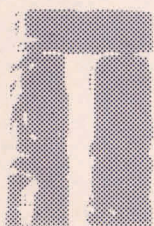
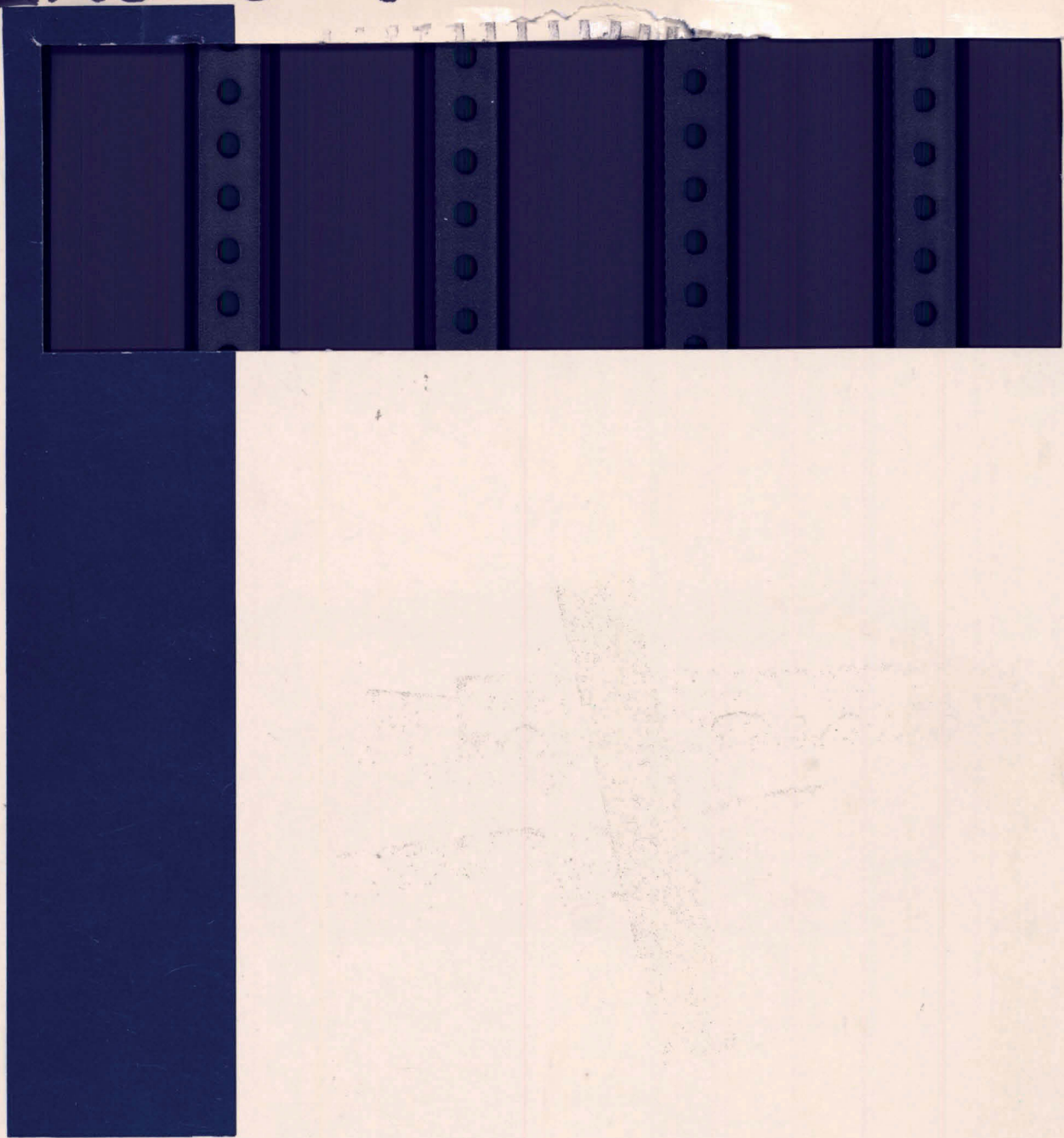


LAG 015/0055



Wessex
Archaeology



LAG 015/0055

LAND OFF LONDON ROAD, STANMORE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROW, MIDDLESEX
Archaeological Evaluation

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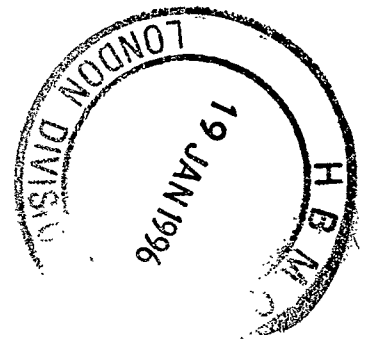
Site code: LRS95
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SUMMARY

LAND OFF LONDON ROAD, STANMORE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW, MIDDLESEX Archaeological Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Property Holdings through Lawson-Price Environmental, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a 3.6 hectare area of land off the London Road, Stanmore (centre at TQ 181 929). The site is adjacent to Watling Street and approximately a kilometre to the south of Brockley Hill where extensive remains of a first and second century AD pottery industry have been found.

The fieldwork was undertaken in December 199~~6~~⁵ and comprised twenty-nine machine dug trenches, giving a total coverage of 3.34% of the entire area. Seven of these trenches produced archaeologically-relevant evidence (**Trenches 2, 7, 8, 24, 25, 26 & 29**). Within **Trench 2** there was a stratified Romano-British sequence that appears to begin in the late first or early second centuries AD; consisting of a number of inter-cutting ditches. **Trenches 7 & 8** produced more ephemeral evidence of Romano-British activity that dates to later in the period, probably the third or fourth centuries AD, and here the archaeological deposits appear to have been truncated, probably by recent landscaping. Similarly, **Trench 26**, situated just to the SE of **Trench 2**, contained a ditch with late Romano-British pottery in it. Post-medieval deposits were located within two trenches; within **Trench 24** there was an area of very reduced clay at the NW end of the trench that may be the remains of a pond; **Trench 25** contained a rammed gravel layer which may have been a trackway; and within **Trench 29** there was a truncated subsoil with ceramic building material from this period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LAND OFF LONDON ROAD, STANMORE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW, MIDDLESEX Archaeological Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr R Whytehead of English Heritage and Mr Paul Chadwick of Lawson-Price Environmental for advice and assistance during this evaluation.

The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Hutcheson, J Fry, Natasha Meader and P McMahan.

The project was managed by K Watson. This report was written by Andrew Hutcheson. The finds were reported on by Natasha Meader with comments by Lorraine Mephram, Phil Andrews and Rachael Seager Smith. The environmental samples were reported on by S Wyles with comments and recommendations by M Allen. The figures were prepared by Erica Hemming and Linda Coleman.

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**LAND OFF LONDON ROAD, STANMORE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROW, MIDDLESEX
Archaeological Evaluation**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Property Holdings, through Lawson Price Environmental, to evaluate the archaeological potential of 3.6 hectares of land off London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow, currently occupied by surplus government buildings (see Fig. 1 for location map). This information will be used to facilitate decisions on the future disposal/sale and development of the site.

1.2 A specification for the field evaluation was provided by Paul Chadwick (1995a) and was approved by officers of English Heritage (London Division), who provide advice on archaeological issues for the London Borough of Harrow.

1.3 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning' and the London Borough of Harrow's Unitary Development Plan. The project was monitored in the field by Paul Chadwick and by R Whytehead (EH).

2 TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

2.1 The investigated area measures approximately 3.6 hectares. Much of the ground area is covered by single story buildings with associated roads, services and pavements. Terracing of some of the space took place when these structures were built and landscaping has been carried out in the surrounding grounds.

2.2 The underlying geology of the area is predominantly London Clays, with patches of Stanmore Gravels (British Geological Survey, Geological Maps of England and Wales No. 256).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies immediately to the west of to the course of the Roman road of Watling Street, approximately half-way between the Roman towns of *Londinium* and *Verulamium* (St Albans).

3.2 Evidence for an extensive pottery manufacturing centre, operating in the late first and early second century AD, has been discovered in a number of locations on Brockley Hill less than a kilometre to the NW. In addition it has been suggested that the settlement of *Sulloniaca* is located in the vicinity, though no substantial buildings have as yet been found.

- 3.3 A rectangular earthwork was recorded by the Ordnance Survey within the confines of the site centred on TQ1813 9287 (NAR TQ 19SE 32 and GLSMR ref 052018). The nature, size and date of this monument remain enigmatic.
- 3.4 Paul Chadwick has produced a detailed discussion of the archaeological potential of the Brockley Hill/Canons Park area in a Desk-Based Assessment (Chadwick 1995b) on which the specification for this evaluation was based (Chadwick 1995a). That information is not repeated here.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The field evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the specification (Chadwick 1995a) and the project design (Wessex Archaeology 1995). All work in the field was carried out between 11th - 21st December 1995.
- 4.2 Twenty-nine trial trenches were positioned as indicated in the specification, the aim being to provide comprehensive coverage of the area; a total of 3.34% of the area was looked at through trenching. All trenches measured between 17m x 1.8m - 35m x 2.5m in plan and varied in depth according to depth of topsoil, landscaping or modern layers overlying archaeological deposits or geology. The final trench positions and depths, as well as deposit descriptions, are given in **Appendix 1** and mapped on **Fig. 2**.
- 4.3 Upper layers were excavated in spits using a 14 ton tracked 360° machine, with the exception of **Trenches 28 & 29** where, because of problems of access, a wheeled JCB type excavator was used. In both cases a toothless ditching bucket was used and excavation carried out under the constant supervision of a senior member of the excavation team.
- 4.4 Archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in accordance with the specification using the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system. Artefacts were retained from all archaeological deposits and soil samples were taken of specific contexts to illuminate the potential for environmental preservation and study.
- 4.5 The trenches were backfilled after excavation and recording had taken place and in most cases (with the exception of **Trenches 28 & 29**) after having been observed by R Whytehead, the English Heritage officer monitoring the field evaluation.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 Seven of the twenty-nine trenches produced archaeologically relevant evidence (**Trenches 2, 7, 8, 24, 25, 26 & 29**). **Trenches 2, 7, 8** and **26** contained deposits which were of Romano-British date. Whereas, **Trenches 24, 25** and **29** produced evidence for activity dated to the post-medieval period. For the position of these trenches see **Fig. 2**. The deposits encountered within the trenches are summarised in **Appendix 1** and the deposit sequences within **Trenches 2, 7, 8** and **26** are illustrated by matrices in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.2 Within **Trench 2** (see **Fig. 3**) there was a stratified sequence of deposits, the earliest of which can be dated to the earlier Romano-British period (probably late first or early second century AD).
- 5.3 **Ditch 115** contained several diagnostic sherds dateable to the early Romano-British period (c. first - second century AD). **Ditch 189** also contained sherds of the same date. The positioning of both these ditches late in the stratigraphic sequence in addition dates the other two ditches (**157 & 191**) within this trench to early in the Roman period. Two other features (**Ditch 121 & Pit 123**) contained material indicative of Romano-British date but which lacked any diagnostic attributes that would have allowed for a closer definition of their period.
- 5.4 All these ditches appear to be linear with the exception of **Ditch 157** which is curved and had a square shaped terminal. **Ditch 189** is a u-shaped re-cut of **Ditch 191** which was straighter sided and possessed a flat base. Both these ditches were aligned within the trench on a NW-SE axis. **Ditch 117** cut through **Ditch 157** and is in turn cut by **Ditch 115**. Both ditches **115** and **117** run on a ESE-WNW axis in parallel and are relatively shallow (0.25m & 0.15m) perhaps indicating that some level of truncation has taken place over the area.
- 5.5 **Trench 26** (see **Fig. 3**) was situated just to the SE of **Trench 2** (see **Fig. 2**). It contained only two shallow ditches - **213** and **227** - located at the N end of the trench. **Ditch 213** contained a coarse sandy ware sherd with a "drop flange" rim, an attribute indicative of pottery in the late Romano-British period (c. third - fourth century AD). **Ditch 227** did not contain any period diagnostic pottery but was cut by **Ditch 213** and possessed a clear rounded terminal. The shallowness of both these features again suggests a general truncation of this area.
- 5.6 **Trenches 7 & 8** (see **Fig. 4**) were located approximately 165m to the south of **Trench 2** (see **Fig. 2**) and form a single X-shaped trench. Here all the archaeological features appear to have suffered extensively from truncation, possibly through fairly recent terracing contemporary with the construction of the government buildings. Worst effected was **Context 141** in the SE end of **Trench 8**, where terracing was most pronounced, which was interpreted by

the excavator as a layer because of its shallow depth but may in fact be a very severely truncated pit base. The pottery from this feature was not specifically diagnostic but did belong to the Romano-British period. **Feature 240** can best be described as a curvilinear gully and contained pottery dating from the late Romano-British period (c. third - fourth century AD). **Ditch 112** was again very shallow and contained material only datable to the Romano-British period. It cut through **Layer 110** which may be a remnant sub-soil, or, perhaps is an occupation trample containing a variety of artefacts broadly datable to the Romano-British period including a large number of faced and dressed Oolitic limestone fragments (**Context 113**).

- 5.7 Three trenches produced evidence of post-medieval activity, **Trenches 24, 25** and **29**. At the NW end of **Trench 24** there was an area of grey reduced clay that may represent the remains of a pond. This feature was only visible immediately after the topsoil had been removed, later when the trench came to be recorded this 'patch' of reduction had oxidised through exposure to the air and was indistinguishable from the natural, hence its existence at this stage is only anecdotal. Within **Trench 25** there was a layer **Context 225** of rammed flint pebbles possibly representing a trackway. A remnant sub-soil with post-medieval ceramic building material was found in **Trench 29**.

6 THE FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 All the finds, which were recovered from the trial **Trenches 2, 7, 8, 10, 25, 26** and **29**, have been cleaned, recorded and briefly scanned in order to gain information as to the nature, range and dating of the artefacts. Quantities of all artefacts are given in **Table 1**.

6.2 *Burnt Flint*

Only two items of burnt flint were recovered from **Trial trenches 2** and **7**, both in association with small quantities of Romano-British ceramic building material or pottery. Burnt flint however is intrinsically undatable and is generally associated with prehistoric artefacts.

6.3 *Ceramic Building Material*

A fair quantity of the finds recovered consisted of ceramic building material. The majority of this material dates to the Romano-British period and was recovered from **Trenches 2, 7, and 26**. Although in general the CBM consisted of rather small abraded fragments, there were some diagnostic pieces such as two imbrex fragments and two fragments of tegula. In addition to these, some pieces of tile are also identifiable. The Romano-British CBM is very coarse and poorly wedged, in some fragments inclusions of flint, sand and iron compounds are identifiable. In smaller quantities from **Trenches 8, 25 and 29** some examples of Medieval/Post-Medieval CBM was recovered, however none of the pieces showed any diagnostic features to allow finer dating.

6.4 *Glass*

Two pieces of modern window glass were recovered from **Trenches 7** and **8**.

6.5 *Pottery*

The pottery assemblage comprises Romano-British with 8 sherds of Post-Medieval pottery. As with the CBM, much of the pottery recovered consists of small badly abraded fragments.

6.6 The Romano-British assemblage is essentially made up of coarse wares, the majority being grey sandy wares. Some sherds also display flint or grog tempered fabrics. Approximately 90% of the Romano-British pottery came from **Trench 2**. Included in the assemblage recovered from this trial trench were several rim sherds (**Context 116** and **190**) that are suggestive an early Romano-British date, i.e. 1st - 2nd century AD. Few fragments of fine wares were found, the only fragment of Samian being small and badly preserved. Other identifiable fragments include 5 sherds of Amphora (**Contexts 190, 202** and **156**). **Trenches 7** and **26** also produced limited amounts of Romano-British pottery, again the majority being coarse sandy wares. From both trenches rim sherds with a "drop flange" were recovered (**Contexts 132** and **214**), this style is generally indicative of the late Romano-British period, i.e. 3rd - 4th century AD. In addition to the coarse wares, two fragments of British fine ware from the Oxfordshire region were recovered.

- 6.7 The Post-Medieval sherds were found in **Trenches 7, 8, 10** and **25**. The assemblage consists of two sherds of red glazed ware, one fine white sherd, three of porcelain and one of Staffordshire dating to the late 17th century.
- 6.8 *Shale*
Two fragments of a shale bracelet were recovered from **Trench 2** (**Context 116**).
- 6.9 *Shell*
The two fragments of shell recovered from **Trench 2** come from oyster.
- 6.10 *Slag*
Around forty medium pieces of slag were recovered, again the majority from **Trench 2** with two pieces from **Trench 7**. From the environmental sample a further 350g of slag were also recovered from **Trench 2**. On closer inspection it seems that the slag present is actually fuelash slag which forms under hot temperatures, such as hearths or even bonfires, however it is not indicative of metal working. 1400g of iron concretions were recovered from **Context 124**, these are naturally formed.
- 6.11 *Stone*
A large amount of Oolitic limestone was recovered from **Trench 7**. Some of the fragments are faced and may have been part of a marker stone or used as building material, without additional contextual information, the stone is not closely datable. The closest area to the site in which Oolitic limestone is found is in Gloucestershire. From **Trench 26**, a fragment of greenstone was found and probably represents part of a quern.
- 6.12 *Charcoal*
2 small fragments of charcoal were recovered from **Trench 2**.
- 6.13 *Metal*
The two metal items recovered were both Iron and both came from **Trench 7**. One is highly encrusted but appears to be a nail (**Context 110**), it was found in association with Romano-British CBM. The other item, which is a "rod" of some kind is unstratified.
- 6.14 *Animal Bone*
There was a small amount of animal bone found deriving from medium to large domestic mammals.

7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 *Assessment of the charred plant remains*

A series of 8 bulk samples of 15 litres from a pit, two ditches and a subsoil layer of Roman date were processed to assess the potential for the survival, and nature of, charred plant remains from this site.

7.2 The samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (<5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

7.3 The flots were scanned under a x10-x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 2**), in order to determine the potential of the site to produced charred plant remains.

7.4 *Results*

Six of the eight samples produced flots of well below average size (average size for 15l is c. 90ml) and the majority of the flots contained low amounts of rooty material and sparse unburnt weed seeds, which can be indicative of contamination.

7.5 The samples from the pit and the trampled layer both contained over 75% rooty material and only sparse numbers of burnt weed seeds and charcoal fragments.

7.6 The ditch samples contained sparse or no burnt weed seeds and high numbers of charcoal fragments. A single grain fragment was recorded as was a hazel nut fragment.

7.7 The plant remains were generally poor, with no chaff observed at all, sparse burnt weed seeds and single occurrences of grain and hazel nuts. No small mammal bones or molluscs were recorded.

7.8 *Conclusion*

There is little evidence of domestic activity from the samples processed. The presence of relatively high quantities of charcoal may indicate other non domestic activities in the area, but not directly within the excavated trenches.

7.9 It is unlikely that a major programme of sampling for charred plant remains would be useful unless specific features (hearths etc) are located, or unless the species of wood requires identification and amounts of charcoal require quantification to aid interpretation of the features revealed.

7.10 *Potential*

The evaluation produced low levels of charred plant remains (no chaff, and few grain and weed seeds) despite the moderate sample size (15 litres). This may indicate that the excavated area is not is not one with large quantities of cereal processing, storage and consumption, ie that the sampled features do

not indicate the proximity of a major domestic settlement or farmstead. The relatively large quantity of large fragments and roundwood charcoal in the early Romano-British ditch **189**, however, indicates some activity in the immediate proximity, and the lack of evidence for domestic structures (buildings and hearths) may suggest that this is of 'industrial' origin. Although little pottery was recovered, it is possible that the charcoal may have originated from the pottery kiln industries in the vicinity (Brockley Hill), either as a result of charcoal clamps to fire the kilns or as waste which has been dispersed from kilns (charcoal may be blown, moved and dispersed naturally more readily and widely than pottery)

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Sequences of Romano-British archaeological deposits were encountered in two locations within the investigated area: the NE (**Trenches 2 and 26**) and SE (**Trenches 7 and 8**) corners. Both areas are in close proximity to Watling Street and to varying extents suffer from truncation, the SE area more so than the NE. The sequence in the NE corner comprises material which spans much of the Romano-British period, whereas, that in the SE appears to be restricted to the later part of the period, though this may be due to a sampling bias. There is a general slope in the topography from N to S and terracing of the area may account for the lack of similar deposits between the two concentrations, particularly considering the severity of truncation in **Trenches 7 and 8**. If this is the case then there should also be survival of archaeological deposits in positions not evaluated but where terracing has not taken place. Deposit survival is possible under Block A and under the estate road just to the N of **Trench 2**.

8.2 The nature of the finds and contents of the environmental samples from the early Romano-British deposits in **Trench 2** does not suggest domestic occupation or cereal growing in the vicinity at this time. The evidence for this interpretation comes chiefly from the facts that the pottery and ceramic building material are mainly fragmentary, abraded, present in small quantities and that there is little in the way of charred plant remains within the environmental samples. The lack of cultivation here is not surprising considering the clayey geology and the problems it would have posed to ploughing. Charcoal was a major component within the samples which may indicate industry in the vicinity, if not in the immediate location. The obvious interpretation being that the early features here relate to the Brockley Hill pottery industry, though peripherally as there is little pottery and no wasters; but, as stated in the environmental section, charcoal is more likely to spread over a greater distance than pottery. In addition dating for this activity within **Trench 2** is consistent with the time span in which the Brockley Hill kilns are known to have been operating, with beginnings in the second half of the first century, then running through into the second century (Swan 1984). Activity here continued after the demise of the kilns, as can be seen from the remains of the two ditches within **Trench 26** both dated to the late Romano-British period.

- 8.3 The Romano-British sequence within **Trenches 7** and **8** is more difficult to both define and to interpret. As stated above the deposits are severely truncated. However, there is an occupation layer **Context 110**, which contains fragments of faced and dressed Oolitic limestone, possibly a broken marker stone. In addition there are the remains of two ditches, one of which produced pottery dating to the late Romano-British period.
- 8.4 Notably the ditches in both the NE and SE corners of the area appear to be aligned obliquely to Watling Street, perhaps suggesting a bifurcating side road running just to the east of the investigated area.

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Table 1: Quantities of all finds recovered by trial trench * Finds from samples; other than the slag, these do not form part of the discussion.
 Quantities are presented by number of items/weight in grammes, except for metalwork where number of items only is given. All metalwork is Iron.

Trench	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Glass	Pottery - Roman	Pottery - Post Med	Shale	Shell	Slag	Stone	Charcoal	Metal
2	116			14/187		25/234		2/4		5/118			
	118			13/412		22/92			2/1	1/48	1/14		
	122			4/16						2/18			
	124			14/760		2/24							
	124*		2/5	4/2		5/15							
	156			9/540		7/72							
	156*	5/5	4/20	7/5		1/3							
	171			2/234									
	190					3/41						2/1	
	192		1/8	4/104		20/130				4/292			
	197			4/78		5/59				14/265			
	197*	1/1		7/5		5/21				1/156			
	198			4/64						1/22			
	198*		2/12	1/1						1/16			
	202			2/82		1/16				2/56			
	202*		3/12	8/6		8/22				1/176			
	209	1/12		1/6		5/12				8/91			
209*									6/6				
	U/S			4/84									
7 (&8)	110		1/12	10/988		1/48				2/10			1
	110*			10/6									
7	111			2/30	1/2	2/2							
	113										83/55,040		
	132			3/266		3/62							
	U/S			11/1305			3/30						1
8(&7)	110						As Above						
8	133			1/4			3/4						
	140			2/6	1/1								
	141			1/8									
10	U/S					1/56							
25	225			13/252			1/10						
26	214			29/2701		5/106				1/292			
29	169			8/45									
TOTAL		7/18	13/69	155/8172	2/3	101/898	8/100	2/4	2/1	39/920	85/55,346	2/1	2

Table 2. Assessment of the charred plant remains

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	Flot								Residue
			flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed unburnt	seeds burnt	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Early Romano-British (1st-2nd century)											
Pit											
123	124	700	15	¹²	-	-	c	C	C	-	-
Ditch											
157	156	702	15	³	-	-	c	-	C	-	3
		703	40	⁴	-	-	b	C	A	-	-
189	197	704	10	²	-	-	c	-	C	-	24
	198	705	40	⁴	-	-	c	-	A	-	9
	202	706	150	^{1.5}	C	-	-	C	A*	-	35
	209	707	500	^{.5}	-	-	c	C(H)	A*	-	60
Later Romano-British (3rd-4th century)											
Layer of Trampled Subsoil											
	110	701	25	^{18.5}	-	-	c	C	C	-	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in brackets = ml of rooty material. ²unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow; LRS95

Appendix 1: Deposit summary by trench.

Trench 1 22.5m x 2m; max depth 0.5m	Centre on NGR TQ18080 92962 Height (ground surface): E- 80.21mOD, W- 80.45mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
101	Yellow brown sandy clay loam topsoil	0.35m
102	Drift geology, orange brown silty clay with occasional rounded gravel.	-

Trench 2 22m x 2.5m; max depth 0.65m	Centre on NGR TQ18107 92983 Height (ground surface): W- 80.16mOD, E- 80.01mOD		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
115	Linear cut , truncated where observed but generally shallow with a flat base; 2m wide maximum.	0.25m	ERB
116	Fill of 115, consisting of brown silty clay with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.25m	ERB
117	Linear cut, truncated where observed but generally shallow with a flattened base; 2m wide, maximum.	0.15m	ERB
118	Fill of 117, consisting of brown silty clay with occasional medium rounded pebbles.	0.15m	ERB
119	Topsoil, dark brown loose silty loam with moderate rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	MOD
120	Landscape levelling layer, brown loose silty loam with moderate pebbles.	0.4m	MOD
121	Linear cut, 0.5m wide, unexcavated.	-	RB
122	Yellow grey brown silty clay with occasional rounded fine pebbles.	-	RB
123	Sub-rectangular cut, very shallow concave sides with a flat base.	0.04m	RB
124	Fill of 123, dark grey brown silty clay with common rounded medium pebbles.	0.04m	RB
125	Yellow brown silty clay containing modern brick - modern leveling or demolition layer.	0.21m	MOD
126	Dark yellow brown silty clay with rare pebbles, exhibits iron staining - subsoil.	0.3m	MOD
127	Feature: modern drain pipe.	0.4m	MOD
128	Yellow brown silty clay with rare pebbles, modern landscaping leveling layer.	0.5m	MOD
129	Drift geology, orange brown clay with iron staining.	-	MOD
144	Cut of E-W aligned modern ditch	0.29m	MOD
145	Fill of 144, grey brown silty clay with rare rounded medium pebbles and containing aretfacts of 20th century date.	0.29m	MOD
156	Fill of 157, blue grey silty clay with rare fine rounded pebbles.	0.54m	ERB
157	Curvilinear cut with steep to vertically sloping sides and a slightly concave base. One terminal was located.	0.54m	ERB
171	Fill of 157, green brown silty clay with rare fine rounded gravles.	0.16m	ERB

Trench 2, con't 22m x 2.5m; max depth 0.65m		Centre on NGR TQ18107 92983 Height (ground surface): W- 80.16mOD, E- 80.01mOD	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
189	Linear cut, re-cut of 191 with steeply convex sides and a rounded base.	0.7m	ERB
190	Upper fill of 189, brown silty clay with rare rounded medium pebbles.	0.18m	ERB
191	Linear cut with steep straight sides and a stepped flat base.	0.29m	ERB
192	Upper fill of 189, brown silty clay with rare rounded medium pebbles.	0.25m	RB
197	Fill of 189, grey brown sandy clay with common fine to medium rounded pebbles.	0.36m	ERB
198	Fill of 189, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.27m	ERB
202	Fill of 189, yellow brown clayey sand with common fine rounded pebbles.	0.12m	ERB
209	Fill of 189, red brown clayey sand with rare fine rounded pebbles containing lenses of charcoal.	0.22m	ERB
215	Fill of 191, blue grey silty clay with common charcoal flecks.	0.19m	ERB

Trench 3 19.8m x 1.95m, max depth 0.62m		Centre on NGR TQ18718 92966 Height (ground surface): W- 80.37mOD, E- 80.27mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
103	Topsoil, red brown homogenous loam with rare rounded flint pebbles.	0.5m	
104	Drift geology (Head), red brown clay with areas of gravel.	-	

Trench 4 19.6m x 1.9m, max depth 0.97m		Centre on NGR TQ18171 92921 Height (ground surface): W-78.18mOD, E- 78.41mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
107	Topsoil, medium brown clay loam with occasional CBM fragments of modern date.	0.51m	
108	Geology, orange grey clay with moderate amounts of rounded pebbles.	-	

Trench 5 18.2m x 2m, max depth 0.8m		Centre on NGR TQ18179 92887 Height (ground surface): W- 79.1mOD, E- 78.78mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
136	Topsoil, brown clayey loam with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.5m	
137	Subsoil, yellow brown silty clay with rare rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	
239	Geology, orange silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles.	-	

Trench 6 18m x 2m, max depth 0.67m		Centre on NGR TQ18191 92873 Height (ground surface): W- 78.68mOD, E- 78.25mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
138	Topsoil, medium brown clay loam with rare inclusions of modern CBM.	0.54m	
139	Geology, orange grey clay with occasional rounded pebbles.	-	

Trench 7 26.7m x 1.8m, max depth 0.7m		Centre on NGR TQ518216 192840 Height (ground surface): NW- 78.46mOD, SE- 76.61mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
109	Topsoil, brown silty loam with occasional rounded pebbles and rare modern CBM fragments.	0.6m	MOD
110	Remnant sub-soil layer, orange brown clay loam with occasional rounded pebbles.	0.12m	RB
111	Fill of 112, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional medium sized pebbles and containing modern artefactual material.	0.16m	RB
112	Linear cut with gentle sloping sides and flat base at north end of trench, the full width was undefined as it extended beyond the trench confines.	0.16m	RB
113	Discreet dump of limestone fragments within layer 110, blocks varying in size from 0.02m x 0.02m x 0.03m to 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.3m.	0.12m	RB
131	Modern circular feature with a dark grey brown clayey loam.	0.1m	MOD
132	Fill of 240, medium grey clayey sand with 2% small - medium sized flint pebbles.	0.05m	LRB
133	Redeposited yellow orange clay layer with 2% medium sized flint pebbles.	0.12m	MOD
134	Layer of yellow green sand situated as a lens within layer 109.	0.08m	MOD
142	Geology, orange clay with patches of small to medium pebbles.	-	-
143	Redeposited orange clay layer overlying 111.	0.4m	MOD
240	Curvilinear cut with shallowly sloping sides and a flat base. May be a severely truncated drip gully of a round house?	0.05m	LRB

Trench 8 20.5m x 1.9m, max depth 0.7m		Centre on NGR TQ18216 92837 Height (ground surface): SW- 78.32mOD, NE- 77.76mOD	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
109	Topsoil, brown loam with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles.	0.62m	MOD
110	Remnant sub-soil layer, orange brown clay with occasional rounded pebbles.	0.12m	LRB
133	Redeposited yellow clay layer with 2% medium rounded pebbles.	0.12m	MOD

Trench 8 con't 20.5m x 1.9m, max depth 0.7m	Centre on NGR TQ18216 92837 Height (ground surface): SW- 78.32mOD, NE- 77.76mOD		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
141	Layer consisting of grey orange clayey sand with 2% small - medium sized flint pebbles.	0.14m	RB
142	Geology, orange clay with patches of small to medium sized pebbles.	-	-

Trench 9 17.5m x 2m, max width 0.52m	Centre on NGR TQ18129 92840 Height (ground surface): W- 80.53mOD, E- 79.38mOD.		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
229	Topsoil, brown clayey loam with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	
230	Subsoil, Yellow brown silty clay with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	
231	Drift geology (Head), orange brown clay with frequent rounded medium pebbles.	-	

Trench 10 21.5m x 2m, max depth 0.5m	Centre on NGR TQ18132 92853 Height (ground surface): N- 80.53mOD, S- 79.97mOD.		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
232	Topsoil, brown clayey loam with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	
233	Subsoil, yellow brown silty clay with occasional rounded medium pebbles.	0.3m	
234	Drift geology (Head), orange brown loamy clay with frequent patches of rounded medium pebbles.	-	

Trench 11 19.5m x 1.9m, max depth 0.4m	Centre on NGR TQ18123 92883 Height (ground surface): W- 79.63mOD, E- 79.51mOD.		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
172	Topsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay with frequent CBM fragments and frequent rounded small - medium pebbles.	0.25m	
173	Drift geology (Head), orange brown clay with occasional patches of rounded small to medium pebbles.	-	

Trench 12 19.8mx1.85m,max depth 0.9m	Centre on NGR TQ18114 92884 Height (ground surface): N- 80.77mOD, S- 81.11mOD.		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
178	Topsoil, dark brown loamy clay.	0.44m	
179	Subsoil, medium grey brown loamy clay with 5% rounded pebbles.	0.3m	
180	Layer of yellow green sand.	0.06m	
181	Tarmac	0.04m	
182	Geology, orange brown clay.	-	
183	Service trench for electric cable.	-	

Trench 13 22m x 2m, max depth 0.9m	Centre on NGR TQ18104 92928 Height (ground surface): W- 79.76mOD, E- 79.73mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
176	Topsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay with frequent CBM and rounded medium pebbles.	0.15m
177	Geology, orange brown clay with occasional grey gleyed striations	-

Trench 14 30m x 2m, max depth 0.77m	Centre on NGR TQ18093 92910 Height (ground surface): N- 80.77mOD, S- 80.95mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
174	Topsoil, brown clay loam, very clean.	0.58m
175	Geology, clean orange clay.	-

Trench 15 29.7m x 1.9m, max depth 1.2m	Centre on NGR TQ18025 92936 Height (ground surface): W- 81.93mOD, E- 81.44mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
184	Topsoil, dark brown humic clay loam with 5% angular and rounded flint fragments and pebbles.	0.5m
185	Subsoil, dark orangy brown medium compact clay with 1%medium - large rounded pebbles.	0.64m
186	Geology, orange clay.	-

Trench 16 20m x 1.9m, max depth 0.82m	Centre on NGR TQ517987 192898 Height (ground surface): W- 81.7mOD, E- 81.7mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
194	Topsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and fragments of CBM.	0.25m
195	Subsoil, dark brown very silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.	0.25m
196	Drift geology (Head), orange brown clay with very frequent fluvial gravel inclusions.	-

Trench 17 19.6m x 1.9m, max depth 1m	Centre on NGR TQ18000 92910 Height (ground surface): N- 82.06mOD, S- 81.79mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
187	Topsoil, dark brown loam with 5% sub-angular and rounded pebbles and rare fragments of concrete and CBM.	0.5m
188	Brick structure	0.6m
193	Concrete foundation at base of 188	-
238	Geology, orange clay with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles.	-

Trench 18 19.8m x 1.9m, max depth 0.55m		Centre on NGR TQ17980 92863 Height (ground surface): W- 81.39mOD, E- 81.33mOD.
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
203	Topsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay with frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.25m
204	Subsoil, dark brown very silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.	0.2m
205	Geology, orange brown clay with frequent small rounded pebbles and grey gleyed striations.	-

Trench 19 19.9m x 1.9m, max depth 0.7m		Centre on NGR TQ17960 92843 Height (ground surface): N- 81.36mOD, S- 80.83mOD.
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
199	Topsoil, dark brown humic loam with 2% angular and rounded flint fragments and pebbles.	0.3m
200	Subsoil, dark grey brown silty loam with 1% rounded medium pebbles.	0.24m
201	Geology, orange clay with 10% small - medium angular and rounded flint fragments and pebbles.	-

Trench 20 19.8m x 1.9m, max depth 1m		Centre on NGR TQ18003 92842 Height (ground surface): NE- 81.61mOD, SW- 81.34mOD.
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
206	Topsoil, orange brown loamy clay with medium flint fragments and CBM.	0.5m
207	Subsoil, grey brown loamy clay with 2% small - medium flint fragments.	0.3m
208	Geology, orange clay with 5% medium rounded pebbles.	-

Trench 21 32m x 1.9m, max depth 1.35m		Centre on NGR TQ18188 92818 Height (ground surface): NE- 78.81mOD, SW- 78.74mOD.
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
148	Tarmac	0.04m
149	Concrete	0.12m
150	Rubble underlay (modern)	0.12m
151	Sand underlay (modern)	0.16m
152	Sand and gravel underlay(modern)	0.2m
153	Remnant topsoil, dark brown silty clay with organic inclusions (mainly grass).	0.25m
154	Remnant subsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay.	0.28m
155	Geology, orange brown clay.	-

Trench 22 20m x 1.9m, max depth 1.6m		Centre on NGR TQ18190 92816 Height (ground surface): NW- 78.99mOD, SE- 78.48mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
158	Tarmac	0.04m	
159	Concrete	0.12m	
160	Rubble underlay (modern).	0.12m	
161	Sand and gravel underlay (modern).	0.2m	
162	Remnant topsoil, dark brown silty clay with organic inclusions (mainly grass).	0.25m	
163	Remnant subsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay.	0.2m	
164	Geology, orange brown clay.	-	
165	Modern drainage pipe trench 1.1m wide.	0.9m	
166	Redeposited geology, orange brown clay with occasional CBM inclusions, surrounding drain 165.	0.9m	

Trench 23 20.4m x 1.9m, max depth 1m		Centre on NGR TQ18056 9874 Height (ground surface): N- 81.87mOD, S- 81.6mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
216	Topsoil, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles.	0.3m	
217	Subsoil, light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small - medium CBM fragments.	0.35m	
218	Subsoil, dark grey brown silty clay with organic inclusions, highly root disturbed.	0.1m	
219	Geology, orange brown clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and manganese deposits.	-	

Trench 24 19.5 x 1.9m, max depth 1.1m		Centre on NGR TQ18031 92907 Height (ground surface): N- 81.63mOD, S- 81.74mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
220	Topsoil, brown clay loam with 20% medium to large stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments.	0.3m	
221	Subsoil, dark grey brown clayey loam with 5% small - medium rounded pebbles and 1 fragment of modern CBM.	0.5m	
222	Geology, orange clay.	-	

Trench 25 19.8m x 1.9m, max depth 1.1m.		Centre on NGR TQ18023 92900 Height (ground surface): W- 81.78mOD, E- 81.79mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
223	Topsoil, dark brown loamy clay with small - large stone fragments, occasional lenses of ash and 15 % fragments of modern CBM.	0.5m	MOD
224	Subsoil, orange brown clayey loam with small - medium rounded pebbles.	0.6m	MOD
225	Layer of rammed flint pebbles.	0.25m	PM
226	Geology, orange clay with 5% medium pebbles.	-	-

Trench 26 20m x 2m, max depth 0.7m		Centre on NGR TQ18124 92986 Height (ground surface): N- 79.89mOD, S- 79.33mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
213	Linear cut aligned NE - SW with shallow sides and a slightly rounded base, its dimensions were not defined beyond the confines of the trench.	0.17m	LRB
214	Fill of 213, grey brown silty clay loam with rare rounded medium pebbles.	0.17m	LRB
227	Linear cut, the terminal of a small ditch aligned NW - SE with moderately sloping to vertical sides and a rounded base.	0.17m	RB
228	Fill of 227, grey brown silty clay loam with moderate rounded medium pebbles and occasional charcoal flocks.	0.17m	RB
235	Topsoil, dark brown loamy clay with small rounded pebbles and modern fragments of CBM.	0.5m	MOD
236	Subsoil, orange loamy clay with modern rubble inclusions.	0.4m	MOD
237	Geology, orange clay with 15% medium rounded pebbles.	-	-

Trench 27 18.5m x 1.8m, max depth 1.1m		Centre on NGR TQ18090 92868 Height (ground surface): W- 81.38mOD, E- 81.52mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
210	Topsoil, brown clayey loam with 10% medium - large rounded pebbles and occasional fragments of modern CBM.	0.55m	
211	Subsoil, medium grey brown loamy clay with 5% small - medium rounded pebbles.	0.2m	
212	Geology, orange clay with 2% small - medium rounded pebbles.	-	

Trench 28 28m x 2m, max depth 0.4m		Centre on NGR TQ18072 92775 Height (ground surface): W- 81.57mOD, E- 81.35mOD.	
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	
146	Topsoil, medium brown clay loam with occasional medium fragments of modern CBM.	0.37m	
147	Drift geology (brickearth), orange brown clay with patches of small - large rounded pebbles.	-	

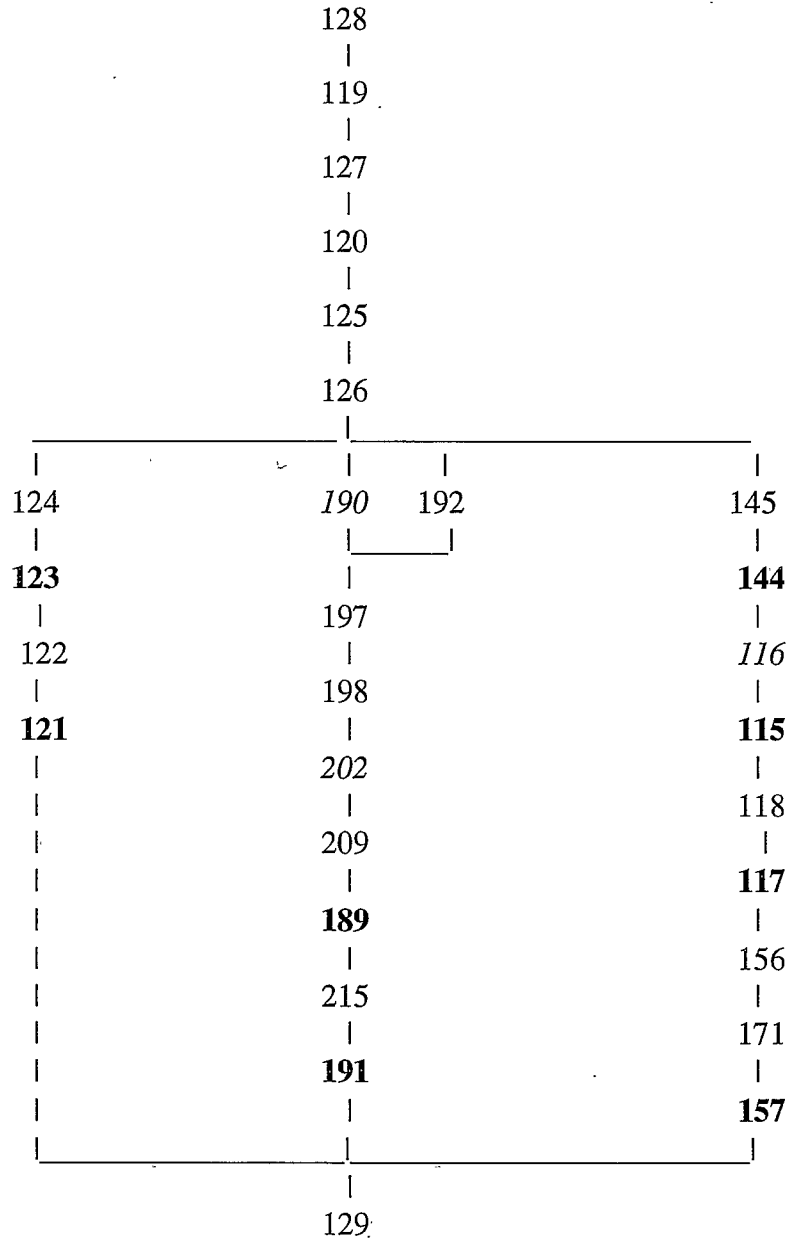
Trench 29	Centre on NGR TQ18107 92787		
18.5m x 2m, max depth 0.82m	Height (ground surface): W- 81.57mOD, E- 81.35mOD.		
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Date</i>
167	Topsoil, medium brown clay loam.	0.37m	MOD
168	Redeposited layer, orange clay with modern brick and wood fragments.	0.3m	MOD
169	Remnant subsoil, medium grey brown clay loam with occasional small - medium fragments of CBM and pottery.	0.18m	PM
170	Geology, orange clay.	-	-

London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow, LRS95

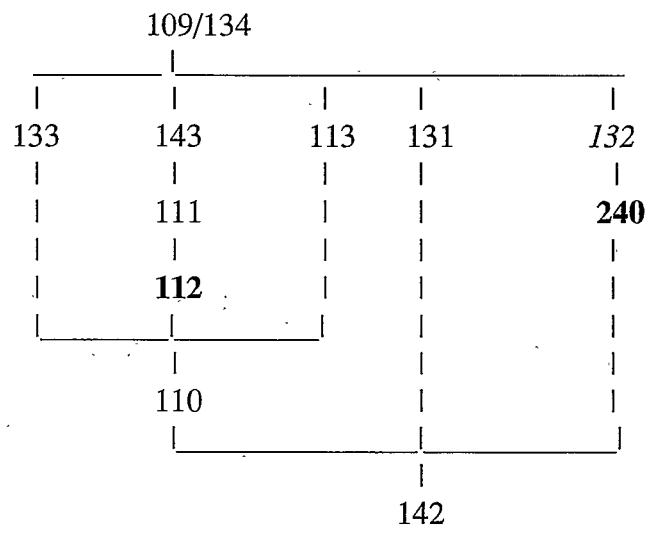
Appendix 2: Stratigraphic Matrices for Trenches 2, 7, 8 & 26.

NB. Cuts are marked in **bold** and contexts containing closely datable pottery are in *italics*.

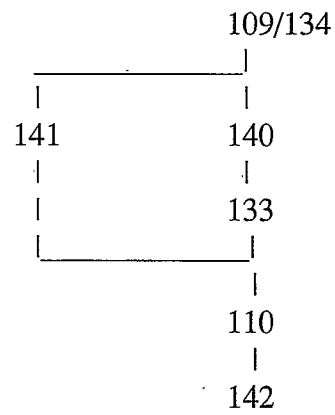
Trench 2 - Matrix:



Trench 7 - Matrix:



Trench 8 - Matrix:



Trench 26 - Matrix:

235

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236

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214

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213

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228

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227

|

237

GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING		
Evaluation: X	Excavation:	Watching Brief:
Other (please specify)		
2) LOCATION		
Borough: Harrow		
Site address: Land off London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow, Middlesex		
Site Name: London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow		Site code: LRS95
Nat Grid Refs:	centre of site: TQ 181 929	
limits of site:	a)	b)
	c)	d)
3) ORGANISATION		
Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Wessex Archaeology		
Address: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB		
Site director/supervisor: Andrew Hutcheson/J P Fry		Project Manager: K J Watson
Funded by: Property Holdings		
4) DURATION		
Date fieldwork started: 11/12/95		Date finished: 21/12/95
Fieldwork previously notified ?		YES
Fieldwork will continue ?		NOT KNOWN
5) PERIODS REPRESENTED		
Palaeolithic	Roman X	
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre-AD 1066)	
Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066-1485)	
Bronze Age	Post-Medieval X	
Iron Age	Unknown	

1 of 3

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES Use headings for each period (ROMAN; MEDIEVAL; etc.), and additional sheets if necessary.

ROMAN;

Within **Trench 2** there was a stratified Romano-British sequence that appears to begin in the late first or early second centuries AD; consisting of a number of inter-cutting ditches. **Trenches 7 & 8** produced more ephemeral evidence of Romano-British activity that dates to later in the period, probably the third or fourth centuries AD, here the archaeological deposits appear to have been truncated, probably by recent landscaping. Similarly, **Trench 26**, situated just to the SE of **Trench 2**, contained a ditch with late Romano-British pottery in it.

POST-MEDIEVAL;

Post-Medieval deposits were located within two trenches, **Trench 25** contained a rammed gravel layer which may have been a trackway; and within **Trench 29** there was a truncated subsoil with ceramic building material from this period.

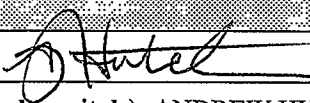
7) NATURAL (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

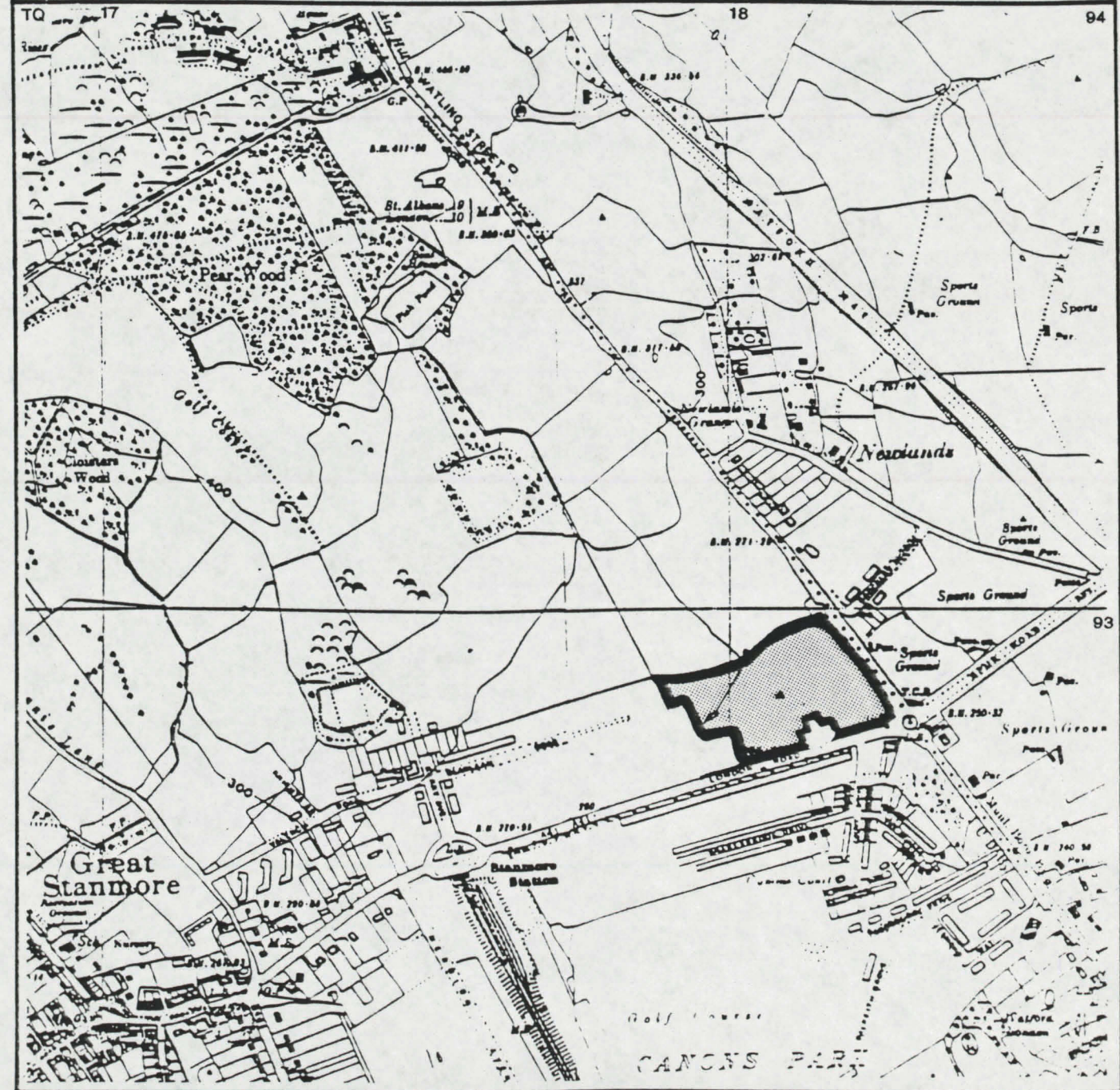
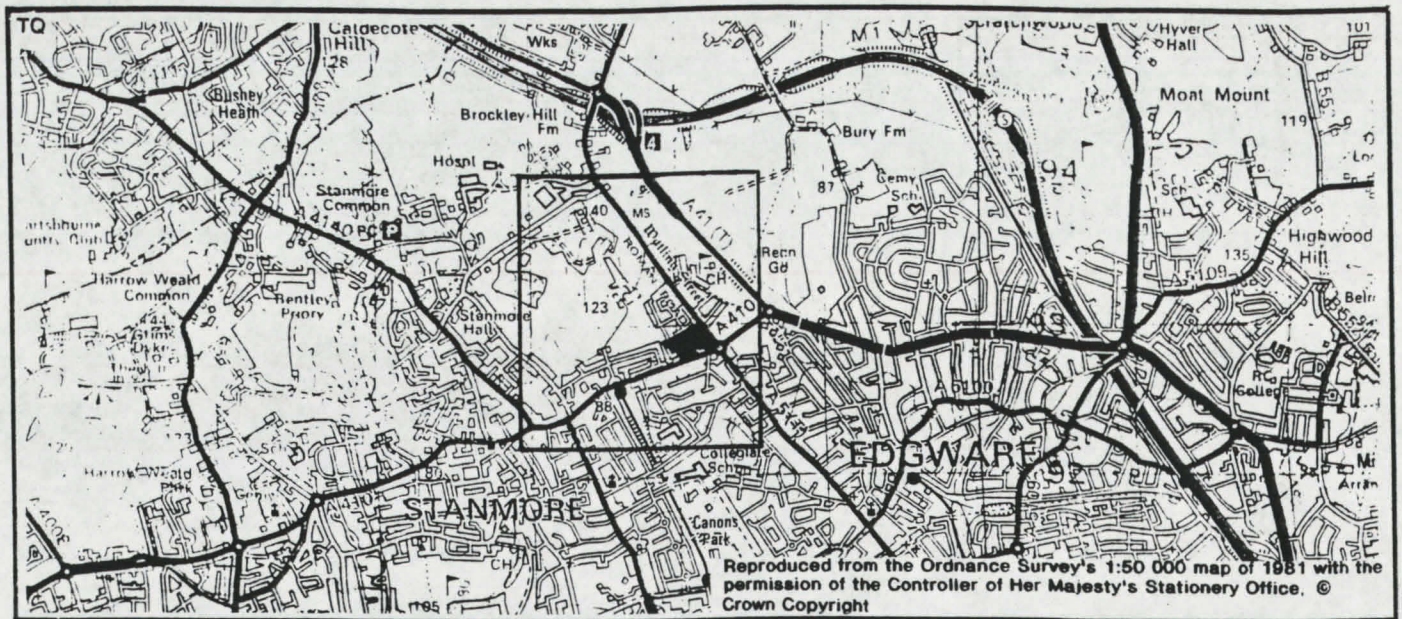
Type: London clay, with outlying patches of Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow gravel.

Height above Ordnance Datum:

76.61m - 81.06m

2 of 3

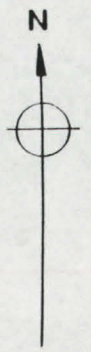
8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES		
a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:		
NOtes: x	PLans: x	PHotos: x
NGatives: x	SLides: x	COrrrespondence: x
MScripts (unpub reports, etc):		
b) All/some records have been/will be deposited in the following museum, records office etc:		
Museum of London		
c) Approximate year of transfer: 1996		
d) Location of any copies: Wessex Archaeology		
e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?		NO
If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming		YES / NO
9) LOCATION OF FINDS		
a) In your possession (delete as appropriate):		ALL
b) All will be deposited with the Museum of London		
c) Approximate year of transfer: 1996		
10) BIBLIOGRAPHY.		
Chadwick P, 1995a, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow (Unpub. client report)		
Chadwick P, 1995b, Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation of land off London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow (Unpub.).		
Wessex Archaeology, 1995, Archaeological Evaluation of land off London Road, Stanmore, London Borough of Harrow (Unpub. client report).		
SIGNED: 		DATED: 16/1/98
NAME (Block capitals): ANDREW HUTCHESON		





Site location

Approximately 1:10000

Fig.1



 Trenches containing Roman deposits
 Trenches containing archaeological deposits

Scale
1 : 1250

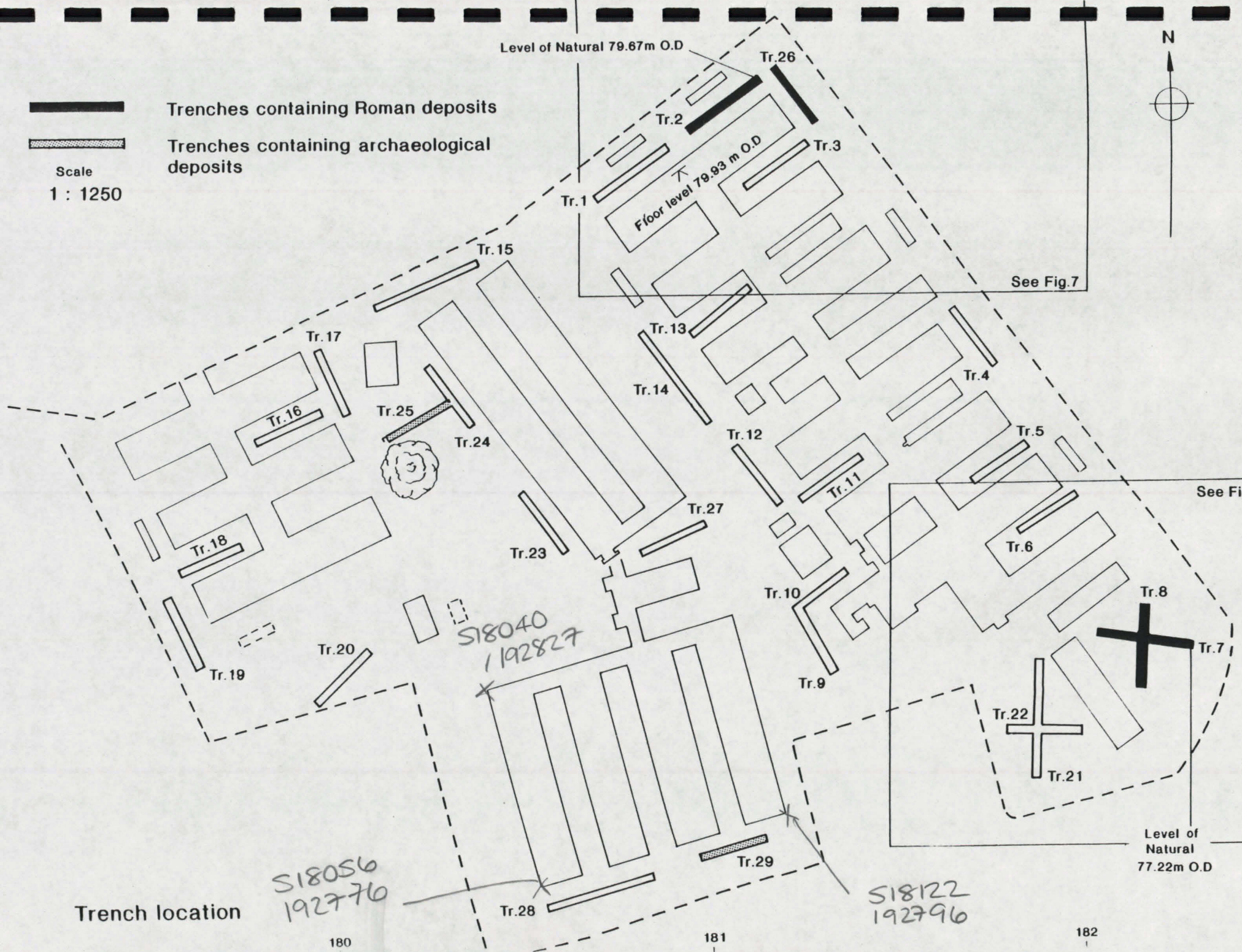
Level of Natural 79.67m O.D

Floor level 79.93 m O.D

Level of Natural
77.22m O.D

See Fig.7

See Fig.8



929

928

Fig. 2

Trench location

S18056
192776

S18122
192796

180

181

182

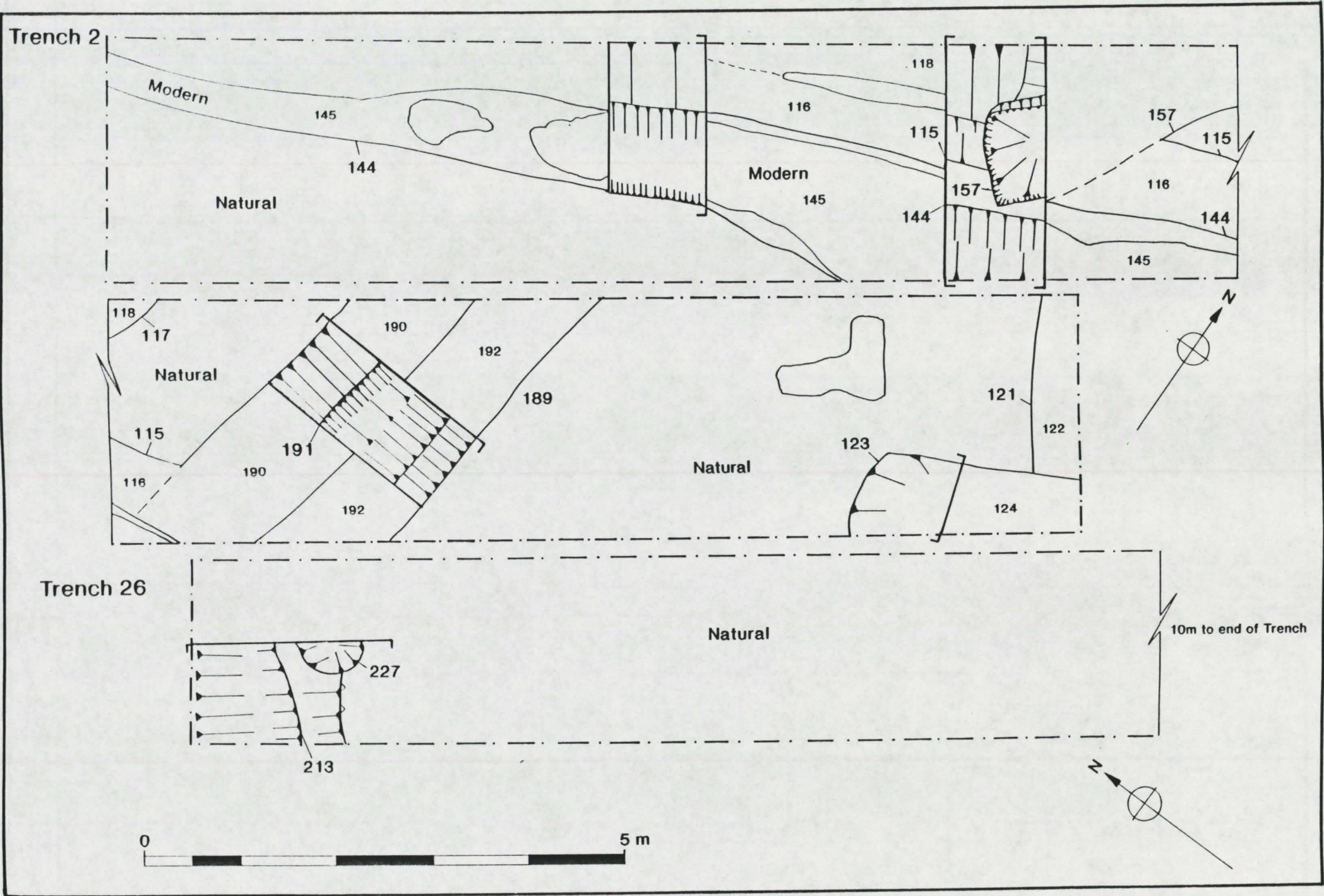


Fig.3

Plans of Trenches 2 & 26

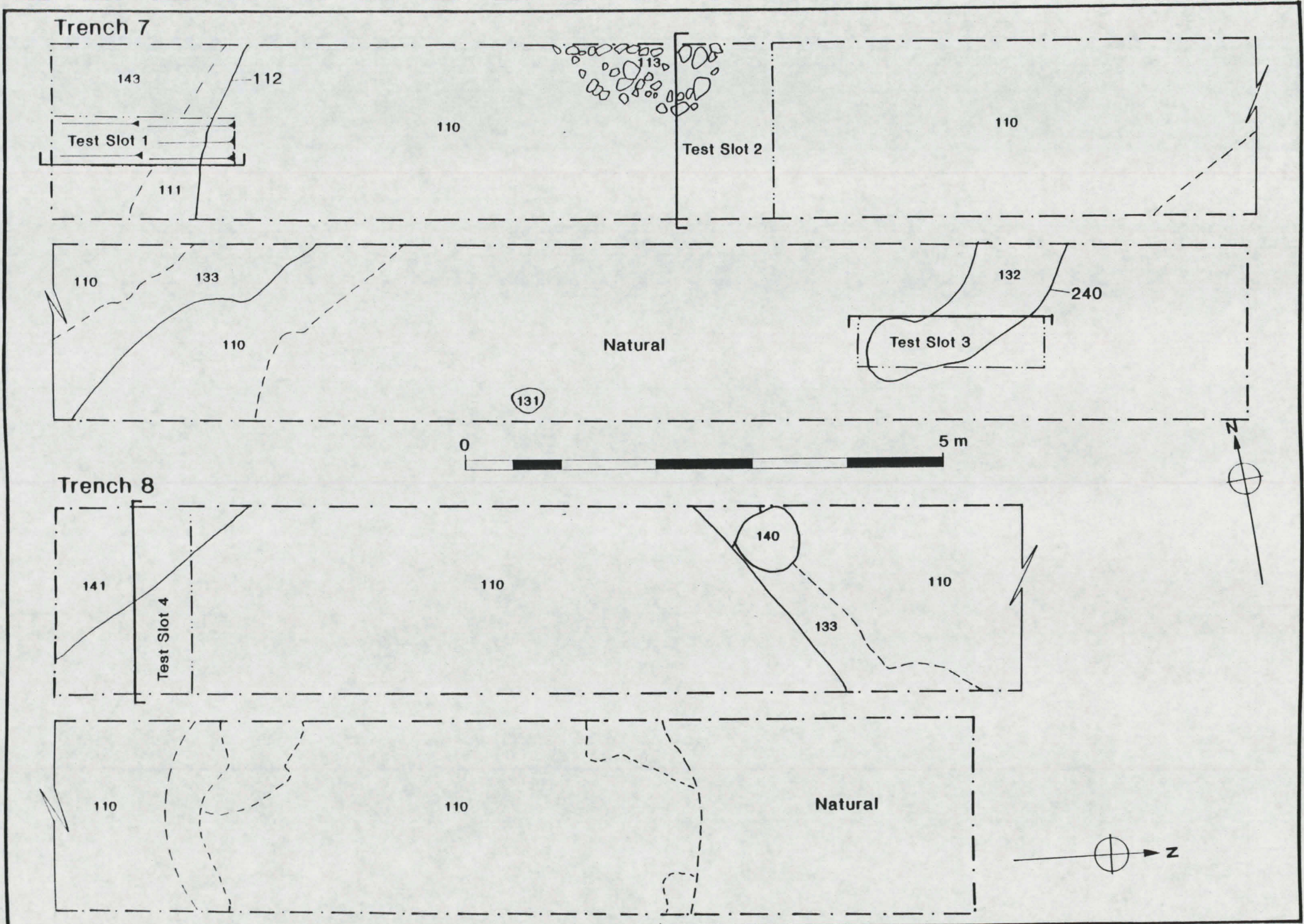
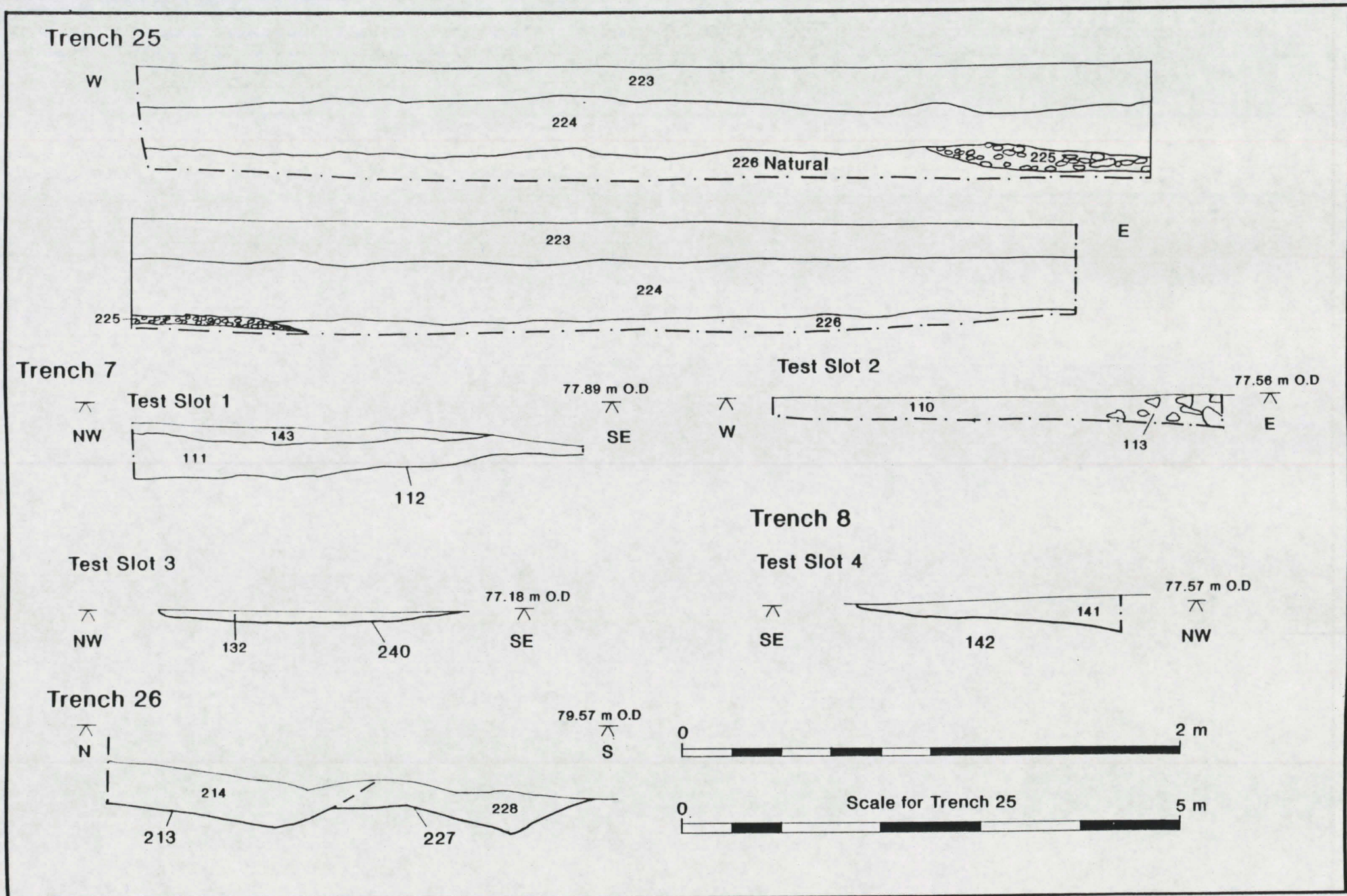


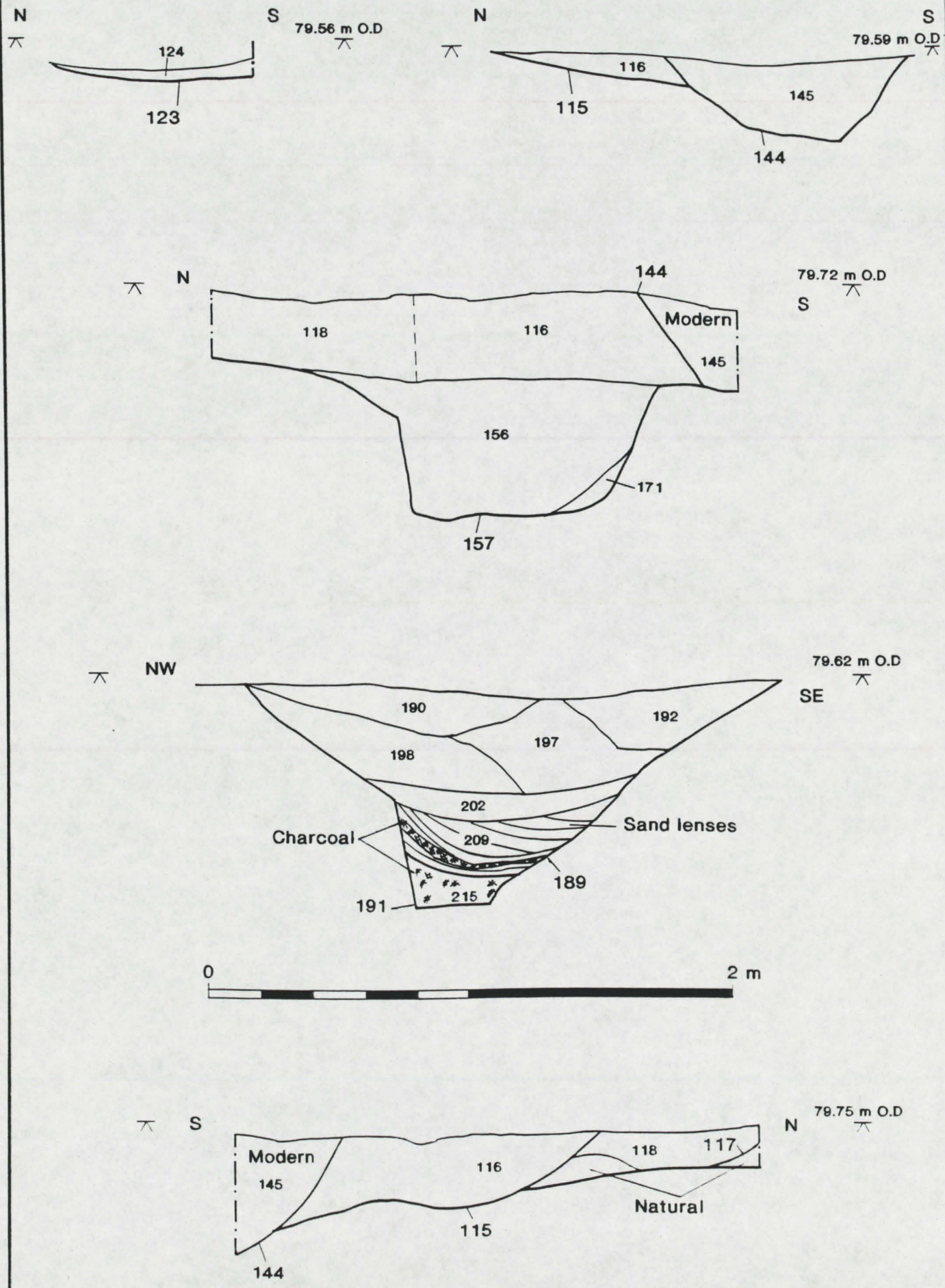
Fig. 4

Plans of Trenches 7 & 8



Sections from Trenches 25, 7 & 8, and 26

Trench 2



Trench 2; sections

Fig.6

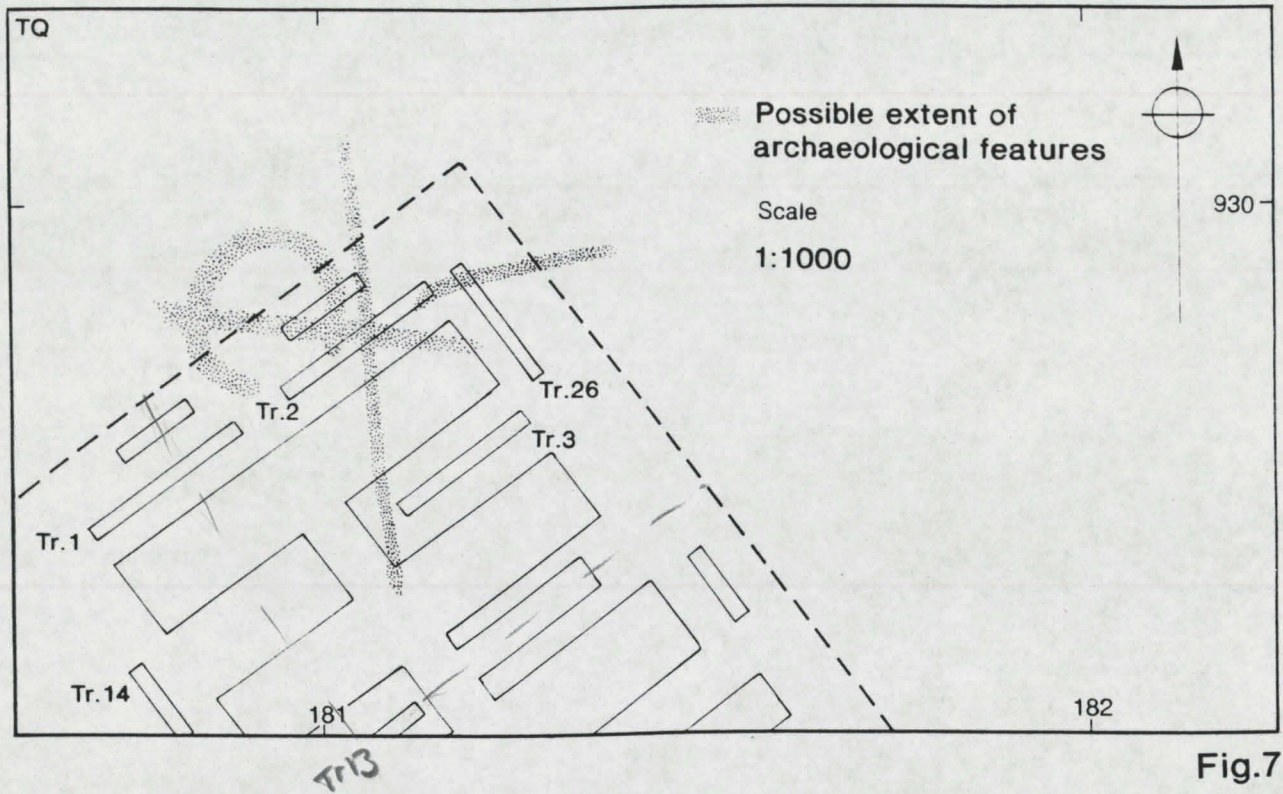


Fig.7

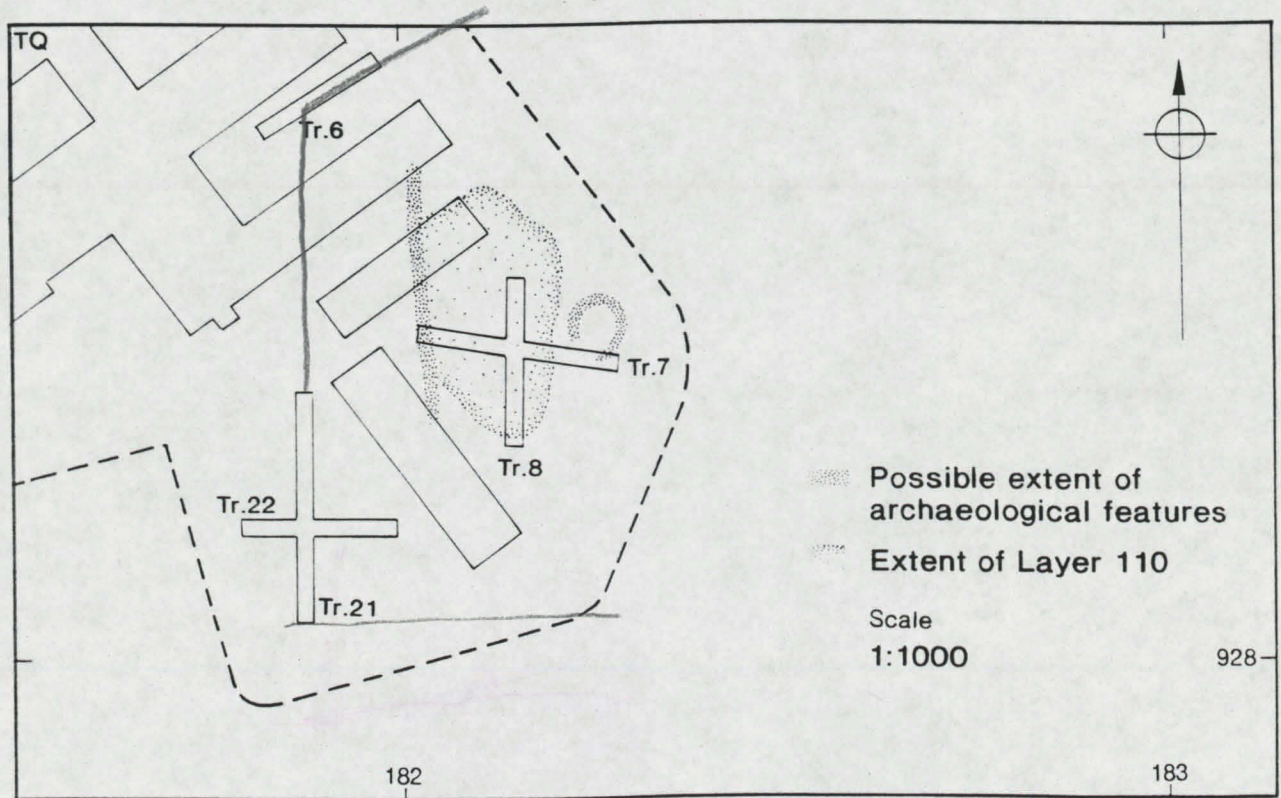


Fig.8

Wessex
Archæology

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Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Telephone: Salisbury (01722) 326867 Facsimile (01722) 337562
(Registered Charity No. 287786)