

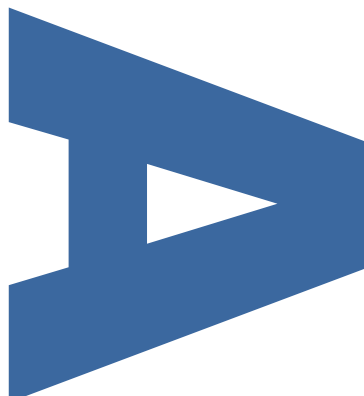
**SOUTHALL LANE, WASTE
DEPOT , LONDON
BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



**SITE CODE: SLL 16
REPORT NO: R12562**



AUGUST 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**SOUTHALL LANE, WASTE DEPOT , LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

SITE CODE: SLL16

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 10919 78569

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: AECOM on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	2
2	INTRODUCTION	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	4
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
6	METHODOLOGY	8
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	10
8	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	19
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	20
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	22
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	23
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form	25

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	11
Figure 2: Trench Locations.....	12
Figure 3: Sections.....	13

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at Southall Lane Waste Depot, London Borough of Hounslow UB2 5XG (TQ 10919 78569).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the presence, absence, nature and extent of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all post-depositional impacts.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of terrace gravels. The natural gravels were seen at heights of between 26.97 and 29.54m OD.
- 1.4 Across much of the site modern activity had truncated all potential archaeological remains and in many cases into the natural gravel. The exception was the south-eastern quarter of site where the subsoil had survived at a height of between 29.60m OD and 29.96m OD. Despite the survival of this subsoil there were no archaeological features visible within it.
- 1.5 The majority of the features that were encountered on site were of modern origin, including drains, services, footings and the installation of hard standing and roadways.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at Southall Lane Waste Depot, London Borough of Hounslow, London UB2 5XG (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 15th June and 7th July 2016.
- 2.2 The site measured c.138m north to south by c. 273m north-west to south-east, covering an area of 3.7 hectares, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 10919 78569 (Figure 2). It was bounded to the north by Costco, to the east by Southall Lane, to the west by the Western International Market and to the south by an area of woodland.
- 2.3 A detailed assessment of the archaeological and historic background of the site was produced in the form of a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (Emms 2016).
- 2.4 The site was located in an area of archaeological interest, To the west of the site were three Archaeological Priority Areas within the boroughs of Hillingdon and Hounslow as is detailed within the aforementioned DBA.
- 2.5 Although the site comprised open ground during the archaeological investigations, a large H shaped building had previously been constructed on the site, which was demolished several years ago.
- 2.6 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lee 2016), the objectives of the evaluation were:
- To identify, where possible, the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, depth, condition, significance and complexity of any sub-surface archaeological remains. Where remains are present, an appropriate methodology for the next phase of work will be prepared;
 - To identify the existing and potential impacts to the archaeological resources;
 - To undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains that are encountered in order to preserve the archaeological remains by record; and
 - On completion of the monitoring, prepare an addendum report for submission to the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)
- 2.7 The site was supervised by, James Langthorne, Jennifer Wilson and Stacey Amanda Harris all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gill King of Historic England monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow. The project was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.8 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code SLL16.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

3.2 REGIONAL GUIDANCE: THE LONDON PLAN

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan of March 2016 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area

3.3 LOCAL GUIDANCE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the Site is the London Borough of Hounslow whose Local Plan, adopted on 15th of September 2015, replaces all policies and proposals contained within the Brentford Area Action Plan (2009), the Employment Development Plan Document (2008) and the saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan (2007) together with supporting Supplementary Planning Documents and/or Guidance. The Local Plan process also replaces the previous local development plan terminology of Local Development Frameworks led by a Core Strategy which the council had previously been preparing. Policy contained within the Local Plan relating specifically to archaeology is as follows:

Policy CC4 - Heritage

Our Approach

We will identify, conserve and take opportunities to enhance the significance of the borough's heritage assets as a positive means of supporting an area's distinctive character and sense of history

We will expect development proposals to

- (i) Conserve and take opportunities to enhance any heritage asset and its setting in a manner appropriate to its significance;
- (j) Retain, conserve and reuse a heritage asset in a manner appropriate to its value and significance;
- (k) Demonstrate that substantial harm to or loss of a heritage asset is avoided, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, consistent with the NPPF;
- (l) Demonstrate that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset (see Glossary), this harm will be outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use; or
- (m) Have regard to any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, including from both direct and indirect effects. Non-designated heritage assets include locally listed buildings, Archaeological Priority Areas and areas of special local character.

Sites of Archaeological Importance

- (r) We will expect the development proposal to submit an Archaeological Evaluation Report if the proposal falls within or adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Area;
- (s) We may require that an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken;
- (t) We will require any nationally important remains and their settings to be preserved permanently in situ, subject to consultation with English Heritage as the borough's archaeological adviser. If preservation in situ is required, the development proposal will need to accommodate this in the design.

3.3.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the site. However, the site lies to the east of a number of Archaeological Priority Areas (Emms 2016), including a number of prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon occupation sites betraying the potential for further discoveries.

3.3.3 As the site may have contained archaeological remains of significance, a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was requested by Gill King, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hounslow.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Lee 2016).
- 4.2 The solid geology of the site consists of London Clay Formations (comprising of clays, silts and sand), overlain by the sands and gravels of the Lynch Hill Terrace gravel formation, capped across the majority of the site by Langley Silt (brick earth) deposits (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale Geology Sheet No. 258 for North London). Archaeological investigations undertaken in the wider area by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2003 and 2006 found that the archaeology was contained within the subsoil rather than the gravel deposits, and that across the majority of the area the natural subsoil had been substantially reworked by recent deep ploughing.
- 4.3 The development area was occupied by Ringway Eurovia and their contractors. The ground surface was made up of areas of hard standing and rough ground, with the majority of the area having had the hard standing removed, revealing mixed made ground and modern gravels. Land to the west of the site was covered with hard standing and the buildings of the Western International Market, which date to the early 21st century. A balancing pond was located to the south of the market area. The remainder of the land surrounding the site was undeveloped and mostly covered in dense undergrowth. Land to the north-east of the site appeared to have been stripped and levelled.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1** The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lee 2016), and Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Emms 2016), where an area of at least 500m from the development site was assessed.
- 5.2** Prehistoric
- 5.2.1** Evidence of activity within the area dating to the Mesolithic, early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods along with artefactual remains in the form of prehistoric struck and burnt flint, and pottery is known.
- 5.3** Roman
- 5.3.1** Field systems and associated structures have been recorded within 250m of the study area.
- 5.4** Early Medieval
- 5.4.1** A number of early medieval structures have been found in the study area, a number of rectangular structures, a sunken featured building and a structure in the location of St. Dunstan's church, also a number of shallow features all within 750m of the study site.
- 5.5** Medieval
- 5.5.1** Several buildings of medieval date fall within 1000m of the study site, including the grade II listed Church of St. Dunstan and the village of Cranford. Medieval cut features and pottery finds have also been discovered within the area of interest.
- 5.6** Post-Medieval
- 5.6.1** A large number of post-medieval sites of interest exist within the assessed area. These include manor houses, parks, bridges, brick earth extraction and the Grand Union Canal
- 5.7** Modern
- 5.7.1** Modern sites of interest within the area assessed include five landfill sites (with potentially 19th century origins), a canal boat repair yard, the mid-20th century vestry in the medieval St. Dunstan's Church, two post-medieval parks which became modern public parks, several sites associated with the First or Second World Wars, modern ditches and foundations found during an archaeological investigation and two buildings identified from historic maps.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lee 2016), using guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH) the Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (GLAAS 2015; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014; Taylor 2009).
- 6.2 The evaluation consisted of the stripping of the Attenuation Tank area under archaeological supervision and the excavation of three evaluation trenches, also the archaeological observation of the excavation of access road drainage and six service trenches.
- 6.3 The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand. Where necessary concrete and tarmac were broken out by machine prior to excavation with a bladed bucket.
- 6.4 Levels were obtained from Temporary Bench Marks established by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this. The locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.
- 6.5 All archaeological interventions were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:50 and 1:100, with sections being drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 (scale dependant on complexity of the archaeology). The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located with a hand held GPS or using known fixed locations and were later tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.
- 6.6 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code SLL16
- 6.7 Attenuation Tank
- 6.7.1 The Attenuation Tank was excavated to a maximum size of 40m north-south by 35m east-west and to an overall depth of 28.52m OD under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). Three sondages were excavated within the base to ascertain the presence and depth of natural, the deepest sondage was excavated to a depth of 26.97m OD.
- 6.8 Service Trenches A to F
- 6.8.1 Trenches A to E were excavated around the vicinity of the Attenuation Tank using a machine with a flat bladed bucket. Trench F was excavated in the northeast corner of site to establish the location of services, excavations began by hand in the form of a trial hole and then were expanded using a mini digger with flat bladed bucket. All trenches were excavated to the dimensions in the table below under archaeological supervision.

Trench	Length (N-S)	Width (E-W)	Depth (BGL)	Depth (m OD)
A	10m	10m	2m	27.68
B	11m	7m	2m	27.69
C	10m	9m	2m	27.65
D	10m	15m	2m	27.71
E	25m	10m	2m	27.72
F	3.5m	1.2m	2m	28.84

Table 1: Dimensions of service trench excavations

6.9 Access Road Drainage

- 6.9.1 The access road drainage trenches were excavated over several days over an area measuring 60m north to south by 22m east to west (Figure 2). This excavation (Plate 3) varied in depth between 28.94m OD and 29.18m OD (0.90m BGL and 0.58m BGL).

6.10 Trenches 1, 2 and 3

6.10.1 Trench 1 (Plate 7) was excavated in the northeast corner of the site, in an east to west direction, and was stepped in order to conform with onsite health and safety regulations. Trench 2 was partly located over an old area of reinforced concrete hard standing and the remnants of a tarmac road surface which had to be broken out, it was also placed in a north-west to south-east direction. Trench 3 (Plate 5) was the westernmost of the three trenches, running east to west, in its base a sondage was excavated at both ends in order to reach the natural sand and gravels.

Trench	Length (E-W)	Width (N-S)	Depth (BGL)	Depth (m OD)
1	42m	4.75m	1.45m	28.42
2	30m	2m	1.43m	28.09
3	23.25m	2m	2.31m	27.35

Table 2: Dimensions of Trenches 1-3

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

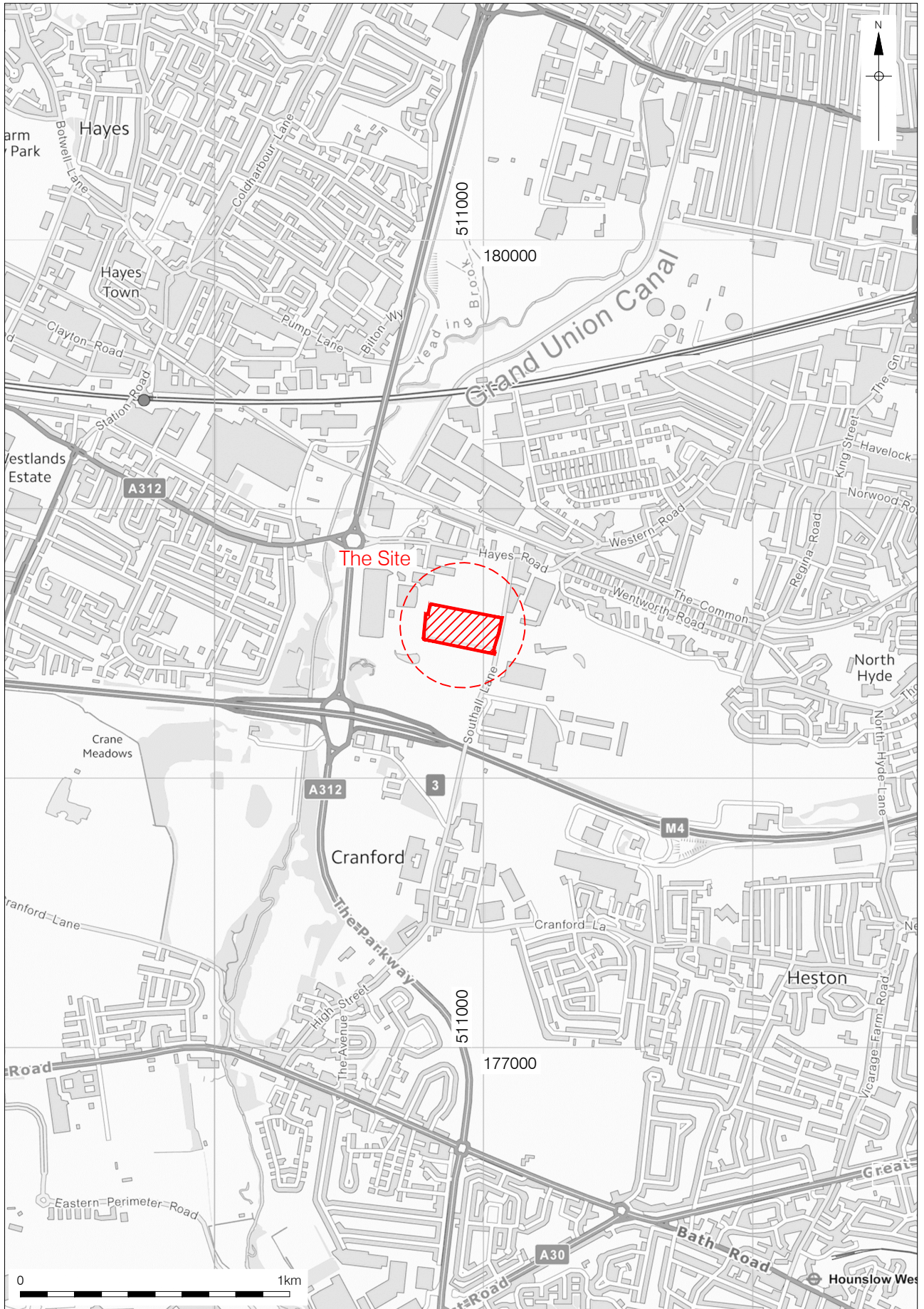
- 7.1.1 Sondages measuring c. 2m by 2m, within the base of the Attenuation Tank, showed natural sand [1], [2], [3] and [17] (Plate 4) at a height of between 26.97m OD and 28.82m OD. Similarly, the access road drainage trenches uncovered mid orange sand and gravel [11] at 29.30m OD. In the eastern part of the access road a layer of natural mid orange clay and gravel [8] was encountered at 28.96m OD. The layer had a thickness of 0.1m although this was not fully excavated and so its full thickness is not known. Within Trench 1 natural gravel was discovered in three locations along the trench [36], [37] and [41], heavily truncated by modern material, and at this height separated by modern intrusions. The natural gravel was, where visible, surviving to a height of 29.35m OD, 29.42m OD and 28.60m OD respectively. In Trench 2 (Plate 6) natural gravel [23] was also truncated by modern material, seen at a height of 29.54m OD. In Trench 3, modern truncation meant that the natural gravel [20] was only visible in a sondage, having been reduced to a height of 27.35m OD.
- 7.1.2 At several locations across the site natural sand and gravels were seen, these are thought to be the Lynch Hill Terrace gravels and survive to a height of between 26.97m OD and 29.54m OD. Whilst there was one area where a mid orange clay [8] was encountered, the true London Clay and Langley Silt were not seen.

7.2 Phase 2: Subsoil

- 7.2.1 There were only two locations where a mid orange brown subsoil was encountered. These were both within the access road drainage trenches, layer [7] to the south-eastern area of the site, located at a height of 29.96m OD, and layer [10] (Plate 3) in the centre of the southern half of the site at a height of 29.60m OD. This layer of subsoil was between 0.30 and 0.45m thick, potentially surviving to a greater depth to the east where it was not fully excavated.
- 7.2.2 It appears that the reason for the subsoil's survival was a lack of modern truncation in this area. The areas where it was encountered were far outside any previous building footprint.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

- 7.3.1 The footprint of the previous modern building had heavily truncated the natural gravel and removed all of the subsoil within both the Attenuation Tank ([4] and [5] (Plate 2)), Service Trenches A to E ([26], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34] and [35]) and Trench 3 ([18] and [19]) (Plate 5). The material relating to the previous building was very mixed, and contained moderate amounts of concrete, plastic pipe and metal fragments.
- 7.3.2 Within Trench 2 the modern layers were made ground [21] (29.81m OD) associated with the installation of reinforced concrete hard standing and made ground [22] (29.68m OD) levelling for the tarmac road associated with the previous use of the site. Both layers contained concrete pieces.
- 7.3.3 Trench 1 had several layers of modern material present, the layers appear to be related to ground levelling using a 0.45m thick layer of redeposited natural [38], a 0.07m thick layer of purple sand [39] and a 0.06m thick layer of shingle [40]. Whilst these layers of modern material were sterile of artefacts, the presence of shingle of the same type as seen around pipes onsite suggests a modern date. The two recorded layers from Service Trench F were also modern, and consisted of dark silty clay [24] containing brick rubble, and metal and mid orange brown silty clay [25].
- 7.3.4 Redeposited natural was also encountered within the Access Road Drainage trenches, layer [6] which was 1.06m thick and layer [9] which was 0.25m thick. Layer [9] sealed two east-west modern drain features [15] and [16] most likely relating to the previous use of the site.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



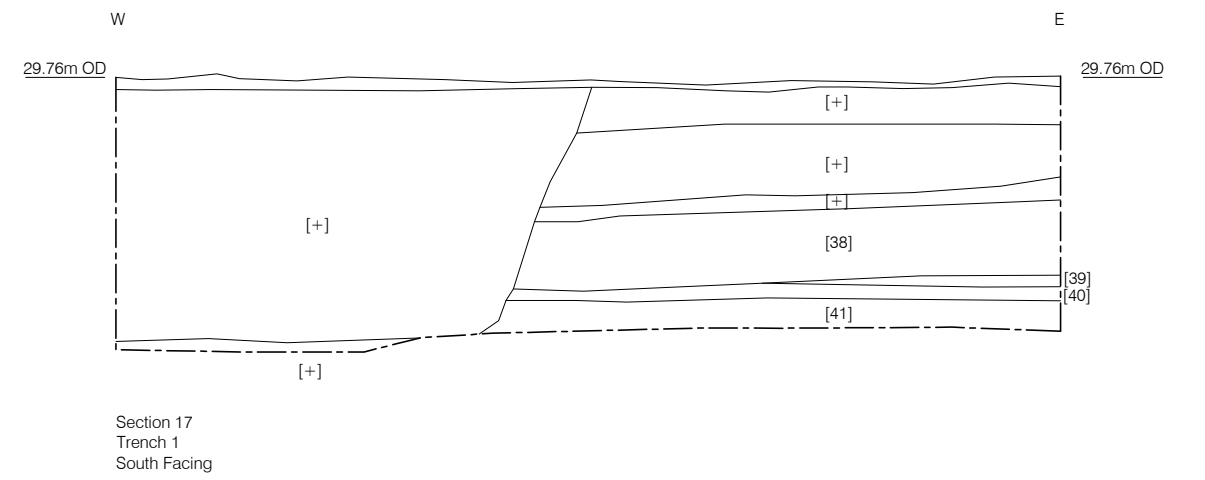
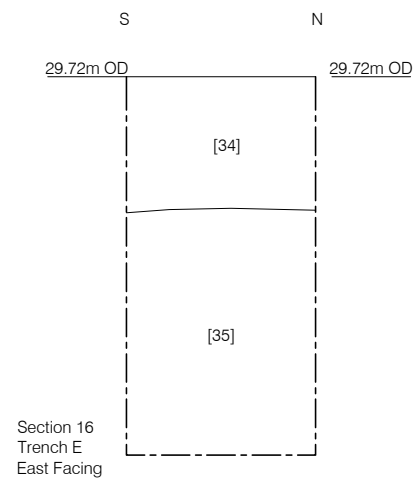
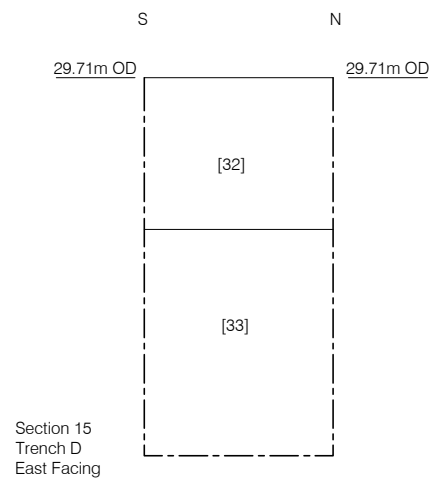
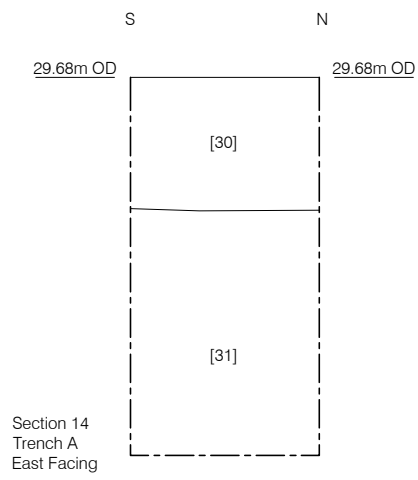
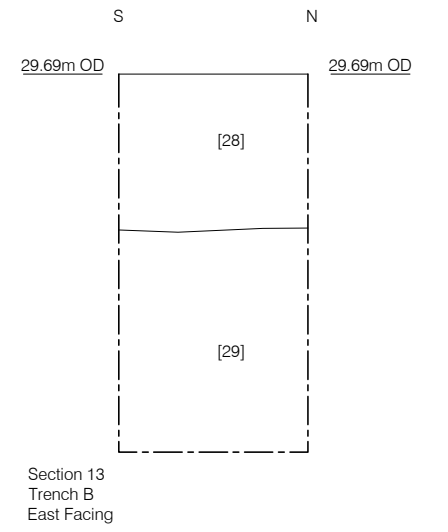
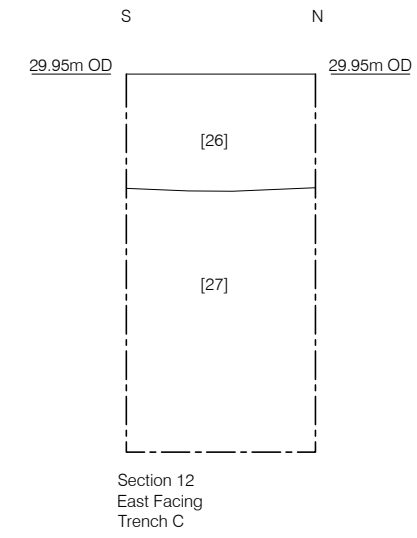
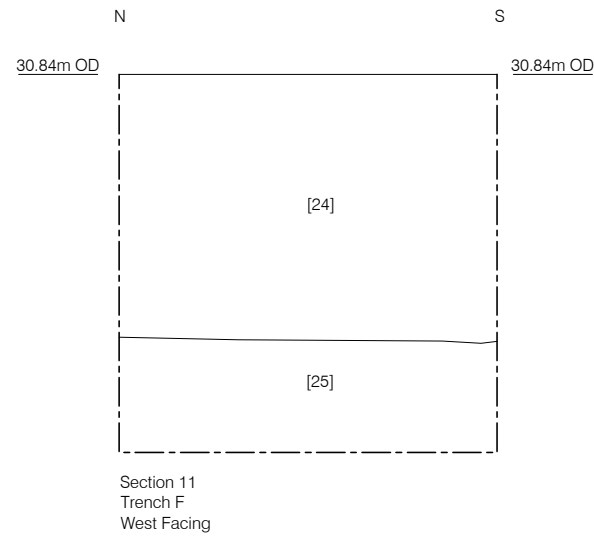
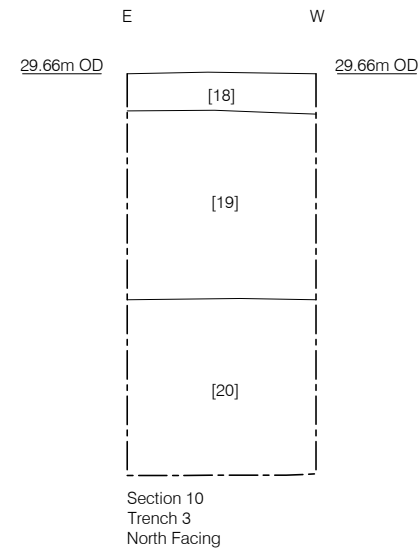
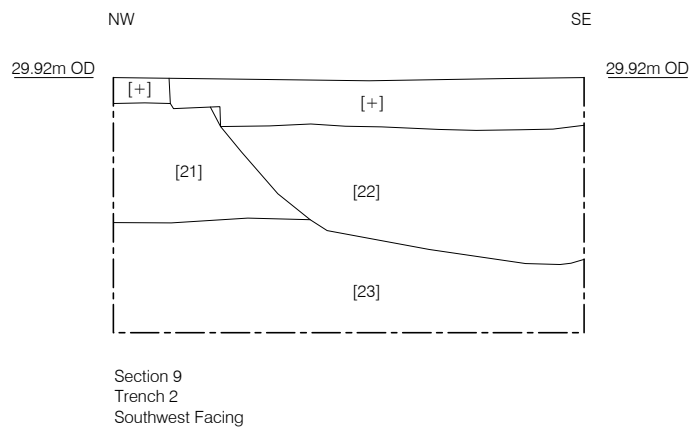
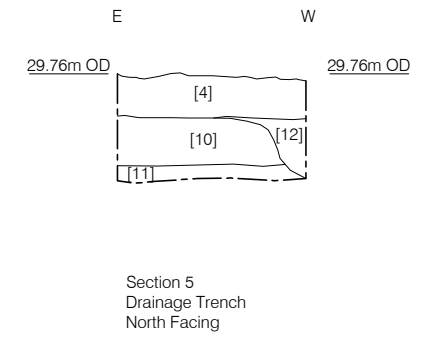
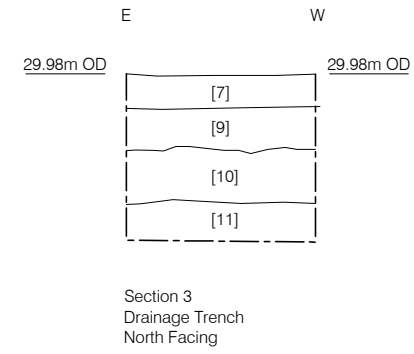
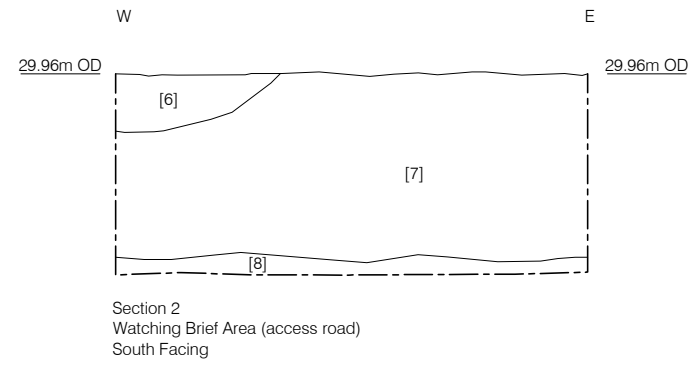
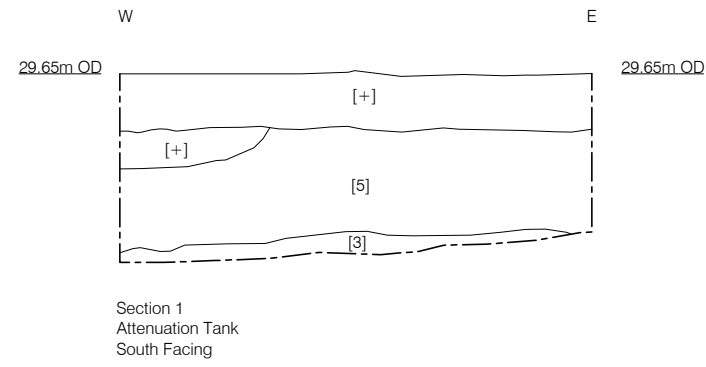




Plate 1: Looking south, Attenuation Tank



Plate 2: Looking south, Attenuation Tank north facing section [4] and [5]



Plate 3: Looking north west, Access road drainage including subsoil [10]



Plate 4: Looking east, natural sand [17] southern sondage in Attenuation Tank



Plate 5: Looking west, Trench 3



Plate 6: Looking south-east, Trench 2



Plate 7: Looking west, Trench 1

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- To identify, where possible, the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, depth, condition, significance and complexity of any sub-surface archaeological remains:
- 8.2 The evaluation determined that archaeological deposits were encountered within the south-eastern quarter of the site, outside the footprint of the previous building. Therefore, potential for archaeological remains was only feasible within the southern part of the site. Where the subsoil survived it was relatively near to the surface (between 29.59m OD and 29.96m OD). The deposit was in the form of a 0.45m thick layer of undatable silty clay. Whilst nearby sites have shown this layer to hold a number of archaeological cut features over a wide date range, none were visible at this location, but this could be as a result of the extensive truncation which had taken place on the site.
- To identify the existing and potential impacts to the archaeological resources:
- 8.3 There were extensive impacts upon the archaeology within the entire northern half of the site, and some truncation through the southern half. This was as a result of both the construction of the former Western International Market hall, which had truncated the natural gravel in places to a height of 26.97m OD, and also trenches dug for services associated with the Market hall.
- To undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains that are encountered in order to preserve the archaeological remains by record:
- 8.4 All intrusive work on site was completed under constant archaeological observation. The resulting trenches were recorded using approved methods in drawn, written and photographic formats in order to compile a full record of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank AECOM Infrastructure and Environment UK Ltd. for commissioning the work and Gill King of Historic England for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow. Thanks are also given to Eurovia and O'Connells for their onsite work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, James Langthorne and Jennifer Wilson for supervising the site, Anna Tymcio and Kari Bower for their hard work recording, Rik Archer for the site survey, Ray Murphy for CAD illustrations and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for logistical support.

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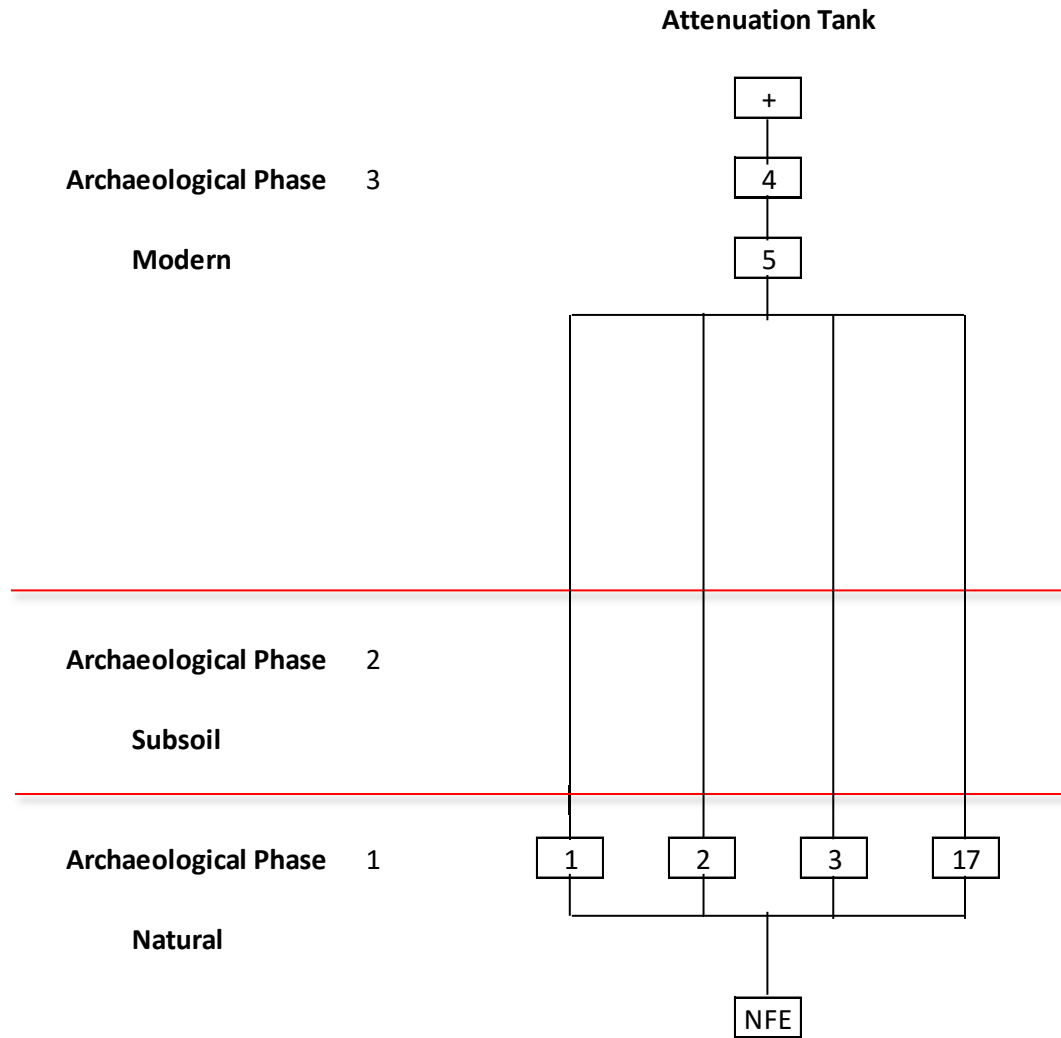
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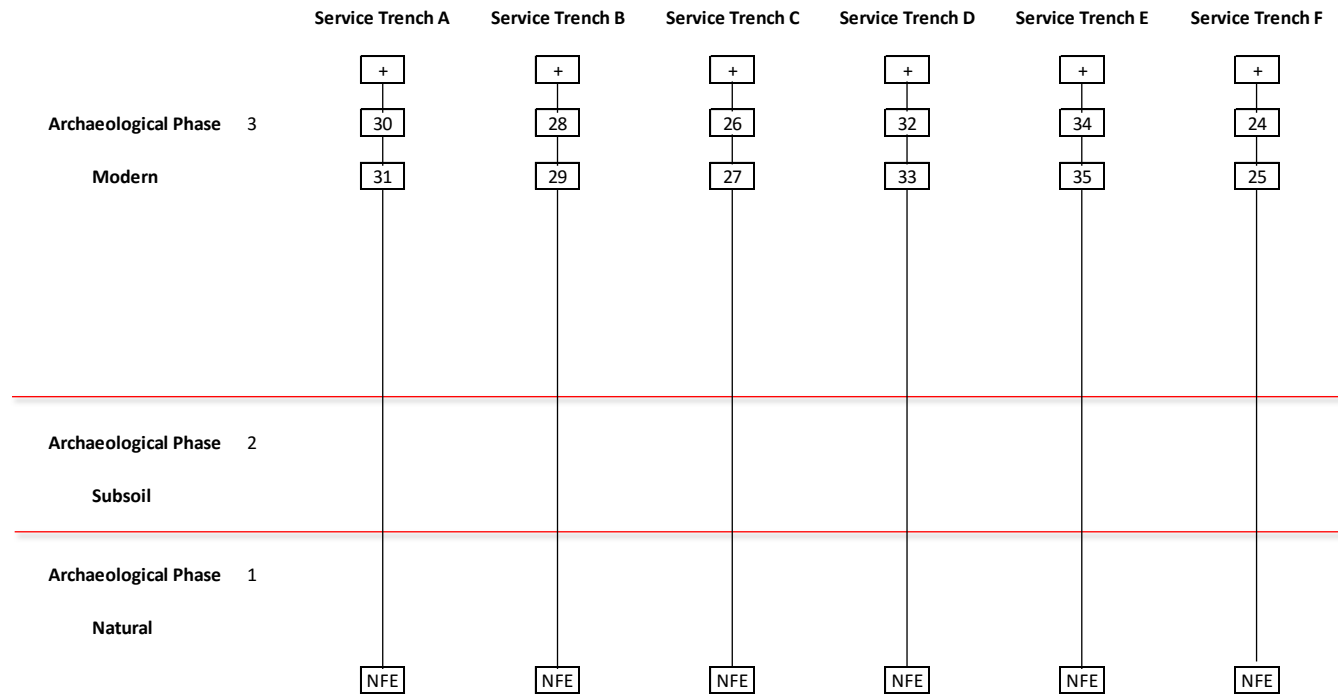
Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Context Description	Highest level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Section	Plan
1	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Layer of natural sand, mid greyish yellow	27.53		-	Att. Tank
2	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Layer of natural sand, might be same as [1]	26.97		-	Att. Tank
3	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Layer of sand, might be natural	28.82	28.70	1	Att. Tank
4	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Compacted modern made ground	29.72	29.63	1 & 7	Att. Tank
5	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Modern made ground/redeposited gravel	28.31		7	Att. Tank
6	Layer	WB Access Road Drainage	Modern made ground	29.96		2	WB Access Rd. Drainage
7	Layer	WB Access Road Drainage	Subsoil	29.96	29.66	2	-
8	Layer	WB Access Road Drainage	Natural clay and gravel	28.96		2	WB Access Rd. Drainage
9	Layer	WB Drainage	Redeposited gravel/made ground	29.80	29.74	3, 5 & 6	-
10	Layer	WB Drainage	Subsoil	29.60	29.59	3, 5 & 6	-
11	Layer	WB Drainage	Sand and gravel natural	29.30	29.14	3, 5 & 6	-
12	Layer	WB Drainage	Redeposited gravel/made ground	29.76	29.53	4, 5 & 6	-
13	Masonry	WB Drainage	Concrete fill of [15]	29.59		6	-
14	Masonry	WB Drainage	Concrete fill of [16]	29.59		6	-
15	Cut	WB Drainage	Cut for [13]	29.59	29.09	6	-
16	Cut	WB Drainage	Cut for [14]	29.59	29.09	6	-
17	Layer	Attenuation Tank	Layer of natural sand	27.43		-	Att. Tank
18	Layer	Trench 3	Modern made ground	29.67	29.66	8	Tr. 3
19	Layer	Trench 3	Modern made ground	29.47	29.46	8	Tr. 3
20	Layer	Trench 3	Natural	27.35		8	Tr. 3
21	Layer	Trench 2	Modern made ground	29.81		9	Tr. 2
22	Layer	Trench 2	Modern made ground	29.68		9	Tr. 2
23	Layer	Trench 2	Natural	29.54		9	Tr. 2
24	Layer	WB Service Trench F	Made ground [+]	30.84		11	NE Corner Watching Brief
25	Layer	WB Service Trench F	Made ground [+]	29.44		11	NE Corner Watching Brief
26	Layer	WB Service Trench C	Modern made ground	29.65		12	WB Plan
27	Layer	WB Service Trench C	Modern made ground	29.05		12	WB Plan
28	Layer	WB Service Trench B	Modern made ground	29.96		13	WB Plan
29	Layer	WB Service Trench B	Modern made ground	28.79		13	WB Plan
30	Layer	WB Service Trench A	Modern made ground	29.68		14	WB Plan
31	Layer	WB Service Trench A	Modern made ground	29.03		14	WB Plan
32	Layer	WB Service Trench D	Modern made ground	29.71		15	WB Plan
33	Layer	WB Service Trench D	Modern made ground	28.91		15	WB Plan
34	Layer	WB Service Trench E	Modern made ground	29.72		16	WB Plan
35	Layer	WB Service Trench E	Modern made ground	29.07		16	WB Plan
36	Layer	Trench 1	Natural sand	29.35		-	Tr. 1
37	Layer	Trench 1	Natural gravely sand	29.42	29.14	18	Tr. 1
38	Layer	Trench 1	Gravely sand	29.10	29.00	17	-
39	Layer	Trench 1	Purple sand	28.72	28.66	17	-
40	Layer	Trench 1	Shingle/gravel	28.66		17	-
41	Layer	Trench 1	Gravely sand	28.60		17	Tr. 1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-257813

Project details

Project name	Southall Lane Waste Depot
Short description of the project	The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of terrace gravels. The natural gravels were seen at a height of between 26.97 and 29.54m OD. Almost everywhere across the site modern activity had truncated all archaeological remains and in many cases into the natural gravel. The exception was the south eastern quarter of site where the archaeological subsoil had survived at a height of between 29.60m OD and 29.96m OD. Despite the survival of this subsoil there were no archaeological features visible within it. The majority of the features that were encountered on site were of modern origin, including drains, services, footings and the instillation of hard standing and roadways.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2016 End: 07-07-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SLL16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW HOUNSLOW Southall Lane Waste Depot
Postcode	UB2 5XG
Study area	3.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 10919 78569 51.494676999782 -0.402022624286 51 29 40 N 000 24 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.97m Max: 28.82m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	AECOM

Project design originator	AECOM
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	James Langthorne/Jennifer Wilson/Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	London Borough of Hounslow

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SLL16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SLL16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Southall Lane Waste Depot, London Borough of Hounslow, UB2 5XG: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
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