



# BRENTFORD LOCK COMMERCE ROAD London TW8

London Borough of Hounslow

Excavation report

March 2013



**BRENTFORD LOCK  
Commerce Road  
Brentford  
London  
TW8**

Site Code BNL12

A Report on the Excavation

**Sign-off History:**

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## Summary (non-technical)

*This report has been commissioned by ISIS Waterside Regeneration in order to set out the results of the excavation carried out at rear of 2 Commerce Road, Brentford, London TW8 (NGR 517224 177398).*

*An archaeological evaluation carried out in October 2012 found potential for survival of cut features such as ditches, pits and post holes concentrated in the area of slightly higher ground in the south western area of the site. No evidence of archaeological remains was found within the central or western areas of the site where the natural ground level slopes down towards the River Brent.*

*As mitigation for the archaeological resource a 15m x 15m trench was opened up in the area to the rear of 2 Commerce Road which included the previously evaluation Trench 3.*

*The earliest activity comprised two parallel curvilinear ditches in the south-western area of the site. The fills from these ditches was found to contain occasional fragment of later prehistoric pottery. The ditches had been recut or replaced by two wider parallel ditches. At the terminus of the outer ditch was a pair of double post holes.*

*The terminus to inner ditch had been excavated during the evaluation and the fill was found to contain a quantity of Iron Age pottery. Further excavation of the ditch has confirmed that the pottery deposition was confined to the terminus. The terminus of the outer ditch had been partially excavated during the evaluation where it had been recorded as a pit. The outer ditch terminus was fully excavated during the excavation and the fill was found to contain only a few fragments of burnt flint. Both ditches measured over 8m in length and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west.*

*The two later ditches and two sets of double post holes, which were filled with similar brownish grey silt, appear to have gone out of use at the same time. These possibly formed the western side of the gateway or entrance into an enclosure. The ditch fill became shallower towards the west which could indicate that the original ground surface had a distinct slope from the west down towards the east and that this slope had been terraced after the enclosure had been abandoned.*

*Double ditch Iron Age enclosures are not uncommon and tend to be rectangular in plan and have a distance of a few meters between the ditches. This enclosure entrance is unusual in the distance between the two ditches is less than 1m.*

*On the SE side of the trench was a linear ditch which extended beyond the limit of excavation to the NE and SW. The ditch was found to contain occasional fragments of Roman pottery. Initial interpretation of the ditch notes that it runs parallel to the Roman Road located approximately 135m to the SE of the site.*

*There was a series of post-medieval post holes across the site which may be related to the site's later use as a market garden.*

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

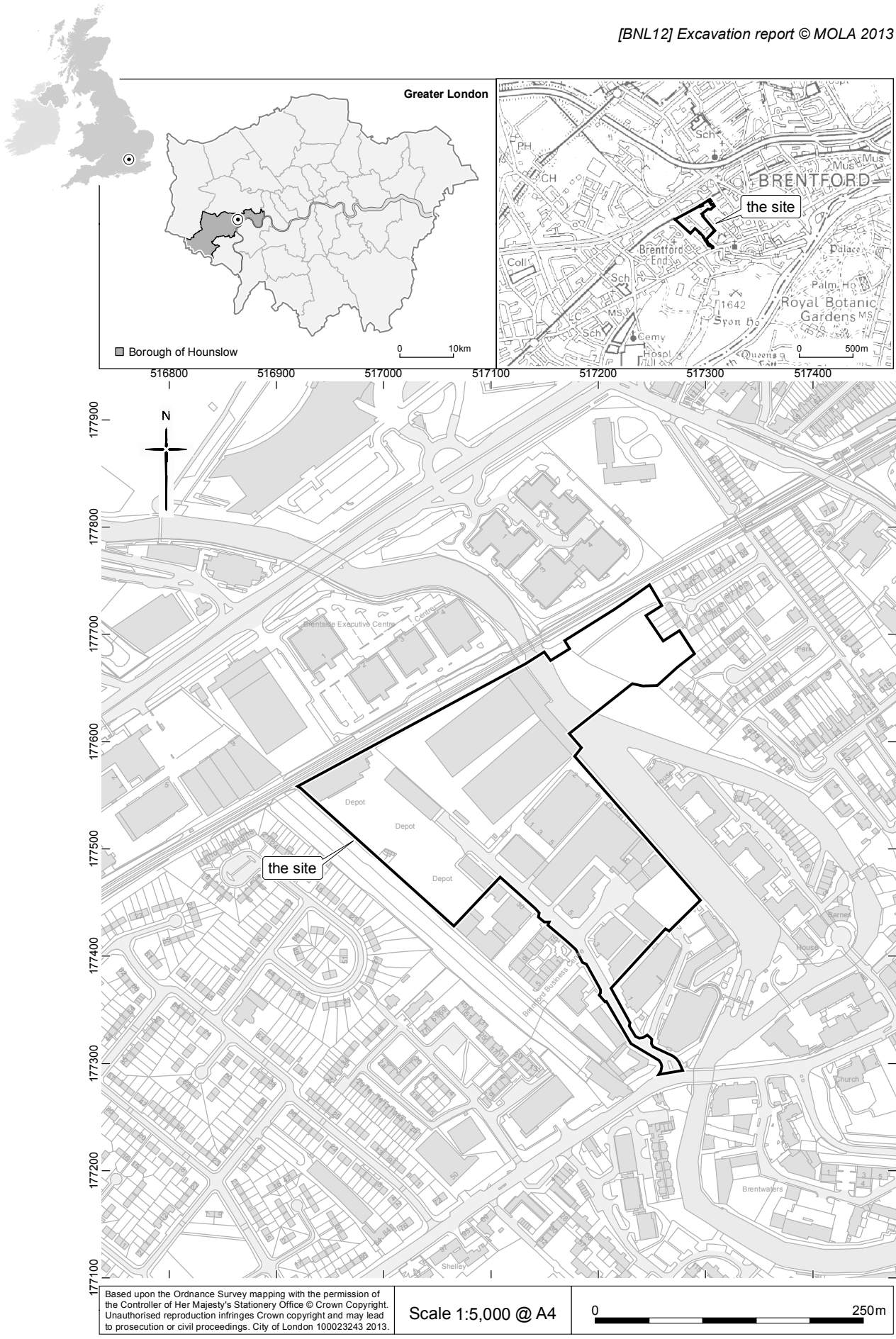
The excavation took place at Commerce Road, Brentford, London, TW8, hereafter called 'the site'.

The site is bounded by the Grand Union Canal, a canalised basin forming part of the river Brent, to the north-east; warehouses and Spruce House to the south-east; Commerce Road to the south-west; and a railway to the north-west. An extra section of the site extends eastwards over the river Brent into Robin Grove recreation ground and allotments. This excavation focused on the southern area of the site to the rear of 2 Commerce Road. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 517100 177522. The site code is BNL12.

The site was previously occupied by warehouses and depots. Modern street level near to the site lies at c 7.8m OD. There is a variety of current made ground in the southern area of the site ranging from 7m OD to 7.39m OD.

The Historic Environment Assessment prepared to accompany the planning application for re-development of the site (HEA – MOLA 2010) should be referred to for information on the natural geology and the historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

A field evaluation was also carried out in October 2012 and an Interim *Evaluation report* written on the results of this exercise (MOLA 2012). This document, and the previous *Assessment*, informed the design for the excavation which was eventually carried out (*Method Statement* MOLA, 2013).



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Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

0 250m

Fig 1 Site location

## 2 The legislative and planning framework in which Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework was summarised in the *Method Statement* which formed the project design for the excavation (see Section 1, MOLA, 2013)

### 2.1 Planning background

Outline consent has been granted with a planning condition to the effect that no development shall take place until a strategy has been provided for a phased programme of archaeological work (including field evaluation and a subsequent mitigation strategy, if necessary); to be in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Local Authority and the programme shall be carried out as approved.

### 2.2 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by ISIS Waterside Regeneration and produced by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

The report analyses the results of the excavation carried out on the site between 28<sup>th</sup> January 2013 and 8<sup>th</sup> February 2013. This report will also incorporate the results of the previous evaluation on the site which was carried out in October 2012.

### 2.3 Research aims and objectives of excavation

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the excavation (Section 2.1):

- What is the level and thickness of brickearth across the area of excavation?
- Is there any evidence of activity on the site pre-dating the Iron Age?
- What is the nature and extent of the Iron Age archaeological remains?
- How does the Iron Age activity on this site relate to the Iron Age activity previously recorded c 130m to the south-west of the site at 2–10 London Road?
- How can the Iron Age activity on this site help to refine our understanding of the origins of pre-Roman Brentford?
- Can the pottery assemblage help refine the local ceramic sequence?
- Is there any evidence of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity on the site?
- What, if any, are the parallels with other later prehistoric settlement sites found at the confluence of tributaries along the Thames?



- Is there any evidence of Roman roadside activity?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site?
- What is the nature of the latest activity on the site?

## **3 Topographical and historical background**

### **3.1 Topography**

The Grand Union Canal is the nearest major water course to the site, this lies adjacent to the north-eastern boundary. This is a canalised section of the River Brent; the natural course of which flows adjacent to the northern corner of the site, and 120m east of the eastern corner of the site.

The drift geology of the site comprises river terrace gravels to the east of the canal, alluvium present along the line of the canal, and brickearth covering most of the main part of the site to the west of the canal. Brickearth is fine-grained silt believed to have accumulated by a mixture of processes (eg wind, slope and freeze-thaw) mostly since the Last Glacial Maximum around 17,000BP. The drift deposits overly the solid geology which is London Clay.

### **3.2 Prehistoric**

The Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA, 2010), and the Interim Archaeological evaluation report (MOLA, 2012) set out the results of desk-top assessment and archaeological field evaluation which have been carried out on the site to date.

The reports should be read for the results of these investigations, although they can be quickly summarised as follows:

The Lower (700,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environment changed from treeless steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. A Lower or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered from modern made ground during a watching brief at 2–10 London Road, Brentford, c 130m south-west of the site; and a prehistoric core, possibly Palaeolithic, was recovered during an evaluation at 159–188 Brentford High Street, c 160m south-east of the site. These finds comprise the only evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the vicinity of the site.

Although the Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) favoured river valleys of the Thames tributaries, there are no known finds dating from this period in the immediate area.

The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) is traditionally seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. The distribution of Neolithic finds such as flint tools from this area of Brentford would suggest a Neolithic settlement somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

No evidence of Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) activity has been found in the immediate vicinity.

The Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain, linked to tribal land ownership. Evidence for Iron Age settlement has been recorded at 2–10 London Road, c 130m south-west of the site. Here a series of east-west ditches containing Iron Age pottery and struck flint were recorded during an excavation in 1989; the site was then subject to a watching brief in 1996 when an additional eight ditches, a line of stake holes, a posthole and a gravel spread were recorded.

### **3.3 Roman period (AD 43–410)**

The site is located 16km west of the Roman capital Londinium, located in the modern City of London. A road extending from Londinium to Silchester ran along the line of Brentford High Street and evidence indicates that a roadside settlement grew up here, beside the crossing point over the River Brent, in the Roman period. The site is located c 130m north of the Roman road.

Evidence for Roman settlement in the vicinity of the site was found at 107 London Road, c 200m south-west of the site, where post hole and stake hole alignments, a hearth, field or property boundaries, and a possible cremation were recorded, dating from AD 70–330. This evidence is thought to represent part of the roadside ribbon development at the western edge of the Roman settlement of Brentford. Close by at 2–10 London Road, c 130m south-west of the site, a number of 2nd to 4th century Roman ditches were recorded, including a large one thought to be the north ditch of the Roman road from London to Silchester, and Roman postholes. This represents evidence for a late Roman extension, west of Roman Brentford. At Northumberland Wharf, c 180m south of the site a series of pits and ditches were located, providing evidence of occupation throughout most of the Roman period. A series of stakeholes indicating a small circular enclosure, possibly an animal pen, were also recorded. At 159–188 High Street, c 160m south-east of the site, a pit containing first century pottery was recorded.

It is likely that the site was located to the north of the settlement at Brentford in the Roman period. This settlement most likely ran along either side of the Roman road, and did not extend far to the north or south of the road. The site may have been in an area of cultivated fields, but it is likely that the land was low-lying and wet, being close to the River Brent, and on its alluvial floodplain.

### **3.4 Early medieval (Saxon) period (AD 410–1066)**

The site is on the eastern boundary of the parish (manor) of Isleworth, which followed the course of the River Brent, and was also the boundary between the hundreds of Isleworth and Elthorne. A settlement was established in Isleworth by the year AD695, when it was referred to as 'Gislheresuuyrth', meaning in enclosure of a man called Gīslhere. This settlement was most likely located in the vicinity of All Saints church, c 1.3km south-west of the site.

Throughout this period, the site was located outside of the known settlement areas within a low-lying marshy area close to the River Brent.

### **3.5 Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)**

The settlement at Brentford continued to thrive throughout this period, extending along the High Street, c 200m south-east of the site. By 1280 there was a bridge over the River Brent c 120m south of the site.

Throughout this period the site was located to the north of the known settlement area in an area of low-lying marshy ground that was most likely uninhabitable, and probably used as seasonal pasture or meadow.

### **3.6 Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)**

The settlement at Brentford End continued to expand, and evidence for 16th century occupation has been recovered from 175 Brentford High Street, c 170m south-east of the site; 152–158 Brentford High Street, c 160m south-east of the site; 2–10 London Road, c 130m south-west of the site; and evidence for 16th to 19th century tanning at 159–188 Brentford High Street, c 160m south-east of the site. The settlement and industry of the area grew quickly once the lower reaches of the River Brent were canalised in the 1790s to become part of the navigable Grand Union Canal. The section of the Grand Union Canal which is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site was opened 1794, to cut out a shallower loop of the River Brent to the east.

At some point in the mid-19th century, possibly when the railway lines to the north and west of the site were constructed in the 1850s, the site was drained and possibly the ground level was built up. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" :mile map of 1865 (not illustrated) shows the entire site as open ground, with a trackway running through the western extent of the site, along the line of Commerce Road.

### **3.7 Archaeological evaluation**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site in October 2012 (see Fig 2). The evaluation consisted of a series of targeted trenches designed to assess the level, nature and extent of any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation showed that the potential for survival cut features such as ditches, pits and post holes were concentrated in the area of slightly higher ground in the south western area of the site. No evidence of archaeological remains was found within the central or western areas of the site where the natural ground level slopes down towards the River Brent.

The evaluation trench 3, located in the area immediately to the rear of 2 Commerce Road, found that the natural brickearth was c 1m below ground level. At the western end of the trench the brickearth was cut by a series of pits, or possible ditch termini, and postholes.

Three large oval postholes were found with distinct greyish fills. One of these post holes contained pottery which has been initially dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age (700–300BC). It also contained fragments of 18th/19th-century redware. At present it is unclear if the post-medieval redware was found intrusively within an Early to Middle Iron Age feature or if the Early to Middle Iron Age pottery was re-deposited within the post-medieval feature. The latter is possible as posthole was found to have truncated the southern edge of a large shallow oval pit or ditch terminus which measured 1.67m x 1.5m and 0.2m in depth which extended beyond the limit of excavation. The top of the pit was recorded at 6.73m OD and the base was found at 6.52m OD.

The fill from this ditch terminus or pit contained an exceptional large pottery assemblage and occasional charcoal fragments. The pottery is Early to Middle Iron Age in date. The fill also contained one complete triangular fired clay loom weight and a fragment of a second which are also Iron Age in date.

Adjacent to the eastern edge of ditch terminus or pit was a series of intercutting features. These features included post holes, a shallow pit, another possible pit and a second large pit or ditch terminus.

The second pit or ditch terminus was 1.83m east–west x 1.47m north–south x 0.5m in depth. It extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. Pottery from within its fill has also been dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

A third pit or ditch terminus, which measured 0.9m x 0.68m x 0.47 m in depth, was found to extend beyond the limit of excavation to the south. The fill contained occasional pottery and charcoal fragments. The pottery is predominantly Early to Middle Iron Age in date although one small abraded fragment may be Roman.

Sealing the brickearth was a truncated soil plough soil horizon. Several worked flints and flint tools and fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the interface between the brickearth and plough soil. The plough soil was in turn sealed beneath post-medieval buried garden soils. The top 0.4m of the trench consisted of modern made ground.

The assemblage is of considerable importance as it sheds new light on the pre-Roman origins of Brentford. Within the proposed area of excavation it is envisaged that other features such as postholes and pits are present that will provide a better understanding of the nature and duration of occupation on the site. Any evidence, redeposited or not, for prehistoric activity from adjacent sites

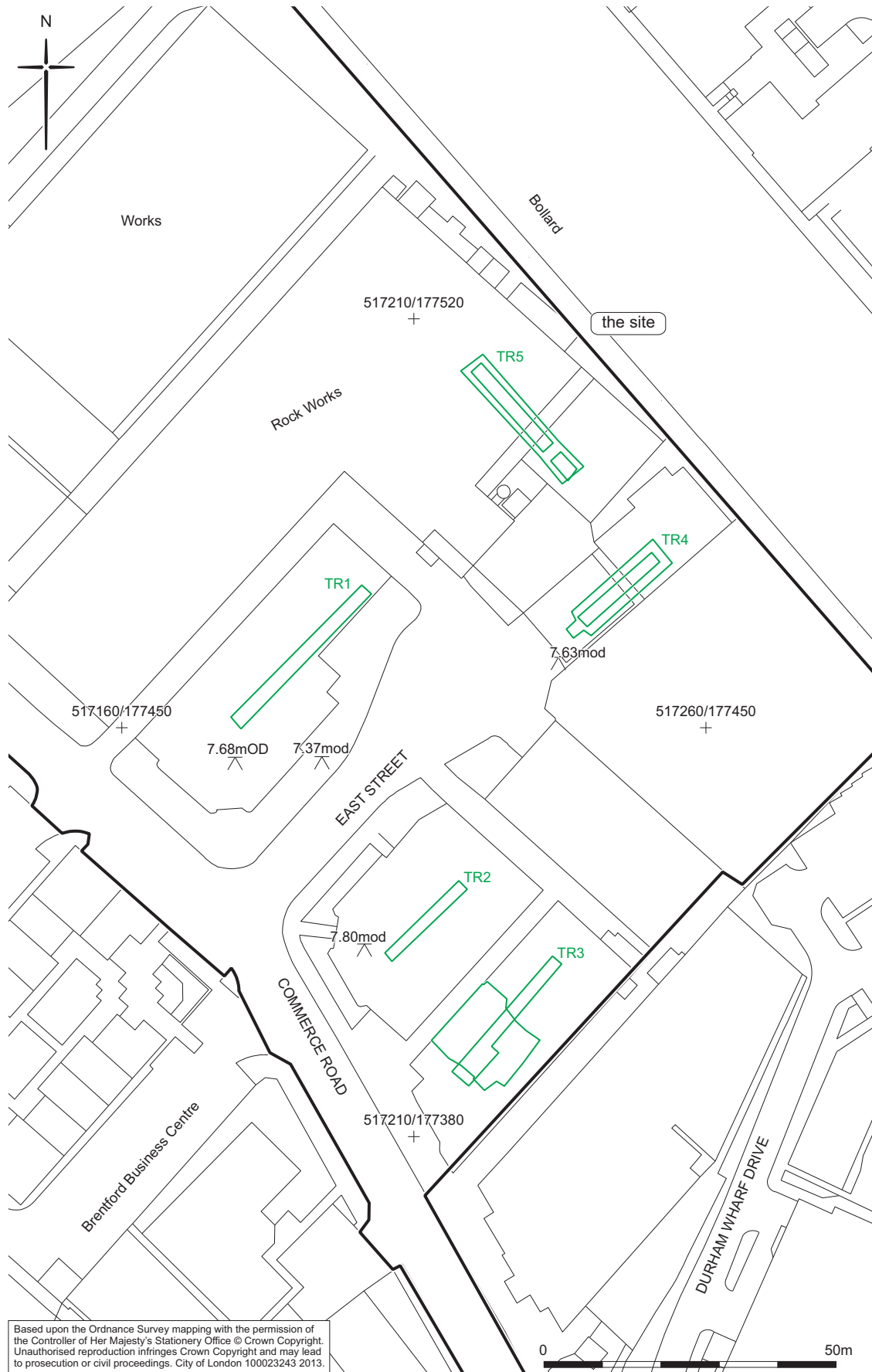


Fig 2 Evaluation trench location plan

## 4 The excavation

### 4.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and recording during the excavation was done in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (MOLA, 2013) and the *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

An area measuring approximately 15m x 15m was cleared by the contractors, and subsequently excavated MOLA staff.

The locations of the area of excavation were recorded by MOLA surveying team. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

The heights of observations and/or archaeological remains were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum via a TBM established by the MOLA surveying team.

Where relevant, sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20; numbered contexts were allocated where appropriate.

The evaluation and excavation of the site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 111 context records; 9 section drawings at 1:20 and photographs. In addition 7 boxes of finds were recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code BNL12 the MoL archive.

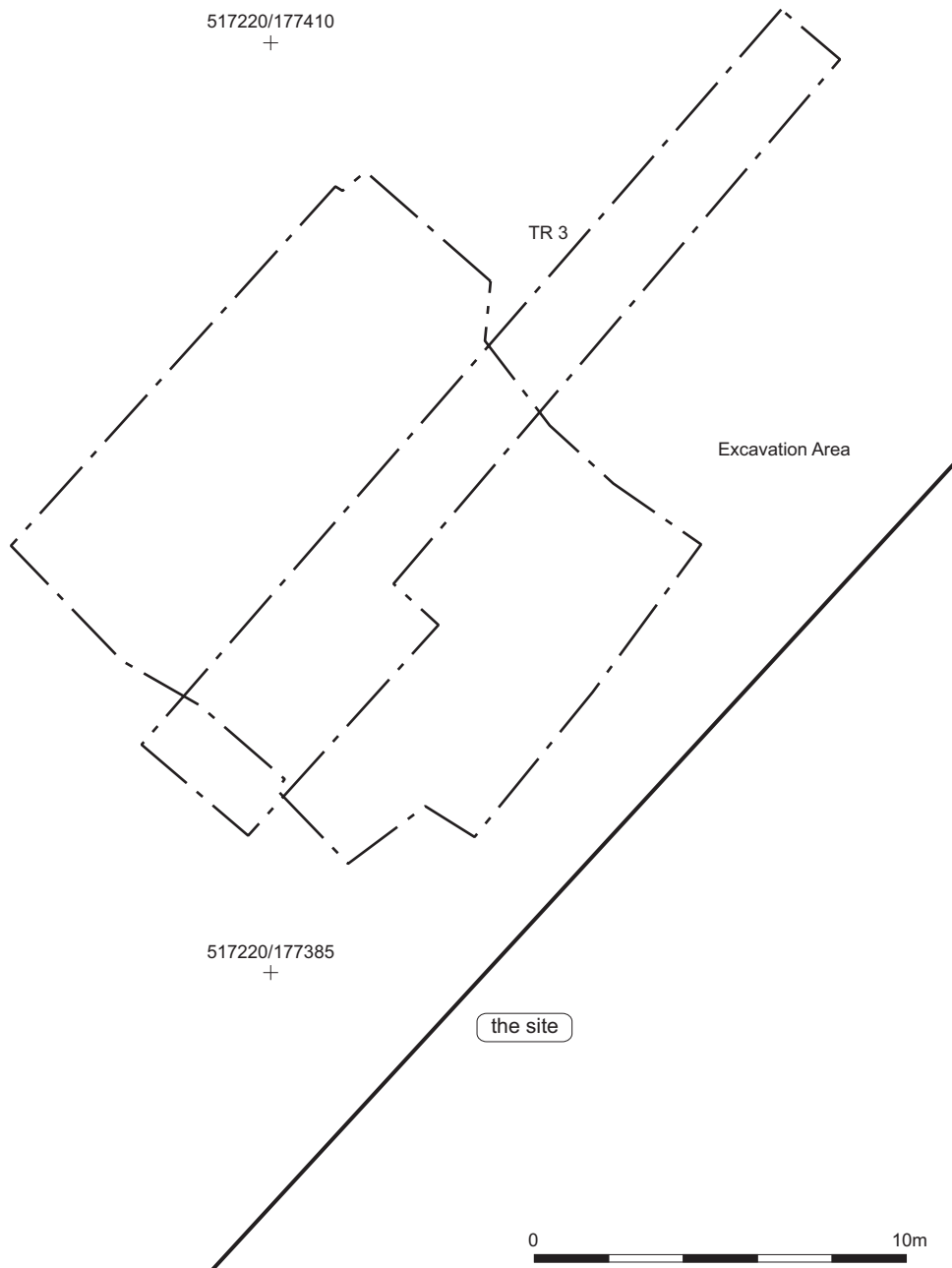


Fig 3 Excavation trench location plan



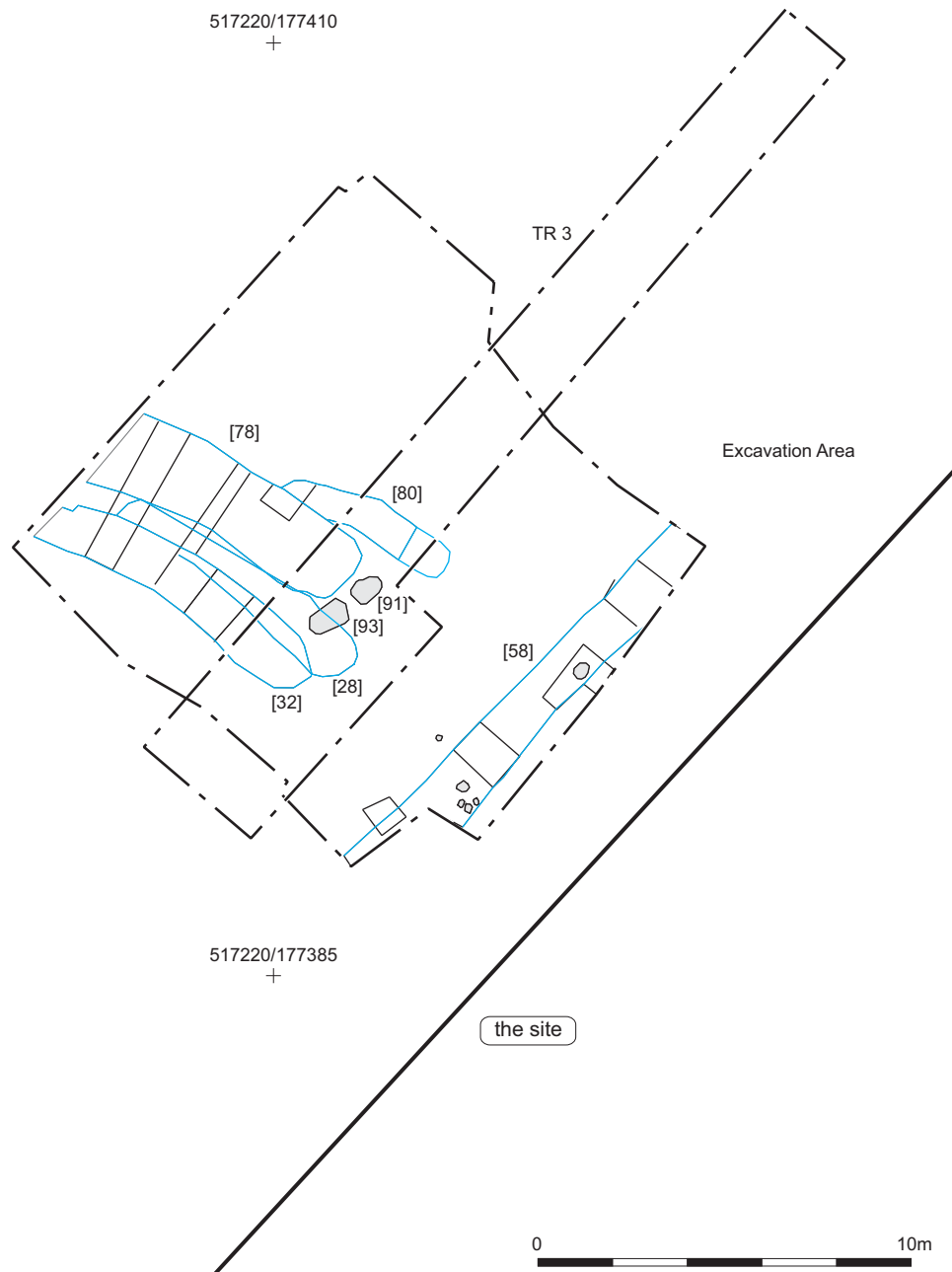


Fig 4 Plan of selected archaeological features

## 4.2 Results of the excavation

An area measuring approximately 15m x 15m was excavated in the area immediately to the rear of 2 Commerce Road (see Fig 3).

Natural brickearth [2] was recorded on average at 6.65m OD across the excavation area (c 0.75m below current ground level). The earliest evidence of human activity on the site was found in the form of two ditches [70] and [80] (see Fig 4). Ditch [70] was 1m, 0.22m deep and extended for approximately 5m. The top of the ditch was found at 6.61m OD. Ditch [80] was 0.88m wide, 0.2m deep and 3.36m in length. The top of [80] was recorded at 6.66m OD. The full extent of the ditches is not known as they are truncated by later ditches [52] and [78] (see Fig 4).

The two ditches, [70] and [80], appear to date from the Early to Middle Iron Age and may have been contemporary, forming a double ditched enclosure. Although no relationship could be established between the ditches, the fills were very similar. Both ditches were filled with a moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent mottles and patches of iron panning. The fills of both ditches contained occasional fragments of burnt flint and pottery.

Both ditch [70] and [80] were truncated by ditch [78]. Ditch [78] was up to 0.25m deep, 1.5m wide and 8m in length and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The fill, [77], was a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium pebbles. The top of [78] was recorded at 6.68m OD. There were occasional fragments of later prehistoric pottery and burnt flint fragments found in the terminus. Running parallel to ditch [78] was ditch [52], which was 0.22m deep, 1.5m wide and 8.2m long and also extended beyond the limit of excavation. The top of [52] was recorded at 6.70m OD. Two double post holes [91] and [93] at the terminus of [78] appear to be form a gateway structure.

The terminus to the inner ditch [52] extended out, into the gateway, while the terminus for the outer ditch [78] was behind the uprights forming the gate structure. This may account for the disparate deposition recorded in the contemporary ditch termini. The inner ditch terminus was excavated during the evaluation and the fill [31] was found to contain an exceptional large pottery assemblage and occasional charcoal fragments. The pottery is Early to Middle Iron Age in date. The fill [31] also contained one complete triangular fired clay loom weight and a fragment of a second which are also Iron Age in date.

The quantity of pottery would suggest settlement in the immediate vicinity and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the enclosure surrounded a round house or small cluster of round houses. The south-eastern side of the enclosure entrance was not found and lies outside of the limit of excavation. It was not possible to extend the trench in the south-western area of the site due to standing buildings and existing below ground structures in that area.

There were several pits [30], [40] and [44] truncating the ditch termini of uncertain date.

The enclosure ditches and their associated banks may have been a feature within the landscape into the Roman period. A north-east–south-west aligned linear ditch, [58], found to the south-east of the ditch termini contained Roman pottery and it may have

been deliberately dug through the open space of the enclosure entrance (see Fig 4). The Roman ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig 5). At the base of the ditch was a distinct 100m thick lens of iron panning. The ditch contained the occasional fragment of Roman pottery most of which were found laying flat in the base of the ditch.

The only other features found in during the evaluation and subsequent excavation on the site were a series of postholes ([8], [10], [12], [14], [16], [18], [24], [26], [34], [42], [46], [54], [56], [68], [82], [84],[97], [99], [101] and [103]), a tree throw [22], bedding features ([6] and [62]) and a distinct layers of plough soil ([3] and [4]). The plough soils, which on average measured 0.25m thick, were recorded across the site. The plough soils, postholes and bedding features appear to relate to agricultural or horticultural use of the site during the 18th and 19th century.

The post-medieval agricultural/ horticultural features were found below approximately 0.5m of modern made ground.



Fig 5 Photo of the excavation of the Roman ditch [58]

## 5 Potential of archaeology

### 5.1 Realisation of original research aims

- What is the level and thickness of brickearth across the area of excavation?

The brickearth was found to be over 0.5m thick with the top of the brickearth recorded at 6.65m OD.

- Is there any evidence of activity on the site pre-dating the Iron Age?

Apart from residual struck and worked flint there are no features which pre-date the Iron Age activity on the site.

- What is the nature and extent of the Iron Age archaeological remains?

The Iron Age remains form distinct phases of enclosure activity. The first enclosure was formed by a pair of small ditches. The second enclosure was formed of more substantial ditches with evidence of a gate structure. The quantity of pottery would suggest settlement in the immediate vicinity and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the enclosure surrounded a round house or small cluster of round houses.

The opening of the gateway faces the confluence of the Brent and the Thames and this would seem to be a deliberate positioning of the access way.

- How does the Iron Age activity on this site relate to the Iron Age activity previously recorded c 130m to the south-west of the site at 2–10 London Road?

Given the site's proximity to previously recorded Iron Age activity at 2–10 London Road it can be postulated that the features found during the excavation, are related. Further research on the nature and precise date of the features and artefacts found at 2-10 London Road in comparison with those recorded during the current excavation, would be required.

- How can the Iron Age activity on this site help to refine our understanding of the origins of pre-Roman Brentford?

The enclosure confirms that there was settlement activity on the western bank of the Brent during the Iron Age period.

- Can the pottery assemblage help refine the local ceramic sequence?

Given the quantity of the pottery assemblage, particularly from one context ([31]), there is the opportunity for further work which may help refine the local ceramic sequence.

- Is there any evidence of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity on the site?

Although Late Iron Age activity is absent, there is evidence of Roman land division, which appears to respect or to have been laid out as a result of the presence of the Roman road, c 135m to the south of the site. The paucity of finds from the ditch and the lack of any evidence of Roman activity across the site would suggest that the ditch defined the northern limit of roadside activity.

- What, if any, are the parallels with other later prehistoric settlement sites found at the confluence of tributaries along the Thames?

There may be parallels with other later prehistoric settlements sites along the Thames and this warrants further research.

- Is there any evidence of Roman roadside activity?

Although approximately 135m to the north of the projected line of the Roman road, a NW–SE aligned Roman ditch was found along the edge of the excavation area. This ditch could define the northern limit of roadside paddocks or small fields.

- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site?

There is no evidence of medieval activity on the site which would support the view that this is open ground on the banks of the Brent.

- What is the nature of the latest activity on the site?

The latest activity on the site was in the form of a series of post holes and plough soil. This appears to suggest the area was used as farm land or market gardening during the post-medieval period.

## **5.2 General discussion of the archaeology**

The earliest activity on the site was the Early Iron Age enclosure, which given the quantity of pottery recovered from the terminus of the inner enclosure ditch would suggest that the centre of an Iron Age settlement was focused close but not on the site. The enclosure would appear to have still been a feature within the landscape during the Roman period when a ditch, which probably ran parallel to the Roman Road located approximately 135m to the SE of the site was dug through the entrance way of the enclosure. The ditch probably formed the northern extent of Roman roadside activity in this area of Brentford.

There was no evidence of medieval activity on the site and this would appear to confirm the view that this area was open land on the bank of the Brent during this period. A series of post-medieval post holes and plough soils may relate to the site's later use farmland as a market garden.

The excavation has confirmed the results of the evaluation which show that the Iron Age and Roman activity was confined to the higher ground immediately adjacent to Commerce Road.

### **5.3 Significance of the data**

The presence of an Early or Middle Iron Age enclosure on the site is of regional significance and the further understanding of Roman land division and road side activity in the Brentford area is of local significance.

## 6 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic research into the development of London.

The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Method Statement* (MOLA, 2013) with the Museum of London within 12 months of the end of the excavation.

In view of the potential of the material (Sections 5) and the regional significance of the data (Section 5.3) it is suggested that a short article on the results of the excavation should appear in the *London Archaeologist* and/or the *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society*. This should be within 12 months of the writing of this report.



## **7 Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank the following for their contributions and help in producing this report: Steve Leese, Willmott Dixon Hosing Limited and Mark Howe, ISIS Waterside Regeneration.

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## 9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

**OASIS ID: molas1-145427**

### Project details

Project name	Brentford Lock, Commerce Road, Brentford
Short description of the project	The evaluation carried out in October 2012 found potential for survival cut features such as ditches, pits and post holes concentrated in the area of slightly higher ground in the south western area of the site. A 15m x 15m trench was opened up in the area to the rear of 2 Commerce Road which included the previously evaluation Trench 3. The earliest activity comprised two parallel curvilinear ditches and in the south-western area of the site. The ditches had been recut or replaced by two wider parallel ditches. At the terminus of the outer ditch was a pair of double post holes. On the SE side of the trench was a linear Roman ditch which extended beyond the limit of excavation to the NE and SW. It runs parallel to the Roman Road located approximately 135m to the SE of the site. There was a series of post-medieval post holes across the site which may be related to the site's later use as a market garden.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2013 End: 08-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BNL12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Early Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Brentford Lock Commerce Road, Brentford
Postcode	TW14
Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 17224 77398 51 0 51 28 58 N 000 18 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.00m Max: 7.00m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Stewart Hoad
Project supervisor	Heather Knight

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

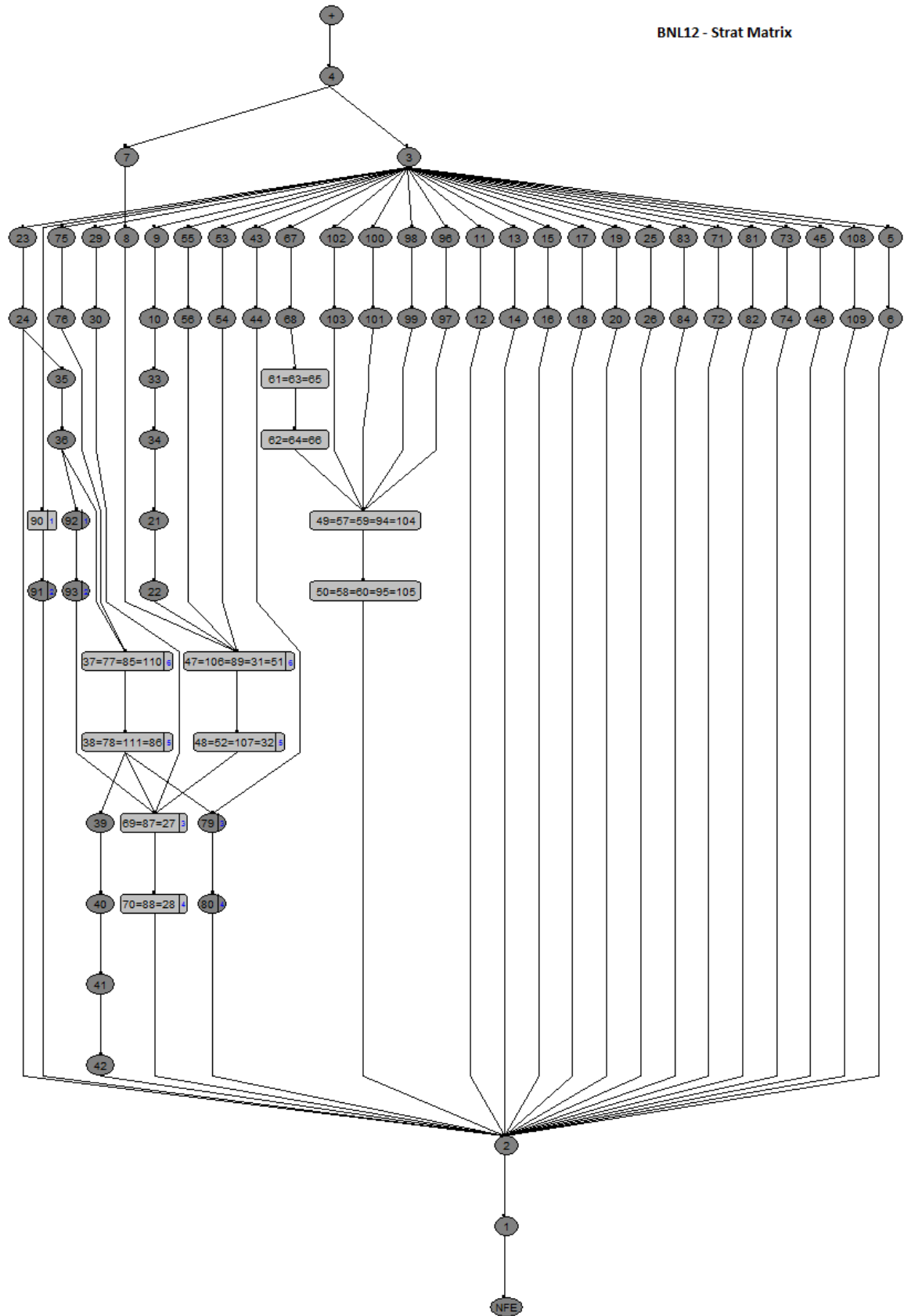
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Commerce Road, Brentford Lock, Brentford TW14 - A report on the excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Knight, H.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	spiral bound MOLA unpub excavation report
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Entered by	Heather Knight (hknight@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	13 March 2013

# Appendix 1 Site matrix



## **Appendix 2 Context List**

1	NATURAL GRAVEL
2	BRICKEARTH
3	PLOUGH SOIL
4	BURIED SOIL
5	FILL OF CUT [6]
6	BEDDING/CULTIVATION CUT
7	FILL OF POSTHOLE
8	POSTHOLE CUT
9	FILL OF POST-MED CUT
10	CUT OF UNCERTAIN FUNCTION
11	FILL OF POSTHOLE [12]
12	SQUARE POST HOLE
13	POST HOLE FILL - FILL OF [14]
14	POSTHOLE
15	POSTHOLE - FILL OF [16]
16	POSTHOLE
17	POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [18]
18	POSTHOLE
19	FILL OF POSTHOLE [20]
20	POSTHOLE
21	FILL OF TREE THROW
22	CUT OF TREE THROW
23	FILL OF STAKEHOLE/POSTHOLE [24]
24	STAKEHOLE / POST HOLE
25	POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [26]
26	POSTHOLE
27	FILL OF DITCH TERMINUS [28]
28	DITCH TERMINUS - PART OF DITCH [70]
29	PIT FILL - FILL OF [30]
30	PIT CUT
31	FILL OF DITCH TERMINUS [32]
32	DITCH TERMINUS - PART OF DITCH [52]
33	FILL OF POSTHOLE[34]
34	SQUARE POSTHOLE
35	PIT FILL - FILL OF [36]
36	PIT CUT
37	FILL OF DITCH TERMINUS [38]
38	DITCH TERMINUS - PART OF DITCH [78]
39	PIT FILL? - FILL OF [40]
40	PIT CUT ?
41	POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [42]
42	POSTHOLE
43	PIT FILL - FILL OF [44]
44	PIT CUT
45	FILL OF POSTHOLE [46]



46 POSTHOLE CUT  
47 DITCH FILL - FILL OF [48]  
48 DITCH - PART OF [52] - = [107], [90] AND [32]  
49 DITHC FILL  
50 NE-SW DITCH CUT  
51 UN EXCAVATED DITCH FILL - FILL OF [52]  
52 UNEXC DITCH CUT = [32] = [90] = [107] = [48]  
53 FILL OF POST HOLE [54]  
54 POSTHOLE -  
55 FILL OF POSTHOLE [56]  
56 POSTHOLE  
57 UNEXC DITCH FILL - FILL OF [58] - SAME AS [49]  
58 NE-SW DITCH UNEXC CUT - =[95], [50]  
59 DITCH FILL - FILL OF [60]  
60 NE-SW DITCH CUT = [58]  
61 FILL OF [62] - POSS NW-SE BEDDING TRENCH  
62 POSS BEDDING TRENCH  
63 FILL OF [64] - BEDDING TRENCH  
64 CUT OF BEDDING TRENCH ?  
65 FILL OF POSS BEDDING TRENCH  
66 CUT OF POSS BEDDING TRENCH  
67 POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [68]  
68 POSTHOLE  
69 DITHC FILL - FILL OF [70]  
70 DITCH CUT -  
71 POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [72]  
72 POSTHOLE CUT  
73 POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [74]  
74 POSTHOLE  
75 POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [76]  
76 POSTHOLE  
77 UNEXC DITCH FILL - FILL OF [78] (= TO [37] )  
78 UNEXC DITCH CUT = [38] = [111] = [86]  
79 DITHC FILL - FILL OF [80]  
80 DITCH CUT  
81 POSTHOLE FILL - FILL OF [82]  
82 POSTHOLE  
83 FILL OF POSTHOLE [84]  
84 POSHOLE CUT  
85 DITHC FILL (PART OF [77]) - FILL OF [86]  
86 DITCH CUT = [78] = [111] = [38]  
87 DITCH FILL - FILL OF [88] - FILL = [69]  
88 DITHC CUT = [70]  
89 DITCH FILL = [32] (EXTENDED TO LOOK AT FINDS DIS)  
90 FILL OF DOUBEL POSTHOLE [91]  
91 CUT OF DOUBLE POST HOLE

- 92 FILL OF DOUBLE POSTHOLE [93]
- 93 CUT OF DOUBLE POSTHOLE
- 94 DITCH FILL - PART OF DITCH FILL [57]
- 95 NE-SW DITCH CUT - PART OF DITCH CUT [58]
- 96 FILL OF POSTHOLE [97]
- 97 POSTHOLE
- 98 FILL OF POSTHOLE [99]
- 99 POSTHOLE
- 100 FILL OF POSTHOLE [101]
- 101 POSTHOLE
- 102 FILL OF POSTHOLE [103]
- 103 POSTHOLE
- 104 DITCH FILL = [57] - FILL OF [105]
- 105 NE-SW DITCH CUT - PART OF [58]
- 106 DITCH FILL - PART OF [51] - FILL OF [107]
- 107 DITCH CUT - PART OF [52]
- 108 FILL OF POSTHOLE [109]
- 109 POSTHOLE CUT
- 110 DITCH FILL - PART OF [77] - FILL OF [111]
- 111 DITHC CUT - PART OF [78]