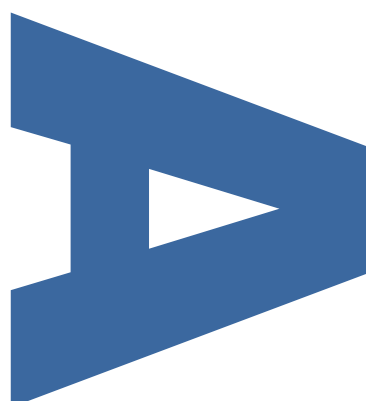


**WESTERN INTERNATIONAL  
MARKET – NEW TRADING  
UNIT, HAYES ROAD,  
SOUTHALL, HOUNSLOW  
UB2 5YG:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: HYS 16**

**REPORT NO: R12569**

**AUGUST 2016**



**WESTERN INTERNATIONAL MARKET – NEW TRADING UNIT, HAYES ROAD,  
SOUTHALL, HOUNSLOW UB2 5YG:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

**SITE CODE: HYS16**

**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 10725 78784**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: London Borough of Hounslow**

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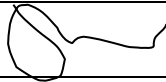
**August 2016**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

### WESTERN INTERNATIONAL MARKET – NEW TRADING UNIT, HAYES ROAD, SOUTHALL, HOUNSLOW UB2 5YG

#### Type of project ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4628
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## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>PLANNING BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX.....</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT.....</b>	<b>29</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	12
Figure 2: Trench Locations .....	13
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1 .....	14
Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2 .....	15
Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3 .....	16
Figure 6: Sections.....	17

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at Western International Market-New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, London Borough of Hounslow UB2 5YG (TQ 10725 78784, Figure 1).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the nature, date and survival of any archaeological periods within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of Lynch Hill gravels. The natural gravels were seen at heights of between 29.37 and 29.60m OD.
- 1.4 Modern activity had impacted minimally on the archaeological deposits. In all three trenches the archaeological subsoil remained to a height of between 29.62 and 29.82m OD. Whilst a small number of archaeological features were uncovered and investigated, with the exception of ceramic land drains, there was only one artefact recovered of archaeological importance, possibly dating to the Early Neolithic.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at Western International Market-New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, Hounslow UB2 5YG (Figure 1, Plate 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 18<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2016. PCA were commissioned by Frankham Consultancy Group on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.2 The site measured c. 50m north to south by c. 40m east to west, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 10725 78784 (Figure 2). The site was mostly flat and covered with a reinforced concrete slab. It was bounded to the north and east by Christopher Road Market Trading Estate and to the south and west by Western International Market itself.
- 2.3 The site is located in an area of archaeological interest. Extensive excavations were carried out by PCA directly to the west of the site, during the extension of the Western International Market in 2007. The excavations found significant remains of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date. The archaeology was located in the subsoil directly below the topsoil
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the objectives of the evaluation were:
  - To determine the natural topography of the site;
  - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site; and
  - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.5 The site was supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris 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.
- 2.6 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 HYS16.

### 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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, 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 (Hawkins 2016).
  - 4.1.1 The site is underlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay is overlain by sand and gravel of the Lynch Hill Gravel Formation laid down during the Quaternary period and forming one of the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley. In the vicinity of the site the Lynch gravel is overlain by deposits of late Quaternary Langley Silt brickearth.
  - 4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations have been carried out on the site. The investigations found between 0.20m and 0.38m thickness of concrete directly overlying the Lynch Hill gravel. There was no suggestion of made ground or subsoil in any of the investigations within the site boundary (Clarke 2015). However, the evaluation found that a clayey yellow subsoil did survive across the site, although it was relatively thin. The subsoil sealed the natural gravel.
- 4.2 The development area was the site of a former HGV park, comprising a flat surface of concrete and tarmac with an OD height of between 29.64m and 30.33m (Plate 1). The area was fenced off by chain link fencing along its northern and eastern boundaries with Christopher Road Market Trading Estate. The southern boundary was also fenced by chain link fence with a locked gated access to the market, and hoop barriers along its western edge offering a protected pedestrian access route to the market along a designated pathway.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016).

### Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 There are six items noted on the Historic Environment Record that show evidence of prehistoric date recorded within the study area. These provide evidence of activity in the area during the Mesolithic (10,000BC-3,500BC)/early Neolithic (3,500BC-2,000BC), Bronze Age (2,000BC-700BC) and Iron Age (700BC-AD43) periods, as well as struck and burnt flint and pottery identified more generally as prehistoric.

### 5.1.2 Roman

- 5.1.3 There are two items noted on the Historic Environment Record of Roman date recorded within the study area. There are a small number of possible structures associated with field systems and the find spot of a roof tile.

### 5.1.4 Early Medieval/Saxon

- 5.1.5 There are three items noted on the Historic Environment Record of early medieval date recorded within the study area. These comprise an earlier structure in the location of St. Dunstan's church, rectangular structures and a sunken featured building and a number of shallow features.

### 5.1.6 Later Medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

- 5.1.7 There are seven items noted on the Historic Environment Record of medieval date recorded within the study area. These include the Grade II\* listed Church of St. Dunstan, the site of a manor house, the village of Cranford, a ploughed out ditch and two postholes, pottery and ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs

### 5.1.8 Post-Medieval period (AD 1485–present)

- 5.1.9 There are 26 assets of post-medieval date recorded within the study area, including 11 Grade II listed buildings. The listed buildings comprise a water foundation, bridges, walls, Cranford House stables, the cellars to Cranford House and the Rectory.

- 5.1.10 The undesignated assets of post-medieval date consist of two manor houses, Cranford House and Cranford le Mote, Avenue Park and Cranford Park, the Grand Union Canal, domestic debris, evidence of brick earth extraction and features identified during excavation. The final assets of post-medieval date, identified from historic mapping, consist of a pond, buildings, Park Cottages and 'stony butts'.

### 5.1.11 Modern (AD 1901 to present)

- 5.1.12 There are fifteen sites of modern date within the study area. These include five landfill sites some of which may have late 19<sup>th</sup> century origins, a canal boat repair yard, the mid-20<sup>th</sup> 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 within the site identified from historic maps.

### 5.1.13 Archaeological Investigations

- 5.1.14 Extensive archaeological investigations were carried out to the south-west of the development area between 2003 and 2006 as part of the relocation of the Western International Market. Land directly to the west of the proposed development site was covered by these investigations.

- 5.1.15 Extensive prehistoric and early medieval remains were found during this investigation, as well as remains of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date. The earliest remains identified were Mesolithic or early Neolithic artefacts found in later contexts across the site, as well as early Neolithic pottery. A Neolithic penannular ditched feature, thought to have had a ritual purpose, was recorded in the northern part of the site. In the Bronze Age this area became a focus for funerary activity, with at least 40 urned and unurned cremations found within, or in the vicinity of it. In the Iron Age probable ritual activity continued in the area of the penannular ditch and Bronze Age cemetery, divided from an area of settlement with several roundhouses

by a ditch. A small amount of Romano-British activity was encountered, mostly indicative of agricultural use of the area, perhaps with some small scale industry. The site again became a focus of settlement at the beginning of the early medieval period, when up to seven rectangular timber halls and one sunken featured building were located there. Very little evidence of the medieval and post-medieval periods was found, consistent with the historical understanding that this area would have been in agricultural use, beyond the main centre of the village of Cranford. It remained in agricultural use until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although anti-glider defences were dug across the area during the Second World War.

- 5.1.16 The works identified a significant and concentrated funerary, agricultural and settlement activity almost continually spanning the middle Bronze Age to the middle Iron Age. Following a hiatus of activity the site was re-occupied during the early Romano-British period and more extensively during the early Anglo-Saxon period when a small settlement was established. It was established that the archaeological deposits identified during this work were of local and regional importance (Boyer, 2007).

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 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 excavation of three trenches (Figure 2). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 15m in length by up to 2m in width, Trench 3 measured 25m in length by up to 2m in width. The maximum depth excavated to was 0.96m below ground level (BGL) in Trench 3, and 29.32m OD in Trench 2. The trenches were all aligned north-south due to the presence of north-south drainage runs on the site which were not to be impacted upon.
- 6.3 Concrete and tarmac were broken out by machine prior to excavation. The trenches were then dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological subsoil layer or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand..
- 6.4 Trenches were located by PCA's surveyor prior to excavation, using GPS and were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.
- 6.5 Levels were obtained from a Temporary Bench Mark 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.
- 6.6 All archaeological interventions were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:50, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled.
- 6.6.1 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code HYS16

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 Natural was uncovered in all three trenches in the form of a mid orange brown sandy gravel [5], [21], [23] and [32], consistent with that seen on previous excavations within the Southall area.
- 7.1.2 The natural gravel appeared to be almost level across the site, seen at a height of between 29.60m OD ([21] Trench 2, Plate 2) and 29.37m OD ([5] Trench 3).
- 7.1.3 No further excavation was carried out below 29.32m OD, at which depth the sandy gravel continued, resulting in the underlying Palaeogene London Clay not being reached.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Subsoil**

- 7.2.1 Despite modern activity on the site, truncation proved to have been moderate and a layer of mid grey brown clay silt subsoil (Figure 6) had survived ([2] and [3] in Trench 3 (Figure 6, Plate 4), [19] (Plate 2) and [22] in Trench 2 (Figure 6) and [27], [28] and [33] in Trench 1 (Figure 6, Plate 3)). The top of the subsoil had been removed during the construction of the current ground slab.
- 7.2.2 The subsoil was located on top of a thin dark grey sandy silt gravel interface layer, up to 50mm thick. This was seen across the entirety of Trench 1 [31], the northern extent of Trench 2 [20] and the southern and central portion of Trench 3 [4].
- 7.2.3 The subsoil was not of a consistent thickness across all of the trenches. Within Trench 1 the subsoil was at least 0.16m thick to the south ([27] and [28]) and 0.14m thick to the north ([33]) but petered out towards the centre of the trench where the modern levelling layer [16] sat on top of layer [31]. In Trench 2 the subsoil [19], like the interface layer [20] was only found in the northern extent of the trench where it had not been truncated by possible cut feature [18]. Here the subsoil [19] was up to 0.1m thick. In Trench 3 the subsoil [2] and [3] survived to a thickness of 0.28m, most likely due to the natural gravels [5] being lower in this part of the site, and therefore the modern ground levelling activity had less impact upon the archaeology in this location.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Undated Features**

- 7.3.1 Only one of the cut features contained any artefactual remains. This was cut [14] in Trench 3, a circular pit (0.95m diameter by 0.17m deep, Figure 5, Plate 5), it contained a small bifacially and roughly worked flint, possibly an Early Neolithic unfinished/blank for a leaf shaped arrowhead (Dr B Bishop Pers Com). No other artefactual material was recovered from the pit and as the flint dating is uncertain, the feature has been assigned to the undated phase.
- 7.3.2 Also in Trench 3 was cut [10], an oval pit (0.5m by 0.25m, 50mm deep) and cut [8], the base of a possible stake hole (0.3m diameter by 50mm deep, Plate 6). Neither feature contained artefactual remains and are as such undatable.
- 7.3.3 A possible feature was investigated, cut [17] which appeared to truncate the subsoil [19] towards the northern extent of Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plate 7). The fill was a brown orange silty clay with rare rooting and occasional charcoal flecking throughout. It extended beyond the eastern and western trench limits and continued to the south, although a southern extent could not be found suggesting the feature could be larger than 12.25m in diameter.

### **7.4 Phase 4: Post Medieval**

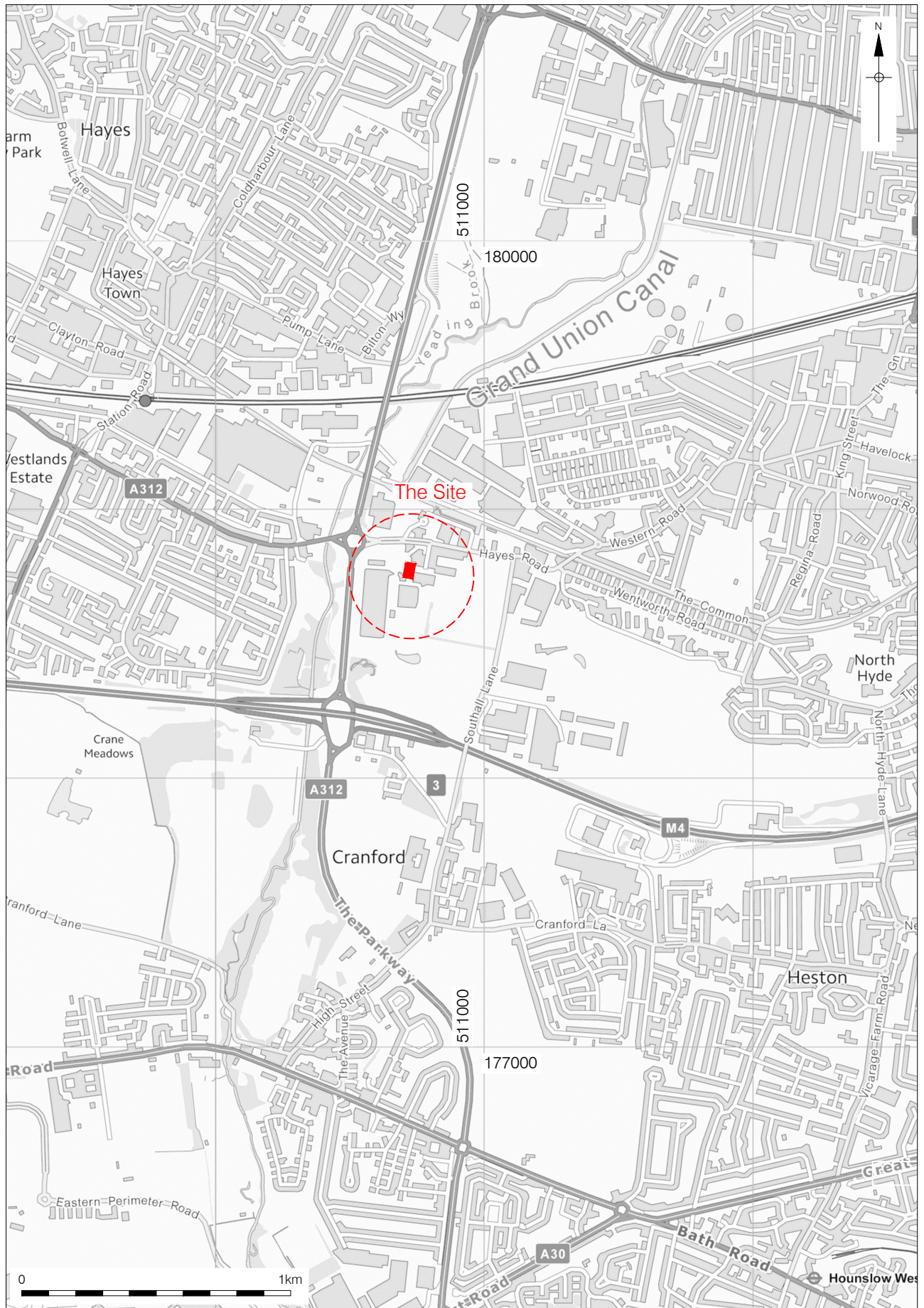
- 7.4.1 Land drains (Figure 6) were discovered in all three trenches: cut [29] in Trench 1 (Figure 3), cut [24] in Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plate 8) and cut [6] in Trench 3 (Figure 5). All three were aligned east-west and were constructed from 18mm thick ceramic pipe measuring 82mm high by 70mm wide and 200mm long, and were 18<sup>th</sup> century in appearance.

### **7.5 Phase 5: Modern**

- 7.5.1 Intrusion from modern activity was minimal within the archaeological layers, as evidenced by the good survival of the field drains. Most of the site had been levelled to a height of between 29.73m OD and 29.82m OD, by spreading redeposited natural [1] [16] across the area (Figure

6, Plate 2) and [26], meaning that the installation of the 0.2m to 0.40m thick reinforced concrete slab had a moderate impact on the underlying archaeological remains.

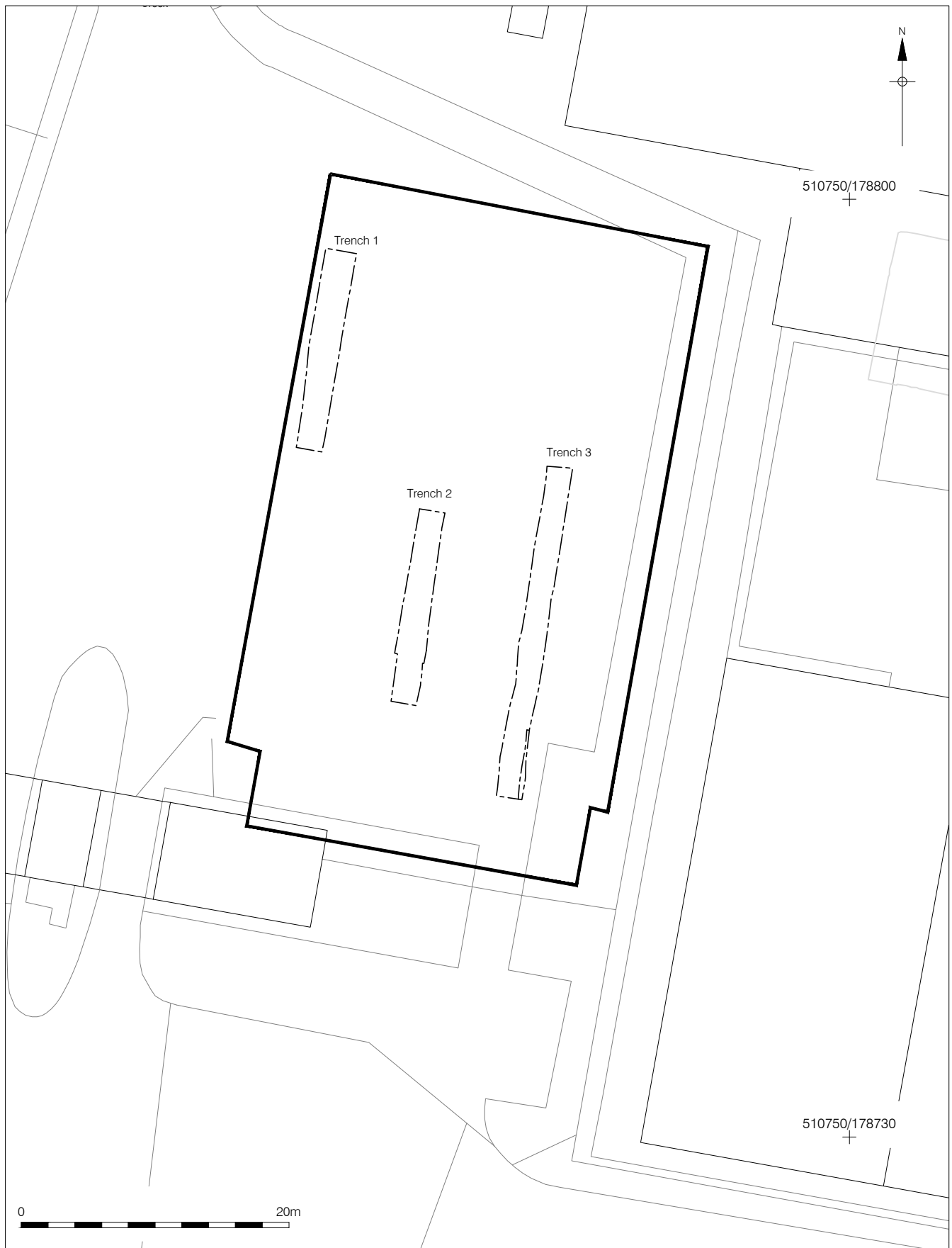
- 7.5.2 Some disturbance to the below ground deposits had occurred in the southern third of the site. Here the ground had been reduced to a level around 29.60m OD for the laying of a separate reinforced concrete slab, that measured up to 0.4m thick in places, and was capped with a 90mm thick layer of tarmac (Figure 6, Plate 8).



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

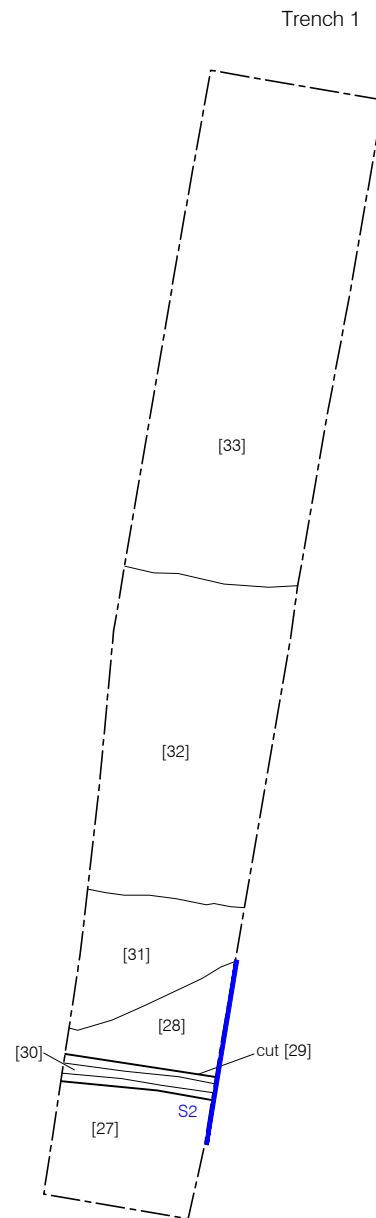




Mapping supplied by client  
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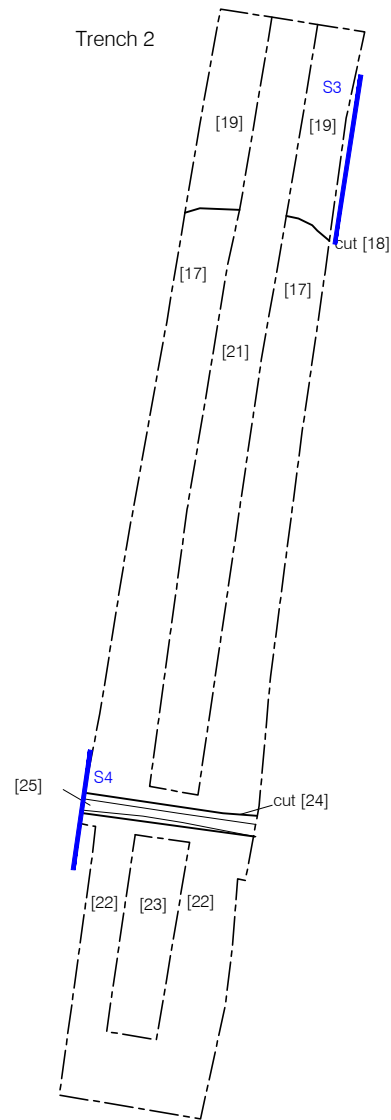
Figure 2  
Trench Location Plan  
1:400 at A4





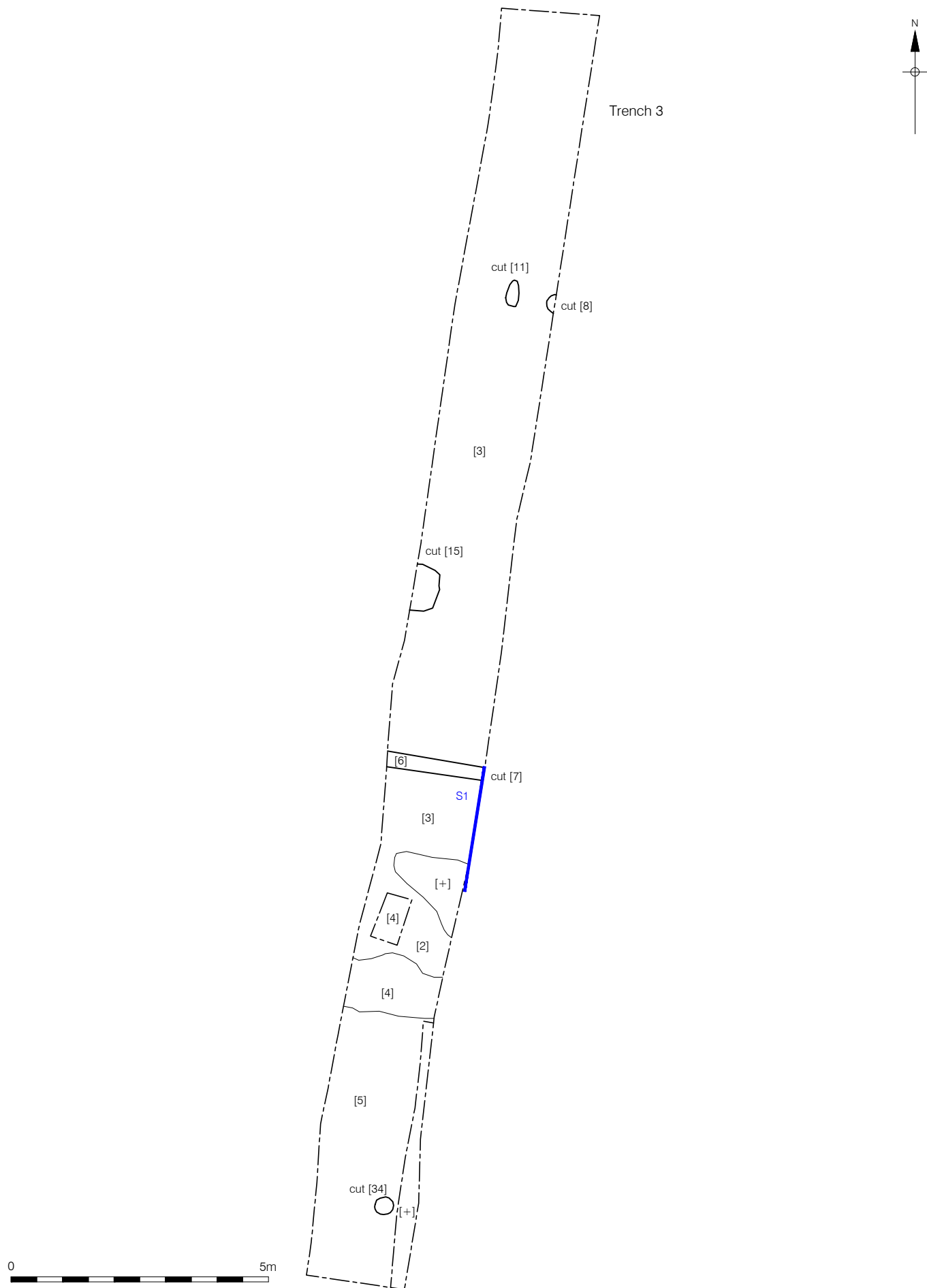
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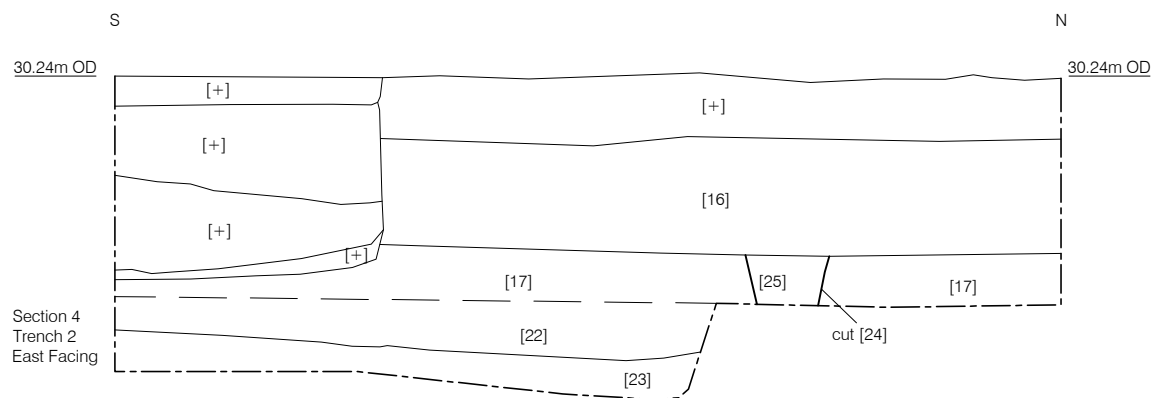
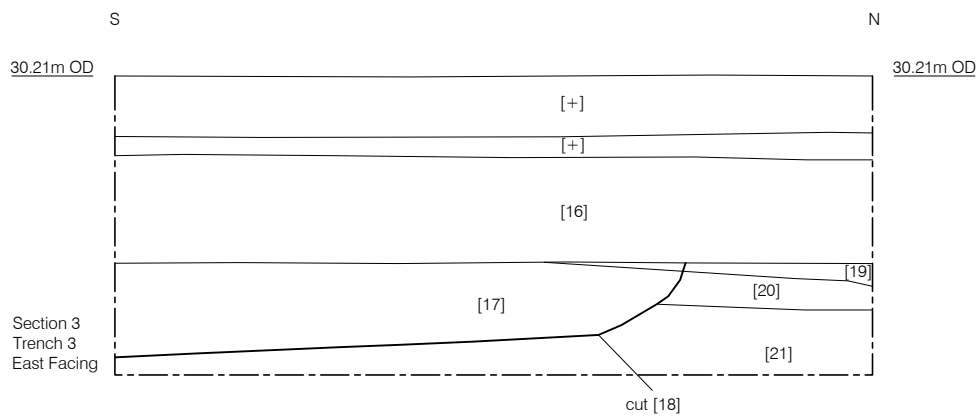
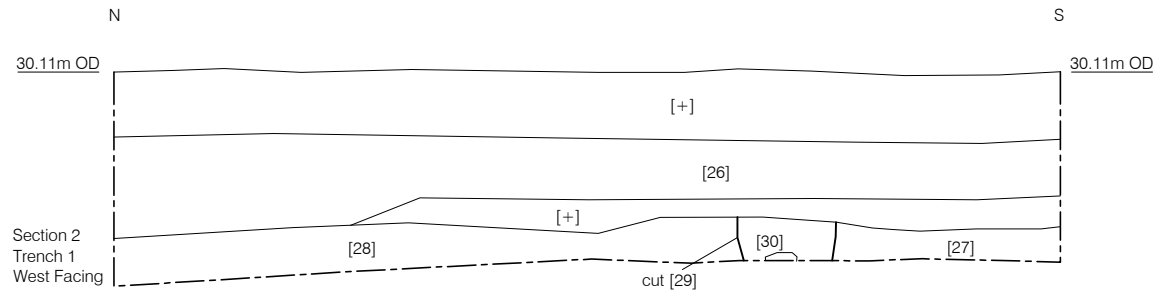
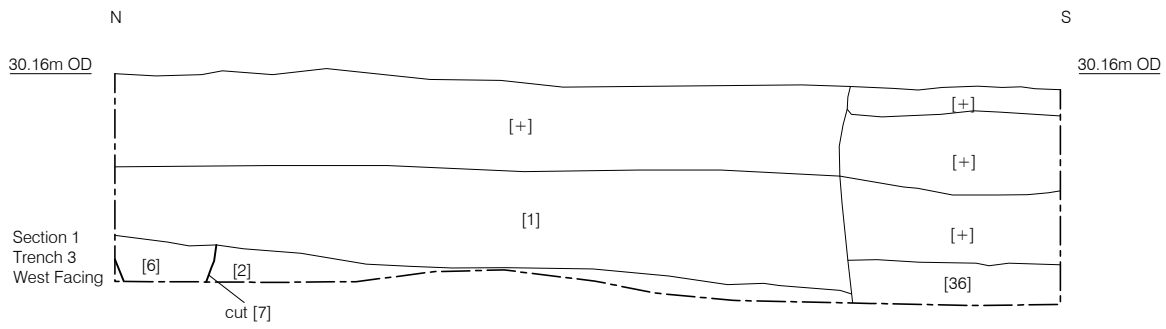
Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1  
1:100 at A4

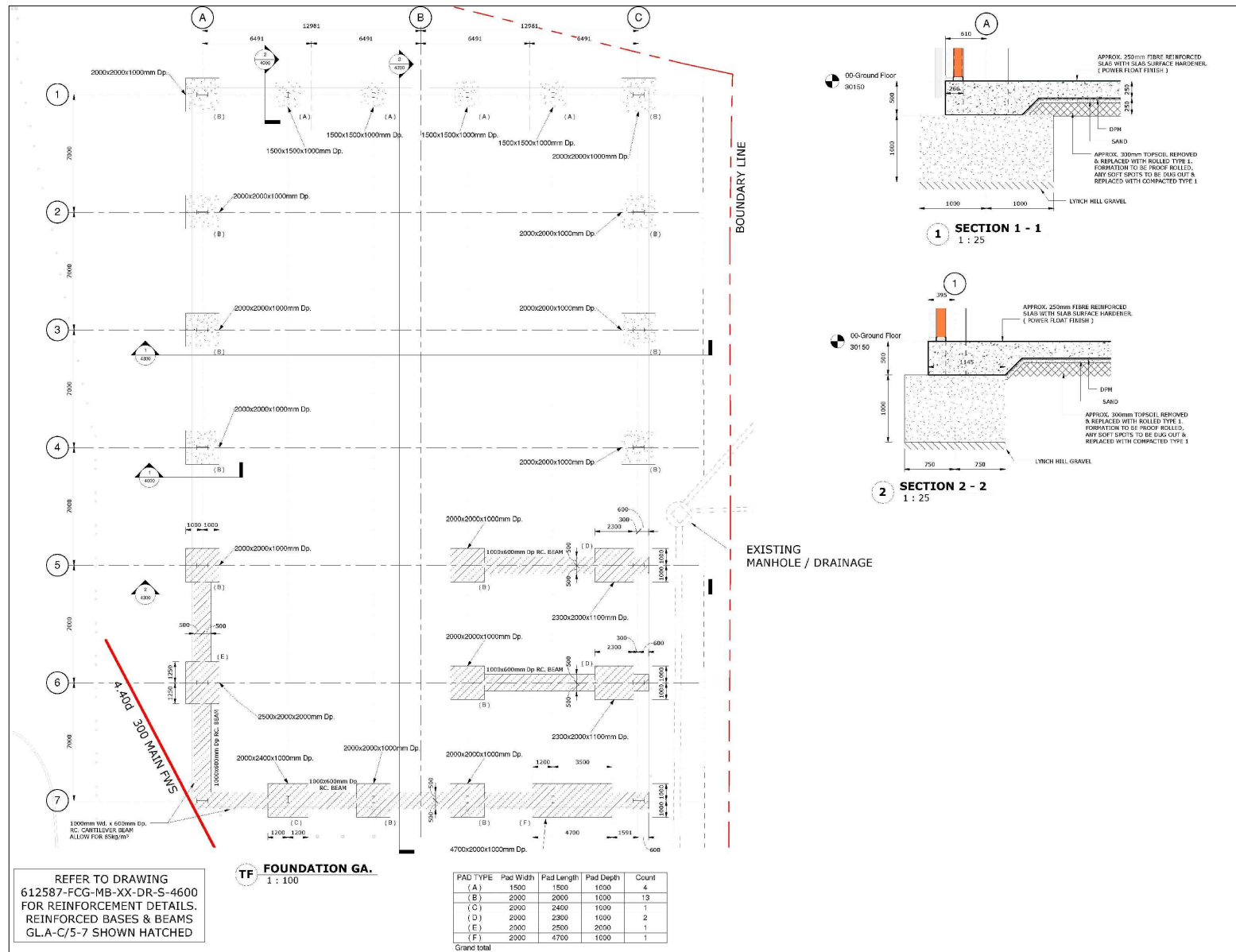


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Figure 4  
Plan of Trench 2  
1:100 at A4







Mapping supplied by client  
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Figure 7  
Proposed Development Plan  
(not to scale)



Plate 1: Looking southwest across site pre excavation



Plate 2: Looking west, Trench 2, east facing section [16] [19] [20] [21]





Plate 3: Looking northeast, Trench 1, subsoil [28] and [33], interface layer [31], natural [32] and land drain [29] [30]



Plate 4: Looking south, Trench 3, subsoil [3]





Plate 5: Looking west, Trench 3, small potentially prehistoric pit [14] [15]



Plate 6: Looking east, Trench 3, base of stake hole [8] [9]





Plate 7: Looking west, Trench 2, northern edge of undatable feature [17] [18]



Plate 8: Looking west, Trench 2, east facing section (s. 4) including east west land drain [24] [25]

## **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 (Hawkins 2016) to be addressed:

- To determine the natural topography of the site;

8.1.1 The evaluation determined that the underlying natural topography comprised Lynch Hill Gravels at a height of between 29.60m OD and 29.37m OD.

- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site;

8.1.2 Whilst there has been modern activity on the site, the potential for survival of archaeological deposits is moderate. A number of features were excavated, including a number of post-medieval land drains and a possible Early Neolithic worked flint which may have been a blank for an arrow head. However, the majority of the features found in the evaluation could not be securely dated to any period.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource;

8.1.3 There has been moderate impact post-deposition on the archaeological resource, in all of the trenches the subsoil layer, into which all of the archaeological features are cut, survive, although the top of the layer had been truncated.

## **9 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

- 9.1 The proposed development comprises a new trading unit. The foundation detail is shown in Figure 7. The unit will be built using pad foundations and strip footings. The approximate top 300mm of 'topsoil' beneath the concrete will be removed from the site for the construction of the new floor slab, and the pad foundations will measure between 1500mm x 1500mm x 1000mm and 2000mm x 2000mm x 1000mm. The new building will cover c. 2/3rds of the current site.
- 9.2 It is clear that the proposed development will therefore have a high impact on any surviving archaeological remains, as the top of the subsoil will be affected by the site strip.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Frankham Consultancy Group for commissioning the work on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow and Gill King of Historic England for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow. Thanks are also given to Simon and the rest of the market security staff for their help and assistance, and Donal Gallagher of O'Connell's his onsite work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Anna Tymcio for her hard work on site, Rik Archer for the site survey, Ray Murphy for CAD illustrations and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for logistical support.

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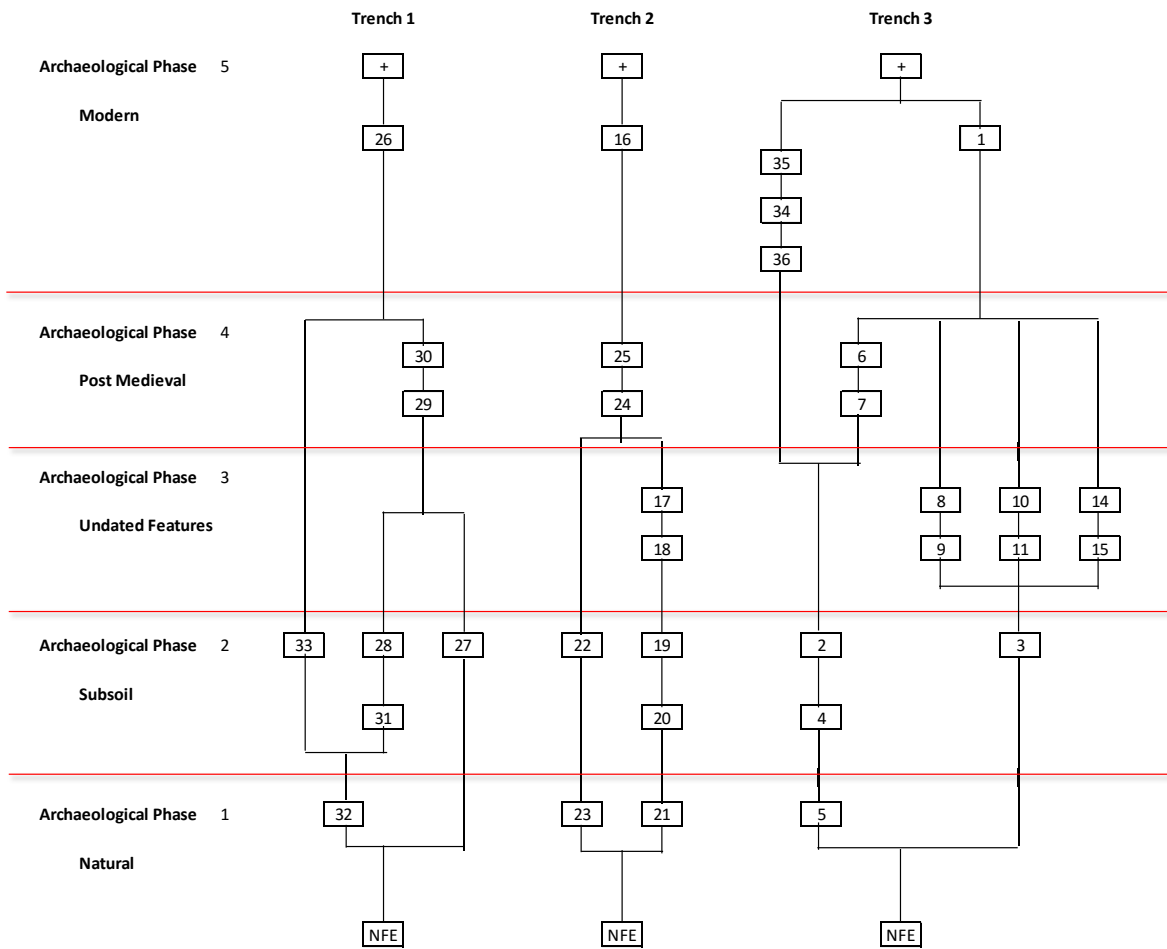
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**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX**

Context	Type	Trench	Context Description	Highest level (m OD)	Section	Plan
1	Layer	Trench 3	Leveling layer of redeposited natural	29.96	1	-
2	Layer	Trench 3	Layer of clay silt subsoil	29.76	1	Tr. 3
3	Layer	Trench 3	Layer of clay silt subsoil	29.66	-	Tr. 3
4	Layer	Trench 3	Interface layer of gravel	29.56	-	Tr. 3
5	Layer	Trench 3	Layer of natural gravel	29.37		
6	Fill	Trench 3	Fill of land drain [7]	29.65	1	Tr. 3
7	Cut	Trench 3	Cut of land drain	29.65	1	Tr. 3
8	Fill	Trench 3	Light brown grey fill of [9]	29.62	-	Tr. 3
9	Cut	Trench 3	Cut of possible post/stake hole	29.62	-	Tr. 3
10	Fill	Trench 3	Mid grey brown fill of [11]	29.62	-	Tr. 3
11	Cut	Trench 3	Cut of possible pit	29.62	-	Tr. 3
12	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
13	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
14	Fill	Trench 3	Mid brown grey fill of [15]	29.65	-	Tr. 3
15	Cut	Trench 3	Oval shallow pit cut	29.65	-	Tr. 3
16	Layer	Trench 2	Leveling layer of redeposited natural	30.06	3 & 4	-
17	Fill	Trench 2	Mid brown orange fill of [18]	29.82	2	Tr. 2
18	Cut	Trench 2	Cut of shallow scoop feature	29.82	3	Tr. 2
19	Layer	Trench 2	Layer of clay silt subsoil	29.82	3	Tr. 2
20	Layer	Trench 2	Interface layer of gravel	29.05	3	Tr. 2
21	Layer	Trench 2	Layer of natural gravel	29.60	3	Tr. 2
22	Layer	Trench 2	Layer of subsoil	29.77	4	Tr. 2
23	Layer	Trench 2	Layer of natural gravel	29.54	4	Tr. 2
24	Cut	Trench 2	Cut of land drain	29.75	4	Tr. 2
25	Fill	Trench 2	Fill of land drain [24]	29.75	4	Tr. 2
26	Layer	Trench 1	Leveling layer of redeposited natural	29.95	2	-
27	Layer	Trench 1	Layer of subsoil	29.72	2	Tr. 1
28	Layer	Trench 1	Layer of subsoil	29.71	2	Tr. 1
29	Cut	Trench 1	Cut of land drain	29.63	2	Tr. 1
30	Fill	Trench 1	Fill of land drain [29]	29.63	2	Tr. 1
31	Layer	Trench 1	Interface layer of gravel	29.60	-	Tr. 1
32	Layer	Trench 1	Layer of natural gravel	29.54	-	Tr. 1
33	Cut	Trench 1	Layer of possible subsoil	29.68	-	Tr. 1
34	Fill	Trench 3	Cut of post hole/small pit	29.70	-	Tr. 3
35	Layer	Trench 3	Fill of [34]	29.70	-	-
36	Layer	Trench 3	Leveling layer of redeposited natural	29.72	1	Tr. 3

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





## APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-258677

#### Project details

Project name	Western International Market-New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, Hounslow UB2 5YG
Short description of the project	The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of Lynch Hill gravels. The natural gravels were seen at heights of between 29.37 and 29.60m OD. Modern activity had impacted minimally on the archaeological deposits. In all three trenches the archaeological subsoil remained to a height of between 29.62 and 29.82m OD. Whilst a small number of archaeological features were uncovered and investigated, with the exception of ceramic land drains, there was only one artefact recovered of archaeological importance, dating to the Early Neolithic.
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2016 End: 22-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	STAKE HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	BLANK FOR FLINT ARROWHEAD Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"

Development type      Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt                      Planning condition

Position in the  
planning process      Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country                      England

Site location              GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW HOUNSLOW Western International  
Market - New Trading Unit

Postcode                      UB2 5YG

Study area                      200 Square metres

Site coordinates              TQ 10725 78784 51.496647729896 -0.404748882633 51 29 47 N 000 24  
17 W Point

Height OD / Depth      Min: 29.37m Max: 29.6m

### Project creators

Name of  
Organisation              Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief  
originator                      Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd

Project design  
originator                      Helen Hawkins

Project  
director/manager              Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor      Stacey Amanda Harris

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body                              County Council

Name of sponsor/funding body      London Borough of Hounslow

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient      LAARC

Physical Archive ID      HYS16

Physical Contents      "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient      LAARC

Digital Archive ID      HYS16

Digital Contents      "none"

Digital Media available      "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient      LAARC

Paper Archive ID      HYS16

Paper Contents      "none"

Paper Media available      "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title      Western International Market-New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, Hounslow UB2 5YG: An Archaeological Excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, S. A.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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publication London

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