

**1-4 CAPITAL INTERCHANGE  
WAY, BRENTFORD,  
HOUNSLOW:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: CIN 16  
REPORT NO: R12544**

**JULY 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**1-4 CAPITAL INTERCHANGE WAY, BRENTFORD, HOUNSLOW:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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

**SITE CODE:** CIN16

**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 1907 7842

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT:** TEMPLE GROUP Ltd. on behalf of Facilitas Technical Engineering Services Ltd.

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**July 2016**

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**July 2016**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

1-4 CAPITAL INTERCHANGE WAY, BRENTFORD, HOUNSLOW:

**Type of project**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4230
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## CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT .....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	4
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	7
6	METHODOLOGY.....	10
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE .....	11
8	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS .....	29
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	30
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	31

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index.....	32
Appendix 2: Finds Index.....	34
Appendix 3: Site Matrix .....	35
Appendix 4: Building Material Specialist Report .....	36
Appendix 5: Animal Bone Specialist Report .....	37
Appendix 6: Clay Tobacco Pipe Specialist Report .....	38
Appendix 7: Glass Specialist Report.....	40
Appendix 8: Pottery Specialist Report .....	41
Appendix 9: OASIS Data Collection Form .....	43

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location .....	13
Figure 2: Trench Locations .....	14
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1.....	15
Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2.....	16
Figure 5: Plan of Trench 4.....	17
Figure 6: Sections 1-5.....	18

## PLATES

Plate 1: Natural brickearth in the base of Trench 1 (looking north-east) .....	19
Plate 2: Section of Trench 1 (looking south-east).....	20
Plate 3: Trench 1 (looking south-west) .....	21
Plate 4: Linear [30] and features [32] and [34] in Trench 1 (looking south-west) .....	22
Plate 5: Base of Trench 2 (looking south-west) .....	23
Plate 6: Trench 2 (looking east).....	24
Plate 7: Section of Trench 2 (looking north-west).....	24
Plate 8: Base of Trench 3 (looking north-west).....	25
Plate 9: Section of Trench 3 (looking north-east).....	26
Plate 10: Base of Trench 4 (looking south-east).....	26
Plate 11: Section of Trench 4 (looking north-east) .....	27
Plate 12: Trench 4 (looking east) .....	27
Plate 13: Slot through [25] showing [24] and [37] in Trench 4 (looking west).....	28
Plate 14: Slot through [25] showing [24] and [37] in Trench 4 (looking east) .....	28

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 1-4 Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX (TQ 1907 7842).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the presence, absence, nature and extent of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all post post-depositional impacts prior to the submission of a planning application for the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of brickearth sealing terrace gravels. The brickearth sloped down from north to south, towards the River Thames, and was mottled green-grey in Trench 1. These areas of discolouration are likely the result of weathering.
- 1.4 The remaining stratigraphy of the site was mainly composed of two post-medieval layers, with cut features. The earliest dated features were recorded in Trench 4, and dated from the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The features comprised a shallow linear feature running north-west to south-east, possibly the base of a ditch or gully following the path seen on the historic map regression, and associated post holes.
- 1.5 An agricultural horizon dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century spanned the site, and was only truncated by other small post-medieval features of a similar time period. This in turn was sealed by a darker horticultural layer of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, also spanning the site, likely associated with the orchard present on site during the mid-late 1800s.
- 1.6 A large pit with two fills was observed in Trenches 2 and 4, truncating the earlier post-medieval horizons and cutting deep into the natural brickearth and gravel. The size and shape of this feature suggests that it was a quarry pit, representing activity from the late 18-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the pit was excavated for the purpose of gravel extraction or to access the naturally occurring outcrops of brickearth in the area.
- 1.7 The cut for a Victorian drain was visible in Trench 4, with its backfill dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.8 A high degree of bioturbation was observed within the soil horizons encountered on site attesting to the agricultural and horticultural function of the site in the post-medieval period. The post-medieval layers were largely undisturbed by later development on the site.
- 1.9 The post-medieval layers and features had been sealed by modern levelling layers and paving when the surrounding development was constructed.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 1-4 Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016, prior to a planning submission for the site.
- 2.2 The site measured c. 130m north-east to south-west by c. 65m north-west to south-east, covering an area of 0.84 hectares, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 1907 7842 (Figure 2). It was bounded to the north-east by the M4 motorway, with the Great West Road / A4 directly underneath; by Capital Interchange Way to the south-east; and by the eastern curve of the Kew Bridge Railway triangle to the north and west. The site is currently vacant and comprises one large industrial building, split into four units and associated car parking. In the north-east corner of the site, fronting the A4/M4 is a large advertising hoarding. The western site boundary with the railway and the southern site boundary with the Capital Court site consist of scrub and a line of trees.
- 2.3 The site is located in an area of archaeological interest. An environmental statement (ES) is being prepared to accompany a planning application for a residential led development at the site (Temple Group 2016). The ES will include a Cultural Heritage chapter. The supporting archaeological desk based assessment was produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Boyer 2015).
- 2.4 The site lies within the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford Archaeological Priority Area and is less than 150m north of the Staines Road/London Road Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow and is therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area. It also lies c. 200m from Gunnersbury Park Registered Garden and within 400m of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site Buffer Zone. The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hounslow recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation in the first instance. This report details the findings of the trial trench evaluation.
- 2.5 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
  - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site; and
  - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted between 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The site was supervised by, Rosemary Banens, and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gill King of Historic England monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow. The project was commissioned by Temple Group Ltd. on behalf of Facilitas Technical Engineering Services Ltd.
- 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 code **CIN16**.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

#### 3.2 REGIONAL GUIDANCE: THE LONDON PLAN

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan of July 2011 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

##### **Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology**

###### **Strategic**

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

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

###### **Planning decisions**

C Development should identify value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

###### **LDF preparation**

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability 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, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

#### 3.3 LOCAL GUIDANCE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the Site is the London Borough of Hounslow whose Local Plan, adopted on 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2015, replaces all policies and proposals contained within the Brentford Area Action Plan (2009), the Employment Development Plan Document (2008) and the saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan (2007) together with supporting Supplementary Planning Documents and/or Guidance. The Local Plan process also replaces the previous local development plan terminology of Local Development Frameworks led by a Core Strategy which the council had previously been preparing. Policy contained within the Local Plan relating specifically to archaeology is as follows:

##### **Policy CC4 - Heritage**

### **Our Approach**

We will identify, conserve and take opportunities to enhance the significance of the borough's heritage assets as a positive means of supporting an area's distinctive character and sense of history

#### **We will expect development proposals to**

- (i) Conserve and take opportunities to enhance any heritage asset and its setting in a manner appropriate to its significance;
- (j) Retain, conserve and reuse a heritage asset in a manner appropriate to its value and significance;
- (k) Demonstrate that substantial harm to or loss of a heritage asset is avoided, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, consistent with the NPPF;
- (l) Demonstrate that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset (see Glossary), this harm will be outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use; or
- (m) Have regard to any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, including from both direct and indirect effects. Non-designated heritage assets include locally listed buildings, Archaeological Priority Areas and areas of special local character.

#### **Sites of Archaeological Importance**

- (r) We will expect the development proposal to submit an Archaeological Evaluation Report if the proposal falls within or adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Area;
  - (s) We may require that an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken;
  - (t) We will require any nationally important remains and their settings to be preserved permanently in situ, subject to consultation with English Heritage as the borough's archaeological adviser. If preservation in situ is required the development proposal will need to accommodate this in the design.
- 3.3.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the site. However, the site lies within the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford Archaeological Priority Area and less than 150m north of the Staines Road/London Road Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow and is therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area. It also lies c. 200m from Gunnersbury Park Registered Garden and within 400m of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site Buffer Zone.
- 3.3.3 As the site may have contained archaeological remains of significance, a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was requested by Gill King, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hounslow.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological desk based assessment and from what was found during the evaluation (Boyer 2015).
- 4.2 The site is underlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay is overlain by sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation laid down during The Quaternary period and forming one of the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley (BGS n.d.). In the area of the site the Kempton Park gravel is overlain by deposits of late Quaternary Langley Silt brickearth.
- 4.3 The study site is mostly flat, lying at an elevation of c. 10m OD but rises artificially at the north-east to c. 15m OD to meet the elevated A4 as this rises towards the bridge over the railway. The ground surface on all sides of the site has been modified to some extent by previous activity including road and railway building, excavation and landfilling, but there is little to suggest the site itself has been subject to significant topographic modification. There may have been some ground reduction to provide material for the A4 embankment but most of this probably came from a pit to the south-east of Capital Interchange Way, which was subsequently used as a landfill site.
- 4.4 The evaluation found that a thin layer of natural brickearth survived in three of the trenches at c. 1.2m below ground level. This was underlain by the Kempton Park Gravel, located at a highest level of 8.41m OD. The brickearth sloped down south towards the river, reducing nearly a metre in height between Trench 3, where it was recorded between 8.95m to 9m OD, and Trench 1, where it ranged between 8.09m to 8.25m OD.
- 4.5 There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity of the site but the site lies approximately 450m north of the River Thames where it is crossed by Kew Bridge.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), which summaries the information from the archaeological desk based assessment (Boyer 2015).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the search radius around the site is a pointed, Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found in 1872 little more than 200m from the site. Evidence for Middle Palaeolithic activity has also been found nearby; mammalian remains of this date having been recovered during railway excavations approximately 90m from Kew Bridge. Although the remains were poorly recorded stratigraphically, the geological strata from which they were recovered have been dated to Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 5 – 4, c. 116000 – 66000 bp.

5.2.2 Activity during the Mesolithic period is also represented in the area. On the south side of the Thames at Kew finds have included a Mesolithic pick, a Mesolithic axe or adze and a more broadly dated light brown flint flake fragment. Two Mesolithic antler artefacts with circular perforations were also reported nearby. During an archaeological evaluation at 1-12 Green Dragon Lane, west of Kew Bridge station and some 350m south-west of the Site, worked and burnt flint of possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date was recovered. An end scraper of Mesolithic to Neolithic date was also found at Strand-on-the-Green, east of Kew Bridge, a Neolithic antler macehead also being found in the Thames nearby.

5.2.3 Another stray find of Neolithic date was a transverse arrowhead found during excavations at the former LRT bus works on Chiswick High Road, to the north-east of the Site. The excavations exposed evidence of a small Late Bronze Age domestic settlement, pits postholes and ditches of this date suggesting the northern edge of such a site had been uncovered. More generally dated small prehistoric pits were also found at the western edge of the site. Further evidence of Bronze Age activity was found during excavations on Kew Bridge Road. Bronze Age pottery and flint was recovered from a ditch, whilst residual Bronze Age worked flint had been recovered from a medieval ditch during an earlier evaluation nearby in 2003. A Late Bronze Age horse harness fitting is also recorded from the area south of Kew Bridge station

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 During the Roman period a road was constructed from London to Silchester and areas further to the west, and a settlement had been established at Brentford by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Occupation appears to have mostly been on the high ground north of the modern High Street, some distance west of the site, and stretched from Old Brentford for 400 to 600 m to a point west of St. Lawrence's church, close to the River Brent. There was also Roman settlement west of the Brent. The Roman road probably passed within 150m to the south of the site approximately along the course of the modern Chiswick High Road and Brentford High Street. Despite this however, there are few entries relating to Roman activity in the vicinity of the Site on the GLHER. Indeed, the only entry within 750m is a stray Roman coin.

### **5.4 Early Medieval/Saxon**

5.4.1 The line of the Roman road through Brentford did not survive and it has been suggested that the settlement was abandoned in the early post-Roman period. However, the name Brentford was recorded from AD 705, when the kings of Wessex and Essex met there, and has generally been assumed to refer to the ford over the Brent or 'holy water', although it may have referred to the crossing of the Thames.

5.4.2 Moving to the east of the site, the name Chiswick, meaning cheese farm or *wic*, is first mentioned c. AD 1000 when probably the whole parish formed part of the estates of St. Paul's. Most early references, however, are to Sutton, which became the chief manor and denoted the 'south farm' or *tun*, probably in relation to Acton. Despite there being settlements to the east and west of the site, there are no entries relating to activity in the early medieval period within 750m of the site on the GLHER.

### **5.5 Medieval**

- 5.5.1 During the medieval period the site would have lain between the manors of Boston, Burston or Bordeston to the west and Gunnersbury to the north, whilst to the east there were settlements at Turnham Green and Chiswick. Further north and closer to the site, Stile Hall, previously called Sydney House, which had stood during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, may have occupied the site of an earlier building dating back to the medieval period.
- 5.5.2 Despite the site lying in relatively close proximity to various foci of medieval activity there are relatively few further entries of this date, the site most likely lying within undeveloped agricultural land during this period. The archaeological excavation at the former bus works on Chiswick High Road produced occasional sherds of medieval pottery and late medieval or early post-medieval boundary ditches were identified during the investigations on Kew Bridge Road. Further to the south, a timber structure of possible medieval date, possibly a wharf or jetty consisting of more than 100 vertical posts and/or stakes, was recorded during a survey of the Thames foreshore in 1996.

## 5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 The settlements at Brentford and Chiswick to the west and east of the site gradually expanded during the post-medieval period, but the Site itself, lying a little further from the Thames was almost certainly still located within agricultural or horticultural land.
- 5.6.2 One of the earliest maps to show the area of the site in any detail is John Rocque's Map of London produced between 1741 and 1745. This shows the site in farmland a short distance to the north of a yard with a cluster of buildings (almost certainly a farm) that lies immediately adjacent to "London Stile", which becomes Brentford Road to the east. South of the road the landscape appears to have been divided into a series of formal gardens and horticultural plots, though there are few buildings. North of the Site there are further agricultural fields and "Gunnesbury House", with its formal gardens and orchard is clearly illustrated.
- 5.6.3 The Tithe Map of the Parish of Ealing, produced nearly 100 years later in 1838, shows that there has been little if any development of the site, its area on the map being largely blank. However, the accompanying tithe apportionment does provide some detail. This records that the large field (Plot 596) of which the site is a part was a farm market garden ground (clearly indicating the land-use). The smaller plot (598) to the south-east is recorded as having the same land-use, ownership and occupation, whilst Plot 597 to the south, adjacent to London Road is recorded as a farmhouse, outbuildings and yard, also under the same ownership and occupation.
- 5.6.4 The London Town Plan of 1850 although showing no detail of the site illustrates the loop line of the South Western Railway passing some distance to the south. Within fifteen years there had been further significant development of the railway system, as demonstrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1865. This shows Kew Bridge Station on the South Western Railway Loop Line and a further line, the North & South Western Junction Railway to the north, the two lines being linked by a curved stretch of track that passes directly to the west and north of the site. The site covers parts of three plots of land, each occupied by regimented lines of trees, indicating market gardening, which was being carried out across much of the area east of the railway curve and around "London Style Farm".
- 5.6.5 The market gardens in the area were very productive and the market gardeners took to selling their produce on the road leading up to Kew Bridge. By the early 1890s this was causing significant congestion so Brentford Council purchased a two acre plot of land north of the road and between the farm and the railway curve, on which they erected Brentford Market. The market is clearly shown to the south of the Site on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1891-3. The map shows the site still largely occupied by market gardens, though now only in two plots, with a significant area also taken up by the southern end of a bridge that crosses the railway to the north. The railway line immediately adjacent to the site is now named as "Kew Curve" and the farm to the south as "London Stile Farm", there having been much residential development south of the road adjacent to this.
- 5.6.6 In addition to the development of the area illustrated by the historic cartographic documents, post-medieval activity has also been recorded during a number of archaeological interventions. The archaeological investigations at the former bus works on Chiswick High Road revealed a small cluster of pits and ditches dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a 15m Victorian quarry located to the west of these.

- 5.6.7 In 1906 Brentford Market was extended from 2 acres to 6¾ acres, the area occupied extending onto the Site. In addition to the original structures to the west, south and east it now had a hall covering c. 10,000 square yards. A further 6 acres of land was also acquired for future development of the market site. The extension of the market is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Map of 1912. This shows the market area having expanded to cover the entire Site west of the bridge over the railway.
- 5.6.8 In common with much of London, the Brentford and Chiswick areas suffered bomb damage during World War II, the area immediately north-east of the current Chiswick Roundabout being particularly badly hit during the Blitz between October 1940 and June 1941. One high explosive device fell next to the Great West Road, less than 100m south-east of the site, though this does not appear to have had a significant impact on the site itself, the area closest to detonation being little developed at this time.
- 5.6.9 Brentford Market was expanded again in the 1950s to cover most of the area delimited by Kew Curve to the west and north, the Great West Road to the north-east and the road to the south-east. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1960 shows the extent of the expansion, with the site now wholly within the market property, the bridge over the railway significantly shortened and the embankment within the site removed. Only the northern and western edges of the site however, appear to have been built upon, much of it apparently remaining open, though probably covered with hard standing.
- 5.6.10 By the late 1960s the market had expanded to the extent that a new site was sought. The local authority, which by this time was the London Borough of Hounslow, found a replacement site at Southall some 8km to the west, which eventually opened as Western International Market in 1974.
- 5.6.11 Following the demolition of the final market buildings a new road, Capital Interchange Way was constructed across the former market site, linking the North Circular Road to the south with the A4 Great West Road (which by now had been joined by the elevated section of the M4 motorway) to the north. A number of large commercial and leisure properties were built to the south of Capital Interchange Way and in November 1983 the large structure comprising four units and still occupying the site north of Capital Interchange Way was completed.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Four archaeological trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 4, were excavated (Figure 2). The trench size and locations had to be altered slightly to those proposed in the WSI, due to the locations of services (Hawkins 2016). This resulted in the trench sizes seen in the below table. They were arranged as shown in Figure 2, to fit within the car parking space without encountering services or obstructing yard access.

Trench	Length	Width		Depth	
		Trench	Sondage	Trench	Sondage
1	15m	1.8m	0.36m	1m	1.5m
2	10m	1.8m	0.36m	1.26m	2.3m
3	10m	1.8m	-	1.18m	-
4	10m	4m	1.8m	1.2m	3.1m

- 6.2 The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand. Breaking out of the top layer of car park was required for all trenches.
- 6.3 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located with a hand held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016).
- 6.4 Levels were obtained from two Temporary Bench Marks with values of 9.73m OD and 10.07m OD respectively. They were established by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this. The locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.
- 6.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code CIN16.
- 6.6 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH) and the Institute for Archaeologists (GLAAS 2014; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014).

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

7.1.1 Within the sondage of Trench 2, the natural Kempton Park Gravels [9] were observed at the base of the sequence. The Kempton Gravels were recorded at a maximum height of 8.41m OD. Across all four trenches lay the natural brickearth [3] / [8] / [26] / [35], which was orange-brown and firm in nature, and displayed evidence of bioturbation. This was sealed by undated layer [7], which in places appeared to cut the natural brickearth [8]. At the base of Trench 1, the orange-brown brickearth was mottled with green-grey patches of sterile brickearth [36]. Although in places it appeared as though the green-grey brickearth was cutting into the orange-brown brickearth, upon investigation, it was determined that both deposits were natural in origin. It is thought that the colour change arose due to weathering, with the brickearth having been exposed or been wet for an undetermined period of time. The brickearth sloped down south towards the river, reducing nearly a metre in height between Trench 3, where it was recorded between 8.95m to 9m OD, and Trench 1, where it ranged between 8.09m to 8.25m OD. Although features had been cut into the natural brickearth, none were dated earlier than the post-medieval period.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Undated**

7.2.1 Within Trench 2 was a mid-grey sandy clayey silt [7], which appeared to be a dirty or redeposited brickearth. Throughout the deposit were sub-angular to sub-rounded flints. The deposit appeared to cut the natural [8] in places, and investigation did not yield conclusive results as to whether it was a naturally occurring layer or had been redeposited. It is possible that this deposit was formed in a similar fashion to the green-grey brickearth observed in Trench 1.

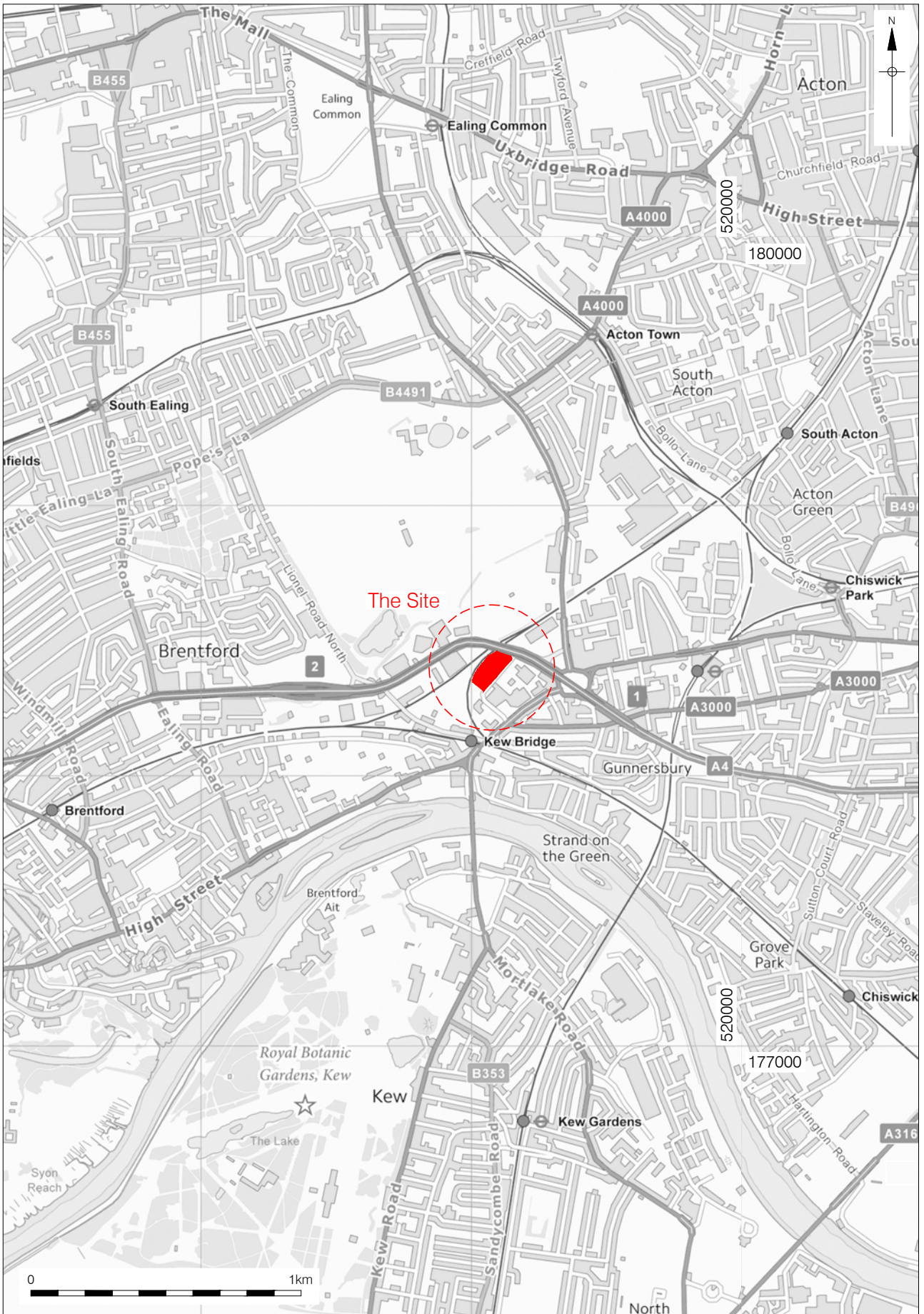
### **7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval**

7.3.1 The majority of post-medieval features were recorded in Trench 4. The remnants of a linear feature [15] were observed running north-west to south-east, perpendicular to the road. Within its fill [14], clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, and glass were recovered, providing a date range of c.1730-1750 (Appendices 4, 6, and 7). It is possible that this feature represented the remains of a ditch or gully running alongside the path first visible on the 1838 Tithe Map. Four post-holes appeared to be related to this feature, [13], [17], [19], and [21]. These post-holes follow the line of linear [15], with [13] and [17] to the south-west and north-east of [15] respectively. Post-holes [19] and [21] cut into the suspected line of ditch [15], and the fill of all four post-holes, [12] / [16] / [18] / [20], was the same: mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal fragments. The only fill with any dating evidence was [16], which contained tobacco pipe dating between 1580-1740 (Appendix 6). It would be reasonable to assume, however, that the other three post-holes were from a similar period, and are likely associated with one another.

7.3.2 Spanning across the entire site were two post-medieval layers. The lower layer, [2] / [5] / [11] / [28], was mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal, oyster shells, and sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. The finds from this layer, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, and bone, provided a date of approximately late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendices 4-6, 8). It was truncated by linear feature [30] in Trench 1. This linear feature measured 0.25m wide and 0.17m deep, and its fill [29] was devoid of any finds which could date it, containing only the second phalange of a sheep or goat (Appendix 5). However, given its truncation of [28], it presumably dates from the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It truncated a small cut feature [32], with only a small undated metal pin within its fill [31]. Another small rectangular cut feature, [34], was visible to the north-east of [32]. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe was found in the fill [33], indicating that the feature dated to the post-medieval period. The upper layer spanning the site, [1] / [4] / [10] / [27], dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was probably the agricultural soil of the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century orchards for the Brentford Market (Appendices 4-8). As with the natural brickearth, it sloped down to the south, from 9.38m OD in Trench 3 to 8.56m OD in Trench 1. The soil was a dark grey-brown/black sandy clayey silt, with occasional chalk and CBM flecks and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. The burnt flint recovered in [4] is likely a residual prehistoric find, possibly indicating some disturbance of prehistoric features during the post-medieval period. Within Trench 4 was also an 0.14m thick interface layer [6], between the undated layer [7] and post-medieval layer [4],

which was a mid-grey silty clay with moderate charcoal fragments and flecks. Layer [6] contained an undated fragment of what appeared to be burnt industrial waste, which would indicate that it was post-medieval in date as opposed to earlier.

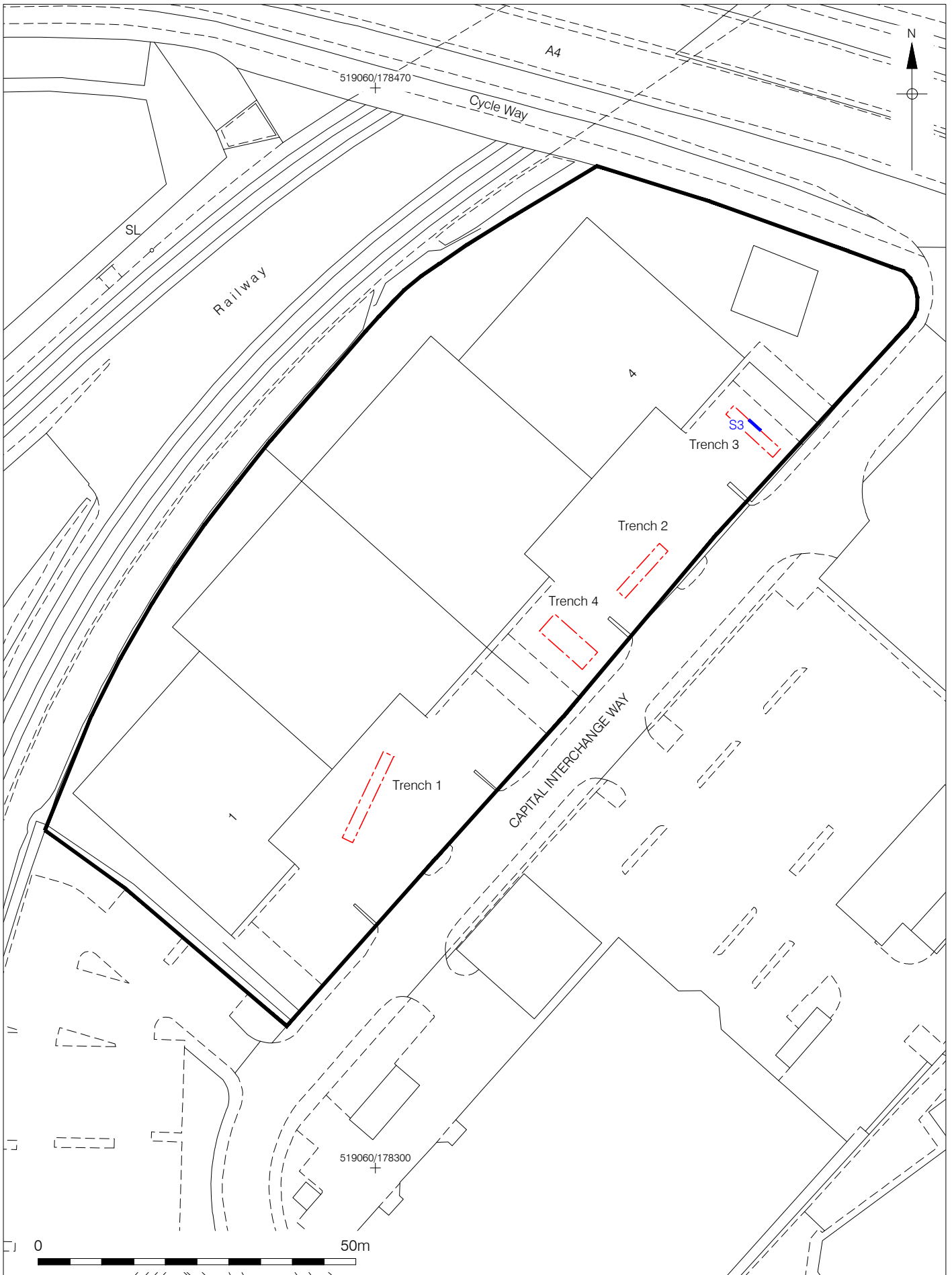
- 7.3.3 Across the base of Trench 4 were two sides of a large cut [25], with two different fills, mottled yellow brown clay [24] and mottled green-blue and brown clay [37]. It is thought that the fill [38] and cut [39] observed in Trench 2 are part of the same feature. The size and shape of this feature suggests that it was a quarry pit, representing activity from the late 18-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the pit was excavated for the purpose of gravel extraction or to access the naturally occurring outcrops of brickearth in the area. This feature is similar to one excavated at Gunnersbury Mews, c. 700-750m east of the study site. There, a large 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century quarry pit truncated a layer of agricultural soil, and measured 9.58m north-west by 6.26m north-east. At the present site, Cut [25] measured at least 6.45m north-west to south-east, and if [25] and [39] are interpreted as the same feature, c.9m to the north-east.
- 7.3.4 Running parallel to linear [15] in the base Trench 4 was the cut for a Victorian drain, [23]. Its fill [22] was a mid-grey brown with patches of mid-yellow clay, and it was c. 0.66m wide. The pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, and glass recovered from the fill provided a date range of late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendices 4, 6-8).
- 7.3.5 Overlying all the trenches were layers of modern made ground, totalling between 0.60m to 1m thick, sealed by 0.08m thick paving stones.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4





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Figure 2  
 Trench Locations  
 1:800 at A4

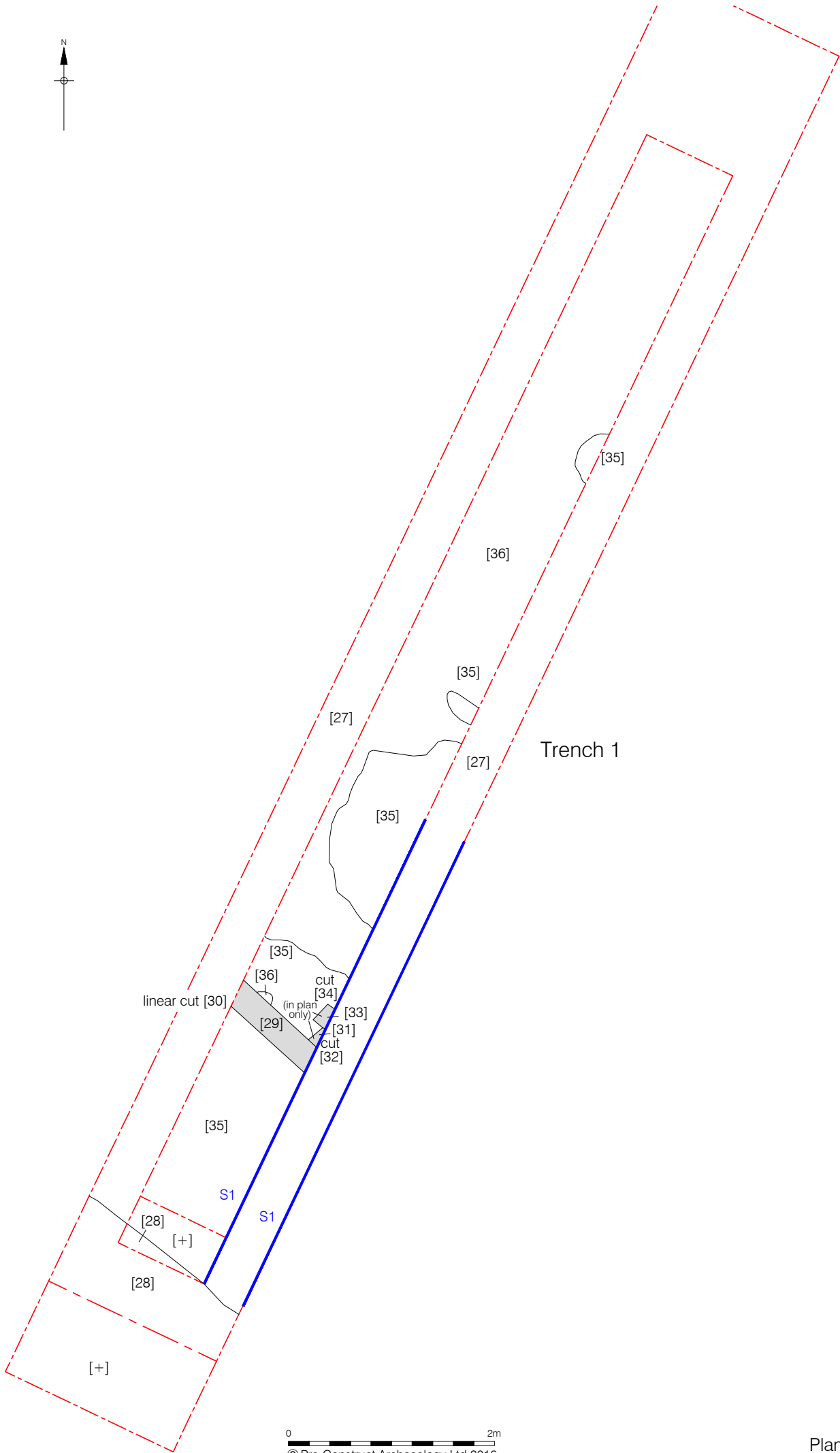
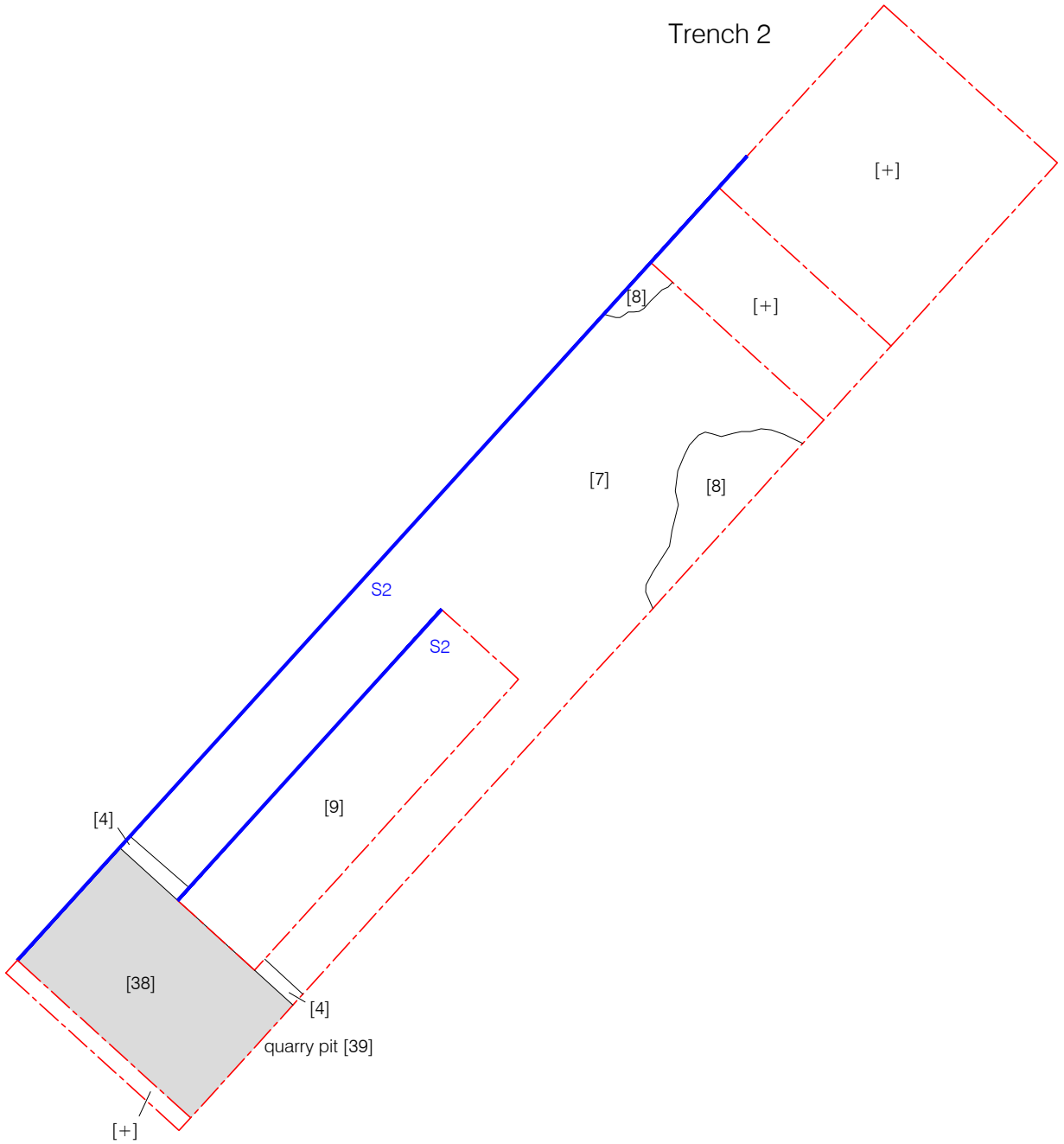
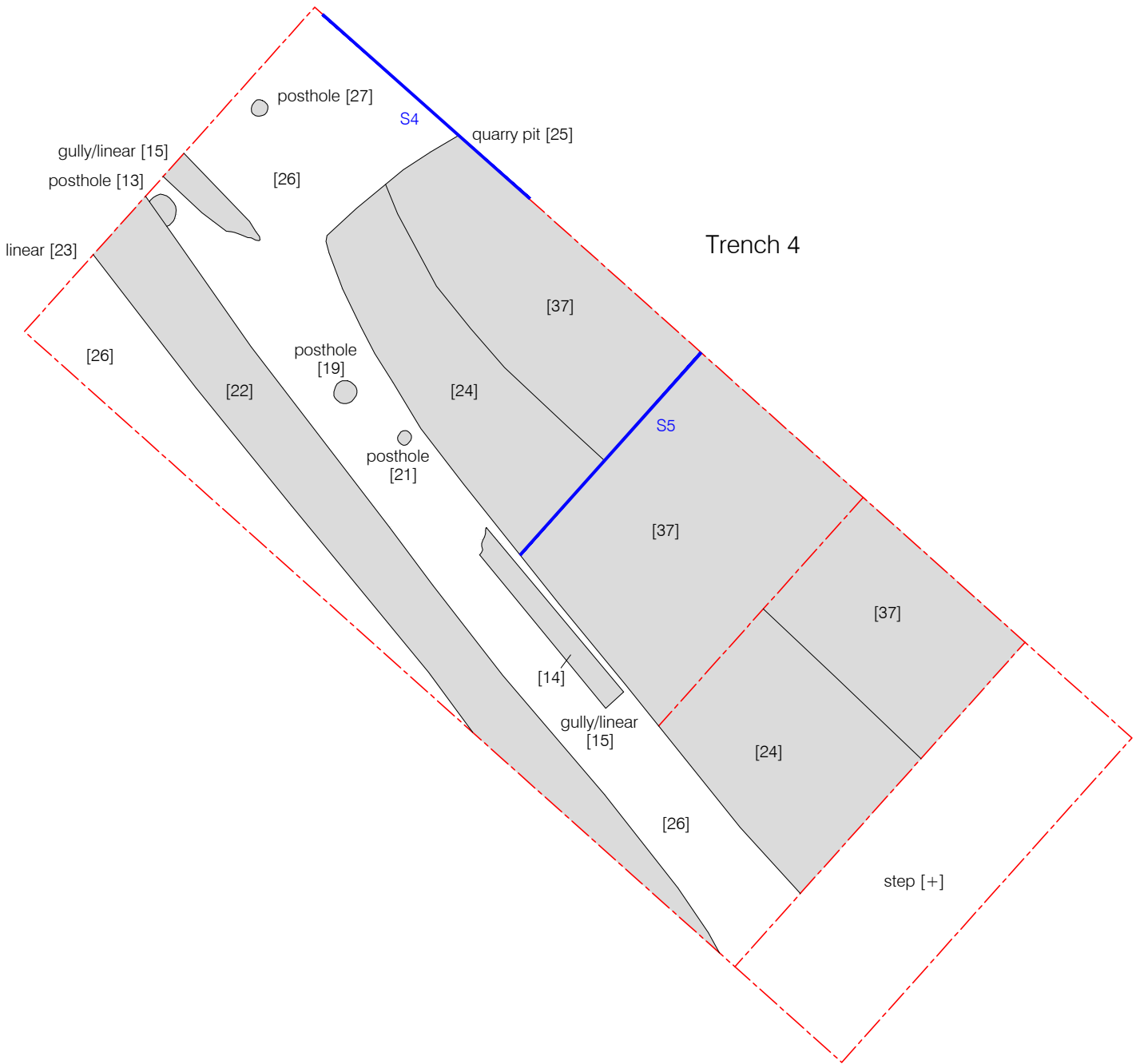


Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1  
1:50 at A4



0 2m  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
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Figure 4  
Plan of Trench 2  
1:50 at A4



0 2m

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Figure 5  
Plan of Trench 4  
1:50 at A4

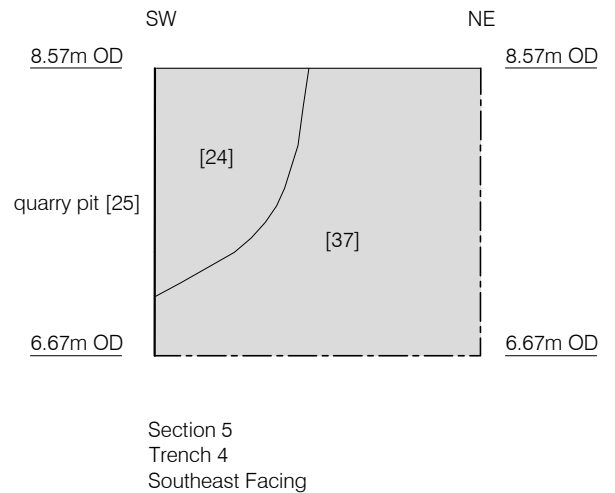
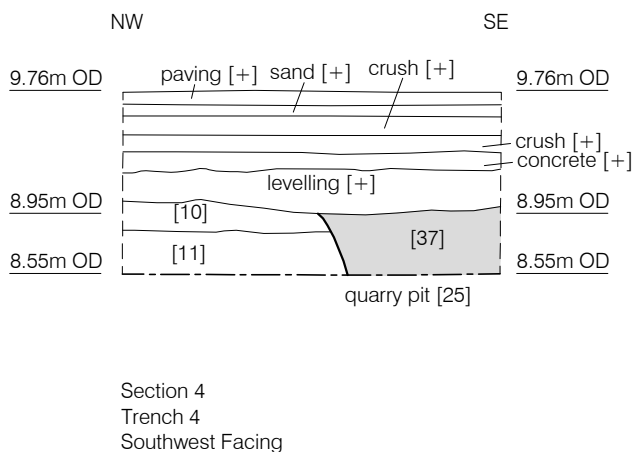
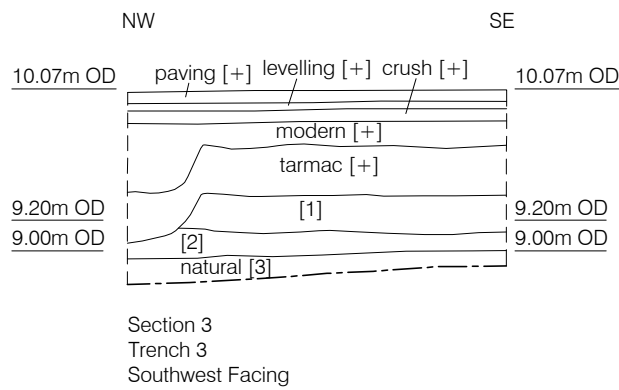
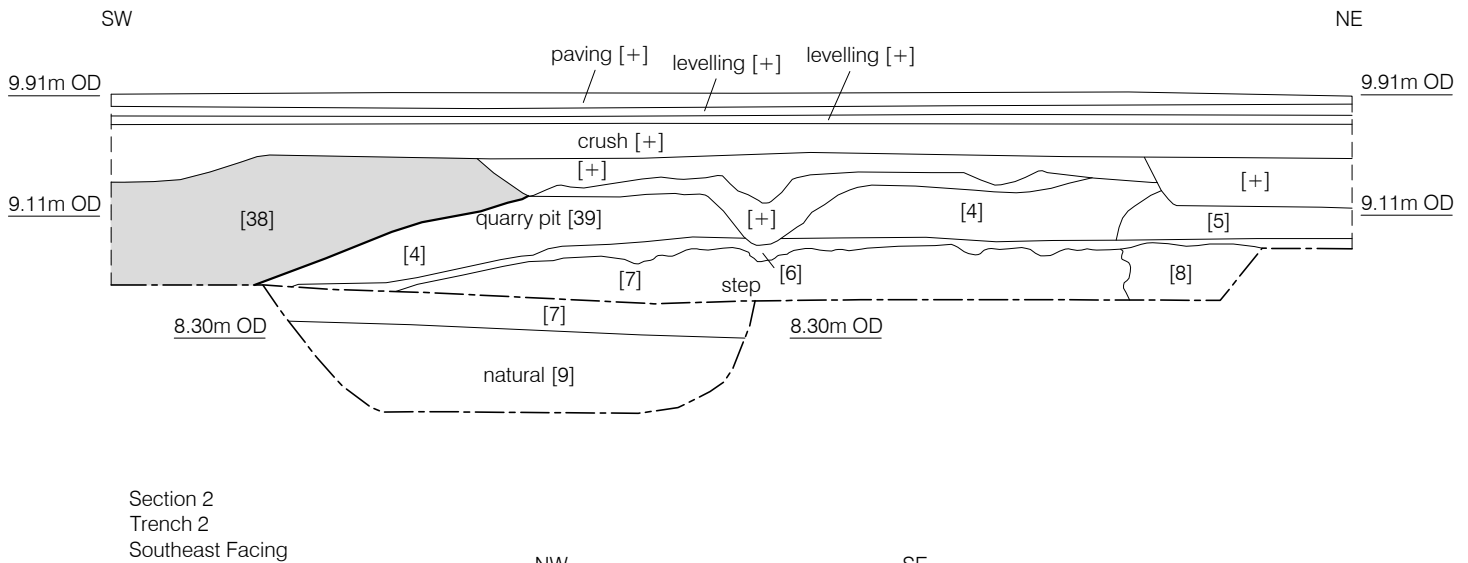
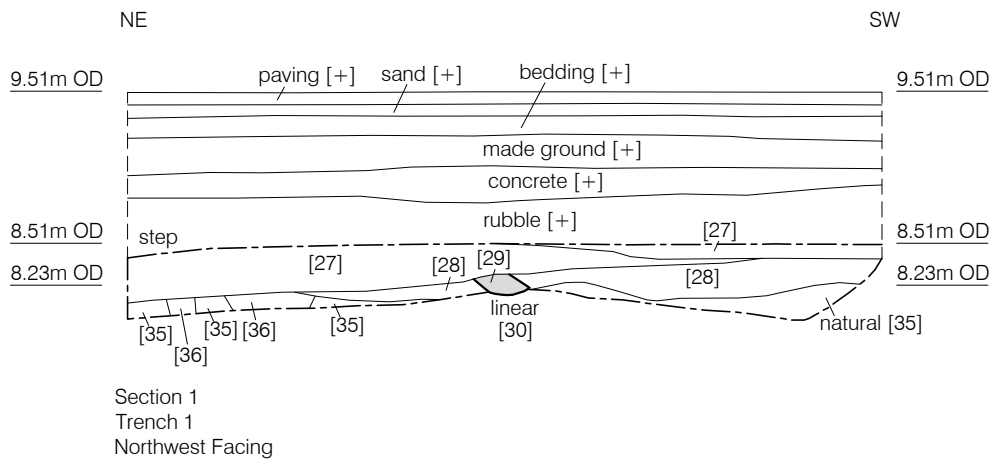


Plate 1: Natural brickearth in the base of Trench 1 (looking north-east)



Plate 2: Section of Trench 1 (looking south-east)



Plate 3: Trench 1 (looking south-west)





Plate 4: Linear [30] and features [32] and [34] in Trench 1 (looking south-west)



Plate 5: Base of Trench 2 (looking south-west)



Plate 6: Trench 2 (looking east)



Plate 7: Section of Trench 2 (looking north-west)



Plate 8: Base of Trench 3 (looking north-west)



Plate 9: Section of Trench 3 (looking north-east)



Plate 10: Base of Trench 4 (looking south-east)



Plate 11: Section of Trench 4 (looking north-east)



Plate 12: Trench 4 (looking east)



Plate 13: Slot through [25] showing [24] and [37] in Trench 4 (looking west)



Plate 14: Slot through [25] showing [24] and [37] in Trench 4 (looking east)



## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

### **8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives:**

8.2.1 The evaluation determined that brickearth covered the investigated area of the site, and was shown sealing the natural gravels in Trench 2. The Kempton Gravels were recorded at a maximum height of 8.41m OD in Trench 2. The brickearth sloped down south towards the river, reducing nearly a metre in height between Trench 3, where it was recorded between 8.95m to 9m OD, and Trench 1, where it ranged between 8.09m to 8.25m OD. Green-grey brickearth was mottled with orange brickearth in Trench 1, possibly evidence of weathering.

### **8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity or any archaeological activity pertaining to any other period:**

8.3.1 No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were discovered.

8.3.2 The only archaeological phase of activity that was identified during the evaluation dated to the post-medieval period. The earliest dated features were recorded in Trench 4, and were from the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. These features consisted of a shallow linear feature running north-west to south-east, possibly the base of a ditch or gully following the path seen on the historic map regression, and the associated post holes.

8.3.3 An agricultural horizon dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century spanned the site, and was only truncated by other small post-medieval features of a similar time period. This in turn was sealed by a darker horticultural layer of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, also spanning the site, likely to be associated with the orchard present on site during the mid-late 1800s.

8.3.4 A large pit with two fills was observed in Trenches 2 and 4, truncating the earlier post-medieval horizons and cutting deep into the natural brickearth and gravel. The size and shape of this feature suggested that it was a quarry pit, representing activity from the late 18-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the pit was excavated for the purpose of gravel extraction or to access the naturally occurring outcrops of brickearth in the area. This feature is similar to one excavated at Gunnersbury Mews, c. 700-750m east of the study site. There, a large 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century quarry pit truncated a layer of agricultural soil, and measured 9.58m north-west by 6.26m north-east. It is interesting to note that this quarry pit does not appear on any of the historic maps, although a clay pit labelled "Cole's Hole" is visible just over 400m to the north-west of the study site on the Tithe Map from 1838.

8.3.5 The cut for a Victorian drain was visible in Trench 4, with its backfill dating to from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

8.3.6 A high degree of bioturbation was observed within the soil horizons encountered on site attesting to the agricultural and horticultural function of the site in the post-medieval period.

### **8.4 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource:**

8.4.1 There do not appear to have been any major post-depositional impacts on the archaeological remains encountered on site. It is possible that some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century post-medieval layer extending across site has been slightly truncated; however, all deposits below this layer remain intact with the exception of any truncation encountered from the quarry pit or Victorian drain.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Giulia Civello of Temple Group Ltd for commissioning the work and Gill King of Historic England for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow. Thanks are also given to Lee Murphy of EOD Contracts and David Goldberg from O'Connell.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Kari Bower for her assistance with the excavation and recording. Thanks also to Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Rik Archer for the site survey, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for technical and logistical support.

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Parish of Ealing Tithe Map, 1838

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Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250, 1998

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Greater London Authority 2011 *The London Plan*. Online at: <https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>

## Appendix 1: Context Index

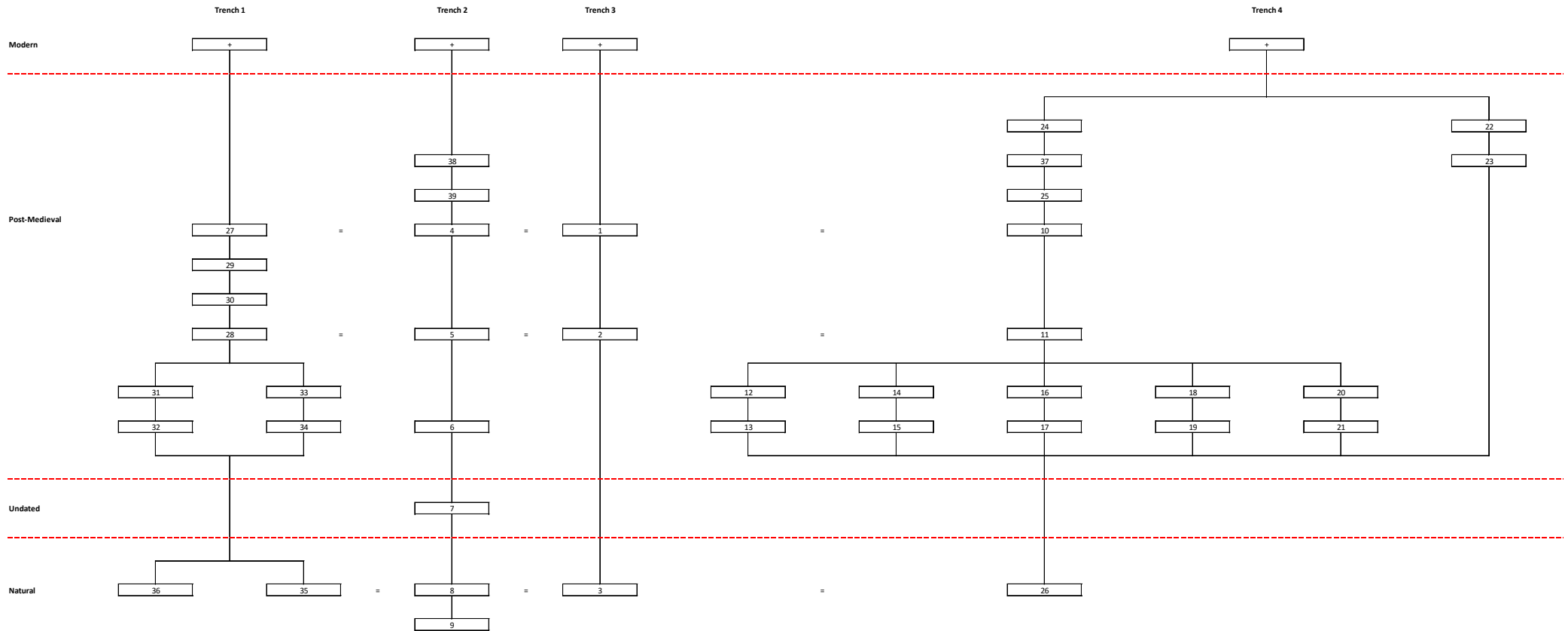
Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase	Sample	Sample No.	Sample Type
1	3	-	3	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.25m	9.38m OD	9.36 mOD	1700-1899	3	-	-	-
2	3	-	3	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.10m - 0.20m	9.15m OD	9.10m OD	1570-1846	3	-	-	-
3	3	3	3	Layer	Natural Brickearth	0.20m	9.00m OD	8.95m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
4	2	-	2	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.38m	9.33m OD	8.71m OD	1600-1740	3	-	-	-
5	2	-	2	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.31m	9.26m OD	9.15m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
6	2	-	2	Layer	Interface Layer between [5] and [7]	0.14m	8.97m OD	8.65m OD	Post-medieval?	3	-	-	-
7	2	2	2	Layer	Dirty/redeposited brickearth (?)	0.58m	8.89m OD	8.63m OD	Unknown	2	Yes	1	Bulk
8	2	2	2	Layer	Natural Brickearth	0.36m	8.93m OD	8.89m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
9	2	2	2	Layer	Natural Gravel	0.60m	8.41m OD	8.31m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
10	4	-	2	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.22m	9.05m OD	8.95m OD	1780-1900	3	-	-	-
11	4	-	2	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.30m	8.85m OD	8.82m OD	1680-1710	3	-	-	-
12	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [13]	0.08m	8.61m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
13	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	0.08m	8.61m OD	8.53m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
14	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [15]	0.11m	8.61m OD	-	1730-1750	3	-	-	-
15	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of NW-SE linear/gully	0.11m	8.61m OD	8.50m OD	1730-1750	3	-	-	-
16	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [17]	0.06m	8.61m OD	-	1580-1740	3	-	-	-
17	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	0.06m	8.61m OD	8.55m OD	1580-1740	3	-	-	-
18	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [19]	0.10m	8.56m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
19	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	0.10m	8.56m OD	8.40m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
20	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [21]	0.15m	8.56m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase	Sample	Sample No.	Sample Type
21	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	0.15m	8.56m OD	8.41m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
22	4	4	-	Fill	Fill of [23]	-	8.65m OD	8.51m OD	1780-1900	3	-	-	-
23	4	4	-	Cut	Cut of NW-SE linear	-	8.65m OD	8.51m OD	1780-1900	3	-	-	-
24	4	4	5	Fill	Fill of [25]	1.50m	8.57	-	1760-1800	3	-	-	-
25	4	4	4	Cut	Possible post-med quarry pit	2.35m	9.00m OD	6.67m OD	1760-1800	3	-	-	-
26	4	4	-	Layer	Natural Brickearth	-	8.62m OD	8.41m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
27	1	1	1	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.10m - 0.35m	8.56m OD	8.51m OD	1730-1899	3	-	-	-
28	1	1	1	Layer	Occupation Layer	0.10m - 0.25m	8.42m OD	8.19m OD	1794-1800	3	-	-	-
29	1	1	1	Fill	Fill of [30]	0.17m	8.31m OD	-	early-mid 18th century	3	-	-	-
30	1	1	1	Cut	Shallow NW linear feature	0.17m	8.31m OD	8.14m OD	early-mid 18th century	3	-	-	-
31	1	1	-	Fill	Fill of [32]	0.10m	8.18m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
32	1	1	-	Cut	Small truncated feature	0.10m	8.18m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
33	1	1	-	Fill	Fill of [33]	0.04m	8.19m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
34	1	1	-	Cut	Small rectangular feature	0.04m	8.19m OD	-	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
35	1	1	1	Layer	Natural Brickearth	-	8.25m OD	8.09m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
36	1	1	1	Layer	Natural Brickearth	-	8.19m OD	8.13m OD	Natural	1	-	-	-
37	4	4	4, 5	Fill	Lower fill of quarry pit [25]	2.35m	9.00m OD	8.95m OD	1794-1900	3	-	-	-
38	2	2	2	Fill	Fill of [39]	0.86m	9.51m OD	9.31m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-
39	2	2	-	Cut	Likely other edge of quarry pit [25]	-	9.51m OD	9.33m OD	Post-medieval	3	-	-	-

## Appendix 2: Finds Index

Site Code	Context	Pottery	Pottery Date	CTP	CTP Date	CBM	CBM Date	Glass	Glass Date	Bone	Bone Date	Metal	Burnt Flint	Flint	Other
CIN16	1	-	-	Y	18th-19th century	Y	1480-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	2	Y	1570-1846	Y	1580-1910	Y	1480-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	4	Y	1570-1846	Y	1580-1740	Y	1600-1900	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
CIN16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burnt (industrial?) waste
CIN16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	10	Y	1780-1900	Y	1730-1910	Y	1480-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	11	Y	c.1660-1900	Y	1680-1710	Y	1480-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	14	-	-	Y	1730-1910	Y	1480-1900	Y	1640-1750	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	16	-	-	Y	1580-1740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	22	Y	1780-1900	Y	1730-1910	Y	1480-1900	Y	late 19th-20th century	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	24	Y	1760-1800	Y	18th century	Y	1480-1900	-	-	Y	1760-1800	-	-	-	-
CIN16	27	Y	18th-19th century	Y	1730-1910	-	-	Y	Post-medieval	-	-	Y	-	-	-
CIN16	28	Y	1794-1900	Y	18th century	Y	1450-1900	-	-	Y	1794-1900	-	-	-	-
CIN16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-
CIN16	33	-	-	Y (lost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIN16	37	Y	mid-19th century	Y	18th century?	Y	1666-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Appendix 3: Site Matrix



## Appendix 4: Building Material Specialist Report

Review of Ceramic Building Material, 1-4 Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX (CIN16)

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1907 7842

### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Cont ext	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Abraded [post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
2	2276;2279	Post medieval peg and pan tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
10	2276;3498	Abraded post medieval unglazed peg tile; post medieval tin glazed (small fragment)	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
11	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
14	2276	Abraded post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
22	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
24	3102; 2586;2276	Abraded daub; medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles	3	1500B C	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
28	2271;3033	Post medieval peg tile; abraded post medieval sandy red brick	2	1180	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	No mortar
37	3102;3032	Abraded daub and post great fire brick	2	1500B C	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar

### Review

The small assemblage (16 fragments, 356 g) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary and abraded late post medieval ceramic building material (daub; pan and peg tiles; post medieval sandy red brick; post great fire brick; tin glazed).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form.

The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

## **Appendix 5: Animal Bone Specialist Report**

### **Evaluation of animal bone recovered from an Archaeological Excavation at 1-4 Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX (CIN16)**

Kevin Rielly, July 2016

#### **Introduction**

This evaluation was located just to the west of the intersection of the M4 and South Circular Road, approximately equidistant between Gunnersbury Park and Kew Gardens and some 100m north of Kew Bridge Railway Station. The site measured about 130m lengthways and 65m across. Into this area were excavated four linear trial trenches, all within the eastern part of the site. These provided evidence for post-medieval usage, in particular related to the fills of a large quarry pit probably extending through Trenches 2 and 4.

A small number of bones were hand recovered from trenches 1 and 4.

#### **Description of faunal assemblage**

There was a total number of just three bone fragments, including a sheep/goat second phalange from [29], an undated fill in Trench 1; an indeterminate sheep-size bone from another layer [28] this dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then a sheep-size rib from the 18<sup>th</sup> century fill [24] of the aforementioned putative quarry pit, both found in Trench 4. While these bones were in good condition, the size of the latter two bone pieces clearly suggests a formation process involving a notable level of fragmentation. It should be noted that the second phalange is rather small, perhaps indicative of an animal predating the stock improvements of the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> into the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (after Rixson 2000, 215).

#### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The quantity of bone is rather small and apparently heavily fragmented (with the possible exception of the bone from [29]). There is no obvious evidence for bone deposition, these few fragments possibly emanating from local ploughsoils. However, this assemblage does appear to be well preserved and for the most part was taken from well dated deposits. It can certainly be assumed that further excavation will reveal more bones although going by this evidence the final count may well be rather low with a resulting poor potential for any studies concerning animal usage in this general area.

#### **References**

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press



## Appendix 6: Clay Tobacco Pipe Specialist Report

### Clay tobacco pipe assessment (CIN16)

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, although in a very fragmentary state indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in twelve contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (35 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The assemblage consists of eight bowl fragments (only one of which could be assigned to a type), one nib (mouth part) and 25 stems. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1680 and the 18th century and were all smoked. The assemblage is presented as an index.

#### Index

Context [1], spot date: 18th-19th century

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Bowl	2	17th – 18th century bowl fragment
Stem	5	Includes thin stems with fine bores

Context [2], spot date: 1580—1910

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Bowl	1	Fragment

Context [4], spot date: 1580—1740

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	2	Stems with wide bores

Context [10], spot date: 1730—1910

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	1	Stem with fine bore

Context [11], spot date: 1680—1710

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Bowl	2	AO21 type, dated 1680–1710 and another bowl fragment
Stem	5	Stems with medium sized bores

Context [14], spot date: 1730—1910

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	2	Includes a stem with a fine bore

Context [16], spot date: 1580—1740

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Nib (mouth part)	1	Has a wide bore

Context [22], spot date: 1730—1910

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	3	Contains stems with fine bores

Context [24], spot date: 18th century

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Bowl	2	Fragmentary bowls including an 18th century example
Stem	1	

Context [27], spot date: 1730—1910

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	2	Includes stems with fine bores

Context [28], spot date: 18th century

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Bowl	1	18th-century bowl fragment
Stem	2	Includes stems with fine bores

Context [37], spot date: ?18th century

Part	No. of fragments	Comments
Stem	2	Includes stems with medium sized bores

#### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level as the material is very fragmentary. The bowl types follow that for greater London. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

#### Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

## Appendix 7: Glass Specialist Report

### Glass assessment (CIN16)

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass (three fragments/ 32g) was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, although in a very fragmentary state. The glass occurs as single fragments in three contexts. The assemblage is presented as an index.

#### Index

No. : number of fragments, ENV: estimated number of vessels, HLLA: high-lime low-alkali

Context [14], spot date: c. 1640–1750

Colour	Glass type	Form	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Olive green	Natural	Wine bottle	1	1	12	Body sherd, heavily weathered, mid 17th-mid 18th century

Context [22], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Colour	Glass type	Form	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Dark olive green	HLLA	Wine bottle, late, cylindrical type	1	1	15	Moulded. Base, rounded kick and embossed on the underside 'PINT ...'

Context [27], spot date: post-medieval

Colour	Glass type	Form	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Clear	Soda	?	1	1	5	Flat, thick walled, iridescent

#### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level as the material is very fragmentary. The main potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## Appendix 8: Pottery Specialist Report

### Pottery assessment (CIN16)

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

A total of 24 sherds, representing 23 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 366g of pottery, of which none are unstratified were recovered from the archaeological intervention. The assemblage dates to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th century. Pottery was recovered from nine contexts as small (under 30 sherds) sized groups. The material is mostly in a good condition, except for a few abraded or laminated sherds, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage. The assemblage consists of sherd material with identifiable forms present and no vessels are intact. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

Context [2], spot date: 1570—1846

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570—1846	1	1	1

Context [4], spot date: 1570—1846

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1780—1900	1	1	3

Context [10], spot date: 1670—1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London stoneware	LONS	1670—1926	1	1	44

Context [11], spot date: c.1660–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580—1900	1	1	60

Context [22], spot date: 1780—1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580—1900	2	2	9
Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1780—1900	2	2	7

Context [24], spot date: 1760—1800

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Creamware	CREA	1740—1830	1	1	3
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580—1900	1	1	155
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550—1900	1	1	39
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580—1800	1	1	2
Combed slipware	STSL	1660—1870	1	1	6
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570—1846	2	2	3

Context [27], spot date: 18th-19th century

<b>Pottery type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ENV Wt (g)</b>	
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	900—1500	1	1	1
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580—1900	2	1	9
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570—1846	1	1	5

Context [28], spot date: 1794—1900

<b>Pottery type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ENV Wt (g)</b>	
Bone china	BONE	1794—1900	1	1	2
Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580—1700	1	1	1

Context [37], spot date: mid 19th century

<b>Pottery type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ENV Wt (g)</b>	
Bone china	BONE	1794—1900	1	1	10
Creamware	CREA	1740—1830	1	1	3
Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770—1840	1	1	3

### **Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has no significance at a local level and the pottery types present fit the ceramic profile for London and this area. All of the pottery types are frequently encountered in post-medieval excavations in the region. The material indicates little about activities on the study area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. None of the pottery requires illustrating. There are no recommendations for further work.

### **Reference**

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed January 12th, 2016.

<<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>>.

## Appendix 9: OASIS Data Collection Form

**OASIS ID: preconst1-256938**

### Project details

Project name	1-4 CAPITAL INTERCHANGE WAY, BRENTFORD, HOUNSLOW: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 1-4 Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX (TQ 1907 7842). The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of brickearth sealing terrace gravels. The brickearth sloped down from north to south, towards the River Thames, and was mottled green-grey in Trench 1. These areas of discolouration are likely the result of weathering. The remaining stratigraphy of the site was mainly composed of two post-medieval layers, with cut features. The earliest dated features were recorded in Trench 4, and dated from the early to mid-18th century. The features comprised a shallow linear feature running north-west to south-east, possibly the base of a ditch or gully following the path seen on the historic map regression, and associated post holes. An agricultural horizon dating to the late 18th-19th century spanned the site, and was only truncated by other small post-medieval features of a similar time period. This in turn was sealed by a darker horticultural layer of the mid-19th century, also spanning the site, likely associated with the orchard present on site during the mid-late 1800s. A large pit with two fills was observed in Trenches 2 and 4, truncating the earlier post-medieval horizons and cutting deep into the natural brickearth and gravel. The size and shape of this feature suggests that it was a quarry pit, representing activity from the late 18-19th century. It is likely that the pit was excavated for the purpose of gravel extraction or to access the naturally occurring outcrops of brickearth in the area. The post-medieval layers were largely undisturbed by later development on the site. .
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2016 End: 30-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CIN16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Early Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD 1-4 Capital Interchange Way
Postcode	TW8 0EX
Study area	0.84 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 190700 784200 51.491676914038 -0.284698456028 51 29 30 N 000 17 04 W Polygon
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.41m Max: 8.41m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Gill King
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Rosemary Banens
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Facilitas Technial Engineering Services

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	CIN16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CIN16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text","Database"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CIN16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title 1-4 CAPITAL INTERCHANGE WAY, BRENTFORD, HOUNSLOW: AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Banens, R

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or  
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