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THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



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**2-10 LONDON ROAD,
BRENTFORD**

**An Archaeological
Watching Brief**

RPS Clouston
The Old Barn
Deanes Close
Steventon
Abingdon
Oxon OX13 6SY

Tel: (01235) 821888
Fax: (01235) 820351

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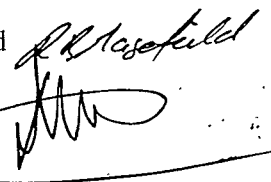
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PROJECT MANAGER:

Rob Masefield

PROJECT REVIEWER:

David Freke

Handwritten signatures of Rob Masefield and David Freke. The signature for Rob Masefield is written above the printed name, and the signature for David Freke is written below the printed name. Both signatures are in black ink and are cursive in style.

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SUMMARY

- S.1 During November and December 1996 RPS Clouston were commissioned by Ballast Wiltshier to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 2-10 London Road, Brentford.
- S.2 Excavations in 1989 by the Museum of London in 1989 demonstrated the existence of Roman and medieval features at the site of 2-6 London Road. The continuation of Roman features as a westward projection of the known Roman roadside settlement of Brentford were of particular interest.
- S.3 The excavation of the foundation trenches for a retail building and excavation of the associated drain trenches and soakaway trenches in November and December 1996 at 2-10 London Road provided a valuable opportunity to add to the Museum of London's findings.
- S.4 Roman features which identified during the course of the 1996 watching brief included two ditches located within the northern foundation trench of the building. A mid 3rd-4th century Roman ditch was identified located within an internal foundation at the east end of the building, a probable extension of the same ditch was identified to the east within a drain trench (Drain Segment 3). Drain Segment 2 to the immediate east of the east foundation trench of the building also exposed a short length of a ditch dated to the mid-late 2nd century Roman period. An area of excavation in the south west corner of the site for soakaways (soakaway excavation 1) yielded three further late Roman ditches and demonstrated the likelihood of a continuation of Roman period activity to the west of the 2-10 London Road site. Finally a second area of ground disturbance was opened up in order to house further soakaways (soakaway excavation 2) located on the south boundary of the site adjacent to London Road. This excavation yielded evidence of a gravel surface, overlaying a late 3rd or 4th century Roman ditch, a line of stake holes, a post hole and three other undated, but probably Roman features.
- S.5 A general mix of post medieval material was recorded across the entire site and was particularly dense to the east end of the development site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The development site is situated at TQ 1715 7725 within the Greater London Borough of Hounslow. It is bordered by London Road to the south, Field Lane to the west, Brickfield Yard to the north and a dismantled railway to the immediate east. London Road is an extension of the Brentford High Street to the west of the River Brent. (See RPSC Plan 1.)
- 1.2 The site was previously the site of the Coley Thermometer Works.
- 1.3 Development of the site primarily consists of a single large rectangular building to house a 'Pet City' style retail outlet. The building position is set back from London Road (see RPSC Plan 3).
- 1.4 2-10 London Road, Brentford is located at the western end of a former Roman road side settlement which lies on both sides of the River Brent along the line of the London to Silchester Roman road.
- 1.5 A considerable portion of the development site (2-6 London Road) has been excavated previously by the Department of Greater London Archaeology - West London, Museum of London, in 1989. The excavation targeted areas adjacent to London Road and not the entire development area.
- 1.6 The Museum of London excavation confirmed the presence of Roman roadside occupation at the site and in addition was suggestive of more limited prehistoric and medieval activity.
- 1.7 It was hoped that the opportunity provided by Ballast Wiltshier for RPS Clouston to conduct a watching brief at the site would enhance the existing knowledge of the extent and nature of the prehistoric Romano-British and medieval occupation of Brentford.
- 1.8 The watching brief was required as a condition of the planning permission by English Heritage on behalf of the local Planning Authority. It was stated in the English Heritage Guidance Brief, included here as Appendix 2, that all major ground disturbances including the building foundations and services should be monitored by an archaeologist.
- 1.9 The project was managed by David Freke MA DipAD FSA MIFA. The fieldwork was conducted by Robert Masefield MA BSc. The report was written by Robert Masefield with specialist pottery reports by Lucy Whittingham BA FSA and Barbara Precious. The site code provided by the Museum of London is LDD96.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the Watching Brief was to monitor all deep ground disturbances during the construction work and to hand excavate where possible, record by means of archaeological drawings, photographs and written record any archaeological features which were exposed by the building contractors works.
- 2.2 Specific aims as indicated in the English Heritage, London Region, Guidance Brief (Archaeological Excavation at 2-10 London Road) were:
- to confirm the alignment, extent, shape and date, of any of the linear features found during the previous fieldwork
 - to identify any further linear features that may lie there and, if possible, to establish the size and extent of the properties/fields bounded by these features
 - to establish if further prehistoric occupation evidence is present, to date, and characterise it
 - to compare the extent and nature of the Roman features with those previously found in Brentford and other roadside settlements...
 - and to locate any further medieval structural evidence or structures reusing medieval masonry.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Brentford is situated at the confluence of the River Brent and the River Thames on the north bank of the River Thames. The site is situated in the centre of the Thames Valley Eocene deposits which consist of a layer of brickearth overlaying Flood Plain Terrace Gravel of Pleistocene date.
- 3.2 The earliest detected human activity in the region dates to the Palaeolithic Period (c 500,000 - 9000BC). Flint implements of these hunter gatherers in the form of hand axes and picks are not uncommon finds associated with the Thames gravels. Such finds are rarely in situ.
- 3.3 The Mesolithic Hunter-gatherer communities of the post glacial period (9000BC - 4500BC) inhabited an environment still largely forested. Exploitation of river resources was an important factor in the Mesolithic economy. Numerous flint finds such as Thames Picks and antler implements of this date have been dredged from the River Thames itself in the Brentford area. Excavations on the line of the High Street at Brentford between 1974 and 1982 have included finds of Mesolithic flint debitage.
- 3.4 With the advent of farming associated with the Neolithic period (4500BC - 2000BC) came large scale clearance of the post glacial forests. In common with the Mesolithic finds from Brentford, Neolithic axes and other finds are sometimes dredged from the River Thames and have also been excavated from the High Street area. R. Canham's Site 4 (*2000 years of Brentford*, R. Canham 1978 HMSO), situated 200 metres to the east of no. 2 London Road has produced Neolithic period artefacts from the brickearth deposits. The flint artefacts recovered included blade tools with secondary working and some cores. In addition 105 sherds of pottery were collected. Burnt flints were also common finds. Canham records that a small gully also belonged to this 'occupation'. The date of the material is likely to be early Neolithic.
- 3.5 Farming was intensified during the bronze age (2500BC - 650BC) and was coupled with a more stable settlement system with more intensive use of the land. Bronze age period metalwork is commonly dredged from the Thames in London and it is likely that there were numerous settlements associated with such finds. The section of Thames between Syon Park and Kew Bridge has in fact produced the largest number of dredged finds of Mesolithic - to bronze age date from the London Thames.
- 3.6 The iron age (650BC - AD43) brought increasing social tensions demonstrated by the proliferation of defensive hillforts and a further intensification of farming. Associated factors may have been a rise in population from the late bronze age and a wetter, cooler climate creating land hunger. Once again finds of iron age date are somewhat limited from the Brentford area. However the foreshore at Syon Park has produced a number of pot sherds which date from around 500BC and later. Notably a decorated yoke terminal may be dated to around AD0.

- 3.7 On a broader scale human activity throughout the prehistoric period in the Thames Valley and surrounding areas is relatively dense. The brickearth which caps the gravels at Brentford provided a fertile loamy subsoil suitable for early farming techniques and it is upon such sites that many later sites were established.
- 3.8 With the Roman period (AD43 - AD410) came a re-organisation of the settlement system with the establishment of planned towns and an efficient road network. The rise of non-agriculturally based workforce, including traders and administrators, is indicative of a boom in the economy. As a result of increasing wealth, stability and population Romano-British sites became widespread. The earliest archaeological excavations in Brentford were conducted by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in the river bank at Syon. A Romano-British wattle hut was discovered. However the Roman road through Brentford from London to Silchester was to prove to be the main focus of Romano-British settlement. The east to west Roman road ran from Newgate in the city to Goldhawk Road and to Chiswick where it merged with 'Akeman Street' and continued down the line of Brentford High Street to ford the River Brent. The road continued westward to ford the River Thames at Staines and on to the Roman town of Silchester.
- 3.9 The Roman settlement at Brentford was not of sufficient status to afford a mention in the *Antomine Itinerary of British Settlements*. The main aim of excavations in Brentford since the 1970's has been to establish the effect that the road had upon Roman and later settlement of Brentford.
- 3.10 R. Canham's excavations are summarised in his report (*2000 years of Brentford*, HMSO 1978). The location of his sites is shown on figure RPSC 1 Canham Site 2 (141-147 High Street TQ 1735 7725) revealed a 2nd century ditch and a 4th century ditch; late Roman pottery was also found within a rubbish pit and post holes sealed below a 4th century occupation layer. The stratigraphy above the late Roman layer is common in Brentford and consisted of a build up of soil of around a metre between the fourth and the seventeenth centuries.
- 3.11 At Site 4 (184-187 High Street, TQ 1740 7773) a Roman gravelled surface and a layer were dated to AD50 - 100. Site 5 (at 136 High Street, TQ 1748 7730) a small foundation slot for a timber building was identified and dated to AD50 - 100.
- 3.12 Canham's Site 6 (291-223 High Street, TQ17677744) demonstrated the existence of a first century ditch parallel to a gravel surface at least 3m wide and orientated east-west.
- 3.13 At Site 9 (233-246 High Street TQ 1780 7750) was the largest area excavated and revealed another extensive gravel surface sealed by a layer containing Flavian pottery, which in turn was sealed by a later surface. Other features included a number of ditches, post holes and pits of early to late Roman date. Relatively dense settlement is indicated at this site based on the features identified.

- 3.14 The Roman road was encountered during a 1982 watching brief to the west of the County Court. A series of gravel surfaces and compacted brickearths were identified which are typical of Roman road construction in this area. The road was demonstrated to lie just north of the present High Street at Brentford (*A Parnum and J Cotton London Archaeologist* Vol. 4 no 12 1983)
- 3.15 The known extent of the Roman settlement of Brentford was enlarged by 200m to the west when two small areas were excavated at Northumberland Wharf (A. J. Laws 'Excavations at Northumberland Wharf, Brentford' *T.L.A.M.A.S.* Vol: 127 1976) on the west bank of the River Brent to the south of the Roman road line. The sites at TQ17237722 (site A) and TQ17247716 (site C) demonstrated continuity of occupation from the late 1st century to the 4th century AD. The features included ditches, occasional pits and post holes, a gravel surface and a series of closely set stake holes forming an oval or circular form (if extrapolated) circa.18 metres in diameter. The excavator suggests a possible function as an animal enclosure. The site demonstrated some post medieval disturbance of the late Roman deposits.
- 3.16 The origins of the development of Brentford as a Roman settlement are not clear. Alison Laws has made the 'tentative hypothesis' however that the settlement may have arisen as an official posting station on the London to Silchester road. The argument is based upon the relative distances on the Roman road between *Londinium* and Brentford (10.3 Roman miles) and Brentford and the Roman settlement of *Pontes* (Staines, 10.2 Roman miles). Staines is a journey point listed in the Antonine Itinerary. Laws suggest that Brentford on the river crossing would have been an ideal place to establish a *mutatio* or small relay station between mansions or journey stops at Staines and London. The settlement, which was well under a kilometre in length, may have developed around such a posting station with further expansion based upon exploitation of the available fertile brickearths.
- 3.17 During the *Anglo Saxon* period (AD410 - AD1066) the basis of the medieval settlement pattern was established. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation at Brentford includes surviving Old English place names. The name Brent itself may originate from *brigantia*, which is a reference to high or holy water. The Old English "Ham" survives close to the Church of St Lawrence at Brentford. The meaning homestead, township or chieftain confirms the existence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at Brentford.
- 3.18 A document of AD 705 names Breguntford as a meeting place between the King Ine of Wessex and the rulers of the east Saxons. 'Bregentforda' was mentioned again in AD780 as the meeting place of Offa's Council. Those references to meetings at Brentford suggest some importance to the site. This importance may have stemmed from its convenient geographical sighting with accessibility for the parties concerned.
- 3.19 The battle of Brentford of 1016 was a clash between Edmond Ironside and Canute, recording of the battle indicates that the site was at a ford of the River Brent.
- 3.20 The Domesday Book of 1086 does not mention Brentford directly but rather it is included within the manors of Fulham and Hanwell.

- 3.21 Archaeological evidence is restricted to the discovery of an early Saxon sunken featured building referred to as a hut by the excavator on Canham Site no.9 (233-246 High Street, TQ 1780 7750).
- 3.22 The feudal organisation of the Normans set the pattern for the *medieval* period (AD1066 - AD1530). The development site at 1-10 London Road lay within the medieval settlement of Brentford End. The settlement appears to be an extension of the existing Brentford settlement and belonged to the Manor and Hundred of Isleworth.
- 3.23 It is thought from documentary evidence that a medieval hospital founded in 1446 stood to the south of London Road opposite 2-10 London Road. The Museum of London excavations at 2-6 London Road confirmed the existence of medieval occupation opposite the probable hospital site and included finds of blocks of masonry which may have derived from the structure itself.
- 3.24 In the medieval period Brentford was an important fishery. The continuing use of the Roman route into London from Brentford provided marketing outlets for the produce.
- 3.25 In the post medieval period (AD1530 - 1800) the Brentford settlements were greatly affected by the expansion of London. The 16th century saw London expand in size and population. New Brentford developed a market. The importance of the market to the developing town is reflected by a proliferation of inns established in New and Old Brentford during the 16th and 17th centuries. Shipping produce by river to Billingsgate would have been a benefit of the market's siting.
- 3.26 A resident of Brentford End, Moses Glover produced the first map of Brentford in 1635. The map shows details of 'Brayneford End' and designates a continuous line of buildings along the High Street as New Brentford.
- 3.27 The Grand Union, completed in 1800, encouraged the expansion of Brentford. Growth was further stimulated by the coming of the railways in the 1840's.
- 3.28 Occupation at Brentford End by 1865 comprised a collection of small holdings and gardens which encroached upon the 2-10 London Road site which was still open ground at this date.
- 3.29 Part of the present development site was excavated as a series of wide trenches by the Department of Greater London Archaeology West London, Museum of London, in 1989. The preliminary report is entitled *Preliminary Report of Archaeological Excavation at 2-6 London Road, Brentford* (undated).
- 3.30 The main features and trench positions of the excavation are overlaid on the RPS Clouston's plan of the features identified during the course of the present work (see RPSC 4). The results are briefly summarised here.
- 3.31 A total of three ditches (K, L and N) were recorded as pre-Roman prehistoric features. A ditch dating to the 1st - 3rd century AD was excavated on the southern edge of the site (feature J) and this enclosed a gravel surface (R and S).

- 3.32 Ditch E was approximately parallel London Road and set back from it was dated to the late Roman period (4th century AD). Ditches C, D and G were also of Roman date whilst features O, F, A and B were a medieval boundary ditch, slot and a pair of large post holes respectively.
- 3.33 The results showed that there was Roman activity on the site, but no evidence of occupation or industry was recovered. The medieval evidence also indicated an open site.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The construction which threatened the level of significant archaeological features included the building foundations (comprising 26 pad foundation pits linked by 0.7m wide foundation trenches, see RPSC plan 3), the 0.6m wide drain trenches (5 of which were excavated to an archaeologically significant level) and two wider areas of ground disturbance, excavated in order to house concrete soakaway cylinders.
- 4.2 The following text refers to east, west, south and north foundation trenches (with pads). The drain excavations are labelled Drain Segments 1 to 5 and the soakaway excavations are numbered soakaway excavations 1 and 2 (see RPSC plan 3). A large decontamination pit and ramp had been excavated prior to both the building contractors and RPS Clouston's direct involvement with the site (see RPSC plan 3) The pit was largely within the area of previous archaeological work however, and it is considered that little information was lost.
- 4.3 The archaeologist closely monitored the machine excavations listed above. The machining was directed in order that the level of the natural brickearth was exposed before the full depths of the building contractors' excavations were reached. The brickearth level was hand cleaned by the archaeologist and only in the absence of significant archaeological deposits or features did the excavations proceed to the full depth without further archaeological recording.
- 4.4 Features exposed by the machining were cleaned by hand in order to identify and define their extent.
- 4.5 Features were sampled for diagnostic material and finds were bagged. All features, fills and deposits were allocated individual context numbers and finds were labelled with the relevant fill or deposit number.
- 4.6 All significant features and deposits were recorded by means of accurate drawing on plastic film at an appropriate (1:20 or 1:50) scale. The archaeological information was tied into a site plan at a scale of 1:200.
- 4.7 Written information, including descriptions and interpretation of the feature or deposit, was recorded on standard site context sheets.
- 4.8 Archaeological information was also recorded photographically and working shots were taken in order to demonstrate the nature of the site.
- 4.9 The archaeological staff carried out their work in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct.
- 4.10 On the advice of English Heritage London Division the 1996 archive is currently held at RPS Clouston's office at Steventon, Oxfordshire, pending the resolution of the Museum of London's difficulties regarding archive storage. The site code allocated for the site, 2-10 London Road by the Museum of London is LDD96.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The initial phase of construction work comprised of the excavation of the new foundations and foundation 'pads'. This phase was conducted as a single operation. In the following account layer numbers are given round brackets (thus) and features are indicated by square brackets, [thus].

West Foundation Trench and Pads

- 5.2 The west foundation trench and pads (see RPSC 3) were excavated first. An uppermost layer of dark grey silt disturbed ground (101) was initially encountered with a thickness of 0.5 metres. The layer contained modern finds.
- 5.3 Below this was a homogenous layer of slightly clayey silt with occasional charcoal (102), with a thickness of c.0.38 metres. Both layers were relatively consistent in thickness.
- 5.4 The layer of brickearth exposed below (102) is numbered (103). The brickearth was 0.6m deep in this area of the site and was artefact free. There appeared to be a disturbance layer (171) overlaying the brickearth in places with a thickness of 0.2m. The layer may represent an old plough soil but is very similar to the brickearth below and may simply be a variation in the natural brickearth deposits. Layers (101), (102) and (103) were relatively consistent in depth across the entire site.
- 5.5 Several modern foundations and construction cuts were identified cut into layer (101). In addition a 19th century covered well or cess pit [118], a post medieval or modern soakaway [122] and a wide possible bedding trench [169] were encountered cut into layer (102) and sealed by layer (101).
- 5.6 A gully or small ditch [114] was excavated cut into the brickearth layer (103) and sealed below layer (102). The feature contained a fragment of post medieval tile.
- 5.7 The gravel natural below the brickearth was exposed at the base of the west foundation trench and is numbered (104).

North Foundation Trench and Pads

- 5.8 The excavation north of the foundation trench (see RPSC plans 3, 5 and 6) demonstrated a continuation of the basic stratigraphy. The south west end of the trench was severely truncated by modern brick walls and cellar features cut into layer (101). A modern concrete floor foundation ran parallel along the southern edge of foundation trench for much of the section. The concrete was left in situ. Features sealed below layer (101) and cut into layer (102) included several larger pits or bedding trenches [148], [156] and [158], of modern or late post medieval date and a drain [146].

- 5.9 As with the west foundation trench a layer of disturbed brickearth, layer (155) was encountered below layer (102). Layer (155) is more certainly a cultural horizon given that finds of Roman grey ware were collected from the deposit. This clayey silt layer was only 0.12m in thickness and could represent a trample layer.
- 5.10 A U-shaped ditch [145] with a width of 1.76m and depth of 0.8m was identified cut into layer (103). A single sherd of abraded Roman grey ware was recovered from the upper fill (142). The ditch was orientated north/south.
- 5.11 Modern feature [148] was cut to below the surface of the brickearth (103) where it truncated a gully [150]. The gully was 0.38m in width with a depth of 0.3m and was filled by a clayey silt deposit (151). The fill contained no dateable finds. Gully feature [150] was orientated NW-SE.
- 5.12 The only other feature of archaeological significance within the north foundation trench was located to the east of gully [150]. Feature [152] was linear and orientated NW-SE with a width of 0.75m. The cut was u-shaped in profile with a depth of 0.41m. A single fill of clayey silt (153) contained a sherd of Roman sandy ware. Ditch [152] may be equivalent to ditch G of the 1989 excavations as it is located on the same line at the southern extremity of the site (see RPSC 4).

East Foundation Trench and Pads

- 5.13 The east section of the foundation excavation revealed an extremely dense area of Post medieval and modern pitting below layer (101). A detailed section and plan of these pits [180], [182], [184], [186], [188], [190], [193], [194], [197], [200], [202], [204] and [219] is not provided in this report but is accessible within the site archive. The distribution of the features is shown on plan RPSC 3, and descriptions of the contexts are provided in the context summary (Appendix 1). The post medieval and modern finds from the fills are summarised in the finds table and discussed in a specialist report (Appendix 4 and Appendix 5).
- 5.14 These rubbish pits suggest dense post medieval occupation. They are probably located in the yard area of the former domestic plots. The pitting had unfortunately cut away any earlier archaeological features on the line of the foundation trench.

South Foundation Trench and Pads

- 5.15 This was similarly disturbed at its eastern end and no features earlier than the post medieval period were identified. The major disturbance of the trench was the excavation of the large decontamination pit (see RPSC 3). The pit and its ramp to the east have been discussed previously.
- 5.16 At the undisturbed western end of the south foundation trench pit features [108], [110] and [112] and probable ditch feature [105] were identified. Finds from the fills of these features were post medieval in date. No earlier features were present.

- 5.17 An internal foundation trench was also excavated at the eastern end of the building (see RPSC 3). Four features were identified at the south end of the trench sealed below (175), a modern disturbance level equivalent to layer (102) as observed previously. These included a pit [208], post hole [210] and a gully terminal [212] whose fills contained post medieval finds.
- 5.18 Feature [206] with a length greater than 0.6m, width of 1.2 m, and depth of 0.5 metres, was identified cut into a 0.2 metre layer of firm silt (215) slightly different to the brickearth below. The feature is interpreted as a steep sided and flat bottomed ditch. Fill (207) contained sherds of mid 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery. Ditch [206] was orientated NE/SW.
- 5.19 A further modern pit [216] and wall (218) were observed at the point at which the internal foundation trench meets the east foundation trench. The internal trench demonstrated that the high density of post medieval features in the east foundation trench does not extend in the same density to the west.
- 5.20 Archaeological features within the drain excavators are summarised below.

Drain segment 1 (see RPSC 3, 5 and 6)

- 5.21 This was located along the northern boundary of the site close to and the same orientation as the north foundation track. A 7.5 metre section at the south west of the drain segment and a 17 metre section at the north east end of the drain segment were excavated to the depth of the brickearth and were therefore monitored. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Drain segment 2 (see RPSC 3, 5 and 6)

- 5.22 This was orientated NW/SE to the east of the east foundation trench. Modern concrete foundations (308), (309) and (326) were identified within the trench and cut into post medieval pitting. This pitting appears to be a continuation of pitting observed in the east foundation trench excavation. These included pits [301], [306] and pit [311] and a series of probable pit fills collectively numbered as (313). Post medieval and modern finds were recovered from the fills of these features.
- 5.23 Of greater significance was the identification of a 1.1m wide ditch [302] orientated north east/south west at the north end of the trench. The ditch was sealed below layer (102) as observed in the foundation excavations and was cut directly into the brickearth natural.
- 5.24 Ditch [302] was fully excavated within the 0.6m wide trench. The excavation demonstrated the ditch to be nearly vertical sided with a flat bottom. Three fills were identified; an upper mid brown loose silt below this a layer of clayey silt (304) contained a Coin of Antonius Pius dating from 160-200 AD. The basal fill (305) contained a large quantity of Romano-British pottery dating to the mid to late second century AD and several fragments of tile and bone. The pottery included a samian base with the name of Paternus (the potter) stamped on it. Samian producers were active in central Gaul from 160-190 AD.

- 5.25 The quantity of domestic rubbish found within the fills of ditch [302] suggests the existence of associated settlement in the vicinity in the late 2nd century AD.

Drain segment 3

- 5.26 This was located to the east of Drain segment 2 (see RPSC 3). The significant level of the natural brickearth was exposed at the south end of the drain only. The majority of the trench was however obliterated by modern and post medieval disturbance. The disturbance is numbered collectively as context (314).
- 5.27 The excavation of a manhole at the south end of the trench revealed a ditch feature [315] partially truncated by post medieval pit [320] (see RPSC 5 and 6). The ditch was excavated by the archaeologist and was shown to be orientated NWW/SEE for over 1.6 metres with a width of 0.9 metres. The sides of the ditch were steep and the bottom was flat. The clayey silt fill (316) contained a single sherd of Roman greyware.
- 5.28 Ditch [315] is probably the same ditch as ditch [206], the Romano-British ditch located on the internal foundation trench (dated from the mid 3rd-4th century). RPSC plan 4 shows the location of the Museum of London's Roman ditch E. Ditch E is likely to be the same ditch as both [206] and [315].

Drain Segment 4

- 5.29 linked the south end of the Drain segment 3 with a soakaway to the south east (soakaway excavation 2). The section contained only modern/post medieval features. The locations of these are shown on RPSC plan 3. A detailed plan of the features is available with the site archive. The features included pits [317], [324], [327], [334], [343] and [344], brick lined soakaways [329] and [338] and foundations [332], [339] and [341]. Descriptions of these contexts are available in the context summary table (Appendix 1).

Drain Segment 5

- 5.30 was not excavated to the level of the brickearth natural. The excavation remained within layer (346) below modern layer (101). Layer (346) was 0.3m in depth and is equivalent to layers (302) and (326) identified previously as being post medieval in date.

Soakaway Excavation 1

- 5.31 The excavation was an irregular sided area with a length of 8.8 metres and a maximum width of 3.4 metres. The trench was located in the south west corner of the site and was excavated by Ballast Wiltshier to house 3 concrete soakaway cylinders.

- 5.32 The archaeologist observed the machining of the modern and post medieval disturbance layers. Modern boundary wall 379 was removed and modern pits and trenches [360], [32], [364] and [367] were partially truncated (see RPSC 7, 8 and 9). A narrow gully feature [369] and a pit [354] were cut into a 0.26m thick dark brown layer equivalent to layer (102) as identified in the foundation trenches, it is numbered (352) here. They were sealed below modern disturbance layer (352) and the features cut into it contained post medieval finds.
- 5.33 Below layer (352) a light brown silt layer 0.1m thick was identified. The layer may represent post Roman build up or buried ploughsoil remnants and sealed three Roman ditches and an undated pit.
- 5.34 Ditch [350] was located at the west end of the trench and was orientated north west/south east. The ditch was over 3.6 metres in length and 0.98 metres wide with a concave section and a depth of 0.28 metres. The light greyish brown fill (351) contained sherds of late 3rd-4th century Roman pottery.
- 5.35 To the east a second ditch [355] was identified and excavated. The ditch was orientated north/south with a length of 1.8 metres before truncation by later features. Ditch [355] was 1.1m in width and steep sided with a flat bottom. Fills (356) and (376) contained sherds of mid-late 3rd century Roman pottery and a fragment of shale bracelet.
- 5.36 A third Roman ditch [357] appeared to truncate ditch [355] at its southern end. A modern cut obscured the intersection of the ditches but fill of ditch [357] was uninterrupted and it therefore almost certainly cut ditch [355].
- 5.37 Ditch [357] was orientated north east/south west parallel to the present London Road and the earlier Roman road. The ditch was over 4.7 metres in length and 0.9 metres in width. The cut was concave in profile and was filled by fills (358), (359) and (380). Fill (358) contained sherds of mid-late 3rd century and Roman pottery.
- 5.38 An irregular sided pit [372] was exposed in the southern trench baulk with a width of 0.2 metres and length of 0.9 metres. The pit was stepped and had a concave base. It was filled by a clayey silt (374).
- 5.39 Ditches [350], [355] and [357] and pit [373] were cut into the brickearth (103).

Soakaway Excavation 2

- 5.40 The second soakaway excavation comprised an excavated area with a length of 10.7 metres NE/SW and a width of 3.12 metres NW/SE and was located on the south boundary of the site. A section at the north/east end of the trench extended a further 3 metres to the north west with a width of 2.3 metres to create an L-shaped trench (see RPSC 7). The trench was excavated by Ballast Wiltshier to house 3 concrete soakaway and tank PI.
- 5.41 The archaeologist observed the machining away of the modern layers which included tarmac surfaces and made ground deposits. A modern pit and a drain were cut through modern deposits. Below these a silty layer with a thickness of 0.08 to 0.36m was encountered (421). No finds were recovered from the layer.

Several post medieval features were cut through layer (421) including brick lined soakaways [393], [411] and [386] and pits [380], [389] and [391] (see RPSC 7 and 8). A post hole containing post medieval pottery was cut into pit [380].

- 5.42 At the west end of the trench a 0.14m thick layer of brown silt 2.2m by 3.12m in extent was recorded as layer (420). Layer (420) overlay a gravel layer (416). Elsewhere in the trench layer (421) directly overlay the extensive gravel deposit (416). Layers (420) and (421) represent build up layers following the deposition of the gravel.
- 5.43 Gravel layer (416) exhibited a consistent thickness of 0.08m across the entire trench and comprised of frequent gravels under 5cm in diameter within a silt matrix. The layer may be interpreted as a gravel surface or possibly as loose gravel which had been swept off the London to Silchester Road which potentially ran directly to the south of the trench. A single sherd of 3rd-4th century Roman pottery was recovered from the matrix.
- 5.44 Below surface (416) a soft brown silt was encountered at the north east end of the trench (418) with a thickness of 0.3m. A slightly compacted equivalent layer (417) was identified for the remainder of the trench.
- 5.45 The features described below were all sealed below the gravel layer (416) and cut into silt layer (418) which in turn was above the brickearth natural (103).
- 5.46 At the north east end of the trench a series of features appeared to exhibit continuity of use. These included a gully or narrow ditch [397] which was orientated east/west. The feature exhibited steep sides and a flat bottom and was filled by a clayey soil (398), fill (398) contained Romano-British pottery including much of a grey ware vessel dating from the mid 3rd century plus.
- 5.47 The excavation of the gully or ditch revealed a line of five 0.1m diameter stake holes cut into the southern edge of the feature and orientated on the same line. It is possible that the stakes were a fence on the boundary also represented by feature [397]. The stakes were closely spaced at 0.4 metres apart and may have had a structural function. The interpretation as a structure is reinforced by the finding that the gully feature [397] did not continue to the west beyond a modern soakaway feature which truncated its western end. A post hole [403] was found on the west side of the soakaway on the line of the stakes and gully.
- 5.48 Post hole [403] was about 0.6m in diameter with steep sides and a flat bottom. Silty fill (404) contained a sherd of Roman pottery.
- 5.49 The stake holes and the post holes are likely to represent part of a timber framed structure.
- 5.50 Gully [397] was cut into a second gully on the same orientation on its northern side. Gully [399] exhibited a width of 0.45m and was truncated to the east and west by modern features. The gully sides were steeply cut to a flat bottom. Fill (400) contained no finds. Gully [399] may be the same feature as ditch C of the 1989 excavations (see RPSC 4) which was Roman in date.

5.51 Also undated was feature [401], a steep sided cut rounded in plan exposed in the trench baulk. The feature may represent a ditch terminus. It had a U-shaped profile with a depth of 0.5m and was filled with a soft mid brown silt.

6 THE FINDS

- 6.1 Specialist finds reports for the ceramic finds from 2-10 London Road have been prepared by B J Precious (Roman pottery) and L Whittingham (post medieval pottery) as Appendix 4. A full catalogue of the finds is provided as Appendix 5.
- 6.2 **Flint** - Four contexts produced a total of four flint items.
- 6.3 Context (101) (modern made ground) provided the unusual find of a lower or middle Palaeolithic hand axe height 120mm thickness 41mm. The point is broken but the butt is intact and the axe is almost complete. The surfaces are water worn suggesting exposure to water action. The point of the axe appears to have been broken relatively recently. The grey white flint is heavily gravel stained to an orangish brown. The flaking scars appear wide and shallow in form which may indicate the use of a bar hammer of bone or antler. The hand axe is probably of Acheulian type but further specialist dating and illustration are required. The original source of the find is likely to be the Thames terrace gravels. The axe is likely to have been deposited originally in a Thames gravel terrace which were themselves formed after 400,000 years. Before present typologically the axe is no later than 200,000 years old. A date of 400,000 to 200,000 years ago can be assigned to the find (information N Ashton, British Museum).
- 6.4 A single undiagnostic flint waste flake was recovered from a post medieval context (319).
- 6.5 Two fragments of burnt or fire cracked flint were recovered from Roman contexts (316) and (356). Such finds are often associated with prehistoric sites for use as 'pot boilers' to heat water or for use as a temper material for pottery manufacture (crushed). The burnt flint and flake may originally have derived from the upper brickearth levels which has elsewhere in Brentford have yielded mesolithic and neolithic finds.
- 6.6 **Pottery** - A total of 167 Roman sherds were recovered from 16 contexts. The sherds are a mixture of fresh unbraded examples and worn which may have been redeposited. The majority of the pottery dates to the mid to late 3rd century or later and includes imports from the Nene Valley and Oxfordshire of this date in addition to grey wares. The earliest pottery is from context (305) where a group of 65 sherds dates to the mid-later Antonine period (mid-late 2nd century). The assemblage included a central Gaulish samian ware bowl base impressed with a potters stamp of Paternus who was operating in the period AD 160-190. The (305) assemblage also produced two sherds from amphoras including an example from a Baetican olive-oil amphora (DR 20).
- 6.7 Fifty three sherds of post medieval pottery were collected from 21 contexts. These include these date ranges from the late 14th/15th centuries (6 sherds), late 16th - mid 18th century (37 sherds) and late 18th-19th century (10 sherds).
- 6.8 **Building material** - Roman brick and tile were recovered from context (207) (1 fragment), context (305) (7 fragments) (351) (1 fragment) and context (356) (2 fragments).

- 6.9 Hand made post medieval roofing tile was present in twenty contexts. Most of the tile is not precisely datable.
- 6.10 **Bone** - A single fragment of a sheep bone (?ulna) was recovered from context (305).
- 6.11 **Coins** - Context (304) produced a Roman period bronze coin of dupondius type with the head of Antoninus Pius wearing a radiate crown facing right on the obverse. The reverse is illegible. The coin dates from 160-200 AD (identification L Barber).
- 6.12 Shale bracelet. A Roman period fragment of shale bracelet with an angular profile was recovered from a context (356). The context also contained mid-late 3rd century pottery. Similar shale bracelets have been found previously in Brentford (R Canham, 1978).

7 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

- 7.1 The English Heritage Guidance Brief for Archaeological Excavation at 2-10 London Road, Brentford (Appendix 2) highlights that records made by RPS Clouston should be regarded as a supplement to a publication of the earlier investigation of the 2-6 London Road site by the Museum of London Dept. Of Greater London Archaeology. The Museum of London Archaeological Service Publication Section needs the following assessment to enable them to judge the resource implications of incorporating the results in their long term publication programme.
- 7.2 Such an assessment is a necessary component of an archaeological investigation as defined in Management of Archaeological Projects, (English Heritage, 1991) and is essential in order to identify the potential of the data to contribute to archaeological knowledge. Elements which require further work are highlighted.
- 7.3 Information needed for the appropriate interpretation of the site is therefore highlighted as meriting publication.
- 7.4 Factual data which was recorded during the course of the watching brief is compared below to the original project aims in order that an assessment of the potential for publication of aspects the watching brief results can be formulated. The potential of each category of the data to contribute to the research aims is assessed, and the research aims themselves reviewed. In addition the potential of the existing data to yield further useful information, if analysed further, is stated.
- 7.5 **Project Aim 1**
To confirm the alignments, extent, shape and date of any linear features found during previous fieldwork.
- 7.6 Structural
The 2-10 London Road watching brief has provided good potential for addressing the aim. RPSC plan 4 combines the MOL plan of major features with RPS Clouston's watching brief results to demonstrate that MOL ditches C, E and possible G appear to have been identified and excavated by RPS Clouston at new locations. The RPS Clouston records provide information concerning the alignment, extent, shape and date of the ditches and their stratigraphic associations.
- 7.7 The evidence has good potential as a supplement to previously recorded information.
- 7.8 Non Ceramics
No non-ceramic artefacts were recovered from the RPS ditches previously excavated by MOL. The potential of this artefact group for addressing Project Aim 1 is assessed as no potential.

7.9 Ceramic Finds

The ceramic finds have moderate potential to contribute to this aim 1. RPS Clouston's ditch [399] which appears to align with MOL ditch C contained no ceramic finds and therefore has little potential to enhance the Romano-British date of the feature as recorded by MOL. RPS Clouston ditches [206] and [315] (MOL ditch E) produced a small assemblage of 6 sherds and 1 sherd of Roman pottery respectively. The assemblage size is small and of moderate value. However, the sherds from ditch [206] are of mid 3rd-4th century date and may re-affirm the late Roman date of MOL ditch E. The ceramics do not require conservation and are in good condition.

7.10 The potential to address aim 1 is moderate.

7.11 Summary

The watching brief at 2-10 London Road has moderate to good potential to address project aim 1.

7.12 **Project Aim 2**

To identify any further linear features that may lie there and, if possible, to establish the size and extent of the properties/fields bounded by these features.

7.13 Structural

The RPS Clouston watching brief the identified six previously unknown ditches, which are provisionally dated to the Roman period. Two additional possible ditch terminal ends remain undated.

7.14 Two of the ditches containing Roman finds were located in the north foundation trench, a single Roman ditch was located within Drain Segment 2, three Roman ditches were located in soakaway excavation 1, and 2 gullies/ditches of probable Roman date were located within soakaway excavation 2. Two undated ditch terminals were also recorded within soakaway excavation 2.

7.15 The potential of further study to contribute to the understanding of the linear features as defined in Project Aim 2 is moderate. The ditches exhibit a variety of orientations but do not define specific properties or fields. The potential to identify such plots is considered to be low.

7.16 Other features of probable Roman date were identified within soakaway excavation 2. The features included a line of stake holes and a post hole and a gravel spread or surface which extended over the entire trench. The evidence is fragmentary further study but has good potential to add to present knowledge of the site.

7.17 Non Ceramic Evidence from the Roman features identified during the watching brief is limited to a coin of Antoninus Pius and a fragment of animal bone from the mid-late 2nd century Roman ditch in Drain segment 2 and a fragment of shale bracelet from a late 3rd century plus ditch in soakaway excavation 1. The coin and bracelet require conservation and the bracelet should be illustrated. The potential of the non ceramic finds to address Project Aim 2 is low.

7.18 Ceramics

A total of 167 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 42 contexts. The potential of the further study of this material to contribute to identification of further linear and other features is moderate. The condition of the pottery is good and does not require further conservation. The size of the assembly from each feature is generally small, however, and can only be broadly assigned to a ceramic phase. The ceramics should be combined with the ceramic material obtained from the 2-6 London Road site by MOL to provide an integrated ceramic phasing for the Roman period for the entire 2-10 London Road site. The pottery report produced for this report is preliminary and the ceramics will require some further study to conform with the MOL ceramic reports for the site.

7.19 Summary

The 2-10 London Road watching brief site has moderate potential to satisfy Project Aim 2, since although a number of previously unknown ditches (which allude to fields or property boundaries) have been identified the extension of their orientations do not form any obvious plots with other ditches. The keyhole nature of the watching brief has not provided the information required in order to reconstruct such properties or fields.

7.20 **Project Aim 3** - to establish if further prehistoric occupation evidence is present, to date, and characterise it.

7.21 No prehistoric occupation evidence was identified and therefore there are no recommendations for future work to expand further on Project Aim 3.

7.22 **Project Aim 4**

To compare the extent and nature of the Roman features with those previously found in Brentford and other Roman roadside settlements.

7.23 Structural

Previous excavations in Brentford demonstrate a ribbon development of settlement along the line of the Roman road which is approximately situated on the present line of London Road. The features which have been previously excavated as referred to in this report (see RPSC plan 4) demonstrate the occurrence of ditch features which represent field or property boundaries, gravelled surfaces, pits in very low density and occasional post holes and slots of timber framed buildings. The data obtained during the watching brief confirms the previous information characterising the form of the Roman settlement at Brentford. The gravel surface in soakaway excavation 2 in particular compares well with similar surfaces found elsewhere in Brentford adjacent to the Roman road line. Also in soakaway excavation 2 possible evidence of a timber building or enclosure was identified which may compare with slight traces of timber structures found elsewhere within the Roman settlements of Brentford (most notably at Northumberland Wharf). There is moderate potential for further study to contribute to Project Aim 4.

7.24 Non Ceramic and Ceramic Finds

The finds from the watching brief suggest the presence of late Roman features adjacent to London Road. The common mix of 1st and 2nd century features in areas of previous excavation in Brentford does not appear to be the pattern at 2-10 London Road. This may imply that settlement extended further west along the line of the Roman road in the late Roman period.

The potential for further comparison of the finds from the features at 2-10 London road with those at other locations is good.

7.25 Summary

Further study of the 2-10 London Road Watching Brief has moderate potential to address issues concerning the form, nature and stratigraphical associations of the plot or field boundaries, gravel surface and slight structural remains identified at the site in comparison to the other excavated Roman sites of the Brentford Roman roadside settlement. The nature of the 2-10 London Road settlement evidence could be cross referenced with the other sites adequately in a full publication.

7.26 **Project Aim 5**

To locate any further medieval structural evidence or structures reusing medieval masonry.

No further medieval features or features reusing medieval masonry were identified during the course of the watching brief and there are no recommendations to expand the scope of Project Aim 5 in a publication.

7.27 Statement of Potential for Further Analysis

The original project aims as identified by English Heritage in their Guidance Brief (4-5) were intended to confirm previous results concerning the linear features, and to assess the potential for the discovery of further Roman features. In addition a comparison was sought with Roman features previously excavated at Brentford (Project Aim 4). No prehistoric or medieval features were identified and therefore Project Aims 3 and 5 are not relevant.

7.28 Further analysis - the potential of the development site itself for further analysis is nil since the site is now developed.

7.29 The potential for further analysis of the pottery and non-ceramic finds to add further useful information if studied further is low. The finds reports incorporated within this report provide the necessary information for incorporation into a publication format. The finds are not in a primary location, they are not of unique special interest and there is not enough pottery to produce a detailed statistical analysis or functional analysis.

7.30 The potential of the structural evidence for further analysis to add useful information is moderate. An examination of plans and section drawings of the ditches and the orientation of these linear features have some potential to add additional statements to the existing data concerning their function. It may also be possible to reinterpret the significance of the gravel surface and structure within Soakaway Excavation 2.

7.31 Overall the 2-10 London Road Brentford site has moderate to good potential to address project aims 1, 2 and 4. The dates of Roman features at the site are restricted to mid-late 2nd century to late 3rd century. The elements where there is potential for further analysis are as follows:-

- a) It is now known that the density of Roman features in the south east corner of the site close to London Road identified by MOL does not delimit the western extent of the Roman settlement of Brentford as previously suggested. This is clear since a relative density of Roman features were identified during the watching brief in the south west corner of the site significantly further to the west.
- b) The discovery of a well dated mid-late 2nd century ditch in Drain Segment 2 is also significant since no Roman features earlier than the 4th century were previously recorded for the site by MOL.
- c) Generally the features and layers dated to the Roman period form a useful addition to the bulk information concerning the Roman occupation of the site already held by MOL.

The information summarised in this report by RPS Clouston is considered of value for the interpretation of the site and the aspects highlighted warrant publication. The brief site stratigraphy given in the results text of this report is considered sufficient for the purposes of publication and could be combined with the MOL stratigraphic information.

7.32 The find of a Palaeolithic handaxe from the made ground, is an important find and should be illustrated and described and dated within the format of a publication.

7.33 A short note on the watching brief site 2-10 London Road will be prepared by RPS Clouston for publication in the London Archaeologist.

7.34 The full publication by MOL combining the result of the 1996 watching brief should follow in due course.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The excavations and Watching Brief at 2-10 London Road demonstrate Romano-British features and deposits which are characteristic of previously excavated Roman sites at Brentford and clearly form part of the same ribbon style settlement adjacent to the Roman road.
- 8.2 In common with other excavated sites at Brentford at Northumberland Wharf and along the line of the High Street very little evidence relating to structures was found. The line of stake holes with an associated post hole identified during the course of the watching brief in soakaway excavation 2 may form part of an enclosure for animals (as suggested for a similar set of stake holes at Northumberland Wharf), or an insubstantial timber framed building. The stake holes aside all that survives of the settlement are late Roman gravelled surfaces (examples are recorded by MOL and RPS Clouston) occasional post holes and pits and more frequent ditches (of domestic plots or fields, whose fills sometimes contained significant quantities of domestic refuse) associated with an insubstantial settlement. It has been noted previously that the lack of structural evidence is due to the 'flimsy' nature of the timber framed structures which have left little or no traces.
- 8.3 The majority of the features at 2-10 London Road date from the mid 3rd or 4th centuries. The insubstantial gravel surface identified during the watching brief in Soakaway Excavation 2, in common with the example identified by MOL to the east may represent spreads of gravel directly connected to the Roman road. The road must have run to the south of 2-10 London Road, plausibly on the actual line of London Road. The gravel surfaces seal late Roman features. An earlier phase of activity during the Roman period was highlighted by the excavation of a ditch containing a large quantity of pottery and a coin similarly dated to 160 to 200AD. No Roman 1st century features have yet been identified on the site to add to the pre-Roman 1st century ditches identified by MOL.
- 8.4 The cluster of late Roman features within soakaway Excavation 1 in the far south west corner of the site clearly demonstrate that the full western extent of settlement is not yet known. The Watching Brief has therefore extended the known settlement of Brentford to the west and refuted the suggestion that the dense series of Roman features identified by MOL in the south east corner of the site demonstrate the western extent of Roman Brentford.
- 8.5 Several undated features including a gully in the north foundation trench, a pit in Soakaway Excavation 1 and a gully and two probably ditch terminals in Soakaway Excavation 2 demonstrate fills identical to Roman period features excavated close by. It is considered that these features are likely also to be Roman in date.
- 8.6 No features were dated to prehistoric periods. The find of an unstratified palaeolithic axe from the surface of the modern disturbed ground is of some interest however. The find is likely to have originated from a Thames gravel terrace site probably in the Brentford vicinity (although this cannot be proven).

- 8.7 No further medieval period features were identified. Medieval pottery was also virtually absent from the finds collected. The impression is that the medieval occupation of the site was extremely limited.
- 8.8 In contrast the post-medieval settlement from the 16th to 19th century was relatively dense (as were modern features and foundations). The post-medieval occupation of the site was found to be particularly dense at the east end of the new building characterised by a concentration of domestic pits. Elsewhere on the site post medieval activity consisted of pits, wells and soakaways and occasional ditches of domestic plots or fields.
- 8.9 It should be noted that these conclusions are provisional and subject to further interpretation as proposed within the scope of a full publication.
- 8.10 The Watching Brief commissioned by Ballast Wiltshier has provided important additional information enabling a more complete understanding of the Roman settlement at 2-10 London Road Brentford. RPS Clouston wish to thank Ballast Wiltshier for their full co-operation during the course of the archaeological work.

APPENDIX 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Appendix 1: Context Summary Table

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
101	All excavations	Layer	-	-	0.5	Clayey silt with common brick, rubble, charcoal and other debris. Modern made ground.
102	All excavations	Layer	-	-	0.4	Firm slightly clayey silts with occasional brick and charcoal inclusions. Below (101) probable made ground
103	All excavations	Layer	-	-	0.54 (max.)	Sandy clayey silt, natural brickearth
104	All excavations	Layer	-	-	> 2	Gravel natural below (103)
105	Foundation excavation south	Cut	> 0.7	0.95	> 0.52	Linear in plan, vertical sides. Bottom not excavated. Probable ditch of post medieval date.
106	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 0.7	0.7	0.5	Loose sandy silt upper fill of [105]
107	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 0.7	0.95	> 0.52	Loose silt, lower fill of [105]
108	Foundation excavation south	Cut	> 1.55	2.15	> 1.2	Straight sided cut in plan with vertical sides. Bottom not exposed. Large pit of modern/post medieval date
109	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 1.55	2.15	> 1.2	Loose silt fill of [108]
110	Foundation excavation south	Cut	> 2.4	0.7	> 0.9	Linear in plan, oblique to foundation trench. Sides at 70° bottom rounded. Ditch of modern/post medieval date.
111	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 2.4	0.7	> 0.9	Soft sandy silt fill of [110]
112	Foundation excavation south	Cut	> 0.7	1.8	1.2	Rounded feature in plan, vertical sides, bottom rounded. Modern pit.
113	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 0.7	1.8	1.2	Loose ashy clayey silt fill of [112]
114	Foundation excavation west	Cut	> 0.75	0.7-0.4	0.24	Linear in plan, stepped sides to a 45° slope with slightly rounded bottom. Post medieval drainage gully.
115	Foundation excavation west	Fill	> 0.75	0.7-0.4	0.24	Loose silt fill of [114]
116	Foundation excavation west	Cut	6.1	> 0.7	> 1.2	Wide cut with vertical sides to a sharp break of slope before sloping at 20° towards the unexposed bottom. Possibly a bedding trench of modern date.
117	Foundation excavation west	Fill	6.1	> 0.7	> 1.2	Sandy gravel fill of [116]
118	Foundation excavation west	Cut	> 2.8	2.2	> 2.73	Vertical sided cut lined with brick. Bottom not exposed. Cut for 19th century brick well.

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
119	Foundation excavation west	Fill	> 2.8	> 0.48	1.4	Rubble with gravely silt backfill of [120]
120	Foundation excavation west	Structure	2.2	2.2	> 2.2	Double row of bricks with mortar which forms a structure with a 2.2m internal diameter. The structure has a domed roof with 2 slots/vents and has vertical sides. The structure has no entrance and is interpreted as a 19th century well or cess pit.
121	Foundation excavation west	Fill	2.2	2.2	> 0.5	Rubbly silt backfill of structure 120.
122	Foundation excavation west	Cut	1.5	> 0.7	> 1.1	Vertical sided cut, rounded in plan but only partially exposed. Cut for post-medieval brick lined soakaway.
123	Foundation excavation west	Structure	1.5	> 0.7	> 1.1	Brick and mortar lining of [122]. Brick well lining
124	Foundation excavation west	Fill	1.2	> 0.7	> 1.1	Silty gravel backfill of [122]
125	Foundation excavation west	Cut	> 0.7	0.6	0.8	Linear cut in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Foundation trench for modern wall.
126	Foundation excavation west	Structure	> 0.7	0.6	0.8	Brick wall.
127	Foundation excavation west	Layer	7	> 0.7		Clayey silt, modern disturbance layer.
128	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 4.0	0.55	0.4	Linear cut oblique to the foundation trench. Sides at 45° rounded bottom. Post medieval ditch
129	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 4.0	0.55	0.4	Clayey silt fill of [128]
130	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.7	0.3	1.6	Brick and mortar wall. Possible cellar wall within cut [162] modern
131	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 1.0	0.46	1.6	Brick and mortar wall. Forms a corner with wall [130] Modern
132	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 1.0	> 0.6	> 1.6	Brick rubble fill of construction cut [162] modern
133	Foundation excavation north	Fill	1.6	> 0.8	> 1.6	Ashy layers backfilling cut [162]
134	Foundation excavation north	Layer	1.2	> 0.7	0.2	Ashy clayey silt layer above modern walls [130]/[131]
135	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.2	9.2	1.2	Brick built service facility square sided modern
136	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.2	9.6	1.4	Vertical sided cut, bottom rounded, cut for [135]

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
137	Foundation excavation north	Fill	0.3	0.2	0.4	Concrete within cut [135]
138	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.4	0.36	0.7	Brick and mortar wall foundation
139	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.4	0.36	0.7	Vertical sided cut for foundation [138]
140	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.7	0.7	1.15	Linear cut with 80° sides, base not exposed. Modern drain cut
141	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.7	0.7	1.15	Loose silty gravel fill of [140]
142	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.55	1.76	0.56	Friable silty clay fill of [145] contained a sherd of Roman pottery
143	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.55	0.34	0.32	Firm silty gravel fill of [145]
144	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.55	1.28	0.24	Firm silty clay basal fill of [145]
145	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.55	1.76	0.8	Linear feature with sides at 45° and a rounded bottom. Probable Romano-British ditch.
146	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.5	0.3	> 0.9	Vertical sided cut for brick wall
147	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.5	0.3	> 0.9	Brick and mortar wall within cut [146]
148	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.5	2.8	0.8 max.	Wide cut with sides at 45° and an uneven bottom. Modern pit or construction cut.
149	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.5	2.8	0.8	Gravel fill of [148]
150	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.5	0.38	0.3	Linear in plan, sides at 60°, rounded bottom. Undated gully feature. Similar fill to [153] within Roman ditch [152], 3m to the north
151	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.5	0.38	0.3	Soft silt fill of [150]
152	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.5	0.75	0.41	Linear in plan. Sides at 50-70°. Rounded bottom. Ditch containing Roman pottery
153	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.5	0.75	0.41	Friable clayey silt fill of [152]
154	Foundation excavation north		NOT	USED		
155	Foundation excavation north	Layer	12.8	> 0.5	0.15	Soft clayey silt layer containing Roman pottery. Probable buried plough soil remains

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
156	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.5	2.6	0.66	Steep sided for concrete pad
157	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.5	2.6	0.66	Concrete fill of [154]
158	Foundation excavation north	Cut	4.66	> 0.5	> 0.94	Wide steep sided cut filled with concrete and rubble. Modern construction cut.
159	Foundation excavation north	Fill	4.66	> 0.5	0.94	Rubby clayey silt fill of [158]
160	Foundation excavation north	Fill				Concrete dump or construction pad within cut [158].
161	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 27.4	> 0.7	> 0.4	Concrete surface running parallel with the current excavation. Modern building floors
162	Foundation excavation north	Cut	4.2	> 0.7	1.6	Substantial vertical sided cut. Bottom not exposed. Modern construction cut.
163	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 0.7	0.8	1.2	Vertical sided foundation cut for modern wall
164	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.7	0.44	1.08	Brick and mortar modern wall foundation within cut [163]
165	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 0.7	0.8	1.21	Soft silt backfill of cut [163]
166	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 1.9	> 0.7	1.54	Large cut observed in NE corner of the foundation excavation. Vertical sides bottom not exposed modern construction cut.
167	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 3.2	> 0.7	0.7	Loose ashy rubble fill of [166]
168	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 1.9	> 0.7	0.85	Soft silt basal fill of cut [166]
169	Foundation excavation north	Cut	> 2.1	> 0.7	0.95	Cut with sides at 45°-80° rounded bottom. Modern pit, probable construction cut
170	Foundation excavation north	Fill	> 2.1	> 0.7	0.95	Loose gravel and rubble fill of [169]
171	Foundation excavation north	Layer	6.9	> 0.7		Soft sandy clayey silt layer. Similar to natural brickearth but slightly darker. May be an old plough soil equivalent to [155]
172	Foundation excavation north	Fill				Loose rubble within a silt matrix. Fill of [162]
173	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.7	0.42	> 1.55	Brick and mortar wall. Possibly part of a cellar structure. Modern.
174	Foundation excavation north	Structure	> 0.7	0.42	> 1.55	Brick and mortar wall. Possibly part of cellar structure. Modern

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
175	Foundation excavation west	Layer				Silty clayey silt disturbance layer. Post medieval in date
176	Foundation excavations	Cut	5.6	> 0.7	> 0.8	Wide cut with sides at 80°. Modern foundation trench
177	Foundation excavations	Fill	5.6	> 0.7	> 0.8	Clayey silt fill of [176]
178	Foundation excavation south	Fill	> 4.0	> 0.7	> 0.6	Gravel fill of cut [179] and contamination removal pit
179	Foundation excavation south	Cut	> 4.0	> 0.7	> 0.6	Cut for a ramp providing machine access for the recent contamination removal pit. Slopes at 30°.
180	Foundation excavation east	Cut	2.44	> 0.7	0.66	Cut rounded in plan sides at 90°. Flat bottom, post medieval pit.
181	Foundation excavation east	Fill	2.44	> 0.7	0.66	Clayey silt fill of [180]
182	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.2	> 0.7	0.58	Cut, rounded in plan, sides at 45°, rounded bottom. Post medieval pit
183	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.2	> 0.7	0.58	Silt with common charcoal flecks, fill of [182]
184	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.2	> 0.6	0.6	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 80°, rounded bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
185	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.2	> 0.6	0.6	Slightly clayey silt fill of [184]
186	Foundation excavation east	Cut	2.6	> 0.7	0.54	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 50°, flat bottom. Post medieval pit
187	Foundation excavation east	Fill	2.6	> 0.7	0.54	Clayey silt fill of [186]
188	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.84	> 0.7	0.46	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 35°-60° (stepped). Rounded bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
189	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.84	> 0.7	0.46	Slightly clayey silt fill of [188]
190	Foundation excavation east	Cut	0.84	> 0.7	0.64	Rounded side in plan, sides at 45°, flat bottom. Post medieval pit
191	Foundation excavation east	Fill	0.84	> 0.7	0.64	Soft silt fill of [190]
192	Foundation excavation east	Fill	> 3.26	> 0.7	> 1.5	Loose ashy silt fill of [193]
193	Foundation excavation east	Cut	> 3.26	> 0.7	> 1.5	Sides cut away, bottom not exposed. Probable remnants of cut [166]
194	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.9	> 0.7	0.62	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 75°, rounded bottom. Post medieval pit

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
195	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.9	> 0.7	0.62	Soft silt fill of [194]
196	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.5	> 0.7	0.68	Soft silt with common charcoal inclusions, fill of [197]
197	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.5	> 0.7	0.68	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 45°-75°, flat bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
198	Foundation excavation east	Cut	1.5	> 0.7	0.78	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 70°, flat bottom. Post medieval pit
199	Foundation excavation east	Fill	1.5	> 0.7	0.78	Firm silt fill of [198]
200	Foundation excavation east	Cut	0.95	> 0.7	0.71	Severely truncated feature, rounded in plan, steep sides. Post medieval/modern pit
201	Foundation excavation east	Fill	0.95	> 0.7	0.71	Firm silt fill of [200]
202	Foundation excavations	Cut	1.82	> 0.7	0.72	Rounded in plan, sides at 55°, rounded bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
203	Foundation excavations	Fill	1.82	> 0.7	0.72	Soft silt fill of [202]
204	Foundation excavations	Cut	> 2.2	> 0.7	0.85	Wide feature with sides at 50°, rounded bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
205	Foundation excavations	Fill	> 2.2	> 0.7	0.85	Loose site fill of [204]
206	Internal foundation excavation	Cut	> 0.7	1.1	0.51	Linear in plan, sides at 50°-65° flat bottom. Romano-British ditch.
207	Internal foundation excavation	Fill	> 0.7	1.1	0.51	Firm silt fill of [206]
208	Internal foundation excavation	Cut	> 0.7	1.2	0.57	Rounded in plan, sides at 65°, base sloping up from south to north. Probable pit of post medieval date.
209	Internal foundation excavation	Fill	> 0.7	1.2	0.57	Soft silt fill of [208]
210	Internal foundation excavation	Cut	> 0.08	0.4	0.66	Rounded in partially exposed plan, sides at 85°, rounded bottom. Post medieval post hole.
211	Internal foundation excavation	Fill	> 0.08	0.4	0.66	Loose silt fill of [210]
212	Internal foundation excavation	Cut	> 0.56	0.4	0.41	Terminal end of a linear feature, rounded end, parallel sides. Sides at 80°, base rounded. Post medieval.
213	Internal foundation excavation	Fill	> 0.56	0.4	0.41	Firm silt fill of [212]
214	Internal foundation excavation	Fill	> 0.4	0.2	0.4	Loose silt fill feature [212]
215	Internal foundation excavation	Layer	> 4.8	> 0.7	0.28	Firm clayey silt similar to brickearth below [103]. Possibly a plough soil or natural variation.

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
216	Foundation excavations	Cut	> 1.1	> 0.7	0.68	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 70°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern pit
217	Foundation excavations	Fill	> 1.1	> 0.7	0.68	Loose clayey silt fill of [216]
218	Internal foundation excavation	Structure	> 0.7	0.4	0.86	Brick and mortar wall cut into [101]. Modern
219	Foundation excavations	Cut	> 0.9	> 0.58	0.7	Heavily truncated feature, rounded sides in plan, sides at 70° to a rounded bottom. Post medieval/modern pit
220	Foundation excavations	Fill	> 0.9	0.58	0.7	Loose clayey silt fill of [219]
221	Foundation excavations	Cut	> 0.7	0.76	1.02	Linear cut in plan, vertical sides, flat bottom. Modern cut for concrete foundations
222	Foundation excavations	Fill	> 0.7	0.76	1.02	Concrete fill of [221]
300	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 1.7	> 0.7	> 0.6	Soft clayey silt fill of [301]
301	Drain Segment 2	Cut	> 1.7	> 0.7	> 0.6	Square sided in plan, sides at 80°, bottom not exposed. Modern pit or foundation cut
302	Drain Segment 2	Cut	> 0.6	1.1	0.52	Linear feature orientated NE/SW, sides at 80°, sharp break of slope at base, flat bottom. Romano-British ditch
303	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 0.6	1.1	0.2	Loose silt with occ. Small gravel fill of [302]
304	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 0.6	0.9	0.12	Soft slightly clayey silt fill of [302], contained a Roman coin
305	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 0.6	1.01	0.34	Soft slightly clayey silt, basal fill of [302]. Contained a large quantity of Roman pottery
306	Drain Segment 2	Cut	4.3	> 0.6	> 0.4	Large cut with straight sides. Partially hard excavated, post medieval pit or construction cut
307	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 0.52	> 0.6	> 0.4	Firm silt fill of [306] equivalent to [309] and [310]
308	Drain Segment 2	Fill	> 0.7	0.6	> 0.1	Concrete fill of [324]
309	Drain Segment 2	Fill	1.76	> 0.6	> 0.4	Firm silt fill of [306]
310	Drain Segment 2	Fill	0.75	> 0.7	> 0.2	Firm silt fill of [306]
311	Drain Segment 2	Cut	1.2	> 0.6	> 0.4	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 70°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern pit
312	Drain Segment 2	Fill	1.2	> 0.6	> 0.4	Loose silt fill of [311]
313	Drain Segment 3	Fill/s	> 3.85	> 0.6	> 0.1	Variable soft to firm clayey silt deposits. Unexcavated but probably representing several pit cuts. Post medieval/modern
314	Drain Segment 3	Fill/s	-	> 0.6	0.35	General number allocated for a probable number of fills poorly defined in plan. Those have not been excavated and therefore no cuts have been identified. Contained post medieval/modern finds

Context No	Site Area	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description
315	Drain Segment 3	Cut	> 1.32	0.88	0.18	Horizontally truncated linear feature. Sides at 60°, sharp break of slope to a flat bottom. Romano-British ditch. Same as ditch segment [206]
316	Drain Segment 3	Fill	> 1.32	0.88	0.18	Soft clayey silt fill of [315]
317	Drain Segment 3	Cut	3.3	> 1.41	> 0.58	Wide cut with rounded sides in plan. Sides at 45-60°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern pit or trench
318	Drain Segment 3	Fill	3.3	> 1.41	> 0.58	Friable clayey silt fill of [317]
319	Drain Segment 3	Fill	1.3	> 0.6	0.4	Soft clayey silt fill of [320]
320	Drain Segment 3	Cut	> 1.7	> 0.6	0.43	Fills identified in plan, sides truncated, flat base. Post medieval /modern trench or pit cut.
321	Drain Segment 4	Fill	> 1.4	> 0.6	0.2	Soft clayey silt basal fill of [320]
322	Drain Segment 4	Fill	> 0.64	> 0.6	0.65	Loose clayey silt fill of [344]
323	Drain Segment 4	Fill	4.1	> 0.6	> 0.59	Friable soft clayey silt fill of [324]
324	Drain Segment 4	Cut	4.1	> 0.6	> 0.59	Straight sides in plan, sides at 70°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern pit or pits.
325	Drain Segment 4	Layer	> 3.8	> 0.6	0.32	Band of clayey silt, probably a variation in the natural brickearth or possibly an old plough soil
326	Drain Segment 4	Layer	> 3.8	> 0.6	0.1 (min)	Firm silty clay disturbance layer. Post medieval/modern in date
327	Drain Segment 4	Cut	1.0	> 0.6	> 0.49	Slightly rounded sides in plan, sides at 80°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern pit
328	Drain Segment 4	Fill	1.0	> 0.6	> 0.49	Compact silt fill of [327]
329	Drain Segment 4	Cut	> 0.6	1.3	> 0.85	Rounded sides in plan, sides at 85°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern well cut lined with brick
330	Drain Segment 4	Structure	> 0.6	1.3	> 0.85	Brick and mortar lining of cut [329] soakaway
331	Drain Segment 4	Fill	1.0	> 0.6	> 0.85	Loose ashy silt backfill of [329]
332	Drain Segment 4	Cut	> 0.6	0.92	> 0.95	Linear cut with vertical sides. Modern cut for concrete foundation
333	Drain Segment 4	Fill	> 0.6	0.92	> 0.95	Concrete fill of [332]
334	Drain Segment 4	Cut	1.4	> 0.6	0.9	Slightly rounded sides in plan, sides at 65°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval/modern.
335	Drain Segment 4	Fill	1.4	> 0.6	0.9	Clayey silt fill of [334]
336	Drain Segment 4	Cut	> 0.65	> 0.17	0.9	Rounded sides in plan, vertical sides, lined with brick, base not exposed. Modern well
337	Drain Segment 4	Structure	> 0.65	> 0.17	0.9	Brick and mortar wall lining cut [338], soakaway
338	Drain Segment 4	Fill	> 0.7	> 0.1	> 0.9	Slightly clayey silt backfill of [336]

339	Drain Segment 4	Cut	> 0.6	0.6	> 0.95	L-shaped cut filled with concrete. Foundation trench, modern
340	Drain Segment 4	Fill	> 0.6	0.6	> 0.95	Concrete foundation fill of [339]
380	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	1.3	1.0	> 0.2	Sub oval feature in plan with sides of 45° and an uneven base. Post medieval pit.
381	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	1.3	1.0	> 0.2	Clayey silt fill of [380]
382	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	0.45	0.45	> 0.15	Circular cut with vertical sides. Post medieval post hole
383	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	0.45	0.45	> 0.15	Clayey silt fill of [382]
384	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 1.0	0.5	0.45	Terminal end of a probable linear feature entering the baulk orientated NE/SW. Sides at 45°, bottom rounded. Undated but earlier than late Roman gravel surface (416) which seals [384].
385	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 0.1	0.5	0.45	Clayey silt fill of [384]
386	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 1.0	> 0.25	> 0.5	Cut with rounded sides in plan and vertical sides in section entering the baulk. Bottom not exposed. Cut for a post-medieval soakaway.
387	Soakaway excavation 2	Structure	> 1.10	0.15	> 0.5	Brick lining of cut [386] without mortar. Post medieval soakaway.
388	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 1.0	0.05	> 0.5	Silty backfill of soakaway cut [386].
389	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 1.1	> 0.45	> 0.4	Rounded cut in plan entering trench baulk. Sides cut at 80°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval pit.
390	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 1.1	> 0.45	> 0.4	Clayey silt fill of [389].
391	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	0.9	> 0.6	> 0.7	Rounded cut in plan entering the baulk. Sides cut at 70°, bottom not exposed. Post medieval pit.
392	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	0.9	> 0.6	> 0.7	Clayey silt fill of [391]
393	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	2.35	2.35	> 1.0	Circular cut in plan. Sides vertical, bottom not exposed. Post medieval cut for a soakaway
394	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	2.35	0.2	> 1.0	Clayey silt fill of [393] into which brick structure (395) was set.
395	Soakaway excavation 2	Structure	2.2	0.15	> 1.0	Brick lining of [393], no mortar. Post medieval soakaway.
396	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	1.9	1.9	> 1.0	Clayey silt backfill of soakaway (395)
397	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 2.0	0.6	0.25	Linear feature orientated E/W. Sides at 45°, flat bottom. Truncated by post medieval soakaway [393] but does not continue to the west of [393]. Late Roman ditch/gully.
398	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 2.0	0.6	0.25	Clayey silt fill of [397].
399	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 2.5	0.45	0.25	Linear feature cut by [397] and parallel to gully/dated [397]. Sides at 45°, flat bottom. Not dated but likely to be Roman, also given similarity to [397]. Also aligns well with MOL ditch C.
400	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 2.5	0.45	0.25	Clayey silt fill of [399]

401	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 0.6	> 0.2	0.3	Terminal rounded end of a ?linear feature orientated ?N/S. Side at 45°, flat bottom, below (416) enters baulk and truncated by [411]. Undated.
402	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 0.6	> 0.2	0.3	Clayey silt fill of [401]
403	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 0.5	> 0.4	0.25	Rounded feature in plan, enters baulk and partially truncated by [393]. Side at 45°, flat base. Contained a sherd of late Roman pottery. Roman? Post hole.
404	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 0.5	> 0.4	0.25	Clayey silt fill of [403]
405	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 0.48	0.45	> 0.7	Rounded in plan, unexcavated. Post medieval/modern pit.
406	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 0.48	0.45	> 0.7	Clayey silt fill of [405].
407	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 0.9	> 0.6	> 1.1	Rectangular modern service cut.
408	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 0.9	> 0.6	> 1.1	Silty clay fill of [407]
409	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	> 1.7	0.6	> 1.1	Linear cut with vertical sides. Modern service trench.
410	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	> 1.1	0.6	> 1.1	Clayey silt fill of [409]
411	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	1.3	> 0.65	> 1.3	Circular cut in plan, vertical sides, bottom not exposed. Post medieval soakaway cut.
412	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	1.3	0.1	> 1.3	Clayey silt fill of [411] into which a brick lining was set.
413	Soakaway excavation 2	Structure	1.2	0.15	> 1.3	Brick lining set into (412). No mortar. Post medieval soakaway.
414	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	1.1	0.35	> 1.3	Clayey silt backfill of soakaway (413).
415						
416	Soakaway excavation 2	Layer	> 10.7	> 6.1	0.08	Gravel surface or spread (gravels < 5cm in diameter) within a silt matrix. Seals late Roman features and contained a late Roman sherd. Possibly a spread from the London-Silchester Roman Road.
417	Soakaway excavation 2	Layer	> 4.0	> 3.0	0.25	Slightly compacted clayey silt layer. Undated. Equivalent to (418)
418	Soakaway excavation 2	Layer	> 5.5	> 6.2	0.3	Clayey silt layer. Undated. Equivalent to (417). Possibly on buried plough soil.
419	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	1.0	1.0	0.2	Upper clayey silt fill of [389].
420	Soakaway excavation 2	Layer	2.8	unknown	0.1	Clayey silt layer. Undated build up layer above (416).
421	Soakaway excavation 2	Layer	> 10.7	> 6.2	0.15 -0.25	Clayey silt build up layer above (416). Undated.
422	Soakaway excavation 2	Cut	2.0	unknown	0.9	Cut observed in section only. Sides at 55° to a rounded bottom. Modern pit.
423	Soakaway excavation 2	Fill	2.0	unknown	0.9	Mixed clayey silt and concrete fill of [422]

APPENDIX 2

ENGLISH HERITAGE GUIDANCE BRIEF

ENGLISH HERITAGE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT 2 - 10 LONDON ROAD

BRENTFORD

Guidance Brief

This brief should be read in conjunction with English Heritage, London Region, Archaeological Guidance Papers 2, 3, 5, and 6. Attention is particularly drawn to AGP 2: Appendix 1 - 'Action Check List'.

Site Location (TQ 1715 7725)

The site lies on the north side of London Road, on the east side of Field Lane. London Road extends Brentford High Street to the west of the River Brent. The crossing place for the Roman road that led to Staines and the medieval high street over the River Brent lies c100m to the east.

Geology

The surface geology in this region is typically the sands and gravels of the lowest gravel terrace, in places this may be capped by silty clay brickearth. Brickearth is reported from the previous excavations on this site.

Proposed development

The site has been comprehensively developed in the past, the last structure on it is mapped as a thermometer works. It is proposed to construct one large rectangular building set back from London Road against the northern edge of the site, with surface carparking and access roads around it.

Archaeological Background and Potential

Brentford was the site of a Roman roadside settlement, lying on both sides of the River Brent, beside the Roman road that led from London to the west. It became a medieval small town exploiting the medieval road that followed its Roman predecessor, as well as the River Thames, and became the administrative centre for this part of west London. A series of investigations within the settlement was undertaken by Roy Canham in the 1960s, the salient results of his work are summarised in '2000 Years of Brentford' Roy Canham 1978 HMSO. Subsequently the course of the Roman road has been confirmed to lie just to the north of the present High Street ['Recent Work in Brentford' A. Parnum & J. Cotton, London Archaeologist Vol.4 no.12, 1983]. Excavation to the west of the River Brent, south east of this site, has demonstrated riverbank Roman occupation there [A.J. Laws 'Excavations at Northumberland Wharf, Brentford' T.L.A.M.A.S. Vol.27 1976].

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Prehistoric occupation in Brentford was attested by the discovery of probably neolithic flints in the brickearth above a gully on the north side of the High Street (Canham Site 4). An early Saxon sunken-featured building was found on Canham site 9, and is the only physical evidence so far of Saxon Brentford, although this was the site of a meeting between the kings of Wessex and Essex in AD705. Roadside development is indicated along this stretch of road by the Glover Map of 1635, this may well have medieval origins. A medieval hospital is thought to have stood on the southern side of the road, roughly opposite this site, based on documentary evidence.

Part of this development site was excavated, in a series of trenches, by the Department of Greater London Archaeology - West London, Museum of London, in 1989. Only a preliminary report on this work has been submitted to the planning department [MoL: DGLA - West London 'Preliminary Report of Archaeological Excavation at 2-6 London Road, Brentford' undated, no author] copy attached. The excavation did not address the complete site now up for development, the trenches dug were targetted on the London Road frontage and thus did not address the rear of the site.

The principle features identified included three slight ditches dated to the prehistoric (DGLA report Fig. 7: K, L, N); a 1st-3rd century AD ditch on the southern edge of the site, enclosing a gravel surface (Fig. 7: J, R, S), other Roman boundary ditches to the north, set back from the road (Fig. 7: D, E, C); and a scatter of medieval features ranging from a substantial boundary ditch to the east, a slot or slight ditch in the centre of the site, and two postholes packed with medieval masonry fragments to the north west (Fig. 7: O, F, A & B). Considerable ground disturbance from later foundation construction was recorded across the site. The exact depth at which the previous finds were made is not reported.

The objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording of deep ground disturbance during these construction works are:

- 1) to confirm the alignment, extent, shape, and date, of any of the linear features found during the previous fieldwork.
- 2) to identify any further linear features that may lie there and, if possible, to establish the size and extent of the properties/fields bounded by these features.
- 3) to establish if further prehistoric occupation evidence is present, to date, and characterise it.
- 4) to compare the extent and nature of the Roman features with those previously found in Brentford and other Roman roadside settlements. It is noted that human burials are sometimes found in the paddocks to the rear of roadside occupation sites [R. Finch-Smith: 'Roman Roadside Settlements' BAR].
- 5) to locate any further medieval structural evidence, or structures reusing medieval masonry.

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Excavation methodology

Twenty six pad foundation pits are to be dug around the perimeter of the proposed building, each to be finished to 1200mm square. Service trenches will also be dug but details of their alignment and depths have not yet been provided. The archaeologists will work alongside the building contractors, and monitor the machine clearance of each foundation pad, which should be dug to the surface of any significant archaeology or natural subsoils. On the archaeologist's direction the contractors will cease machining whilst the archaeologist investigates the significant horizon for archaeological features. The archaeologist(s) will fully excavate, sample, and record any features identified. All excavation and recording should be in accordance with AGP 3: 'Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork'. The same procedures should be followed for any service trenches to be dug to archaeological levels.

Environmental Sampling

Should deposits with environmental potential be uncovered it is important that an adequate sampling strategy is developed in consultation with the Museum of London's Environmental Archaeologist, who advises English Heritage to ensure consistent sampling procedures across the London area. See particularly AGP 3: paras. 4.1-4.4.

Finds

The finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted - see AGP 3: Paras. 4.5-4.8.

Report, Archive and Publication

The purpose of this excavation is to provide a report describing the archaeological deposits recorded on the site. It is unlikely that the selective areas investigated would warrant full publication. The records made would, however, supplement the publication that should be produced on the earlier investigation by the MoL. To satisfy the planning condition it is therefore requested that the results of the fieldwork are prepared to a 'phase 3 assessment' as defined in MAP 2 (AGP3: Para. 5.9), as well as a short summary of results, as a 'minimum requirement', MAP 2 Appendix 7 (AGP 3: Para. 5.7), and that these should form the basis of a report. The report is required for presentation to the L. B. Hounslow Planning Department, in support of the discharge of the planning condition. It is requested that one copy of the report is lodged with L. B. Hounslow Local Studies Library, for public information. English Heritage require two copies of the report, and that a GLSMR report form is completed and submitted with them.

The Museum of London Archaeological Service Publication Section (Contact: Peter Hinton) should have a copy of the Phase 3 Assessment submitted to them to enable them to assess the resource implications of incorporating the results in their longterm publication programme that should include the results of the original investigation of 2-6 London Road. A suitable provision should be made to transfer the archive from this investigation for incorporation in their publication programme.

ENGLISH HERITAGE



It is possible that there may be significant results or finds from this excavation worthy of publication in their own right. Provision should, therefore, be made for the publication of significant data identified as a result of the 'phase 3 assessment', as well as a short summary of results.

The guidelines for the preparation of an archive of the evaluation results are set out in AGP 3: Section 5. Normally the Museum of London is the appropriate depository for site archives, although these may initially be transferred to the MOLAS whilst the full site publication is prepared. Dr. N. Merriman, Keeper of the Early Collection, Museum of London, should be contacted to confirm their archive deposition requirements, and to obtain a site code, before site works commence.

Fig. 6

Plan of the Trenches at 2-6 London Road,
Brentford.

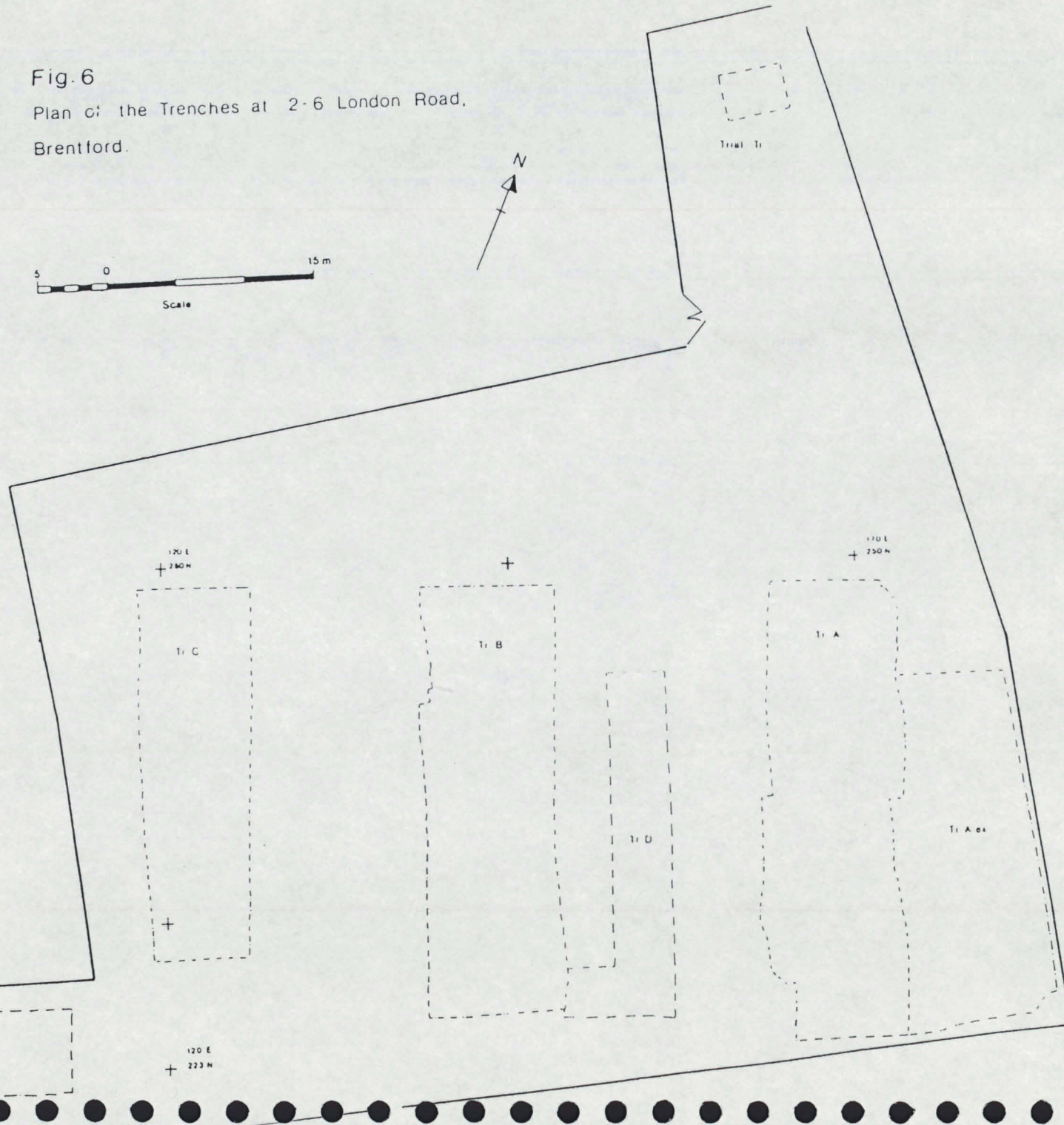
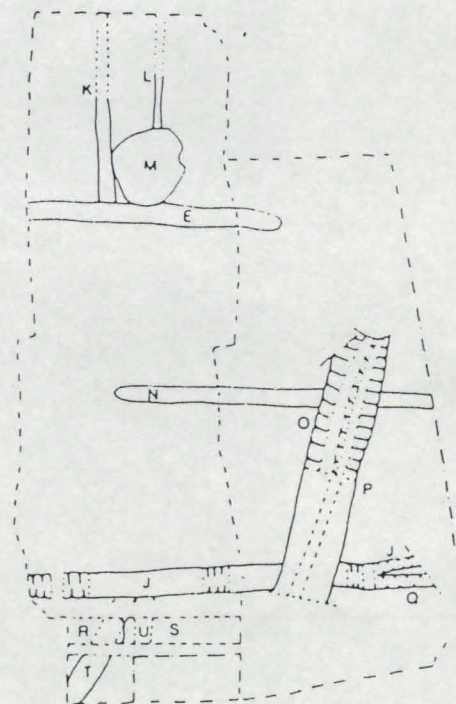
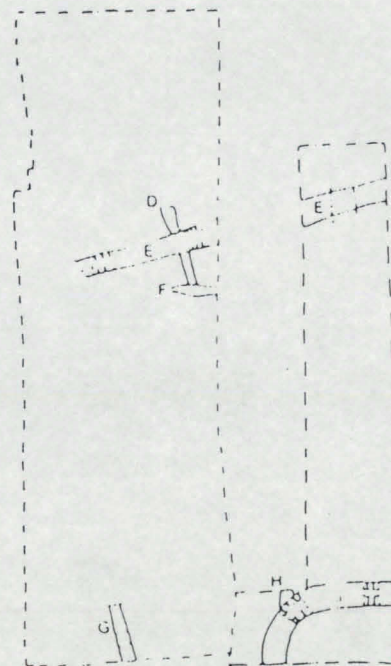
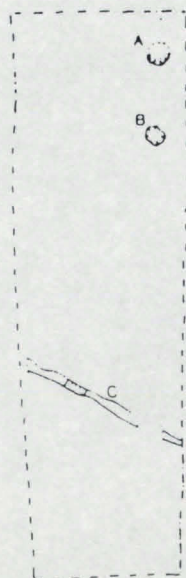
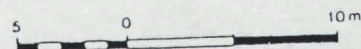


Fig. 7

Main Features in Trenches
A, B, C, D & Aex.

- A. Med. Post hole
- B. Med. Post hole
- C. Rom. Ditch (D)
- D. Rom. D.
- E. Rom. D.
- F. Med. D., 14th C
- G. Rom. D.
- H. D. 7 C
- J. Rom. D., 1st 3rd C
- K. Prehist. D.
- L. Prehist. D.
- M. Post-Med. Pit
- N. Prehist. D.
- O. Med. D.
- P. Prehist. D.
- Q. Rom. D.
- R. Gravel layer
- S. Gravel & compact brick earth
- T. Rom. D. under R & S
- U. D. under R & S



APPENDIX 3

RPS CLOUSTON SPECIFICATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 2-10 LONDON ROAD, BRENTFORD

Specification of Works

Background

The Brentford area has considerable potential for archaeological deposits of all periods which have been summarised in the guidance brief provided by English Heritage, London Region. Part of the site has been excavated by the Museum of London in 1989 who identified several prehistoric, Roman and medieval features.

Aims

The aims of the archaeological investigations will be to confirm or augment the information discovered in the 1989 excavations and to observe, locate and record any new material in the area of the watching brief. The preliminary report of the Museum of London work has been studied and the publication service contacted in order that the two projects can be recorded in a compatible manner. Unfortunately the earlier work was carried out by the Department of Greater London Archaeology, now disbanded, and recorded by a system not now in use.

Methods

An archaeologist will observe closely the excavation of twenty-six pad foundation pits, each 1.20m square and approximately 1.60m deep. It is essential that the archaeologist is present for the excavation of each pad pit and that time is allocated for the recording of any deposits, features or artefacts which may be found. Service trenches will also be observed and all excavation, recording and sampling (if appropriate) carried out in accordance with English Heritage London Region guidance papers and following the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Health and Safety regulations will be followed. The contractor has been requested to provide appropriate shoring if required and arrangements have been made to protect staff if residual contamination is found to be present.

Report, Archive and Publication

English Heritage's requirements in these matters have been fully detailed in the guidance brief and will be followed. The client's attention has been drawn to the necessity of providing a contingency sum to be called upon if more lengthy publication is thought to be merited after assessment.

Staff, Timing

The watching brief will be carried out by Robert Masefield BSc MA who will keep the Archaeological Advisor informed of any significant discoveries which he may wish to see *in situ*. Mr Masefield has already had a site meeting with the Project Manager and Site Manager who understand the terms of the condition, are cooperating fully and liaising regularly in the matter of timing. It is expected that work on the pad pits will begin shortly and continue for about three weeks.

APPENDIX 4

SPECIALIST FINDS REPORTS

**A Report on the Roman Pottery from 2-10 London Road, Brentford (RPSC3055)
for RPS CLOUSTON**

B J Precious (Formerly B J Davies)

Jan 26 1997

Introduction

This site has been archived according to the guide lines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery, using a code system developed by M J Darling and B J Precious (see Appendix 2). The data fields consist of the context; fabric; form; decoration; number of vessels; drawing status; drawing number; comments; context joins; and number of sherds (see Appendix 1).

The relatively small assemblage consists of a total of 167 Roman sherds, which provide a date-range from the mid to late Antonine period until at least the later 3rd century. Evidence of a moderate status is provided by a small number of imported vessels, and fine wares from the Nene Valley and Oxfordshire kilns, although the majority of the vessels are common Grey wares.

Condition (see Appendix 1)

The general condition of the Roman pottery is good and does not require further conservation. As an assemblage, the condition of the ceramics is mixed with a moderate proportion of small abraded sherds, and an almost equal number of quite large sherds that are either fresh or relatively fresh, with a good ratio of rim survival. This suggest that some of the sherds may have been redeposited, whilst others are probably well stratified. There are two incidences of smashed vessels, in particular Context 398, which consists of virtually all one vessel (26 sherds), and , to a lesser extent, Context 305 (65 sherds).

A few sherds have evidence of burning, and none of the contexts produced sherd links.

Dating (see Table 1 below)

A small proportion of contexts consist of only one or two undiagnostic sherds which are clearly Roman, but which cannot be precisely dated (RO).

The earliest pottery form the site occurs in Context 305, the largest group from the site - 65 sherds - with wares which date to the mid to later Antonine period (ML2). This group includes the only externally datable material form the site, the footring of a Central Gaulish samian cup (Dragendorff 33), which is impressed on the interior with a stamp reading PATERNV[. The stamp appears to be that of the potter Paternus who was operating during the period AD 160-190 (information provided).

The assemblage also included the base of a Grey ware bowl with burnished concentric circles on the interior in what appears to be a later fabric. In addition, this context also includes a sherd of glazed medieval pottery, which suggests that the stratigraphy may have been disturbed in this area.

The majority of the contexts contain pottery dating from the mid to late 3rd century, or later in cases where there are too few diagnostic sherds. The latest context, based on the presence of a bead-and-flanged bowl in a Grey ware, can be dated from the later 3rd century and possibly into the 4th.

There are no very late Roman wares from the site, but four contexts contained post-Roman material (POSTRO).

Table 1 : The date range of the Roman pottery by Context and Sherd Count

CXT	SHS	DATE
+	1	3+
142	1	RO
153	1	RO
155	2	3+
161	1	2+/POSTRO
207	6	M3-4
209	2	RO
305	65	ML2/POSTRO
307	2	3+
309	1	3+
351	10	L3-4/POSTRO
353	2	2-3
356	30	ML3+/POSTRO
358	13	ML3+
370	1	RO
398	27	M3+
416	1	3-4

Fabrics and Forms (see Table 2 below)

Imported wares consist of a single sherd of the Baetican olive-oil amphora, DR20, and a possible further fragment of amphora in a red-brown fabric. There is also a relatively fresh, but broken footring form the base of a Central Gaulish samian cup, Dr 33, stamped by the potter Paternus (see above- dating).

By far the most common fabric are the Grey wares, which were probably locally produced. Some of these fabrics share a slight affinity with those of the Alice Holt kilns (Lyne & Jefferies 1979), but the source is uncertain. In addition there are a few sherds in a fine, silty fabric which is very similar to the fabrics produced at the Highgate Wood kilns during the later 1st to mid 2nd century (see Davies et al 1994). Other cooking wares include a small amount of BB1 and BB2.

Oxidised wares, which may have been used for preparing or serving food, are much rarer and consist mainly of undiagnostic bodysherds. There are a few sherds of white-slipped wares, the fabrics of which resemble those from the Staines area.

Fine wares are mainly represented by sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware but also a lid from castor box, as well as two fragments of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware. There are a few sherds of probably locally made finewares; beakers in a fine grey fabric (GFIN) with burnished lattice decoration, and one which has, somewhat, crude rough-cast decoration (RC).

The assemblage, as a whole, appears to be domestic in nature with only one context (CXT 305) producing any pottery of particular status - the imported wares. The remaining assemblage largely consists of Grey cooking wares, mainly jars, but also a moderate amount of bowl or dishes. Cooking preparation is represented by a single sherd of Oxfordshire mortarium, and clearly some ingredients were stored in the smashed storage jar from Context 398. Drinking vessels are fairly well-represented by simple beaker forms, but there appears to be a lack of liquid holders (unless some of the curved-rimmed jars serves this purpose).

Table 2 : The Roman Fabrics and Forms as a percentage of the Sherd Count

SHERDS	%AGE	FABRIC	FORM
1	0.60%	AMPH?	A
1	0.60%	BB1	BFL
2	1.20%	BB2	BD
1	0.60%	DR20	A
2	1.20%	GFIN	BK
61	36.35%	GREY	-
3	1.80%	GREY	B
3	1.80%	GREY	BD
1	0.60%	GREY	BFB
2	1.20%	GREY	BFL
2	1.20%	GREY	BRR
4	2.40%	GREY	CP
5	2.99%	GREY	JL
27	16.17%	GREY	JS
1	0.60%	GREY	JUR
1	0.60%	GREY	L
5	2.99%	HWC?	JBK
1	0.60%	MOOX	M
3	1.80%	NVCC	BK
1	0.60%	NVCC?	BK
1	0.60%	NVCC	LBX
6	3.59%	OX	-
2	1.20%	OX	JCUR
1	0.60%	OX?	-
2	1.20%	OX?	BFL
1	0.60%	OXRC	B

1	0.60%	OXRC	B38
1	0.60%	OXWS	BFL
1	0.60%	OXWS	JEV
1	0.60%	OXWS?	BK
1	0.60%	RC	BK
4	2.40%	SAMCG	33
<hr/>			
167	100.00%	TOTAL	

Potential

The main potential of this material is to provide the dating and function of the site, which should be considered in conjunction with other sites in this particular area of Brentford. Apart from the samian stamp, which should be viewed by a samian specialist and the stamp rubbed and sent to Brenda Dickinson (Leeds University) for her records, there are no extraordinary wares from this site which require more analysis than the above report and accompanying archive.

Bibliography

Davies B J et al 1994 'A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London : The Archaeology of London Volume 5' CBA Research Report 98

Lyne M A B & Jefferies R S 1979 'The Alice Holt/Farnham Roman Pottery Industry' CBA Research Report 30

Abbreviations used in the Text - Fabric Codes

AMPH?: Amphorae?
BB1: Black-burnished 1
BB2: Black-burnished 2
DR20: Dressel 20 Amphora
GFIN: Fine Grey Wares
GREY: Miscellaneous Grey Sandy Wares
HWC?: Highgate Wood 'C' Ware?
MOOX: Oxfordshire White Mortaria
NVCC: Nene Valley Colour-coated Ware
NVCC?: Nene Valley Colour-coated Ware?
OX: Miscellaneous Oxidised Wares
OX?: Miscellaneous Oxidised Wares
OXRC: Oxfordshire Red Colour-coated Wares
OXWS: White-slipped Oxidised Wares
OXWS?: White-slipped Oxidised Wares
RC: Miscellaneous Rough-cast Wares
SAMCG: Central Gaulish Samian
ZCON: Context Information
ZDATE: Context Date
ZZZ: Pottery General Comments

Abbreviations used in the Text - Form Codes

- : Unidentified
33 : Dragendorff Type 33
A : Amphora
A? : Amphora?
B : Bowl
B38 : Bowl as Dragendorff 38
BD : Bowl/Dish
BFB : Bead & Flanged Bowl
BFL : Flanged Bowl
BK : Beaker
BRR : Bowl with Reeded Rim
CP : Cook-pot
J : Jar
JB : Jar/Bowl
JBK : Jar/Beaker
JCUR: Jar with Curved Rim
JEV : Jar with Everted Rim
JL : Large Jar
JS : Storage Jar
JUR : Jar with Undercut Rim
L : Lid
LBX : Lid of Castor Box
M : Mortarium

Abbreviations used in the Text - Decoration Codes

BIAP : Burnished Pointed Arcs
LA : Burnished Acute Lattice Decoration
BO : Burnished Other
NAME : Name Stamp
RCC : Clay Rough-cast

2 - 10 London Road, Brentford

RPS Clouston Project 3055

Post Medieval Pottery Report

Lucy Whittingham

Fifty three sherds (0.9Kg) have been quantified using sherd number and weight. The fabric types have been identified with reference to the common name codes established by the Dept of Urban Archaeology (Vince 1985). These are given in brackets after the fabric name throughout the text.

All of the sherds examined are Post Medieval, ranging in date from the late 14th/15th centuries to the 19th century. The assemblage can be divided by date into three groups; a small group (6 sherds) of mid 14th to mid 16th-century wares comprising 11% of the total assemblage, a large group (37 sherds) of late 16th to mid 18th-century wares comprising 70% of the assemblage and a small group (10 sherds) of late 18th to 19th-century date comprising 19% of the assemblage.

The earliest group of pottery contains three fragments of Langerwehe (LANG) and Raeren/Aachen (RAER) drinking jugs. These are some of the earliest types of Rhenish Stonewares imported to England from the mid 14th to late 15th century and late 15th to mid 16th centuries. The other wares present in this group are sherds from two "Tudor Green Ware" (TUDG) jugs produced by the Surrey/Hampshire Whiteware industry between the late 14th and mid 16th centuries. The Langerwehe and Raeren/Aachen vessels are likely to be residual in contexts 161 and 213 which also contain later pottery, but the Tudor Green vessels might date context 352 and 381 as late 14th to mid 16th century.

The largest group of thirty seven sherds contains a typical late 16th to mid 18th-century pottery assemblage for the London area. The Post Medieval Red Earthenware fabrics of Tudor Redware (TUDR), Tudor Brown (TUDB), Fine Redware (PMFR), Blackware (PMBL) and Guys Ware (GUYS) are the predominant type with twenty four sherds from flanged dishes, chamber pots, small jugs and jars. Seven sherds from various products of the Surrey/Hampshire Borderware industry include a barrel-shaped costrel and drinking jug with yellow glaze (BORDY), a flanged dish and drinking jug with copper green glaze (BORDG) and a small jug/money box in Red Borderware (RBOR). Three sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware (TGW) and three fragments of Cologne/Frechen (KOLN) bellarmines are examples of 17th to early 18th-century wares which are otherwise poorly represented in this assemblage. Though some of the vessels in this group may be late 16th century the majority of this pottery is of 17th to early 18th-century date and can be found in the majority of the contexts from this site (107, 161, 183, 187, 189, 192, 195, 199, 203, 213, 307, 309, 346, 352, 364, 370, 392).

The latest group of material in this assemblage is represented by ten sherds of late 18th to 19th-century factory made wares. These include Pearlware (PEARL) cups and plates with transfer printed decoration, a Creamware (CREA) shallow dish, English Porcelain (ENPO) cups and English Stoneware (ENGS) jars. These late wares are present in context 102, 109, 205 and 414.

The substantial size of some of the sherds, their lack of heavy abrasion and general good state of preservation suggests a low level of disturbance in the stratigraphy of this site. The three particular groups of pottery appear to respect certain groups of contexts.

Bibliography

- Vince, A.G. 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A
Review. *Medieval Archaeology* XXIX 25-93

Table 1 Summary of Fabric Types by Context

Context	Fabric	Sherd No	Date
102	ENPO	1	L18
	KOLN	1	L17-E18
	BORDG	2	L16-17
	TILE	2	
107	PMFR	2	17-M18
	TILE	1	
109	ENPO	2	L18
	KOLN	1	L17-E18
115	TILE	2	
129	TILE	2	
161	LANG	1	M14-L15
	GUYS	1	M16-M17
	PMFR	2	M16-M18
	TILE	2	
	BRICK	1	
181	TILE	2	
	BRICK	1	
183	PMFR	1	17-M18
	BRICK	1	
185	TILE	1	
	BRICK	1	
187	PMFR	1	M17-18
	TILE	2	
189	TGW	1	18
	BRICK	1	
	TILE	2	
192	PMFR	2	17-M18
195	PMFR	3	17-M18
199	BORDG	1	M16-M18
	TGW	2	E18
	TILE	3	
	BRICK	1	
	BORDY	1	M16-M18
203	BRICK	1	
	CREA	1	L18-19
205	CREA	1	L18-19
209	BRICK	1	
213	RAER	1	L15-16
	TUDR/B	2	L15-E17
	PMFR	1	17-M18
	TILE	1	
	BRICK	1	
307	KOLN	1	L17-E18
	PMFR	3	17-M18
309	PMFR	1	17-M18
	BORDG	1	M16-18
319	TILE	1	
346	TUDR	1	L15-E17
	TILE	1	
352	TUDG	1	L14-M16
353	TILE	2	
361	TILE	3	
364	RBOR	1	L16-17
	TILE	1	

Context	Fabric	Sherd No	Date
370	PMFR	1	M17-M18
	BRICK	4	
	TILE	10	
381	TUDG	3	L14-M16
	TILE	1	
392	BORDY	1	17
	PMBL	1	17
	PMFR	1	M17-M18
	TILE	1	
414	TUDR	1	L16-E17
	ENGS	2	19
	ENPO	2	E19
	PEARL	2	M18-E19

APPENDIX 5

FINDS TABLE

Appendix 5: Finds Table

Key

Pal = Palaeolithic
 PM = Post Medieval
 Med = Medieval
 Mod = Modern
 RB = Romano-British
 Pre = Prehistoric

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Comments
Foundation Excavations	(101)	Flint	1	Pal	Handaxe 400,000 - 200,000 years before present
Foundation Excavations	(102)	Pot Clay pipe	5 4	PM PM	17th- late 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(107)	Pot	3	PM	17th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(109)	Pot	3	PM	Late 18th-early 19th century
Foundation Excavations	(115)	Tile	2	PM/Mod	18th-19th century
Foundation Excavations	(129)	Tile	2	PM	18th-early 19th century
Foundation Excavations	(142)	Pot	1	RB	Romano-British

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Comments
Foundation Excavations	(153)	Pot	2	RB	Romano-British
Foundation Excavations	(153)	Fe nail	1	?RB	Romano-British
Foundation Excavations	(155)	Pot	2	RB	3rd century +
Foundation Excavations	(161)	Pot	5	PM	Mid 14th-late 15th to mid 16th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(161)	Tile	3	PM	
Foundation Excavations	(161)	Pot	1	RB	3rd century
Foundation Excavations	(181)	Tile Brick	2 1	PM PM	18th-19th century
Foundation Excavations	(183)	Pot	2	PM	Early 17th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(183)	Clay pipe	1	?PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(185)	Tile	2	?PM	18th-19th century
Foundation Excavations	(187)	Pot	1	PM	Mid 17th-18th century
Foundation Excavations	(187)	Clay pipe	1	PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(187)	Tile	2	?PM	18th-19th century

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Comments
Foundation Excavations	(189)	Pot	2	PM	Late 17th-18th century
Foundation Excavations	(189)	Glass	1	PM	Bottle glass
Foundation Excavations	(189)	Tile	2	?PM	18th-19th century
Foundation Excavations	(189)	Bone	1	?PM	Undated
Foundation Excavations	(192)	Pot	2	PM	17th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(192)	Clay pipe	1	PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(195)	Pot	2	PM	17th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(195)	Clay pipe	1	PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(199)	Pot	2	PM	Late 16th/17th-18th century
Foundation Excavations	(199)	Clay pipe	2	PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(199)	Tile	3	?PM	Post-medieval
Foundation Excavations	(203)	Pot	1	PM	Mid 16th-18th century
Foundation Excavations	(203)	Brick	1	?PM	Post-medieval

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Comments
Foundation Excavations	(205)	Pot	1	PM	Late 18th-19th century
Foundation Excavations	(207)	Pot	7	RB	Mid 3rd-4th century
Foundation Excavations	(207)	Tile	1	RB	Romano-British
Foundation Excavations	(209)	Pot	2	RB	Romano-British
Foundation Excavations	(209)	Brick	1	PM/Mod	18th-19th century?
Foundation Excavations	(213)	Pot	4	PM	Late 15th-mid 18th century
Foundation Excavations	(213)	Tile	2	?PM	Post-medieval
Drain Segment 2	(304)	Coin	1	RB	Dupondius, Antoninus Pius c. 160-200 AD
Drain Segment 2	(305)	Pot	64	RB	Mid-late 2nd century
Drain Segment 2	(305)	Brick	7	RB	Romano-British
Drain Segment 2	(305)	Bone	1	?RB	Undated
Drain Segment 2	(307)	Pot	4	PM	Mid 17th-18th century
Drain Segment 2	(307)	Pot	2	RB	3rd century + (intrusive)

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/Fragments	Period	Comments
Drain Segment 2	(307)	Clay pipe	1	PM	Post-medieval
Drain Segment 2	(309)	Pot	1	RB	3rd century + (intrusive)
Drain Segment 2	(309)	Pot	2	?PM	Mid 16th-mid 18th century
Drain Segment 2	(309)	Clay pipe	3	PM	Post-medieval
Drain Segment 2	(309)	Asbestos	1	Mod	Modern
Drain Segment 3	US	Pot	1	RB	Romano-British
Drain Segment 3	(316)	Fire Cracked Flint	1	?Pre	?Prehistoric
Drain Segment 3	(316)	Pot	1	RB	Romano-British
Drain Segment 3	(319)	Flint	1	Pre	Waste flake
Drain Segment 3	(319)	Tile	1	?PM	Post-medieval
Drain Segment 4	(346)	Pot	1	PM	Late 15th-early 17th century
Drain Segment 4	(346)	Tile	1	?PM	Post-medieval
Soakaway Excavation 1	(351)	Pot	10	RB	Late 3rd-4th century (+ post-medieval intrusive)

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/Fragments	Period	Comments
Soakaway Excavation 1	(351)	Tile	1	RB	Romano-British
Soakaway Excavation 1	(352)	Pot	1	PM	Late 14th-mid 16th century
Soakaway Excavation 1	(353)	Pot	2	RB	2nd-3rd century
Soakaway Excavation 1	(353)	Tile	2	?PM	18th-19th century
Soakaway Excavation 1	(356)	Fire cracked flint	1	?Pre	Prehistoric?
Soakaway Excavation 1	(356)	Pot	30	RB	Mid-late 3rd century + (intrusive post Roman)
Soakaway Excavation 1	(356)	Tile	2	RB	Flat tile/brick
Soakaway Excavation 1	(356)	Shale bracelet	1	RB	Fragment Romano-British
Soakaway Excavation 1	(358)	Pot	13	RB	Mid-late 3rd century +
Soakaway Excavation 1	(361)	Tile	3	PM/Mod	18th-19th century ?
Soakaway Excavation 1	(361)	Oyster shell	1	PM/Mod	
Soakaway Excavation 1	(364)	Pot	1	PM	Late 16th-17th century
Soakaway Excavation 1	(364)	Tile	1	PM	Post-medieval

Location	Context	Category	No. of Sherds/ Fragments	Period	Comments
Soakaway Excavation 1	(364)	Plastic	1	Mod	Modern
Soakaway Excavation 1	(370)	Pot	1	RB	Romano-British
Soakaway Excavation 1	(370)	Pot	1	PM	Mid 17th-18th/19th century
Soakaway Excavation 1	(370)	Brick/tile	12	PM/Mod	Post-medieval
Soakaway Excavation 2	(381)	Pot	2	PM	Late 14th-mid 16th century
Soakaway Excavation 2	(381)	Tile	1	PM	Post-medieval
Soakaway Excavation 2	(392)	Pot	2	?PM	17th century
Soakaway Excavation 2	(392)	Tile	1	PM	17th-18th century
Soakaway Excavation 2	(398)	Pot	27	RB	Mid 3rd century +
Soakaway Excavation 2	(404)	Pot	1	RB	Romano-British
Soakaway Excavation 2	(414)	Pot	6	PM	Late 16th/early 17th-19th century
Soakaway Excavation 2	(416)	Pot	1	RB	3rd-4th century

APPENDIX 6

*GLSMR/RCHME NHR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
REPORT FORM*

GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation- Excavation- Watching brief

Other (please specify)

2) LOCATION

Borough: HOUNSLOW

Site address: 2-10 LONDON ROAD BRENTFORD

Site Name: AS ABOVE

Site Code: LDD 96

Nat. Grid Refs: centre of site: 1715 7725

(RPS code = 3055)

limits of site: a) b) c) d)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: RPS CLOUSTON

Address: THE OLD BARN, DEANES CLOSE, STEVENTON, ABINGDON OX13 6SY

Site director/supervisor: ROBERT MASEFIELD Project Manager: DAVID FREKE

Funded by: BALLAST WILTSHIER

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: MID NOVEMBER 1996 Date finished: MID DECEMBER 1996

Fieldwork previously notified? YES / NO- Fieldwork will continue? YES / NO / NOT KNOWN

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

- Palaeolithic ✓ Roman ✓ Mesolithic Saxon (pre-AD 1066) Neolithic Medieval (AD 1066-1485) Bronze Age Post-Medieval ✓ Iron Age Unknown ✓

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

PALAEOLITHIC - 1 HANDAXE FROM THE SURFACE (MODERN MADE GROUND)

ROMAN - TWO DITCHES LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH OF THE NEW BUILDING CONTAINED ROMAN SHEARDS OF UNSPECIFIC DATE. A MID 3rd-4th CENTURY ROMAN DITCH WAS LOCATED WITHIN THE EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH (INTERNAL FOUNDATION) WITH A PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE SAME DITCH IDENTIFIED TO THE EAST WITHIN A DRAIN TRENCH. A FURTHER DRAIN TRENCH AT THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF THE NEW BUILDING EXPOSED A DITCH DATED TO THE MID-LATE 2nd CENTURY (THE ASSEMBLAGE INCLUDED 64 SHEARDS WITH A SAMIAN STAMP OF PATERNUS OF CENTRAL GAUL AD 160-190 AD, A COIN OF ANTONINUS PIUS WAS ALSO FOUND (DURONDIIS)). AN AREA OF EXCAVATION IN THE SW CORNER OF THE SITE FOR SOAKAWAYS YIELDED ~~TWO~~ 3 FURTHER LATE ROMAN DITCHES AND DEMONSTRATED THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OF ROMAN PERIOD ACTIVITY TO THE WEST OF 2-10 LONDON ROAD. FINALLY A SECOND SOAKAWAY EXCAVATION ON THE S. BOUNDARY OF THE SITE ADJACENT TO LONDON ROAD YIELDED EVIDENCE OF A GRAVEL SURFACE OVERLAYING A LATE 3rd OR 4th CENTURY ROMAN DITCH, A LINE OF STAKEHOLE, A POST HOLE AND THREE OTHER PROBABLY ROMAN FEATURES.

POST MEDIEVAL - A GENERAL MIX OF POST MEDIEVAL MATERIAL IN THE FORM OF DOMESTIC PITS, SOAKAWAYS, DITCHES AND DRAINS WAS PARTICULARLY DENSE TO THE EAST END OF THE NEW BUILDING BUT EXTENDED ACROSS THE ENTIRE SITE (16th - 19th CENTURY)

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

Type: BRICK EARTH

Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 6.80 m

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

NOtes ✓

PLans ✓

PHotos ✓

NGatives ✓

SLides ✓

COrrrespondence ✓

MScripts (unpub reports, etc) ✓

b) ~~All/some records have been/will~~ be deposited in the following museum, records office etc:

TO BE HELD AT RPS CLOUSTON UNTIL FURTHER NOTIFICATION.

c) Approximate year of transfer: NA

d) Location of any copies: —

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: YES / NO

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?: YES / NO

9) LOCATION OF FINDS

a) In your possession (delete as appropriate): ALL / SOME / NONE

b) ~~All/some finds have been/will~~ be deposited with the following museum/other body:

TO BE HELD AT RPS CLOUSTON UNTIL FURTHER NOTIFICATION.

c) Approximate year of transfer:
—

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

2000 YEARS OF BRENTFORD R. CANHAM 1978 HMSO

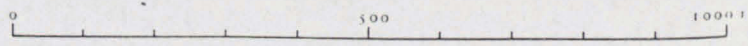
'EXCAVATIONS AT NORTHUMBRELAND WHARF BRENTFORD' T.LAM.A.S.
VOL 27. 1976. A.J. LAWS'RECENT WORK IN BRENTFORD' A. PARNUM AND J. COTTON.
LONDON ARCHAEOLOGIST VOL. 4 no 12 1983.SIGNED: *R. Masefield* DATE: 3/2/97

NAME (Block capitals): ROBERT MASEFIELD

Please return the completed form to:

English Heritage, Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, Rooms 214-217, 23 Savile Row,
London W1X 1AB. (Direct tel: 0171 973 3731/3779. Direct fax: 0171 973 3242/3792.)

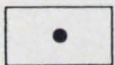
PLANS



Key



Site location



Previously excavated Roman sites

project

2-10 London Road Brentford

title

Site Location and Previously Excavated Roman Sites at Brentford

project number

R3055B

drawing number

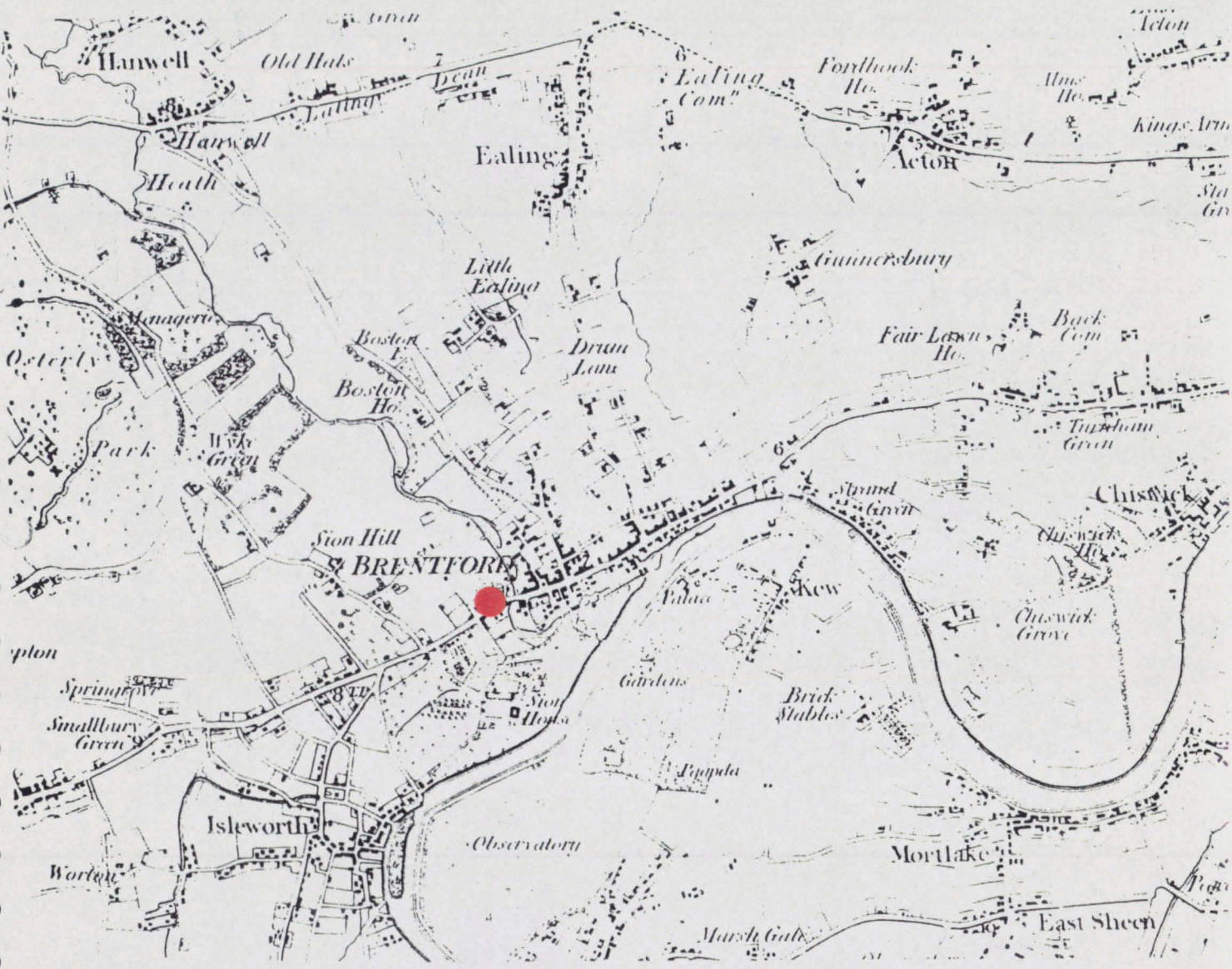
RPSC 1

scale

as shown

date

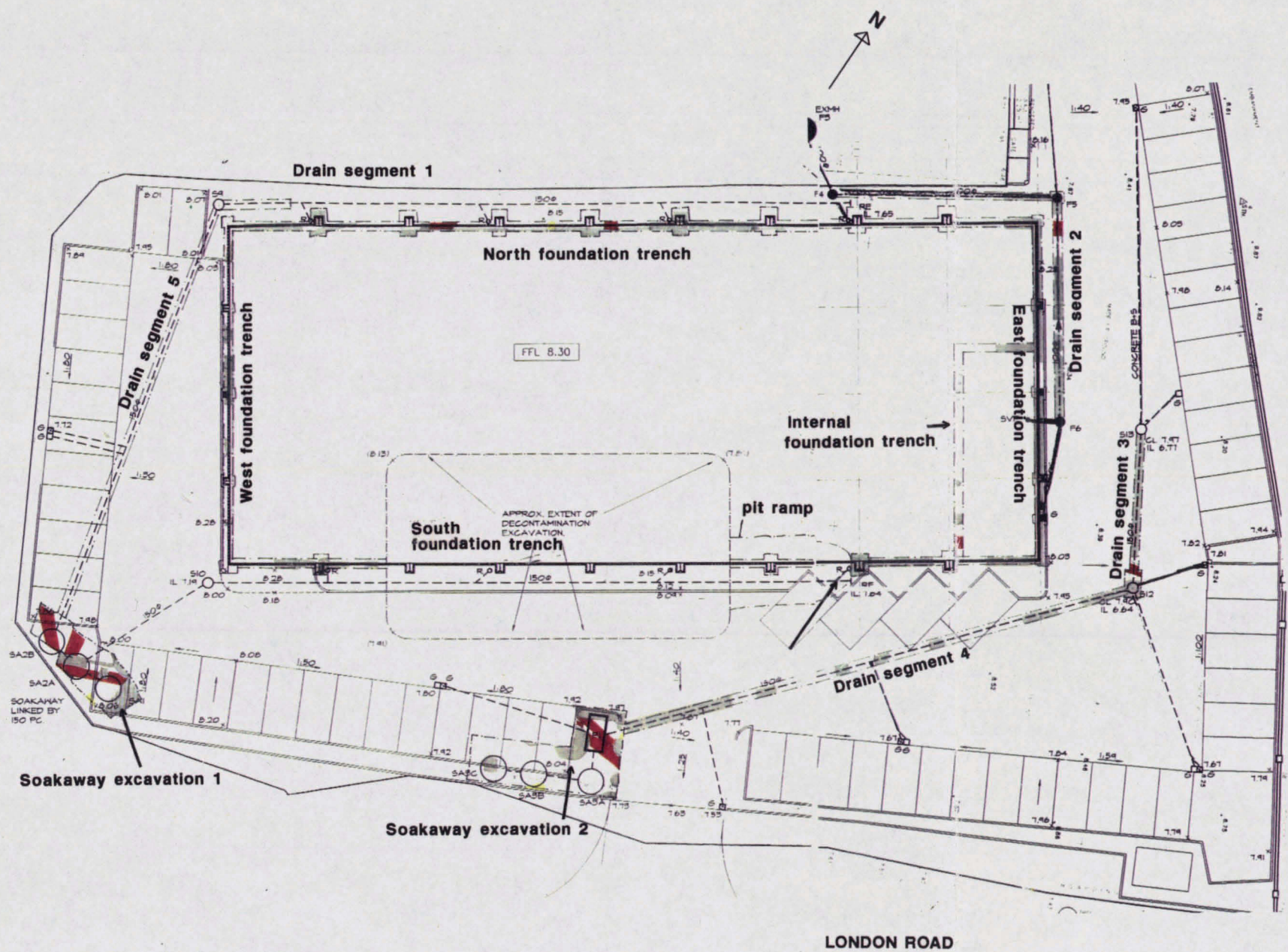
Feb. 1997



● Site location

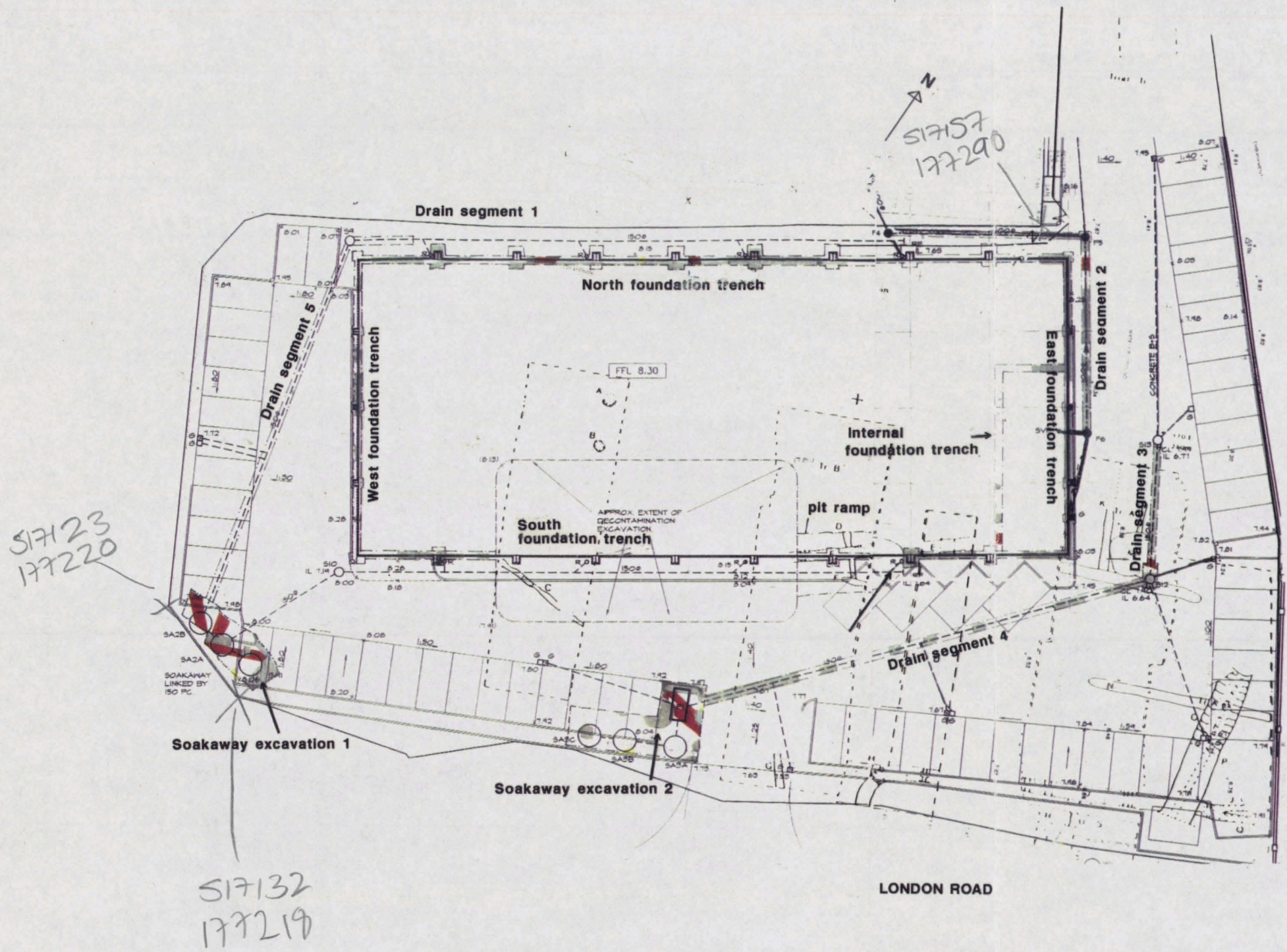
project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
6 inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1805	
project number	drawing number
R3055B	RPSC 2
scale	date
as shown	Feb. 1997

2-10 LONDON ROAD, BRENTFORD



- Post medieval/modern features
- Romano British features
- Undated features

project	
2 - 10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Site Plan Showing Archaeological Features	
project number	drawing number
3055	RPSC 3
scale	date
1:400	Jan. 1997



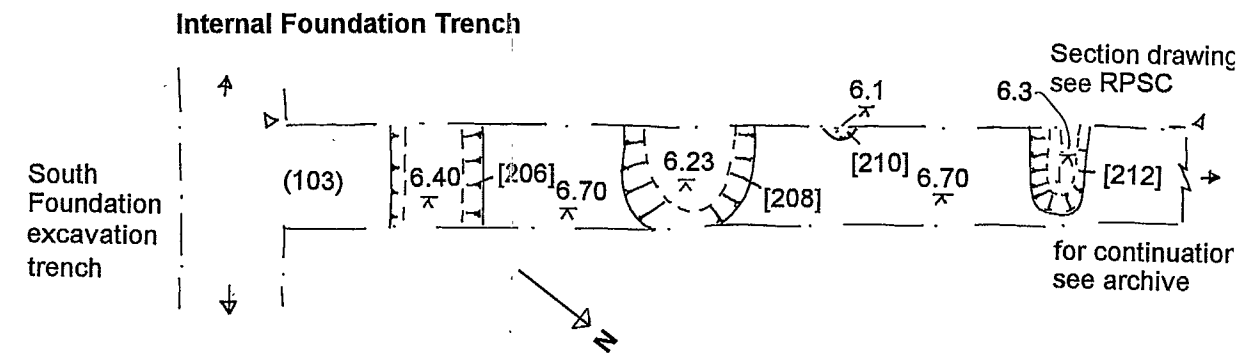
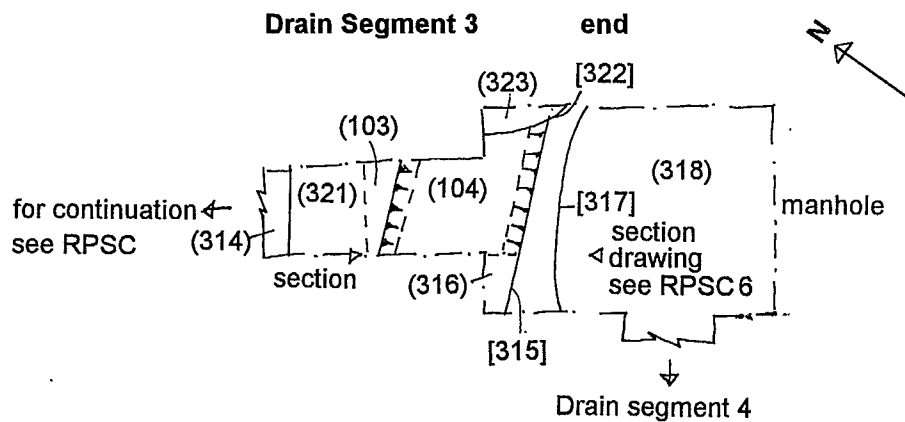
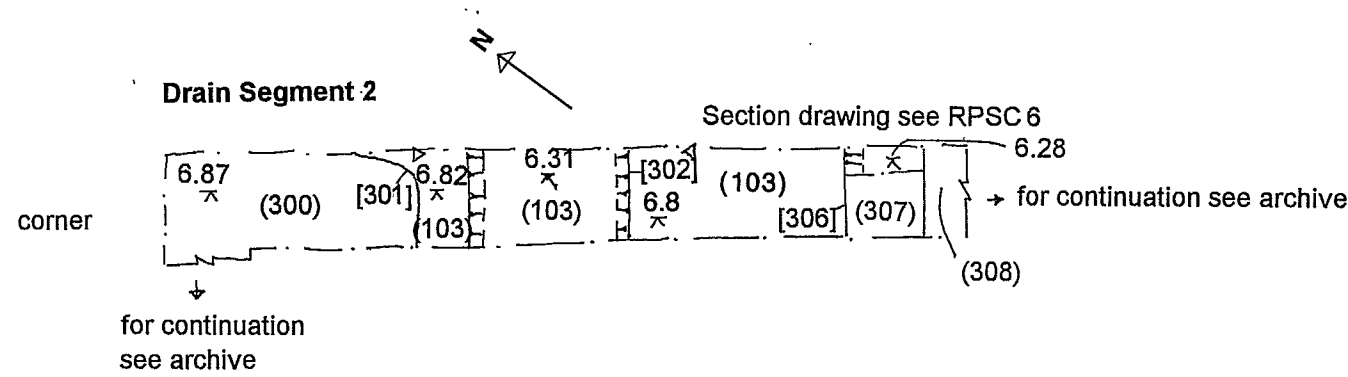
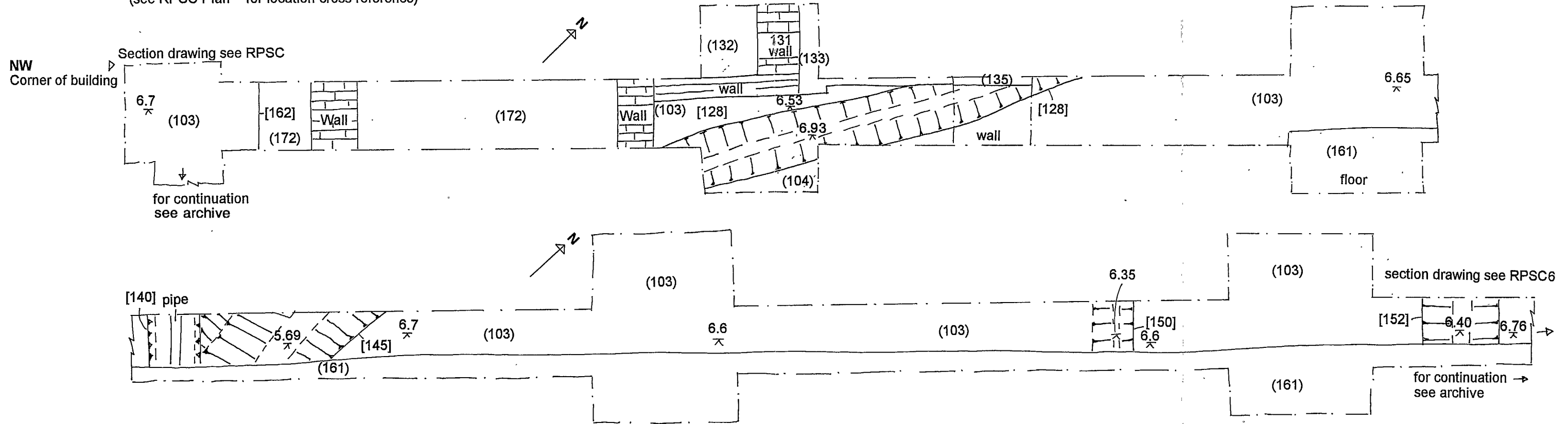
- Post medieval/modern features
- Romano British features
- Undated features

project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Watching Brief Results Combined with MOLAS, Major Features and Trench Positions	
project number	drawing number
3055	RPSC 4
scale	date
1:400	Jan. 1997

North Foundation Excavation and Drain Segment Excavations showing Significant Archaeological Features

Scale: 1:50

(see RPSC Plan for location cross reference)



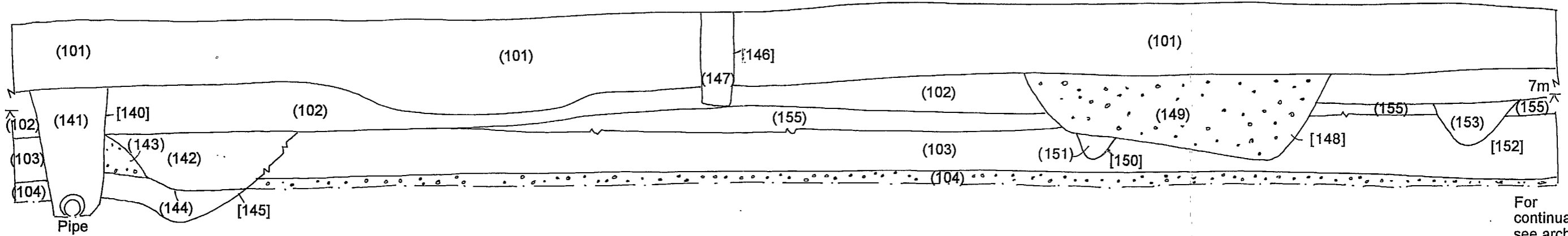
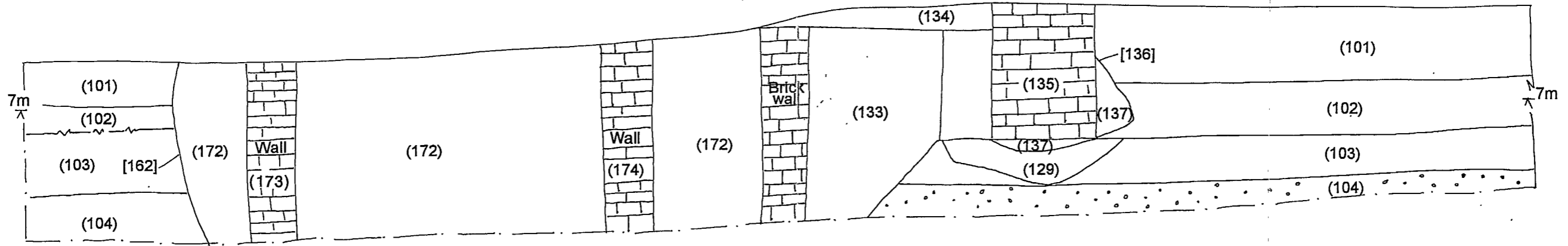
- Key
- (1) Cut of feature
 - [2] Fill or Layer
 - ⋈ Metres above ordnance datum
 - Limit of excavation

project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Plans of North Foundation Excavation and Drain Segment Excavations	
project number	drawing number
R3055B	RPSC 5
scale	date
1:50	Dec. 1996

Selected Section Drawings of the North Foundation Excavation and Drain Segment Excavations

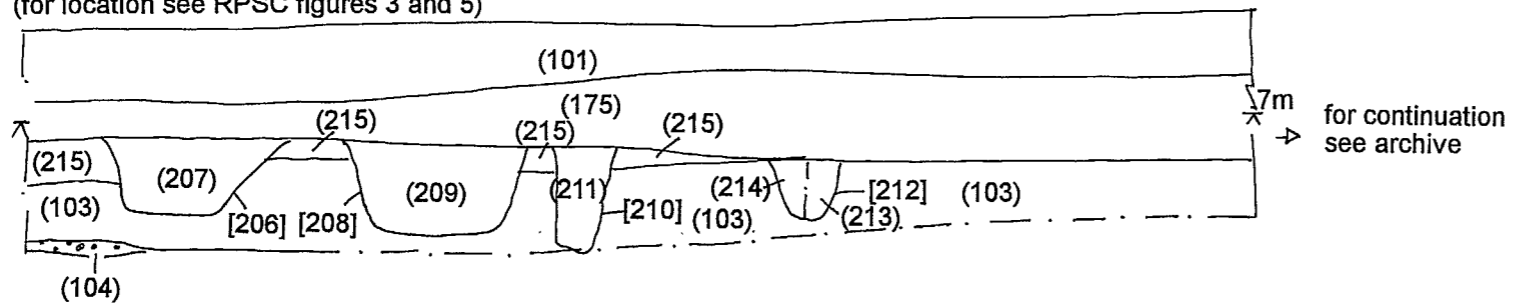
South East Facing Section of the Foundation Excavation Trench
(for location see RPS figures 3 and 5)

NW Corner of foundation excavation



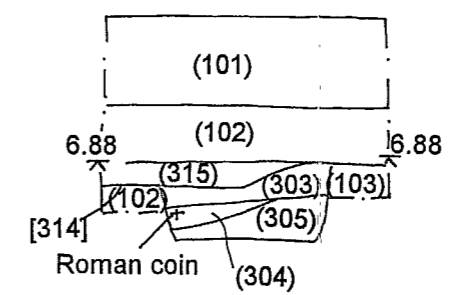
For continuation see archive

North East Facing Section of Internal Foundation Excavation
(for location see RPSC figures 3 and 5)

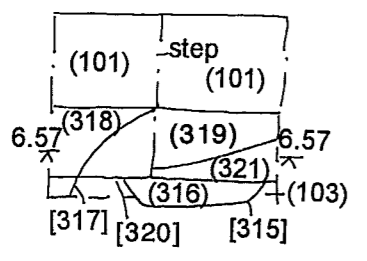


for continuation see archive

South West Facing Drain Segment 2 Feature Section
(for location see RPSC Plans 3 and 5)



North East Facing Drain Segment 3 Feature Section
(for location see RPS figures and)



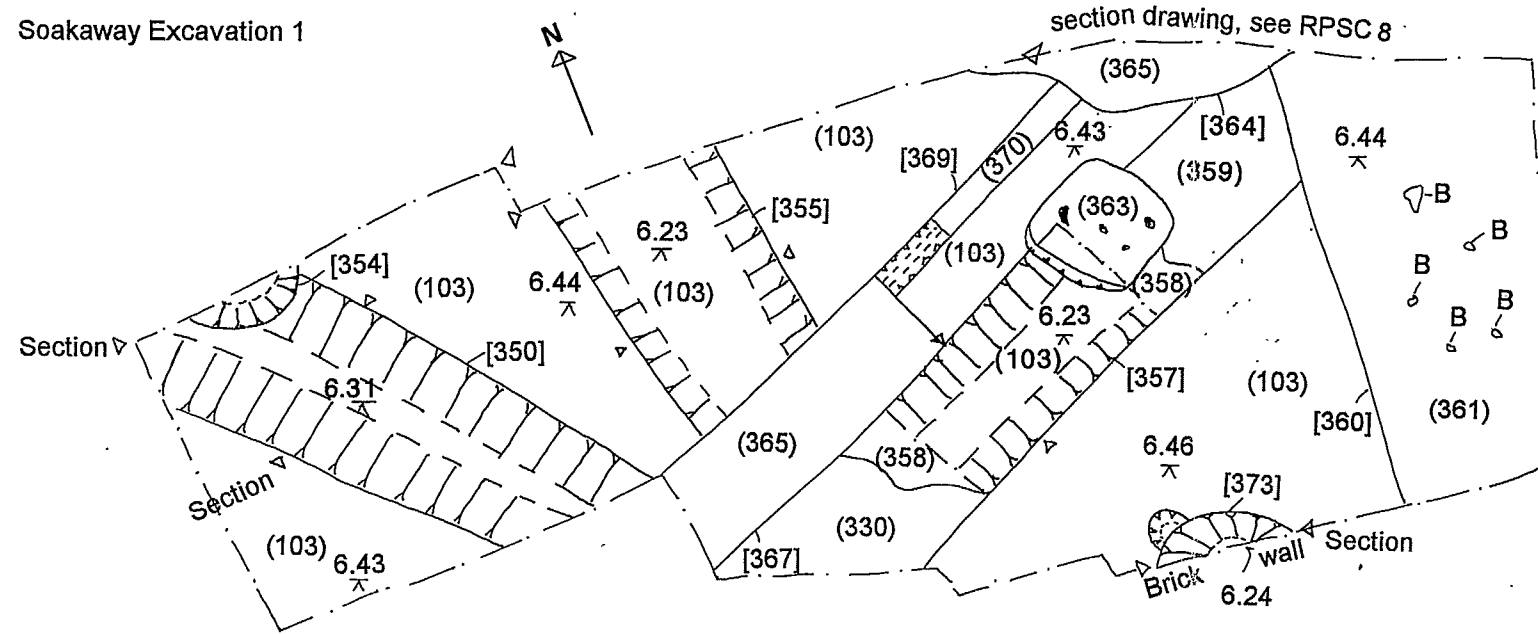
- Key
- [1] Cut of feature
 - (2) Fill or Layer
 - ∧ Metres above ordnance datum
 - Limit of excavation

project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Selected Section Drawings of North Foundation Excavation and Drain Segments	
project number	drawing number
R3055B	RPSC6
scale	date
1:50	Dec. 1996

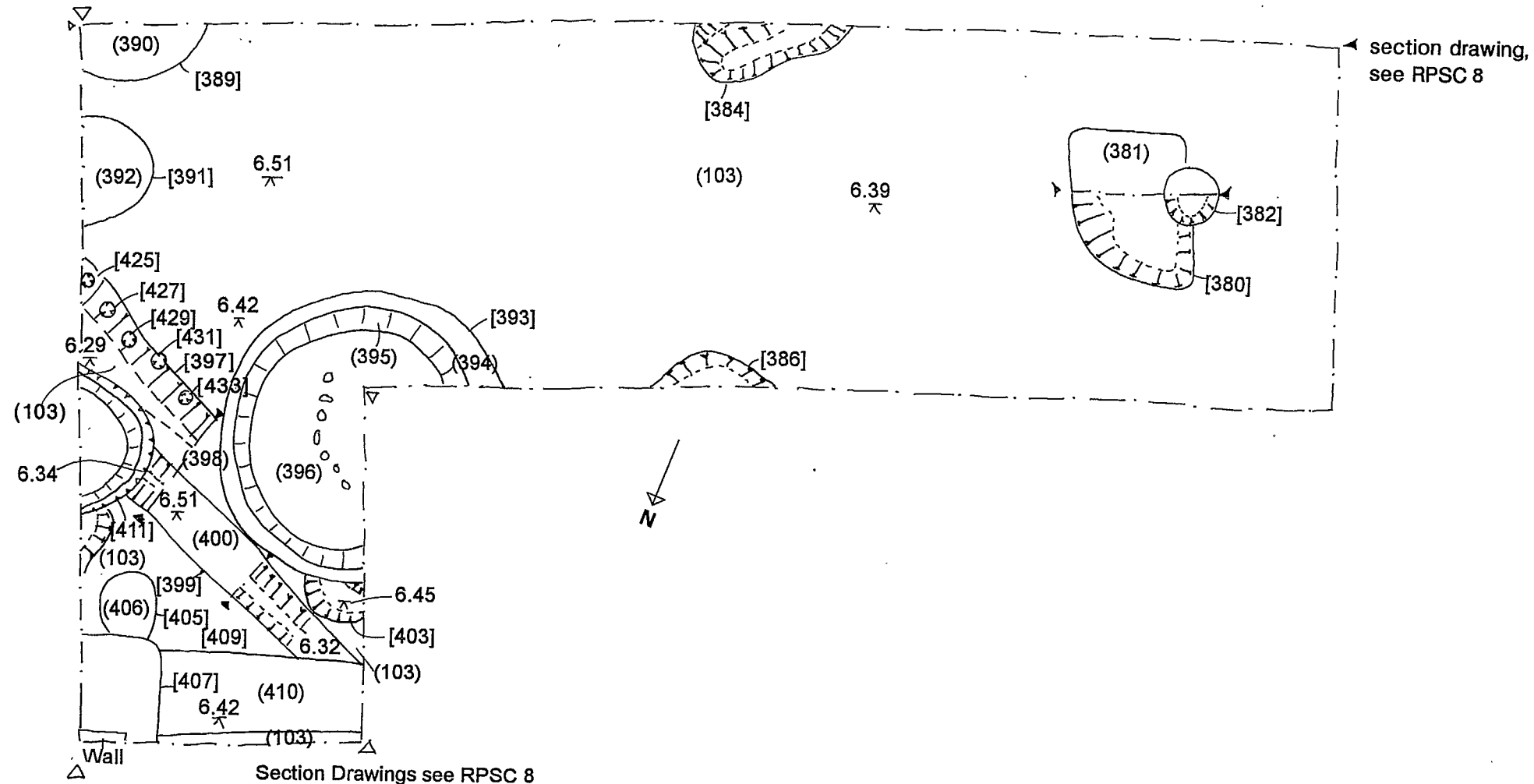
2-10 LONDON ROAD, BRENTFORD

Plan of Soakaway Excavation 1 and 2

Soakaway Excavation 1



Soakaway Excavation 2

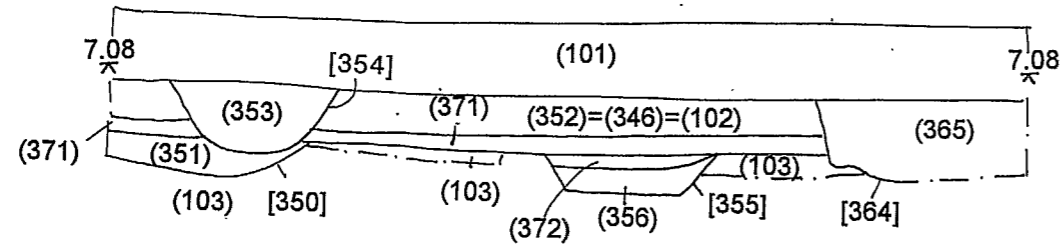


- Key
- [1] Cut of feature
 - (2) Fill or Layer
 - ⋈ Metres above ordnance datum
 - Limit of excavation

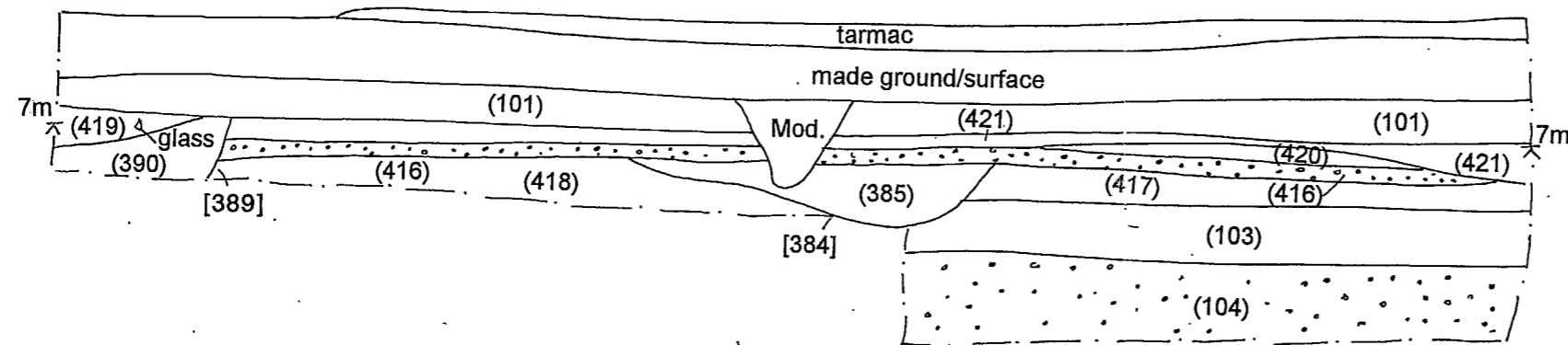
project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Plans of Soakaway Excavations 1 and 2	
project number	drawing number
3055	RPSC7
scale	date
1:50	December 1996

Soakaway Excavations 1 and 2 Long Sections

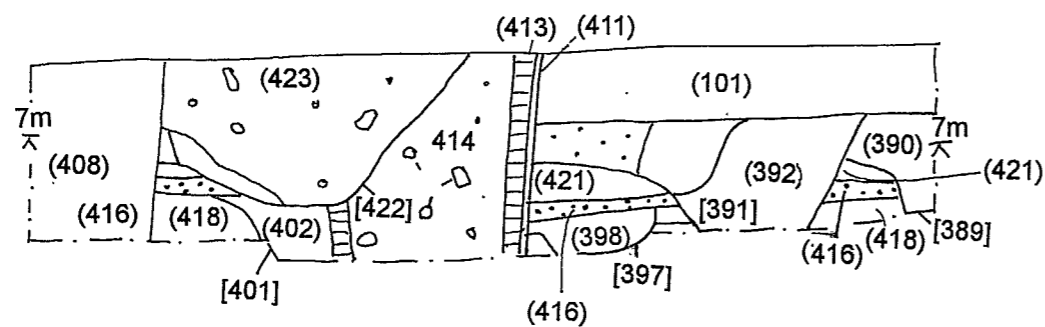
Soakaway Excavation 1 South facing section showing ditches [350] and [355]



Soakaway Excavation 2 North facing section showing (416) gravel spread from a Roman road and feature [384]



Soakaway Excavation 2 West facing section showing (416), gully/ditch [397] and ditch [401]



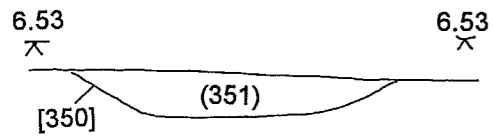
- Key
- (1) Cut of feature
 - [2] Fill or Layer
 - ⌘ Metres above ordnance datum
 - Limit of excavation

project	
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title	
Soakaway Excavations 1 and 2 Long Sections	
project number	drawing number
R3055B	RPSC 8
scale	date
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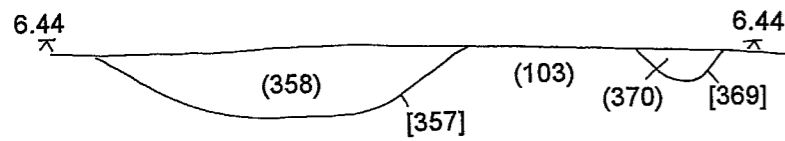
2-10 LONDON ROAD, BRENTFORD

Soakaway Excavation 1 and 2. Individual Section Drawings

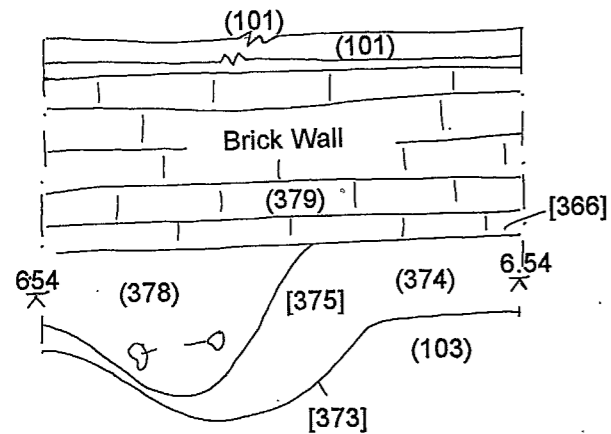
NW Facing Section through ditch 350



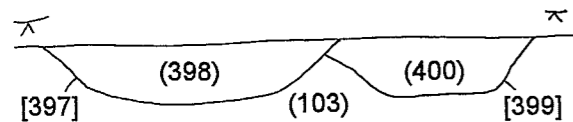
SW Facing Section through ditch [357] and gully [369]



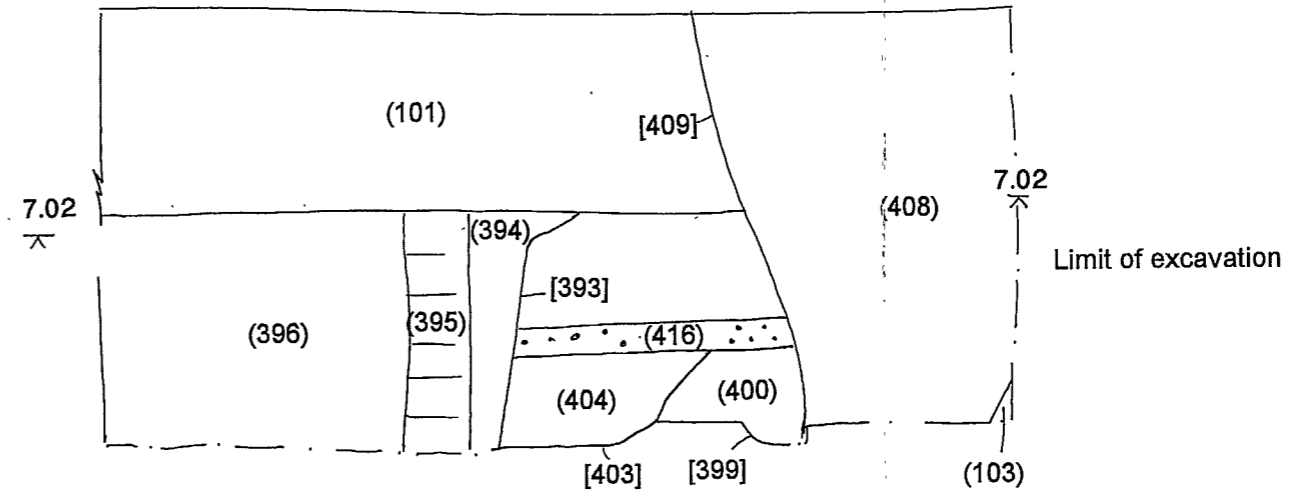
North Facing Section through pit [373] and at [375]



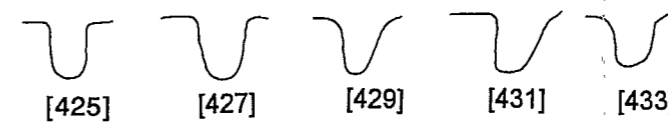
SE Facing Section through gullies [297] and [399]



Facing Section of Soakaway Excavation 2



Individual Sections through Stakeholes [425], [427], [429], [431], and [433]



- Key
- [1] Cut of feature
 - (2) Fill or Layer
 - ⋈ Metres above ordnance datum
 - - - Limit of excavation

project	
2-10 London Road, Brentford	
title	
Soakaway Excavation 1 and 2 Individual Section Drawings	
project number	drawing number
3055	RPSC 9
scale	date
1:20	December 1996

PHOTOGRAPHS

RPSC 10 South west facing section of Roman ditch [302] Drain Segment 2 (scale 0.5m)



RPSC 11 North east facing section of Roman ditch [206] Internal Foundation Trench (scales 2m and 0.2m)

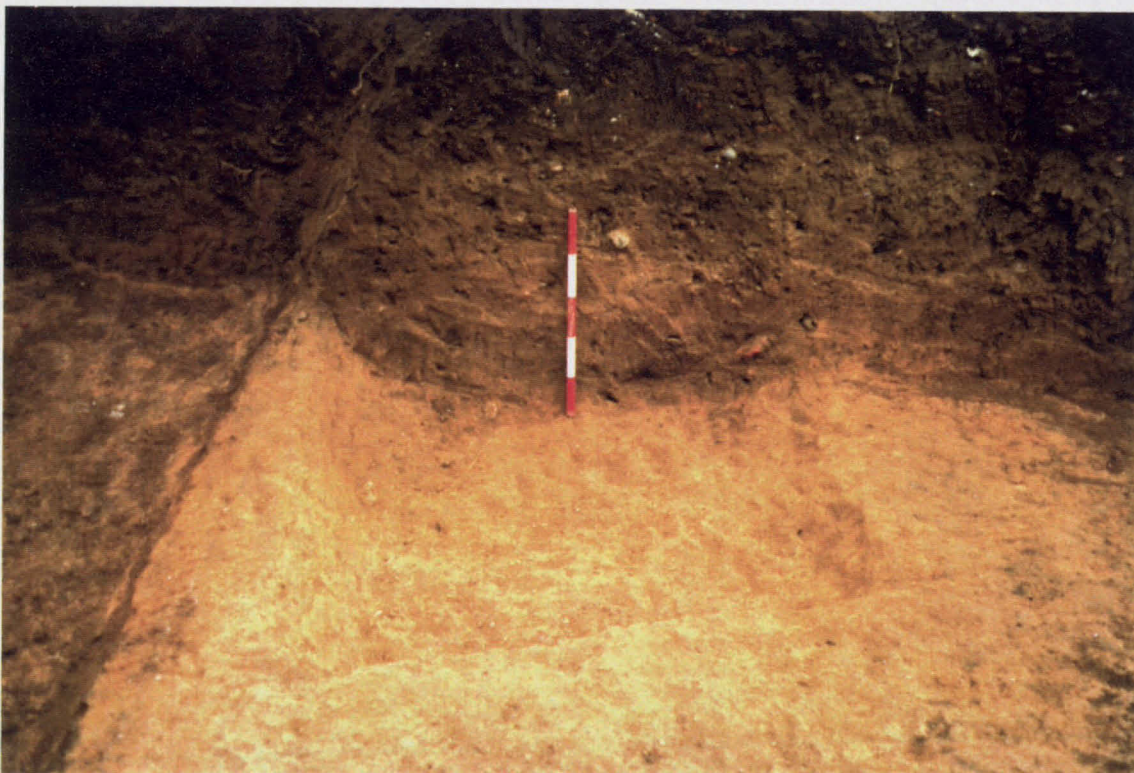




RPSC 12

South east facing section of Roman ditch [350] and post medieval pit [354] Soakaway Excavation 1 (scales 2m and 0.5m)

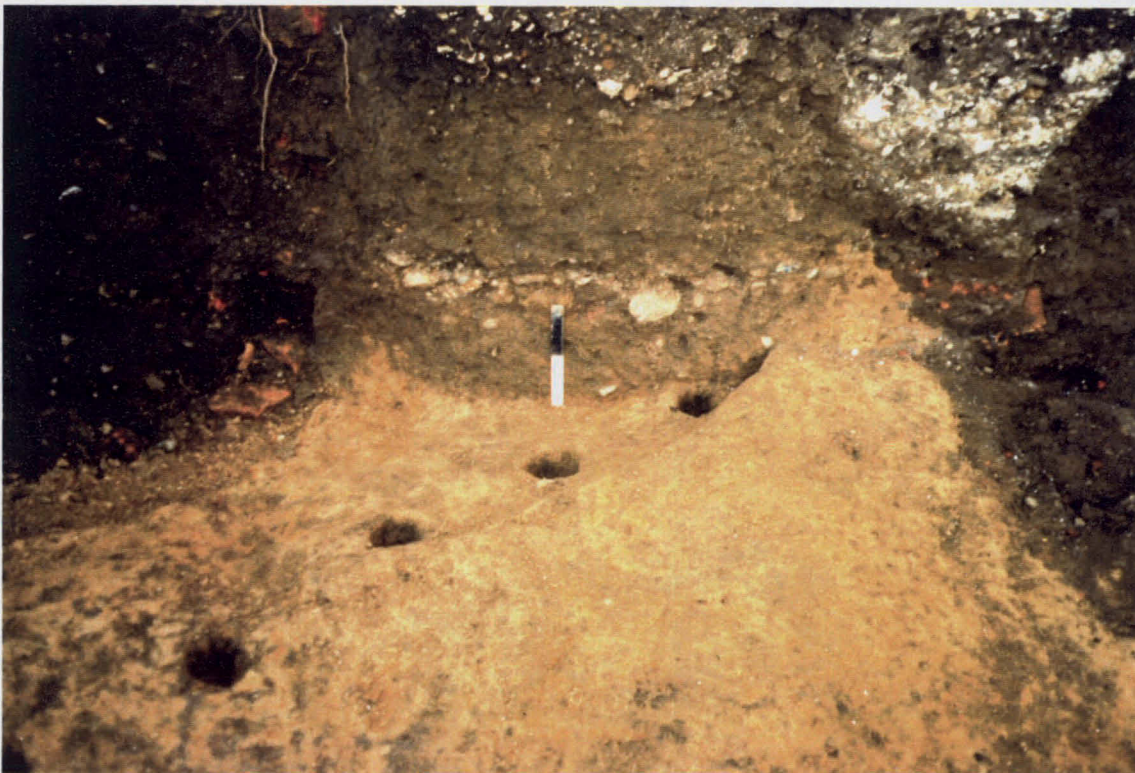
RPSC 13 South facing section of Roman ditch [355] Soakaway Excavation 1 (scale 0.5m)

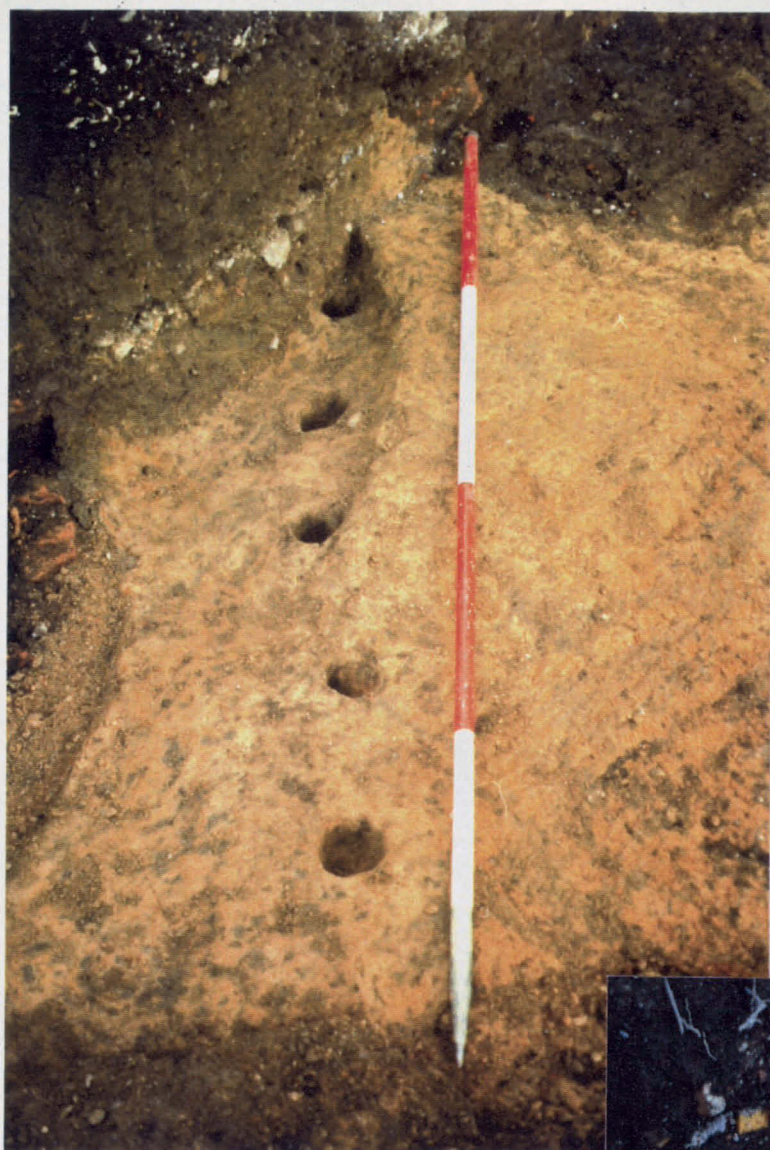




RPSC 14 South east facing section of Roma ditch [357] Soakaway Excavation (scale 2m)

RPSC 15 South west facing section of gravel surface (416), Roman ditch [397] and Roman stakeholes (scale 0.2m)





RPSC 16
West facing section of ditch [397] gravel surface
(416) and stakeholes (scale 2m)

RPSC 17

East facing section of ditches (397) and (399)
(scales 2m and 0.5m)

