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804-834 Bath Road, Cranford London Borough of Hounslow

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Reference: P/2012/2307

Ref: 87331.02

Accession code: BTH13

August 2014



**804-834 Bath Road, Cranford
London Borough of Hounslow**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for redevelopment at 804-834 Bath Road, Cranford, London Borough of Hounslow, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 510115 176857.

Planning consent has been issued by the London Borough of Hounslow (P/2012/2307) for the demolition of existing buildings on the site, and the construction of a 425-room hotel with associated parking and landscaping, on condition that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.

A Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the methodology was approved by the local authority and proposed the machine excavation of six trial trenches and six geoarchaeological test pits, to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Two archaeological features were uncovered during the course of the evaluation, and comprised a single posthole and ditch. The posthole within Trench 2 contained a possible nail, and the ditch recorded within Trench 1 contained modern ceramics and glass. Several pieces of struck flint were also recovered from made ground deposits within the trenches, which is not unexpected given the known and extensive prehistoric activity within the area.

The work was carried out from the 7th to 10th July 2014.



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The fieldwork was undertaken by Nicki Mulhall and Simon Flaherty, who also wrote this report. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



804-834 Bath Road, Cranford London Borough of Hounslow

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 804-834 Bath Road, Cranford, Hounslow, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 510115 176857.
- 1.1.2 Planning consent has been issued by the London Borough of Hounslow (P/2012/2307) for the demolition of existing buildings on the Site, and the construction of a 425-room hotel with associated parking and landscaping on condition that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.
- 1.1.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) has been completed for the Site and concluded there was a moderate potential for late prehistoric activity and a low potential for other periods.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared (WA 2014), and proposed trial trenching and geoarchaeological test pitting in accessible areas within the Site. The WSI was approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) prior to the start of the fieldwork.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (2008).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies to the east of Heathrow airport, in the west of Cranford in the London Borough of Hounslow, and covers an area of approximately 10,500 sq.m. The Site is surrounded by residential development to the south and east, and lies to the immediate south of Bath Road, which forms part of the A4 dual carriageway that runs from Reading to London.
- 1.2.2 The Site was previously occupied by a petrol filling station and garage in the west, Europa House, a modern red brick building in the north, and car parking and associated landscaping in the south-east.
- 1.2.3 The Site is located on ground which gently falls from east (24.5m above Ordnance Datum) to west (23.5m aOD).
- 1.2.4 The British Geological Survey identifies the geology of the Site in the north-east and south-east as Taplow Gravel Deposits. The west of the Site is located on Holocene alluvial deposits associated with the River Crane (BGS 2001, Sheet 269 Windsor).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed archaeological assessment and historical assessment for the Site detailed in a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) and WSI (WA 2014), and as such will not be repeated here.

2.2 Archaeological summary

2.2.1 The evidence for early prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity is limited, with only a single Mesolithic residual find being recorded (CgMs 2014). Several Palaeolithic finds have been recorded in the wider vicinity, including a Levalloisian hand axe at Simpsons Lane, Hillingdon and a second hand axe at Drink Water Sabey's, Hollow Lane.

2.2.2 Several Neolithic sites are recorded, and include a rectangular post-built structure recorded to the north-west of the Site. Elsewhere, extensive activity on the Heathrow Terraces has been identified, with numerous finds of pottery and struck flint indicative of occupation and activity in the area (Barrett *et al* 2000).

2.2.3 A number of Bronze Age sites have been recorded at Cranford Lane (MOLAS 2000). A settlement comprising three circular huts, three above ground grain storage structures, a series of pits and a later Bronze Age field system were recorded. A total of eight cremation burials were also uncovered.

2.2.4 Two early Iron Age settlement sites are recorded to the north of Bath Road, in close proximity to the Site (CgMs 2014). Gullies and pits containing Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery were recorded.

2.2.5 A complex series of enclosures was found during the excavation south of Cranford Lane (MOLAS 2000). These were dated to the later Roman period, and interpreted as being associated with stock management.

2.2.6 The northern Site boundary (Bath Road) comprises a former Roman road linking London to Bath (Margary 1955).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

1.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

1.2 Specific

- Establish the potential for significant palaeo-environmental deposits to be present across the Site.
- Determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains (should they be present), by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- Assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape
- Establish the potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains to exist within the Site and where present, to place the evidence from this Site in its wider landscape context.
- Inform a mitigation strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

2 METHODOLOGY

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2014) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 A total of six machine excavated trial trenches were excavated as indicated on **Figure 1**. The trenches varied in size between 13.5m and 23.3m. Due to on-site restrictions, including services and spoil heaps, a number of the trenches varied in both size and position (see **Appendix 1**).
- 3.2.3 In addition six geoarchaeological test pits (3m x 1.8m) were investigated. The test pits were excavated by a geoarchaeologist and assessed for evidence of early prehistoric activity, palaeoenvironmental potential and geoarchaeological significance. Minor adjustments to the layout of the planned test pit locations were required in order to take account of on site constraints.
- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was under the instruction of the monitoring archaeologist and proceeded in spits, c. 50-200mm at a time. Upon reaching the archaeological horizon or the natural, the machine was moved back and the process repeated.
- 3.2.5 All potential features and deposits of possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function, and were fully recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique number.
- 3.2.6 Spoil derived from hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned and metal-detected as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 3.2.7 A photographic record was maintained using digital photography and adhered to the National Monument Records Digital Imaging Guidelines. A full graphic record was maintained. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.



- 3.2.8 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 The deposit sequence varied slightly between the trenches, with rubble, hardcore and tarmac/concrete footings recorded in **Trenches 1** and **5**, the latter being located over a former car park, where a layer of sand formed a levelling layer beneath the tarmac. Elsewhere within the Site, the stratigraphic sequence was more consistent, with a dark brown silty clay topsoil recorded overlying a succession of made ground deposits (**Appendix 1**), which varied in depth from between 0.20m to 0.93m below ground level. This was the result of previous construction and the associated landscaping that had taken place across the Site.
- 4.2.2 The made ground overlay the natural gravel, which was recorded at between 0.57m and 0.93m below ground level in the majority of the trenches, although within **Trench 1** and **Trench 5** the natural gravel was overlain by alluvial clays, measuring 0.2 and 0.28m deep respectively. The clays and gravels within **Trench 1 (Plate 1 & 2)** were an olive grey colour suggesting they had not been the subject of oxidisation and therefore may have formed part of a river terrace.

4.3 Trench 1

- 4.3.1 A single modern ditch (0.8m wide), **105**, was recorded within **Trench 1**, and was aligned north-east to south-west. This feature contained quantities of modern pottery and glass, and remained unexcavated due to its clearly modern nature.

4.4 Trench 2

- 4.4.1 A sub-circular posthole (**205, Plate 4**) was found within **Trench 2**. It had a flat base with concave, moderate shallow sides, and contained a single piece of struck flint and two fragments of an iron object, possibly a nail.

4.5 Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6

- 4.5.1 No archaeological features were recorded in **Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Plates 5, 6 & 8)**.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Very few finds were recovered from the evaluation, deriving from contexts within four of the six trenches excavated. No finds were recovered from **Trenches 5** and **6**. Quantities by context are given in **Table 1**.



5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 Two items are of prehistoric date; these are two worked flint flakes, one from made ground/topsoil in **Trench 4**, and one from made ground in **Trench 3**. Both are clearly residual in these contexts.
- 5.2.2 Of the remaining finds, the glass and pottery, all from ditch **105**, are of modern date, probably late 19th or early 20th century. They include a Paterson's Camp Coffee bottle (first manufactured in 1876), a feldspathic-glazed stoneware preserve jar with the backstamp of Grays of Portobello (in operation from 1856), and sherds of refined whiteware tea and tablewares.
- 5.2.3 Two corroded iron fragments from posthole **205** are probably from a nail; the object is undated.
- 5.2.4 Given the quantity of finds recovered from the Site, their nature, date range and provenance, retention for long-term curation is not warranted.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Flint	Glass	Iron	Pottery
106		1/215		8/194
206			2/19	
302	1/20			
401	1/1			
TOTALS	2/21	1/215	2/19	8/194

6 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Six test pits were machine excavated at various locations within the Site (**Figure 1, Plates 11-15**) to assess the geoarchaeological potential of the development area. The deposits in all six test pits were very similar with only small variations noted.
- 6.1.2 Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive, and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 In all six test pits, made ground was recorded at the top of the sequence, and contained brick, rubble, crushed mortar, glass and metal to an average depth of around 1m below ground level. The made ground deposits in **TP3 (Plate 13)** and **TP4** was slightly deeper, measuring up to 1.40m below ground level. Both test pits were positioned at the front of an existing building, and it is likely the additional depth is the result of previous landscaping in the area.
- 6.2.2 Immediately underlying the made ground deposits, a layer of clay and gravel (with modern brick and building debris pressed into the upper surface) was recorded. This represents a layer of cryoturbated material formed during a later Pleistocene cold stage.
- 6.2.3 Beneath the cryoturbated layers, the upper gravels were weakly bedded, with some post-depositional iron and manganese staining noted. Evidence of gleying was observed in **TP1** and **TP5** as shown by the green grey colouring (**Plates 11 & 14**). These gravels exhibited signs of being deposited in a fluvial environment, with no evidence of stand-still



phases or land surfaces recorded. There were no artefacts or ecofacts noted despite careful observation of both the sections and the spoil heaps.

6.2.4 The gravels represent the locally mapped Taplow gravel formation and are of Pleistocene date.

6.2.5 All test pits were excavated to either the maximum required depth of 3m or to the nearest safest depth possible.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 Two archaeological features were uncovered during the course of the evaluation, and comprised a single posthole and ditch. The posthole within **Trench 2** contained a possible nail, and the ditch recorded within **Trench 1** contained modern ceramics and glass. Several pieces of struck flint were also recovered from made ground deposits within the trenches, which is not unexpected given the known and extensive prehistoric activity within the area.

7.1.2 The geoarchaeological test pits revealed Pleistocene fluvial gravels ascribed to the Taplow formation. No artefacts or indications of archaeological activity were found despite careful observation, and no layers with significant palaeoenvironmental potential were present.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Museum of London. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project [under the accession code BTH13]. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site & accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).



8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology 2014, 804-813 Bath road, Cranford London Borough of Hounslow;
Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions: 17m x 2m x 1m		
	Co-ordinates: NW: 510150.396, 176887.2115 SE: 510159.9305, 176873.2785		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
101	Layer	Hardcore/rubble	0-0.20m
102	Layer	Made ground- Dark brown silty clay with sparse-moderate gravel, flint, brick and glass <100mm. sparse roots.	0.20-0.45m
103	Layer	Olive grey silty clay alluvium. Slight oxidation on exposure to air. Fe and Manganese staining. Sparse gravel, stones + roots	0.45m-0.65m
104	Layer	Olive grey-mid brown Matrix supported gravel + flints <120mm geology natural	0.65m-0.80m
105	Cut	Cut of unexcavated modern ditch running in a NE-SW direction 0.8m wide and ran for 1.97m within the trench	0.8m+
106	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 105 . Dark grey black silty clay with a touch of 'grittiness' contained modern bits of pottery and glass . It smelled of diesel. It contained rounded-sub-rounded gravels <60mm moderately sorted and occasional.	0.8m+

Trench 2	Dimensions: 13.5m x 1.80m x 1m		
	Co-ordinates: NE: 510181.5555, 176877.711 SW: 510174.969, 176863.57		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
201	Layer	Topsoil/made ground. Dark brown silty clay loam with abundant Roots, stones, gravel and brick <80mm	0-0.55m
202	Layer	Demolition layer. Consists predominantly of brick and small gravel. Rare Roots.	0.55m-0.67m
203	Layer	Redeposited material- greyish brown silty clay. Moderate gravel +flints <100mm. Sparse roots , some large ones 40mm diameter.	0.67m-0.85m
204	Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay with gravel and flints. Heavily Fe stained, becoming very gravelly at base. Gravel <70mm. sparse roots. Natural geology.	0.85m-1m
205	Cut	Cut of posthole measuring 0.35m x 0.28m and 0.10m deep. Located at SW corner of Trench 2. It was sub circular with a flat base and concave moderate-shallow sides.	0.10m
206	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with gravel inclusions <60mm, rounded, poorly sorted , moderate density. It contained 1 possible nail broken in two and 1 possible piece of burnt flint. Secondary fill.	0.10m

Trench 3	Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 1.10m		
	Co-ordinates: NW: 510194.2715, 176862.0405 SE: 510214.168, 176846.5845		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
301	Layer	Topsoil/made ground. Dark brown silty clay loam. Abundant Roots, Abundant stones, gravel, flint and brick <80mm	0-0.50m
302	Layer	Made ground – mixture of yellowish brown clay + dark brown silty clay loam. Common small gravel <40mm.	0.50m-0.75m



		contained brick, glass, nails and coal and 1 piece of residual worked flint	
303	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with common small gravel <30mm. It contained brick, glass and coal. redeposited material	0.75m-0.83m
304	Layer	Yellowish brown clay with common small gravel <40mm. It contained brick, glass, coal etc. made ground	0.83m-0.93m
305	Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay with Fe staining , common small gravels <30mm. natural geology	0.93m-1.10m

Trench 4	Dimensions: 19.70m x 1.65m x 1m		
	Co-ordinates: NW: 510155.0915, 176858.338 SE: 510165.9235, 176841.4625		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
401	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil- Mid brown silty clay loam becoming more clayey at the base of the context. Common brick, glass, mortar, coal and gravel <50mm. some larger pieces of brick <200mm. Abundant Roots at top. It contained a residual flint flake.	0 – 0.70m
402	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay redeposited material. It contained common coal, some charcoal and sparse – moderate brick and gravel <40mm	0.70m-0.85m
403	Layer	Natural geology. Compact gravel + orange brown clay with manganese + Fe concretions (common). Gravel and flint inclusions <60mm	0.85m-1.00m

Trench 5	Dimensions: 15.60m x 1.95m x 0.88m		
	Co-ordinates: NE: 510176.8625, 176826.8605 SW: 510614.1285, 176817.1025		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Layer	Concrete and footings with a sand levelling layer to the former car park.	0.00-0.40
502	Layer	Made ground/redeposited material. Greenish grey clay with sparse brick + gravel <50mm	0.40m-0.57m
503	Layer	Natural geology. Orange brown stiff clay with common Fe staining. Moderate gravel + flint becoming abundant at base <60mm	0.57-0.88m

Trench 6	Dimensions: 23.30m x 1.80m x 1.10m		
	Co-ordinates: NE: 510199.961, 176832.3475 SW: 510187.952, 176810.0585		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
601	Layer	Made ground + topsoil. Midbrown silty clay loam. Abundant roots, bricks, stones, gravel, glass and stones <60mm. contained some whole bricks.	0-0.40m
602	Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay- made ground. Abundant gravel, stones, brick and coal <50mm	0.40m-0.60m
603	Layer	Dark brown silty clay. Redeposited material with moderate small stones + brick < 40mm and moderate small pieces of coal.	0.60-0.90m
604	Layer	Yellowish brown heavily Fe stained stiff clay. Becoming gravelly towards base. Natural geology.	0.90m-1.10m



10.2 Appendix 2: Geoarchaeological test pits

TEST PIT 1		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-0.50	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar, brick, glass and metal.	Made ground and redeposited material.
0.50-1.30	Yellowish brown to greyish green clay and gravel, with some brick and building debris. Poorly sorted, clast size <8cm.	Cryoturbated clay and gravel with gleying.
1.30-3.00	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow horizontally bedded sandy gravel. Medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted, clast size up to 15cm, rounded to sub-rounded. Bands of iron staining present and one lens of manganese stain near the bottom. High water table and extremely unstable sides resulted in very rapid recording before side collapse.	Fluvial deposits. Horizontally bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

TEST PIT 2		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-1.00	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar, brick, glass and metal.	Made ground and redeposited material
1.00-1.50	Yellowish brown clay, gravel and flint with some building debris. Poorly sorted, clast size <6cm	Cryoturbated clay and gravel.
1.50-2.90	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow horizontally bedded sandy gravel. Poorly sorted, faintly horizontally bedded, clast size <8cm, rounded to sub-rounded. Bands of manganese and iron staining present throughout. Sand is medium to coarse. Stopped excavation due to water table.	Fluvial deposits. Weakly bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

TEST PIT 3		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-1.40	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar, brick, glass and metal.	Made ground and redeposited material
1.40-1.80	Yellowish brown clay, gravel and flint with some building debris. Poorly sorted clast size <7cm.	Cryoturbated clay and gravel.
1.80-3.00	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow weakly cross bedded sandy gravel. Top 50cm is heavily iron stained. Medium to coarse sand, clast size <10cm, rounded to sub-rounded. Water table at the bottom.	Fluvial deposits. Weakly bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

TEST PIT 4		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-1.20	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar, brick, glass and metal.	Made ground and redeposited material.
1.20-1.60	Yellowish brown clay, gravel and flint with some building debris. Poorly sorted, clast size <6cm	Cryoturbated clay and gravel.
1.60-3.00	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow weakly cross bedded sandy gravel. Medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted, clast size <8cm. Fairly uniform in colour, no bands of iron or manganese staining observed.	Fluvial deposits. Weakly bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

TEST PIT 5		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-0.90	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar, brick, glass and metal.	Made ground and redeposited material.



0.90-1.75	Yellowish brown to greyish green clay, gravel and flint with some building debris. Poorly sorted, clast size <6cm	Cryoturbated clay and gravels with gleying.
1.40-1.70	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow weakly horizontally bedded sandy gravel. Medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted, clast size up to 10cm, rounded to sub-rounded. Fairly heavily iron stained throughout, no distinct bands observed.	Fluvial deposits. Weakly bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

TEST PIT 6		Machine excavated
Depth (Mbg)	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-1.10	Tarmac and made ground, rubble, crushed mortar and brick.	Made ground and redeposited material
1.10-1.50	Yellowish brown clay, gravel and flint with some building debris. Poorly sorted clast size <7cm.	Cryoturbated clay and gravel.
1.50-2.60	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown weakly horizontally bedded sandy gravel with bands of iron staining. Medium to coarse sand, clast size <15cm, rounded to sub-rounded. Very compact at the bottom.	Fluvial deposits. Weakly bedded gravels and sands. Taplow gravel formation.

10.3 Oasis Record Form

804-834 Bath Road, Cranford, London Borough of Hounslow - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-186845

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	7 August 2014

Completed sections in current version

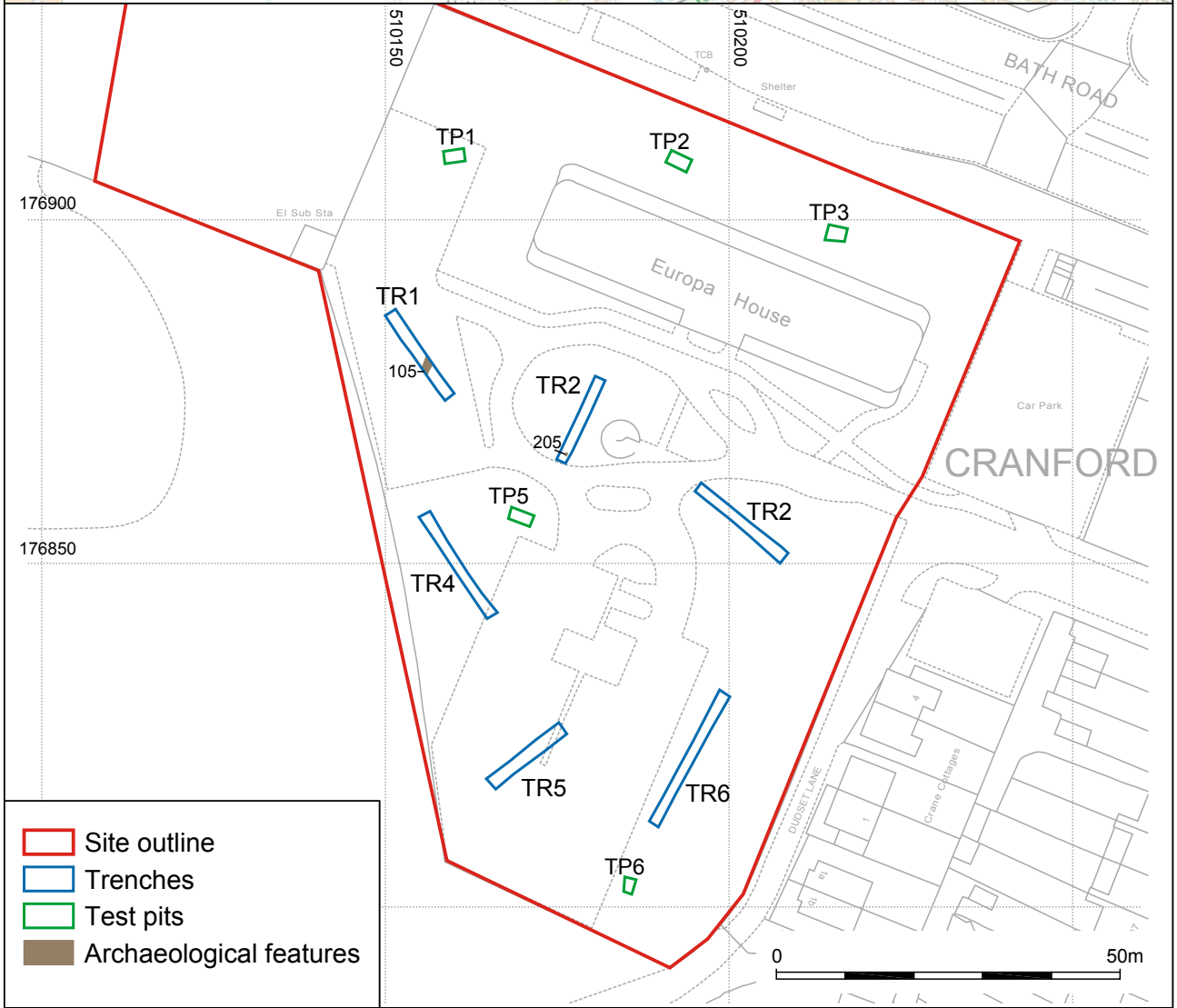
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



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Site location and plan of trenches and test pits

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south-east



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1


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Plate 3: Trench 2 looking north-east



Plate 4: Posthole 205 in Trench 2


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Plate 5: Trench 3 looking south-east



Plate 6: Trench 4 looking south-east


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Plate 7: Representative section of Trench 4



Plate 8: Trench 5 looking north-east


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Plate 9: Trench 6 looking south-west



Plate 10: Representative section of Trench 6


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Plate 11: Test pit 1 representative section



Plate 12: Test pit 2 representative section


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Plate 13: Test pit 3 representative section



Plate 14: Test pit 5 representative section



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Plate 15: Test pit 6 representative section

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