

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Green Cottage, Brockley Hill,
Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow HA7**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1734 9416

Site Code: GCK10

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, September 2010

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd land at Green Cottage, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow. The field evaluation was undertaken between 31st August- 2nd September 2010. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme for the evaluation consisted of five trenches, which were to determine the presence and character of any archaeological remains and assess their significance, particularly those relating to the Roman period, and additionally to clarify the extent and nature of existing disturbance and intrusions.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered in all five trenches was natural sandy clay which was truncated in Trench 5 by the only significant archaeological feature encountered on the site, a circular pit dating to the Roman period (AD 70-140), and therefore consistent with the pottery manufactory previously recorded in the wider landscape. Other features on site, found in Trenches 4 and 5, included a treebole, a posthole and a construction cut for a wall, but these all dated from the very late 19th century at the earliest and certainly in the case of the posthole and the construction cut, were modern. Deposits in all trenches were overlain by one or more layers of post-medieval/modern subsoil or levelling deposits and sealed by modern topsoil.
- 1.4 It was concluded that only the deepest cut features on site would have survived the truncation that resulted from the construction of Green Cottage and its immediate environs.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 31st August-2nd September 2010, in advance of redevelopment of land at Green Cottage, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow, HA7 (Fig. 1). The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 1734 9416. The site covers an area of approximately 1250 square metres.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches (Fig .2: Tranches 1-5) which were to satisfy the following objectives:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, particularly relating to the Roman period.
 - To evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
- 2.3 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting with the archaeological evaluation being undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The evaluation was monitored by Kim Stabler, the English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisor for the London Borough of Harrow.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC.
- 2.5 The site was allocated the site code: GCK10.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

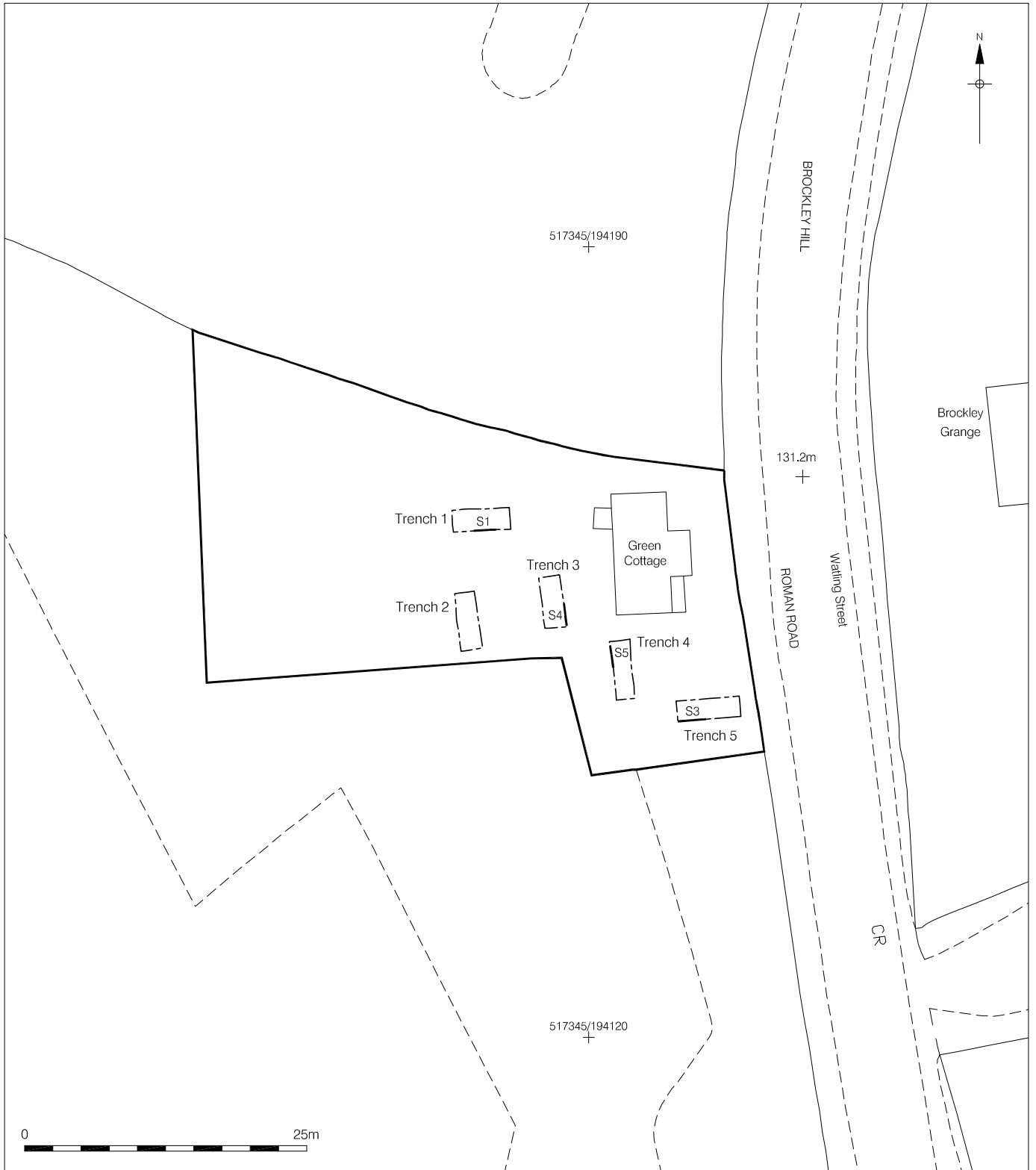


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

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 PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Archaeology in the London Borough of Harrow

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Harrow, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The London Borough of Harrow's Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan has been adopted since November 2009. The vision for the Core Strategy in relation to heritage is:

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Archaeology & Geology

4.93 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments are archaeological features designated by the Government as being of national importance and, as with conservation areas and listed buildings, are subject to statutory protection. There are 9 scheduled ancient monuments in Harrow (of these the Council has produced guides for Pinner Deer Park and Grim's Ditch).*

- *Grim's Ditch: section 1370 metres north east from Oxhey Lane*
- *Grim's Ditch: section north of Blythwood House*
- *Grim's Ditch: four linear sections between Uxbridge Road and Oxhey Lane*
- *Pear Wood: linear earthworks*
- *Brockley Hill: obelisk*
- *Brockley Hill: Romano-British pottery and settlement*
- *Headstone Manor: moated site*
- *Pinner Hill: ice house*
- *Pinner Deer Park, Pinner Park Farm: park boundary*

- 4.94 *There are in addition a further 9 archaeological priority areas in Harrow; these are areas of more local significance. The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record provides a computerised record of information relating to London's archaeological and historic fabric. Advice and guidance on archaeological matters can also be obtained from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. There have been many finds from the investigation of sites in Harrow and more are anticipated.*
- 3.2.4 The site lies within the Brockley Hill Archaeological Priority Area and there are no Listed Buildings on the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of Brockley Hill is categorised as London Clay by the British Geological Survey. Green Cottage itself lies on a ridge formed by glacial pebble deposits that cap the Claygate Beds which seal the London Clay.

4.1.2 This prominent ridge of gravels rises to c. 150m OD in this area and runs south-west to north-west for over 30km between Northwood in Middlesex and Ware in Hertfordshire. The land surrounding Brockley Hill slants sharply downhill towards Cannons Corner where it reaches a height of approximately 65m OD.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site itself slopes east-west from 133.01m OD at the eastern boundary on the site adjacent to Brockley Hill Road to 130.01m OD at the western site boundary. A number of streams and ponds are extant within the valley beyond the boundary of the site.

4.2.2 Archaeological investigations to the south of the site have indicated that natural deposits are usually encountered c. 0.50m beneath the current ground surface¹.

¹ Lyon 2005

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the Green Cottage site, the information was principally taken from the Archaeological Desktop Assessment². This summary highlights the general trends and opportunities for archaeology in the area but should not be taken as being a comprehensive analysis.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the study site; only isolated finds have been recovered rather than more substantial evidence of occupation. These finds include a Mesolithic core and other undated flint tools discovered on the site itself; Palaeolithic flint artefacts encountered during archaeological excavations to the south and Iron Age soils and a Bronze Age arrowhead that came to light during fieldwalking along the length of Watling Street.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The line of the Roman road, Watling Street runs along the eastern boundary of the study site and several pottery kilns and various associated features have been found alongside the road during excavations conducted between the 1930s and 1970s, although as these excavations were restricted to the area immediately beside the road it has not been ascertained how far the kilns extended to the west.

5.3.2 In addition to the kiln sites and Watling Street itself, it has been considered that Roman settlement of Sullonoicae may have existed in the Brockley Hill area although no clear evidence of its situation has yet been found.

5.3.3 The Roman remains relating to the pottery kilns, Watling Street or the possible settlement are clearly of regional and national importance as well as local significance as reflected by the Scheduled Ancient Monument status of the area to the south and its presence within the Brockley Hill Archaeological Priority Area.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 No traces of medieval activity have been found in the vicinity of the site and the few documentary references to the surrounding area refer to either Brockley Hill Farm that was situated at the summit of Brockley Hill or to Pear Wood which derived its name from William Parys who owned 35 acres of woodland in the area.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Cartographical evidence has indicated that the study site remained undeveloped during the post-medieval period until the end of the 19th century when the original Green Cottage may have been constructed. The cottage currently on the site dates from the 1950s.

² Lyon 2005

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of the five trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation³. The aims of the evaluation were to address the following objectives:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, particularly relating to the Roman period.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.

6.2 All five trenches were excavated by a JCB fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of between 150mm and 200mm through undifferentiated deposits under the supervision of an archaeologist. The relative dimensions of each trench are listed below:

Trench Number	Length at top (m)	Width at top (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	5.18	1.94	0.87
2	5.15	1.95	1.00
3	4.65	1.95	1.10
4	5.20	1.83	1.11
5	6.10	1.80	1.37

6.4 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned and excavation undertaken on extant discrete archaeological features using appropriate hand tools. All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at scales of either 1:20 or 1:50, whichever was deemed to be more appropriate, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using a Lyca 1200 GPRS. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats.

6.5 Immediately prior to backfilling, and following discussions with English Heritage (GLAAS), the full extent of the Roman pit recorded in Trench 5 was revealed by machine excavation, cleaned, recorded and photographed.

6.5 A temporary benchmark at a height of 132.46m OD was established on site for levelling purposes using the GPRS.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in all five trenches was naturally deposited firm light yellow grey slightly sandy clay with occasional pea grit and small gravel inclusions: [5], [8], [23], [29] and [19] in Trenches 1-5 respectively. It was encountered at 131.67m OD in Trench 1, 131.60m OD in Trench 2, 132.62m OD in Trench 3, 132.02m OD in Trench 4 and 132.58m OD in Trench 5.

7.2 Phase 2 – Roman

7.2.1 Truncating the natural clay [19] in Trench 5 was a large, circular pit [2] with vertical sides and a slightly undulating base. The pit was 1.55m in diameter and 0.75m deep and contained two distinct fills [1] and [18].

7.2.2 The primary fill [1] consisted of compact, light greyish brown slightly clay silt with occasional charcoal and ash flecks and very occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Sixty five sherds of pottery dating to c. AD70-140 were retrieved from this fill including greyware, fragments of the body and handle of flagons and possible kiln lining⁴. The secondary fill [18] was a firm, mid grey slightly silty clay with charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded pebbles.

7.2.3 Pit [2] was encountered at a height of 132.60m OD.

7.3 Phase 3 – Post-medieval/Early modern

7.3.1 Sealing the natural clay in three trenches to the west of Green Cottage, Trenches 1, 2 and 3, was a layer of subsoil, identified as [4], [7] or [22], composed of firm, light-mid yellow-orange grey slightly silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles, CBM flecks and modern ceramic pipe fragments. The table below summarises the heights and thicknesses of the subsoil in these three trenches:

Context Number	Max. Thickness (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
4	0.28	131.92
7	0.28	131.88

³ CgMs Consulting 2010

⁴ Appendix 3

22	0.23	132.77
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7.3.2 Within the area to the south of Green Cottage, significantly closer to the road that traverses Brockley Hill, the character of subsoil deposits was more varied. In Trench 4 natural clay [29] was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of firm, light yellow-orange grey slightly silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles [28] which was in turn overlain by a 0.69m thick layer of firm light-mid grey/brown sandy silt with similar inclusions [27]. This later, more substantial layer of subsoil was encountered at a height of 132.83m OD and contained post-medieval/early modern pottery and glass.

7.3.3 As with Trench 4, the subsoil in Trench 5 differed again from those previously described. Seen within the eastern part of the trench a thin layer, 0.05m, of subsoil [20] overlay natural clay [19] and was composed of firm-compact, mid orange clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. It was encountered at a height of 132.17m OD. Due to the presence of several modern deposits overlying this layer it is likely that it has been severely truncated.

7.4 Phase 4 – Modern

7.4.1 A 0.40m thick dumped deposit of firm, light greyish brown clay [17] was seen to seal secondary pit fill [18] in Trench 5. This deposit was in turn was truncated both by a small, 0.27m deep, modern posthole cut [16] filled with loose, dark brown clay silt [15] encountered at a height of 132.97m OD and by a 0.39m layer of firm, light brown patchy clay and silt [14]. Layer [14] also sealed post-medieval subsoil [20] and was in turn sealed by two further successive layers of modern clay silt [13] and [12]. The uppermost of these layers [12] was truncated by a 0.28m deep treebole [12] encountered at a height of 132.80m OD which was filled by firm, light-mid brown clay silt [11]. Treebole [12] was subsequently sealed by a 0.27m thick levelling layer of firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and sub-rounded pebbles [10].

7.4.2 All deposits in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were sealed beneath a layer of modern topsoil, referred to as [3], [6], [21], [26] and [9] respectively, that consisted of firm but friable, dark grey brown and occasionally black clay silt with occasional fragments of modern brick and tile, paving stones, corroded metal, plastic bottles and sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. The table below summarises the relative thickness and heights of topsoil in each trench:

Context Number	Max. Thickness (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
3	0.43	132.46
6	0.57	132.45
21	0.45	133.21
26	0.31	133.13
9	0.34	133.22

7.4.3 One further feature was observed within Trench 4; a modern construction cut [25] for the currently extant 1950s garden wall was seen to have truncated topsoil [26]. The construction cut [25] had been backfilled with loose black sandy silt [24]. The construction cut was 0.84m deep and was encountered at 133.12m OD at the northern end of Trench 4.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 4)

8.1.1 The base of Trench 1 revealed natural sandy clay [5] which was sealed by a layer of subsoil [4] which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil [3].

8.1.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

8.2.1 The base of Trench 2 revealed natural sandy clay [8] which was sealed by a layer of subsoil [7] which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil [6].

8.2.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Trench 2.

8.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

8.3.1 The base of Trench 3 revealed natural clay [23] which was sealed by a layer of subsoil [22] which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil [21].

8.3.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Trench 3.

8.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

8.4.1 The base of Trench 4 revealed natural clay [29] which was overlain by a thin layer of subsoil [28] which was in turn sealed by a substantially thicker deposit of subsoil [27]. Subsoil [27] was overlain by modern topsoil [26] which had been truncated by construction cut [25] for a 1950s garden wall which had also been backfilled by sandy silt [24].

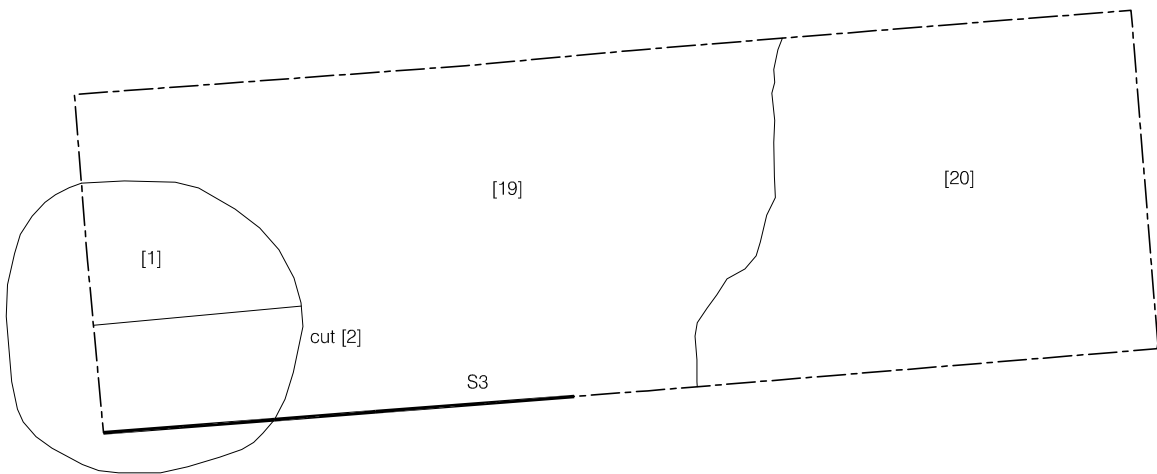
8.4.2 The only discrete feature in Trench 4 was the modern construction cut [25] backfilled with sandy silt [24].

8.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 3 & 4 and Image 1)

8.5.1 The base of Trench 5 revealed natural clay [19] which was truncated at the western end of the trench by a large circular pit [2] filled by [1] and [18] in which Roman pottery was

found. At the eastern end of the trench the natural clay was overlain by gravelly clay [20] which was potentially a post-medieval subsoil. A further dump of clay [17] was seen to overlie pit fill [18] which was both truncated by a small modern posthole cut [16] filled with clay silt [15] and by a layer of patchy clay and silt [14]. Layer [14] also sealed post-medieval subsoil [20] and was sealed by two further successive layers of modern clay silt [13] and [12]. The uppermost of these layers [12] was truncated by treebole [12] which was filled by clay silt [11], which was in turn overlain by levelling layer [10]. All deposits were sealed beneath topsoil [9].

- 8.5.2 The most significant discrete archaeological feature found in Trench 5 was the circular Roman pit [2] which was filled by [1] and [18]. Later modern features also found in Trench 5 included treebole [12] and modern posthole [16].

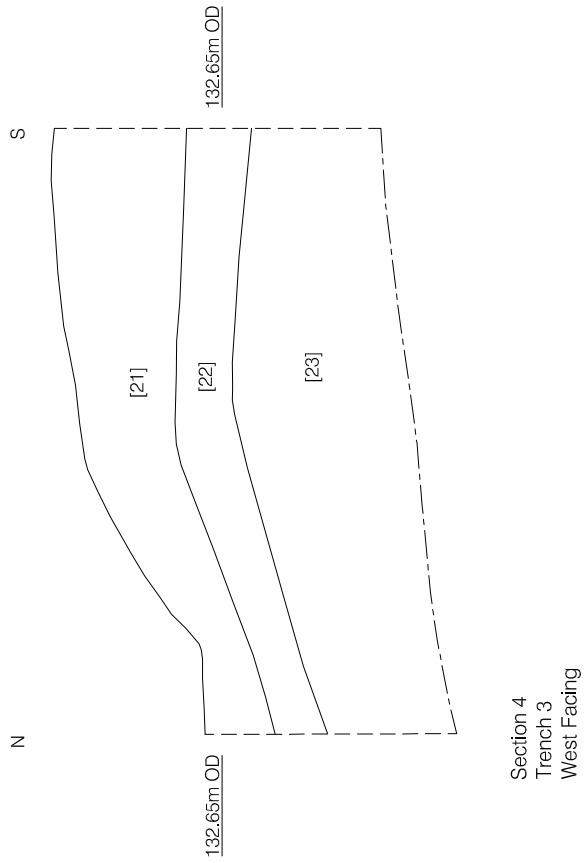
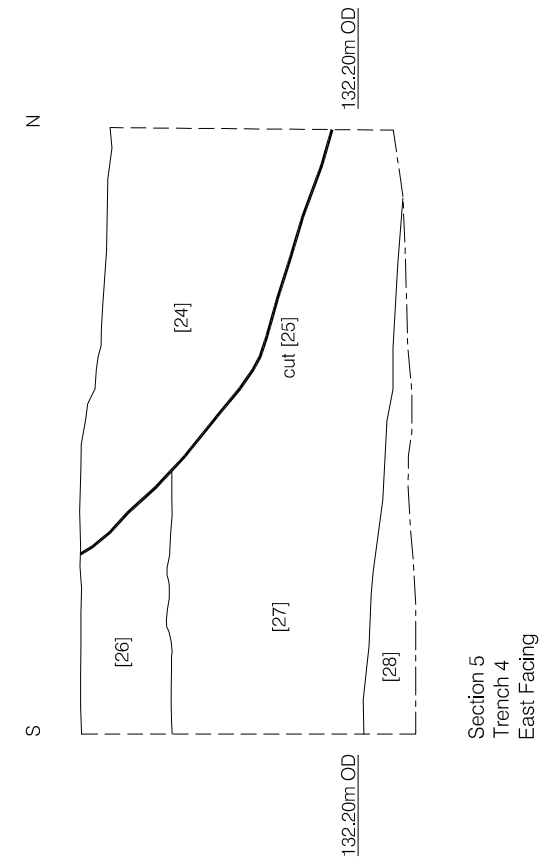
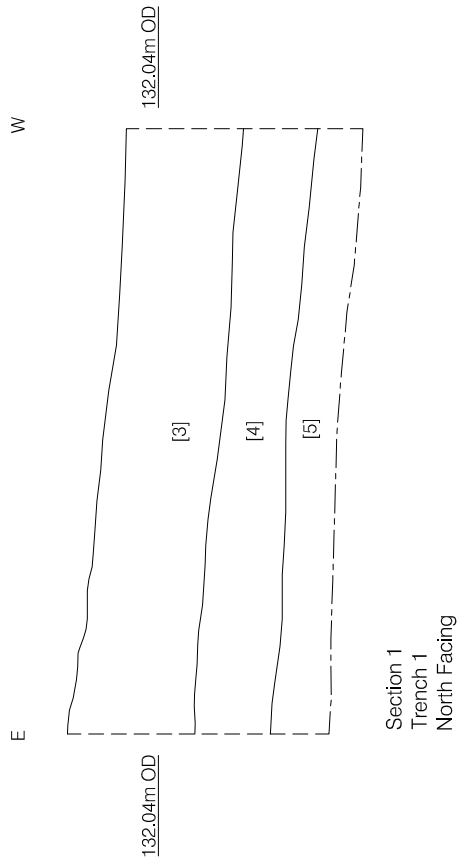
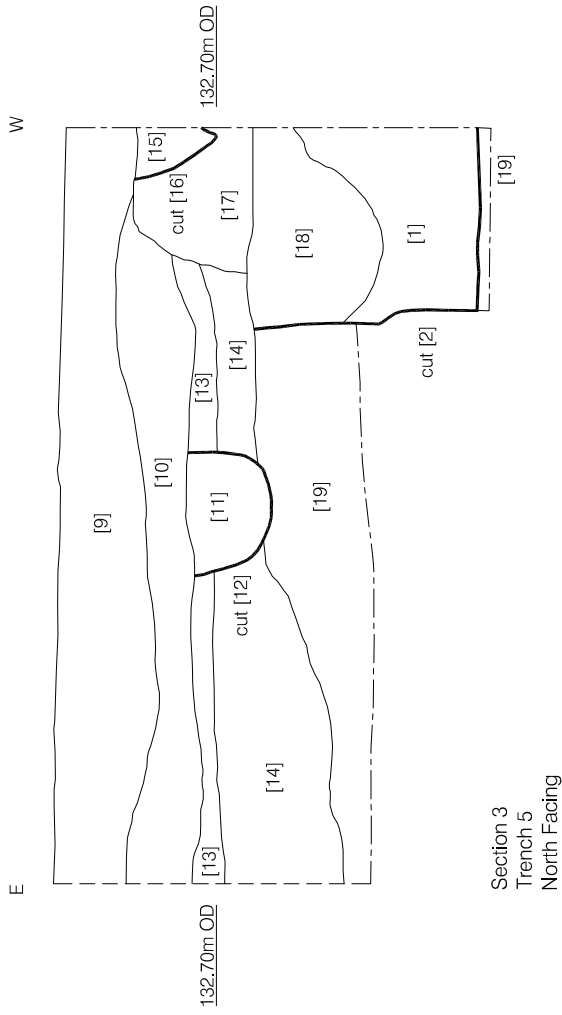


Revealed by further excavation
prior to backfilling.



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Figure 3
Trench 5
1:40 at A4



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Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A4

Image 1 – South facing view of Roman pit [2] in Trench 5



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation⁵ prepared before archaeological work commenced at Green Cottage highlighted two specific research objectives to be addressed by the evaluation:

9.2 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, particularly relating to the Roman period.

9.2.1 The only significant discrete archaeological feature was a Roman pit in Trench 5 that dated to c. AD70-140. This is consistent with features previously recorded within the pottery production in the wider industrial landscape, which include pits, postholes and ditches as well as the kilns themselves. The mid 1st to mid 2nd century date of the material recovered from the pit places it securely within height of pottery production for the area. Equally, the Verulamium Region Whiteware which formed the majority of the assemblage is known to have been produced at the Brockley Hill kilns. The assemblage included some burnt sherds and a small group that were misfired, as well as a possible fragment of kiln lining, suggesting that the pit is likely to have been used for manufacturing waste.

9.2.2 No other features were found on the site that pre-dated the modern period. It is considered likely that this was due to modern truncation caused by the construction of Green Cottage and its immediate environs during the late 19th/early 20th centuries.

9.3 To evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.

9.3.1 The development of the land during the late 19th and 20th centuries has probably excised any potential archaeological deposits that pre-dated this period, such as any remnants of plough soils that could have been extant as a result of post-medieval agricultural activity in the area or Roman features, with the exception of the pit found in Trench 5.

9.4 Conclusions

9.4.1 This evaluation has demonstrated that the construction of Green Cottage in the late 19th century has probably truncated any earlier potential archaeological deposits for the

most part. However the survival of the Roman pit in Trench 5 indicated that remnants of deeper features were still extant on site. The results also suggested that any such activity is likely to be situated towards the eastern margin of the site closest to the road that crosses Brockley Hill.

⁵ CgMs Consulting 2010

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, and Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for monitoring the site.

10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, James Gerrard for analysing the pottery, Pawel Jorgensen for surveying the site, Lisa Lonsdale for Logistics and Daniel Jones for his work on site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs Consulting 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. CgMs Consulting Unpublished Report.

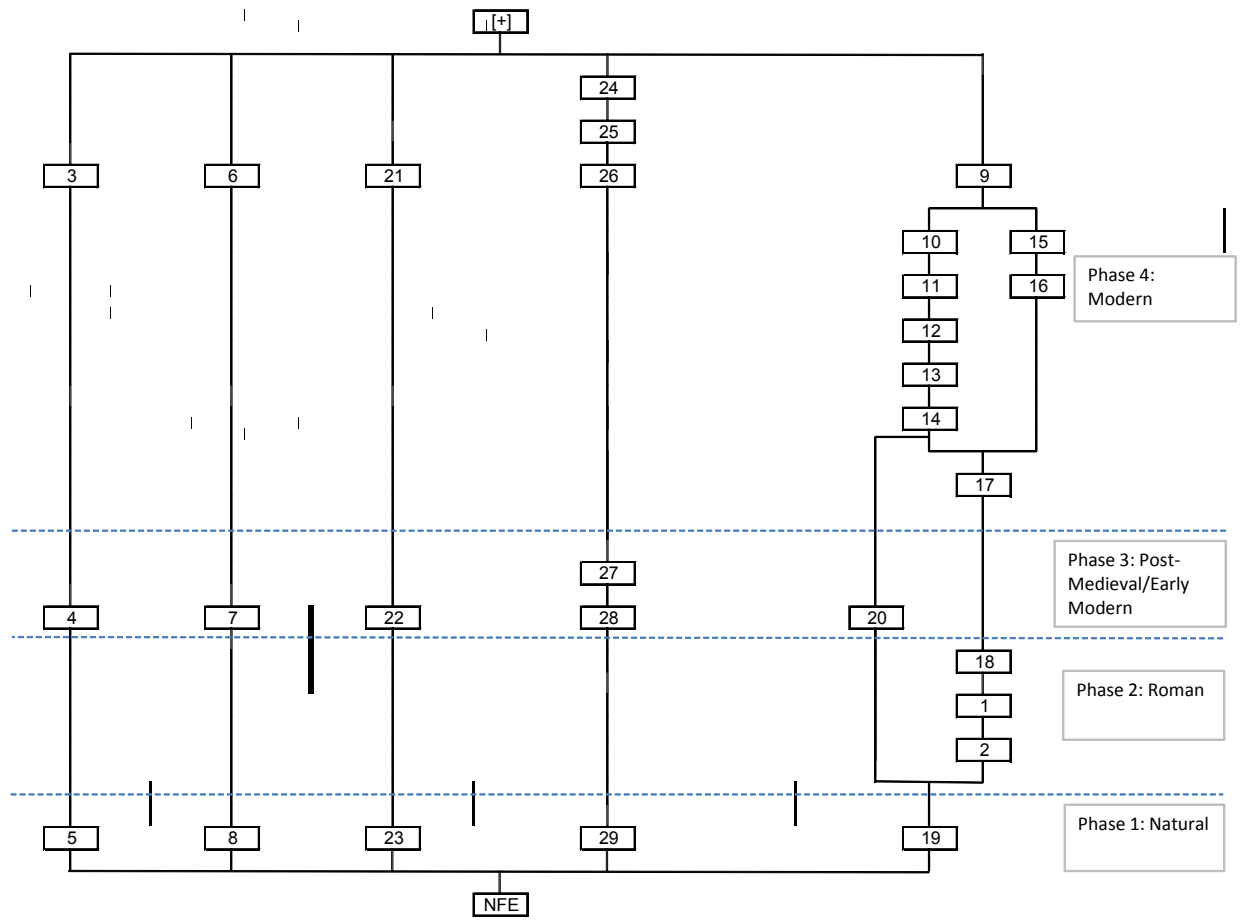
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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
GCK10	1	Tr. 5	S3	Fill	Fill of [2]	Roman	2
GCK10	2	Tr. 5	S3	Cut	Pit	Roman	2
GCK10	3	N/A	S1	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4
GCK10	4	N/A	S1	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	3
GCK10	5	Tr. 1	S1	Layer	Natural clay	N/A	1
GCK10	6	N/A	S2	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4
GCK10	7	N/A	S2	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	3
GCK10	8	Tr. 2	S2	Layer	Natural clay	N/A	1
GCK10	9	N/A	S3	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4
GCK10	10	N/A	S3	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	4
GCK10	11	N/A	S3	Fill	Fill of [12]	Modern	4
GCK10	12	N/A	S3	Cut	Possible tree bowl	Modern	4
GCK10	13	N/A	S3	Layer	Levelling layer	Modern	4
GCK10	14	N/A	S3	Layer	Dumped deposit	Modern	4
GCK10	15	N/A	S3	Fill	Fill of [16]	Modern	4
GCK10	16	N/A	S3	Cut	Modern cut	Modern	4
GCK10	17	N/A	S3	Layer	Dumped deposit	Modern	4
GCK10	18	N/A	S3	Fill	Upper fill of cut [2]	Roman	2
GCK10	19	Tr. 5	S3	Layer	Natural clay	N/A	1
GCK10	20	Tr. 5	N/A	Layer	Subsoil/Interface with natural	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	3
GCK10	21	N/A	S4	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4

GCK10	22	N/A	S4	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	3
GCK10	23	Tr. 3	S4	Layer	Natural clay	N/A	1
GCK10	24	N/A	S5	Fill	Fill of [25]	Modern	4
GCK10	25	N/A	S5	Cut	Construction cut for modern garden wall	Modern	4
GCK10	26	N/A	S5	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4
GCK10	27	N/A	S5	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	3
GCK10	28	Tr. 4	S5	Layer	Subsoil/Interface with natural	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	4
GCK10	29	Tr. 4	N/A	Layer	Natural clay	N/A	1

APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



Appendix 3 - THE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM GREEN COTTAGE, BROCKLEY HILL (GCK10)

James Gerrard

The excavations produced 65 sherds (984) of Romano-British pottery from Context [1]. This overwhelming bulk of this assemblage is Verulamium Region Whiteware (VRW), which was produced at the Brockley Hill kilns. No sherds of Brockley Hill White Slipped ware were present (BHWS). The VRW assemblage included some burnt sherds and a small group that were misfired brown. Forms present include mortaria (7HOF), lids (9A) bowls (4A) and flagons (1B5). There are also individual sherds of a grey ware and a shell-tempered jar. The assemblage can be dated to c.70-140.

If the site is to be published it is recommended that a short note (and three illustrations) on the pottery be included.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Comments
VRW	25	265	Fresh body herds
VRW	3	208	7HOF
VRW	1	23	9A, burnt
VRW	1	19	1B5, flagon
VRW	5	71	Body hserds
Fired clay	1	25	Kiln lining?
VRW (Brown)	13	181	Body sherds inc. Flagon handle
VRW (Brown)	2	20	9A
VRW (Brown)	3	51	4A
VRW (Brown)	9	103	Burnt
SHEL	1	7	2
SAND	1	11	Greyware

APPENDIX 4 – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-82553

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Green Cottage, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, HA7
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches. The earliest deposit encountered in all five trenches was natural sandy clay which was truncated in Trench 5 by the only significant archaeological feature encountered on the site a circular pit dating to the Roman period. Other features on site, found in Trenches 4 and 5, included a treebole, a posthole and a construction cut for a wall but these all dated from the very late 19th century at the earliest and certainly in the case of the posthole and the construction cut were modern. Deposits in all trenches were overlain by one or more layers of post-medieval/modern subsoil or levelling deposits and sealed by modern topsoil. It was concluded that only the deepest cut features on site would have survived the truncation that resulted from the construction of Green Cottage and its immediate environs.
Project dates	Start: 31-08-2010 End: 02-09-2010
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GCK10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Modern
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUT Modern
Monument type	TREEBOLE Modern
Monument type	SUBSOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	SUBSOIL Modern
Monument type	TOPSOIL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods &	'Sample Trenches'

techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the
planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HARROW STANMORE Green Cottage,
Brockley Hill

Postcode HA7

Study area 1250.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 1734 9416 51.6335177993 -0.304353418187 51 38 00 N 000 18
15 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 131.60m Max: 132.62m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief
originator CgMs Consulting

Project design
originator CgMs Consulting

Project
director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID GCK10

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID GCK10

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media
available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GCK10
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text','Context sheet'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Green Cottage, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow HA7.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
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