

**BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, SITE 1, UXBRIDGE, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

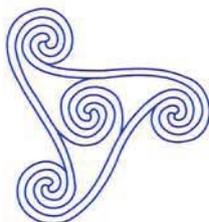
National Grid Reference: **TQ 05565 82650**

Planning Application Ref No.: **532/APP/2006/2339**

By: **AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

On behalf of: **Brunel University**
Commissioned by: **Gifford**

SEPTEMBER 2006



National Grid Reference: TQ 05565 82650

Site Code: UXC 06

On behalf of: Brunel University
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Timing: Evaluation Fieldwork
22nd to 31st August, 2006

Post-excavation and report production
August/September 2006

**BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, SITE 1, UXBRIDGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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1 ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 22nd and 31st August 2006 in the western area of the Brunel University campus, Uxbridge, on behalf of Brunel University and commissioned by Gifford. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment of this part of the campus on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised eight machine excavated trenches, seven of which measured 20m by 2m, with the remaining three trenches measuring 10m by 4m. One trench was recognised as containing archaeological features. These features comprised an east-to-west aligned early post-medieval shallow boundary ditch, and an earlier undated pit truncated by it.

The evaluation trenches also revealed a phase of 19th-century landscaping involving the horizontal truncation of the previously existing soil sequence in the north-west area of site, associated with the re-deposition of substantial quantities of brickearth. A later phase of early to mid 20th-century re-landscaping and construction, introduced a further phase of horizontal truncation across the whole of the site.

Overall, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present on site is limited. This is due to the multiple phases of horizontal truncation that have occurred, removing most of the potential for archaeological features. This is in addition to the low intensity nature of the archaeological features identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 05565 82650, and is within land bounded to the west by Cowley Road, to the east by Cleveland Road, and the gardens of residential properties to the north and south. These residential properties face onto Queen's Road and Norton Road to the north, and Station Road and Ratcliffe Close to the south. The area covered by the site is approximately 49,400m² (4.94ha).

Planning Background

- 2.2 A planning application was submitted for the construction of new student residential accommodation (Ref. 532/APP/2006/2339) on the location of the site. In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to development was required by the Archaeological Advisor to London Borough of Hillingdon, in order to define the character, extent and survival of any archaeological remains on the site. Previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken during earlier phases of redevelopment elsewhere on campus. AOC Archaeology Group Ltd were commissioned by Gifford to carry out the field evaluation. Subsequently a *Method Statement* was prepared (AOC 2006) to supplement the methodology provided by the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Gifford and Partners (2004) (Report No. 11502/096.RO1). These documents detailed how the evaluation, comprising of eight trenches, would be undertaken.

Geology and Topography

- 2.3 The following information has been extracted from the WSI produced by Gifford and Partners (2004).
- 2.4 The geology of the area is recorded as brickearth overlying terrace gravels.
- 2.5 The site sits on a promontory of Boyn Hill gravel overlooking the Colne Valley to the west, with the River Pinn running in close proximity to the eastern boundary of the site.
- 2.6 The site slopes upwards from the west, from c.32.90m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the Cowley Road boundary to c.35.50m AOD at the most westerly of the existing residential halls, from where it declines slightly to the east to c.34.60m AOD at Cleveland Road.
- 2.7 No geotechnical information was available for the specific development area prior to the production of this report.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 The information summarised in this section has been drawn from the WSI produced by Gifford and Partners (2004).

Prehistoric (before c.AD 43)

- 3.2 The site lies on the upper terraces of the Thames Valley, an area of known high archaeological potential from the Palaeolithic onwards. The site's position overlooking the River Colne, would have been attractive to early communities during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic.
- 3.3 Extensive remains of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been found to the north of Uxbridge, comprising of animal remains associated with large quantities of flint tools. Late Bronze Age settlement activity has been excavated c.1km to the north of the site, including roundhouses, a ceremonial burial, pits and boundary ditches. In addition, chance finds of struck flint have also been found in the surrounding area.

Roman (c. AD 43-410)

- 3.4 Evidence for Roman activity in the area around the site consists principally of artefacts recovered from a possible Romano-British settlement c.400m to the south of the site. This is in addition to a potential length of Roman Road running along the Colne Valley, as reported in 1913.

Post-Roman (410 - modern)

- 3.5 Up to the 19th century, the area in which the site is located is thought to have remained as agricultural land. After that the growth of market gardening led to the site being covered in greenhouses until the mid 20th century. Large infrastructure projects have also influenced the layout of the site, as in 1856 a railway line leading to Uxbridge was opened, utilising a deep cutting along the line of Cleveland Road to facilitate the route.

4 STRATEGY

Aims of the Investigation

- 4.1 The aims of the evaluation were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gifford and Partners 2004) as being:
- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition and quality of any surviving remains threatened by the proposed development.
 - To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbances and intrusions, and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.
 - To inform the decision-making process of the Local Planning Authority in determining the scope of possible further mitigation works.

4.2 The specific objective of the Evaluation was to:

- Determine the biostratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental resource of the buried Pleistocene landscape of the River Pinn, the reconstruction of the environmental and ecology of the Pinn, and the effect of settlement on these deposits from the Pleistocene through to the late Holocene.
- Determine the prehistoric settlement and exploration of the Pinn valley, and the Pinn/Colne interfluvium.
- Determine the putative Roman road, projected as running through the centre of the site, and the possibility of Roman agricultural intensification in the *Londinium* hinterland.
- Determine the development of the agricultural landscape and settlement from the late Iron Age to post-medieval, especially in relation to the Pinn and Colne valleys.
- Determine the development of market gardening during the post-medieval period.

Research Design

4.3 Gifford designed the evaluation strategy, which adopted a two-stage approach to reflect the likelihood of archaeological remains being discovered. This envisaged the excavation of eight evaluation trenches (Figure 2), with provision for the excavation of an additional four trenches should significant remains be uncovered in the initial stage of the evaluation. A Method Statement was then prepared by AOC Archaeology and agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

4.4 Site procedures were defined in the Method Statement (AOC 2006). All practices were carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (English Heritage 1998 & IFA 1994). Provision was made for a report as defined in the Method Statement.

Methodology

4.5 Prior to commencing work a unique code for the project (**UXC 06**) was obtained.

4.6 During the fieldwork the location of Trench A1 had to be altered, to avoid obstructing the entrance of a car park. Trench A1 was relocated c.20m to the south-west to minimise obstruction.

4.7 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (OSBM) on the front wall of 1 Station Road (34.08m AOD).

- 4.8 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Tim Carew. The site was monitored by Andy Shelley on behalf of Gifford and Rob Whytehead and Jill Hummerstone (GLAAS) for the Local Planning Authority.

5 RESULTS

Trench A1

5.1 Surface of Trench = 35.83m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.83-35.58m	(A1/001)	Car park surface. Tarmac & make-up.
35.58-35.33m	(A1/002)	Previous car park surface. Tarmac & make-up.
35.33-34.58m	(A1/003)	Re-deposited brickearth. Soft, mid brown, silty clay.
N.F.E	(A1/004)	Natural brickearth. Hard, mid brown, silty clay.

5.2 The earliest recorded deposit was a hard, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A1/004), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.58m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was overlain by a 0.75m thick layer of soft, mid brown silty clay (A1/003), thought to be a substantial band of re-deposited brickearth judging by its texture and compaction.

5.3 Sealing (A1/003) were two sequential 0.25m thick layers of tarmac with associated make-up material (A1/002) and (A1/001). These were deemed to represent the creation of car parking facilities directly above the re-deposited brickearth, which had been subsequently replaced by a later tarmac car-parking surface.

5.4 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A1.

Trench A2

5.5 Surface of Trench = 35.88m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.88-35.78m	(A2/001)	Topsoil. Soft, grey, clayey silt.
35.78-34.78m	(A2/002)	Made ground. Compact, dark greyish brown, Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and concrete in silty clay matrix.
34.78-34.58m	(A2/003)	Re-deposited brickearth. Soft, greyish brown, silty clay.
N.F.E	(A2/004)	Natural brickearth. Firm, mid brown, silty clay.

- 5.6 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A2/004), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.58m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was overlain by up to 0.2m of soft, greyish brown silty clay (A2/003), containing small fragments of CBM and frequent small sub-rounded stones. Due to the CBM observed within context (A2/003), it was interpreted as a layer of brickearth which, at some point in the post-medieval or modern periods, has been re-deposited as a means of raising the ground level in this area.
- 5.7 Sealing layer (A2/003) was a 1m thick band of modern made ground (A2/002), made up of CBM and concrete fragments in a silty clay matrix. Above this was a 0.1m thick layer of soft clayey silt topsoil (A2/001).
- 5.8 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A2.

Trench 3

- 5.9 Surface of Trench = 36.22m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
36.22-36.12m	(A3/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark grey, sandy silt.
36.12-35.52m	(A3/002)	Made ground. Loose, dark brown, fine gravel in sandy clay matrix.
35.52-35.27m	(A3/003)	Concrete slab and make-up.
35.27-34.99m	(A3/004)	Made ground. Firm, brownish grey, silty clay.
34.99-34.89m	(A3/005)	Tarmac and crushed tile make-up.
N.F.E	(A3/006)	Re-deposited brickearth. Firm, mid brown, silty clay.

- 5.10 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid brown silty clay (A3/006), containing occasional fragments of 19th-century glass, a fragment of medieval pottery, flecks of charcoal, and CBM. This was interpreted as being a substantial deposit of re-deposited brickearth. At its highest context (A3/006) was observed at 34.89m AOD, and was excavated to a depth of 34.40m at which point its lower limit had not yet been observed. Due to the overall depth of the trench and Health and Safety considerations, excavations were halted at this level.

- 5.11 Sealing the re-deposited brickearth was approximately 1.2m of modern deposits, forming an alternating sequence of hard standing and modern made ground deposits. Directly above context (A3/006) was a layer of tarmac with associated crushed tile make-up (A3/005), over which lay a firm brownish grey, silty clay made ground (A3/004) containing frequent CBM fragments. The made ground was sealed by a concrete slab with a rubble and CBM make-up layer (A3/003), above which lay another made ground deposit consisting of fine gravel in a sandy clay matrix (A3/002). The sequence in Trench A3 was completed by a 0.1m thick band of soft sandy silt (A3/001) topsoil.
- 5.12 No features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A3.

Trench 4 (Figure 3)

- 5.13 Surface of Trench = 35.34m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.34-35.22m	(A4/001)	Topsoil. Firm, mid brown, sandy silt.
35.22-35.82m	(A4/002)	Made ground. Firm, mid to dark brown, clayey silt.
35.82-35.29m	(A4/005)	Re-deposited brickearth. Firm, greyish yellow, silty clay.
N.F.E	(A4/010)	Natural brickearth. Firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay.

- 5.14 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A2/004), with occasional sub-angular pebbles and occasional biopores. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.31m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 5.15 Cutting into the natural brickearth was a shallow, roughly oval feature [A4/009], located in the north-west area of Trench A4. Feature [A4/009] was 0.15m in depth, and approximately 1.15m in diameter, and interpreted as the base of a shallow pit. The silty sand fill (A4/008) of pit [A4/009] contained occasional flecks of charcoal and daub, indicating the possible disposal of debris. No dating evidence was recovered.
- 5.16 Truncating pit [A4/009] was an east-to-west aligned linear ditch feature [A4/007] 0.5m wide and 0.15m in depth, which spanned the width of the trench. The ditch had a shallow profile, with concave sides gradually curving into a flat base. The limited size and simple profile of ditch [A4/007] suggests that it may have been either a boundary ditch or drainage channel. Pottery recovered from the silty sand fill of the ditch (A4/006) indicates the ditch dates to the early post-medieval period.

- 5.17 Sealing this horizon of archaeological activity was a 0.55m thick layer of firm, grayish yellow silty clay (A4/005) interpreted as re-deposited brickearth, at its highest recorded at 35.82m AOD. This may represent re-landscaping or an attempt to raise ground level. Context (A4/005), in turn, had been truncated by a vertically cut 20th-century intrusion [A4/004] located in the south-east area of the trench. Measuring 2.6m in length, and over 0.6m in depth, cut [A4/004] was filled by a deposit comprising of re-deposited brickearth (A4/003) containing a high quantity of brick rubble and mortar.
- 5.18 Sealing this horizon of 20th-century activity was a 0.4m thick layer of firm, mid to dark brown, clayey silt (A4/002) containing frequent modern inclusions such as CBM and glass fragments. Above this was located a friable, sandy silt topsoil deposit (A4/001).

Trench 5

- 5.19 Surface of Trench = 35.62m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.62-35.48m	(A5/001)	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, sandy silty.
35.48-34.68m	(A5/002)	Made ground. Firm, mid to dark brown, clayey silt.
34.68-34.44m	(A5/003)	Concrete slab.
34.44-34.18m	(A5/004)	Mixed Deposit. Soft, dark grey, silty clay.
N.F.E	(A5/005)	Natural brickearth. Firm, mid brown, silty clay.

- 5.20 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A5/005), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.18m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was overlain by up to 0.26m of soft, dark grey silty clay (A5/004), containing small fragments of CBM. The appearance of context (A5/004) suggests it was a brickearth deposit, heavily disturbed immediately prior to the construction of modern structures. The remains of such modern structures are present in the sequence above (A5/004) in the form of a 0.25m thick concrete slab (A5/003).
- 5.21 Sealing concrete slab (A5/003) was a thick layer, up to 0.8m in depth, of firm clayey silt (A5/002), utilised as a means of landscaping the campus grounds. Above this was a thin friable sandy silt (A5/001) layer of topsoil.
- 5.22 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A5.

Trench 6

5.23 Surface of Trench = 35.36m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.36-35.01m	(A6/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark brown, sandy silt.
35.01-34.49m	(A6/002)	Made ground. Compact, 40% demolition debris in silty sand matrix.
N.F.E	(A6/003)	Natural brickearth. Very hard, mid brown, silty clay.

5.24 The earliest recorded deposit was a very hard, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A6/003), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.49m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was overlain by a 0.52m thick layer of modern made ground (A6/002) containing fragments of CBM and concrete. This was sealed by a 0.35m thick layer of soft, sandy silt topsoil (A6/001).

5.25 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A6.

Trench 7

5.26 Surface of Trench = 35.97m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
35.97-35.87m	(A7/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark grey, sandy silt.
35.87-36.57m	(A7/002)	Made ground. Soft, dark grey, silty clay.
35.57-35.22m	[A7/003]	Modern concrete intrusions.
N.F.E	(A7/004)	Natural brickearth. Firm, mid brown, silty clay.

5.27 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A7/004), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 35.57m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Into the brickearth, at an average interval of 2m, had been inserted two parallel rows of modern concrete fence posts [A7/003], up to a depth of 0.35m. The concrete blocks were present in both long sides of Trench A7. Concrete blocks [A7/003] had been buried beneath a 0.3m layer of soft, dark grey, silty clay (A7/002) made ground. Sealing the sequence was a 0.1m thick layer of soft, sandy silt (A7/001) topsoil.

5.28 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A7.

Trench 8

5.29 Surface of Trench = 36.17m AOD

Depth (OD)	Context Number	Description
36.17-36.07m	(A8/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark grey, clayey silt.
36.07-35.52m	(A8/002)	Made ground. Soft, dark grey, gravely silty clay.
35.52-35.28m	(A8/003)	Dump layer. Concreted sand.
35.28-35.14m	(A8/004)	Made ground. Soft, mid brown, silty clay.
35.14-34.89m	(A8/005)	Re-deposited brickearth. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty clay.
N.F.E	(A8/006)	Natural brickearth. Firm, mid brown, silty clay.

5.30 The earliest recorded deposit was a firm, mid brown silty clay (15%/85%) (A8/006), with occasional sub-angular pebbles. This was interpreted as natural undisturbed brickearth, and at its highest was observed at 34.89m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This was sealed by up to 0.35m of re-deposited brickearth; soft, dark greyish brown silty clay (A8/005), containing frequent small fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks.

5.31 Immediately above the re-deposited brickearth was a 0.15m thick band of soft, mid brown, silty clay (A8/004) made ground, containing a moderate quantity of small CBM fragments. Sitting over the made ground, in only the northern area of the trench, was a concreted mass of sand (A8/003). A further deposit of a loose gravely silty clay (A8/002) made ground deposit, up to 0.9m thick, was observed overlying the sand and made ground (A8/004), with a 0.1m layer of clayey silt (A8/001) topsoil completing the sequence.

5.32 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench A8.

Finds

5.33 Two contexts were identified as containing finds. The re-deposited brickearth layer (A3/006) contained two fragments of 18th/19th-century bottle glass, a small sherd of medieval grey sandy ware, in addition to an undated red tile fragment. The finds from ditch fill (A4/006) comprised of four lumps of fire cracked flint, four small fragments of unidentified CBM, a small fragment of red sandy ware potentially dating to the late medieval period, and a small fragment of glazed early post-medieval pottery from a vessel handle.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological potential of the site. Natural brickearth was observed in all trenches, apart from Trench A3, between a height of 34.18m and 35.57m AOD. This is consistent with the general topography of the land rising gently from west to east.
- 6.2 The only archaeological features observed were present in Trench A4 to the west of the site. The features comprised of a late medieval or early post-medieval boundary ditch truncating an earlier, but undated, shallow pit. This implies that there was activity in the vicinity of the site in and around the early post-medieval period, suggestive of agricultural utilisation of the land. The truncated pit indicates a use of the land prior to the establishment of formal boundary markers in the immediate area around the site. Without dating evidence though, it is impossible to say at which period of time prior to the early post-medieval period this took place.
- 6.3 Evidence for later landscaping activities was also observed in Trenches A1, A2, A3, A4 and A8, in the form of layers of re-deposited brickearth 0.8m thick in some places. Inclusions within the re-deposited brickearth were infrequent, with finds, in the majority of the trenches, restricted to occasional fragments of CBM. This possibly indicates that the re-deposited brickearth was deposited soon after its initial excavation from a local source. A date for this activity is indicated by the presence of a fragment of 19th-century glass found within the re-deposited brickearth in Trench A3. This suggests that a large scale project to re-landscape the north-west area of the site, encompassing Trenches A1, A2, A3, A4 and A8, was undertaken during the 19th century, during which earlier medieval remains were disturbed accounting for the pottery fragment associated with the glass. The landscaping appears to have involved horizontally truncating the existing soil sequence to various depths. The subsequent deposition of re-deposited brickearth in varying quantities, for example in Trench A3 it exceeded 0.8m and only 0.2m was present in Trench A2, in combination with the gradient present on site, creates an uncertain picture as to the effect the horizontal truncation has had on the archaeological horizon in this area. Archaeological features have only been recorded in Trench A4, although the level at which the natural brickearth has been recorded in Trench A4 is lower than it is recorded in Trenches A1, A2 and A8. This implies that this archaeological horizon has the potential to survive in this area.
- 6.4 All eight trenches were affected by 20th-century development, prior to the development of the 1970s buildings which currently exist on site. In Trenches A5, A6 and A7, unaffected by the 19th-century landscaping, this landscaping involved further horizontal truncation which appears to have removed the potential for archaeological remains to survive in these areas.

- 6.5 Overall, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present on site is limited. This is due to the multiple phases of horizontal truncation that have occurred, which have removed most of the potential for archaeological features. Additionally, the low intensity nature of the archaeological features identified signifies that the site has limited archaeological potential.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

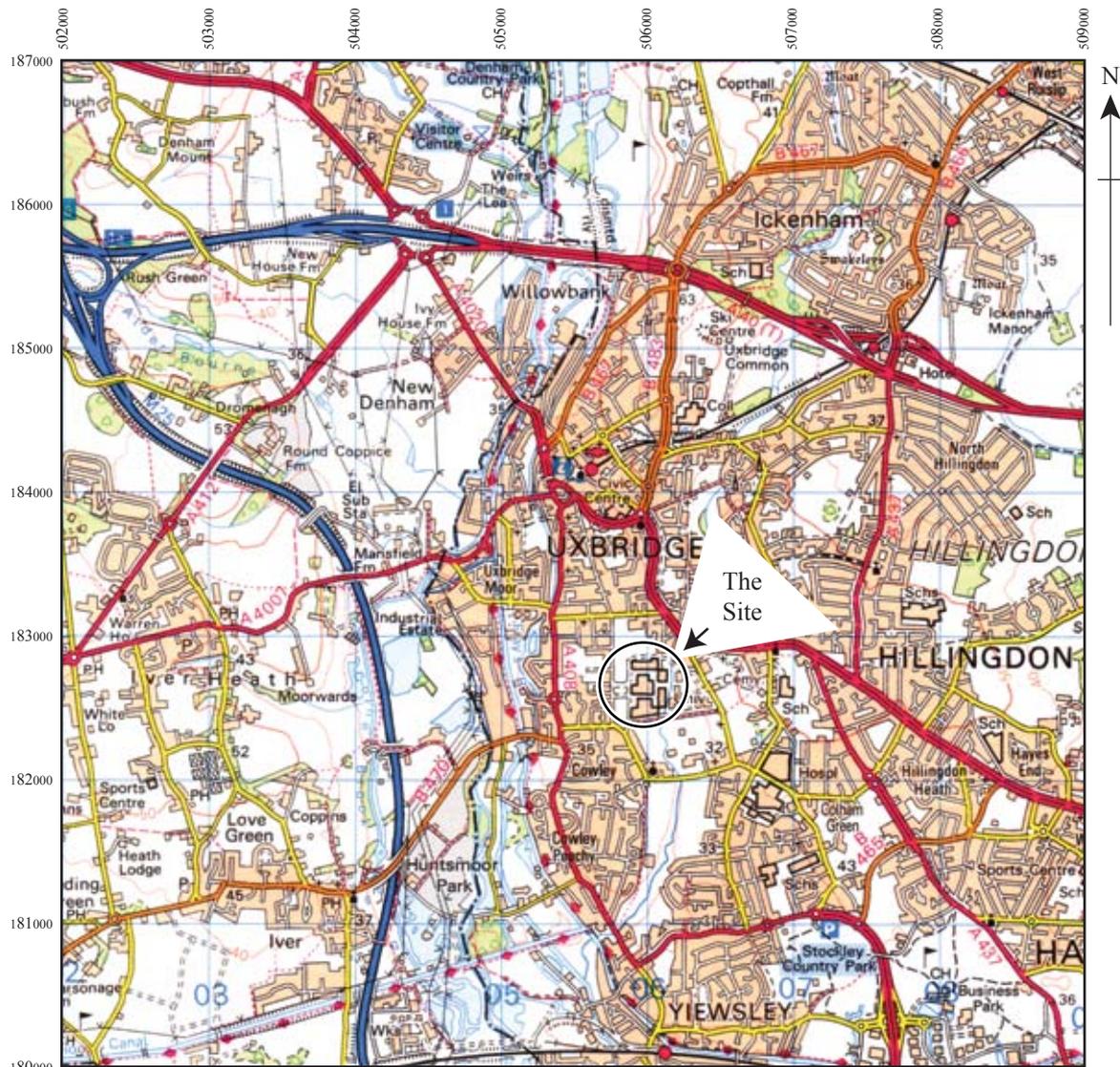
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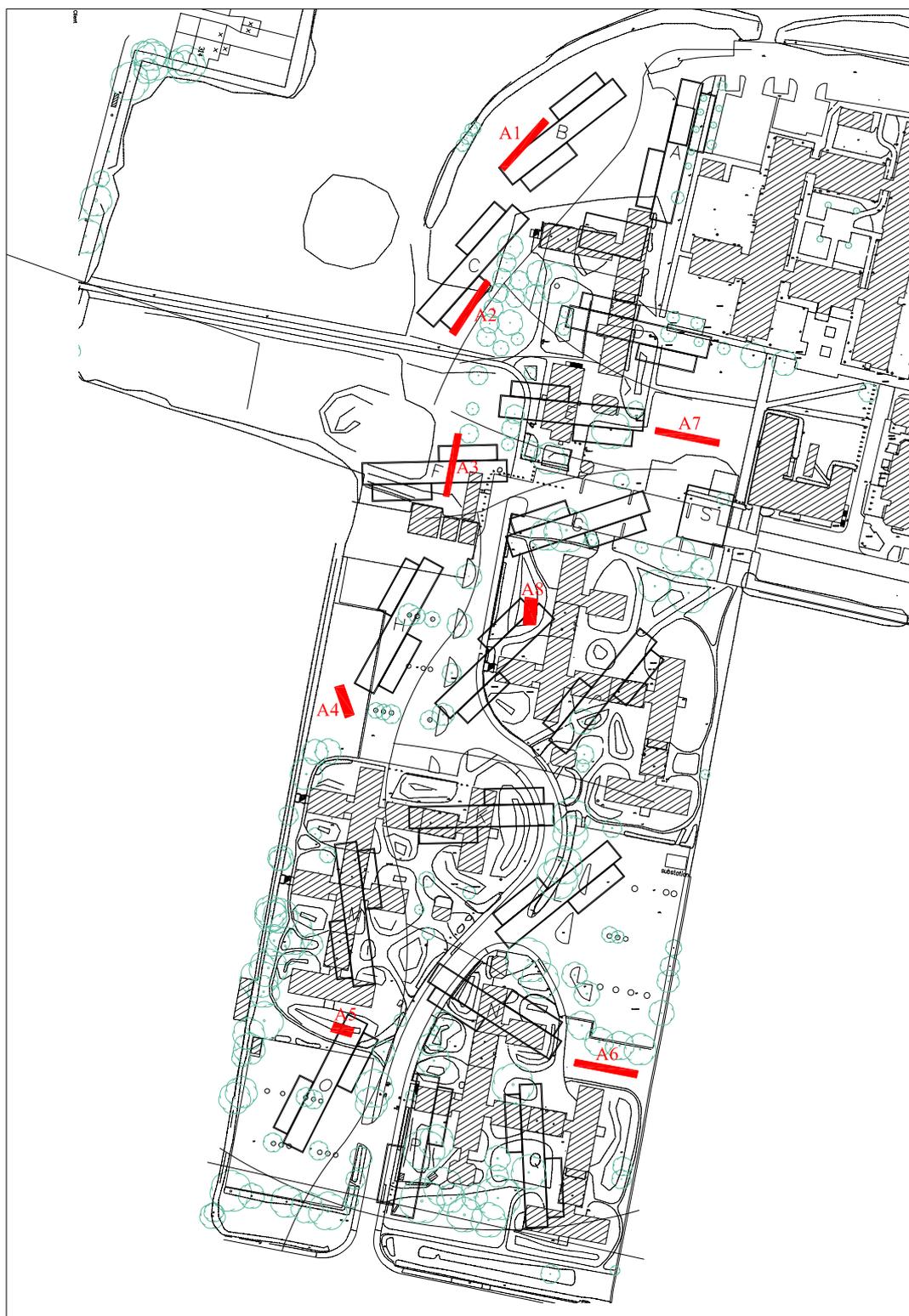
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Figure 1: Site Location



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Figure 2: Detailed Site / Trench Location Plan



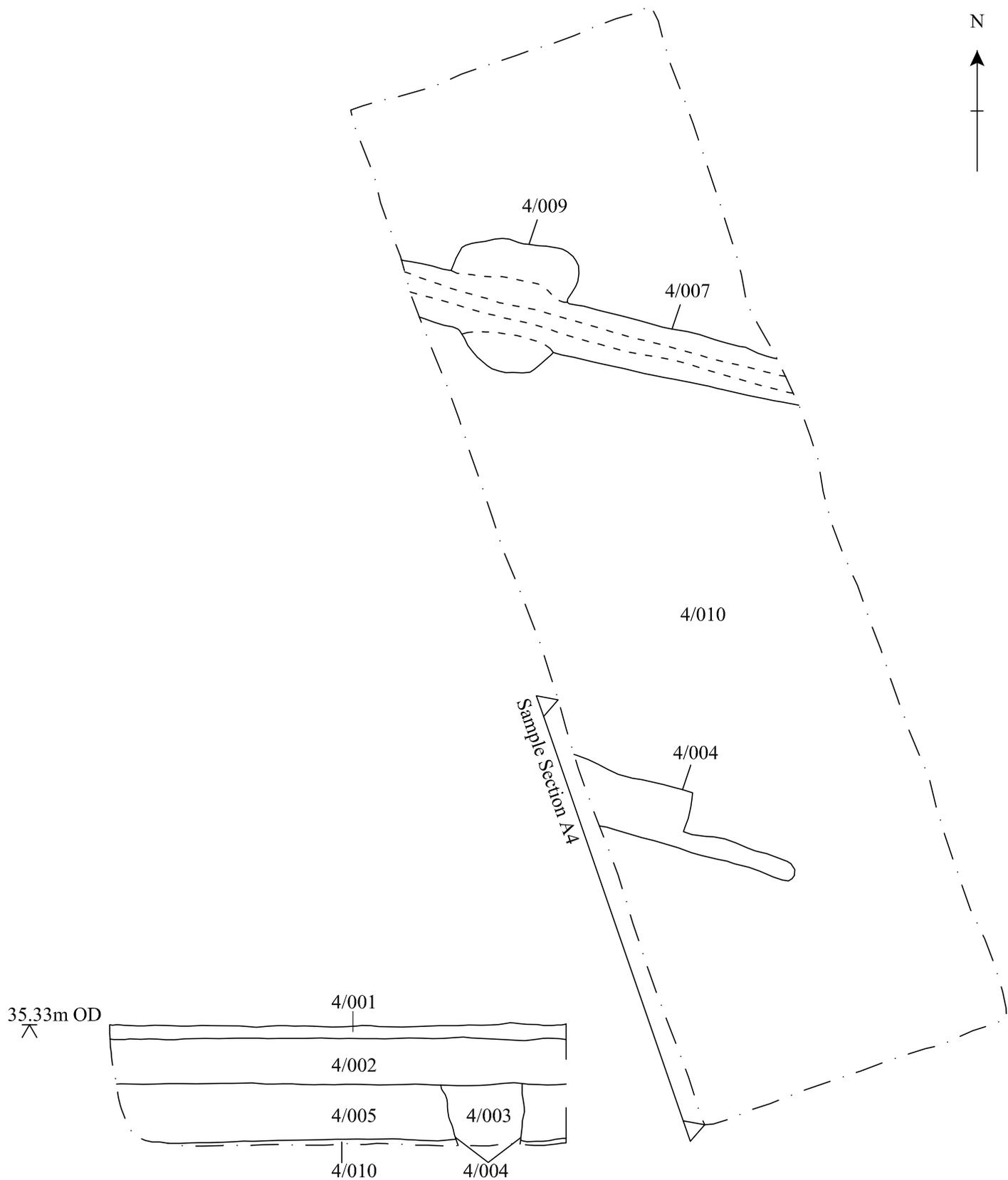
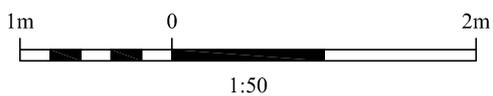


Figure 3: Trench A4: Plan & Section



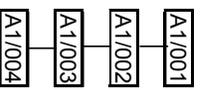
APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
A1/001	Tarmac surface and make-up	Trench	Trench	0.25m
A1/002	Tarmac surface and make-up	Trench	Trench	0.25m
A1/003	Re-deposited Brickearth	Trench	Trench	0.75m
A1/004	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A2/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1m
A2/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	1m
A2/003	Re-deposited Brickearth	Trench	Trench	0.2m
A2/004	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A3/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1m
A3/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.6m
A3/003	Concrete slab & make-up	Trench	Trench	0.25m
A3/004	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.28m
A3/005	Tarmac and make-up	Trench	Trench	0.1m
A3/006	Re-deposited Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A4/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
A4/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.4m
A4/003	Fill of modern intrusion	2.6m	0.75m	N.F.E
A4/004	Cut of modern intrusion	2.6m	0.75m	N.F.E
A4/005	Re-deposited Brickearth	Trench	Trench	0.53m
A4/006	Fill of linear	3.7m	0.5m	0.15m
A4/007	Cut of linear	3.7m	0.5m	0.15m
A4/008	Fill of pit	1.16m	1.13m	0.15m
A4/009	Cut of pit	1.16m	1.13m	0.15m
A4/010	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A5/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.14m
A5/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.8m
A5/003	Concrete slab	Trench	Trench	0.24m
A5/004	Mixed Brickearth deposit	Trench	Trench	0.26m
A5/005	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A6/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35m
A6/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.52m

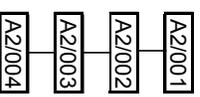
Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
A6/003	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A7/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1m
A7/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.3m
A7/003	Concrete intrusions	0.4m	0.4m	0.35m
A7/004	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
A8/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1m
A8/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.55-0.9m
A8/003	Dump layer	Trench	Trench	0.24m
A8/004	Made ground	4m	Trench	0.14m
A8/005	Re-deposited Brickearth	Trench	Trench	0.35m
A8/006	Natural Brickearth	Trench	Trench	N.F.E

APPENDIX B- Trench Matrices

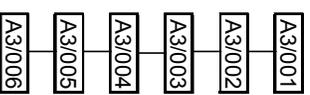
Trench A1



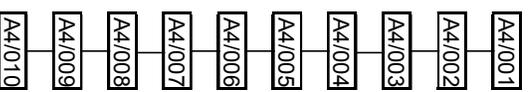
Trench A2



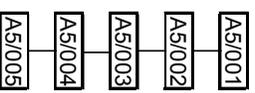
Trench A3



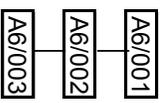
Trench A4



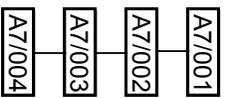
Trench A5



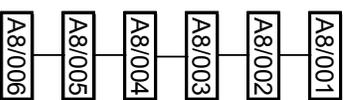
Trench A6



Trench A7



Trench A8



APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

2.3 OASIS ID: aocarcha1-18044

Project details

Project name Brunel University, Site 1

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 22nd and 31st August 2006 in the western area of the Brunel University campus, Uxbridge, on behalf of Brunel University and commissioned by Gifford. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of proposed redevelopment of this part of the campus on any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation comprised eight machine excavated trenches, five of which measured 20m by 2m, with the remaining three trenches measuring 10m by 4m. One trench was recognised as containing archaeological features. These features comprised an east-to-west aligned early post-medieval shallow boundary ditch, and an earlier undated pit truncated by it. The evaluation trenches also revealed a phase of 19th-century landscaping involving the horizontal truncation of the previously existing soil sequence in the north-west area of site, associated with the re-deposition of substantial quantities of brickearth. A later phase of 20th-century landscaping and construction, introduced a further phase of horizontal truncation across the whole of the site. Overall, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present on site is limited. This is due to the multiple phases of horizontal truncation that have occurred, which have removed most of the potential for archaeological features. This is in addition to the low intensity nature of the archaeological features identified.

Project dates Start: 22-08-2006 End: 31-08-2006

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes UXC06 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7621 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential student campus accommodation
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON UXBRIDGE Brunel University, Site 1
Postcode	UB8 2NR
Study area	4.94 Hectares
National grid reference	TQ 05565 82650 Point

Height OD Min: 34.18m Max: 35.57m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Gifford
Project design originator	Gifford/AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tim Carew
Project supervisor	Chris Clarke
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	UXC06
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','other'
Physical Archive notes	To be held at AOC until transferred to recipient museum.
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	UXC06

Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Digital Archive notes	To be held at AOC until transferred to recipient museum.
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	UXC06
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'
Paper Archive notes	To be held at AOC until transferred to recipient museum.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brunel University, Site 1, Uxbridge, London Borough of Hillingdon- An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clarke, C.
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Description A4 illustrations and text

Entered by Chris Clarke (chrisclarke@aocarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 11 September 2006