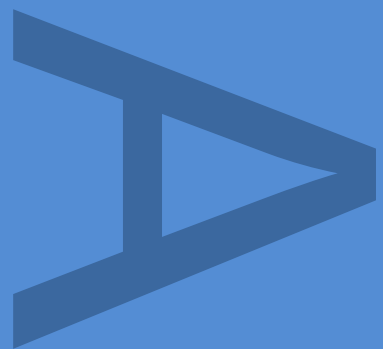


**ST MARY'S VICARAGE, 18 NEASDEN  
LANE, WILLESSEN, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF BRENT, NW10 2TS**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



**PCA REPORT NO: R12608**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

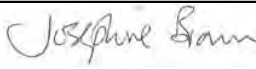

**Site Name**

An Archaeological Evaluation at St Mary's Vicarage,  
18 Neasden Lane, Willesden, Borough of Brent

**Type of project**

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4664	
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT ST MARY'S VICARAGE, 18 NEASDEN  
LANE, WILLESDEN, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT, NW10 2TS**

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**Site Code:** NEA16

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

**Central National Grid Reference:** 521517, 184841 (TQ 2151 8484)

**Written by:** James Langthorne  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2016

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley  
**Commissioning Client:** Higgins Homes PLC

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**September 2016**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane, Willesden, London Borough of Brent. The site is centred at National Grid Reference 521517, 184841 (TQ 2151 8484).
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Stevenson 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> August 2016, prior to potential redevelopment of the site. The investigation comprised the excavation of three archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 – 3) in order to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits although archaeological features recorded were limited to the survival of several late post-medieval garden features including planter beds, land drains, brick drains and a possible backfilled pond in addition to garden soils in all three trenches
- 1.4 Natural clay was found in all three trenches at heights between 33.34-33.44m AOD indicative of a relatively flat ground surface.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane, Willesden, London Borough of Brent between 8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> August 2016. The site is centred at National Grid Reference 521517, 184841 (TQ 2151 8484) (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of three trenches (Figure 2) which aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
  - To determine the presence and absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
  - To determine the presence and absence of prehistoric activity.
  - To determine the presence and absence of Roman activity.
  - To determine the presence and absence of medieval activity.
  - To determine the presence and absence of post-medieval activity.
  - To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The site consists of an irregular, roughly rectangular shaped property containing the disused vicarage, its outbuildings and its gardens as well as a small stonemason's workshop and associated yard area. The site boundaries were defined by Neasden Lane to the west, High Road to the south, the Magistrates Court to the east and the Ebony Court estate to the north. Additionally the Grade II\* listed St Mary's church lies to west on the opposite side of Neasden Lane. The site encompassed an area of approximately 2,117 square metres.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The archaeological work was commissioned by Higgins Homes PLC and monitored by Laura O'Gorman, Historic England GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Brent.
- 2.5 The site was recorded under the unique site code NEA16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings on the site. However 18 Neasden Lane is located within an Area of Archaeological Priority as defined by the London Borough of Brent. The Area of Archaeological Priority defines the theoretical location of the historic village of Church End, Willesden.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27<sup>th</sup> 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 Policy: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

#### **3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Brent and the Development Management Plan**

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the Development Management Plan which was adopted in June 2011. This plan contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. The site is subject to the Council's Urban Conservation policy (3.10).

#### **3.4 Planning condition**

- 3.4.1 The following planning condition related to archaeology at 18 Neasden Lane was put in place on the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015 (Case no. 14/4254):

*(17) Prior to the commencement of the development a programme of archaeological investigation work shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved archaeological investigation work shall be carried out in full accordance with the approved details.*

*Reason: To ensure that this site, in an Archaeological Priority Area, is properly investigated and if necessary excavated before development begins, in accordance with policy BE31 of the adopted London Borough of Brent Unitary Development Plan 2004.*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The geology at the site consisted of London Clay with no overlying superficial deposits.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The 18 Neasden Lane property slightly slopes from north to south at heights varying between 35.14-34.50m OD.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2014).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 No finds dating to any prehistoric period have as yet been identified anywhere within the immediate environs of the St Mary's Vicarage site. The clay soil of the Willesden area at the time would not have encouraged cultivation and settlement and the area may well have been wooded until the early medieval period. .

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 St Mary's Vicarage was located c. 2.5km to the south-west of Watling Street, a routeway that connected London to St Albans, and there has been limited evidence of settlement near the River Brent in Neasden. However no Roman activity has been encountered in the area around St Mary's Vicarage

### **5.4 Saxon and medieval**

5.4.1 The church of St Mary's is known to have been founded in AD 938 with the settlement of Church End presumed to have grown around it. While little evidence dating to the early medieval period has been found in the vicinity of the study site it was noted that very few archaeological investigations had taken place close to 18 Neasden Lane.

5.4.2 St Mary's Church lies a short distance to the west of the site. Therefore the site lies within the area of the medieval hamlet of Church End or just beyond its boundaries. However no archaeological remains related to this period were encountered in a site immediately to the north of the 18 Neasden Lane.

### **5.5 Post-medieval and Modern**

5.5.1 The hamlet of Church End gradually evolved from the medieval period into the post-medieval period. By the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century piecemeal additions to the hamlet included two inns, a schoolroom, a roundhouse or lock-up and a number of wooden poorhouse cottages. However the late 19<sup>th</sup> century heralded the coming of the railway and the growth of industry in Church End leading to substantial redevelopment of the rural settlement into an urban industrial centre.

5.5.2 Cartographic evidence showed 18 Neasden Lane as gardens south of and belonging to the old Vicarage. Features including a pond and glasshouses were contained within the garden's limits. The new Vicarage was founded on the site during the 1930s.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of three trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the St Mary's Vicarage site (Stevenson 2016).

6.2 The general aims of the evaluation were to address the following objectives:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence and absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- To determine the presence and absence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence and absence of Roman activity.
- To determine the presence and absence of medieval activity.
- To determine the presence and absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

6.3 All trenches were excavated by a JCB under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered, at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches:.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	E-W	19.35	2.08	2.09
2	NW-SE	19.95	2.00	1.57
3	NW-SE	19.80	2.00	1.74

6.4 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS system. A digital photographic record was also kept of all three trenches.

6.5 Temporary benchmarks at heights of 35.11m AOD and 34.43m AOD respectively were established on site for levelling purposes using survey data indicated on the service plan provided by contractors. This data was corroborated using the GPS system.

6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code NEA16.

6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3 & Images 1 and 4)

#### 7.1.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was naturally deposited firm mid-light greyish brown clay [5]. It was encountered at a maximum height of 33.34m AOD in a sondage in the central part of the trench.

7.1.3 Sealing natural clay [5] was a 0.77m thick layer of very firm mid-light greyish brown clay with very occasional CBM flecks and fragments, coal and charcoal flecks, rounded and sub-sounded pebbles and occasional root activity [4]. A pottery sherd recovered from this deposit dated to *circa* AD 1830-1840. 'Dirty' natural [4] could have been the result of the protracted period of time that this site was used as a garden or perhaps as a result of landscaping during the creation of the gardens for St Mary's Vicarage. Layer [4] was encountered between 34.04-34.14m AOD.

#### 7.1.4 Phase 2: Garden Features (Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)

7.1.5 'Dirty' natural [4] was succeeded by a 0.38m thick layer of very firm-firm mottled mid blackish grey and light-mid greyish brown slightly silty clay with occasional root activity, chalk and coal flecks and very occasional small rounded pebbles [3]. Pottery sherds, CBM fragments and clay tobacco pipe stems recovered from subsoil [3] dated to AD 1730-1910. Subsoil [3] was encountered at a maximum height of 34.53m AOD.

7.1.6 Truncating subsoil [3] were a series of garden features including linear features [7] and [13], planter beds [9] and [11] and posthole [15]. The dimensions and heights that the garden features were recorded at are detailed in the following table:

Context no.	Fill	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max. Height (m AOD)
7	6	E-W	1.80	0.25	0.16	34.22
9	8	-	0.60	0.40	0.05	34.32
11	10	-	1.00	0.50	0.08	34.33
13	12	E-W	1.40	0.42	0.05	34.30
15	14	-	0.23	0.20	0.10	34.28

7.1.7 The fills of the features varied between loose-soft mid brownish grey sandy silty with moderate CBM flecks and fragments, occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and occasional chalk, mortar and charcoal flecks [12], firm but friable mid brownish grey clay silt with frequent CBM flecks and occasional charcoal flecks [6] and [14], loose dark brownish grey silt with very occasional coal and oyster shell fragments [8] and [10],

7.1.8 Finds recovered from these fills indicated that all the garden features dated to the latter part of the post-medieval period as demonstrated in the table below:

Context no.	CBM dating	Pottery dating	Glass dating	Clay Tobacco Pipe dating
6	AD 1480-1900	-	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century-early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	c.AD 1730-1910
8	-	AD 1770 -1840	-	-
10	AD 1480-1900	AD 1770 – 1840	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century-early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	c.AD 1730-1910
12	AD 1480-1900	AD 1760 - 1780	-	-
14	AD 1480-1900	-	-	-

7.1.9 Phase 3: Modern

7.1.10 Overlying all five garden features was a layer of firm-slightly friable mid brown grey slightly sandy clay silt with moderate CBM flecks and fragments, occasional-moderate root activity, occasional chalk flecks and fragments and coal flecks [2]. This layer of garden soil was up to 0.41m thick and recorded at heights between 34.69-34.79m AOD.

7.1.11 Sealing garden soil [2] was a 0.25m thick layer of made ground composed of firm but friable dark-mid mottled blackish brown grey gritty sandy silt with frequent rubble inclusions, moderate root activity and coal flecks and occasional-moderate small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles [1]. It was found at maximum height of 34.94m AOD

7.1.12 Made ground [1] was in turn capped by the 0.10m thick layer of tarmac and its 0.06m thick gravel bedding layer [+], that formed the current parking surface to the rear of the vicarage building.

## 7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4 & Image 2)

7.2.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.2 Naturally deposited very firm mid-light greyish brown clay [31] was the earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2. It was found within a sondage in the south-eastern part of Trench 2 at a height of 33.44m AOD.

7.2.3 As with Trench 1, natural clay [31] was overlain by a 0.76m thick layer of 'dirty' natural composed of firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and fragments [28]. This deposit was recorded at heights between 33.84-34.24m AOD.

7.2.4 Phase 2: Garden Features (Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)

- 7.2.5 Cutting 'dirty' natural [28] in the southern and central parts of Trench 2 was a 6.20m long, north-south orientated linear cut for a ceramic land drain [30]. Cut [30] was backfilled by fairly loose light brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks and small pebbles [29]. The ceramic land drain dated to AD 1800-1900 and the feature was found at a maximum height of 33.78m AOD.
- 7.2.6 Sealing land drain [30] was a 0.38m thick layer of loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with very small-medium sized pebbles, occasional charcoal, coal and CBM flecks and fragments, dating to AD 1480-1900, and very occasional chalk flecks [27]. Garden soil [27] was found at heights between 34.06-34.47m AOD.
- 7.2.7 Phase 3: Modern
- 7.2.8 At the northern end of Trench 2 garden soil [27] was truncated by a large cut [26] which extended below 1.18m and was over 5.60m in length. It was backfilled by firm mid greyish brown with dark bluish grey mottling silty clay with silt and clay patches and frequent CBM fragments [25]. This feature is likely to represent the backfilled pond feature that was extant at the site in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 6). Cut [26] was found at a maximum height of 34.47m AOD.
- 7.2.9 All deposits in Trench 2 were ultimately sealed by 0.30m of modern topsoil [+].

### **7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5 & Images 3 and 5)**

- 7.3.1 Phase 1: Natural
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 3 was naturally deposited very firm mid-light greyish brown clay [32]. It was found within a sondage in the central part of the trench at a height of 33.38m AOD.
- 7.3.3 Natural clay [32] was sealed by a layer of 'dirty' natural [18] in the same manner as the stratigraphic sequences seen in Trenches 1 and 2. Layer [18] was composed of firm mid-light yellowish brown clay with occasional CBM flecks, root activity and coal flecks. Layer [18] was up to 0.89m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 33.86m AOD.
- 7.3.4 Phase 2: Garden Features (Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)
- 7.3.5 'Dirty' natural [18] was in turn succeeded by a layer of firm but friable mid brownish grey mixture of silty clay, slightly clay sandy silt with occasional loose yellow brown sandy patches containing moderate CBM flecks and fragments and root activity [17]. This layer was encountered at heights between 33.96-34.36m AOD and was up to 0.50m thick.
- 7.3.6 Cutting made ground/garden soil [17] in the central part of Trench 3 was a structure composed of two separate masonry elements, drain [19] and manhole/drainage structure [21].
- 7.3.7 Drain [19], within construction cut [20], was constructed of post-medieval paver brick and fairly loose light-mid yellowish grey sandy mortar with a base built of unglazed peg tiles dating to AD 1700-1900. It ran east-west for 2.15m, was 0.32m wide and 0.22m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 34.22m AOD.

- 7.3.8 Manhole/drainage structure [21] was on the same orientation and immediately to the south of drain [19]. It lay within construction cut [22] and measured 0.70m long by 0.70m wide and was seen at a maximum height of 33.98m AOD. The manhole/drainage structure [21] was constructed of type 3032 bricks and fairly loose yellowish grey sandy mortar and dated to AD 1750-1900.
- 7.3.9 Phase 3: Modern
- 7.3.10 Backfilling manhole/drainage structure [21] was a fairly firm but friable dark blackish brown slightly clay silt with moderate small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles [24].
- 7.3.11 An east-west orientated line of type 3032 brick was found at a height of 34.37m AOD in the southern part of the trench [23]. It was considered that this single course of unmortared bricks probably represented the buried edge of a defunct planter bed.
- 7.3.12 Capping all of the features and deposits in Trench 3 was a layer of garden soil consisting of firm but friable mid-dark grey slightly clay sandy silt with moderate-frequent root activity, occasional-moderate CBM flecks and fragments and small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, occasional plastic fragments and chalk flecks [16]. Garden soil [16] reached a maximum depth of 0.35m and was found at heights between 34.71-34.78m AOD.

## **8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2016) for the evaluation:

#### **8.2 To determine the palaeotopography of the site.**

8.2.1 Natural clay consistent with London Clay was found within all three trenches. It appeared to be untruncated for the most part and found at heights varying between 33.34- 33.44m AOD; indicative of a relatively flat ground surface.

#### **8.3 To determine the presence and absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.**

8.3.1 No palaeoenvironmental remains, such as peat deposits, were present in any of the three trenches.

#### **8.4 To determine the presence and absence of prehistoric activity.**

8.4.1 No evidence of any prehistoric activity was found in any of the three trenches.

#### **8.5 To determine the presence and absence of Roman activity.**

8.5.1 There was no indication of Roman activity identified during the archaeological evaluation.

#### **8.6 To determine the presence and absence of medieval activity.**

8.6.1 No evidence relating to the medieval period was encountered in any of the three trenches.

#### **8.7 To determine the presence and absence of post-medieval activity.**

8.7.1 A number of garden features, including land drains, planter beds and a posthole dating to the late post-medieval period were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Furthermore a large backfilled truncation at the north-west end of Trench 2 is likely to represent part of a backfilled rectangular pond that would have principally been in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally deposits characterized as garden soils were found within each of the trenches.

8.7.2 This evidence would support the assertion that the site has served as gardens for the St Mary's Vicarage property since the later post-medieval period until the present day.

#### **8.8 To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.**

8.8.1 The presence of made ground deposits in Trench 1 indicated some modern disturbance of the site associated with the foundation of the new vicarage building in the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However the presence of garden soils and late post-medieval garden features in all three trenches indicated that little landscaping had occurred at 18 Neasden Lane following the establishment of the Vicarage gardens.

8.8.2 However, landscaping could potentially have occurred during the creation of the Vicarage gardens themselves during the later post-medieval period and the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural material within the 'dirty' natural deposits may support this hypothesis.

## **8.9 Conclusions**

- 8.9.1 The archaeological evaluation strongly suggested that, aside from late post-medieval garden activity, there was minimal modern horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons. Despite this, archaeological evidence was restricted to several garden features that dated to the late post-medieval period and related to the Vicarage gardens.
- 8.9.2 No archaeological activity relating to any period that pre-dated the late post-medieval gardens was found during the archaeological investigation. This may indicate some landscaping during the establishment of the Vicarage gardens, an assertion perhaps supported by the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural material within the 'dirty' natural deposits in all three trenches.
- 8.9.3 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Brent, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code NEA16 and a summary report published in the London Archaeologist annual round-up.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Higgins Homes PLC for commissioning the work and Laura O'Gorman for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Brent.

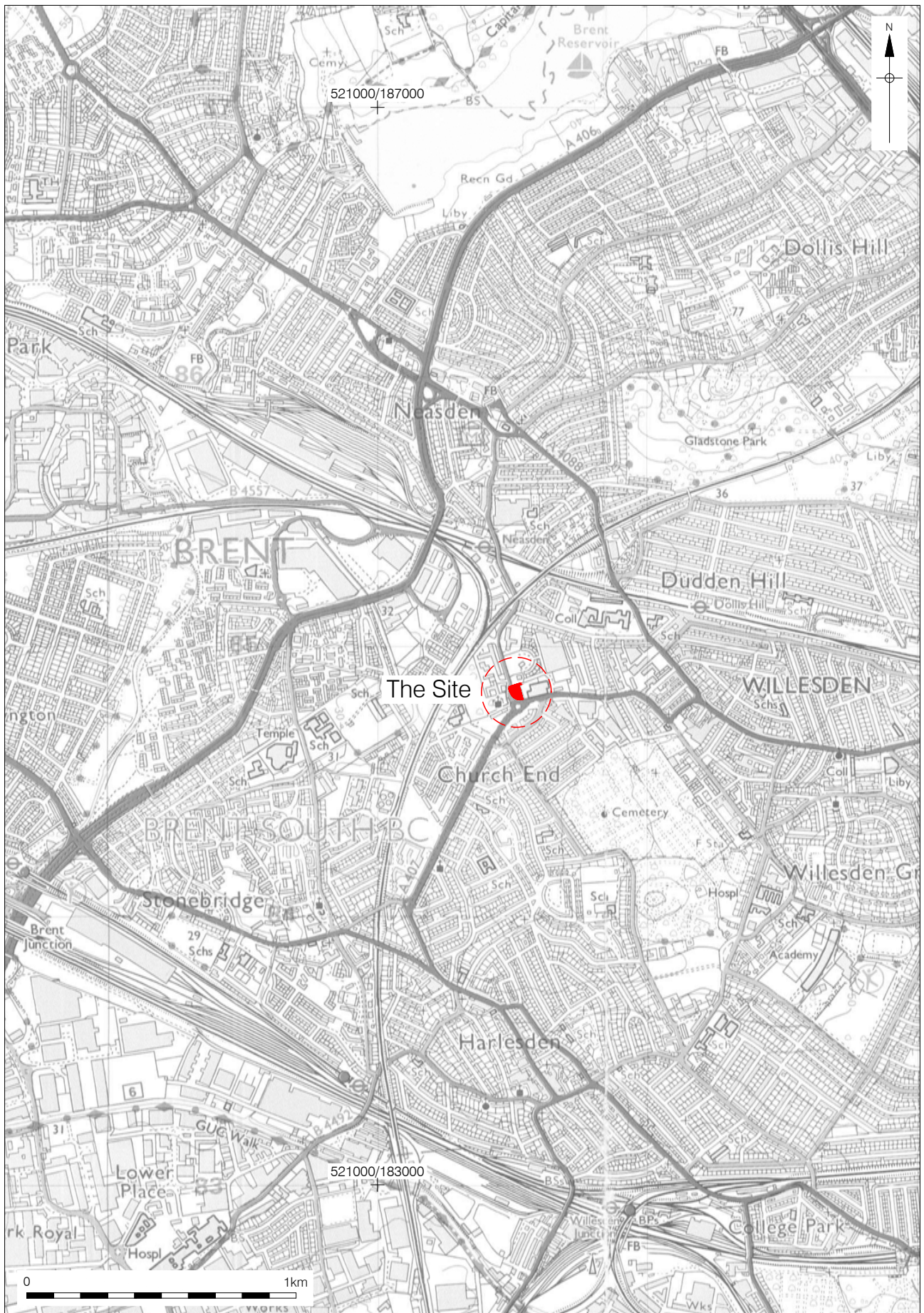
9.2 The author would like to thank:

- Tim Bradley for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
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- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

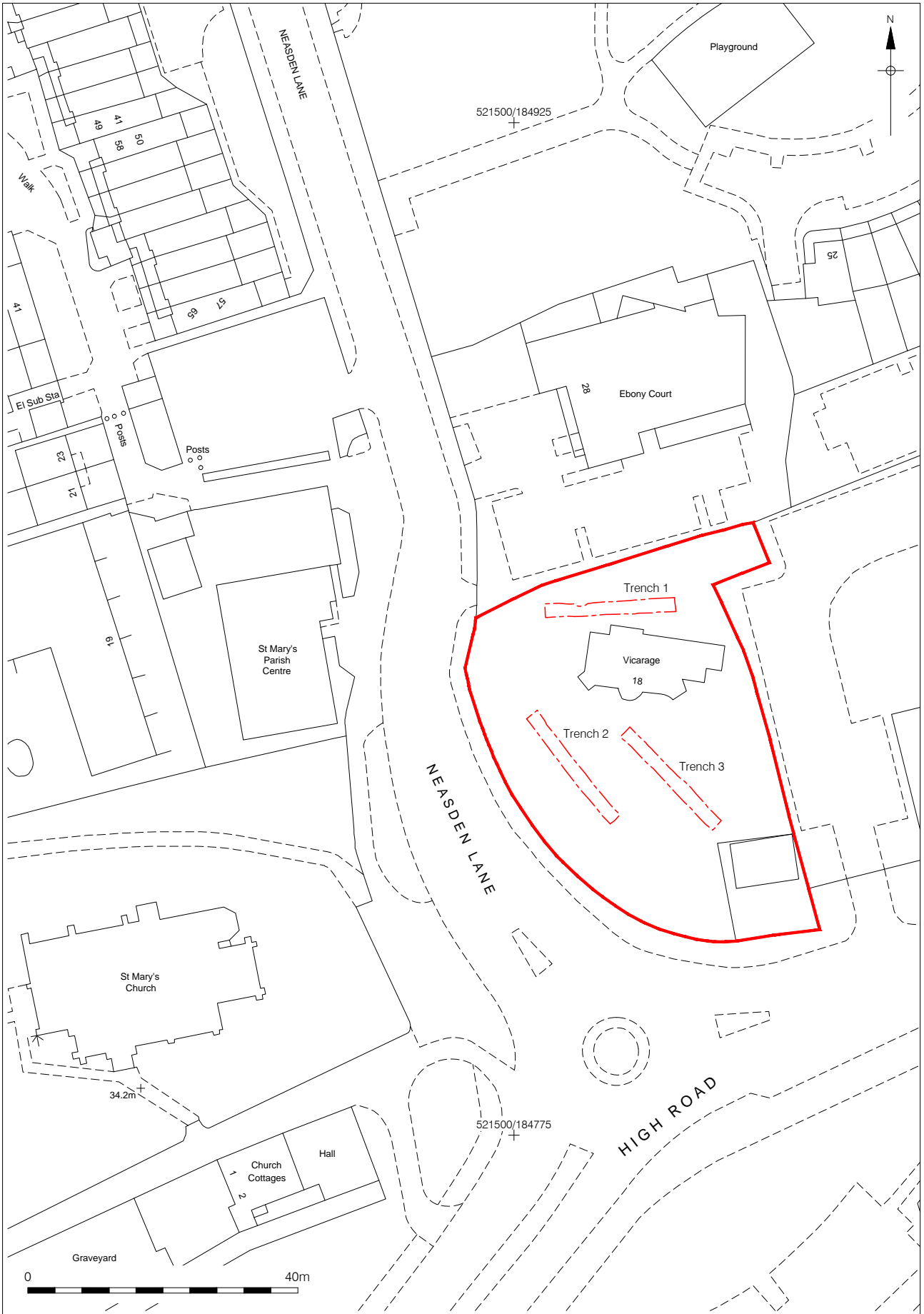
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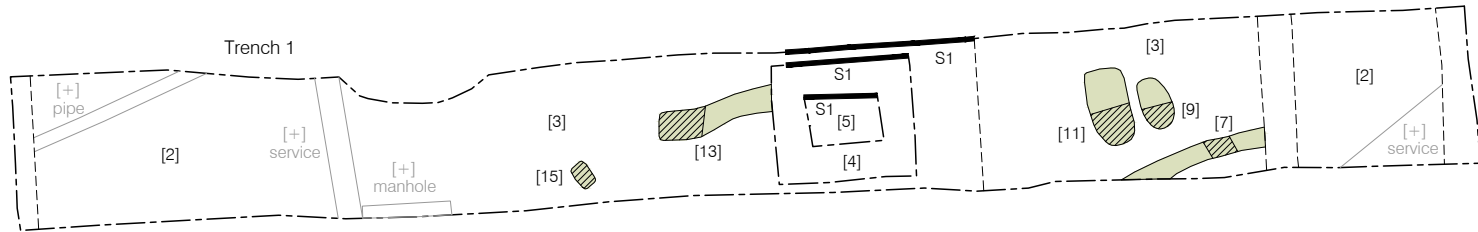
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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



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 23/08/16 HB

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:800 at A4



-  Garden Features
-  Excavated slot



W E

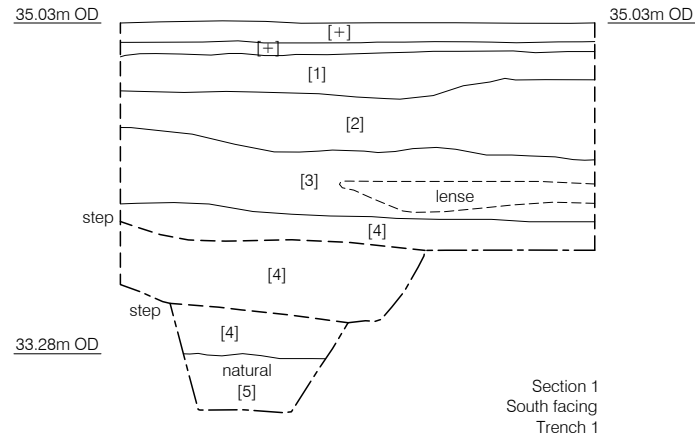


Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1 & Section 1  
1:100 & 1:40 at A4



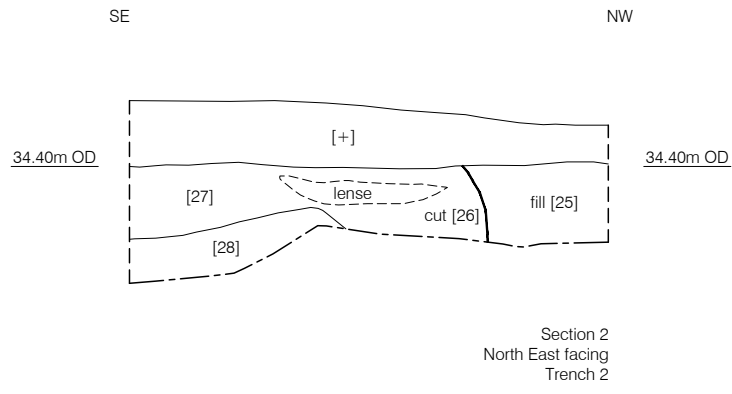
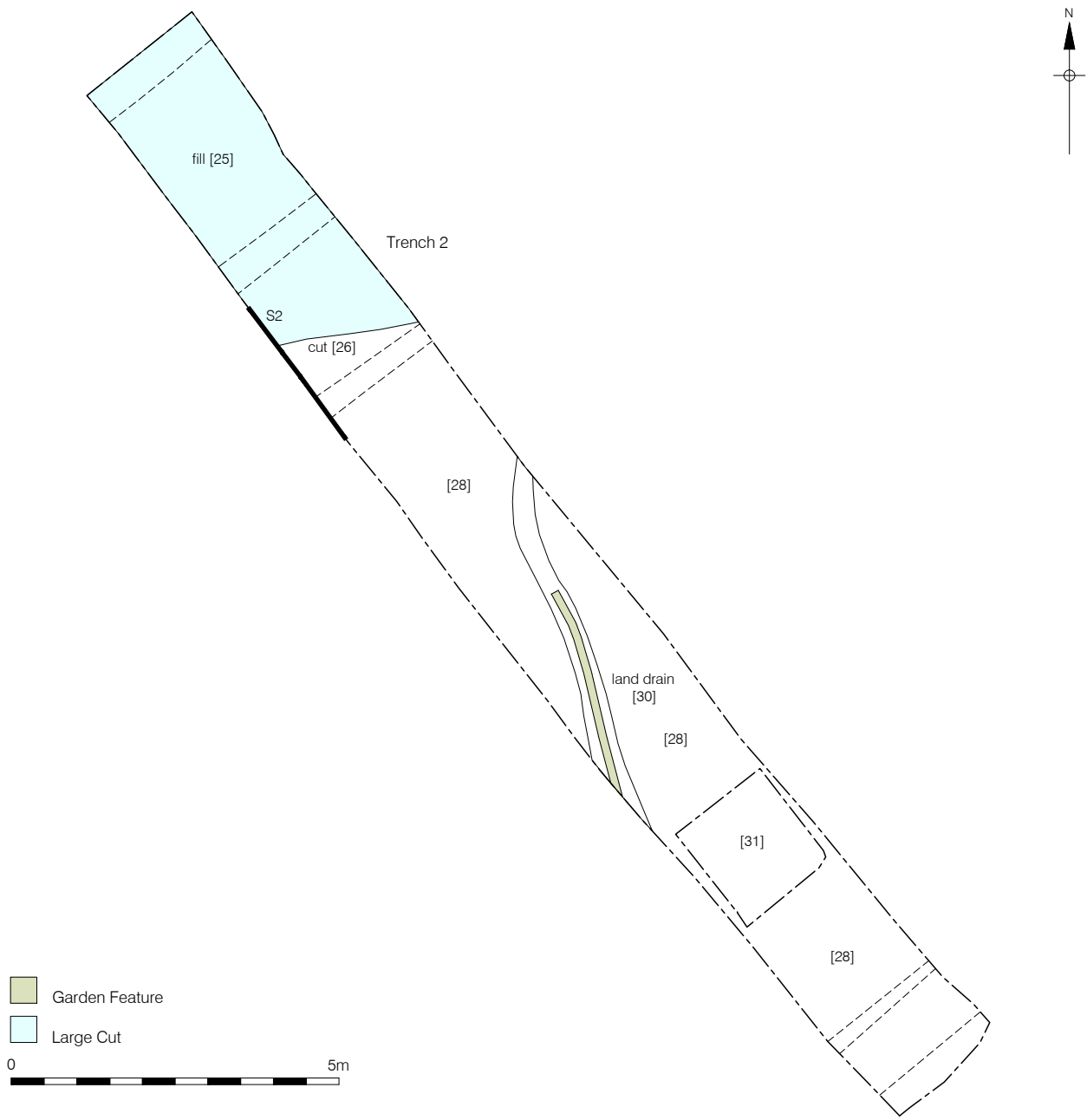
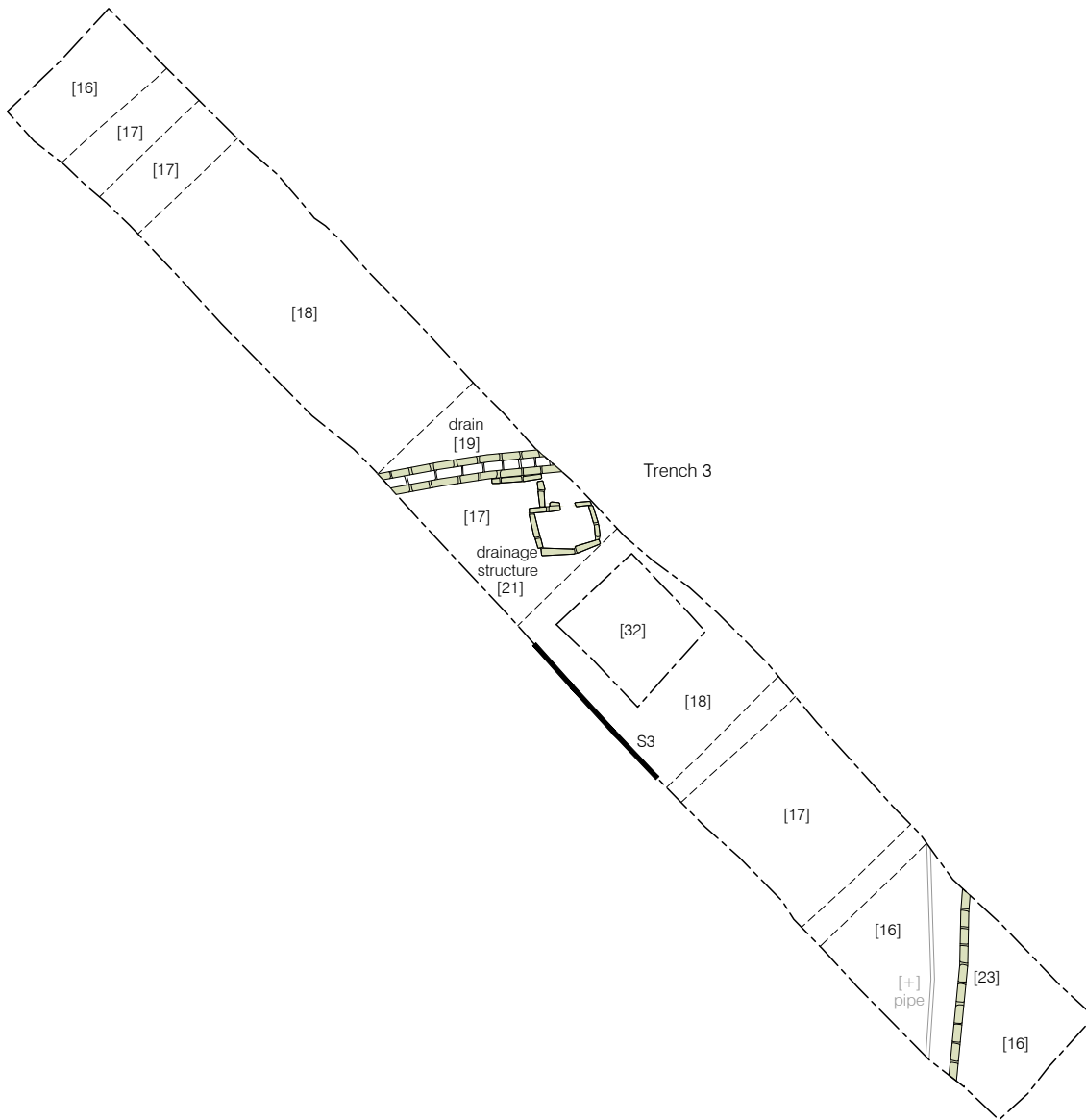


Figure 4  
 Plan of Trench 2 & Section 2  
 1:100 & 1:40 at A4

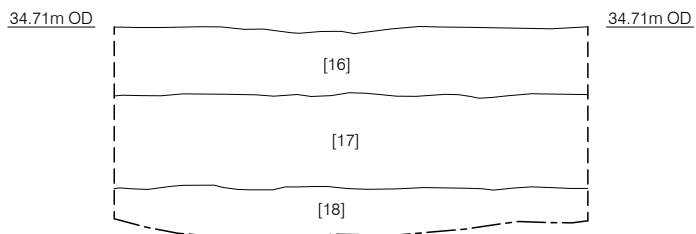


 Garden Features

0 5m

SE

NW



Section 3  
North East facing  
Trench 3

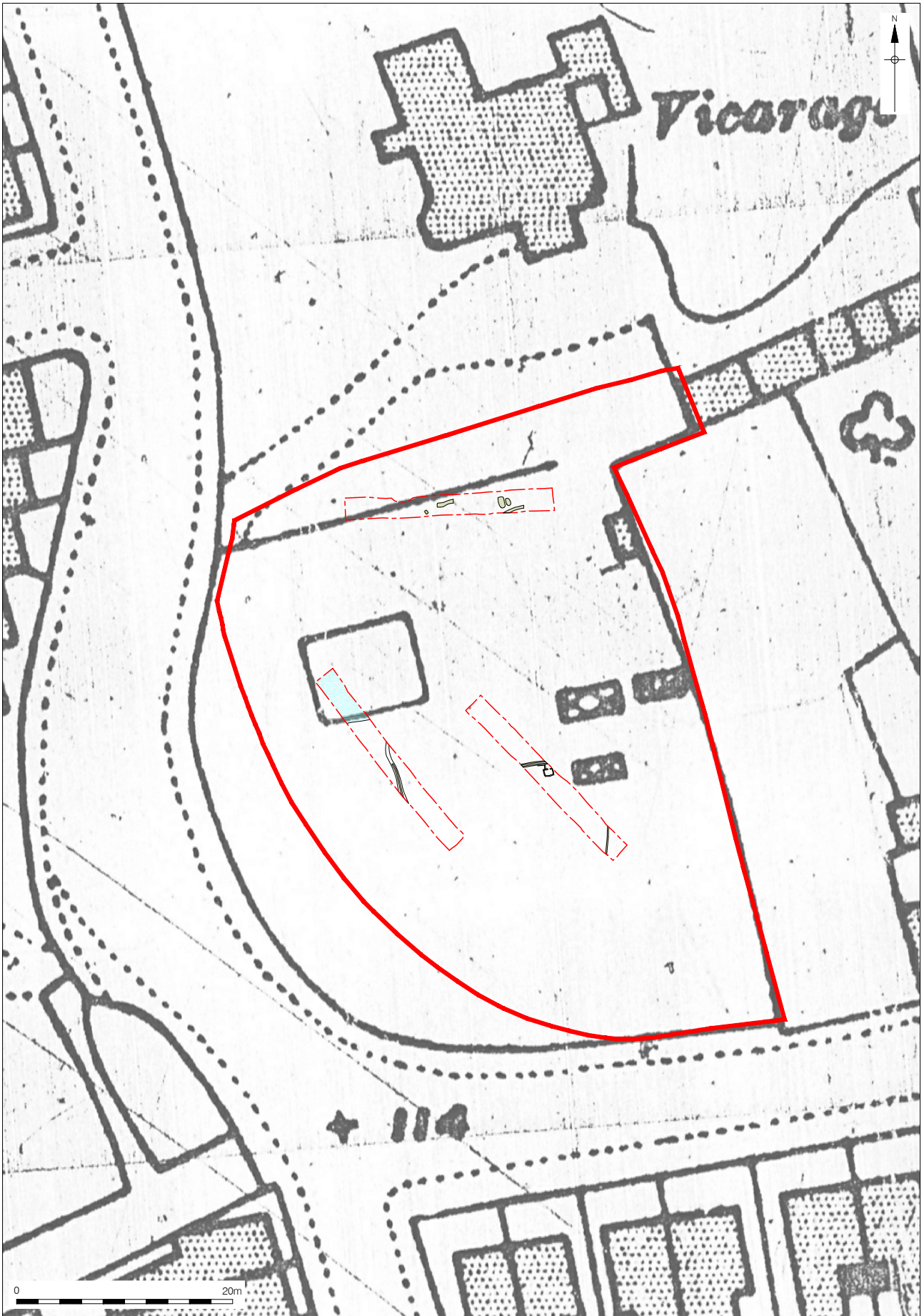
0 2m

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23/08/16 HB

Figure 5  
Plan of Trench 3 & Section 3  
1:100 & 1:40 at A4



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Figure 6  
Features overlain onto 1915 Ordnance Survey Map  
1:500 at A4



**Image 1: West facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)**



**Image 2: North-west facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)**





**Image 3: North-west facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)**





**Image 4: South facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)**





**Image 5: North-East facing view of masonry drain structures [19] and [21] within Trench 3 (1m scale)**



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Prov Date	Phase
1	1	-	1	Layer	Made Ground	Firm but friable dark-mid mottled blackish brown grey gritty silty ssand with frequent CBM/brick inclusions	Modern	3
2	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Garden soil	Firm/slightly friable mid brown grey slightly sandy clay silt	Modern	3
3	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Subsoil	Very firm-firm mottled mid blackish grey and light-mid grey brown slightly silty clay	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
4	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Dirty' Natural	Very firm mid-light greyish brown clay with very occasional CBM and coal flecks and fragments	N/A	1
5	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Natural	Very firm mid-light greyish brown clay	N/A	1
6	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [7]	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent CBM and mortar flecks.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2

7	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Remnant of base of linear garden feature.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
8	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [9]	Loose dark brownish grey silt with frequent coal flecks and fragments and occasional oyster shell fragments.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
9	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Remnant of oval shaped planter bed.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
10	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [11]	Loose dark brownish grey silt with frequent coal flecks and fragments and occasional oyster shell fragments.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
11	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Remnant of sub-rectangular planter bed.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
12	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [13]	loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate CBM flecks and fragments	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
13	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Remnant of base of linear garden feature.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
14	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [15]	Firm but friable mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate chalk and CBM flecks.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2

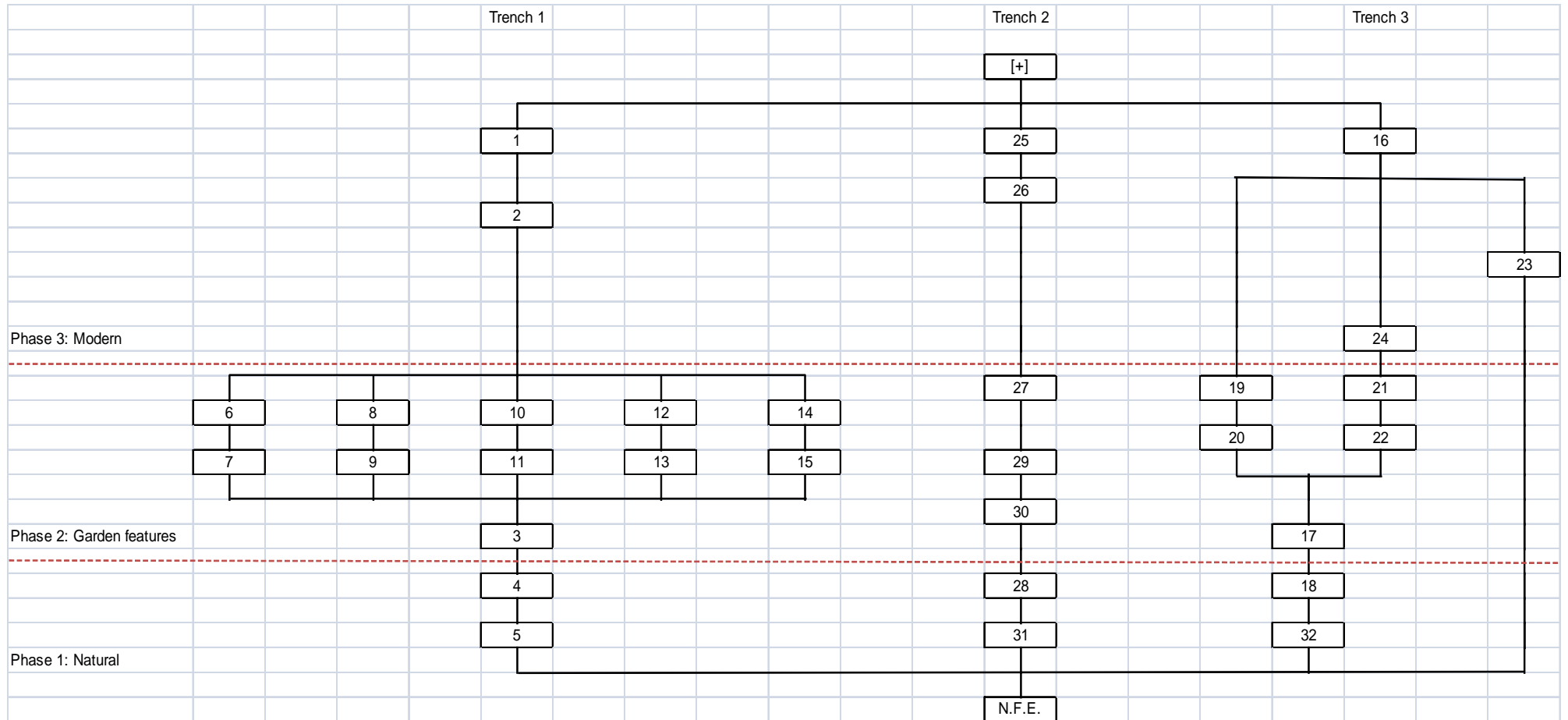
15	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Rectangular posthole	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
16	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Garden soil	Firm but friable mid-dark grey slightly clay sandy silt.	Modern	3
17	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Made Ground	Firm but friable with occasional loose sandy patches mid brownish grey with occasional yellow brown mottling mixture of silty clay, slightly clay sandy silt and occasional sand with moderate CBM flecks and fragments.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
18	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	'Dirty' Natural	Firm light-mid yellowish brown clay with occasional CBM, coal and chalk flecks.	N/A	1
19	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Drain	Land drain constructed of red brick and tile.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
20	3	Tr. 3	-	Cut	Construction cut	Linear cut for brick drain [19].	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
21	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Manhole/drainage structure	Frogged stock brick manhole/drainage structure	Late Post-Med/Modern	2



						attached to drain [19]		
22	3	Tr. 3	-	Cut	Construction cut	Rectilinear cut for manhole/drainage structure [21]	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
23	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Garden feature	E-W orientated line of bricks that probably defined the edge of a defunct planter bed.	Modern	3
24	3	Tr. 3	-	Fill	Backfill in manhole/drainage structure [21]	Fairly firm but friable dark blackish brown slight clay silt.	Modern	3
25	2	Tr. 2	2	Fill	Fill of [26]	Firm mid greyish brown with dark bluish grey mottling silty clay with silt and clay patches with frequent CBM fragments.	Modern	3
26	2	Tr. 2	2	Cut	Large modern truncation	Large modern cut extending over 1.18m in depth.	Modern	3
27	2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Garden soil	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional coal and CBM flecks and fragments	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
28	2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	'Dirty' Natural	Firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and fragments.	N/A	1

29	2	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Fill of [30]	Fairly loose light brownish grey silty clay backfilling a ceramic pipe land drain.	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
30	2	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Construction cut	Linear cut for land drain in [29].	Late Post-Med/Modern	2
31	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural	Very firm mid-light greyish brown clay	N/A	1
32	3	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Natural	Very firm mid-light greyish brown clay	N/A	1

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

- Context [3], spot date: 1850–1900
- Context [4], spot date: c.1830–40
- Context [8], spot date: 1770–1840
- Context [10], spot date: 1770–1840
- Context [12], spot date: 1760–1780
- Context [25], spot date: 1794–1840

The pottery assemblage dates to the 18th and especially the 19th century and consists of only sherd material, often small in size and occasionally in a laminated state, indicating that some of the material was deposited under tertiary conditions. The pottery has no significance, its only potential is to date the deposits it occurred in and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## APPENDIX 4: CBM ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	2271	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
6	3046;2276	Abraded post medieval sandy red bricks; post medieval unglazed peg tile	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
10	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
12	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
14	3046;2276	Abraded post medieval sandy red brick; post medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
19	2586;3046	Complete unglazed peg tile; post medieval paver brick	2	1180	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	1700-1900
21	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900
23	3032	Post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
27	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
28	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
29	Terracota	Terracota drain pipe	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	No mortar

### Review

The small assemblage (17 fragments, 12 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary post medieval ceramic building material (red sandy and post great fire bricks, peg tiles, and drain pipe).

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: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

- Context [3], spot date: c. 1730–1910
- Context [6], spot date: c. 1730–1910
- Context [10], spot date: c. 1730–1910

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists only of stems, which are thin with fine bores and therefore only broadly dated c. 1730–1910. The material is therefore of no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the contexts it occurs in and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## **APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

- Context [6], spot date: mid 17th – early 18th century
- Context [10], spot date: mid 17th – mid 18th century

The glass assemblage consists only of two weathered fragments of wine bottles, broadly dated to the mid 17th – mid 18th century and has no significance. The glass has only the potential to broadly date the contexts it occurs in and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-260617**

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### Project details

Project name	St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane, Willesden NW10 2TS
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of three trial trenches. The investigation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits and the survival of several post-medieval garden features including planter beds, land drains, masonry drainage structures, a posthole and a possible backfilled pond in addition to garden soils in all three trenches. Natural clay was found in all three trenches at heights between 33.34-33.44m AOD indicative of a relatively flat ground surface.
Project dates	Start: 08-08-2016 End: 11-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NEA16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	MASONRY LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	MASONRY MANHOLE/DRAINAGE STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	PLANTER BEDS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	CERAMIC LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN SOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN SOIL Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

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Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BRENT WILLESDEN St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane
Postcode	NW10 2TS
Study area	2117 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2151 8484 51.548861462136 -0.247351458255 51 32 55 N 000 14 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.34m Max: 33.44m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Gemma Stevenson
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Higgins Homes PLC

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	NEA16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Paper Archive ID      NEA16  
Paper Contents        "none"  
Paper Media available      "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type        A forthcoming report  
Title                    An Archaeological Evaluation At St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane,  
                                 Willesden, London Borough Of Brent, NW10 2TS.  
Author(s)/Editor(s)    Langthorne, J.  
Date                     2016  
Issuer or publisher    Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.  
Place of issue or publication    London  
Description             A4 softcover grey literature report.

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Entered by              James Langthorne (jlangthorne@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on              19 August 2016

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