (latest dated 1600 – 1800)	1820 – 1900 (possibly late 19th century)
	Pottery	Yellow ware; transfer-printed ware; refined white earthenware; London area post-medieval redware	1580 – 1900 (latest dated 1820 – 1900)	
30	Pottery	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware; Creamware; yellow ware	1710 – 1900 (latest dated 1820 – 1900)	1820 – 1900
32	CBM	Late medieval/ transitional peg tile	1400 – 1600	1400 – 1600
33	CBM	Chimney pot; pantile and post-medieval peg tile	1480 – 1900 (latest dated type 1630 – 1850)	Early 19th century

	Pottery	Pearlware; creamware; Chinese porcelain; blackware; London area post-medieval redware; Surrey/ Hampshire border redware; biscuit ware	1570 – 1900 (latest dated ware 1790 - 1810)	
	CTP		1700 – 1845	
	Glass	English wine bottles	Late 17th – Mid 18th century	
35	CBM	Late medieval/ transitional peg tile	1400 – 1600	Late 16th century
	Pottery	Frechen stoneware	1550 – 1700	
37	CBM	Post-medieval peg tile	1480 – 1900	Late medieval/ early post-medieval
	Pottery	Coarse border ware	1340 - 1500	
39	CBM	Late medieval/ transitional peg tile	1400 – 1600	15th century
	Pottery	Coarse border ware	1270 – 1500	
43	CBM	Pantile	1630 – 1850	1630 – 1850
	Pottery	London area post-medieval redware	1580 – 1900	
46	CBM	Unfrogged brick – 3033	1450 – 1700	1580 – 1700+
	Kiln furniture	Biscuit ware sagger and kiln bat	1570 – 1846	
	CTP		1580 – 1910	
49	Pottery	Chinese porcelain; English porcelain; creamware; London stoneware	1590 – 1900 (latest dated ware 1740 – 1830)	1800 – 1830
50	Pottery	Transfer-printed ware	1780 – 1900	1780 – 1900
52	Pottery	London area post-medieval redware	1580 – 1900	1580 – 1900
63	Kiln furniture	London stoneware sagger	1670 – 1926	1740 – 1830
	Pottery	Biscuit ware (tin-glazed earthenware); creamware	1570 – 1830 (latest dated ware 1740 – 1830)	

Table 1: Ceramic and glass finds. CBM: Ceramic building material.

Brick samples

Context	Type	Date	Spot date
2	Unfrogged brick – 3065 Unfrogged brick – 3032nr3033	1450 – 1700 1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725

7	Unfrogged brick – 3033 worn and reused Unfrogged brick – 3034nr3033	1450 – 1700 1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725
29	Unfrogged brick – 2x 3034 reused (x2 mortars) Unfrogged brick – 2x 3034nr3033	1666 – 1900 1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725 possibly later
54	Unfrogged brick – 3065 reused (dense, late/transitional example). Unfrogged brick – 3032nr3033 reused	1450 – 1700 1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725 +
56	Unfrogged brick – 2x 3032 reused	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
60	Unfrogged brick – 3065 worn and reused Unfrogged brick – 3065 reused (dense, late/transitional example).	1450 – 1700 1450 – 1700/25	1450 – 1725 +
71	Unfrogged brick – 3033 reused Unfrogged brick – 3032 reused?	1450 – 1700 1666 – 1900	18th – 19th century?
72	Unfrogged brick – 3033 reused Unfrogged brick – 3034 reused	1450 – 1700 1666 – 1900	18th – 19th century

Table 2: Brick samples from structural remains.

The majority of the ceramic and glass finds recovered from site can be well-paralleled in the region. The presence of the kiln furniture is of some interest, in this instance incorporating saggars, kiln bars and biscuit wares from tin-glaze earthenware and stoneware production. The small numbers, however, would suggest this is material was redeposited on site as general waste, rather than representing dumped production waste. Pothouses in close proximity include Mortlake to the east and Isleworth to the south, the former producing both stoneware and tin-glazed ware.

APPENDIX 5: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

By Lisa Snape

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the results obtained from an evaluation at Albany House, 41 High Street, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow (AYH-12).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim was to provide a description and interpretation of the sedimentary sequences exposed in trench 1 and 2 in order to determine the likely mode of deposition. In addition, a series of representative sections exposed in each trench were assessed to determine the level of truncation of natural sands and gravels.

METHODOLOGY

Recording of the stratigraphy was undertaken by exposing a representative section of the sedimentary sequence in each trench which were then logged following the method of Jones *et al*., (1999).

RESULTS

The following tables provide the depth, stratigraphy and descriptions of the deposits identified:

Trench one, section 1:

Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
0	7.15	0.70	Made ground	Mid yellowish brown, compact, poorly sorted, modern inclusions (50% frequency) glass, CBM, and metal. Partially truncated.
Sharp boundary				
0.70	6.45	0.34	Brickearth	Mid yellowish brown, loose, silty sand, Frequent pebble inclusions (1-5cm in size), (10% frequency), packing for modern train?
Sharp boundary				
1.04	6.11	0.10	Fine fluvial sands	Mid orange yellow, loose, well sorted, no inclusions.
Sharp boundary				
1.14	6.01	NFE	Terrace gravels	Mid orange brown, loose, poorly sorted, coarse sand, frequent gravel inclusions (50% frequency) 1-4cm in thickness, sub-angular in shape.

Trench one, section 2:

Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
0	7.43	0.45	Made ground	Mid yellowish brown, compact, poorly sorted, modern inclusions (50% frequency) glass, CBM, and metal.
Sharp boundary				
0.45	6.98	0.11	Brickearth	Mid yellowish brown, silty sand, poorly sorted, occasional pebble inclusions (1-5cm) (<5% frequency).
Sharp boundary				
0.56	6.87	0.12	Fluvial sands	Light orange yellow, loose, coarse sands, well sorted, no inclusions.
Gradual boundary				
0.68	5.75	0.26	Terrace gravels	Mid yellow brown, loose, sand, frequent pebble inclusions (50% frequency) 1-4cm inszie, sub-angular in shape. Truncated.
Gradual boundary				
0.94	4.49	NFE	Terrace gravels	Mid orange yellow, loose, sand, poorly sorted, Frequent gravel inclusions (50%), 1-10cm in size, sub-angular in shape, Fe mottling. Undisturbed

Trench two, section 1:

Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
0	8.12	0.22	Made ground	Mid yellowish brown, compact, poorly sorted modern inclusion (50% frequency) glass, CBM, and metal.
Sharp boundary				
0.22	7.90	0.41	Coarse fluvial sands and gravels	Light orange yellow, poorly sorted, loose, sand, frequent pebble inclusions (<1cm-3cm) sub-rounded in shape, 20% frequency, sand bands with sharp boundaries (3cm in thickness).
Sharp boundary				
0.63	7.49	0.30	Fluvial sand	Pale yellow, loose, well sorted, sand, occasional pebble inclusions (<5% frequency) (1cm in size), fine bands of

Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
				organic material (<1cm in thickness) slopping to the North.
Sharp boundary				
0.93	7.19	NFE	Terrace gravels	Mid orange brown, loose, poorly sorted, coarse sand, frequent gravel inclusions (50% frequency) 1-4cm in thickness, sub-angular in shape.

Trench two, section 2:

Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
0	8.06	1.03	Made ground	Mid yellowish brown, compact, poorly sorted, modern inclusions (50% frequency) glass, CBM, and metal. Partially truncated.
Sharp boundary				
1.03	7.03	1.19	Brickearth	Mid orange brown, compact, well sorted, silty clay, well sorted pebble bands (1cm thick), pebbles 0.5cm in size. Fe mottling.
Sharp boundary				
1.19	6.87	0.16	Fluvial sands	Pale orange yellow, compact, well sorted, medium coarse sand, no pebble inclusions, Fe mottling present.
Sharp boundary				
1.28	6.83	0.04	Brickearth	Mid orange brown, compact, silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions (<5%), more frequent inclusions towards the base.
Sharp boundary				
1.32	6.68	0.15	Fluvial sand	Pale orange yellow, compact, sand well sorted, occasional pebble inclusions (1cm in size), sub-rounded in shape.
Sharp boundary				
1.47	6.53	NFE	Terrace	Mid orange brown, loose, poorly

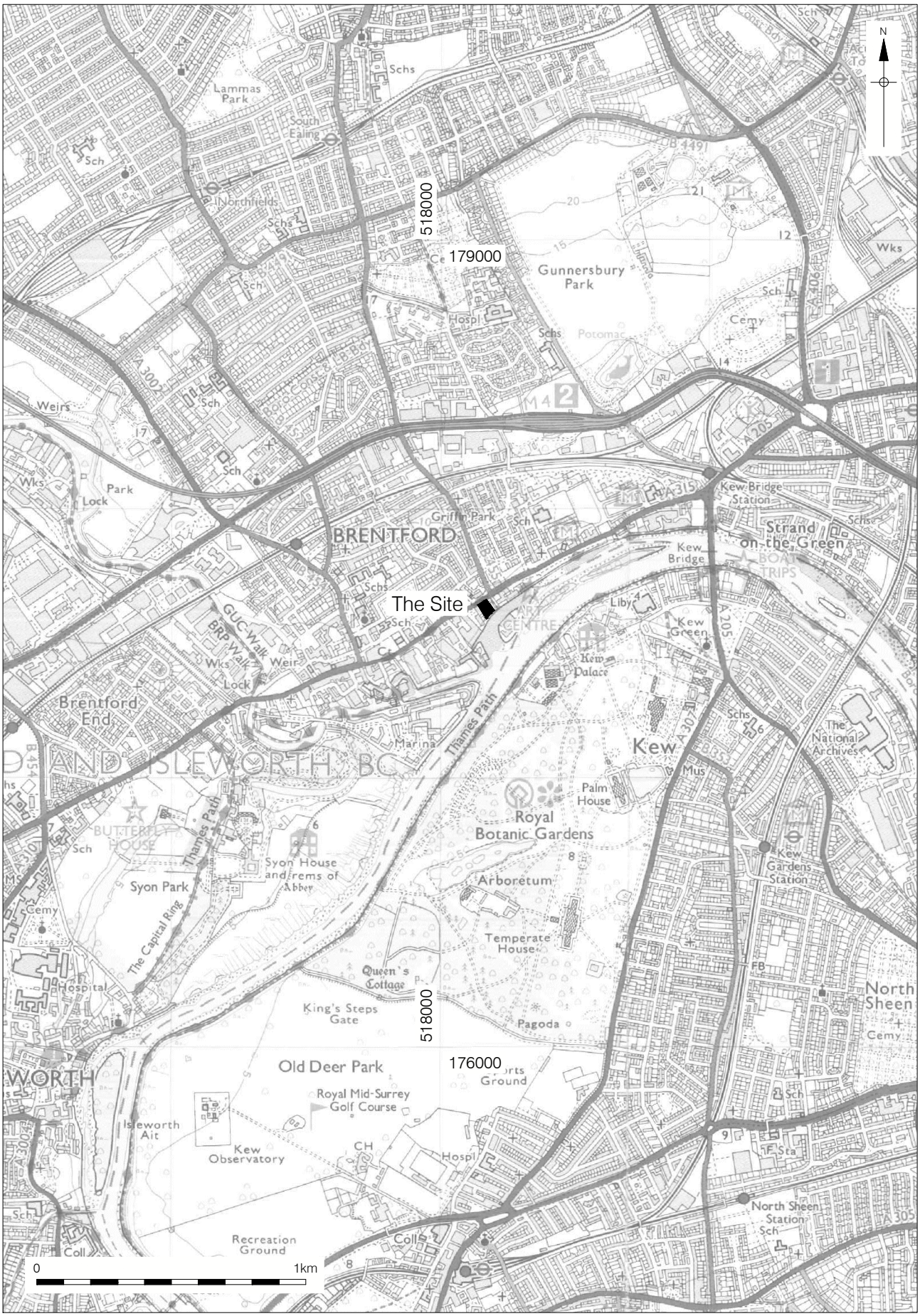
Depth (BGL) (m)	***Depth OD (m)***	***Thickness (cm/m)***	***Stratigraphy***	***Description***
			gravels	sorted, coarse sand, frequent gravel inclusions (50% frequency) 1-4cm in thickness, sub-angular in shape.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Initial inspection of the sedimentary sequences at the site revealed that large areas had been previously machined away resulting in disturbance and truncation of sedimentary units. In-field descriptions were based on areas that had undergone least disturbance. The general stratigraphic sequence for the site is; river terrace gravels, fluvial sands, brickearth and made ground. The OD height of the terrace gravels in both trenches slope towards the river Thames. Capping this is a series of fluvial sands. This unit varies in composition across the site, ranging from fine sands with no inclusions, fine sands with bands of pebble inclusions and detrital organic material, to coarse fluvial sands with gravel inclusions. These subtle changes in sedimentary units and their compositions suggest changes from low to high energy sedimentation, especially thin bands of pebble inclusions which may represent a single storm event. These changes across the site are broadly indicative of fluvial environments associated with the River Thames. Above this is a layer of brickearth, generally this unit was very thin and discontinuous across the site and in some areas it was breached by a sudden influx of fluvial sands suggesting a phase of flooding. In addition, the unit was very fine-grained suggesting low-energy depositional environments and was barren of archaeology. Sealing this sequence was a thick unit of made ground possibly laid down for levelling or discard of construction debris.

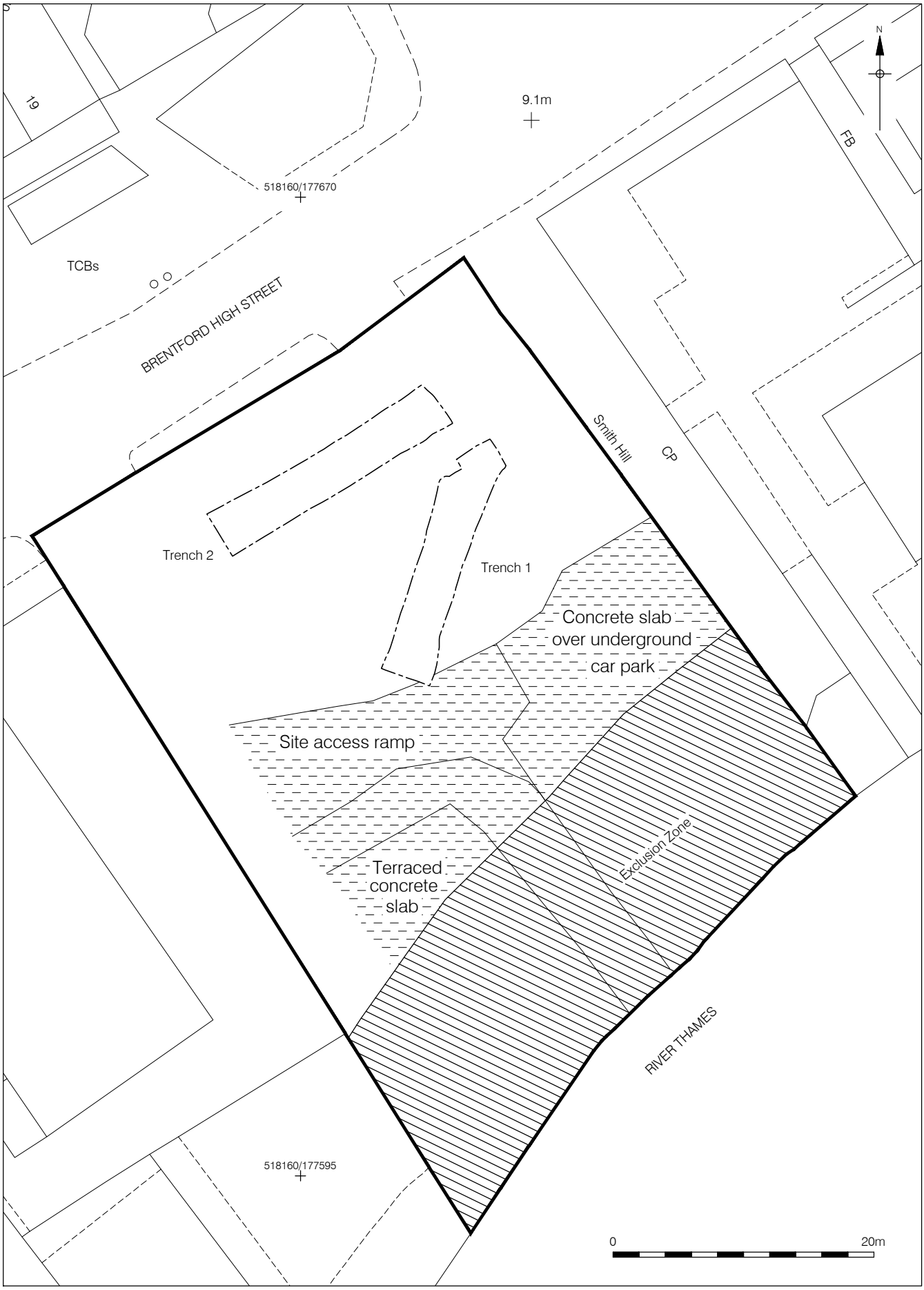
RECOMMENDATIONS

No environmental samples were obtained from the sedimentary deposits described in the field as these units were heavily disturbed and truncated by later activity. No further geoarchaeological fieldwork is required.



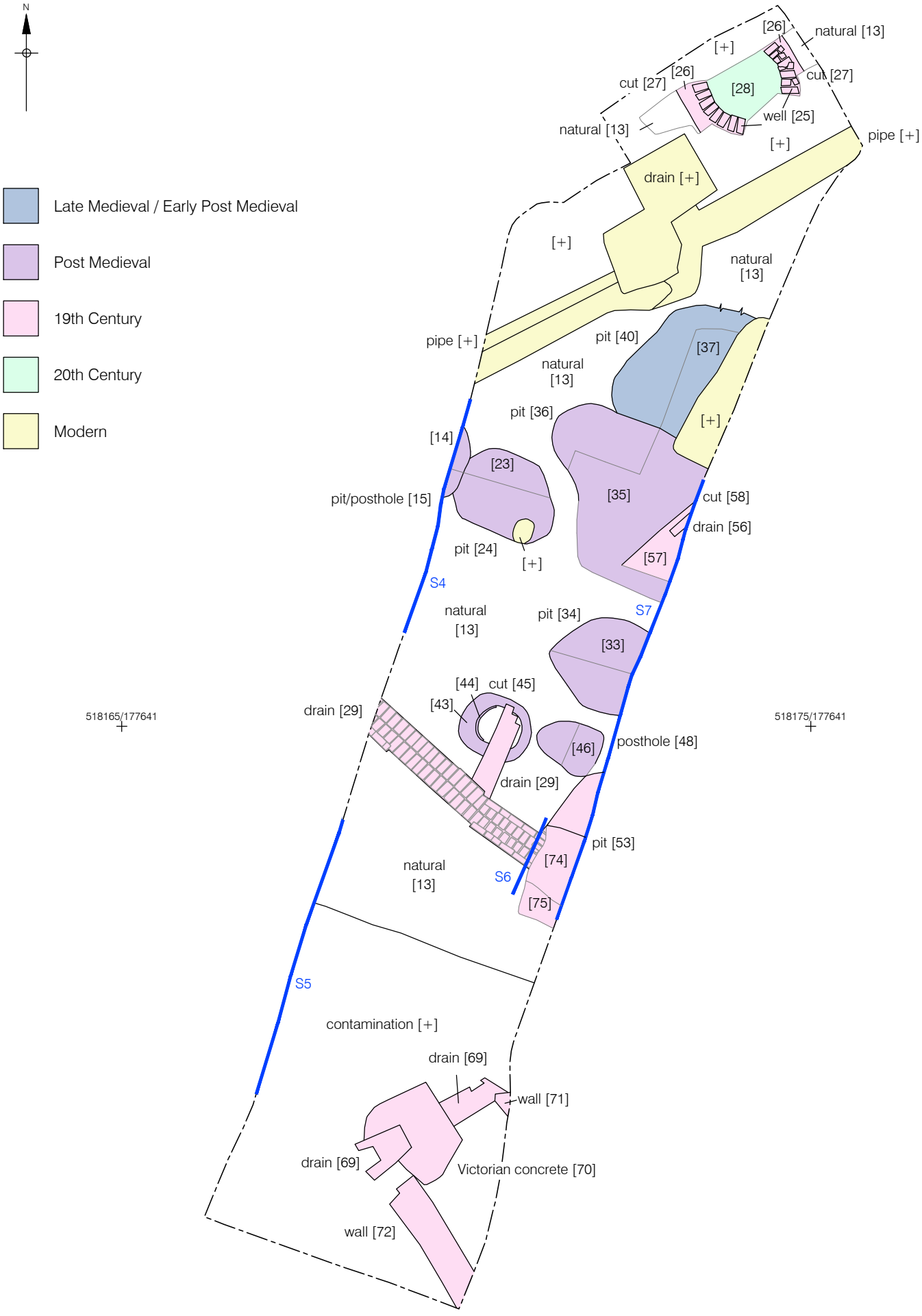
05/12/12 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



05/12/12 JS
Revised 10/12/12 JB

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4



05/12/12 JS

Figure 3
Trench 1
1:75 at A4

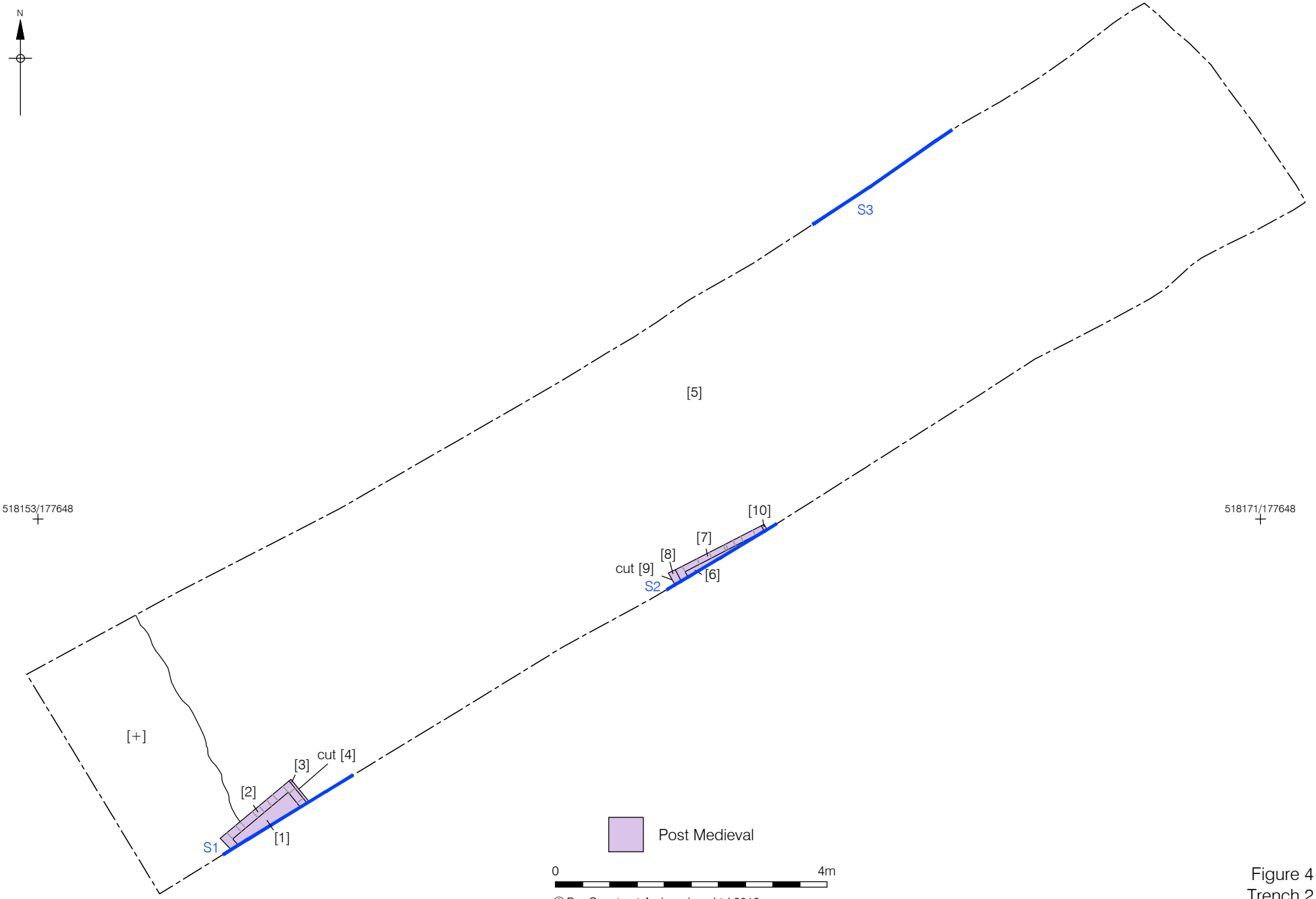
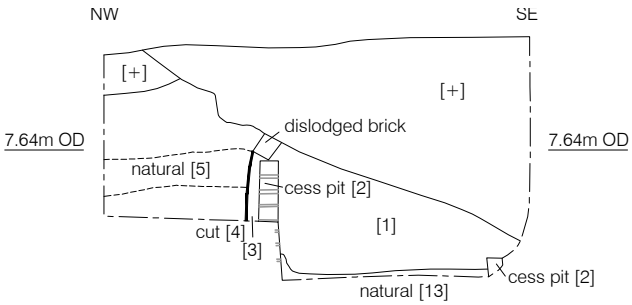
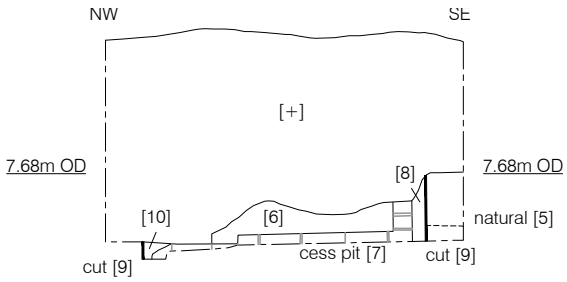


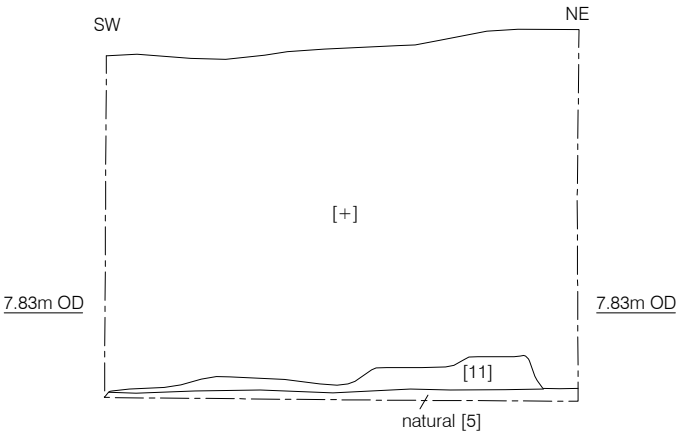
Figure 4
Trench 2
1:75 at A4



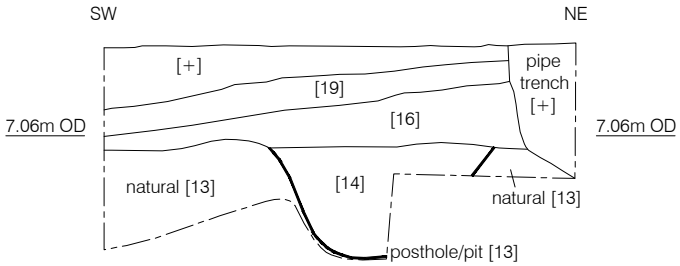
Section 1
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



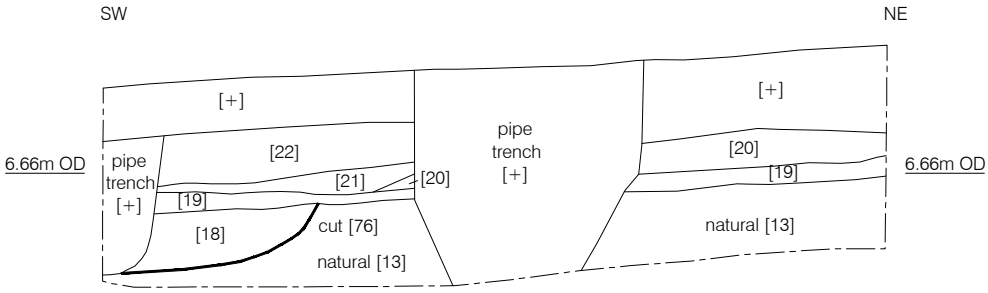
Section 2
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



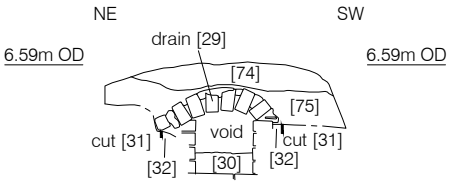
Section 3
Trench 2
Southeast Facing



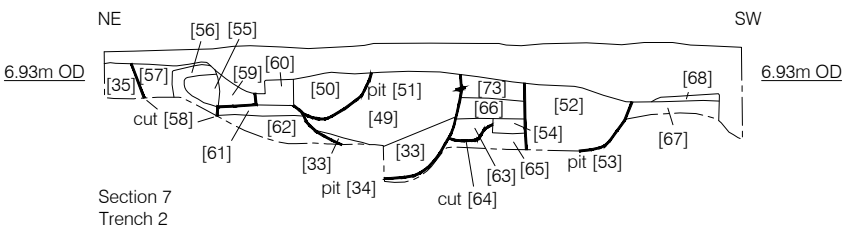
Section 4
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



Section 5
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



Section 6
Trench 1
Northwest Facing



Section 7
Trench 2
Northwest Facing

0 2m

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Figure 5
Sections 1 - 7
1:40 at A4

P C A

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