# 41-42 KEW BRIDGE ROAD, BRENTFORD, LONDON TW8 0EB

# SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:**
**LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:**
**P/2012/3370**

**GLAAS (EH) REFERENCE:**
**LAG 018/415**

**SITE CODE: KEB13**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11786**

**JULY 2014**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

# 41-42 KEW BRIDGE ROAD, BRENTFORD, LONDON TW8 0EB

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Quality Control

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# Summary Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 41-41 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, London TW8 0EB

**Report Number:** R11786

**Site Code:** KEB13

**Central NGR:** TQ 1877 7796

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Hounslow

**Commissioning Client:** SLR Consulting on behalf of Notting Hill Home Ownership

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# 1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report presents the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow TW8 0EB. It is centred at TQ 1877 7796 and is within an Archaeological Priority Zone as identified in the Unitary Development Plan of Hounslow.

1.2 Previous archaeological work was undertaken on site in the form of an evaluation[1]. This indicated that naturally occurring sandy-brickearth was present at levels of between approximately 6.65m OD and 7.01m OD. Cut into this layer were a shallow ditch that extended on a parallel alignment to the road, as well as a series of stakeholes and a sub-rectangular cut feature. No dating material was recovered from these features although the position within the stratagraphic sequence suggested a potential date of prehistoric to Roman. These results were considered within the context of recent works by Museum of London Archaeology that uncovered substantial Roman occupation at Syon Lane as well as multiple prehistoric sites in Brentford.

1.3 Previous development towards the north of the site was minimal with truncation seen from a late post-medieval basement and modern service runs: this impact was observed to be localised with otherwise good survival. The evaluation therefore concluded that a surviving archaeological sequence existed in the areas of the site which remained previously undeveloped.

1.4 On the strength of these results, further archaeological investigations were enacted. A 'Strip and Map' exercise monitored the removal of all hard standing surfaces and the machine excavation of modern or non-archaeological layers downwards to archaeological productive levels. At this point, a plan was hand-drawn with all visible features geographically located. This formed the basis of the final stage of works, the 'Sample', which involved the subdivision of the site into four zones that would be sequentially excavated.

1.5 The works uncovered multiple phases of occupation of the site in the form of large cut features, ditches, pits and postholes together with a palaeochannel which is likely to have extended on a north to south alignment towards the west of the site. The majority of the remains date to the Early Neolithic period and were observed on the eastern part of the site. The purpose of these cut features at this time remains uncertain with suggestions of earthworks or monuments a possibility. They contained large quantities of struck flint in the form of blades and tools as well as pottery fragments. A comprehensive environmental sampling strategy was also conducted on fills and layers recorded. A suggestion of later Roman occupation was made from the finding of well-abraded pottery fragments although these may have been residual. Further archaeological periods were also observed although the associated features and material archive do not merit further work (see Appendix 4).

[1] Humphrey, R. (2013) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Hounslow, TW8 0EB: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

1.6 The results suggest occupation from the 'mature' phase of settlement during the Early Neolithic period (mid-4th millennium BCE) in the Lower Thames Valley and are not to be understated in their local and national significance. Sites of this date are rare enough in London and the opportunity to excavate such quantities of finds as those seen here from sealed and stratified horizons with the opportunity to recover environmental samples is rarer still.

1.7 This assessment includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography and the archaeological methodology. It also includes a statement of the contents of the resulting archives, including paper records, finds and environmental data. A phased archaeological summary of the site is included based on a preliminary interpretation of the resulting archives.

1.8 The assessment also incorporates a summary of the original research questions and outlines the significance of the data as well as providing recommendations for further work and additional research questions.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological Strip, Map and Sample exercise was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow TW8 0EB (Fig. 1). The site was located immediately south of Kew Bridge Road and is bounded to the east and west by residential properties and the River Thames to the south. A basemented office block building occupies the southern half of the site and is due for demolition prior to the proposed development. The site was centred on NGR: TQ 1877 7796. The works were carried out intermittently between the 9th of December 2013 and the 14th of March 2014.

2.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Tim Malim of SLR Consulting and monitored on behalf of Notting Hill Home Ownership (the Client) by him and was also overseen by Gillian King, English Heritage GLAAS for the London Borough of Hounslow. Chris Mayo was project manager for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and the post-excavation project was managed by Dr Frank Meddens. The archaeological site work was supervised by the author.

2.3 The site has previously been the subject of a desk based assessment[2]. This concluded that there was a low to medium chance of archaeological remains to exist within the northern part of the site, most notably from the prehistoric or Roman periods. In November 2013, an archaeological evaluation was conducted over the north of the site[3]. It composed two trenches positioned at right-angles to Kew Bridge Road and one on a NW-SE alignment towards the south of the site. Naturally-occurring deposits were observed comprising clean orange-brown sandy brickearth and underlying clean light-yellow sand that showed a noticeable downward slope south towards the River Thames. Several features were noted cut into this layer, the most significant of which were an east to west aligned shallow linear feature [31] in Trench 2, extending parallel with the route of Kew Bridge Road, as well as a series of four stakeholes in Trench 1. No dating evidence was retrieved from the fills of these features although their position within the stratigraphic sequence suggested the possibility of them being Roman or earlier in date. An undated cut feature was also seen in Trench 3 to the south. A subsoil deposit sealed the earlier features, into which several post-medieval features had been cut in Trenches 1 and 3. These were sealed by late post-medieval ground raising deposits and bedding and levelling layers for the modern reinforced concrete car park surface. Truncation had occurred of earlier horizons as a result of modern service trenches, manholes and a late post-medieval basement in Trench 1.

2.4 The archaeological works detailed in this report are focussed on the excavation of the prehistoric cut features seen mainly towards the east of the site as well a palaeochannel to the west. The archaeological results for the later periods are considered of relatively limited importance. Their associated assemblages are detailed in Appendix 4. Full descriptions for

[2] Malim, T. (2012) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. SLR Consulting, unpublished report.
[3] Humphrey, R. (2013) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Hounslow, TW8 0EB: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

archiving purposes will be prepared during the analysis and publication stage of the complete excavation archive.

2.5 The aims and objectives for the Strip, Map and Sample exercise were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation[4]. The general aims and objectives for the mitigation works were as follows:

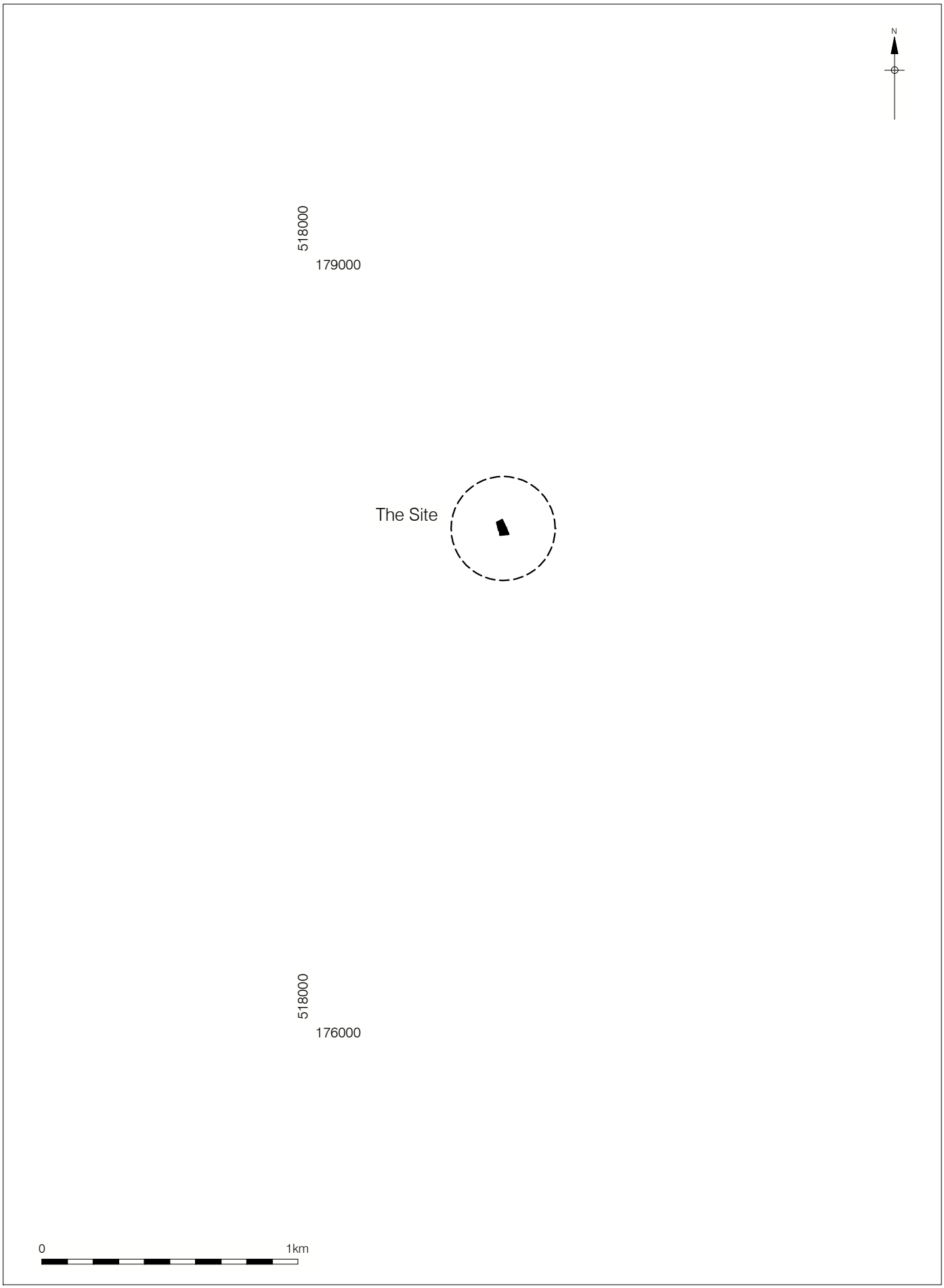
- To establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed during the stripping of the site
- To provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing
- To investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site
- To establish if there is any further evidence for prehistoric activity on, or in the vicinity of the site
- To establish if there is any further evidence for Roman activity on the site
- To establish what impact upon the site has resulted from modern development

2.6 The revised research aims and objectives following the 'Strip and Map' were set out in an addendum to the original Written Scheme of Investigation[5] and are as follows:

- Does the posthole cluster within the proposed Zone 3 represent a structure? If so, what type of activity can be identified as taking place within it? To what periods can the evidence in this area be dated?
- Is there any evidence of multi-phase prehistoric land use / occupation at the site? What is the significance of any prehistoric activity in the context of the local area, where Mesolithic and Neolithic activity has also been found?
- Can the feature identified as a possible stream channel in the SW corner of the site be confirmed as such? Does it contain environmental evidence for the area at the point when it was in-filled?
- Can it be confirmed that the possible area of post-medieval truncation at the south of the site has removed all earlier archaeological deposits?
- Can the ditch aligned parallel with Kew Bridge Road at the north of the site be dated?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity at the site?
- Can the features across the site be considered to be post-medieval in date be better understood in terms of their date, form and function?
- What impact upon the site has resulted from post-medieval and modern development?
- What is the significance of the site in a local, regional and national character?

[4] Hawkins, H. (2013) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, TW8 0EB; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report
[5] Mayo, C. (2014) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, TW8 0EB; Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

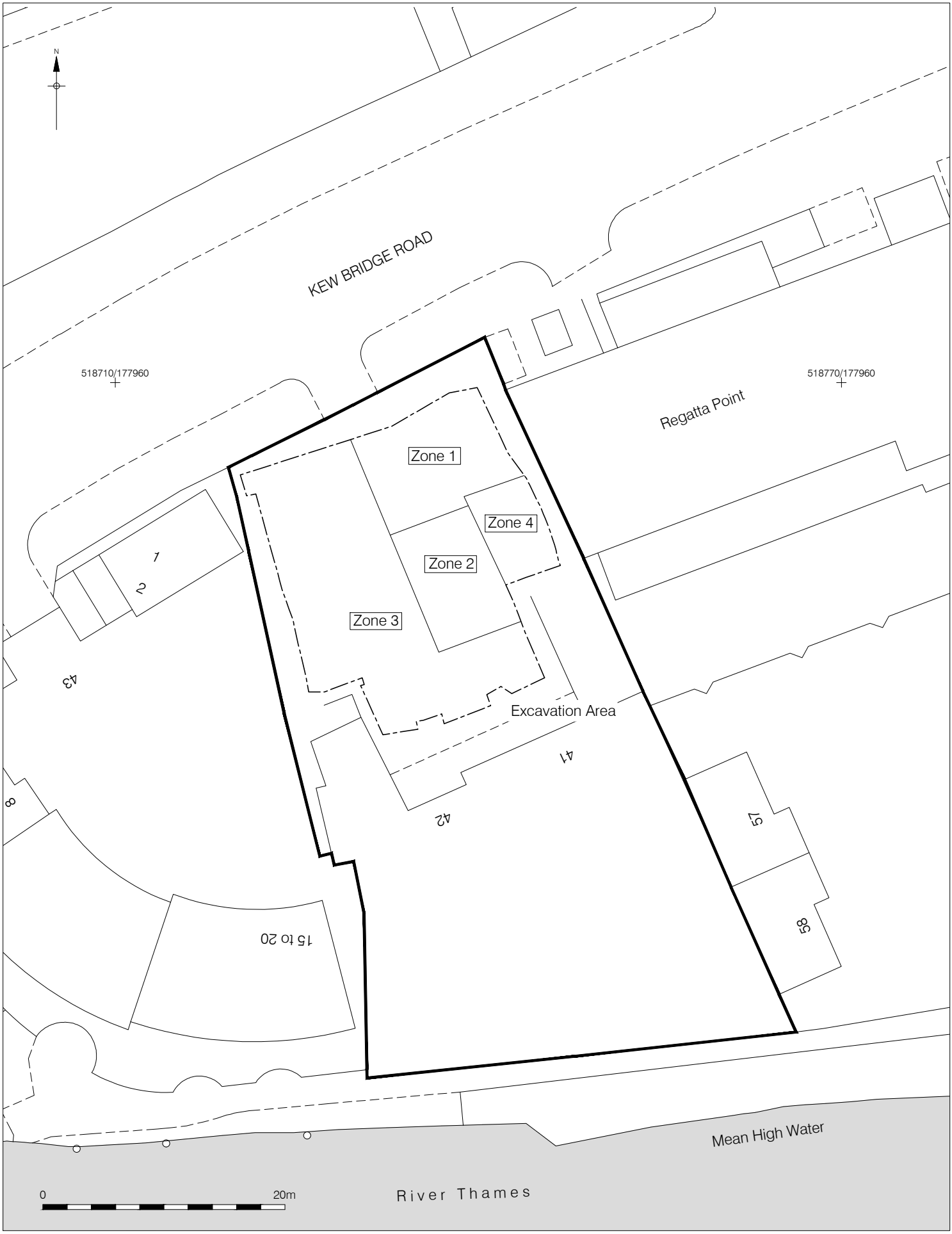
2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code KEB13.





18/07/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4





18/07/14 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4

# 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

## 3.1 National Guidance: Planning Policy Framework NPPF

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

## 3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011):

**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 Guidance: Archaeology in Hounslow and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

3.3.1 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 onsite 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.

The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy.

The northern two-thirds of the site are located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow, focussed on the proposed course of the Roman Road. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

### 3.4 Planning Permission

3.4.1 Planning permission has been granted for the development by the London Borough of Hounslow under application reference number P/2012/3370. The proposed development will see:

*"Demolition of the existing vacant office building and redevelopment of the site to include the erection of a seven storey building facing Kew Bridge Road and a four storey building at the southern end of the site, comprising 36 residential flats with revised vehicular access, communal refuse storage and landscaped courtyard. Construction of a basement and access ramp to include car, motor cycle and cycle spaces"*

3.4.2 The consent for the permitted scheme includes the following condition relating to below-ground archaeological works:

15) Archaeological Work - No development shall take place until the applicant has provided a strategy for the implementation of a phased programme of archaeological work (including field evaluation and a subsequent mitigation strategy, if necessary) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority and the programme shall be carried out as approved.

Reason: In order to protect any archaeological remains present on the site in accordance with London Plan Policy 7.8 (Heritage assets and archaeology).

# 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

## 4.1 Geology

4.1.1 An archaeological evaluation carried out at the junction of Kew Bridge and Kew Bridge Road suggested the underlying geology to include the interface between Quaternary River Brickearths and River Terrace Gravels, deposits underlain by London Clay of the Eocene Age[6].

## 4.2 Topography

4.2.1 In the open area to the north of the site, the ground level at the time of the archaeological intervention was flat as a result of a concrete hard-standing surface for the former car park of the 1970s office buildings. The upper levels of this surface were recorded to be between 7.60m OD and 7.70m OD. A ramp led down to the basement of the office buildings that followed the natural slope of the riverbank downwards towards the Thames foreshore.

4.2.2 The river Thames lay immediately to the south of the site.

## 4.3 Geotechnical Investigations

4.3.1 A geotechnical site investigation was undertaken in 2011. This provided data for the creation of a conceptual site model for the site. This shows a simple deposit sequence consisting of a London Clay Formation, overlain by River Terrace Deposits (Sands and Gravels) with made ground above[7].

4.3.2 The site investigation showed varying thicknesses of made ground onto the natural sands and gravels, which were recorded at depths below ground level ranging from 0.5m in TPs 2 and 4 to 1.4m in TP3[8].

[6] Clough, H. (2003) *An Archaeological Evaluation at Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report
[7] Malim, T. (2012) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. SLR Consulting, unpublished report.
[8] *Ibid.*

# 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is a brief outline of the archaeological and historical background of the area, making use of the desk-based assessment[9] and other sources.

5.2 Hounslow has been occupied since early times and boasts one of the richest archaeological resources seen in Greater London[10]. The majority of finds from the prehistoric periods come from the bed and the banks of the Thames, which has up until recently been used as a major transport artery. Large amounts of the finds recovered are likely to be misleading owing to redeposition by the river. These include Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age axes, scrapers, cleavers, blades, hammers and flakes. Neolithic religious and ceremonial monuments are represented locally by a small hengiform monument from Mayfield Farm, East Bedfont, and by the 4km-long Stanwell cursus[11].

5.3 A north-south aligned ditch cut was recorded during excavations at Church Street, Twickenham in 1970, some 6.5km southwest of the study site[12]. This contained Neolithic and Beaker pottery as well as animal bone identified as goat and oxen as well as an abundance of early Neolithic struck flint. At the time of the works, the identification of the pre-Ebbsfleet and Mortlake pottery wares was seen as something of an answer to an archaeological conundrum in that there was previously no evidence for occupation in what would have been an attractive riverside environment.

5.4 Within a distance of only several hundred metres to the northwest of the study site, an evaluation followed by excavation conducted by PCA in 2000 on the site of the former Brentford Gasworks revealed prehistoric occupation towards the east of this site. Finds included pottery, burnt and struck flint as well as pits and ditches, some up to 4m wide. The suggested date for this occupation is from the Mesolithic to Neolithic/Bronze Age[13]. Further work by PCA at 159-188[14] and 135-137 Brentford High Street[15] revealed more prehistoric remains.

5.5 The Roman road from London to Silchester probably ran close to the northern edge of the application site.

5.6 Recent work at the nearby Hilton Hotel in Syon Park has demonstrated that Roman occupation along the Roman road between London and Silchester became established in the immediate post-conquest period and lasted until the 5th century AD with suggestions that

[9] Malim, T. (2012) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. SLR Consulting, unpublished report.
[10] Clegg, G. (1992) Hounslow through History*, London Archaeologist* Vol. 6 , No 16, 444-448.
[11] Cotton, J. & Meddens, F. (2014) *The importance of the Kew Bridge Road Site archive in its regional and temporal setting*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.
[12] Sanford, R. (1970) Neolithic Twickenham. *London Archaeologist 1* (9), Winter 1970, 199-201
[13] Bishop, B. (2000) *Archaeological Evaluation at the former Brentford Gasworks Site, Brentford High Street/Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Hounslow*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.
[14] Proctor, J. & Moore, P. (1996) *An Archaeological excavation at British Waterways Brentford Lock Redevelopment, Area A, 159-188 Brentford High Street, Brentford, HounslowTW8 8JZ*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.
[15] Bishop, B. (1998) *An Archaeological Evaluation at 135-137 Brentford High Street, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

Brentford originated as a posting station along the route[16]. The works revealed complex occupation sites as well as the development of agricultural systems along the road. Of particular note was the large number of high quality small finds recovered from the site.

5.7 Archaeological investigations to the east, next to Kew Bridge, have demonstrated a rich archaeological potential in this area, whilst investigations to the west have identified the foundations of alms houses, and preservation of post-medieval remains. The application site is shown on historic maps to have remained as rough ground until the late 19th century, and since then to have been occupied by large industrial units in its southern part, first shown on the 1896 OS map. On the northern part of the site two semi-detached houses were constructed in the 1860s, which were in use for 100 years before their demolition prior to the 1974 OS map. This evidence suggests that the application site was undeveloped until relatively late in the Victorian period, and therefore was not a location with a continual building history throughout the post-medieval period.

5.8 The geotechnical site investigations have revealed variable depths of "made ground" across the site, with the deepest deposits in the north-western part, up to 1.4m in depth down to the sands and gravels of the Thames river terrace. Elsewhere the made ground was *c*.0.5-0.7m in depth over the northern half of the site, whilst in the south the basement car park had removed any such deposits.

5.9 The 1970s basemented office building largely occupied the footprint of the previous industrial buildings (depot) on the site, and it is very unlikely that any archaeological remains would have survived this phase of redevelopment. In the northern half of the site there is a better chance of archaeological remains having been preserved beneath the concrete courtyard and previous semi-detached properties. The proximity to the main west-east thoroughfare and putative Roman road would raise the potential for some archaeological activity in this zone, and the depth of the made ground, especially in the northwestern part of the site, could indicate a reasonable chance that archaeological remains exist within this deposit, or cut into the sands and gravels sealed beneath the made ground.

[16] Cowie, R., Thorp, A. & Wardle, A. (2013) *Roman roadside settlement and rural landscape at Brentford. Archaeological investigations at Hilton London Syon Park Hotel 2004 -10.* Museum of London Archaeology, Archaeology Studies Series *29.*

# 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The investigations were carried out in accordance with two distinct Written Schemes of Investigation. The first phase of works was a Strip and Map exercise[17] (Fig. 2). The archaeological sequence as exposed in the evaluation phase of works revealed features cut into natural stratigraphy to be sealed by horizons of subsoil and later post-medieval cultivation and ground raising deposits. The subsoil and overlying strata were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision. All resultant spoil was removed from the site. On completion of the machine strip down to archaeological levels, all features were cleaned in plan using appropriate hand tools then a hand-drawn pre-excavation distribution plan was created for consultation and reference.

6.2 An on-site meeting on Monday 20th January 2014 was attended by Gillian King (English Heritage), Mark Varley (Bugler), David Culliton (Bugler), David Crew (Martin Arnold Associates), Chris Mayo (PCA) and the author. This meeting was designed to discuss the findings of both the Evaluation and the Strip and Map works, and to formulate an appropriate strategy to deal with the archaeological remains uncovered, this in effect becoming the 'Sample' component of the mitigation works. A new Written Scheme of Investigation was issued at this point[18]

6.3 The site was subdivided into four 'zones'. These were sequentially approached using the following generalised excavation sampling strategy:

6.4 All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded.

6.5 Discrete, non-burial features were half sectioned where safe to do so and not less than 50% of the whole was sampled. Where shown to be from part of recognisable structures, containing deposits of particular value or significant artefact or environmental assemblage they were fully excavated.

6.6 For linear features associated with settlement, industrial structures or area specific activity an initial 25% was excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material. Excavation slots were at least 1m in width. Where significant patterns of deposition occurred up to a further 25% was excavated to investigate those patterns. Structural remains such as gullies, beamslots and postholes demonstrated to be part of a building's construction required total excavation. All industrial features including domestic ovens and hearths were fully excavated and sampled for analysis.

6.7 The excavation of linear features not directly associated with settlement were sufficiently sampled to allow for an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavated slots were at least 1m wide.

[17] Hawkins, H. (2013) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, TW8 0EB; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report

[18] Mayo, C. (2014) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, TW8 0EB; Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

6.8 5% of linear features that were boundaries were to be sampled and excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material.

6.9 Deep features such as wells and pits were excavated to their full depth or to the underside of the construction impact, whichever was the higher. Appropriate health and safety procedures were adopted.

6.10 The new WSI stated that all lithic finds were to be numbered and 3D recorded. It was planned to use a GPS device to perform this but this approach had to be changed as tall buildings surrounding the site prevented a constant, reliable signal from being received. Therefore, 3D recording was done by hand off a 5m grid system installed across the site by the PCA site surveyor.

6.11 In a further deviation to the scheme set out in the WSI, the 3D recording of all struck lithic small finds was modified to take in to account the volume of finds recovered. As the considerable depth to which features extended to was not fully apparent during the first stage of works, similarly the number of finds recovered was not fully known. In larger features, fills were excavated in spits of approximately 100mm and small finds recorded as being from the appropriate subdivision, in order to maintain a spatial aspect to the lithic retrieval.

6.12 A metal detector was used periodically to scan features prior to excavation and the resultant spoil was again so tested post-excavation. Metal small finds were 3D located off the 5m grid square system in a similar method to that used for lithic small finds.

6.13 A swing-sieve with a 3mm mesh size was trialled for extracting small finds from excavated fills and deposits not taken for environmental sampling. It was hoped that the predominantly sandy composition of such materials would allow for quick processing. However, this was seen to be hampered by the moisture content as well as a clay aspect to materials that greatly slowed the process leading to its abandonment.

6.14 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.15 A photographic record of the investigations was made using a high resolution digital camera.

6.16 Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 8.98m OD which was located on site by a PCA Surveyor.

6.17 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code KEB13.

# 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

## 7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Fig. 3)

7.1.1 Yellow-grey friable sand was seen as the earliest and lowest deposits during the works. Initially seen in Evaluation Trench 2, these were recorded in a deeper test sondage dug at the southern end of the trench as layer [34] and measured more than 0.70m thick at a level of 6.65m OD. In Evaluation Trench 3, the removal of a modern manhole and its associated drainage runs allowed a window into the formation of natural deposits. Here, similar sand to that recorded in context [34] was documented in context [17] and seen at a maximum level of 5.78m OD. Context [17] became the generic number for natural deposits seen during the subsequent archaeologically investigations and was broadly the height machine excavated down to during the 'Strip and Map' phase of works.

7.1.2 Sealing the natural sand horizons of [17] and [34] towards the east of the site was a layer of sandy brickearth. In Trench 1 this was recorded as layer [1], in Trench 2 as layer [32] (although likely to be palaeochannel fill) and in Trench 3 as layer [16]. This was distinctly different from the underlying sand in that it was of a more orange-brown colour and less friable. This horizon represents the upper layer of natural stratigraphy as observed during the works and is the height at which it might have been expected to see archaeologically relevant cut features from the Holocene. The heights of this horizon are listed below:

| Trench | Context | Highest Level | Lowest Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | [1] | 6.76m OD | 6.22m OD |
| 2 | [32] | 7.01m OD | 6.79m OD |
| 3 | [16] | 6.73m OD | 6.42m OD |

7.1.3 The downward slope from a highpoint in the northeast corner of the site towards the south and marginally towards the southwest is reflective of the slope down towards the Thames foreshore. The palaeo-topography of the site is suggested to have been a determining factor for later occupation.

7.1.4 A slot excavated across Zone 4 in order to understand the relationship between cut features revealed a tufa deposit at its base, [387] (Fig. 10, section 79). This appeared as an off-white/light-grey archaeologically-sterile calcareous layer and observed at a level of 6.59m OD. As this initially appeared as potentially representative of an anthropogenic horizon, it was tested to see whether it constituted the fill of a feature, with negative results. Tufa forms when calcium rich waters flow over organic material within an exposed atmosphere. As the water evaporates the delicate organic material becomes calcified[19].

7.1.5 What has been interpreted as a naturally created channel or streamlet, [298], was initially observed in the base of Evaluation Trench 2 following the removal of a 19th-century

[19] www.english-tufa-rock.co.uk

basement. The sides of the feature extended beyond the limits of the trench so it was not initially interpreted as a feature, rather the clean sand fills thought to be a variation in natural stratigraphy. As part of the 'Strip and Map' works, the basement was removed in entirety which allowed for the feature to be realised for the first time. Extending on an approximate northeast to southwest alignment, the feature extended beyond the western limit of excavation of the site. Where seen it measured in excess of 17.50m long by 4.40m wide with fills measuring 0.70m thick. The maximum height of the channel was seen at 6.95m OD with the base at 6.16m OD. The removal of the later basement created an east-facing section of the feature.

### 7.2 Phase 2a: Early Neolithic large cut features (Fig. 4)

7.2.1 This phase marks the earliest settlement activity seen on the site and was primarily focused in two areas, residual anthropogenic material seen within the fills of the palaeochannel to the west of the site in Zone 3 and (Fig. 4) as cut features observed within Zones 2 and 4.

7.2.2 Channel [298] was seen to be filled with several discrete deposits that were initially observed in the east-facing section that was created following the removal of a 19th-century basement. A further slot was excavated across the feature to test the profile of the feature and to retrieve environmental samples. Unlike the fills of cut features that were seen to the east, these were orange-brown clayey-silts that appeared to be alluvially deposited. Primary fill [296] contained no culturally modified material and was seen to be 0.50m thick at a level of 6.70m OD. It contained medium sized rounded and sub-angular pebbles. Intertwined within this fill, deposit [297] was approximately 1.80m long and 0.10m thick and seen only in section. It was very dark grey in colour and comprised of silty-clay. This has been interpreted as a rotted tree branch owing to its irregular and haphazard positioning within the section face. The deposit was sampled with charcoal retrieved as well as residual struck flint.

7.2.3 Sealing both [296] and [297], fill [295] measured 0.40m thick at heights of between 6.71m OD and 6.89m OD. It was a mid red-brown clayey-sand composition with no finds recovered. This was seen to fill the entire length of [298] and is recorded as being in excess of 4.40m wide. The uppermost fill of the feature as seen in these works was [294] and recorded as a firm, mid grey-brown silty-sand that contained residual struck and burnt flint. It was 0.20m thick at a maximum height of 6.89m OD. Fills [297] and [294] that contained burnt and struck flint are not thought to be representative of occupation horizons, but rather washed in materials.

7.2.4 Cut features were initially seen in Zone 2 and later extending to the east in to Zone 4, the area created by removing the reinforced concrete down ramp in to the extant office building basement. Upon the removal of modern construction horizons and the remnants of a subsoil horizon in Zone 4 down to archaeologically productive layers, intercutting features were exposed in an east to west slot excavated across the north of the area. The earliest feature seen here was rounded pit cut [379]. This was observed at the base of the test slot and where seen measured 0.90m wide by 0.25m, before extending beyond the southern extent of the

slot (Plates 8-9). The single fill [378] was 0.21m thick and composed of firm off-white grey silt with calcareous inclusions from the tufa layer [387] through which it was cut. This contained fragments of struck flint and charcoal.

7.2.5 A shallow linear feature or possibly the western side of a pit was seen cut into natural sand [17] to the immediate south of an east-west truncation in Zone 4. Cut [385] was 1.58m north to south by greater than 0.66m east to west; its western side was truncated by [386]. The sides of the feature were noted to be gentle and it had a flat base, seen at 6.46m OD; the top of the cut was recorded at 6.64m OD. Fill [384] comprised a dark yellow-brown sandy-silt with struck flint inclusions and measured 0.18 thick.

7.2.6 Truncating the top of [379] was ditch cut [371]. This too was revealed in section as well as visible in plan (Figs. 4 & 10, section 81; Plates 8-9). The cut had a 'U'-shaped profile to it with gently curving sides and a rounded base and seen to extend on an approximate northnorthwest to southsoutheast orientation. Although the western side of the cut was visible both in section and plan, the eastern side was truncated by later feature [341]. Where seen, [371] measured approximately 3.52m long by 1.84m wide and extended as far as the Zone 4 limit of excavation to the north and a modern intrusion to the south. Grey-brown silty-clay fill [370] was 0.52m thick, with the top of the cut measured at 6.77m OD and the base at 6.24m OD. It contained struck flint as well as residual tufa material, presumably from the underlying deposit.

7.2.7 Ditch cut [386] may represent the extension of [371] to the south of the modern truncation crossing Zone 4 (Figs. 4 & 10, section 81; Plate 7)). This would indicate a turning of the ditch towards the southeast of the previously approximate north-northwest to south-southeast orientation. The full easterly extent of the feature was not observed as, like the southern end, it extended beyond the Zone 4 limit of excavation. Where seen, it measured 4.12m long and greater than 1.40m wide. The cut of the feature exhibited steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope descending to a flat base, seen at 5.68m OD. Two separate contexts were seen to fill the feature. The primary fill consisted of light yellow-brown sandy-silt, [367], measuring 0.35m thick at a height of 6.25m OD with inclusions of struck flint and charcoal. The secondary fill, [366], was 0.54m thick at 6.61m OD and contained charcoal and struck flint but also pottery.

7.2.8 First seen in the Zone 2 phase of works, [318] represents a large sub-circular cut (Plates 1-4). The eastern side of the features was not fully investigated although a slot was excavated across Zone 4 to test for its continuation into this part of the site (Fig. 10, section 81). The feature was 8.38m north to south and approximately 5m wide and was 0.64m in depth. The maximum level at the top of the cut was 6.75m OD and the bottom was at 5.92m OD. Several fills were recorded in the west-facing section that formed the limit of excavation for Zone 2 as well as two test slots that were excavated east-west across [318]. The primary fill was documented as [289] which was the same as [322] and [333]. This was seen at levels ranging from 6.11m OD to 6.60m OD and was composed of light yellow-brown clay-sand-silt. It ranged in depth from 0.26m to 0.73m and contained pottery, struck flint, burnt flint and

charcoal. These fills were subjected to bulk environmental sampling and column samples were taken through both this feature and later feature [272]. A secondary fill of dark-grey charcoal and silt was seen towards the north of the feature in the west-facing section. Fill [323] was 0.12m thick at a level of 6.33m OD and contained pottery and struck flint. This layer was also truncated by [272] and it is suggested that the material at the base of the later cut possibly represents the redeposited fill [323]. Cut [318] had an upper fill visible at the northern end of the feature; the southern end was mostly truncated by [272]. The tertiary (upper) fill was [326], a soft yellow-brown sandy silt that measured 0.43m thick at 6.75m OD. This contained struck flint and pottery.

7.2.9 Feature [318] extended to the east in to the Zone 4 phase of works. Although not as much as the feature was dug as before, the relationship between it and the ditch cuts [371] and [386] was investigated by means of excavating an east to west slot across the features (Fig. 4). This established that cut [318] was the later feature and truncated [371] as well as perhaps the northwest corner of [386], although this relationship was not seen owing to truncation by later features.

### 7.3 Phase 2b: Early Neolithic re-cut and additional features (Fig. 5)

7.3.1 Activity on the site originally seen as Phase 2a cuts was observed to continue as potential re-cutting of earlier features. The fills of the later features were markedly different in their composition, in that they contained increased concentrations of pottery and lithic finds and some darker, more ashy and what at the time were thought to be charcoal rich fills.

7.3.2 Cut [272] was originally seen in plan following the 'Strip and Map' works in Zone 2 (Plates 1-4). It measured 4.24m north to south by 2.37m wide and at most approximately 0.57m thick. The base of the cut was seen at 5.98m OD and the top at 6.72m OD. This feature is represented by a continuation to the east, recorded in Zone 4 as cut [361]. This measured 1.76m north to south by 1.14m east to west, with the cut extending beyond the southern limit of excavation of Zone 4. Both [361] and [272] were positioned over the earlier cut [318], part truncating the upper fills of this feature (Fig. 9, section 73 & 76).

7.3.3 In a deviation to the methodology set out in the WSI, not all struck lithic finds were 3D recorded during the excavation of the fills of [272]. This was owing to time constraints and the volume of finds observed. Instead, a spit-excavation strategy was adopted so that the flints recovered still had a spatial aspect to their recording.

7.3.4 The primary fill at the southern end of [272] as excavated in an approximate 100mm spit was recorded as [286] (Fig. 10, section 78). This was noted at 6.18m OD and composed of moderately compacted sandy silt of a light grey to orange-brown colour. It contained an abundance of stuck and burnt flint as well as pottery and charcoal. Further to the north in the feature, the primary fill was excavated in a thicker spit recorded as [319] and described as a dark bluish-grey sandy-silt also containing struck and burnt flint as well as pottery and charcoal. This was seen at 6.27m OD (Fig. 10, section 78).

7.3.5 Spit [285] sealed [286] and was composed of similar material. It measured approximately 100m thick at 6.49m OD and also contained large quantities of stuck and burnt flint, charcoal and pottery. Unlike the lower spit, however, timber outlines were seen within this layer. These were seen as both vertically and horizontally lain outlines. Further up in the sequence, these were individually dug out and recorded but were removed in bulk as part of the excavation in spits.

7.3.6 The tertiary spit to be removed from [272], [281] was composed of similar material to the underlying spits. Like [285], this also contained rotted timber outlines as well as struck flint, burnt flint, charcoal and pottery. The maximum height of this spit was seen at 6.50m OD. Spit excavation of the southern end of [272] was completed by [271]. A maximum level of 6.70m OD was recorded. This also observed degraded timber 'shadows' of horizontally lain and vertically driven piles or posts as well as lithic, pottery and black charcoal-like finds. Towards the north of the feature, the fills were bulk excavated as the 0.40m thick spit [317], that showed a similar composition and with similar finds to spits [281] and [271].

7.3.7 A baulk of unexcavated material separated Zones 2 and 4; this was left in to enable access to the south of the site and served as a convenient section face from which to record the features observed. Cut [361] appeared to be the easterly continuation of cut [272] (Figs. 5 & 9, section 73). The base fill excavated was [358] and recorded as being a moderately compacted light yellow brown with light grey mottled silty sand that measured 100mm thick. This was seen at a height of 6.39m OD and contained pottery, burnt and struck flint as well as charcoal-like material. Upper fill [352] was also removed in a 100mm spit and described as a moderately compacted light grey sandy-silt with pottery, burnt and struck flint inclusions. The top was seen at 6.49m OD.

7.3.8 An east to west cast iron drain pipe truncated deposits in Zone 4 and separated two cut features that are likely to be the same. To the north of the pipe, cut [341] was exposed firstly in plan then within a slot dug across the area. This measured 2.48m east to west and was 3,48m north to south before extending beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation. Fills of the feature measured 0.87m thick with a height at the base of the cut recorded at 5.91m OD and at the top at 6.78m OD. The western edge of the feature was revealed and would suggest that it was linear in plan although this was partly truncated by later feature [369]. The sides of the cut were seen to be steep and the base was concave. Like [272] the fills of [341] were excavated in spits. The primary fill/spit [360] measured 0.22m thick, the top of which was seen at 6.36m OD (Fig. 5). It was composed of mid to light grey-brown silty-clay with occasional pottery and struck flint finds. This fill at the base of the feature is recorded as being from casual or accidental deposition. A column sample was taken through this spit as well as the other fills of [341]. Spit [360] was overlain by spit [359]. Unlike the lower spit, this is thought to be the first phase of deliberate backfilling of the cut feature. It was composed of dark brown-grey charcoal-like material, clay and silt with frequent struck and burnt flint, pottery and animal bone/teeth. The spit measured 0.12m and was seen at a height of 6.49m OD, although this height reflects an upward curve of the spit/layer to the west. It was in turn

sealed by [353], a 0.13m thick layer of mid-dark yellow-grey brown clay and silt also with frequent struck and burnt flint and pottery finds. This was at 6.36m OD. The quaternary spit removed from [341] was [346] that measured 0.21m thick at 6.58m OD (Fig. 10, section 80). It was composed of light to mid yellow-grey-brown silty-clay with more struck flint and pottery. The final recorded fill/spit of the feature was [340]. This measured 0.11m thick at 6.69m OD and composed of similar material to the underlying layer with more stuck flint and pottery finds.

7.3.9 To the south of the drain pipe, cut [355] is thought to represent the southern end of [341] (Fig. 5, Plate 6). This measured 1.64m north to south by 1.70m east to west and was seen to continue to the north of the truncation (as [341]) as well as to the east. The sides were noted to be steep and the base was flat. It was singularly filled by [354], a 0.27m thick deposit spanning from the base of the cut at 6.32m OD to the top at 6.58m OD. It was composed of firm grey-brown silty-sand with frequent pot sherds, burnt and struck flint.

7.3.10 Shallow linear ditch cut [373] was seen in plan as well as section in the slot dug east-west across the north of Zone 4 (Figs. 5 & 10, section 79; Plates 8-9). It was aligned north to south and measured approximately 4.77m long by 0.52m wide. A level of 6.75m OD was recorded at the top of the cut and the base was at 6.69m OD. The single fill of this feature was [372], which comprised a grey-brown silty-sandy-clay that contained pottery, and burnt and struck flint. This feature extended on an approximately parallel alignment to the earlier cut [371] suggesting a possible re-cutting of the earlier feature.

7.3.11 To the west of [373] was a similar parallel ditch cut recorded as [375]. Where seen this measured 3.30m north to south by 0.64m wide and was filled by [374] that was 0.24m thick (Figs. 5 & 10, section 79 & 81; Plates 8-9). Levels were recorded at 6.80m OD for the top of the cut and 6.53m OD at the base. This feature seemed like a more substantial re-cutting of the earlier [371]. Its fill contained more struck and burnt flint as well as pottery. Although recorded in Section 81 (Fig. 10), the southern extent of both [373] and [375] was uncertain. Towards the east-west truncation that divided Zone 4, the continuation of the ditches was not clearly defined and made worse by machine-bucket teeth marks presumably from the time of the ramps construction.

7.3.12 Two parallel irregularly shaped features were seen to truncate the upper fills of cut [386] towards the southeast corner of Zone 4 (Fig. 5). Cut [339] measured greater than 2.40m east to west and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation (Plate 5). It was 0.78m wide and 0.40m thick. The profile of the feature as seen in the slot dug through [386] was concave towards the south with a stepped northern side. Fill [338] was a grey-brown silty-sand that contained inclusions of struck flint, burnt flint and pottery. The western terminus of this feature truncated the eastern side of [361]. To the immediate north of [339], cut [337] represented a much less substantial cut (Plate 5). In plan it measured 2.50m long and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation for Zone 4, was 1.15m wide and 0.24m thick. Levels for the cut were between 6.35m OD at the base and 6.57m OD at the top. Single fill [336], like [338], contained charcoal, burnt flint and pottery within a grey-brown silty-clayey-sandy matrix.

### 7.4 Phase 3: Early Neolithic postholes and stakeholes (Fig. 6)

7.4.1 Cuts were recorded through the upper fills of the Phase 2a and Phase 2b features and the palaeochannel as well as natural stratigraphy. These often appeared to be circular shaped piles or postholes that exhibited staining around their outer edges, presumably from rotted bark. Stakehole clusters or possibly root marks of rushes, like those first seen in the evaluation, were also recorded.

7.4.2 Pit [242] was sub-circular in plan and measured approximately 0.60m in diameter and was 0.18m deep. It was cut through the top fills of [318]. Levels ranged from 6.53m OD to 6.71m OD at the top of the cut. Filling it was a dark-grey brown sandy-silt, [241] that contained charcoal-like material and struck flint. Truncating the eastern side of [242] was another sub-circular pit cut, [210], that measured 0.82m east to west by 0.36m north to south. Fill [209] was 0.10m thick at a maximum height of 6.70m OD and composed of grey-brown silty sand with struck flint inclusions.

7.4.3 Circular posthole cut [268] measured approximately 0.22m in diameter and was 0.10m deep (Fig. 6). It was made through the top fills of [318] and filled by [267] at height of 6.76m OD. Struck flint and charcoal was recovered the fill which was described as being grey-brown silty-clay.

7.4.4 Cut [198] appeared as being linear in plan and had near vertical sides with a concave base (Fig. 6). Aligned on a northwest to southeast axis, it extended beyond the Zone 2 limit of excavation to the east. Where seen it measured greater than 0.46m long by 0.30m wide and was 0.20m deep. The base was at 6.52m OD and the top of the cut at 6.72m OD. Filling the feature was [197], a firm grey-brown silty-sand with occasional pottery fragments.

7.4.5 Cuts [236] and [212] were also made through the top fills of [318]. Small pit or posthole [236] was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 0.32m by 0.18m in plan. At 6.69m OD the top of the cut was recorded with the base seen at 6.59m OD. Fill [235] contained 'charcoal'-like flecks and flecks of ceramic that may have been daub. Posthole [212] was circular in shape measuring roughly 0.20m in diameter and 50mm deep. The height at the top of the cut was 6.63m OD and charcoal and flint were recovered from fill [211]. Both [212] and [236] were truncated by a northwest to southeast aligned cut [216]. This was 1.72m long by 0.13m wide and 0.12m deep; at the top of the cut, a height of 6.72m OD was seen. Pottery, struck flint and flint debitage were removed from fill [215].

7.4.6 Large pit cut [300] was initially thought to be a post-medieval truncation owing to the discovery of clay tobacco pipe within fill [299]. However, prehistoric cut features were made through the top of the fill and it is thought that the clay pipe entered the fill as a result of being disturbed from the overhanging section edge that contained post-medieval subsoil. Cut [300] part obscured the truncation of [318] by [272] and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation for Zone 2. It was greater than 1.20m east to west and 0.86m wide and had steeply sloping sides. The flat base of the feature was seen at 6.32m OD and the top of the

cut at 6.64m OD. Sole fill [299] was 0.32m thick and contained ceramic building material or daub flecks and, as mentioned above, a single clay tobacco pipe stem. Cut through fill [299] was a 50mm diameter stakehole [321], an 80mm stakehole [262] and a series of intercutting pit features. Cuts [232] and [208] measured approximately 0.40cm in diameter and 0.38m by 0.56m respectively. They were both approximately 0.10m thick and cut from a height of 6.63m OD. Both fills [231] and [207] contained charcoal. Sub-circular posthole [200] truncated the western side of [208] and also contained charcoal within fill [199]. Truncating both [208] and [232] was [196], an oval shaped posthole that was recorded as 0.40m by 0.25m in plan and 0.15m deep. The cut was made from a height of 6.62m OD. Fill [195] contained struck and burnt flint as well as pottery. Oval shaped pit cut [188] was also seen made though fill [299] from a height of 6.61m OD. This measured approximately 0.20m by 0.17m and was 0.05m deep. Fill [187] contained struck flint and 'charcoal'-like material.

7.4.7 Immediately to the western end of cut [300], sub-circular shaped posthole cut [226] truncated the top fill of [318] (Fig. 6). This feature measured approximately 0.16m in diameter and was made from a height of 6.62m OD and was 0.15m deep. Fill [225] contained pottery, burnt and struck flint. A 100mm diameter stakehole, [186], was also seen driven through the top fills of [318] close to [226] from a height of 6.62m OD.

7.4.8 Context [202] was observed as a 0.28m by 0.30m sub-rectangular shaped posthole (Fig. 6). It was cut from a height of 6.60m OD and the base of the feature was recorded at 6.44m OD. 'Charcoal'-like flecks were observed within fill [201]. Similarly, 'charcoal' like flecks and struck flint were recovered from fill [233] of sub-rectangular posthole cut [234]. This measured 0.22m by 0.16m, was 0.10m deep and cut from a height of 6.60m OD.

7.4.9 Two small linear shaped features were recorded as truncating the upper fills of [318]. Feature [190] was positioned on a southwest to northeast alignment and had the appearance of a rotted timber that had fallen or was positioned horizontally rather than vertically driven. It measured 0.60m long by 0.10m wide and was 80mm deep. The maximum height of the cut was 6.59m OD. Within fill [189] were struck flint small finds [18] and [19]. To the immediate south of [190], cut [192] was aligned on a more southsouthwest to northnortheast alignment. It measured some 0.8m long and 0.10m wide and was 60mm deep, and was cut from 6.57m OD. Like [190], this too had the appearance of a fallen timber pile or one that been lain horizontally. Fill [191] contained 'charcoal'-like fragments. Both [190] and [192] would both be truncated by a modern geotechnical observation trench to the east.

7.4.10 A small sub-oval was seen between cuts [190] and [192]. This measured 0.16m by 40mm and was recorded as [206] and was cut from level of 6.58m OD (Fig. 6). Its light grey to yellowish-brown fill of sandy-clay appeared as a small rotted timber post. A similar sized cut, [168], was seen to the southeast of feature [192]. This was recorded as [168] and measured 0.11m by 0.13m in plan, being sub-circular in shape. It was filled by 50mm deep deposit [167], the top of which was recorded at 6.58m OD. Struck flint was recovered from this fill.

7.4.11 Two features were noted as being cut by a later pit cut towards the south of feature [192] (Fig. 6). Stakehole [254], measuring 0.12m in diameter and 0.11m in depth had the eastern side truncated by later cut [184]. Also, the western side of [250], a small sub-circular posthole cut that measured 0.20m by 0.16m and was 70mm deep was cut by [184]. This was a sub-oval shaped pit that measured 0.47m northeast-southwest by 0.18m wide and 70mm deep, being cut from a height of 6.57m OD. Within fill [183] were frequent 'charcoal' like inclusions within a matrix of friable light yellow-brown grey sandy-clay.

7.4.12 More degraded timber was seen as the outline of a stake or post in cut [204] (Fig. 6). This was sub-linear in plan, measuring 0.24m east to west by 80mm wide and 50mm thick. It was cut from 6.56m OD. Upon the excavation of fill [203], it contained material which was initially interpreted as charcoal and struck flint, the top of a stakehole, [258] was recorded. Truncating the eastern side of [204] was a small posthole, [182]. In plan this was sub-circular, measuring 0.17m north to south by 0.33m east to west. The top of the cut was at 6.56m OD. Light grey-brown sandy-silt fill [181] contained occasional 'charcoal'-like flecks.

7.4.13 Two more intercutting features were recorded as being made into the top fills of [272] (Fig. 6). The earliest of these was [270], a sub-circular posthole that measured 0.14m by 0.20m and was 0.11m in depth. The maximum height of the cut was 6.44m OD. Charcoal-like material was retrieved from fill [269]. The eastern side of the cut was truncated by the later posthole [178]. This measured 0.25m by 0.19m in plan and was 60mm in depth, the top of the feature seen at 6.57m OD.

7.4.14 More intercutting features were seen as being made through the upper fills of [272]. Cuts [252] and [176] were made through [271] towards the southeast corner of the earlier feature (Fig. 6). Of these, [252] was the earlier. It had the appearance of a fallen timber pile and was aligned roughly east to west, measuring 0.36m long by 0.10m wide. The top of the cut was seen at a level of 6.55m OD and fill [251] was 50mm thick. Charcoal like debris was recovered from this fill. Cutting the eastern side of this feature was small pit or posthole cut [176]. Oval in shape with the longer axis of the feature positioned on a northwest to southeast alignment, it measured 0.44m long by 0.38m wide. The top of fill [175] was at 6.56m OD and contained charcoal and possible dub within a dark grey-brown sandy-silt matrix.

7.4.15 Sub-circular cut [164] was seen driven into the upper fills [318] towards the south of the earlier features. It measured 0.20m by 0.16m and was sub-circular in plan (Fig. 6). A level of 6.50m OD was recorded at the top of the cut and it was filled by 0.11m of a firm brown-grey silty-clay, [163]. The corner of this feature was partially truncated by cut [156]. This was an ovoid or sub-rectangular feature that measured some 0.57m long on its southwest to northeast axis and was 0.20m wide. Fill [155] was 0.28m thick composed of firm grey-brown sandy-silt at a maximum height of 6.54m OD.

7.4.16 Feature [180] was also made through the upper fills of [318] (Fig. 6). It was a small linear cut that had the appearance of a collapsed timber post. It measured 0.28m long by 0.10m wide and was seen on a southwest to northeast alignment. Fill [179] contained pottery and flint

finds and was observed at a maximum height of 6.54m OD; it was 60mm thick. To the south of this feature was stakehole [280] and to the west was another stakehole, [260].

7.4.17 Towards the southwest corner of the upper fills of the earlier feature [318] was recorded the small cut feature [174] (Fig. 6). This was 0.40m long by 0.16m wide and 90mm deep at a maximum height of 6.54m OD. Fill [173] contained pottery and flint finds and like other features in this phase appeared to be a rotted out timber post or pile that may have collapsed. This feature would later be truncated by cut [170] at its western end, an approximately 0.13m diameter small posthole or stakehole that contained struck flint within its fill, [169]. To the immediate north of [170] was stakehole [166] (Fig. 6).

7.4.18 Stakeholes [278], [321], [262], [254], [250], [256], [258], [260], [274], [280] were also seen driven through the top fills of features [272] and [318] (Fig. 6).

### 7.5 Phase 4: Roman? Cut features (Fig. 7)

7.5.1 Seen in the east to west slot excavated across the northern features of Zone 4, a cut with a pointed base was recorded as [377]. This measured some 0.22m by 0.19m and was 0.34m deep. The base of the cut showed four squared sides of a pile narrow until they reached a point at 5.87m OD. This is suggested to have been the result of a squared pile with a tapered end being driven through this area from higher up and characteristically Roman. No finds were recovered from fill [376]. A similar feature recorded as cut [383] was seen driven through the upper fills of [318] to the south. This had a less pronounced base but measured similar in size; it was 0.18m by 0.27m and was 0.40m deep.

7.5.2 Observed in the northeast of the Zone 4 works were more cut features that appeared to contain Roman material. Cut into the top fills of [341] and [371], linear [369] measured 1.60m north to south (where seen) and was 0.90m wide. Its profile was seen in the slot excavated across the area and described as having moderately steep sides and a concave base. The top of the cut was seen at a height of 6.78m OD and the base at 6.57m OD. Material recovered from fill [368] included pottery as well as burnt and struck flint. In the northeast of Zone 4, what appeared as a north to south aligned ditch cut was seen truncating the upper fills of [341]. Feature [348] was sub-rectangular in plan and extended beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation. It measured 2.07m long by 0.68m wide and fill [347] was 0.35m thick at a maximum height of 6.56m OD. Struck flint, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from a dark grey-brown clay-silt matrix.

7.5.3 Sub-circular pit cut with steep sides, [332] was seen towards the northeast corner of Zone 4. It measured approximately 0.18m in diameter and fill [331] was 0.13m thick at a maximum height of 6.72m OD. Struck flint and pottery were recovered from the fill.

7.5.4 Roman pottery was recovered from features [125] and [127] towards the southeast corner of the Zone 1 works. Although this material was residual, when considered in relation to the possible Roman features seen in the north of Zone 4, it suggests a continuation of the features across the two excavation areas.

### 7.6 Phase 5: Undated cut features (sealed by subsoil) (Fig. 8)

7.6.1 Features were identified following the 'Strip and Map' and excavated as part of the 'Sample' phase of investigations. These were observed following the removal of the subsoil horizon that sealed both natural levels as well as the fills of early cut features. The position of the following features suggests a possibility that they may date to the prehistoric or Roman periods but without dating material cannot precisely be demonstrated.

7.6.2 An oval shaped pit cut, [292], that extended beyond the western limit of excavation of Zone 3, was seen cut into upper fill of palaeochannel [298]. It measured greater than 0.45m long by 0.22m wide and was 0.14m thick. The base was seen at a height of 6.84m OD and the top of the cut at 6.98m OD. Fill [293] was soft mottled orange-brown silty-sand with rare charcoal inclusions and mineral panning. Similarly, cut [46] measured 0.36m by 0.24m in plan and was seen to be oval in shape. Fill [45], the top of which was seen at 6.98m OD, was 0.16m thick and also devoid of archaeological dating material.

7.6.3 Stakeholes or possibly root marks from rushes were also seen dug into the top fills of palaeochannel [298]. These were recorded as cut features [302]; [304]; [306]; [308]; [310]; [312]; [314] and [316] and were all observed at a level of 6.70m OD. No finds were recovered from the fills. These were similar to features [21], [23], [25] and [27] seen in the evaluation.

7.6.4 Cut [325] represents a group of seven stakeholes or impressions from rushes that were seen driven into the top fills of cut [341] in Zone 4 at an approximate height of 6.68m OD. These all measured 20-30mm in diameter and consistently greater than or equal to 100mm in depth. No finds were recovered from their fills. Cut into the upper fills towards the northern end of cut [298], pit [264] measured 0.24m by 0.17m and fill was 50mm thick at a height of 6.89m OD. No finds were recovered from the fill. Although most likely of a similar date to the Phase 3 postholes and pit cut, cut [158] contained no dating evidence and only very occasional fragments of charcoal. It was seen on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured 0.85m long by 0.20m wide. Fill [157] was recorded as being light yellow-brown sandy-clay: similar to the degraded timber features seen in Phase 3. Upon the removal of the fill, two stakeholes ([160] and [162]) were seen as having been truncated by [158] at the base of the cut (at a height of 6.55m OD).

7.6.5 Small circular cut [332] that is thought to be Roman in date was truncated by [330]. Sub-oval in shape and measuring 0.36m by 0.27m and 0.10m deep at a height of 6.71m OD, fill [329] was composed of dark brown-grey silty-sand and contained no dating material.

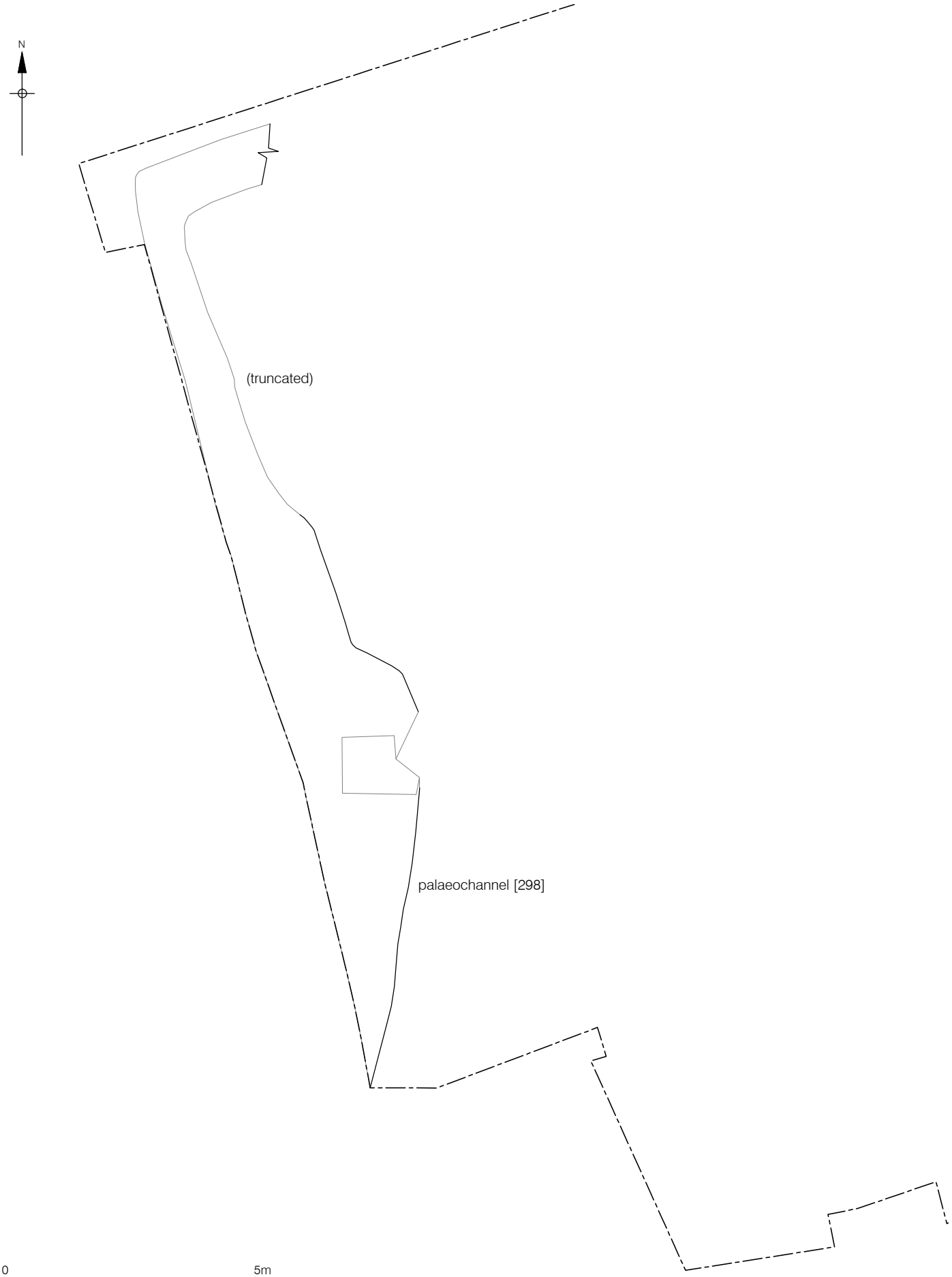
7.6.6 Upon the removal of modern service truncations, several circular cut features were observed. These were regularly spaced and appeared to represent a sequence of similarly and purposefully cut features. Suggested to represent postholes of larger timber piles, associated with an upper occupation surface that has since been lost, these were represented by cut numbers [70], [72], [74], [76], [78], [80], [90] and [148]. These consistently measured approximately 0.30m in diameter and were seen cut from a height of 6.41m OD. No dateable materials were recovered from the fills but they were sampled.

7.6.7 The continuation of the potential Roman roadside ditch, [31], was also observed during the later 'Strip, map and Sample' exercise in Zone 1. This was renumbered as feature [99] and [119] that also truncated an earlier feature, [115]. Both features appeared as having definite edges to their cuts and fills different from the natural stratigraphy through which they were made. However, and as with the evaluation, dating material was entirely absent, despite extensive excavation of fills.

7.6.8 Other undated cut features were also observed throughout the Zone 1 and 3 works. These included pits, postholes and shallow linear features. Their position within the stratigraphic sequence, namely beneath subsoil horizons and cut in to natural sands, suggested a prehistoric to Roman date. However, as they would seem unrelated to the centre of prehistoric occupation as seen in Zones 2 and 4 they are not detailed in this assessment report.

### 7.7 **Phase 6: Subsoil; Phase 7: Post-med Cut features; Phase 8: Modern**

7.7.1 These phases will be covered in greater detail in the following stage of analysis of the site.





18/07/14 JS

Figure 3
Phase 1: Natural
1:100 at A4

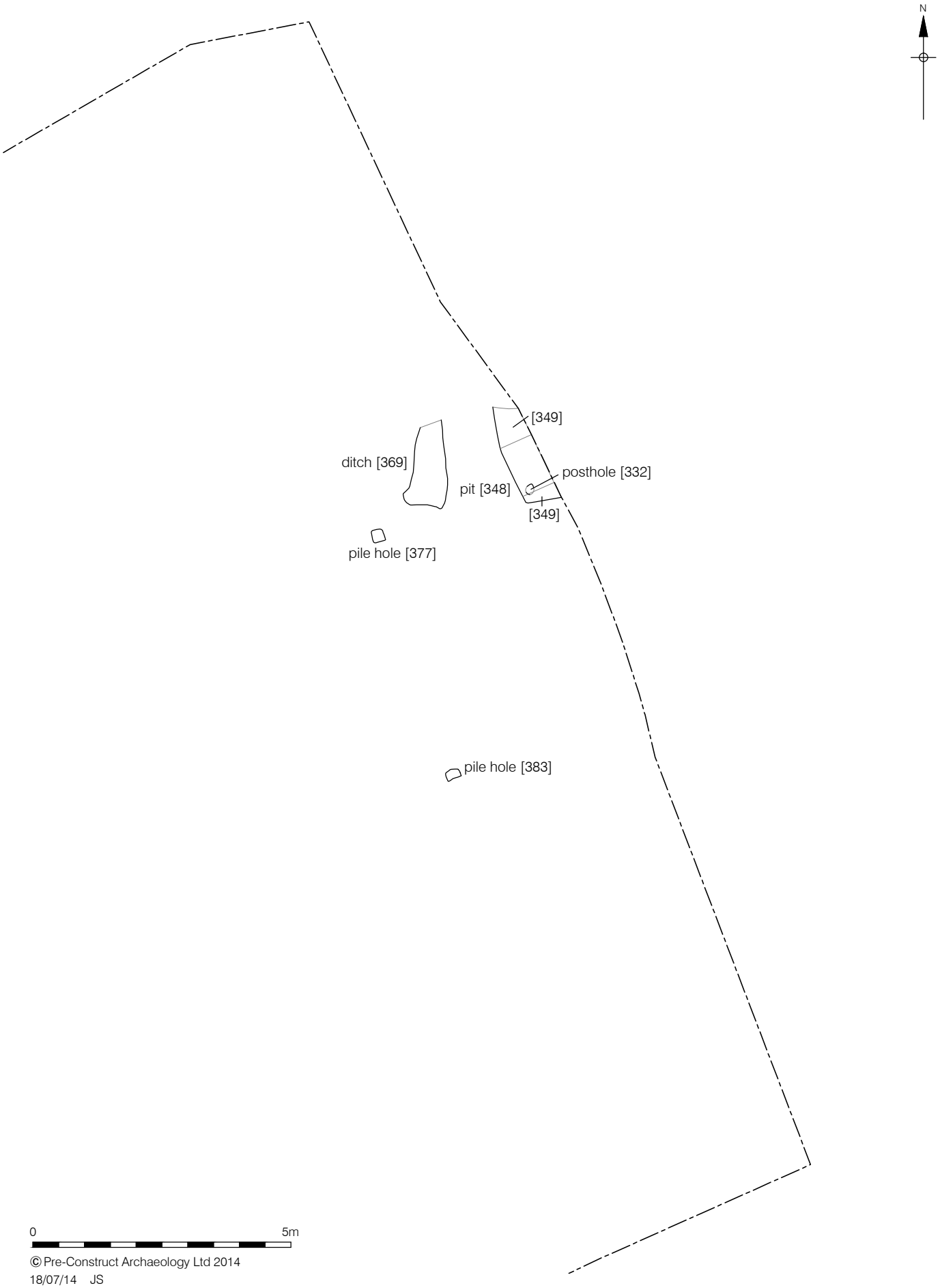

Figure 4
Phase 2a: Early Neolithic
1:100 at A4



18/07/14 JS

Figure 5
Phase 2b: Early Neolithic
1:100 at A4


Figure 6
Phase 3: Early Neolithic
1:50 at A4





18/07/14 JS

Figure 7
Phase 4: Roman
1:100 at A4

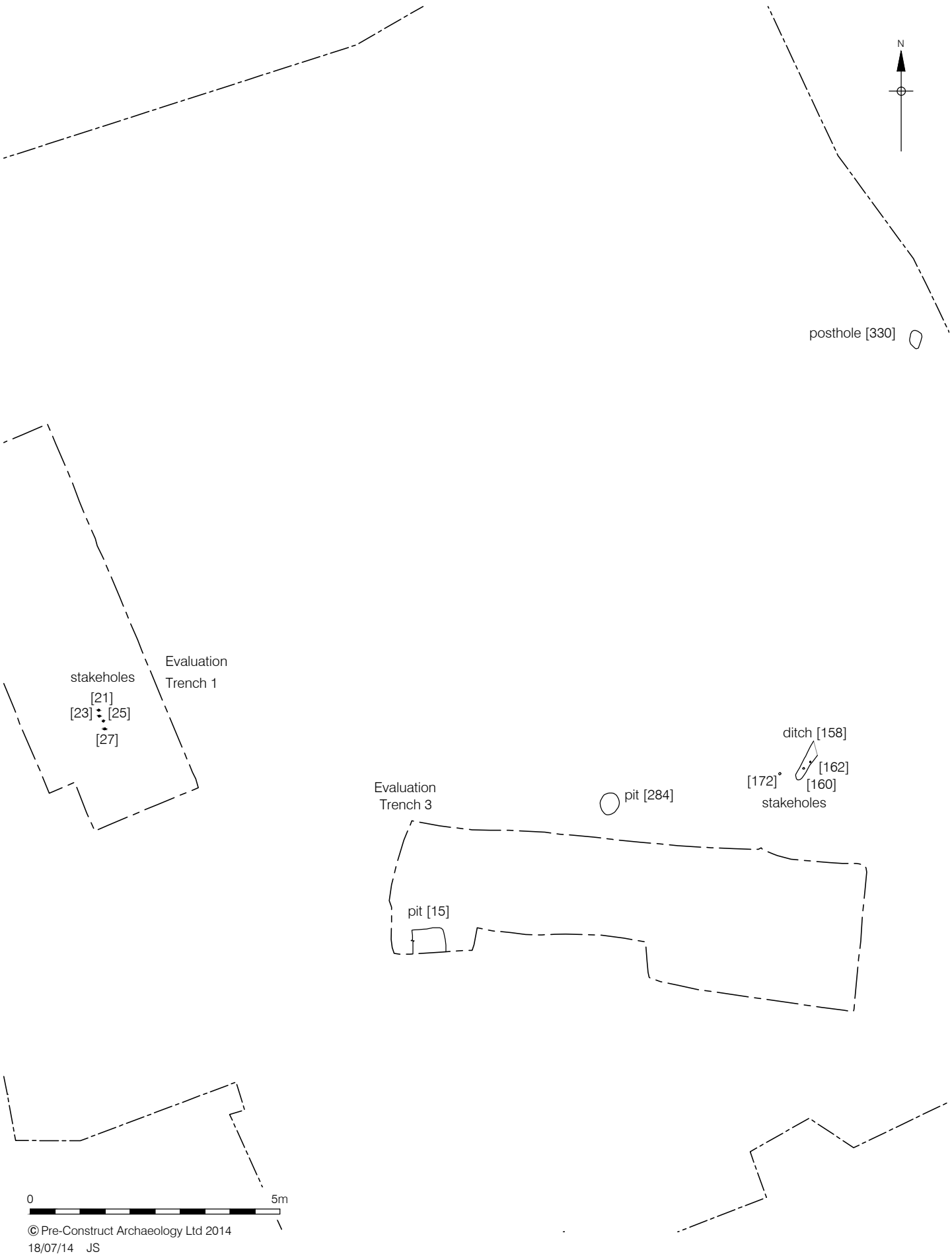
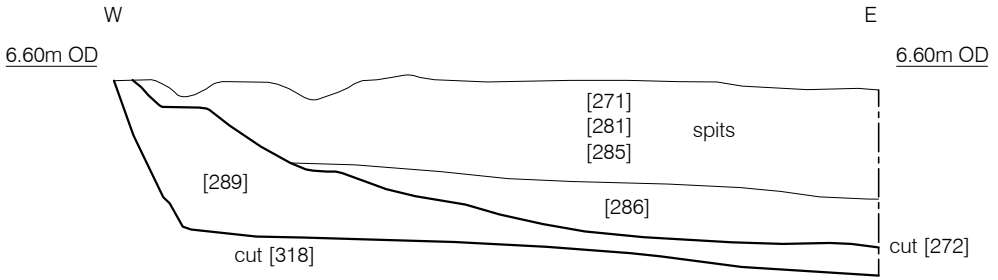
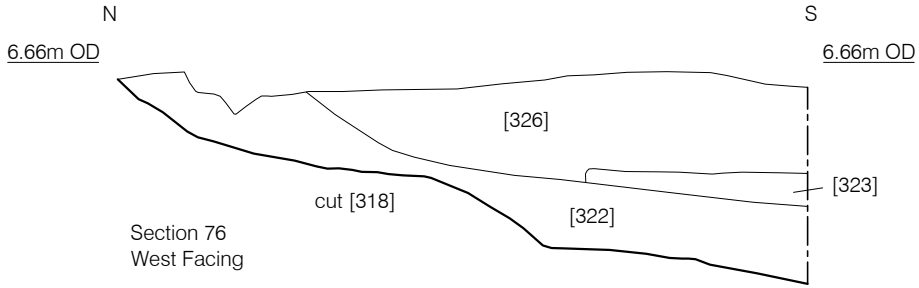


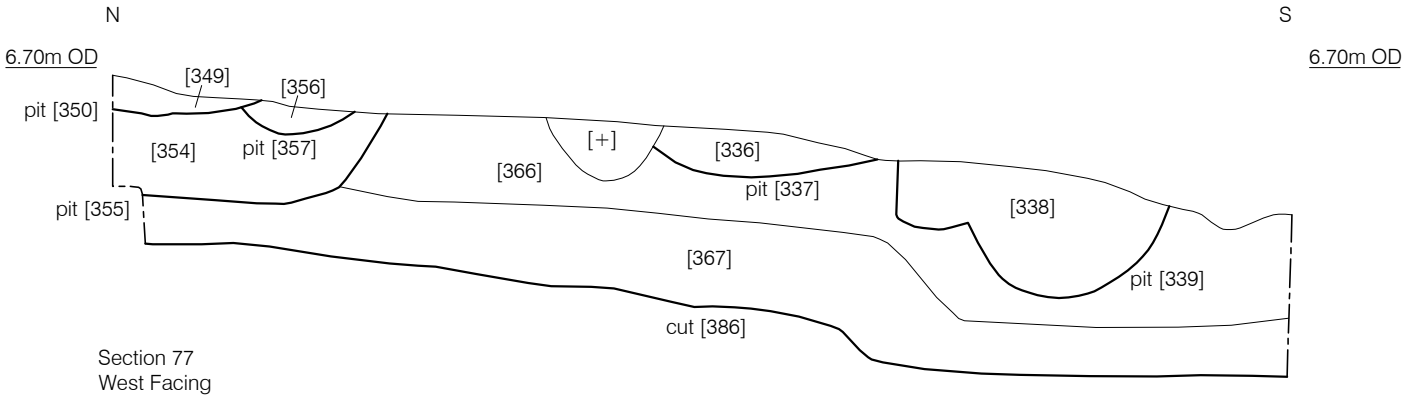

Figure 8
Phase 5: Undated Cut Features
1:100 at A4




Section 73
South Facing




Section 76
West Facing

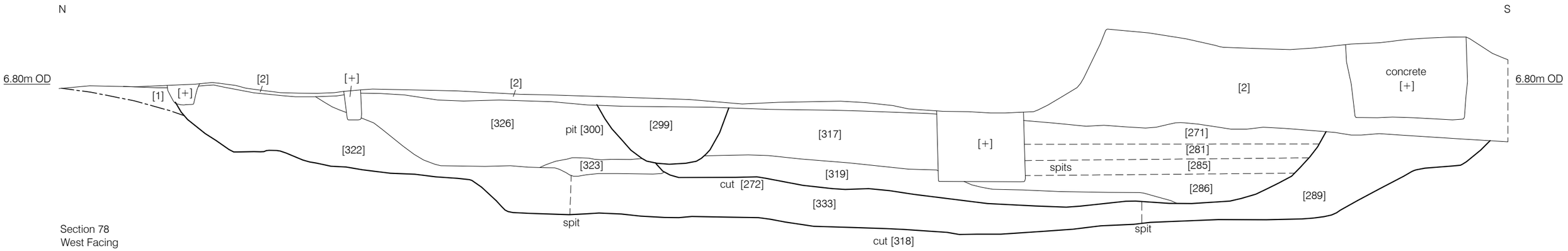



Section 77
West Facing

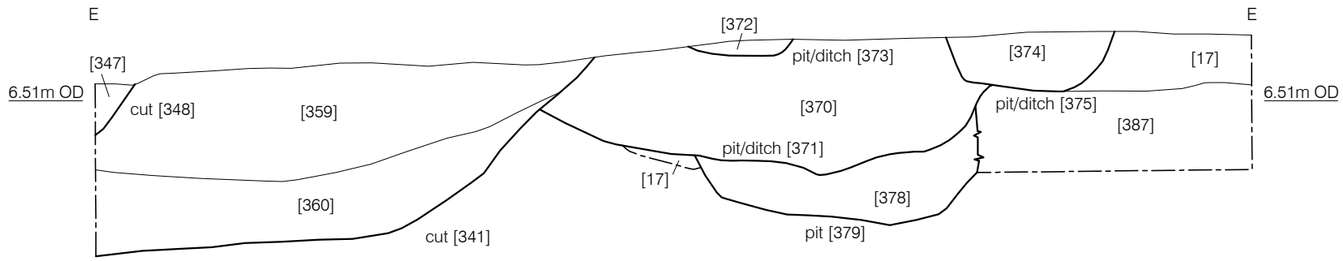
0 1m


18/07/14 JS

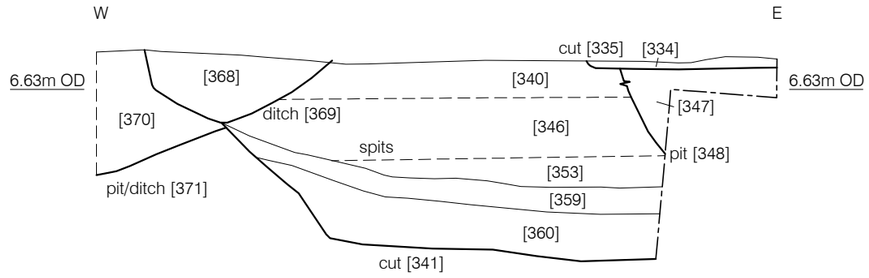
Figure 9
Sections 73, 76 & 77
1:25 at A4



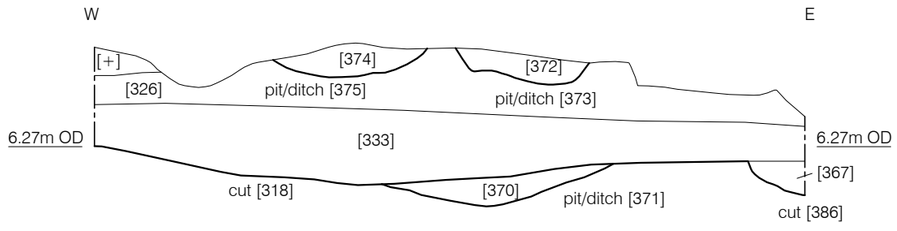

Section 78
West Facing



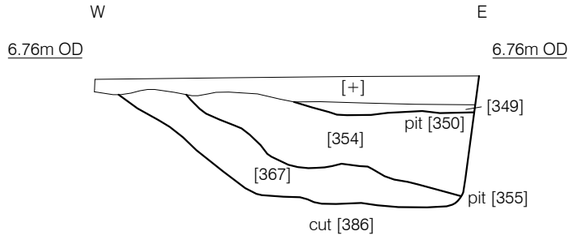

Section 79
North Facing




Section 80
South Facing




Section 81
South Facing




Section 82
South Facing

0 1m


18/07/14 JS

Figure 10
Sections 78 - 82
1:25 at A3

Plate 1: East-facing shot with 2m scale showing features [272] and [318]

Plate 2: East-facing shot with 2m scale showing features [272] and [318]

Plate 3: North-east-facing shot with 2m scale showing features [272] and [318]

Plate 4: North-east-facing shot with 2m scale showing features [272] and [318]

Plate 5: West-facing shot with 2m scale showing features [337] and [339]

Plate 6: West-facing shot with 0.5m scale showing feature [355]

Plate 7: South-facing shot with 2m scale showing feature [386]

Plate 8: South-facing shot with 1m scale showing [371]; [373]; [375]; [379]

Plate 9: South-facing shot with 1m scale showing [371]; [373]; [375]; [379]

Plate 10: South-facing post-excavation shot

Plate 11: East-facing post-excavation shot

# 8 PHASED DISCUSSION

## 8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 Natural deposits were represented by three different horizons. Over most of the site they were yellow-grey friable sand (minimum 5.78m OD, maximum 6.65m OD). Gravel, which is known from geotechnical works to underlie these levels, was not seen. Towards the east of the site the upper levels of sand became more orange-brown in colour and had increased clay content, giving it the appearance of a more sandy-brickearth type layer (minimum 6.22m OD, maximum 6.79m OD). The rise in the land to the east is proposed to have allowed for more favourable settlement conditions, as would be utilised in later phases. A third natural deposit was seen as a layer of tufa towards the east of the site at a maximum height of 6.59m OD. Natural topography also exhibited a gentle slope from north to south reflective of a dropping off in height towards the river Thames channel.

8.1.2 It was observed how well draining the natural material was. Although fieldwork was conducted during the wettest winter on record, standing water on site was seldom an issue with heavy downpours not seen to pool and collect. This may have added to the desirability of the site for occupation in the past.

8.1.3 What has been interpreted as a palaeochannel owing to its size, orientation and largely homogenous fills of apparently alluvially deposited material was seen towards the west of the study area. The full section across the channel was not seen with only the eastern bank recorded in Zone 3. Fills of the channel contained low densities of residual lithic finds, not associated with other cut features or occupation as seen towards the east.

## 8.2 Phase 2a: Early Neolithic large cut features

8.2.1 This phase is characterised by the earliest cut features seen during the works. The remains observed relate to occupation of the site in the Early Neolithic period. It is uncertain at present whether this early phase of activity is from 'pioneering' settlement or from a subsequent, 'mature' phase occupation.

8.2.2 The features recorded were only a part-reflection of their original sizes. Settlement activity was predominantly observed towards the east of the site in Zone 2 and Zone 4 and it is likely that the features would have continued to the east and to the south. With this in mind, interpretations as to the function of the activity observed are limited. A suggestion of the cut features seen being related to a monument or earthwork are plausible. Specialist assessment of the lithic assemblages recovered should help to determine the duration of occupation of the site, and therefore its potential function.

## 8.3 Phase 2b: Early Neolithic later phase / re-cut features

8.3.1 The large feature towards the east of Zone 2 appeared as possibly re-cut in this later phase which is suggested to date to the 'mature' phase of Early Neolithic settlement in this part of

the Thames valley[20]. Potential re-cutting of the north-south aligned feature in Zone 4 was also observed. Typically, the fills of these features appeared as containing increased concentrations of a material initially interpreted as 'charcoal' and lithic finds. Other pits and ditches suggest an increase in activity levels reflective of either more people or duration of occupation.

8.3.2 The re-cut features had their fills excavated in spits. These did not appear as being the product of silting up over time as might be expected in ditches but rather material from occupation in the vicinity had accumulated in them over a short time. It is hoped environmental analysis will further inform on these suggestions.

### 8.4 Phase 3: Early Neolithic pits, postholes and stakeholes

8.4.1 Timber piles, posts and stakes were recorded as cut features and initially thought to represent the potential remains of structures. These were seen as shadows of rotted timbers that were driven vertically into the fills of earlier features and horizontally laid, or collapsed. Excavation of the fills of the Phase 2b re-cut features showed similar arrangement of timbers, suggesting a potential lining or floor surface within the features.

8.4.2 Small pits were sampled to test for environmental indicators. What had initially been thought to be charcoal from a hearth related to a prehistoric structure was actually representative of later post-medieval intrusions.

### 8.5 Phase 4: Roman?

8.5.1 The roadside ditch that was initially observed in the evaluation phase of works was seen and further investigated here. It was recorded as having definite edges to it and was clearly seen to the east of the old evaluation trench but became vague and diffuse towards the west. No dating material was retrieved from the fill.

8.5.2 A series of large, regularly spaced postholes observed beneath a removed modern service truncation had a Roman character to their appearance but were lacking in any dating evidence. Similarly, a posthole from a large, square-sided and tapered pile was seen driven through the fills of earlier features in Zone 4, although again no dating material was retrieved from the backfill.

8.5.3 Several other cut features were identified as Roman owing to the observation of residual pottery fragments. These were generally well abraded and although not necessarily representative of *in situ* occupation, attest to activity in the vicinity at this time.

### 8.6 Phase 5: Undated features

[20] Cotton, J. & Meddens, F. (2014) *The importance of the Kew Bridge Road Site archive in its regional and temporal setting*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

8.6.1 Features of this 'phase' were stratigraphically cut into natural or archaeological layers and sealed by later subsoil horizons. It is likely that some belong to the earlier phases of occupation as well as from the post-medieval period that had extended through the subsoil horizon.

8.6.2 Many undated stakeholes were seen across the site that contained no dating material within their fills. It is possible that rather than representative of settlement activity, these can be from reeds and rushes in the case of those observed associated with the palaeochannel to the west of the site.

8.6.3 Undated cut features that were seen away from the areas of prehistoric occupation in Zones 1 and 3 and to the west of Zone 2 are unlikely to be related to the activity seen in Zones 2 and 4.

### 8.7 Phase 6: Subsoil; Phase 7: Post-medieval cut features; Phase 8: Modern

8.7.1 These phases which were archaeologically of very limited interest (see Appendix 4) will be covered in greater detail in the projected follow up stage of work on the site for archiving purposes.

# 9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

## 9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The original research objectives were set in the original Written Scheme of Investigation[21].

- To establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed during the stripping of the site

  Stripping of the site involved the removal of all archaeologically unproductive soil horizons as well as the subsoil horizon down to the top of the archaeological features that were cut into natural occurring deposits. This was done under constant archaeological supervision. The resultant level was hand cleaned and features identified and planned, forming the basis for the later 'Sample' phase of works. Phasing of the results observed at this stage was limited prior to the excavation of the features seen with a date from prehistoric to Roman being a possibility. However, cleaning of the fills of some of these features revealed struck lithic finds and pottery to be recovered from the surface. Rapid spot-dating of these finds allowed for a date of early Neolithic to be obtained.

- To provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing

  The resultant 'Sample' phase of works involved the stratigraphic excavation of the features observed in the 'Strip and Map'. This allowed for the recovery of dating material from sealed contexts. This followed the agreed methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation to the works.

  Upon rapid specialist spot-dating, the earliest remains observed were dated to the Early Neolithic. Refinement of this date to separate between features of the earlier 'pioneer' phase and the later 'mature' phase may be possible upon further specialist assessment.

  The Early Neolithic is currently the only phase of prehistoric activity represented during the works. The next phase is represented by residual Roman activity. Further specialist analysis of the pottery recovered will be able to refine the date range of these materials.

- To investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site

[21] Hawkins, H. (2013*)* 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, TW8 0EB; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

The function of the large cut features observed as belonging to the Early Neolithic phase of occupation is currently uncertain; specialist assessment of the pottery, lithic and environmental finds assemblages might shed further light on the duration of occupation at the site and therefore potentially the function. Should it be suggested that the features represent ditch cuts, it should be noted that the fills did not appear as being like those that might be expected with silting up of a feature over time, rather than those rapidly filled and associated with increased intensity of occupation. This might suggest a workshop type function to the occupation where flint tools are manufactured from the abundant supply of good quality flint on the Thames foreshore, for use both here and elsewhere in the landscape.

Smaller ditch and linear cut features might represent demarcation of a settlement in the form of boundary or enclosure ditches. Other small pits could be associated with refuse deposition, as is commonly seen in the Neolithic period.

The backfilling of the suggested palaeochannel was markedly different from that of the prehistoric cut features to the east; fills had the appearance of waterlain alluvial deposits of a largely homogenous nature that were lacking in concentrations of the 'charcoal'-like material seen elsewhere, pottery and lithic finds.

Possible structural remains of Neolithic occupation of the site were seen as the outlines of rotted timber piles, postholes and stakeholes. These appeared as concentrated around the re-cutting of an earlier feature towards the east of Zone 2 and were seen driven into both the earlier feature and later feature fills. Some of the timber outlines appeared as being horizontally lain, perhaps intentionally or from collapse. These could represent attempts at raising the ground surface in a building.

Later structures were also hinted at by a series of similar sized and equally spaced postholes seen following the removal of a modern service run. These appeared as characteristically Roman in date and potentially relate to a structure. No dating was recovered from their fills although they were environmentally sampled. A square sided and tapered pile was observed as a cut that was driven through from a higher level and seen truncating earlier prehistoric horizons. Although this again appeared as characteristically Roman, no dating evidence was recovered from the fills.

- To establish if there is any further evidence for prehistoric activity on, or in the vicinity of the site

Prehistoric activity was seen towards the east of the site as well as to the west in the form of a palaeochannel cut containing residual lithic finds. This feature extended beyond the western limit of excavation as did the activity towards the east. Much of the southern end of the site was truncated by a large post-medieval terracing event. The centre of the site was lacking in

prehistoric activity. A suggested reason for this is the lower height of the land here and the resultant potential waterlogging.

Prehistoric activity is therefore likely to extend to the west of the site if not truncated by building foundations. To the east, all archaeological levels are highly likely to have been removed from the basemented block of flats that were built here in the 20th century. Post-medieval terracing and the basement car park of the extant office building will have had an entirely destructive effect on archaeological strata.

- To establish if there is any further evidence for Roman activity on the site

Roman occupation was hinted at in the evaluation phase of works by the undated roadside ditch. This was further investigated in Zone 1. It appeared as a definite cut feature towards the east but became vague and ephemeral towards the west. A considerable amount of the fill of this feature was excavated with no dating evidence recovered.

Residual Roman pottery was retrieved from features that are likely to be tree throws in Zone 1. These are not thought to represent stratified Roman occupation but testify to the presence of Roman activity in the locale. Other cut features seen to the north of Zone 4 also contained Roman pottery although again this is thought to be residual.

A series of circular postholes appeared as characteristically Roman in appearance but also failed to contain any solid dating evidence.

A posthole created by what is presumed to be a square-sided and tapered pile was excavated from within prehistoric levels. This is thought to have been driven from higher up, the occupation surfaces and levels of this activity having since been lost. Like the series of postholes, this appeared as characteristically Roman. A pile or post in this position, if not related to a building, may have served as part of a fence line with suggestions of a jetty unlikely considering the distance of the channel from the site.

- To establish what impact upon the site has resulted from modern development

Concrete-encased sewerage and drainage runs were seen extending across much of the site. Their removal exposed the remnants of deep cut features as visible at their base, so their excavation did not have an entirely destructive effect on archaeological horizons.

The basement of the extant office block building that dominated the south of the site will have had an entirely destructive effect on any underlying archaeological remains. However, it was unknown prior to the Zone 4 works what truncation would have resulted from the insertion of the ramp that led down to it. Modern construction techniques sometimes involve bulk excavation for such features. Fortunately in this instance, land was graded down from ground level to the basement height. This allowed for the preservation of the features that were

originally seen in the Zone 2 works to continue untruncated to the east. The total amount of the ramp to be broken out that would reveal untruncated horizons was calculated using the angle of descent of the ramp that was visible in the west facing section of the Zone 2 works. It is unlikely that further archaeological remains would have survived untruncated to the south.

Historical truncation was seen resulting from a large 19th-century basement feature, a brick soak away, pitting and the disturbance caused by a large terracing event seen at the south of the site. Comparing this truncation with historical maps suggests it was excavated in an attempt to create a level building surface for a riverside warehouse or depot.

### 9.2 Revised Research Questions

9.2.1 The revised research aims and objectives following the 'Strip and Map' were set out in an addendum to the original Written Scheme of Investigation[22] and are as follows:

- Does the posthole cluster within the proposed Zone 3 represent a structure? If so, what type of activity can be identified as taking place within it? To what periods can the evidence in this area be dated?

The 'posthole' cluster originally identified following the 'Strip and Map' exercise was seen as cutting into the top fills of the palaeochannel seen towards the west of the site. The features observed here are likely to be contemporary with those first observed during the evaluation in Trench 2.

Rather than postholes, these are more likely to be stakeholes. Similar to the postholes observed to the east, a shadow of the outer bark of the stake or post was visible as a discolouration of the soil. The diameter of the stakeholes was no more than 100mm. The full depth of the incisions was difficult to excavate considering their narrow sides. No dating evidence was retrieved from the fills but considering the size of the features, this is hardly surprising. Residual lithics may have been from the underlying fills that contained such material.

Any sense of an ordered arrangement to these stakeholes was absent. No clear structure or activity was discernible. The position of these features in the stratigraphic sequence is, however, comparable to that of known cut features that do relate to occupation, i.e. between natural horizons and overlying subsoil.

[22] Mayo, C. (2014) *41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, TW8 0EB; Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

Excavations at Church Street, Twickenham[23] recorded root marks from rushes in a section face. It is possible that if the feature here is a watercourse of some kind then plant life will have been seen in association with it and the stakeholes are a natural feature.

- Is there any evidence of multi-phase prehistoric land use / occupation at the site? What is the significance of any prehistoric activity in the context of the local area, where Mesolithic and Neolithic activity has also been found?

  Prehistoric occupation was observed as dating solely to the Neolithic period. This however may be able to be subdivided into an earlier 'pioneer' phase and a later 'mature' phase upon specialist assessment of the lithic and pottery assemblages. Mesolithic-style flints are not necessarily from that period and perhaps represent a 'hangover' of older techniques.

  The results are significant as sites from the Early Neolithic are rarer than the preceding Mesolithic as well as the later Bronze Age for this part of London. Although Neolithic and Mesolithic sites are known from the surrounding and immediate locality, they are still few in number. For this reason, this period is relatively poorly understood. Therefore, there is also significance in the potential research questions that arise from the results.

- Can the feature identified as a possible stream channel in the SW corner of the site be confirmed as such? Does it contain environmental evidence for the area at the point when it was in-filled?

  The stream channel seen extending from the southwest corner of the site to the north was exposed in greater detail by both the removal of the post-medieval basement that part truncated the eastern side (producing a north-south section of the feature) as well as a slot dug across the feature. The southern end of the feature was truncated by the later post-medieval terracing event. The full profile of the feature was not observed as it extended beyond the northern and western limits of excavation: the eastern side was seen as well as part of the base. Environmental samples of fills were taken to test for dating evidence and to potentially inform on the date that the feature was backfilled. Fills appeared as alluvially deposited orange-brown sand that was largely clean except for residual finds of struck flint; these are suggested to have entered the channel from elsewhere rather than *in situ* deposition. The feature and its fills were also notably different from the occupation seen to the east.

[23] Sanford, R. (1970) Neolithic Twickenham. *London Archaeologist 1* (9), Winter 1970, 199-201

- Can it be confirmed that the possible area of post-medieval truncation at the south of the site has removed all earlier archaeological deposits?

  Two large slots were excavated through the backfill of the terracing event that is shown on historical maps to have been excavated for a riverside depot or warehouse. These showed that truncation extended to a depth of greater than 1m at the northern end of the feature, deeper than the maximum extent of the prehistoric features seen to the east of the site and to the west.

- Can the ditch aligned parallel with Kew Bridge Road at the north of the site be dated?

  The suggested roadside ditch that was first seen in the evaluation phase of works was exposed in greater detail during the 'Strip and Map' and later tested in the 'Sample' works. It was clearly defined extending to the east of the evaluation trench although to the west became diffuse and ephemeral. Considerable amounts of the backfill of this feature were excavated with no dating material recovered. Its position within the stratagraphic sequence as being beneath subsoil and cut into natural does, however, suggest a date range from Prehistoric to Roman.

- Is there any evidence for Roman activity at the site?

  Roman activity was represented by residual pottery finds seen in features thought to be tree throws and other cut features. This was far from definitive and suggested to be indicative of Roman occupation in the locality rather than necessarily on the site itself; the Roman remains may have entered the features by means of ploughing.

  Regularly spaced postholes seen beneath a removed modern intrusion appeared as Roman in character but again lacked any dating material.

  The impression left by a squared wooden pile with a tapered end was recorded in a slot excavated across earlier prehistoric features. Again, this was characteristically Roman in appearance but dating evidence was lacking.

- Can the features across the site be considered to be post-medieval in date be better understood in terms of their date, form and function?

  Post-medieval occupation was predominantly centred on the large terracing event seen at the south of the site as well as a basement from a post-medieval building in the northwest. Terracing or landscaping is visible on historical maps and appears to have been a necessary precursor to building a riverside warehouse or depot. The basement relates to a roadside structure also visible on historical maps. This is likely to have been in use prior to the construction of the extant office block and its associated car park in the late 20th century as

seen by modern floor linings. A square brick soakaway feature was seen to the south of the basement and was probably in the backyard of the structure.

Other post medieval features were seen during the works. These were unrelated small pit and posthole cuts.

- What impact upon the site has resulted from post-medieval and modern development?

  Development from the post-medieval to modern period has had a limited impact on archaeological layers. In some instances, such as the basement and the office block basement, it has been entirely destructive whilst in others it has been localised with the good preservation of prehistoric remains still seen.

  The new development will include complete excavation to a considerable depth not only as part of the foundation design but also to allow for a basement car park. This will remove all archaeological remains.

- What is the significance of the site in a local, regional and national character?

  The site's significance lies in the rarity of settlement and occupation activity dating to the Early Neolithic seen in this part of London with only a handful of known contemporary sites available for comparison and analysis: it contained large cut features with stratified fills that afforded the opportunity to be excavated carefully and methodically. Other local sites were far less productive in quantities of remains observed; the suggested Mesolithic Camp at Green Dragon Lane was inferred from a scatter of burnt and struck flint whilst the single pit/ditch feature at Kew Bridge that contained Neolithic pottery investigated by Wessex Archaeology contained far less than that seen here. Work by PCA in 2000 at Brentford Gasworks revealed prehistoric occupation towards the east of the site. Finds included pottery, burnt and struck flint as well as pits and ditches, some up to 4m wide.

  Regionally, the site is significant as it informs on the increasing attractiveness of West London and the Thames Valley as a place for settlement. This developed out of the Mesolithic and in the period of the remains observed was marked by a dramatic change in lifestyle and subsistence that would have left their mark on the landscape as the commencement of woodland clearance and settled occupation. A small number of locally comparable sites in the region show similar styles of settlement and the results of these works go some way to support and enhance our understanding of why the region was a preferred and attractive location to live at the time.

  The British archipelago developed after the Storegga slide in the 7th millennium BCE. Previously a land bridge existed between the continent and Britain that allowed for both settlement on this land and the movement of people and ideas in both directions. After this bridge was lost, contact was maintained with the mainland with the evidence of

Neolithicisation testament to this. This is significant as new ideas and people were still able to reach the British Isles. The results are also significant as the new ideas that the people were beginning to practise would have an impact on the landscape of the British Isles on a national level, with deforestation for farming land transforming a previously wooded environment and new species of domesticated plants and animals introduced.

### 9.3 Revised research questions resulting from the summary assessment

- What is the nature of the activity at the site? Can structures be confirmed to be present? What was the function of these structures? How were they built? How long was the site occupied for? Was the site utilised seasonally?
- Are there any differences in the remains observed between a potential early 'pioneer' phase and a later 'mature' phase?
- What is the significance of the freshly broken sherds? Does this imply a pottery assemblage that was used and broken from an occupational context in the locality or was it deposited as part of a votive offering?
- To consider the spatial aspect of the site; what is the geographical relationship with other contemporary sites in the landscape?
- What was the nature in terms of size, structure and dynamic of communities at this time? Were territories controlled by one group or did several overlap? Is there evidence for demographic mobility and interaction with other communities?
- What was the nature of subsistence? What was the plant and animal use of comparable communities like and were any of these plants/animals domesticated?
- What activities are represented at the site?
- What distance was the settlement from the foreshore? What was the tidal range at this time?
- What was the function of pit cuts seen? How common are these types of features in Early Neolithic occupation sites?
- Are parallel ditch cuts seen in the second phase of Neolithic occupation significant in their fall towards the south and the Thames channel? Were they contemporary? Are they enclosure or boundary features?
- Why did the later features contain more 'charcoal'-like material and lithic finds? What did this charcoal-like material comprise, is it an organic residue, if so by what process was it generated and by what process was it deposited?
- Are all the structures man-made? Is there any evidence of landscape modification as a result of beaver dams that are commonly understated in their impact on the environment? Can this be discerned from the current data set?
- What is the site's relationship with water? What resources were utilised? Is there any evidence to suggest earthworks/monuments might have favoured a riverside setting?

- How does occupation seen at site differ from that of the Mesolithic? What were the differences in lifestyle/community/subsistence/technology? What can changes in lithic and pottery technologies tell us about changing lifestyles? From comparable data sets what was the effect of climate and environment on these communities? Did communities affect the climate and environment? How changeable was the climate and environment in comparison with the preceding Mesolithic period?
- What was the source of the raw materials (lithics, clay and temper)? Was all the flint sourced from the nearby foreshore?
- Are there any riverside plant species that may have been mistaken for archaeological cut features? What are the archaeological indicators of rushes and reeds?
- Suggestion that all niches in the Mesolithic ecosystem were filled following Storegga slide; is this still the case in the Neolithic?
- What evidence is there for tree clearance? Comparison of results with those from Brentford Gas Works.
- Comparison of free draining geology at this site with the impervious clay seen at the Brentford Gasworks site that was prone to flooding.
- What dating evidence from the twin ditches? Could these be later and associated with Roman roadside ladder field system? How was the large tapered pile associated with these? What structure might be represented by the pile? Are these types of piles not used in the Early Neolithic?
- Why is there a limited amount of mammal bone and fish bone present?
- Can further mammal and more identifiable fish bone be recovered from the remaining bulk samples? There may me a shange in subsistence from Mesolithic to Neolithic, does this site have any evidence for this?
- When does the site go out of use?

**Lithic specific research questions**

Key aims for further analysis include, but should not be limited to:

- Establishing the character of flint use at the site in order to elucidate the types of activities conducted there and how this might help us appreciate the nature, extent and duration of the occupation.
- Understanding the temporality of flint use at the site. Are there any variations in either the technological approaches to the working of flint or in the uses to which it was put *within* the Neolithic sequences identified by the excavator? Is there any evidence for flint use before or after the main period of activity at the site and, if so, what implications may this have for continuity in landscape occupation?

- A comparison of this assemblage with those from contemporary sites in the region, with the aim of elucidating spatial variations in flint-working practices across the landscape. This will help establish the similarities and differences between the types or forms of occupation seen here and those recorded elsewhere, and from sites that range from ceremonial or monument in character to the more ephemeral but probably more typical residential scatters.
- Understanding how flint-working was organised at the site; how it may have been structured in terms of production, use and discard, and the implications that this may have for the ways in which the site was occupied.
- Consideration of the materiality and metaphorical implications of working stone as may have been expressed through the use of different raw materials and materials from different parts of the landscape. Here these include local alluvial flint, flint from chalk sources and the use of exotic stone which also have implications for understanding patterns of mobility and exchange.
- Examination of the depositional practices of the lithic material, particularly any evidence for deliberate or structured deposits that may reflect ceremonial or symbolic practices.

# 10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

## 10.1 Paper Records

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contexts | | 378 sheets |
| Plans | | 250 sheets |
| Sections | 82 Sections | 106 sheets |
| Environmental Sheets | | 103 sheets |

## 10.2 Finds

| | |
|---|---|
| Prehistoric Pottery | 3 boxes |
| Post Prehistoric Pottery | 2 boxes |
| Clay Tobacco Pipe | 1 box |
| Glass | 1 box |
| Ceramic Building Material | 2 boxes |
| Lithics | 12 boxes |
| Animal Bone | 1 box |
| Fishbone | 3 bags |
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## 10.3 Samples

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| Environmental Bulk Samples | 103 |

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# 11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK & PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

## 11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The results of the archaeological excavation are of local, regional and national significance. The results are significant as sites from the Early Neolithic are rarer than the preceding Mesolithic as well as the later Bronze Age for this part of London. Although Neolithic and Mesolithic sites are known from the surrounding and immediate locality, they are very few in number and were far less productive in quantities of remains observed. For this reason, this period remains relatively poorly understood.

11.1.2 Regionally, the site is significant as it informs on the increasing attractiveness of West London and the Thames Valley as a place for settlement. This developed out of the Mesolithic and in the period of the remains observed was marked by a dramatic change in lifestyle and subsistence that would have left their mark on the landscape as the commencement of woodland clearance and settled occupation. A small number of locally comparable sites in the region show similar styles of settlement and the results of these works go some way to support and enhance our understanding of why the region was a preferred and attractive location to live at the time.

11.1.3 In the context of the research framework for London Archaeology[24] the KEB13 site has a significant potential to contribute to Neolithic Framework objective P4 – 1) Researching the potential for categorisation of settlement sites, 2) Examining the influence of landscape, establishing whether Thames confluences were considered important settings for different types of monument, 3) Gathering and analysing data to understand the subsistence economy and 4) Establishing a dated regional ceramic sequence.

## 11.2 Further Work

11.2.1 General

The site should be compared to others sites of similar date in London and the Southeast. The stratigraphic sequence and phasing requires refinement and further detailing. Further analysis of the finds should help to determine the nature of the activity and occupation of the site. An attempt will be made to refine the date of the prehistoric activity. This will be achieved by further analysis of the lithics and pottery together with a programme of radiocarbon dating of any carbonised material and potentially the animal bone from the site possibly with the addition of Bayesian analysis. Only a very limited number of charred seeds or charcoal and bone have the potential for radiocarbon dating. Further processing of the environmental bulk

[24] Nixon, T., McAdam, E., Tomber, R. & Swain, H., (2002) A research framework for London Archaeology 2002, Museum of London and English Heritage, 22-23.

and column samples is thus essential to extract sufficient material to radiocarbon date the site. These samples also have the potential for the recovery of further lithics, prehistoric pottery, animal bone, fishbone and environmental assemblages. Recovery of pottery and lithics from features currently undated will allow these cuts to be phased. The recovery of animal bone, fishbone and environmental assemblages is of great importance because of the lack of such material on most Neolithic sites in London, and should help both to recreate the diet of the inhabitants but also to determine the nature of the occupation site, whether it is domestic or has some sort of ritual component.

11.2.2 Lithics

The struck flint assemblage is amongst the largest and most securely contexted Early Neolithic assemblages recovered under modern archaeological conditions from the west London area. Its importance is difficult to over-emphasise and it has the potential to significantly contribute to understanding the nature of the occupation at the site and also more broadly to appreciations of the material technologies and flint-working practices of this period.

In order for the specific lithic research aims (see Section 9, above) to be realised, and to secure a footing for future research, further work on the assemblage is necessary, as is detailed below.

All lithic material needs to be comprehensively catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted typological scheme and entered into a database. This should also include details of raw materials and condition.

The database should be linked to an autocad/GIS programme to allow analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of the material.

The lithic database should be related to databases containing the other finds and environmental information in order to explore its relationship with other artefact and ecofact types.

Samples taken from the assemblage's key spatial and / or chronological sub-divisions should be subjected to full technological attribute and metrical analysis in order to categorize these in its own right and to allow comparisons with assemblages from elsewhere in the region.

A limited refitting exercise should be undertaken in order to elucidate the material's pre-depositional history and the physical and temporal relationships between the assemblage's sub-divisions.

11.2.3 Neolithic Pottery

The KEB13 ceramic assemblage, while not large, has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the Early Neolithic ceramics used by early farmer communities in London and the wider middle/lower Thames region. Few directly comparable

assemblages have been located hitherto, and none possess KEB13's apparent level of contextual integrity. Moreover, the opportunity to establish an independent, scientifically-grounded chronology for the assemblage is a particularly exciting and welcome one.

In order to bring out the full potential of the ceramic assemblage, a number of key tasks remain to be undertaken, as follows:

The assemblage should be characterised in terms of the fabric recipes, vessel forms and surface finishes (wiping/burnishing etc) employed, and the minimum number of vessels represented. (Past experience suggests that petrographic analysis will be of limited use in defining the likely sources of the various raw materials.)

The size and condition of individual sherds should be recorded; likewise whether (and how) this differs across individual contexts. Re-fitting of individual sherds across contexts is also likely to be relevant. These data will allow questions relating to ceramic usage to be addressed, e.g. primary (function 'in life' for cooking/storage etc) and secondary uses (modes of disposal employed following breakage). Possible cultural explanations to be explored include: casual primary refuse disposal; deliberate selection and burial of significant sherds; and the incorporation of standing midden material.

Particular attention will need to be paid to the site sequence as currently understood. Are there any observable differences between the ceramics from Phases 2a and 2b for example, as expressed in terms of fabric recipes employed, sherd size, mode of discard etc?

Does the ceramic assemblage shed any light on the nature and duration of the occupation, and on the possible extent and likely function of the site represented by the various features identified at this bankside location? (Close liaison with the lithic and environmental specialists will be required.) E.g. are we dealing with a domestic site, or with a larger communal endeavour?

The ceramic assemblage should be compared with other available contemporary assemblages from the region, most of which were excavated many years ago. These include a range of bankside sites in west London, of which that at Church Street, Twickenham is likely to be the most relevant – and of course the large assemblage from the causewayed enclosure at Yeoveney Lodge, Staines – together with a range of stray sherd material recovered from local stretches of the Thames, e.g. Strand-on-the-Green and Chiswick Eyot.

Publication of the results of the ceramic analysis as part of a site report in a relevant journal is strongly recommended, along with illustrations of a representative selection of feature sherds.

11.2.4 Animal bone

The prehistoric element of this excavation is obviously of major interest, especially concerning the paucity of animal bone collections from this period in this general area. This site provided too few bones to allow for anything more than a cursory review of the probable prehistoric

diets of the local populace. Aspects of the information contained in this report should be used in the publication of this site, however, no further work can be recommended for this bone assemblage. While no further work can be recommended concerning the hand collected assemblages, the evidence potentially available from the samples is clearly a very different concern. The importance of these collections cannot be understated. There is the obvious objectivity of this recovery method, where all aspects of faunal usage (from major domesticates to fish) should be represented, alongside the aforementioned paucity of information concerning prehistoric animal usage in this part of the Thames basin, with the obvious exception of the large bone collections found within Neolithic and Bronze age deposits at Runnymede.

11.2.5 Fishbone

The presence of fishbone from prehistoric sites in the Greater London Area is rare. The recovery of this small group of fishbone from the subsample of the bulk samples from KEB13 indicates that this material has a significant potential for retaining further such material. It is therefore recommended that the remainder of the bulk samples are fully processed as the recovery of any identifiable species and anatomies would be of considerable significance.

11.2.6 Environmental samples

The results of the rapid assessment indicate that the bulk samples from the site contain minimal charred botanical remains. Of the 14 samples assessed, only 6 contained a few identifiable fragments of charcoal and 4 contained charred seeds. Of these, only sample <83> [319] (Phase 2b) contained material suitable for dating. Uncharred seeds were recorded in a number of samples from all Phases, all of which appear modern. Mollusca fragments were the only non-botanical remain, and were recorded in 6 samples. The potential for recording further meaningful macrofossil remains in the remaining samples is considered to be very low on the basis of these results. However, due to the rarity and significance of early Neolithic sites, it is recommended that further samples are rapidly assessed for ecofact remains during the processing of samples for finds retrieval. It is further recommended that a contingency for charcoal and charred seed analysis is reserved in case of significant finds.

Finally, the unknown black material ranging between <0.5mm and 1.5cm in diameter is unusual and as such warrants further investigation. Geochemical X-Ray Diffraction is currently being undertaken in an attempt to determine its composition and origin.

11.2.7 Post-medieval finds assemblages

No further work is recommended for the finds assemblages of post-medieval date.

### 11.3 Publication Proposal

11.3.1 A thematic publication in a regional journal such as Lamas of this important site should be achieved and this publication should cover the topographic setting of the site, the archaeological sequence, the distribution and interpretation of features, finds and ecofacts and be illustrated with line drawings, distribution plans and finds illustrations.

# 12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No. | Plan | Location | Section | Type | Description | Interpretation | Date | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | S1 | Natural | Soft, orange-yellow-brown sand | Natural geology | Natural | 1 |
| 2 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | S1 | Layer | Soft mid to dark brown sand | Subsoil | PM | 6 |
| 3 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Large rectangular cut | Construction cut for basement | Post-med | 7 |
| 4 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Structure | Cellar/basement | Cellar/basement | Post-med | 7 |
| 5 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Masonry | Redbrick wall | Cellar wall | Post-med | 7 |
| 6 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Masonry | Redbrick wall | Cellar wall | Post-med | 7 |
| 7 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Masonry | Flagstone surface | Cellar floor | Post-med | 7 |
| 8 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Demolition rubble | Backfill of cellar | Modern | 8 |
| 9 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | S3 | Layer | Soft dark grey-brown silty-clay | Subsoil | PM? | 7 |
| 10 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | S3 | Fill | Soft dark grey-brown sandy-clay | Fill of [11] | PM? | 7 |
| 11 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | S3 | Cut | Linear, flat base | Possible ditch cut | PM? | 7 |
| 12 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | n/a | Fill | Soft brown-grey clay/sand/silt | Fill of [13] | PM? | 7 |
| 13 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | n/a | Cut | Linear, concave base | Possible ditch cut | PM? | 7 |
| 14 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | n/a | Fill | Loose dark grey-brown sand | Fill of [15] | Undated | 5 |
| 15 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular, concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 16 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | S3 | Natural | Loose/soft dark red-brown sand | Natural geology | Natural | 1 |
| 17 | Tr3 | Eval Tr 3 | S3 | Natural | Light grey-yellow friable sand | Natural geology | Natural | 1 |
| 18 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Soft mottled mid orange-brown sand | Fill of [19] | Undated | 7 |
| 19 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Irregular shape, concave base | Pit/ tree throw | Undated | 7 |
| 20 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Soft dark brown-grey sand | Fill of stakehole [21] | Undated | 5 |
| 21 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Soft mid to dark grey sand | Fill of stakehole [23] | Undated | 5 |
| 23 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 24 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Soft mid-dark grey brown sand | Fill of stakehole [25] | Undated | 5 |
| 25 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 26 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Fill | Soft mid-dark grey brown sand | Fill of stakehole [27] | Undated | 5 |
| 27 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 28 | Tr2 | Eval Tr 2 | S2 | Layer | Loose mid-dark yellow-brown sandy-gravel | Layer of gravel | Modern | 7 |
| 29 | Tr2 | Eval Tr 2 | S2 | Layer | Soft dark brown-grey silt | Subsoil | PM | 6 |
| 30 | Tr2 | Eval Tr 2 | S2 | Fill | Loose yellow-brown sand | Fill of cut [31] | Undated | 5 |
| 31 | Tr2 | Eval Tr 2 | S2 | Cut | Shallow linear feature; concave base | Ditch cut | Undated | 5 |
| 32 | Tr2 | Eval Tr 2 | S2 | Natural | Dark yellow-red-brown sand | Natural geology | Natural | 1 |
| 33 | Tr1 | Eval Tr 1 | S1 | Layer | Soft/loose v-dark brown silty-sand | Ground-raising | PM? | 7 |
| 34 | Tr2 | Eval Tr2 | S2 | Natural | Loose/friable yellow-grey sand | Natural geology | Natural | 1 |
| 35 | 100 -115 / 195 - 205 | Excavation | S28; S67 | Fill | Soft orange-brown sand | Backfill of terracing works | PM | 7 |
| 36 | 100 -115 / 195 - 205 | Excavation | S28; S67 | Cut | Large-scale terracing works | Cut associated with waterfront building | PM | 7 |
| 37 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sand | Fill inside soakaway [39] | PM | 7 |
| 38 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft mid yellow-grey sand | Fill between masonry and cut | PM | 7 |
| 39 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Masonry | Square brick feature | Soakaway | PM | 7 |
| 40 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Construction cut | Cut for soakaway | PM | 7 |
| 41 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 42 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 95 -100 / 215 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Soft orange-brown sand | Fill of [44] | Post-med | 7 |
| 44 | 95 -100 / 215 | Excavation | S71 | Cut | Sub-circular steep sided pit cut | Large pit cut | Post-med | 7 |
| 45 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft orange-brown sand | Fill of [46] | Undated | 5 |
| 46 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Oval shaped; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 47 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 48 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 49 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 50 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 51 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 52 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 53 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 54 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 55 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compact mid-grey clay-silt | Fill of [56] | PM | 7 |
| 56 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 57 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compact mid-grey clay-silt | Fill of [58] | PM | 7 |
| 58 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 59 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 60 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 61 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 62 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 63 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 64 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 65 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 66 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 67 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 69 | 110 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S24 | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/CBM; charcoal | Fill of [70] | Undated | 3 |
| 70 | 110 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S24 | Cut | Circular cut; flat-rounded base | Posthole | Undated | 3 |
| 71 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S25 | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/CBM; charcoal | Fill of [72] | Undated | 5 |
| 72 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S25 | Cut | Circular cut; flat base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 73 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | S23 | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/CBM; charcoal | Fill of [74] | Undated | 5 |
| 74 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | S23 | Cut | Circular cut; rounded base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 75 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S21 | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/CBM; charcoal | Fill of [76] | Undated | 5 |
| 76 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S21 | Cut | Oval shaped; flat base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 77 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S15 | Fill | Firm mid grey-brown sandy-silt w/CBM; charcoal | Fill of [78] | Undated | 5 |
| 78 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S15 | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 79 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S15 | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/charcoal | Fill of [80] | Undated | 5 |
| 80 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S15 | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 81 | 110 - 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Loose dark brown-grey silt | Fill of [82] | PM | 7 |
| 82 | 110 - 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; base NFE | Large pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 83 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compact mid-grey clay-silt | Fill of [84] | PM | 7 |
| 84 | 110 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular shape, flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 85 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 86 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |

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| 87 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 88 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 89 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 90 | SUPERSEDED | Excavation | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | n/a |
| 91 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft brown-grey sand w/ CBM; pot; charcoal | Fill of [92] | PM | 7 |
| 92 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular shaped; concave base | Small pit cut / posthole | PM | 7 |
| 93 | 115 - 120 /215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay | Fill of [94] | Modern | 8 |
| 94 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Rectangular shaped, flat base | Mechanically dug feature | Modern | 8 |
| 95 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Layer | Mod. Compact brown-grey silty-clay | Subsoil | PM | 6 |
| 96 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm dark grey-brown silty-sand | Fill of [97] | Undated | 5 |
| 97 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Linear feature; flat base | Pit/linear cut | Undated | 5 |
| 98 | 115 - 120 / 215 - 220 | Excavation | S8 | Fill | Compact mid brown-grey silty-sand | Fill of [99] | Undated | 5 |
| 99 | 115 - 120 / 215 - 220 | Excavation | S8 | Cut | Linear cut; concave base | Possible ditch cut | Undated | 5 |
| 100 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S6 | Fill | Soft mid-dark brown-grey sand | Fill of [101] | Undated | 5 |
| 101 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S6 | Cut | Sub-oval cut; concave base | Small oval pit | Undated | 5 |
| 102 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S5 | Fill | Firm yellow-brown silty-sand | Fill of [103] | Undated | 5 |
| 103 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S5 | Cut | Linear cut; flat base | Truncated E-W linear feature | Undated | 5 |
| 104 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S7 | Fill | Indurated yellow-grey-brown gravelly-sand | Fill of [105] | Undated | 5 |
| 105 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | S7 | Cut | Linear cut; concave base | Shallow E-W aligned linear | Undated | 5 |

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| | | | | | | feature | | |
| 106 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Mod. To firm yellow-brown sandy-silt | Fill of [107] | Undated | 5 |
| 107 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; flat base | Possible posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 108 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm dark blue-grey sandy-silt | Fill of [109] | Undated | 5 |
| 109 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; flat base | Possible posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 110 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft dark brown-grey sand w/pottery; CBM; ash | Fill of [111] | PM | 7 |
| 111 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Possible posthole | PM | 7 |
| 112 | 120 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay | Backfill of [113] + [123] | Undated | 5 |
| 113 | 120 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular cut; possible tree throw | Possible tree throw | Undated | 5 |
| 114 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | S8 | Layer | Mod. Compact brown-yellow sand | Natural geology | Undated | 5 |
| 115 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | S8 | Cut | Recorded as cut but possible tree throw | Natural feature | Undated | 5 |
| 116 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft dark brown-grey sand | Fill of [117] | Undated | 5 |
| 117 | 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Collection of small irregular cut features | Probable natural features | Undated | 5 |
| 118 | 110 - 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Mod. Compact yellow-brown sand | Fill of [119] | Undated | 5 |
| 119 | 110 - 115 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | E-W linear cut; flat, narrow base | Possible roadside ditch | Undated | 5 |
| 120 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown sand | Fill of [121] | Undated | 5 |
| 121 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular shaped pit cut | Small pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 122 | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | SUPERSEDED | Undated | 5 |
| 123 | 120 / 215 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut, concave base | Possible tree throw | Undated | 5 |
| 124 | 120 / 215 | Excavation | S9 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-sand | Fill of [125] | Roman? | 4 |
| 125 | 120 / 215 | Excavation | S9 | Cut | Rounded cut; concave base | Pit cut | Roman? | 4 |

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| 126 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | S10 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-sand w/pot; flint; shell | Fill of [127] | Roman? | 4 |
| 127 | 115 - 120 / 215 | Excavation | S10 | Cut | Irregular shaped pit cut | Pit cut | Roman? | 4 |
| 128 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | S11 | Fill | Firm grey-blue sandy-silt w/slate; charcoal; shell | Fill of [129] | PM | 7 |
| 129 | 110 / 215 | Excavation | S11 | Cut | Rectangular shaped, flat base | Rubbish pit? | PM | 7 |
| 130 | 110 - 115 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft brown-grey sand | Fill of [131] | Undated | 5 |
| 131 | 110 - 115 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | E-W linear cut; gently concave base | Possible ditch cut | Undated | 5 |
| 132 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable dark brown-grey silt | Fill of [133] | PM | 7 |
| 133 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | N-S sub-rectangular shallow cut | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 134 | 110 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Mod. Compact brown-grey sandy-silt | Fill of [135] | PM | 7 |
| 135 | 110 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 136 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm dark blue-grey sandy-silt W/ CBM; charcoal | Fill of [137] | PM | 7 |
| 137 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Rectangular shaped, flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 138 | 115 / 200 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Layer | Soft orange-brown sand w/ charcoal; struck flint | Layer of weathering/trample | Modern | |
| 139 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm brown-grey sandy-silt w/ CBM; charcoal | Fill of [140] | PM | 7 |
| 140 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular pit cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 141 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm brown-grey sandy-silt | Fill of [142] | PM | 7 |
| 142 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Oval shaped cut; flat base | Small pit / posthole | PM | 7 |
| 143 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm blue-grey clay-silt w/ CBM; charcoal | Fill of [144] | PM | 7 |

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| 144 | 110/ 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Triangular shape; flat base | Part of pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 145 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S13 | Fill | Firm yellow-brown sandy-silt | Fill of [146] | Modern | 8 |
| 146 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S13 | Cut | Square shaped cut; flat base | Posthole | Modern | 8 |
| 147 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S13 | Fill | Firm yellow-brown sandy-silt | Fill of [148] | Undated | 5 |
| 148 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S13 | Cut | Circular pit cut; flat base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 149 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Indurated brown-grey sandy-clay w/pot; CTP; CBM | Fill of [150] | PM | 7 |
| 150 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular pit; flat base | Rubbish pit? | PM | 7 |
| 151 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | S14 | Fill | Mod. Compact dark yellow-brown silty-sand | Fill of [152] | Undated | 5 |
| 152 | 110 / 210 | Excavation | S14 | Cut | Rectangular cut; flat base | Mid-sized pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 153 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S16 | Fill | Soft grey-orange silty-sand w/charcoal; flint; pot | Fill of [154] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 154 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S16 | Cut | Irregular shaped pit cut | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 155 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S17 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-sand | Fill of [156] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 156 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S17 | Cut | Circular cut | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 157 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S19 | Fill | Friable yellow-brown sandy-clay w/ charcoal | Fill of [158] | Undated | 5 |
| 158 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S19 | Cut | NE-SW shallow linear cut feature; concave base | Possible ditch cut | Undated | 5 |
| 159 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable yellow-brown sandy-clay | Fill of [160] | Undated | 5 |
| 160 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular shallow cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 161 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable yellow-brown sandy-clay | Fill of [162] | Undated | 5 |
| 162 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular shallow cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 163 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S17 | Fill | Firm brown/grey silty-clay | Fill of [164] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 164 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S17 | Cut | Round cut; concave base | Small pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |

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| 165 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S20 | Fill | Soft, grey-yellow silty-sand | Fill of [166] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 166 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S20 | Cut | Circular cut; staining around outside | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 167 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S27 | Fill | Friable yellow/brown/grey w/ flint; charcoal | Fill of [168] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 168 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S27 | Cut | Sub-circular, shallow cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 169 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S22 | Fill | Firm brown-yellow sandy-silt w/struck flint | Fill of [170] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 170 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S22 | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 171 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable yellow/brown/grey w/ charcoal | Fill of [172] | Undated | 5 |
| 172 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular cut; base not seen | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 173 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S26 | Fill | Moderate brown/orange silt/clay/sand | Fill of [174] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 174 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S26 | Cut | Small E-W linear cut with flat base | Small linear cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 175 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S30 | Fill | Compacted dark-brown silt w/ charcoal; CBM | Fill of [176] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 176 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S30 | Cut | Oval shaped cut; concave base | Posthole/pit | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 177 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S31 | Fill | Friable yellow/brown/grey sand | Fill of [178] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 178 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S31 | Cut | Shallow sub-circular pit; concave base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 179 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S33 | Fill | Moderately compact brown-orange silt | Fill of [180] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 180 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S33 | Cut | Oval shaped cut | Posthole/pit | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 181 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S32 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silt w/ charcoal | Fill of [182] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 182 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S32 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 183 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S34 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sand w/ | Fill of [184] | Prehistoric? | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | charcoal | | | |
| 184 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S34 | Cut | Sub-oval cut; concave base | Posthole/pit | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 185 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S29 | Fill | Firm blue-grey sandy-silt | Fill of [186] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 186 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S29 | Cut | Circular cut; rounded base | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 187 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S36 | Fill | Soft orange-brown silty-sand w/ flake; chalk? | Fill of [188] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 188 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S36 | Cut | Oval shaped cut, concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 189 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S35 | Fill | Moderately compact brown-yellow silt w/flint | Fill of [190] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 190 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S35 | Cut | Small, shallow E-W linear cut | Fallen post? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 191 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S37 | Fill | Friable yellow/brown/grey sand w/ charcoal | Fill of [192] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 192 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S37 | Cut | NE-SW shallow linear cut feature; v-shaped base | Fallen post? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 193 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S38 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sandy-silt w/charcoal; CTP | Fill of [194] | PM | 7 |
| 194 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S38 | Cut | Circular cut, flat base | Posthole | PM | 7 |
| 195 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S39 | Fill | Soft grey-brown sand w/ charcoal; flint | Fill of [196] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 196 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S39 | Cut | Oval shaped cut | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 197 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S40 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sand w/pottery fragments | Fill of [198] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 198 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S40 | Cut | NW-SE linear; concave base | Fallen post? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 199 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S42 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silt w/ charcoal | Fill of [200] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 200 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S42 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 201 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S38 | Fill | Firm blue-grey silt w/charcoal flecks | Fill of [202] | Undated | 3 |
| 202 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S38 | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; flat base | Posthole | Undated | 3 |

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| 203 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S43 | Fill | Friable yellow-brown sand w/charcoal; stuck flint | Fill of [204] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 204 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S43 | Cut | Sub-linear cut; concave base | Fallen post? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 205 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S44 | Fill | Friable grey/yellow/brown sandy-clay | Fill of [206] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 206 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S44 | Cut | Sub-oval cut; U-shaped base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 207 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S45 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silt w/ charcoal; CBM | Fill of [208] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 208 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S45 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; shallow sides; flat base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 209 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S46 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-sand w/charcoal; struck flint | Fill of [210] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 210 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S46 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; flat base | Posthole/pit | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 211 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S48 | Fill | Soft grey-brown silty-sand w/charcoal; flint | Fill of [212] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 212 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S48 | Cut | Circular cut; flat base | Posthole/pit | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 213 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Sheet missing | Sheet missing | Sheet missing | |
| 214 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sheet missing | Sheet missing | Sheet missing | |
| 215 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S47 | Fill | Firm blue-grey silt w/charcoal flecks | Fill of [216] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 216 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S47 | Cut | NW-SE linear; flat base | Fallen post? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 217 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable grey-brown silt w/charcoal; CBM | Fill of [218] | PM | 7 |
| 218 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular shaped pit cut | Posthole | PM | 7 |
| 219 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compacted grey silt w/charcoal; CBM | Fill of [220] | PM | 7 |
| 220 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Rectangular cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 221 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable grey-brown silt w/charcoal; CBM | Fill of [222] | PM | 7 |
| 222 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular pit cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |

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| 223 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | S49 | Fill | Soft light-grey clayey-silt w/burnt clay | Fill of [224] | Undated | 5 |
| 224 | 100 / 205 | Excavation | S49 | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 225 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S50 | Fill | Soft grey/brown/orange silty-sand w/charcoal; flint | Fill of [226] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 226 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S50 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 227 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S51 | Fill | Friable brown-grey silt w/charcoal | Fill of [228] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 228 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S51 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 229 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey silt w/charcoal; flint | Fill of [230] | PM | 7 |
| 230 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Shallow linear feature; concave base | Plough mark | PM | 7 |
| 231 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S52 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sandy-silt w/charcoal | Fill of [232] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 232 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S52 | Cut | Circular cut, concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 233 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S53 | Fill | Soft grey-brown sand w/ charcoal; flint | Fill of [234] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 234 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S53 | Cut | Rectangular cut; flat base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 235 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S53 | Fill | Firm blue-grey silt w/charcoal flecks | Fill of [236] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 236 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S54 | Cut | Rectangular cut; U-shaped base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 237 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable brown-grey silt w/charcoal; CTP; Cu OBJ; bone | Fill of [238] | PM | 7 |
| 238 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Fire pit | PM | 7 |
| 239 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable brown-grey silt w/CTP; CBM; bone | Fill of [240] | PM | 7 |
| 240 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular shaped pit cut; concave base | Fire pit | PM | 7 |
| 241 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S55 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silt | Fill of [242] | Prehistoric? | 3 |

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| | | | | | w/charcoal | | | |
| 242 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S55 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; flat base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 243 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable grey clayey-silt w/charcoal | Fill of [244] | Undated | 5 |
| 244 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular pit cut; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 245 | 100 - 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft orange-brown sand | Fill of [246] | Undated | 5 |
| 246 | 100 - 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular pit cut; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 247 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-orange sand | Fill of [248] | Undated | 5 |
| 248 | 105 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 249 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S60 | Fill | Soft light-grey clayey-sand | Fill of [250] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 250 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S60 | Cut | Irregular shaped cut; concave base | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 251 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S56 | Fill | Firm light grey-brown silt w/charcoal | Fill of [252] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 252 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S56 | Cut | E-W shallow cut; flat base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 253 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S59 | Fill | Soft light-grey sand | Fill of [254] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 254 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S59 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 255 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S61 | Fill | Soft light grey sand | Fill of [256] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 256 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S61 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 257 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S62 | Fill | Soft light grey sand | Fill of [258] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 258 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S62 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 259 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S63 | Fill | Soft light grey sand | Fill of [260] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 260 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | S63 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 261 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S57 | Fill | Friable brown-grey silt w/charcoal | Fill of [262] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 262 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S57 | Cut | Sub-oval cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |

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| 263 | 100 / 220 | Excavation | S58 | Fill | Firm dark brown silt w/charcoal | Fill of [264] | Undated | 5 |
| 264 | 100 / 220 | Excavation | S58 | Cut | Rectangular cut; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 265 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S64 | Fill | Friable grey-brown silt w/charcoal; CBM; bone; pot; Cu | Fill of [266] | PM | 7 |
| 266 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S64 | Cut | Sub-oval cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 267 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | S64 | Fill | Friable grey-brown silt w/charcoal | Fill of [268] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 268 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | S64 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 269 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S65 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sandy-silt w/charcoal | Fill of [270] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 270 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S65 | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 271 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Soft grey silt w/struck flint; charcoal; decayed timber | Spit made through [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 272 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Cut | Large sub-circular prehistoric cut feature | Pit? Ditch? Monument? | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 273 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft light-brown silt | Fill of [274] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 274 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 275 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silt w/charcoal; CBM | Fill of [276] | PM | 7 |
| 276 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 277 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S66 | Fill | Firm grey-brown clay-silt w/charcoal | Fill of [278] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 278 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S66 | Cut | Circular cut; flat base | Small posthole? | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 279 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable sandy-clay w/charcoal | Fill of [280] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 280 | 115 / 200 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 281 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Soft light grey sandy-silt w/charcoal; struck flint | Spit made through [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 282 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S70 | Fill | Soft vlue-grey silt w/charcoal | Upper fill of [284] | Undated | 5 |
| 283 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S70 | Fill | Soft yellow-brown silty-sand | Lower fill of [284] | Undated | 5 |
| 284 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S70 | Cut | Circular pit cut; flat base | Small posthole? | Undated | 5 |
| 285 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Mod. Compact sandy-silt w/charcoal; struck flint | Spit made through [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 286 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Mod. Compact grey-orange-brown sandy silt w/flint; charcoal | Spit made through [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 287 | 100 / 215 - 220 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Soft grey-brown silty-clay w/CBM; slate | Fill of [288] | PM | 7 |
| 288 | 100 / 215 - 220 | Excavation | S71 | Cut | Semi-circular cut; base NFE | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 289 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Soft yellow-brown sandy-clay-silt w/charcoal; flint; pottery | Fill of [318] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 290 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S68 | Fill | Mod. Compact dark grey-brown sandy-silt w/brick; slate | Fill of [291] | PM | 7 |
| 291 | 110 / 205 | Excavation | S68 | Cut | Rectangular cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 292 | 95 - 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Cut | Oval-shaped; concave base | Pit cut | Undated | 5 |
| 293 | 95 - 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Soft, orange-brown silty-sand w/mineral panning; charcoal | Fill of [292] | Undated | 5 |
| 294 | 100 / 205 - 220 | Excavation | S72 | Fill | Firm grey-brown sand | Upper fill of [298] | Undated | 2a |
| 295 | 100 / 205 - 220 | Excavation | S71; S72 | Fill | Firm red-brown sand w/mineral panning | Middle fill of [298] | Undated | 2a |
| 296 | 100 / 205 - 220 | Excavation | S71; S72 | Fill | Firm orange-brown sandy-clay | Primary fill of [298] | Undated | 2a |
| 297 | 100 / 205 - 220 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Firm dark grey silty-clay | Rotted tree branch in [298] | Undated | 2a |
| 298 | 100 / 205 - | Excavation | S71; S72 | Cut | Large linear cut; concave base; | Palaeochannel | Natural | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 220 | | | | NFE | | | |
| 299 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown sand w/CBM | Fill of [300] | Prehistoric? | 4 |
| 300 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Ovoid cut; flat base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 4 |
| 301 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [302] | Undated | 5 |
| 302 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 303 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [304] | Undated | 5 |
| 304 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 305 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [306] | Undated | 5 |
| 306 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 307 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [308] | Undated | 5 |
| 308 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 309 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [310] | Undated | 5 |
| 310 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 311 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [312] | Undated | 5 |
| 312 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 313 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [314] | Undated | 5 |
| 314 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | S71 | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 315 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silt | Fill of [316] | Undated | 5 |
| 316 | 100 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cut | Stakehole | Undated | 5 |
| 317 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S75 | Fill | Firm yellow-brown sandy-silt w/charcoal; struck flint | Fill of [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 318 | 115 / 200 - 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Cut | Large sub-circular prehistoric cut feature | Pit? Ditch? Monument? | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 319 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | S73; S74 | Fill | Firm blue-grey sandy silt w/charcoal; struck flint (ashy layer-sampled) | Primary fill of [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 320 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable grey/brown/yellow sand | Fill of [321] | Prehistoric? | 3 |
| 321 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small sub-circular cut; concave | Stakehole | Prehistoric? | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | base | | | |
| 322 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S76; S78 | Fill | Soft yellow-brown sandy-clay-silt w/charcoal; flint; pottery | Lower fill of [318] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 323 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S76; S78 | Fill | Charcoal fill w/pot; struck flint | Charcoal fill layer within [318] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 324 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Small circular cuts | Cluster of stakeholes | Undated | 5 |
| 325 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft grey-brown silty-sand | Fill of [324] | Undated | 5 |
| 326 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S76; S78 | Fill | Soft yellow-brown sandy-clay-silt w/charcoal; flint; pottery | Upper fill of [318] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 327 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable brown-grey silty-sand w/pot; CBM; stuck flint | Fill of [328] | PM | 7 |
| 328 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular shaped cut; concave base | Posthole | PM | 7 |
| 329 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable dark brown-grey silty-sand w/charcoal | Fill of [330] | Undated | 5 |
| 330 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-oval cut; concave base | Posthole | Undated | 5 |
| 331 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Friable mid brown-grey silty-sand w/pottery/struck flint | Fill of [332] | Roman? | 4 |
| 332 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-circular cut; concave base | Posthole | Roman? | 4 |
| 333 | 115 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S78 | Fill | Soft yellow-brown silty-sand w/charcoal | Base fill of [318] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 334 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Stiff-friable brown-grey silty-clay w/CTP; CBM; pot | Fill of [335] | PM | 7 |
| 335 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Irregular/sub-oval cut; slightly concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 336 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | S77 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay/sand w/charcoal; pot; burnt flint; CBM | Fill of [337] | Prehistoric? | 2b |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 337 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | S77 | Cut | Rounded-irregular pit cut/linear; concave base | Pit / Linear cut | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 338 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | S77 | Fill | Firm to soft grey-brown silty-sand w/pot; struck+burnt flint; metal; CBM | Fill of [339] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 339 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S77 | Cut | Linear cut feature; concave base | Pit / Linear cut | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 340 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Friable yellow/grey/brown silty-clay w/struck flint; pottery | Spit made through [341] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 341 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Cut | Large linear cut; concave base | Channel? Monument? Large pit? | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 342 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay w/ CBM | Fill of [343] | PM | 7 |
| 343 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Rounded cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 344 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay w/ CBM; struck flint | Fill of [345] | PM | 7 |
| 345 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular pit cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 346 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Friable yellow/grey/brown silty-clay w/struck flint; pottery | Spit made though [341] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 347 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Friable to soft dark grey-brown silty-clay w/ pot; struck flint; charcoal | Fill of [348] | Roman? | 4 |
| 348 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Cut | Sub-rectangular cut; concave base | Rubbish pit? | Roman? | 4 |
| 349 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay w/ CTP; CBM | Fill of [350] | PM | 7 |
| 350 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | E-W linear cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 351 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft light-grey calcareous material | Residual tufa | Undated | |
| 352 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Mod. Compact light-grey sandy-silt w/ charcoal; pot; struck flint | Upper fill of [361] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 353 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Friable yellow/grey/brown silty-clay w/struck flint; pottery | Spit made through [341] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 354 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-sand w/ pottery; struck flint; burnt flint | Fill of [355] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 355 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular pit; flat base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 356 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey- brown silty-sand w/ charcoal; burnt flint; CBM flecks | Fill of [357] | PM | 7 |
| 357 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 358 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Mod. Compact yellow-brown silty-sand w/ pot; burnt flint; struck flint; charcoal | Fill of [361] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 359 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Soft-friable dark brown-grey charcoal-dense w/ pot; struck flint; burnt flint; bone (teeth) | Spit made through [341] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 360 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Stiff-friable grey-brown clay-silt w/ pot; struck flint | Spit made through [341]- base fill of feature | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 361 | 120 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | N-S linear cut; flat base | Same as [272] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 362 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Hard grey-brown sandy-silt w/ CBM flecks | Fill of [363] | PM | 7 |
| 363 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular pit cut; flat base | Pit / posthole | PM | 7 |
| 364 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compacted grey silt w/charcoal; CBM | Fill of [365] | PM | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | N-S linear cut; flat base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 366 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S77 | Fill | Moderately compacted light grey sandy-silt w/ charcoal; pot; burnt + struck flint | Upper fill of [386] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 367 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S77 | Fill | Moderately compact yellow-brown sandy-silt w/ charcoal; flint | Lower fill of [386] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 368 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Fill | Friable brown-grey silty-clay w/ pottery; struck flint; charcoal | Fill of [369] | Roman? | 4 |
| 369 | 120 / 210 | Excavation | S80 | Cut | N-S linear cut; concave base | Possible ditch cut | Roman? | 4 |
| 370 | 115 -120 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay w/charcoal | Fill of [371] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 371 | 115 - 120 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Cut | N-S linear cut; U-shaped base | Pit/ ditch cut | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 372 | 115 -120 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Fill | Hard grey-brown silty-sand w/ struck flint; pot | Fill of [373] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 373 | 115 - 120 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Cut | N-S linear cut; concave base | Pit/ ditch cut | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 374 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Fill | Firm grey-brown silty-clay w/ pot; burnt + struck flint | Fill of [375] | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 375 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Cut | N-S linear cut; flat to concave base | Pit/ ditch cut | Prehistoric? | 2b |
| 376 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm grey-brown clay-silt | Fill of [377] | Roman? | 4 |
| 377 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Square shaped cut; pointed base | Pile hole | Roman? | 4 |
| 378 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | S79 | Fill | Firm light-grey silt/tufa w/ struck flint | Fill of [379] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 379 | 115 / 220 | Excavation | S79 | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 380 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Moderately compacted mid-grey silt w/CBM; struck + burnt | Fill of [381] | PM | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | flint | | | |
| 381 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Circular cut; concave base | Pit cut | PM | 7 |
| 382 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Soft mid-grey sand w/charcoal | Fill of [383] | Roman? | 4 |
| 383 | 115 / 205 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | Sub-rectangular; pointed base | Pile hole | Roman? | 4 |
| 384 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Fill | Firm dark brown silty-sand w/ struck flint | Fill of [385] | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 385 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | n/a | Cut | N-S linear/rectangular cut; flat base | Pit cut | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 386 | 120 / 205 - 210 | Excavation | S77 | Cut | N-S large linear feature; flat base | Channel? Monument? Large pit? | Prehistoric? | 2a |
| 387 | 115 / 210 | Excavation | S79 | Fill | Firm to loose off-white grey | Tufa | Natural | 1 |

## APPENDIX 2: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

**Preliminary Statement and Proposed Research Design for the Lithic Material Recovered from Excavations at Kew Bridge Road, London Borough of Hounslow**

By Dr. Barry Bishop

**Introduction**

Archaeological excavations at the above resulted in the recovery of a substantial assemblage of lithic material. The purpose of this document is to briefly outline the significance of this material and to propose the further analytical work that would be required in order for the material to fulfil its research potential.

**The Assemblage**

A 'rapid scan' examination of the lithic material from KEB13 indicates that the archive contains 1,539 pieces of struck flint, 161 pieces of unworked burnt flint, a flake from a polished greenstone implement, a fragment from a siliceous sandstone quern and three small pieces of fine-grained stone, possibly also greenstone. The bulk of the struck flint (93.6%) and unworked burnt flint (95.6%) was recovered from prehistoric contexts and is likely to be at least broadly contemporary with the features (Table 1). The majority of pieces have been three-dimensionally recorded and other derive from control spits excavated through the fills of the features. The assemblage is contained within 12 long boxes and derives from 56 separate stratigraphic units.

| Chronological Phase | Struck Flint | Burnt Flint | Other Stone |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2a Prehistoric | 256 | 31 | 3 |
| 2b Prehistoric | 1,166 | 121 | 1 |
| 3 Prehistoric | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 Roman | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 Undated | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Subsoil | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 Post-medieval | 45 | 4 | 0 |
| + Modern | 32 | 1 | 0 |

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Chronological Phase (n.b. phasing remains provisional and liable to amendment as post-excavation analysis progresses)

The struck assemblage can be considered as large and was predominantly recovered from contemporary features, and therefore can be considered *in-situ*. It is dominated by flint; only one other type of stone has so far been identified, which comprises the flake struck from a ground greenstone

implement, most probably an axe that derives from northern or western Britain. Additionally, a number of flakes have been struck from a ground flint implement, again most probably an axe. The assemblage comprised flakes and blades, retouched implements, cores and knapping waste, including micro-debitage. It includes pieces from the full reduction sequence and indicates that raw materials were being dressed and reduced, tools produced and these used and discarded at the site. The flintwork clearly derives from a blade-based knapping strategy and is consistent in date with the associated Early Neolithic pottery. It appears technologically homogeneous although the possibility cannot be excluded that a small element of earlier (Mesolithic) and / or later (Later Neolithic or Bronze Age) worked flint is also present. The unworked burnt flint has been variably heated as would be consistent with incidental incorporation into earth-built fires. The quantities present are not suggestive of the deliberate production of burnt stone as has been recorded elsewhere in the London region, but does indicate fairly intensive hearth-related activities. A single fragment from a sandstone saddle quern was also identified, which may provide important evidence for the early use of cereals at the site

**Significance and Recommendations**

The struck flint assemblage is amongst the largest and most securely contexted Early Neolithic assemblages recovered under modern archaeological conditions from the west London area. Its importance is difficult to over-emphasise and it has the potential to significantly contribute to understanding the nature of the occupation at the site and also more broadly to appreciations of the material technologies and flintworking practices of this period.

Key aims for further analysis include, but should not be limited to:

- Establishing the character of flint use at the site in order to elucidate the types of activities conducted there and how this might help us appreciate the nature, extent and duration of the occupation.
- Understanding the temporality of flint use at the site. Are there any variations in either the technological approaches to the working of flint or in the uses to which it was put *within* the Neolithic sequences identified by the excavator? Is there any evidence for flint use before or after the main period of activity at the site and, if so, what implications may this have for continuity in landscape occupation?
- A comparison of this assemblage with those from contemporary sites in the region, with the aim of elucidating spatial variations in flintworking practices across the landscape. This will help establish the similarities and differences between the types or forms of occupation seen here and those recorded elsewhere, and from sites that range from ceremonial or monument in character to the more ephemeral but probably more typical residential scatters.

- Understanding how flintworking was organised at the site; how it may have been structured in terms of production, use and discard, and the implications that this may have for the ways in which the site was occupied.
- Consideration of the materiality and metaphorical implications of working stone as may have been expressed through the use of different raw materials and materials from different parts of the landscape. Here these include local alluvial flint, flint from chalk sources and the use of exotic stone which also have implications for understanding patterns of mobility and exchange.
- Examination of the depositional practices of the lithic material, particularly any evidence for deliberate or structured deposits that may reflect ceremonial or symbolic practices.

**In order for these aims to be realised, and to secure a footing for future research, further work on the assemblage is necessary, as is detailed below.**

All lithic material needs to be comprehensively catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted typological scheme and entered into a database. This should also include details of raw materials and condition

The database should be linked to an autocad/GIS programme to allow analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of the material

The lithic database should be related to databases containing the other finds and environmental information in order to explore its relationship with other artefact and ecofact types

Samples taken from the assemblage's key spatial and / or chronological sub-divisions should be subjected to full technological attribute and metrical analysis in order to categorize these in its own right and to allow comparisons with assemblages from elsewhere in the region

A limited refitting exercise should be undertaken in order to elucidate the material's pre-depositional history and the physical and temporal relationships between the assemblage's sub-divisions.

Additionally, it is recommended that all samples are processed for finds recovery using a 2mm meshed sieve in order to extract any micro-debitage, which can mark the locations of flint knapping episodes, even when the larger products are removed for use elsewhere.

Following this further work, it is recommended that the findings are fully written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, prepared for publication as part of the wider publication of the site.

# APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

**Preliminary assessment of the prehistoric ceramic assemblage**

By Jon Cotton

**Introduction**

A prehistoric ceramic assemblage of 338 sherds weighing 2,565g was presented for assessment. (A further 4 sherds weighing 15g are of RB/medieval date.) It derives from the fills of a limited number of large cut features excavated at 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, and is in apparently direct association with a sizeable lithic assemblage. The ceramic assemblage is bagged in 3 standard storage boxes and derives from 31 separate contexts.

For the purposes of this initial assessment, the whole assemblage has been quickly scanned and quantified by sherd count and weight on a context by context basis (see Table 1). No detailed description or quantification of fabric types or vessel forms has been made, but the overall range is outlined below.

**The KEB13 ceramic assemblage**

Though modest in size the KEB13 assemblage is large enough to be diagnostic and appears to be virtually all of Early Neolithic date. The bulk of it comprises plain body sherds, some large, fresh and conjoining, but it also includes twenty or so rims and several sherds of lower vessel walls/rounded bases. A restricted number of vessel types are represented: large and medium sized closed/neutral bowls with externally thickened/expanded rims; medium sized upright bowls with rounded/flattened rims; and small open cups/bowls with rounded/pointed rims.

Flint and flint/sand tempers appear to have been employed throughout, and a number of separate but related fabrics are readily apparent in hand specimen. Vessel walls vary from <4mm to >10mm in thickness; surfaces are by and large well preserved, and various surface finishes (e.g. burnishing/wiping etc) are observable. Only one true decorated sherd was recognised, although some of the burnished pieces seem to have been decorative in intent.

94.3% of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count, and 95.8% by weight, was recovered from the prehistoric Phases 2a, 2b and 3, with little intrusive material apparent (Table 2). By the same token, few of the prehistoric sherds appear to have been re-deposited in later features. This encourages the view that the integrity of the ceramic (and accompanying lithic) material is likely to be high, which is of considerable significance in local/regional terms. While none of the individual contexts have produced more than seventy sherds – and most considerably fewer – it is clear that a large proportion of the

assemblage comes from contexts attributable to a few of the larger features: [318], [272], [341] and [355].

The importance of the assemblage will be considerably enhanced if independent scientific dates can be obtained from the various charcoal lenses present in a number of the parent contexts. At present, however, the overall assemblage can be reasonably confidently described as a plain bowl assemblage and dated to the early/mid-fourth millennium BC on stylistic grounds.

Table 1: Summary of all sherds by context

| Cxt | Feature | Phase | Sherd count | Weight (g) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| + | - | - | 2 | 64 | Neo externally expanded rim (?same vessel as [285]<190>) |
| 126 | P127 | 4 RB | 2 | 6 | RB/Med sandy ware |
| 149 | P150 | 7 PM | 5 | 15 | Residual? |
| 153 | P154 | 3 Pre | 2 | 14 | Neo cup/bowl rim |
| 195 | PH196 | 3 Pre | 2 | 3 | |
| 197 | PH198 | 3 Pre | 3 | 7 | |
| 236 | Cut 236 | 3 Pre | 69 | 249 | Neo flattened/externally expanded rim |
| 265 | P266 | 7 PM | 7 | 6 | Residual? |
| 271 | 272 | 2b Pre | 5 | 16 | Crumbs |
| 281 | 272 | 2b Pre | 4 | 17 | Neo thin-walled cup/bowl rim |
| 285 | 272 | 2b Pre | 21 | 369 | Neo expanded rim <190> (?same vessel as [+]) |
| 286 | 272 | 2b Pre | 25 | 100 | Neo upright rims x 2 <327><618>; crumbs |
| 289 | 318 | 2a Pre | 9 | 92 | |
| 317 | 272 | 2b Pre | 6 | 43 | |
| 319 | 272 | 2b Pre | 29 | 142 | Neo worn expanded rim and small cup/bowl with expanded rim <440>; small expanded rims <629> and <774>-<791> |
| 322 | 318 | 2a Pre | 10 | 51 | |
| 323 | 318 | 2a Pre | 19 | 126 | |
| 326 | 318 | 2a Pre | 1 | 48 | Neo neat expanded rim <808> (cf vessel [346] <964>) |
| 333 | 318 | 2a Pre | 1 | 7 | |
| 336 | Cut 337 | 2b Pre | 1 | 2 | RB/Med - intrusive? |
| 338 | Cut 339 | 2b Pre | 3 | 36 | |
| 340 | 341 | 2b Pre | 1 | 6 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 346 | 341 | 2b Pre | 9 | 47 | ?Neo cup/bowl with internally bevelled rim <972>; crumbs |
| 347 | P348 | 4 RB | 1 | 10 | Residual? |
| 352 | 272/361 | 2b Pre | 16 | 147 | |
| 353 | 341 | 2b Pre | 18 | 198 | Neo dec body sherd <888> (horizontal rows of small oval impressions below shoulder); thin-walled expanded rim <1132>; crumbs |
| 354 | P355 | 2b Pre | 22 | 441 | Neo upright rims <893> and <902> (?same vessel) with traces of burnish on top of rim and ext surface; lower wall/base sherds <894> |
| 359 | 341 | 2b Pre | 32 | 209 | Neo cup/bowl rims <926> and <978>; upright rim <977> with traces of ext burnish |
| 360 | 341 | 2b Pre | 5 | 63 | |
| 366 | 386 | 2a Pre | 7 | 27 | |
| 368 | 369 | 4 RB | 2 | 6 | Residual? |
| 374 | P375 | 2b Pre | 1 | 7 | RB/Med – intrusive? |

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric ceramics by provisional site phase*

| **Site phase** | **Sherd count** | **Weight (g)** | **Contexts** | **% sherds** | **% weight** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2a Prehistoric | 47 | 351 | [318], [386] | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| 2b Prehistoric | 196 | 1834 | [272], [337], [339], [341], [355], [375] | 57.9 | 71.5 |
| 3 Prehistoric | 76 | 273 | [154], [196], [198], [237] | 22.4 | 10.6 |
| 4 Roman | 5 | 22 | [127], [348], [369] | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| 7 Post Med | 12 | 21 | [150], [266] | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| + Unstratified | 2 | 64 | | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| | 338 | 2565 | | | |

*NB 4 RB/Med sherds (wt 15g) not included in the above table.

**Significance and recommendations for further work**

The KEB13 ceramic assemblage, while not large, has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the Early Neolithic ceramics used by early farmer communities in London and the wider middle/lower Thames region. Few directly comparable assemblages have been located hitherto, and none possess KEB13's apparent level of contextual integrity. Moreover, the opportunity

to establish an independent, scientifically-grounded chronology for the assemblage is a particularly exciting and welcome one.

In order to bring out the full potential of the ceramic assemblage, a number of key tasks remain to be undertaken, as follows:

- The assemblage should be characterised in terms of the fabric recipes, vessel forms and surface finishes (wiping/burnishing etc) employed, and the minimum number of vessels represented. (Past experience suggests that petrographic analysis will be of limited use in defining the likely sources of the various raw materials.)

- The size and condition of individual sherds should be recorded; likewise whether (and how) this differs across individual contexts. Re-fitting of individual sherds across contexts is also likely to be relevant. These data will allow questions relating to ceramic usage to be addressed, e.g. primary (function 'in life' for cooking/storage etc) and secondary uses (modes of disposal employed following breakage). Possible cultural explanations to be explored include: casual primary refuse disposal; deliberate selection and burial of significant sherds; and the incorporation of standing midden material.

- Particular attention will need to be paid to the site sequence as currently understood. Are there any observable differences between the ceramics from Phases 2a and 2b for example, as expressed in terms of fabric recipes employed, sherd size, mode of discard etc?

- Does the ceramic assemblage shed any light on the nature and duration of the occupation, and on the possible extent and likely function of the site represented by the various features identified at this bankside location? (Close liaison with the lithic and environmental specialists will be required.) E.g. are we dealing with a domestic site, or with a larger communal endeavour?

- The ceramic assemblage should be compared with other available contemporary assemblages from the region, most of which were excavated many years ago. These include a range of bankside sites in west London, of which that at Church Street, Twickenham is likely to be the most relevant – and of course the large assemblage from the causewayed enclosure at Yeoveney Lodge, Staines – together with a range of stray sherd material recovered from local stretches of the Thames, e.g. Strand-on-the-Green and Chiswick Eyot.

- Publication of the results of the ceramic analysis as part of a site report in a relevant journal is strongly recommended, along with illustrations of a representative selection of feature sherds.

# APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT OF THE POST EARLY NEOLITHIC ASSEMBLAGES (POTTERY, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE, HAIR CURLER, CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, SMALL FINDS AND GLASS)

By Chris Jarrett, Berni Seddon & Märit Gaimster

## Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Some of the pottery demonstrates evidence for abrasion, particularly the Roman material, while a small number of the 19th-century dated sherds do suffer from lamination. Residual pottery is present and the assemblage appears to have been deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and can be largely considered as fragmentary, although complete vessel profiles are present amongst the 19th-century wares. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds and the assemblage was recovered from 25 contexts.

In total the assemblage consists of 58 sherds, 57 ENV, 761g (of which one sherd/1 ENV/56g was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2013a and b) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

### The Pottery Types and Their Forms

The quantification of the pottery by chronological period is as follows:
Roman: twelve sherds, 12 ENV, 62g
Medieval: five sherds, 5 ENV, 53g
Post-medieval: 42 sherds, 41 ENV, 648g

Roman

The range of Roman fabrics is shown in Table 1. Most of the pottery of this date occurs as non-diagnostic sherds with only a jar rim noted in an unsourced oxidised ware (OXID) and found in context [124], while the base of a jug was noted in Verulamium region red ware (VRR) and found in context [347].

| Pottery type | Fabric code | ED approx | LD approx | SC | ENV | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unidentifiable Roman fabric | MISC | 50 | 400 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Unsourced oxidised wares | OXID | 50 | 400 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| Unsourced sand-tempered wares | SAND | 50 | 160 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Early Roman vegetable/chaff-tempered ware | VEGE | 50 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Verulamium region red ware | VRR | 50 | 160 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Verulamium region white ware | VRW | 50 | 160 | 4 | 4 | 12 |

Table 1: KEB13: Roman pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Medieval

The range of pottery types recorded in the medieval pottery is noted in Table 2. The only identifiable form recorded is the base of a large rounded jug made in Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and this was recovered from context [338].

| Pottery type | Fabric code | ED approx | LD approx | SC | ENV | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheam whiteware | CHEA | 1350 | 1500 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware | CBW | 1270 | 1500 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug | CBW LGR | 1340 | 1500 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Late medieval sandy redware | LMSR | 1270 | 1600 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| South Hertfordshire-type greyware | SHER | 1170 | 1350 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

Table 2: KEB13: medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Post-medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types are shown in Table 3 and the forms that occur in those pottery types are noted in Table 4.

| Pottery type | Fabric code | ED approx | LD approx | SC | ENV | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black basalt ware | BBAS | 1770 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| Bone china | BONE | 1794 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 86 |
| Cheam redware | CHEAR | 1480 | 1550 | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Continental porcelain | CONP | 1710 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze | CREA DEV | 1760 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| Pottery type | Fabric code | ED approx | LD approx | SC | ENV | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570 | 1846 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Frechen stoneware | FREC | 1550 | 1700 | 2 | 2 | 23 |
| London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze | TGW D | 1630 | 1680 | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration | TGW H | 1680 | 1800 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | TGW C | 1630 | 1846 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580 | 1900 | 9 | 8 | 102 |
| Miscellaneous post-medieval redwares | MISC PMRED | 1900 | 1480 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery | MISC | 1480 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration | PEAR TR | 1770 | 1840 | 3 | 3 | 116 |
| Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration | TPW3 | 1810 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration | TPW | 1780 | 1900 | 3 | 3 | 130 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware | RBOR | 1550 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze | RBORB | 1580 | 1800 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze | BORDG | 1550 | 1700 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze | BORDO | 1550 | 1700 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| White salt-glazed stoneware | SWSG | 1720 | 1780 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Yellow ware | YELL | 1820 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Yellow ware with slip decoration | YELL SLIP | 1820 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Table 3: KEB13: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

| Fabric code | Bowl | charger | Flower pot | Jug | Plate | saucer | mould | Tea cup | Teapot | Unidentified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BBAS | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| BONE | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| BORDG | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| BORDO | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| CHEAR | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| CONP | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| CREA DEV | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

| Fabric code | Bowl | charger | Flower pot | Jug | Plate | saucer | mould | Tea cup | Teapot | Unidentified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FREC | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| MISC | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| MISC PMRED | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| PEAR TR | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| PMR | | | 3 | | | | | | | 4 |
| RBOR | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| RBORB | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| SPAM | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| SWSG | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| TGW | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| TGW C | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| TGW D | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| TGW H | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| TPW | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| TPW3 | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| YELL | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| YELL SLIP | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

Table 4: KEB13: post-medieval pottery quantification of forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

**Distribution**

Table 5 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phases they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group. All of the Roman and Post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 2b and 3-8 dated deposits.

| Context | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Weight | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |

| Context | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Weight | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 7 | S | 3 | 3 | 37 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680-1800 |
| 35 | 7 | S | 3 | 3 | 37 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630-1680 |
| 81 | 7 | S | 7 | 7 | 356 | 1794 | 1900 | Mid 19th century |
| 83 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1500 |
| 91 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1580 | 1900 | 18th-19th century |
| 93 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 95 | 6 | S | 9 | 9 | 52 | 1720 | 1780 | 1780-1820 |
| 96 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 4 | 50 | 400 | 50-400 |
| 110 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 124 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 160 | 50-160 |
| 128 | 7 | S | 2 | 1 | 32 | 1550 | 1900 | 17th century |
| 149 | 7 | S | 6 | 6 | 36 | 1550 | 1900 | 17th century |
| 215 | 3 | S | 1 | 1 | 21 | 50 | 100 | 50-100 |
| 219 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 229 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |
| 287 | 7 | S | 3 | 3 | 11 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 327 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720-1780 |
| 331 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 334 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 338 | 2b | S | 2 | 2 | 22 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 347 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 160 | 50-160 |
| 368 | 4 | S | 4 | 4 | 17 | 50 | 160 | 50-160 |
| 372 | 2b | S | 2 | 2 | 24 | 1350 | 1500 | 1350-1500 |

Table 5: KEB13. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.

**Significance and Potential of the Collection and Recommendations for Further Work**

The assemblage of Roman and post-Roman pottery recovered from KEB13 is of little significance at a local level. All of the ceramics of a Roman, medieval or post-medieval date are typically those types found in West London. The Roman pottery occurs as mostly non-diagnostic sherds in small groups without much meaning. The medieval pottery also occurs in a fragmentary state and it too has very little meaning. There are larger groups of post-medieval pottery represented, however this material also occurs infers very little about activities associated with it. The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. However, the small quantities of pottery from each of the periods (Roman, medieval and post-medieval) represented, allows for no interpretation of any merit. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

**References**

Museum of London Archaeology 2013a. London Roman pottery codes. http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm. Accessed July 2014.

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## Clay Tobacco Pipe and Hair Curler Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

**Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in thirteen contexts, as small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (26 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, as well as their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes have been discussed by their types and distribution.

A single 18th-century hair curler fragment was recovered from the excavation and it was classified according to Le Cheminant (1978).

**The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprises seven bowls, sixteen stems and three nibs (mouth parts). The pipe bowls range in date between *c*.1660 and 1740. All of the bowls show evidence of use.

1660-1680

AO15: four spurred bowls with a rounded profiles and with fair finishes while all of the bowls have milled rims, three of which have full milling and one was to fragmentary to determine the extent of this procedure. All of the bowls were recovered from context [35].

AO18: one heeled bowl with an angled, straight sided profile and the example has half milling of the rim and a fair finish. The bowl was recovered from context [35]

1700-1740
OS10: a heel and thick stem of this bowl type was recovered from context [349].

Non diagnostic bowl fragment

A fragment of a bowl, probably of an 18th-century date was recovered from context [149].

**The Hair Curler**

The single fragment of hair curler was found in Phase 7 and context [149]. The hair curler can be assigned to Le Cheminant's (1978) type 7, dated *c.*1730 with a ten year date bracket. It would have originally been dumbbell shaped and survives as one end, with a maximum length of 34mm, a maximum diameter of 13mm and a minimum diameter of 9mm. The end of the hair curler has a 'nipple-like' thickening and this has an incuse stamp with a three pronged crown above the initials 'I B' (Le Cheminant 1978, fig. 2)

**Distribution**

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 6-8 and their distribution is shown in Table 1. Where clay tobacco stems only occur in a context, then they have been broadly dated according to stem thickness and the bore diameter.

| Context | Phase | Fragment count | Assemblage size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types, etc | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730-1910 |
| 35 | 7 | 10 | S | 1660 | 1680 | X4 AO15, x1 AO18, stems, nib | 1660-1680 |
| 57 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730-1910 |
| 93 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730-1910 |
| 95 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730-1910 |

| Context | Phase | Fragment count | Assemblage size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types, etc | Context considered date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730-1910 |
| 149 | 7 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment, stem, nib | 1730-1910 |
| 193 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | nib | 1580-1730 |
| 221 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 18th century |
| 237 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1730 |
| 239 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1730 |
| 334 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1730 |
| 349 | 7 | 1 | S | 1700 | 1740 | OS10 | 1700-1740 |

Table 1: KEB14. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing, the phase, the number of fragments, the date of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl types and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.

**Significance and Potential of the Collection and Recommendations for Further Work**

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level, being typical types found in the London area and occur in small groups without much meaning. The hair curler is of interest as its occurrence implies that its owner was of a middling socio-economic standing and possibly refers to the inhabitants of the site. However, the hair curler type and its stamp (the latter being the second most common set of initials found in London: Le Cheminant 1978) are fairly well attested to in Greater London.

The main potential for the tobacco pipes and the hair curler is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found. The hair curler also demonstrates that its owner was possibly of a middle socio-economic status, possibly resident on the site.

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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## The Ceramic Building Material

By Berni Sudds

### Introduction

A fairly small assemblage of ceramic and stone building material was recovered from site, dating largely to the medieval and post-medieval period. A single fragment of abraded Roman tile was also recovered. The assemblage, amounting to 75 fragments weighing 4.8kg, is catalogued below by number and weight (see Table 1).

**The Ceramic Building Material by Period and Distribution**

| Context | Type | No | Weight | Date range | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Pre-Great Fire unfrogged brick (3033). ?Late example. Sharp arrises. | 1 | 132 | 1450 – 1700 | 1664 – 1725+ |
| | Transitional brick (3032nr3033) | 2 | 172 | 1664 – 1725 | |
| | Post-medieval peg tile (2276) | 1 | 22 | 1480 – 1900 | |
| 12 | Pre-Great Fire unfrogged brick (3033). | 4 | 204 | 1450 – 1700 | 1630 – 1700/ 1850 |
| | Transitional peg tile (2276) | 2 | 81 | 1400 – 1600 | |
| | Curved post-medieval tile, pantile/ ridge (2279) | 1 | 40 | 1630 – 1850 | |
| 18 | Non-diagnostic fragments. Pre and post-Great Fire brick fabrics? | 5 | 6 | 1450 – 1900 | 1664 – 1900 |
| 35 | Transitional unfrogged brick fragments (3032nr3033), some yellow speckling to surface. 1x bloated, overfired. | 4 | 999 | 1664 – 1725 | 1775 – 1900 |
| | Post-Great Fire brick fragment (3032nr3034). Speckled yellow skin. Lime mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal | 1 | 82 | 1666 – 1900 (brick) 1775 – 1900 (mortar) | |
| | Medieval peg tile (2271; 2586), 1x abraded | 2 | 80 | 1180 – 1500 | |
| | Post-medieval peg tile (2276), 2x | 3 | 136 | 1480 – 1900 | |
| | | 2 | 190 | Prehistoric – 1700 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | transitional?<br>Fired/ burnt clay. ?Daub/ brick fragments.<br><br>Kentish ragstone Lower Greensand (Hythe beds), Maidstone region | 1 | 278 | | |
| 55 | Pre-Great Fire unfrogged brick (3033), reused with a late lime mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal. | 1 | 795 | 1450 – 1700 (brick)<br>1775 – 1900 (mortar) | 1775 – 1900 |
| 57 | Lime mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal | 1 | 39 | 1775 – 1900 | 1775 – 1900 |
| 83 | Post-Great Fire brick fragment (3032), yellow skin. Lime mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal.<br><br>Post-medieval pantile (2279) | 1<br><br><br><br>1 | 20<br><br><br><br>35 | 1666 – 1900 (brick)<br>1775 – 1900 (mortar)<br>1630 – 1850 | 1775 – 1850/ 1900 |
| 91 | Post-Great Fire brick fragment (3034) | 1 | 6 | 1666 – 1900 | 1666 – 1900 |
| 93 | Vitrified, semi-green glazed fireclay brick (3261) | 1 | 360 | 1800 – 1950 | 1800 – 1950 |
| 95 | Medieval peg tile (2586, silty?), abraded | 2 | 36 | 1180 – 1500 | 1180 – 1500 |
| 102 | Off-white lime and sand mortar | 3 | 1 | 1100 – 1800 | 1100 – 1800 |
| 110 | Non-diagnostic brick fragments. 1x transitional/ post-Great Fire fabric? | 2 | 3 | 1450 – 1900 | 1664 – 1900 |
| 126 | Roman tile? 2815 group, ?3006. Abraded. | 1 | 18 | 50 – 160 | 50 – 160 |
| 145 | Modern brown glazed sewer pipe | 2 | 68 | 1850 – 1900 | 1850 – 1900 |
| 149 | Pre-Great Fire unfrogged brick (3033).<br>Curved post-medieval tile, pantile/ ridge (2279) | 1<br>1 | 321<br>39 | 1450 – 1700<br>1630 – 1850 | 1630 – 1700/ 1850 |
| 215 | Fired/ burnt clay. ?Daub/ brick fragments. Similar to daub in fabric and appearance but two perpendicular faces. Abraded | 1 | 18 | Prehistoric – 1700 | Prehistoric – 1700 |
| 219 | Transitional/ post-Great Fire brick fragments (3034nr3033) | 2 | 80 | 1664 – 1900 | 1664 – 1900 |
| 221 | Fired/ burnt clay. ?Daub/ brick fragments. Similar to daub in fabric and appearance but one example has two perpendicular faces. Abraded | 7 | 90 | Prehistoric – 1700 | Prehistoric – 1700 |
| 229 | Post-medieval peg tile (2271nr2586) | 1 | 13 | 1480 – 1900 | 1480 – 1900 |
| 239 | Modern roof tile? | 1 | 3 | 1800 – 1950 | 1800 – 1950 |
| 241 | Fired/ burnt clay. ?Daub/ brick fragment. Small and abraded | 1 | 29 | Prehistoric – 1700 | Prehistoric – 1700 |
| 275 | Transitional brick (3032nr3033) | 2 | 152 | 1664 – 1725 | 1664 – 1725 |
| 287 | Post-medieval pantile (2279), 1x reused fragment | 4 | 139 | 1630 – 1850 | 1630 – 1850 |
| 327 | Medieval peg tile (2271)? Small, abraded fragment | 1 | 1 | 1180 – 1500 | 1180 – 1500 |
| 334 | Medieval peg tile (3090) | 1 | 17 | 1200 – 1500 | 1200 – 1500 |
| 336 | Post-medieval peg tile (2276) | 1 | 54 | 1480 – 1900 | 1480 – 1900 |
| 338 | Medieval peg tile (silty/ red iron oxide), abraded | 2 | 16 | 1180 – 1500 | 1180 – 1500 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 340 | Medieval peg tile (silty/ red iron oxide), abraded | 1 | 22 | 1180 – 1500 | 1180 – 1500 |
| 342 | Post-medieval pantile (2279) | 1 | 19 | 1630 – 1850 | 1630 – 1850 |
| 344 | Fired/ burnt clay. ?Daub/ brick fragment. Small and abraded | 1 | 6 | Prehistoric – 1700 | Prehistoric – 1700 |
| 380 | Small abraded fragment. Sandy fabric. ?Medieval peg tile. | 1 | 1 | 1180 – 1500 | 1180 – 1500 |

Table 1: Distribution of the ceramic building material.

Roman

A single small and abraded fragment of tile was recovered from fill [126] that on the basis of fabric and dimension is likely to be of Roman date. The tile is in sandy fabric 3006, forming part of the local early Roman 2815 group, dating from *c.*AD 50 to 160. The majority of Roman brick and tile found in London forms part of this local early group, which continued to be re-used and exploited into the late Roman period.

Medieval

The small medieval assemblage is comprised entirely of fragments of peg tile. The fabrics recorded are largely typical for the London region, comprised of local fine, sandy and black iron oxide rich types (2271; 2586; 3090). A fine silty fabric, containing red iron oxide, is also present. This is similar to fabric 2587, another type well represented in London, but does not contain the distinctive black iron oxide inclusions. Given the fragmentary nature and poor condition of this material it is likely that most is re-deposited.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage is also fragmentary but is generally in better condition, comprised of unfrogged brick and roofing tile. The fabrics are again typical of the London area. With the exception of the single modern fireclay brick recovered from fill [93], the bricks are all handmade and unfrogged comprised of pre-Great Fire (3033), transitional (3032/3034nr3033) and post-Great Fire (3032) examples. Some have clearly been re-used with a late 18th to 19th-century brick and charcoal flecked mortar appearing over broken edges ([35], [55], and [83]). A few deposits produced abraded fragments of fired clay that are difficult to positively identify ([35], [215], [221], [241], and [344]). These have a friable orange sandy brickearthy fabric superficially resembling burnt daub but some fragments have adjacent faces, corners (arrises) and moulding sand. On balance it is thus more likely they represent abraded fragments of pre-Great Fire post-medieval brick.

The post-medieval roof tile includes both peg tile and pantile in the ubiquitous fine and sandy local London region fabrics 2276, 2586 and 2279. Pantiles were first introduced to London around *c.*1630 and became widespread during the late 17th and 18th century, although peg tiles continued to be

exploited. Both forms of ceramic roof tile went into steep decline by the mid 19th century, following the introduction of cheap, lightweight slate.

A single fragment of Kentish ragstone was recovered from fill [35], representing one of the most commonly exploited building stones used in London.

**Recommendations/ Significance and Potential of the Collection and Recommendations for Further Work**

As largely comprised of well-paralleled types the assemblage has little intrinsic merit and as much is likely to be reused or re-deposited the material also has limited potential for dating deposits or narrowing the site chronology. For this reason no further work is recommended. The group does, however, provide background information about the built heritage of the vicinity in medieval and post-medieval period and a copy of this assessment should form part of archive. With the exception of the silty medieval roof tile the assemblage can be discarded following completion of the assessment.

## Glass Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

**Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates entirely to the post-medieval period. The material shows no or little evidence for abrasion and so was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the glass fragments have natural weathering deposits resulting from burial conditions. The glass assemblage is in a very fragmentary state except for one item with a complete profile, otherwise most of the forms could be readily identified. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recovered from five contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (seven fragments, 7 ENV, 70g, of which none was unstratified) was recorded in a database, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by the vessel shapes, *etc*. and its distribution.

**Glass Catalogue**

Alcohol storage

English wine bottle

Natural, dark olive green glass, free-blown: base, noticeably splayed with a rounded kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 33g, 18th century. Context [95].
Natural, dark olive green glass, free-blown: body fragments, two fragments, 2 ENV, 5g, 18th-19th century. Context [287].

Liquid storage

Bottle

Pale blue soda glass, free-blown: shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 5g, 18th-19th century. Context [35].

Pharmaceutical

Cylindrical phial

Clear soda glass, mould made: complete profile; prescription rim finish, short neck, rounded shoulder, straight side wall, rounded base with a flat underside and a pontil scar. The vessel has an internal black deposit and its stopper (a cork) is located inside the vessel. One fragment, 1 ENV, 87g, 1830 onwards. Context [81].

Vessel glass

High lime, low alkali glass with a pale green tint, unknown manufacturing technique: curved wall sherd, one fragment, 1 ENV, 3g, 19th century. Context [287].

Architecture (window glass)

Clear soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique: probable edge, very thin walled, with scratch marks on both surfaces, one fragment, 1 ENV, 2g, post-medieval. Context [149].

**Distribution**

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, then the phase, number of fragments, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. The glass assemblage was recovered from Phases 6 and 7.

| Context | Phase | No. of fragments | ENV | Weight (g) | Forms | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | bottle | 18th-19th century |
| 81 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 22 | Cylindrical phial | 1830 onwards |
| 95 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 33 | English wine bottle | 18th century |
| 149 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Window pane | Post-medieval |
| 287 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | English wine bottle, vessel glass | 19th century |

Table 1: KEW13: Distribution of the glass

**Significance and Potential of the Collection and Recommendations for Further Work**

The glass has no significance at a local level. Its only potential is to give broad dating to the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## The Metal and Small Finds Assessment

By Märit Gaimster

Nine metal finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. With the exception of two unstratified cast copper-alloy rings (sf 1), all finds came from post-medieval contexts. The assemblage consists predominantly of incomplete iron nails; besides the minute fragments of two copper-alloy pins, part of a composite button of copper alloy is the only identifiable object. The two unstratified rings of copper alloy are difficult to date, but their size is suggestive of post-medieval curtain rings.

**Significance and further recommendations**

The small and fragmentary assemblage of metal finds from 41–42 Kew Bridge Road has a limited significance for further understanding of the site, and no further work is recommended. The copper-alloy objects should be retained for archiving; the incomplete iron nails can be discarded.

| context | sf | description | pot date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | oval-section copper-alloy rings; two incomplete; diam. *c.* 30mm | |
| 128 | | iron nail; incomplete | 17th century |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | | iron nail; incomplete | n/a |
| 149 | | iron nail; incomplete | 17th century |
| 219 | | composite copper-alloy button; dished back plate with wire loop only; diam. 20mm | 1760-1830 |
| 237 | | copper-alloy ?pin; minute fragment only | n/a |
| | | iron nail; incomplete | n/a |
| 265 | | copper-alloy pin; minute globular head only | n/a |

# APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly

**Introduction**

This excavation was situated within an area on the north bank of the Thames sandwiched between the river and Kew Bridge Road just west of Kew Bridge. This produced a series of pits and linear cuts dating from the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman eras. The latest occupation is clearly post-medieval consisting of further cut features and a large cellar cutting through underlying strata in the north-western part of the excavation area.

A small number of animal bones were hand recovered from prehistoric (Phase 2 and 3) and post-medieval (Phase 7) deposits. Sampling was undertaken but here the faunal element is limited to fish bones (see Armitage Appendix 6). A large number of samples are yet to be washed and sorted, principally from the lower potentially prehistoric levels.

**Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

**Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a total of 23 hand collected animal bones taken from 13 deposits. These have been divided by phase (see Table 1). Most of these bones were well preserved and minimally fragmented, the exceptions being the two cattle teeth taken from the post-medieval deposit [359], which were heavily fragmented; and the contents (two sheep-size fragments) of another post-medieval deposit [35] as well as one out of the two bones (a sheep/goat tibia) from the prehistoric deposit [338], all of which were heavily abraded.

| **Phase:** | **2a** | **2b** | **3** | **7** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species** | | | | |
| Cattle | | 2 | | 1 |
| Cattle-size | 1 | | | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheep/Goat | | 3 | | 3 |
| Sheep-size | | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| **Grand Total** | **1** | **6** | **2** | **14** |

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected animal bones by phase

**Prehistoric (Phases 2 and 3)**

Bones were found in deposits dating to Phases 2a, 2b and 3, the former limited to a cattle-size vertebra fragment, this taken from cut [386]. The Phase 2b collection was taken from four linear cuts – [339], [341], [373] and [375], each with no more than two fragments. The cattle bones, both from [341], represent extremely fragmented mandibular molars, possibly from the same mandible, while the sheep comprise a femur and two tibia fragments. As eluded to above, one of the sheep fragments, from deposit [338], cut [339] was poorly preserved. Finally a sheep-size vertebra was recovered from the Phase 3 deposit [215] in linear cut [216]. It should be pointed out that the good state of preservation of most of these bones may suggest a rather later date of deposition. Notably, the fills of cut [373] and [338] contained (intrusive?) pottery dated to the later medieval and later post-medieval eras respectively. However, the Phase 3 material from [216] is dated to the 1st century AD

**Post-medieval (Phase 7)**

The assemblage from these later deposits was again rather sparsely distributed, with 8 bones divided amongst 6 cut features (pits [150], [222], [238] and [240]; and linear cut [11]) and a minor concentration of 6 bones from the backfill [35] of terracing works. These collections appear to be mainly dated between the 17th and 18th centuries and feature a single cattle tibia shaft piece alongside a mixed array of sheep/goat limb bones amongst a plethora of mainly sheep-size vertebrae, ribs and limb bone fragments. The single cattle bone was from a relatively large animal which may represent one of the improved breeds entering the London meat markets from the latter part of the 18th century (Rixson 2000, 215).

**Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The prehistoric element of this excavation is obviously of major interest, especially concerning the paucity of animal bone collections from this period in this general area. In contrast, numerous early to late post-medieval collections have been unearthed and documented, the assemblage from Brentford Lock being a notable example (Yeomans 2002). The Kew Bridge Road collection is obviously far smaller and indeed this site provided too few bones to allow for anything more than a cursory review of the probable prehistoric and post-medieval diets of the local populace. Aspects of the information contained in this report should be used in the publication of this site, however, no further work can be recommended for this bone assemblage. However, there is the substantial collection of as yet unwashed samples, these principally from the prehistoric levels. While no further work can be recommended concerning the hand collected assemblages, the evidence potentially available from

the samples is clearly a very different concern. The importance of these collections cannot be understated. There is the obvious objectivity of this recovery method, where all aspects of faunal usage (from major domesticates to fish) should be represented, alongside the aforementioned paucity of information concerning prehistoric animal usage in this part of the Thames basin, with the obvious exception of the large bone collections found within Neolithic and Bronze age deposits at Runnymede (see Serjeantson 1996). It was stressed (see Armitage) that the recovery of fish bones from prehistoric sites is particularly rare, as clearly shown by the evidence from Runnymede (Serjeantson et al 1994), here discussing the possible reasons for the lack of usage of what would have been a readily available food resource. The recovery of fish remains at this site, these provided by just a small selection of the samples, is clearly therefore of great importance.

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# APPENDIX 6: FISHBONE ASSESSMENT

By Philip Armitage

Three of the processed bulk samples <1> [14], <79> [286] and <80> [297] produced small quantities of fishbone, with three fragments being retrieved from each sample. Unfortunately the material comprises mostly small (< 20mm) unidentifiable, degraded and / or rib fragments. The single example which is in better condition and looks more identifiable from <1> [14], still could not be further specified. This particular fragment could be fish or perhaps amphibian.

The presence of fishbone from prehistoric sites in the Greater London Area is rare. The recovery of this small group of fishbone from the subsample of the bulk samples from KEB13 indicates that this material has a significant potential for retaining further such material. It is therefore recommended that the remainder of the bulk samples are fully processed as the recovery of any identifiable species and anatomies would be of considerable significance.

# APPENDIX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

By C.R. Batchelor, D.E. Mooney, C.P. Green & D.S. Young

## Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological rapid assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) of samples from 41- 42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow (Site Code: KEB13; National Grid Reference: TQ 1877 7796). Early Neolithic settlement activity is represented by a series of cut features, of uncertain function but which may relate to an earthwork. A later phase of Early Neolithic occupation is also suggested.

A palaeochannel cut was seen towards the west of the site, backfilled with material that contained residual struck lithic finds, suggesting it may have been operational as a channel at the same time as occupation to the east, or the material washed in from settlement upslope to the north. Roman archaeology was represented by residual pottery finds seen within pits. A sub-soil horizon formed in the post-Roman period sealed much of the site. Through this were made multiple post-medieval cut features. Some of these relate to 18th to 19th century occupation of the site including a basement cut and a terracing event for a riverside building visible.

Four column samples and 14 priority bulk samples were selected from features dating to Phases 2a, 2b, 4 and 5 for environmental archaeological rapid assessment. The aim of this assessment was to establish the potential of the samples for providing detailed information relating to: (1) the functions of the features sampled; (2) the activities carried out at the site; (3) the environmental history of the site, and (4) to guide the programme of post-excavation and the environmental archaeological strategy for assessment and analysis.

## Methods

### *Lithostratigraphic descriptions*

The lithostratigraphy of column samples <86>, <87>, <88> and <100> were described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and organic sediments, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour; (3) recording the composition; gravel (Grana glareosa; Gg), fine sand (Grana arenosa; Ga), silt (Argilla granosa; Ag) and clay (Argilla steatoides); (4) recording the degree of peat

humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Tables 1 to 4.

***Rapid assessment***

Fourteen samples were processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from each sample. These were rapidly assessed for macrofossil remains using a low power zoom-stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification, and the quantities and preservation of each class of macrofossil in each sample recorded (Table 5). Preliminary identifications of the waterlogged seeds have been made using modern comparative material and reference atlases (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). The nomenclature used follows Stace (2005).

**Results of the Lithostratigraphic Descriptions**

Three of the four columns were taken through Phase 2a and 2b sediments infilling ditch [318]. All three samples (<86>, <87> and <88>), contained a similar sequence of deposits, dominated by inorganic brown or yellowish brown silty sand. Each sequence frequently contained worm burrows that penetrated downwards to just below 6.00m OD. The burrows were infilled with granule size particles, and in one case, a small piece (<5mm) of CBM was recorded. Charcoal fragments (mostly fragile and <5mm) were also recorded through the sequence, generally in low concentrations. Approximately mid-way through sequences <87> and <88> however, and infilling secondary cut [272], a unit of dark grey / greyish brown sediment was recorded that contained higher concentrations of friable and generally small fragments of charcoal. Also recorded in this unit was a small mammal tooth (too small and fragile for further identification) and sharp flint flake (<9mm>). This horizon appears to correlate with basal context [319] as identified in archaeological section.

The final column sample was taken through the Phase 2b infill of linear cut [341]. Similarly to the sedimentary sequences of ditch [318], sample <100> was dominated by silty sand, towards the base of which, a relatively thin layer rich in charcoal and burnt clay was recorded.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <86>, 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow

| Depth (m OD) | Unit number | Context number | Lithostratigraphic description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.69 to 6.61 | 4 | [2] | Brown silty sand with fine gravel inclusions (<5mm); penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granule size particles; diffuse contact into |
| 6.61 to 6.43 | 3 | [326] | Brown silty sand with fine gravel inclusions (<5mm); penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granule size particles; increasing charcoal particles; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.43 to 6.21 | 2 | [322] | Strong brown silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granule size particles; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.21 to 6.19 | 1 | Natural? | Strong brown silty sand with fine gravel inclusions (<5mm). |

Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <87>, 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow

| Depth (m OD) | Unit number | Context number | Lithostratigraphic description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.62 to 6.10 | 3 | [317] / [2] | Yellowish brown silty sand; compact above, becoming less compact downwards; penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granule size particles; in lowermost 15cm, increasing number of charcoal fragments <5mm; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.10 to 6.02 | 2 | [319] | Greyish brown clayey silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm-burrows containing granule-size particles and pale yellowish brown firm sand; common charcoal particles; sharp flint flake (9mm); pieces of possible tooth at 6.61m OD; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.02 to 5.82 | 1 | [333] | Yellowish brown silty sand; worm burrows down to 5.98m OD; no charcoal observed; less compact than overlying units |

Table 3: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <88>, 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow

| Depth (m OD) | Unit number | Context number | Lithostratigraphic description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.68 to 6.35 | 3 | [286], [285], [281], [271], [2] | Yellowish brown silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granular size particles; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.35 to 6.21 | 2 | [319] | Greyish brown clayey silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm burrows; common charcoal <5mm; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.21 to 5.93 | 1 | [289] | Yellowish brown silty sand; penetrated to at least 5.97m OD by worm burrows containing granular size particles including CBM. No charcoal observed. |

Table 4: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <100>, 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow

| Depth (m OD) | Unit number | Context number | Lithostratigraphic description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.69 to 6.18 | 4 | [346], [340], | Strong brown silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granular size particles; charcoal inclusions; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.18 to 6.17 / 6.13 | 3 | [353] | Brown silty sand; penetrated throughout by worm burrows containing granular size particles; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.17 / 6.13 to 6.08 | 2 | [359] | Dark grey silty sand; charcoal fragments common; burnt clay; diffuse contact into: |
| 6.08 to 5.94 | 1 | [360] | Dark yellowish brown silty sand. |

**Results of the Rapid Assessment**

**Phase 2a - Early Neolithic**

A total of eight samples were rapidly assessed from Phase 2a, provisionally dated to the prehistoric period. Of these, only three samples contained charcoal fragments, all of which were very small in size. Sample <103> [370] contained a single fragment of *Corylus avellana / Alnus glutinosa* (hazel /

alder) charcoal and sample <77> [295] contained a single fragment of *Quercus* (oak), both of which were too small for identification. Sample <82> [289] contained a fragment of Leguminosae (legume/pea family), but this is possibly residual / intrusive.

Minimal charred seeds were also recorded: sample <103> contained an indeterminate and poorly preserved cereal caryopsis, sample <80> contained 4 small hazelnut shell fragments, and <99> contained 2 small hazelnut shell fragments. In all cases, the quantity of remains is likely to be too small for radiocarbon dating.

Uncharred seeds of elder were also recorded in samples <77> [295] and <103> [370]; however, it is possible that these seeds represent modern intrusion. Whole Mollusca shells were recorded in sample <99> [370], whilst fragments of Mollusca were recorded in sample <82> [289].

Many of the samples also contained an unknown black material ranging between <0.5mm and 1.5cm in diameter.

**Phase 2b - Early Neolithic**

Four samples were rapidly assessed from Phase 2b, also dated to the prehistoric period. Three of these samples contained low concentrations of charcoal. Sample <68> [271] contained 2 small fragments identified as probable oak and ash. Sample <79> [286] contained three fragments of charcoal, two of which were indeterminate and one identified as probable *Salix / Poplar* (willow / poplar). Given the size of the fragments from both samples and their abraded nature, they are not considered suitable for radiocarbon dating. Sample <83> [319] contained several *Prunus* sp. charcoal fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating

Charred seeds were only recorded in two samples. Sample <83> [319], contains 2 *Rosa* sp. seeds and sample <79> [286] contains a fragment of charred hazelnut shell. Both are too small for radiocarbon dating.

Samples, <68> [271] and <79> [286] contained low quantities of uncharred elder seeds. Again, it is possible that these seeds represent modern intrusion. Samples <79> [286], <81> [317] and <83> [319] contained low quantities of whole Mollusca shells, with fragments also recorded in sample <79> (286).

Many of the samples also contained an unknown black material ranging between <0.5mm and 1.5cm in diameter.

**Phase 4 - ?Roman**

One sample (<96> [368]) was rapidly assessed from Phase 4, provisionally dated to the Roman period. This sample contained no macrofossil remains.

**Phase 5 - Undated**

One sample (<1> [14]) was rapidly assessed from Phase 5, an undated Phase. This sample contained uncharred seeds of elder. As previously, it is possible that these seeds represent modern intrusion. Whole and fragments of Mollusca were also recorded in this sample. The sample also contained unknown black material ranging between <0.5mm and 1.5cm in diameter.

Table 1: Results of the rapid assessment of samples from 41- 42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow

| | | | | | | | Charred | | | | | Uncharred | | Bone | | | Mollusca | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Context description | Phase | Size of context sampled (%) | Total volume processed (l) | Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm) | Charcoal (>4mm) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Charcoal (<2mm) | Seeds | Chaff | Wood | Seeds | Large | Small | Fragments | Whole | Fragments | Insects | Pottery |
| 76 | 294 | Upper fill of [298] (large linear cut) | 2a | ? | ? | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 77 | 295 | Middle fill of [298] (large linear cut) | 2a | 30 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 80 | 297 | Rotted tree branch in [298] (large linear cut) | 2a | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | Charred | | | | | Uncharred | | Bone | | | Mollusca | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Context description | Phase | Size of context sampled (%) | Total volume processed (l) | Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm) | Charcoal (>4mm) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Charcoal (<2mm) | Seeds | Chaff | Wood | Seeds | Large | Small | Fragments | Whole | Fragments | Insects | Pottery |
| 82 | 289 | Fill of [318] (Large sub-circular prehistoric cut feature) | 2a | 30 | 0 | Flot | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 97 | 366 | Upper fill of [386] (N-S large linear feature) | 2a | 10 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 98 | 367 | Lower fill of [386] (N-S large | 2a | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | Charred | | | | | Uncharred | | Bone | | | Mollusca | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Context description | Phase | Size of context sampled (%) | Total volume processed (l) | Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm) | Charcoal (>4mm) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Charcoal (<2mm) | Seeds | Chaff | Wood | Seeds | Large | Small | Fragments | Whole | Fragments | Insects | Pottery |
| | | linear feature) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | 378 | Fill of [379] (circular cut) | 2a | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 103 | 370 | Fill of [371] (N-S linear cut) | 2a | 30 | 0 | Flot | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 68 | 271 | Spit made through [272] (large sub-circular prehistoric | 2b | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | Charred | | | | | Uncharred | | Bone | | | Mollusca | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Context description | Phase | Size of context sampled (%) | Total volume processed (l) | Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm) | Charcoal (>4mm) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Charcoal (<2mm) | Seeds | Chaff | Wood | Seeds | Large | Small | Fragments | Whole | Fragments | Insects | Pottery |
| | | cut feature) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | 286 | Spit made through [272] (large sub-circular prehistoric cut feature) | 2b | 40 | 0 | Flot | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 81 | 317 | Fill of [272] (large sub-circular prehistoric cut | 2b | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | Charred | | | | | Uncharred | | Bone | | | Mollusca | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample number | Context number | Context description | Phase | Size of context sampled (%) | Total volume processed (l) | Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm) | Charcoal (>4mm) | Charcoal (2-4mm) | Charcoal (<2mm) | Seeds | Chaff | Wood | Seeds | Large | Small | Fragments | Whole | Fragments | Insects | Pottery |
| | | feature) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | 319 | Primary fill of [272] (large sub-circular prehistoric cut feature) | 2b | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 96 | 368 | Fill of [369] (N-S linear cut) | 4 | 20 | 0 | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 14 | Fill of [15] (sub-rectangular feature) | 5 | ? | ? | Flot | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| | | | | | | Residue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

The results of the rapid assessment indicate that the bulk samples from the site contain minimal charred botanical remains. Of the 14 samples assessed, only 6 contained a few identifiable fragments of charcoal and 4 contained charred seeds. Of these, only sample <83> [319] (Phase 2b) contained material suitable for dating. Uncharred seeds were recorded in a number of samples from all Phases, all of which appear modern. Mollusca fragments were the only non-botanical remain, and were recorded in 6 samples. The potential for recording further meaningful macrofossil remains in the remaining samples is considered to be very low on the basis of these results. However, due to the rarity and significance of early Neolithic sites, it is recommended that further samples are rapidly assessed for ecofact remains during the processing of samples for finds retrieval. It is further recommended that a contingency for charcoal and charred seed analysis is reserved in case of significant finds.

Finally, the unknown black material ranging between <0.5mm and 1.5cm in diameter **is unusual and as such warrants further investigation**. Geochemical X-Ray Diffraction is currently being undertaken in an attempt to determine its composition and origin.

**References**

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans J.E.A., 2006. Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Barkhuis, Netherlands.

Stace, C., 2005. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

# APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

## OASIS ID: preconst1-184736

**Project details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | Summary Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 41-41 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow |
| Short description of the project | The works uncovered multiple phases of occupation of the site in the form of large cut features, ditches, pits and postholes together with a palaeochannel which is likely to have extended on a north to south alignment towards the west of the site. The majority of the remains date to the Early Neolithic period and were observed on the eastern part of the site. The purpose of these cut features at this time remains uncertain with suggestions of earthworks or monuments a possibility. They contained large quantities of struck flint in the form of blades and tools as well as pottery fragments. A comprehensive environmental sampling strategy was also conducted on fills and layers recorded. A suggestion of later Roman occupation was made from the finding of well-abraded pottery fragments although these may have been residual. A series of post-medieval features were also found on the site. The results suggest occupation from the 'mature' phase of settlement during the Early Neolithic period (mid-4th millennium BCE) in the Lower Thames Valley and are not to be understated in their local and national significance. |
| Project dates | Start: 09-12-2013 End: 14-03-2014 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | KEB13 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices |
| Monument type | PITS Early Neolithic |
| Monument type | POSTHOLES Early Neolithic |
| Monument type | DITCHES Early Neolithic |
| Significant Finds | STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Early Neolithic |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Early Neolithic |
| Significant Finds | FISHBONE Early Neolithic |
| Investigation type | '"Open-area excavation"' |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project location** | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD 41-42 Kew Bridge Road |
| Postcode | TW8 0EB |
| Study area | 900.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 1877 7796 51.4876054183 -0.289172934819 51 29 15 N 000 17 21 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6.22m Max: 7.01m |
| **Project creators** | |
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | SLR Consulting Ltd |
| Project design originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Richard Humphrey |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Notting Hill Housing |
| **Project archives** | |
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | ''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics'' |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | ''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey'',''Worked stone/lithics'' |
| Digital Media available | ''Database'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Text'' |
| Paper Archive | LAARC |

| | |
|---|---|
| recipient | |
| Paper Contents | ''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Glass'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics'' |
| Paper Media available | ''Context sheet'',''Matrices'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey '',''Unpublished Text'' |

| **Project bibliography 1** | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Summary Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 41-41 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, London TW8 0EB |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Humphrey, R. |
| Date | 2014 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Place of issue or publication | Brockley |
| Description | A4 Bound Report |

| | |
|---|---|
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