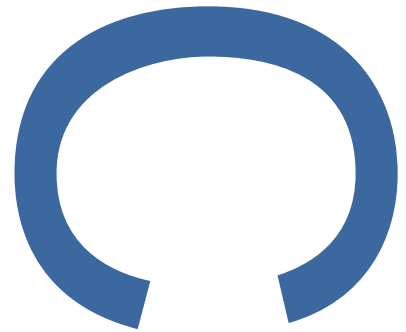


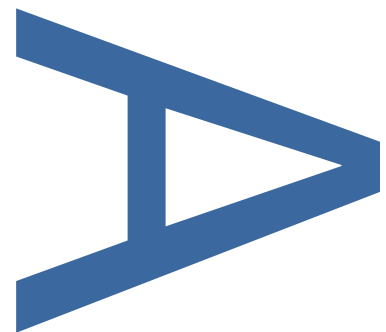
**HUBBARD'S FARM,  
HUBBARD'S CLOSE,  
COLHAM GREEN,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HILLINGDON**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'  
INVESTIGATION AND  
WATCHING BRIEF**



**SITE CODE: HUF17**



**JULY 2018**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**


## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

HUBBARD'S FARM, HUBBARD'S CLOSE, COLHAM GREEN,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

### Type of project

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**HUBBARD'S FARM, HUBBARD'S CLOSE, COLHAM GREEN, LONDON BOROUGH  
OF HILLINGDON: ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' INVESTIGATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF. AN ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**SITE CODE:** HUF17

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** 5971/APP/2013/2831 AND 5971/APP/2016/3922

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** TQ 07617 81385

**WRITTEN BY:** STACEY AMANDA HARRIS  
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**ON BEHALF OF:** CASTLE HOMES (LONDON) LTD

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**July 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

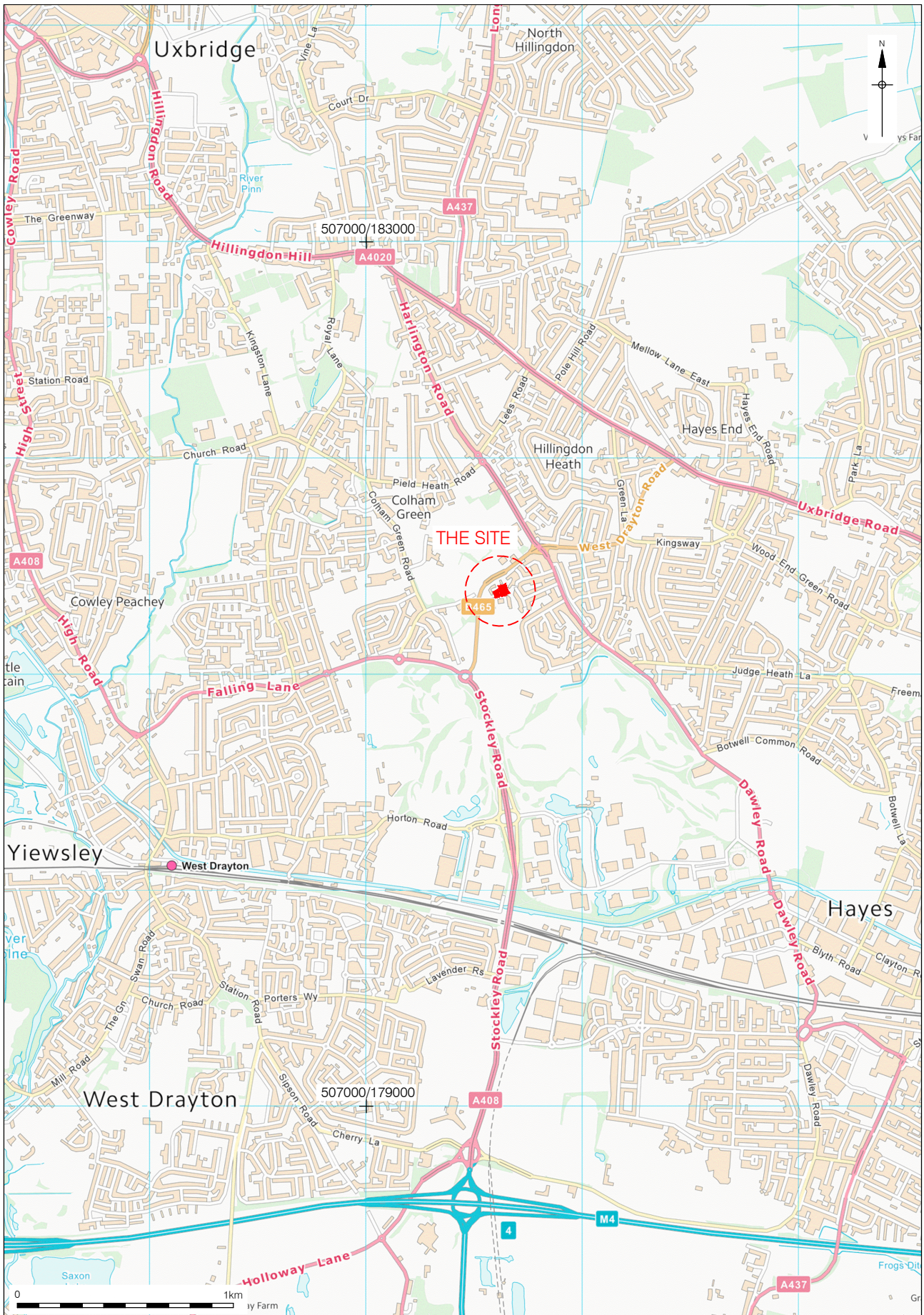
- 1.1 This report presents the methods and results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, Hillingdon UB8 3HB. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 07617 81385 in the London Borough of Hillingdon (Figure 1).
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) an archaeological investigation was carried out between 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017 and 26<sup>th</sup> April 2018.
- 1.3 The investigation comprised the recording and part re-excavation of five trenches that had been excavated during previous phases of construction work on the site, a 'strip, map & record exercise within the footprints of the Lesser and Greater Barns (Figure 2) and a watching brief on the excavation of foundation and service trenches relating to the rebuilding of the Lesser and Greater Barns (Figure 3).
- 1.4 The work intended to establish if any evidence of earlier uses of the two barns survive and to identify any archaeological evidence of activity within the site that predates the construction of the Lesser and Greater Barns.
- 1.5 The evidence of Roman and medieval activity on the site was revealed in form of pits and ditches. A post-medieval ditch, being a continuation of a feature found during an archaeological investigation in 2000 to the north of the current site, was also revealed.
- 1.6 Natural brickearth was seen between 42.47m and 43.08m OD.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green UB8 3HG, between 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017 and 26<sup>th</sup> April 2018. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 07617 81385 and is located within the London Borough of Hillingdon (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological work consisted of the recording and part re-excavation of five of the previously excavated construction trenches, a 'Strip, Map & Record' investigation within the remains of the Lesser and Greater Barns (Figure 2) and a watching brief covering the ongoing excavation of foundation and service trenches on the site (Figure 3). This work aimed to address the following objectives:
- Does the ditch seen in evaluation Trenches 1, 2 & 6 of 2000 investigation continue through the barn site? This was interpreted as a pre-18<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch but had no early dating evidence.
  - Is there any evidence for a threshing pit at the doors of the Greater Barn?
  - Is there evidence for any earlier structure on the site apart from the ditch?
  - Lesser Barn: What information survives for the original use for the building? (Open hearths or chimney evidence, domestic or farm floors, room divisions);
  - Lesser Barn: only the northern wall of the building appeared to have a small plinth below the sole plate – what other evidence is there of a sub-structure?
- 2.3 The site comprised two sub-rectangular areas to the east and west of Hubbard's Close, where the Lesser and Greater Barns of the Hubbard's Farm complex had previously stood (Figure 2). The site was bordered on all sides by residential properties and by West Drayton Road passing approximately 55m to the north and west.
- 2.4 The site encompassed an area of approximately 0.4 acres (c. 1600m<sup>2</sup>).
- 2.5 The site contained two listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk register (HAR), the Lesser Barn (HAR List entry 1246142) and the Greater Barn including the Granary (HAR List entry 1284866). At the beginning of the current investigation there were only sill walls of the barns present in situ whilst some of the timbers were stacked close by. A small rectangular granary was present in the north-western corner of the Greater Barn part of the site.
- 2.6 The archaeological investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stacey Amanda Harris (the main 'Strip, Map & Record' exercise) and Ellen Green, Pat Cavanagh and Kari Bower (watching brief). The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological work was commissioned by Penny Copeland on behalf of Castle Homes (London) Ltd and monitored by Sandy Kidd of the Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (HE GLAAS), on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 2.7 The clients' archaeological consultant, Penny Copeland, had updated a previously prepared desk-
-

based assessment for the project (McCurdy & Co. Ltd 2006). A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) was designed by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for the current investigation and was approved in advance by Sandy Kidd (Historic England GLAAS).

- 2.8 The site was recorded under the unique site code HUF17, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.



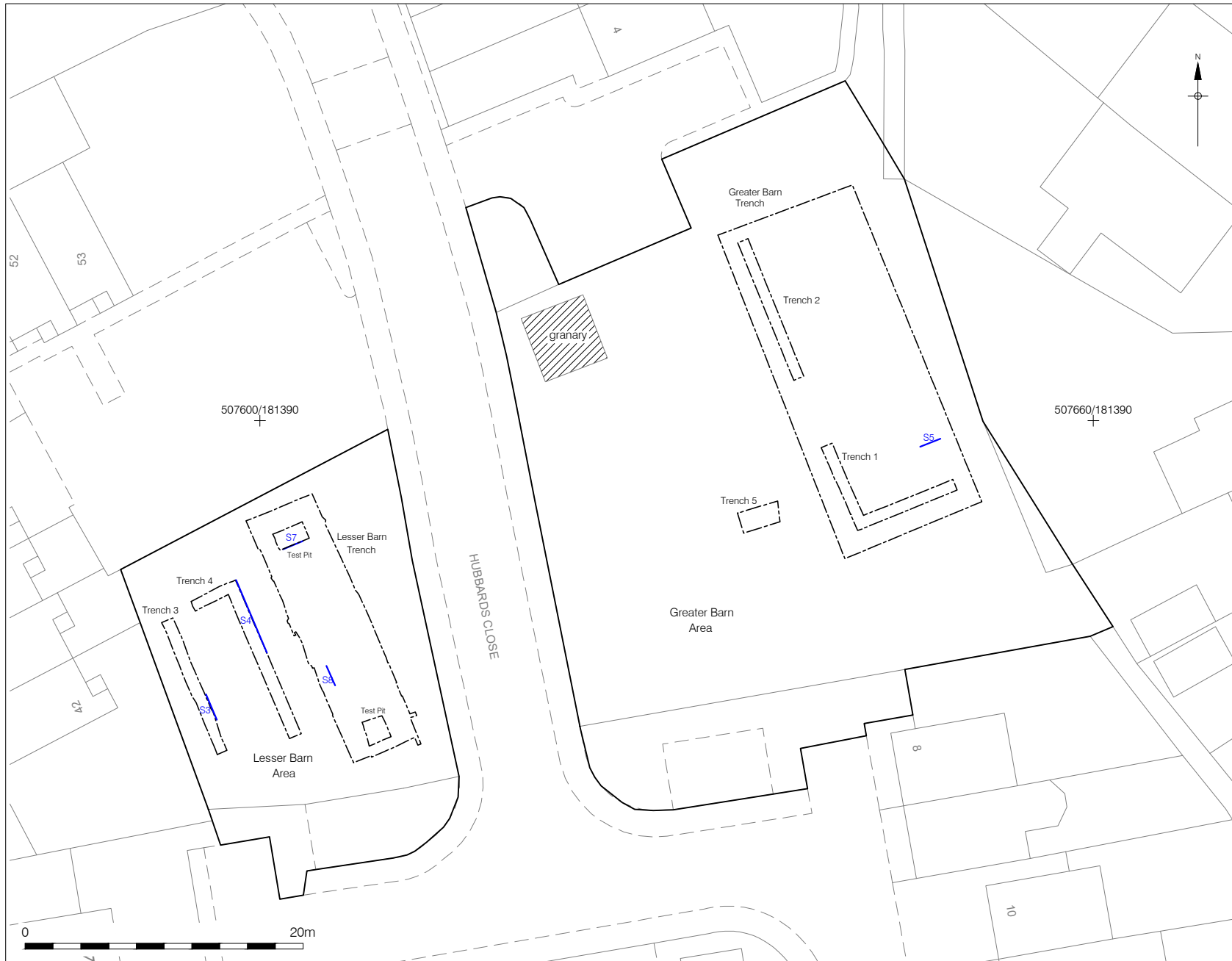
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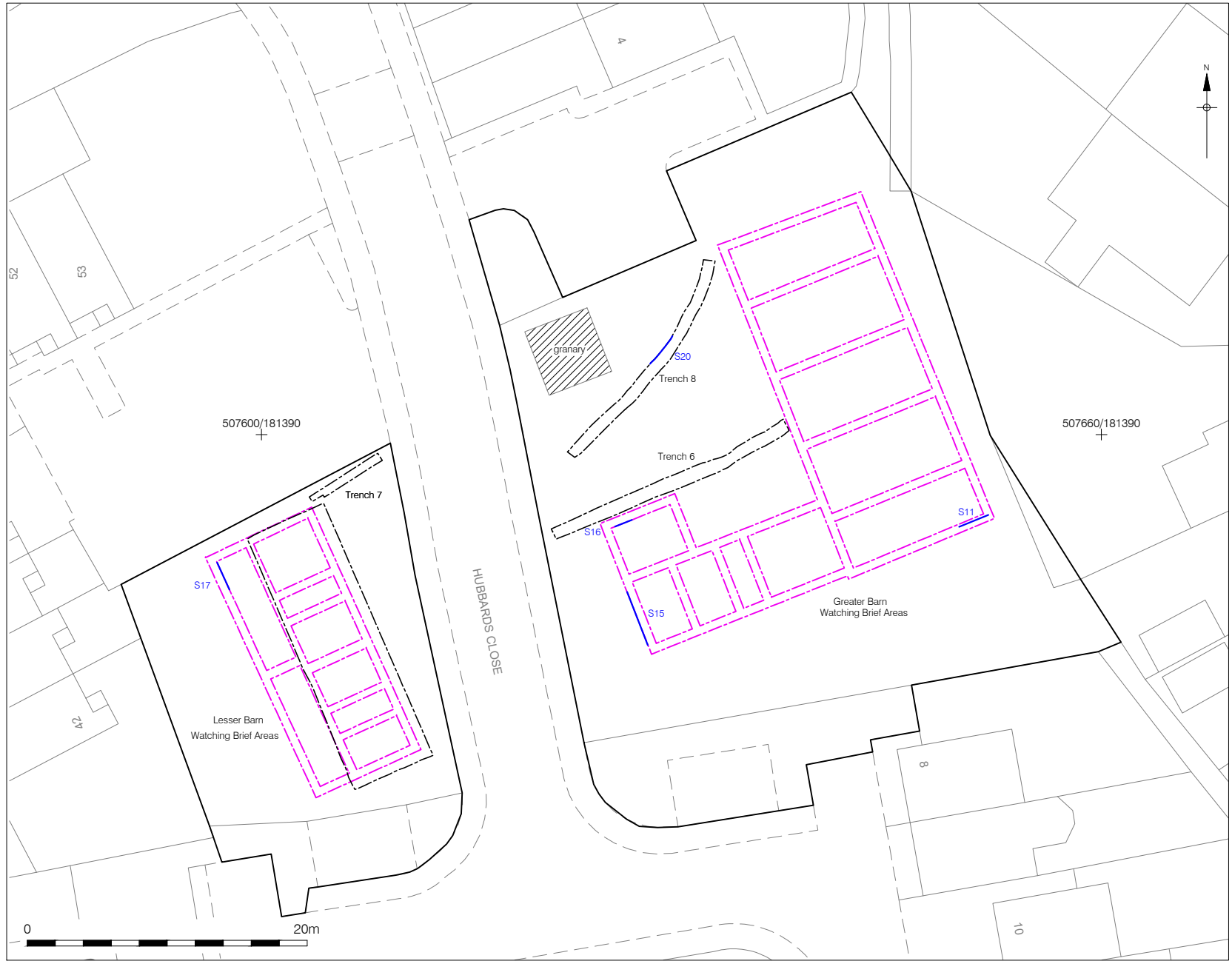
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27/06/18 JB

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4







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Figure 3  
Trench Location and Watching Brief location: post demolition  
1:400 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2018. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published in 2011 and amended in 2016. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and then outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

##### **Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology Strategic Policy**

**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 Development Framework: London Borough of Hillingdon's Local Plan**

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the London Borough of Hillingdon Local Plan-Part 1 (Adopted November 2012). Saved policies include those relating to the historic environment and the most pertinent to the current project are as follows:

#### **Policy HE1: Heritage**

The Council will:

1. Conserve and enhance Hillingdon's distinct and varied environment, its settings and the wider historic landscape, which includes:
  - Historic village cores, Metro-land suburbs, planned residential estates and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial areas, including the Grand Union Canal and its features;
  - Designated heritage assets such as statutorily Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
  - Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes, both natural and designed;
  - Locally recognised historic features, such as Areas of Special Local Character and Locally Listed Buildings; and
  - Archaeologically significant areas, including Archaeological Priority Zones and Areas.
2. Actively encourage the regeneration of heritage assets, particularly those which have been included in English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' register or are currently vacant.
3. Promote increased public awareness, understanding of and access to the borough's heritage assets and wider historic environment, through Section 106 agreements and via community engagement and outreach activities.
4. Encourage the reuse and modification of heritage assets, where appropriate, when considering proposals to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change. Where negative impact on a heritage asset is identified, seek alternative approaches to achieve similar climate change mitigation outcomes without damage to the asset.

#### **Strategic Objectives:**

- SO1: Conserve and enhance the borough's heritage and their settings by ensuring new development, including changes to the public realm, are of high quality design, appropriate to the significance of the heritage asset, and 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.

SO2: Create neighbourhoods that are of a high quality sustainable design, that have regard for their historic context and use sustainability principles which are sensitive and responsive to the significance of the historic environment, are distinctive, safe, functional and accessible and which reinforce the identity and suburban qualities of the borough's streets and public places, introduce public art to celebrate civic pride and serve the long-term needs of all residents.

SO3: Improve the quality of and accessibility to, the heritage value of the borough's open spaces, including rivers and canals as areas for sports, recreation, visual interest biodiversity, education, health and wellbeing. In addition, address open space needs by providing new spaces identified in Hillingdon's Open Space Strategy.

## **5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

### **Archaeological Sites**

5.2 Archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's distant past but are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. Once removed, that part of the Borough's physical past is lost forever. The Council considers that Hillingdon's archaeology is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed. This is confirmed in government guidance (NPPF). The destruction of archaeological remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.

5.4 The archaeological heritage of the Borough has been incorporated in a Sites and Monuments Record and summarised on an Archaeological Constraints Map prepared by the Museum of London and maintained by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. In addition to scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Constraints Map identifies a number of 'Archaeological Priority Areas', which are shown on Fig. 4 and also the Proposals Map. These are areas in which protection of the archaeological resource will be regarded by the Local Planning Authority as a primary consideration in determining planning applications, and applicants will be required to submit a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered.

**BE1 ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY ALLOW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE IF IT WOULD DISTURB REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS.**

5.5 The Constraints Map identifies further archaeological sites and findspots, and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement. These include areas of unexcavated gravels, policies for which are set out in Chapter 13. Where development may affect areas of archaeological significance or potential, both within Archaeological Priority

Areas and elsewhere, the Local Planning Authority will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. If the buried heritage does not require permanent preservation and is likely to be damaged or destroyed by proposed development the Local Planning Authority will seek to ensure that sites are properly investigated by a recognised archaeological organisation before development takes place.

**BE3 THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL ENSURE WHENEVER PRACTICABLE THAT SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE INVESTIGATED AND RECORDED EITHER BEFORE ANY NEW BUILDINGS, REDEVELOPMENT, SITE WORKS, GOLF COURSE OR GRAVEL EXTRACTION ARE STARTED, OR DURING EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION. DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD DESTROY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.**

- 5.6 The Local Planning Authority consults the Museum of London and the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission on proposals affecting other sites of archaeological interest, and in appropriate cases will attach conditions to planning permissions or seek to enter into legal agreements to ensure proper investigation of sites. It will promote co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with NPPF.

### 3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.4.1 The property has been subject to numerous planning applications in the recent two decades. The current planning permissions have been granted on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 for dismantling and rebuilding of existing barn and extension to provide 7 self-contained flats with associated external works and landscaping at Greater Barn (Planning Ref. 5971/APP/2013/2831) and for rebuilding of existing barn with internal and external alterations to create two three-bedroom dwellings with associated parking and landscaping at Lesser Barn (Ref. 5971/APP/2016/3922). There are also Listed Building Consents for the structures: Ref. 5971/APP/2014/1168 for the Greater Barn and Ref. 5971/APP/2013/1839 for the Lesser Barn.

- 3.4.2 The condition (18) attached to the planning decision for the Greater Barn specified the following archaeological constraints:

*A) No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*REASON*

*Heritage assets of archaeological interest survive on the site. The Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in PPS 5 and Policy BE3 Hillingdon Local Plan: Part Two Saved UDP Policies (November 2012).*

3.4.3 The condition (4) issued with the planning decision for the Lesser Barn reads as follows:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, their agent or successor in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter development shall only take place in accordance with the approved scheme. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON*

*The site is of archaeological interest and it is considered that all evidence of the remains should be recorded in accordance with Policy BE3 of the Hillingdon Local Plan: Part Two - Saved UDP Policies (November 2012).*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical information cited below is summarized from the WSI for the project (PCA 2017).
- 4.2 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey as London Clay (Clay and Silt) deposits overlain by sand and gravel of the Boyn Hill Member. Previous works on the site found brickearth overlaying the gravel.
- 4.3 The site comprised two sub-rectangular parts on the west and east of Hubbard's Close, located to the south and east of West Drayton Road (Figure 1). The site covered an area of around 1600m<sup>2</sup> and is surrounded by residential properties.
- 4.4 The site is located within what was once a farm complex. Originally the site contained a number of listed buildings including a farmhouse that was demolished sometime in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Lesser and Greater Barns which stood, albeit in a state of disrepair, until the early 21<sup>st</sup> century and a granary building which has been moved around the site at various times and appeared to have been subjected to a rebuild. At the beginning of the current investigation there were only sill walls of the barns present in situ whilst some of the timbers were stacked close by. The granary was present in the north-western corner of the Greater Barn part of the site (Figure 2).
- 4.5 The site is generally level at a height of between 43m OD and 44m OD.
- 4.6 The site sits within an area of higher ground 1.5km to the west of the River Pinn, an ancient rivulet that was previously known as Ruislip Brook. The site is 2.15km northwest of Frays River, a potentially man-made channel thought to have been created during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was used to power numerous mills. To the south of the study site (1.45km to the south) the Grand Union Canal runs east to west and was constructed during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarized from the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) and desk-based assessment (McCurdy 2006).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 There is an absence of evidence in the area for human occupation during the Neolithic or Mesolithic periods. A number of Bronze Age discoveries have been made within the immediate area, and an Iron Age settlement at Stockley Park shows that the area was inhabited or at least worked prior to the Roman period. The Iron Age settlement at Stockley Park is close enough for the land around Hubbard's Farm to have been worked by the inhabitants.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 There is almost no evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity of the site.

### **5.4 Anglo Saxon and Medieval**

5.4.1 Medieval remains were found on the site during the evaluation in 2000 (see Paragraph 6). There is little evidence of Saxon activity within the archaeological record; however, there is a theory that Hubbard is a Saxon name and the farm may have been built by a Saxon which may mean that the surviving buildings are merely concealing a Norman or Saxon foundation for a homestead which continued in use until recently.

5.4.2 Hubbard's Farm has a history of occupation dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and almost certainly earlier.

### **5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.5.1 Hubbard's Farm is first mentioned in historic records in 1619. An estate map from 1767 depict the farm as the central point of the estate. The farm consisted of a farmhouse surrounded by gardens and farm buildings to the east of the house. That early house was demolished at some point between 1842 and 1866 and replaced by the new one. By that time the Greater Barn still had two wings, the southern one later has been removed. The Granary was also located to the north of that southern wing of the Greater Barn. Various extensions to the barns were also added and removed over the time. In 20<sup>th</sup> century the farm buildings are gradually removed, in particular in the later part of the century. By 2000 the farmhouse and southern wing of the Greater Barn were gone. The granary has been moved to its current position in the north-western corner of the eastern part of the site. The surrounding area was built over with several residential developments.

## 6 PREVIOUS WORKS ON THE SITE

- 6.1.1 In 2000 an archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology Unit (OAU) that consisted of the excavation of 16 evaluation trenches (Score 2000a). The trenches were located throughout the land surrounding the former farm complex and attempted to target features seen on Ordnance Survey maps including the pond and Chaney House (the more recent farmhouse). In addition to confirming the presence of the pond and Chaney House, a boundary wall relating to Chaney House was seen along with a section of brickwork that may have related to the earlier farmhouse which was demolished in the 1830s-40s. Brickwork which was seen to the east, was likely a foundation of a barn, similar to that of the Greater Barn. A substantial ditch was seen which contained medieval and post-medieval pottery. The post-medieval pottery was derived from a section of the ditch that appeared re-cut and may well have been in use for some time after the other parts of the ditch had been disused.
- 6.1.2 Subsequent to the OAU evaluation carried out in 2000, a strip and record excavation and a watching brief were conducted. The majority of the area only revealed modern deposits due to the limited impact of the development. Brickwork which may have related to an earlier farmhouse was seen to extend to the west where it was then truncated. The remnants of the barn to the east were seen to extend 22m confirming that it was most likely the same barn as was seen on historical maps.
- 6.1.3 In 2003, a tree-ring dating was conducted on samples taken from thirty-six timbers within the Lesser Barn (Howard, Laxton & Litton 2003). No satisfactory dates were obtained; however, it was possible to establish that there was very little, if any, time between the felling of timbers across the structure suggesting a similarity in phasing, or that timbers were stored for later use.
- 6.1.4 In 2006 the Lesser and Greater Barns were archaeologically recorded to scale (Copeland 2006a; 2006b).
- 6.1.5 In 2007 an archaeological investigation was conducted by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Wallis 2007). This investigation found a brickearth floor containing pottery from 17<sup>th</sup> century date sealing a clay soil containing pottery from 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. It had been hoped that evidence of previous uses of the building would be found, but this was not possible.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 7.1 The investigation was conducted in several parts of the site and stages:
- The part re-excavation and archaeological recording of five trenches that had been excavated during the previous phases of construction work on the site.
  - The striping of the areas within the footprints of the Lesser and Greater Barns and the archaeological recording of the findings (Figure 2).
  - A watching brief on the excavation of foundation and service trenches relating to the rebuilding of the Lesser and Greater Barns (Figure 3).
- 7.2 Where necessary, two mechanical tracked excavators, a 1.5ton 360° machine and a 13ton 360° machine, were used by the client's groundworks contractor under constant archaeological supervision.
- 7.3 The location of the investigated areas was determined by PCA's surveyor using GPS survey equipment and by triangulation to known points within the study site.
- 7.4 All deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Trench and area plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of the excavation.
- 7.5 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code HUF17.

## 8 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### Greater Barn and Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6 & 8 (Figures 4, 6 & 7)

#### 8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The earliest deposit found was a dark brown red clay gravel [101] seen within the watching brief of the Greater Barn from a height of 42.73m OD (Figure 7 Section 11).

8.1.2 Within Trenches 5 (Plate 1), 6 and 8, a layer of natural brickearth [45], [221] and [208], respectively, was seen (Figure 7 Section 20). This layer was present at a height between 43.08m OD and 42.79m OD.

#### 8.2 Phase 2: Roman

8.2.1 Sealing the natural layer within the Greater Barn was a layer [24] (Figure 7 Section 11), [72] and [73], consisting of mid brownish orange silt and clay with occasional charcoal flecking and rare fragments of struck flint. This layer survived to a height of between 43.39m and 43.60m OD throughout the interior of the Greater Barn.

8.2.2 Whilst no artefactual remains were recovered from layer [24], it was cut by a shallow semi-circular pit [42] (Figure 4; Plate 2) containing a dark brown sandy silt [41] from which pottery fragments, worked flint and fire cracked flint were retrieved. The pottery from this deposit has been broadly dated as between 50 and 400AD.

#### 8.3 Phase 3: Medieval

8.3.1 A shallow circular pit [40] (Figure 4; Plate 2) was seen truncating layer [24]. This pit contained a light yellowish white silty clay sand fill [39] which produced occasional fragments of struck flint and pottery which has been dated to between 1050-1200AD.

#### 8.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

8.4.1 Along the eastern edge of the site a ditch was seen [23], [28], [30], [32] and [34] (Figure 4, Figure 6 Section 5; Plate 4), although partly obscured by the remnants of the internal bay walls of the barn itself. This ditch had been seen previously during an Oxford Archaeological Unit watching brief in 2000.

8.4.2 A slot was excavated through Ditch [23] to the north of the southernmost internal bay wall revealing five fills (Figure 6 Section 5). The earliest fill was sterile light whitish yellow silty sandy clay [38], overlaying this was a firm mid dark brown silty clay [37] with moderate sub rounded pebbles. This was sealed by a soft mid whitish brown silty sandy clay [36] with occasional fragments of pot dated 1050-1200, CBM fragments dated 1480-1900, burnt flint, struck flint and animal bone. The animal bone was found to be the mandible and ulna of a large adult dog such as a Mastiff (Appendix 6).

A soft light yellowish white sandy silt deposit [35] was above [36] which contained occasional small fragments of CBM. The uppermost fill [22] was a soft mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravels and fragments of pottery and CBM dated 1550-1900 and 1480-1700 respectively. This same upper layer of soft sandy silt was also seen along the full in extent of this ditch as [27] (dated by pottery 1170-1350 and glass c. 1810), [29], [31] and [33]. A considerable amount of animal disturbance was seen within the upper fill of this ditch towards the north of the Greater Barn [27] and [29] which accounts for the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century glass

- 8.4.3 During the watching brief a small remnant of masonry [100] (Figure 4) (0.18m high 0.50m by 0.50m) was seen in the north-eastern corner of the barn, constructed from orange unfrogged bricks measuring 100mm by 220mm by 60mm bonded with a soft yellow sandy mortar (Plate 3).
- 8.4.4 The construction cuts [26] for the internal bay walls [25] (Figure 6 Section 5) were seen to truncate the upper part of the ditch, and where the wall was able to be exposed two phases of masonry were seen (Plate 4). The lower three courses of brickwork [75] were constructed from pinkish orange red unfrogged bricks measuring between 221mm and 223mm in length by 100 to 120mm in width and 50mm in height, suggestive of handmade bricks laid with an irregular coursing and bond in the form of a stepped foundation surviving to a height of 43.60m OD. Due to the lack of visible mortar on the face of the brickwork, and inability to take a brick and mortar sample (due to the current listed status of the barn) a date has not been obtainable for this, however, it is not impossible for these bricks to have been reused. Above this were five courses of reddish brick [25] measuring between 210 and 220mm in length by 100mm in width and 70mm in height.
- 8.4.5 During the watching brief a 4m by 0.40m section of masonry [107] was seen at the south-western extent of the Greater Barns area (Figure 4). The masonry survived to a height of 0.50m and was constructed from red brick measuring 221mm by 110mm by 60mm bonded with a yellow brown lime mortar. [17] may have been a remnant of the southern wing of the Greater Barn.
- 8.4.6 The construction cut [110] and masonry foundation of a brick pillar [109] (Figure 4 and Figure 7 Section 16) measuring 0.55m by 0.50m and surviving to a height of 0.40m was seen towards the north of the presumed southern wing of the Greater Barn. This structure may have been a pillar foundation for the Granary in its previous location (Plate 17).
- 8.4.7 Within Trench 8 a 0.20m thick layer of mid yellow grey silty clay [212] was seen sealing natural brickearth layer [208] (Figure 7 Section 20; Plate 5).
- 8.4.8 To the west of Trench 8 a large pit was seen [207] [214]. This pit contained a mixed fill of mid orange, grey and brown silty clay, clay and sandy silt [206] [213] (Figure 4 and Figure 7 Section 20; Plate 5).
- 8.4.9 Several postholes [203], [205], [211] and [219] (Figure 4 and Figure 7 Section 20; Plates 6 and 7) were seen towards the centre of Trench 8. All were cut into layer [212] from a height of around 43.21m OD. The postholes were all circular in shape and measured around 0.30m in diameter. Full dimensions were not obtainable as they all continued beyond the limit of excavation (LOE).

8.4.10 Within posthole [203] an oval post [200] measuring 130mm by 140mm and continuing below the LOE was found, posthole [205] contained a rectangular post [201] measuring 110mm by 110mm and continuing below the LOE, postholes [211] and [219] contained circular posts [209] and [217] which both measured 120mm in diameter and continued below the LOE.

8.4.11 All four posts were backfilled with a mid grey silty clay [202], [204], [210] and [218] respectively. This contained occasional small stones, a small quantity of CBM and charcoal flecking.

## 8.5 Phase 5: Modern

8.5.1 Across the central area of the barn a cut [44] was seen between the eastern and western walls of the Great Barn (Plate 8) and measuring 3.60m north-south. This cut did not go the full width of the original doors to the barn, but instead appeared to respect the altered and reduced door width (Plate 18) which suggests that these alterations may have been part of a later amendment to the Greater Barn.

8.5.2 This cut [44] was filled by what appeared to be a deliberately compacted red brown deposit [43] comprising of 50% crushed and complete ceramic building material, 30% gravel and 20% silty sand. The bricks within this deposit have been dated 1850-1900, although it is highly likely that these were reused due to them being deliberately crushed and laid as a surface.

8.5.3 This 0.20m thick deposit of compacted material [43] was truncated by a series of posts along its northern and southern edges, the timber posts had been bedded in with concrete suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> - century date, and a layer of concrete had been laid between these posts. The posts survived to a height of between 43.48m and 43.54m OD, flush with the concrete that had been laid between them.

8.5.4 Across the remaining footprint of the Greater Barn a levelling layer of dark brown silty sandy clay [6] (Plate 9) was seen to a height of 43.37m OD. This and the concrete overlaying fill [43] were sealed by a further layer of concrete creating the internal modern floor surface within the Greater Barn.

8.5.5 Towards the southern wall of the Greater Barn, and seen within Trench 1, was a 1.45m by 1.45m square cut pit [3] (Figure 4; Plate 9), which was seen to cut through the modern concrete surface and levelling layer [6] within the Greater Barn from a height of 43.70m OD and continued below the LOE at a height of 43.08m OD.

8.5.6 Within Trench 8 post-medieval fill [213] was truncated by [216] containing a modern square post [215] (Figure 4; Plate 10) measuring 100mm across.

## Lesser Barn and Trenches 3, 4 and 7 (Figures 5, 6 & 7)

### 8.6 Phase 1: Natural

8.6.1 The earliest deposit found within the area of the Lesser Barn was a layer of mid yellow orange silty clay [18], [21] (Figure 6 Sections 3 and 4), [68] (Plate 11), [69], [106] and [223]. This natural brickearth was seen between the heights of 42.47m OD and 43.00m OD within the Lesser Barn, and up to a height of 43.27m OD within Trench 3.

### 8.7 Phase 3: Medieval

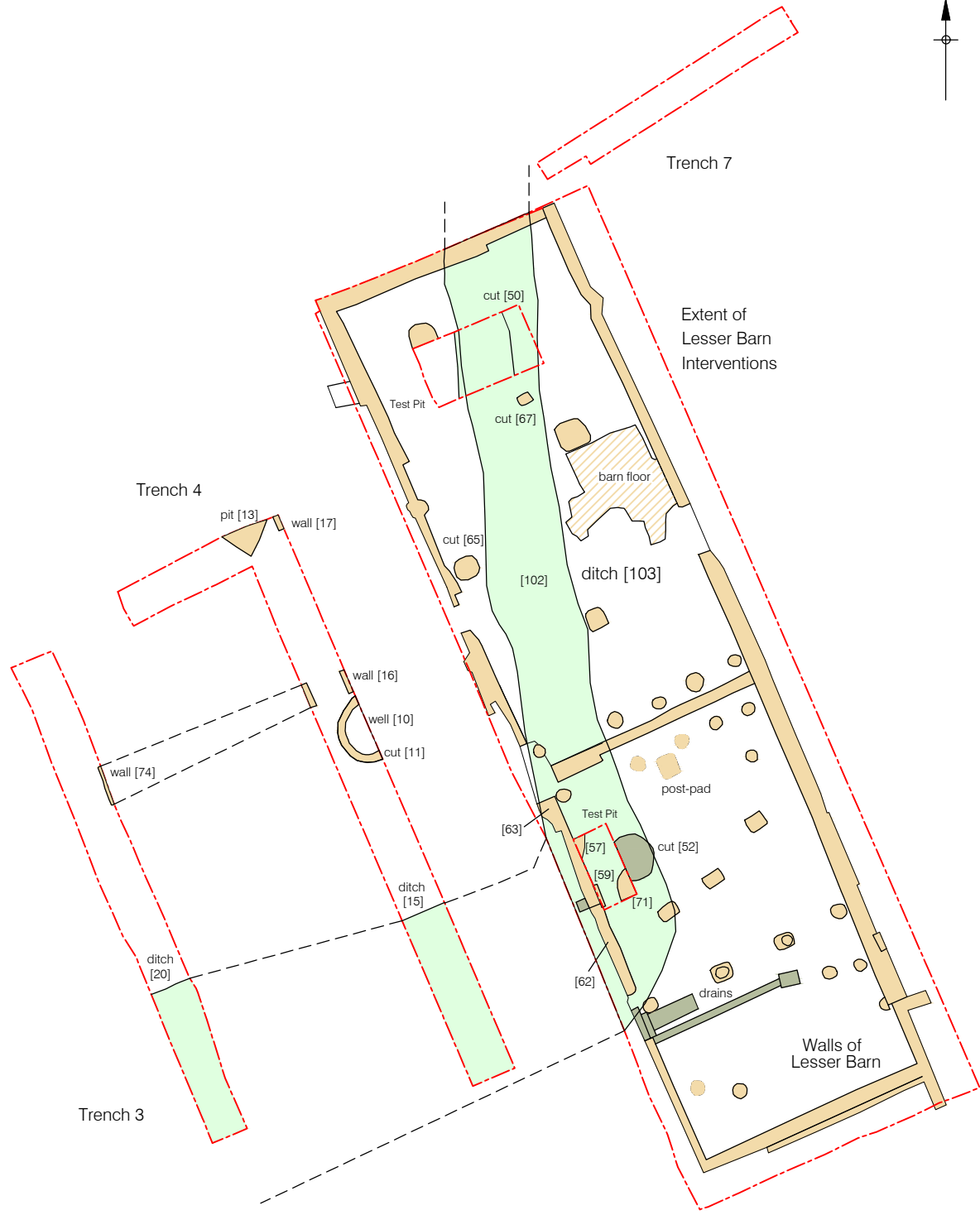
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- 8.7.1 Within the footprint of the Lesser Barn the natural was truncated by a north-south Ditch [50] (Plate 11) [57] [103] (Figure 5 and Figure 6 Section 7). This ditch extended to 17m and continued beyond the northern wall of the Lesser Barn. To the south, the ditch curved and continued towards the west, extending beyond the western wall of the Lesser Barn. It was seen again in both Trench 3 [15] and Trench 4 [20] (Figure 5). Part of the same Ditch [50/103] was seen as cut [57] in Test Pit excavated earlier in this investigation.
- 8.7.2 A firm mid green grey silty clay fill [14] [19] [58] (Figure 6 Section 8) with CBM and charcoal flecking, was seen within the corner of ditch cut [57] to a height of 42.82m OD and extending to the west where it was seen in Trenches 3 and 4 to a height of 43.00m OD. Fill [61] was a very compacted mid orange silty clay with occasional small pebbles, this fill was only seen at the corner of the ditch and to a height of 42.94m OD.
- 8.7.3 Within the footprint of the Lesser Barn deposits [58] and [61] were overlain by fill [49] [56] [102] (Figure 6 Sections 7 & 8), a firm mid grey brown clay silt with frequent CBM, frequent to occasional charcoal flecking, occasional pot (dated between 1270 and 1300), occasional medium/course gravel and rare fire cracked flint.
- 8.7.4 The southern part of the ditch was truncated by a circular pit [71] (Figure 5, Figure 6 Section 8; Plate 12) containing a firm dark grey silty clay [70] with frequent CBM and charcoal flecking.
- 8.7.5 Pit [71] was overlain by a firm mid yellow grey silty clay layer [54] [55] (Figure 5, Figure 6 Section 8; Plate 12) with frequent CBM and charcoal flecking and occasional fire cracked flint. This layer had dropped into the top of pit fill [70]. This was in turn overlain by a layer of compact mid grey silty clay [53] with frequent flecks of CBM and charcoal, occasional fragments of pottery, fire cracked flint and daub.
- 8.7.6 Ditch [50] [49] was sealed to the north by a layer of firm pale orange brown silt [48] (Figure 6 Section 7). This layer had a green hue and contained frequent CBM, occasional pottery and fire cracked flint.
- 8.7.7 Across the northern end of the Lesser Barn, a 0.16m thick layer of light pinkish orange silty clay [46] (Figure 6 Section 7; Plate 12) was seen with CBM flecking and occasional pottery. This layer has been dated to between 1270 and 1630 by pottery fragments recovered during the works. This layer may have been a remnant of what was once a compacted earth floor surface within the barn.
- 8.8 **Phase 4: Post Medieval**
- 8.8.1 A large number of posts were seen across the entire footprint of the Lesser Barn, mostly representing internal walls seen prior to the collapse of the barn (Figure 5). Two were excavated as a representative sample. Post-hole [65] contained a sizable assemblage of rusted metal objects within a loose mid brown sandy silt [64]. The metal objects retrieved included items of agricultural and domestic use including iron chain, tethering loops, handles and a door hinge. Two stone hones also formed part of this assemblage.

- 8.8.2 Likewise, post-hole [67] contained a loose mid brown sandy silt [66] from which two iron bars were retrieved. Whilst analysis of the finds retrieved from both [65] and [67] suggests a late post-medieval to modern date, this most likely represents a change of internal layout of the Lesser Barn.
- 8.8.3 A large flat stone pad was seen in a posthole to the south (Plate 14), this was not lifted during excavation.
- 8.8.4 The construction cut [60] was seen to cut through layer [53] towards the southern end of the Lesser Barn, into which a wall of mid pinkish red brick had been constructed forming a brick pad foundation [59].
- 8.8.5 To the north and south of the pad foundation [59] a flint boulder foundation had been constructed [62] [63].
- 8.8.6 Attached to the north west corner of the Lesser Barn a construction cut [105] (Figure 7 Section 17) was seen during the watching brief containing a foundation of purple red unfrosted brick [104].
- 8.8.7 To the west of the Lesser Barn an east-west wall [74]/[16] (Figure 5 and Figure 6 Section 4) was seen in both Trench 3 and 4 where it had been truncated by previous works. This wall was constructed from orange (220mm by 105mm by 60mm) and purplish red (220mm by 110mm by 60mm) unfrosted bricks (Plate 15).
- 8.8.8 To the south of this a possible well was uncovered [11] (Figure 5, Figure 6 Section 4, Plate 15), constructed from pink (230mm by 95mm by 55mm) and orange (223mm by 115mm by 65mm) unfrosted bricks [10] and backfilled with a light brown grey silty clay [9] with occasional fragments of CBM and frequent charcoal and CBM flecking.
- 8.8.9 Within the north-eastern corner of Trench 4 a small remnant of masonry was seen [17] constructed from red unfrosted bricks in a white fine sandy lime mortar (Figure 5, Figure 6 Section 4; Plate 16).
- 8.8.10 Wall [17] was truncated by a 0.46m by 1.00m pit [13] (Figure 5) which continued beyond the northern limit of the excavation of Trench 4. This pit was filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay [12] with frequent fine to medium pebbles, occasional CBM fragments and moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal.
- 8.9 **Phase 5: Modern**
- 8.9.1 To the south of the Lesser Barn, layer [53] was truncated by a shallow circular pit [52] (Figure 5, Figure 6 Section 8). This pit contained a soft dark brown organic silt sandy clay [51] which contained two fragments of struck flint along with modern material including a soft toy.











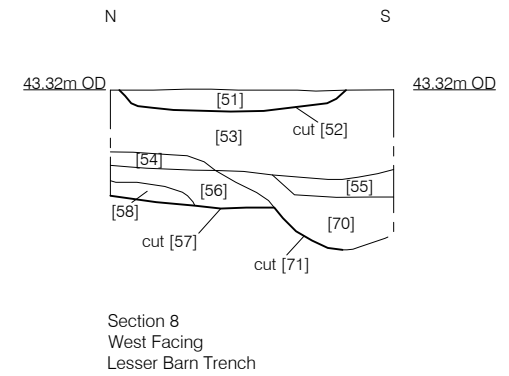
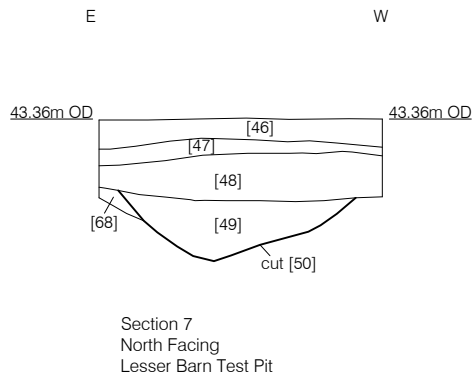
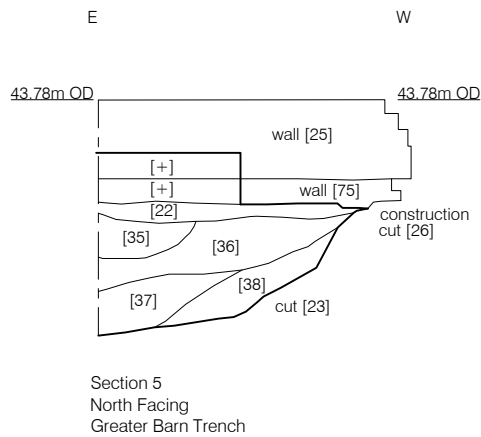
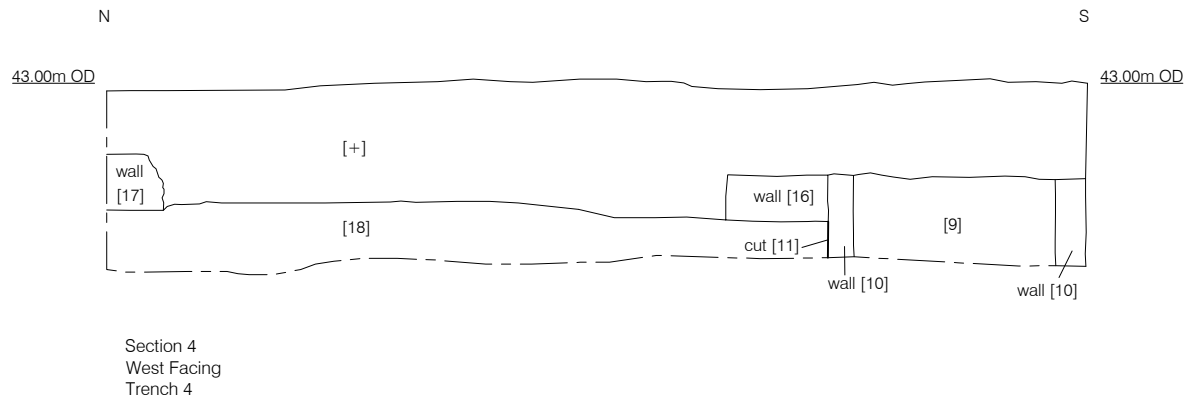
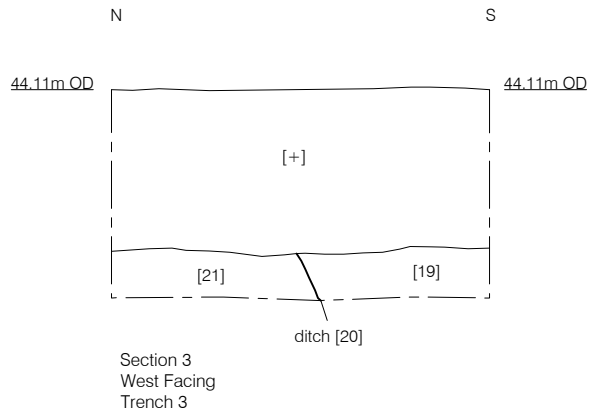
-  Medieval
-  Post-medieval
-  Post-medieval floor
-  Modern



Figure 5  
Plan of Features in Lesser Barn Area  
1:125 at A4





## 9 PLATES



**Plate 1:** looking south, Trench 5, [+] over natural [45] with east-west wall cut for southern wing of Greater Barn visible at base (1m scale)



**Plate 2:** looking southeast, pits [40] and [42] within the footprint of the Greater Barn (1m scale)



**Plate 3:** looking west, section of masonry [100] (0.5m scale)



**Plate 4:** looking south, brickwork [25] and [75] over Ditch [23] (1m scale)



**Plate 5:** looking north, post [209] and pit [207] cut into layer [212] overlaying layer [208]



**Plate 6:** looking north, Detail shot of post [209] within posthole [211]



**Plate 7:** looking southwest, posts (from left to right) [217], [201] and [200]



**Plate 8:** looking south-east, general shot of southern part of Greater Barn (1m scale)





**Plate 9:** looking north, modern square pit [3] with ridge within concrete surface to the south (1m scale)



**Plate 10:** looking west, post [215]



**Plate 11:** looking south, medieval ditch [50] within the footprint of the Lesser Barn (1m scale)



**Plate 12:** looking east, slot through modern Pit [52], layers [53], [54] and [55], post-medieval Pit [71] and Ditch [57] (1m scale)



**Plate 13:** looking south, southern part of the Lesser Barn showing layer [53] (1m scale)



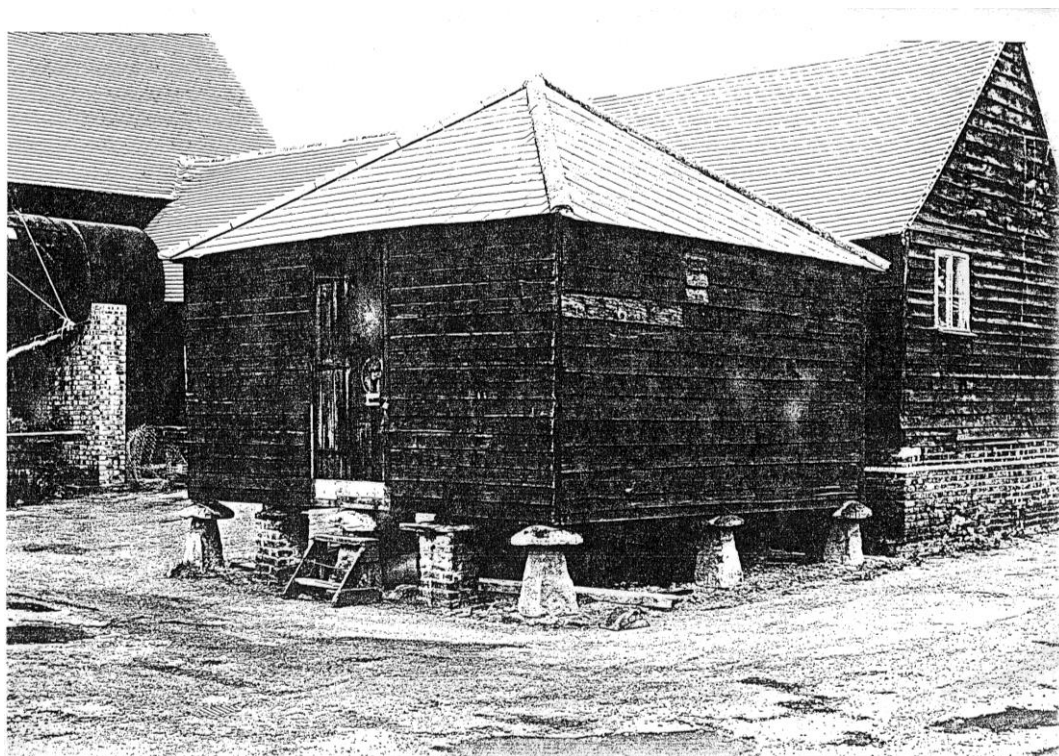
**Plate 14:** looking west, post-medieval post-hole with potential stone post pad (1m scale)



**Plate 15:** looking east, brick well [10] and truncated wall [16] (1m scale)



**Plate 16:** looking east, section of masonry [17] (1m scale)



**Plate 17:** looking southeast, showing the granary building in its previous location to the north of the southern wing of the Greater Barn, c. 1970s courtesy of Penny Copeland

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**Plate 18:** looking east, the Greater Barn as it was seen in 2008 (©Google Earth)

## **10 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **Greater Barn and Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6 & 8 (Figures 4, 6 & 7)**

#### **10.1 Phase 1: Natural**

10.1.1 Natural clay gravel was seen only during excavation of foundation trenches within the Greater Barn, elsewhere natural deposits of brickearth were seen at a height between 43.08m OD and 42.79m OD. This is consistent with information gathered during earlier phases of work and the British Geological Survey (2006) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### **10.2 Phase 2: Roman**

10.2.1 There is little evidence of occupation or activity within the vicinity of the site prior to the Anglo-Saxon period. Despite this a layer of what appeared to be reworked brickearth was seen throughout the footprint of the Greater Barn.

10.2.2 Whilst this layer was not able to be dated, it was truncated by a large shallow pit, from which pottery fragments were dated to between 50 and 400AD (Appendix 3). This pit also contained worked and fire cracked flint and was most likely a refuse pit.

#### **10.3 Phase 3: Medieval**

10.3.1 During the 2000 Oxford Archaeological Unit evaluation medieval remains were discovered, although during the current works within the Greater Barn only one medieval feature was seen. A small pit (Plate 2) was excavated, dating to between 1050 and 1200. Struck and burnt flint was also recovered from this feature.

#### **10.4 Phase 4: Post Medieval**

10.4.1 The remains of a north-south ditch were encountered along the eastern edge of the Greater Barn. Whilst a singular fragment of pottery was found to date to between 1050 and 1200, ceramic building material recovered from the same context contradicts this date range, as does the dating gained from pottery and glass fragments recovered from later fills giving a date range of 1550 to 1900. This ditch appears to be the continuation of a ditch discovered during the 2000 archaeological investigation, which was interpreted as being of medieval origin based on a recovery of a single sherd of medieval pottery. During the current investigation, few artefacts were recovered; a further sherd of medieval pottery, fragments of medieval and post-medieval CBM (1480-1700) and the mandible and ulna of a Mastiff-type dog, preferred during the medieval period as hunting dogs, were found in one of the lower fills. However, in the upper fills post-medieval (1600-1900) pottery and glass were found, which could show that the ditch was maintained over a long period of time, or that the medieval material is residual, albeit conducive with the theory that a substantial manor house was located nearby within the vicinity of the site.

10.4.2 The construction of the Greater Barn clearly post-dated the north-south ditch which contained post-medieval pottery (dated 1600-1900) and CBM (1480-1700). Evidence of repair and alteration to the masonry of the Greater Barn was seen during the evaluation and watching brief, which is not unexpected for a functional building on a farm complex. Also, evidence of the southern wing of the barn along with the previous location of the Granary building was also seen in the form of a masonry pillar to the north of the southern wing (Plate 17).

10.4.3 A large refuse pit and several posts represent post-medieval activity related to the continuous use of the farm complex in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. No discernible pattern could be seen to the posts, mostly due to the limited nature of excavation in this location.

#### 10.5 **Phase 5: Modern**

10.5.1 Alterations made to the Greater Barn continued into the modern period, with the construction of a concrete surface flanked by posts within the central bay of the Greater Barn. This surface and posts appear to respect the narrowing of the western door to the barn visible in the external west elevation of the barn from the 2006 recording work (Copeland 2006a).

10.5.2 Subsequent to this, the posts were reduced, and ground surface of the barn was sealed by a further layer of concrete.

10.5.3 To the south a square truncation was seen to cut through the concrete surface and below ground layers and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. A ridge was also cut into the concrete surface from this truncation to the southern wall of the Barn (Plate 9). This may well have been a base for some form of farm machinery, with the ridge forming a run off for fluids. This pit, however, had since been backfilled and resurfaced with concrete to re-level the floor, suggesting a further change in the purpose of the building.

10.5.4 Outside of the Greater Barn a singular modern square-cut post was seen within Trench 8. This again shows continued use of the site and was most likely the base of a sign post or fence post.

#### **Lesser Barn and Trenches 3, 4 & 7 (Figures 5, 6 & 7)**

#### 10.6 **Phase 1: Natural**

10.6.1 Natural brickearth was seen across the area of the lesser barn at a height between 42.47m OD and 43.27m OD.

#### 10.7 **Phase 3: Medieval**

10.7.1 A ditch was seen to run through most of the area of the Lesser Barn, the presence of three sherds of medieval pottery within its fill were used to date this feature to 1050-1200 and suggest a distinct change within the landscape prior to the development of the farm complex as it was seen within the post-medieval period.

10.7.2 A pit was revealed truncating the upper deposits within the ditch, sealed by two layers which appear to show landscaping within what would have been the external area to the south of the Lesser Barn prior to its extension.



10.7.3 Within the northern part of the Lesser Barn a layer of levelling was seen underlying what may have been a compacted earth floor surface containing pottery dated to 1270-1630.

#### 10.8 **Phase 4: Post-Medieval**

10.8.1 The postholes seen within the footprint of the Lesser Barn appear to mostly relate to internal walls that were still in existence during the 2006 recording exercise (Copeland 2006b).

10.8.2 Investigations into two of the postholes revealed them both to have been backfilled within the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, based on a collection of mostly metal artefacts of both agricultural and domestic purpose, proving only that amendments to the structure and use continued throughout the post-medieval period.

10.8.3 The walls of the Lesser Barn exhibited many alterations and construction techniques as would be expected of a working farm building. These include foundations of brick and flint boulders. Although heavily altered and repaired, the northern part of the barn appears to be the original barn, with subsequent extensions continuing to the south.

10.8.4 A brick floor surface that was recorded during previous archaeological works (Wallis 2007) was re uncovered. It is possible that this floor was made in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century as suggested by local resident who remembered such feature being built.

10.8.5 A truncated wall seen to extend east-west within Trenches 3 and 4 appears to be a boundary wall seen on historical maps from 1800s onwards. A possible well was also seen to the south of this wall, constructed from bricks dated to between 1450-1700, and a remnant of masonry to the north. These two structures are not seen on any of the historical maps, and it is not known how they relate to the farm complex as a whole.

#### 10.9 **Phase 5: Modern**

10.9.1 Evidence of modern activity was prevalent throughout the area of the Lesser Barn. A large shallow pit containing among other things a soft toy truncated the possible compacted earth floor surface within the southern half of the Lesser Barn, and the presence of concrete around the majority of the masonry to the south of the barn represents continued maintenance and use of the barn into the modern day.

## 11 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

### 11.1 Research Objectives

The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) for the evaluation:

#### 11.1.1 ***Does the ditch seen in evaluation Trenches 1, 2 & 6 of 2000 continue through the barn site?***

A north-south ditch was seen along the eastern edge of the Greater Barn which does appear to be a continuation of the ditch seen during the 2000 evaluation.

#### 11.1.2 ***Is there evidence for a threshing pit at the doors of the Greater Barn?***

Evidence of a threshing pit was not seen during the investigation.

#### 11.1.3 ***Is there evidence for any earlier structure on the site apart from the ditch?***

No evidence of structures predating the Barns was seen during the investigation. Within the western part of the site further masonry walls and a possible well were identified which appeared contemporary to the post-medieval phase of the Lesser Barn. Earlier archaeological features seen, including the aforementioned ditch, consisted of pits and ditches with a date range of Roman to post-medieval. The only feature which may have been related to some earlier structure on the site was the remnant of a compacted earth floor surface within the Lesser Barn, possibly dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 11.1.4 ***Lesser Barn: What information survives for the original use for the building? (Open hearths or chimney evidence, domestic or farm floors, room divisions)***

There was little archaeological evidence of the original use of the building, although the evidence of continued use and alteration in the form of two potential compacted earth floor surfaces was discovered, and a number of post holes related to the both features were also found (as in 2006). The barn may have been used as supplies storage.

#### 11.1.5 ***Lesser Barn: only the northern wall of the building appeared to have a small plinth below the sole plate – what other evidence is there of a sub-structure?***

At the time of our investigations the timber structure was no longer visible. The footprint of the building was demarcated by masonry (sill walls) which was seen around the entire footprint of the structure, presumably forming a foundation for the timber structure seen in the 2006 recording exercise.

## 12 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

### The archive comprises:

The paper archive:

	Scale	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets	-	-	109
Plans	1:20	20	28
Sections	1:10	21	23

The photographic archive:

Digital Format	349 Frames
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The finds archive:

Pottery	1 box
Glass	1 box
Flint	1 box
CBM	1 box
Small finds	1 object
Bulk samples	3

## **13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Penny Copeland for commissioning the work on behalf of Castle Homes (London) Ltd.
- 13.2 We also thank Sandy Kidd of the Historic England GLAAS for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon.
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	CTX_equalto	Area	Trench	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	
1	Fill	3		Greater Barn	Trench 1	Fill of modern pit	Backfill	1.45	1.45	0.5		43.6	
2	Fill	3		Greater Barn	Trench 1	Fill of modern pit	Backfill	1.45	1.45	0.25		43.3	
3	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 1	Cut of modern pit	Pit	1.45	1.45	0.5		43.6	
4	Void					Void	Void						
5	Void					Void	Void						
6	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 1	Dark leveling layer 70% slag	Levelling	24	10	0.35		43.37	
7	Void					Void	Void						
8	Void					Void	Void						
9	Fill	10		Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Redeposited natural backfill of well	Backfill	1	0.4	0.47		43.2	
10	Masonry			Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Well	Other	1.3	0.55	0.45		43.2	42.84
11	Cut			Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Construction cut for well [10]	Construction Cut	1.35	0.6	0.45		43.2	
12	Fill	13		Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Fill of square pit [13]	Backfill	0.46	1	0.7		43.6	
13	Cut			Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Cut of square pit	Pit	0.46	1	0.7		43.6	42.81
14	Fill	15	19	Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Fill of ditch [15]	Backfill	3.55	0.9			43.01	
15	Cut		20	Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Cut of ditch	Ditch	3.55	0.9			43.01	
16	Masonry		74	Lesser Barn	Trench 4	East-west wall	Wall	0.46	0.9	0.25		43.3	
17	Masonry			Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Corner of wall seen in section	Wall	0.3	0.12	0.3		43.32	
18	Natural			Lesser Barn	Trench 4	Layer of natural brickearth	Natural	8.45	3.6			43	
19	Fill	20	14	Lesser Barn	Trench 3	Fill of ditch [20]	Backfill	3.25	0.85			43	
20	Cut		15	Lesser Barn	Trench 3	Cut of ditch	Ditch	3.25	0.85			43	
21	Natural			Lesser Barn	Trench 3	Layer of natural brickearth	Natural	7.25	0.9			42.87	42.84
22	Fill	23	27, 29, 31, 33	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Upper fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	3.65	1.5	0.15		43.48	
23	Cut		28, 30, 32, 34	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	3.65	1.5	0.7		43.48	42.77
24	Layer			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Redeposited brickearth	Levelling	21.95	6.85			43.6	43.39
25	Masonry			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Post-medieval internal bay wall of barn	Levelling	0.45	2.7	0.46		44.01	
26	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Construction cut for internal bay wall of barn	Construction Cut					43.6	
27	Fill	23	22, 29, 31, 33	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	3.95	2.7			43.44	
28	Cut		23, 30, 32, 34	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	3.95	2.7			43.44	
29	Fill	23	22, 27, 31, 33	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	4.05	2.75			43.37	
30	Cut		23, 28, 32, 34	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	4.05	2.75			43.37	
31	Fill	23	22, 27, 39, 33	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	3.1	2.1			43.32	
32	Cut		23, 28, 30, 34	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	3.1	2.1			43.32	
33	Fill	23	22, 27, 39, 31	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	3.2	1.4			43.39	
34	Cut		23, 28, 30, 32	Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	3.2	1.4			43.39	
35	Fill	23		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	0.6	0.5	0.22		43.38	
36	Fill	23		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	0.6	1.25	0.3		43.41	43.18
37	Fill	23		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	0.6	0.75	0.33		43.11	43.04
38	Fill	23		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of north-south ditch [23]	Backfill	0.6	0.95	0.52		43.33	42.81
39	Fill	40		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of shallow pit [40]	Infilling	1.35	1.5	0.27		43.57	
40	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of shallow pit	Pit	1.35	1.5	0.27		43.57	43.3
41	Fill			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Fill of shallow pit	Backfill	1.55	5	0.3		43.6	43.5
42	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Cut of shallow pit	Pit	1.55	5	0.3		43.6	43.3
43	Fill	44		Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Brick rubble bedding for concrete surface	Infilling	3.6	9	0.2		43.35	
44	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Construction cut for compacted brick rubble floor surface	Construction Cut	3.6	9	0.2		43.48	43.3
45	Natural			Greater Barn	Trench 5	Layer of natural brickearth	Natural	1.2	3.1	0.28		43.08	42.79
46	Layer			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Pale pinkish orange silty clay layer	Surface (Internal)	6	4.6	0.16		43.42	43.35
47	Layer			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Orange brown with frequent rooting leveling	Levelling	1.3	2.3	0.1		43.26	43.2

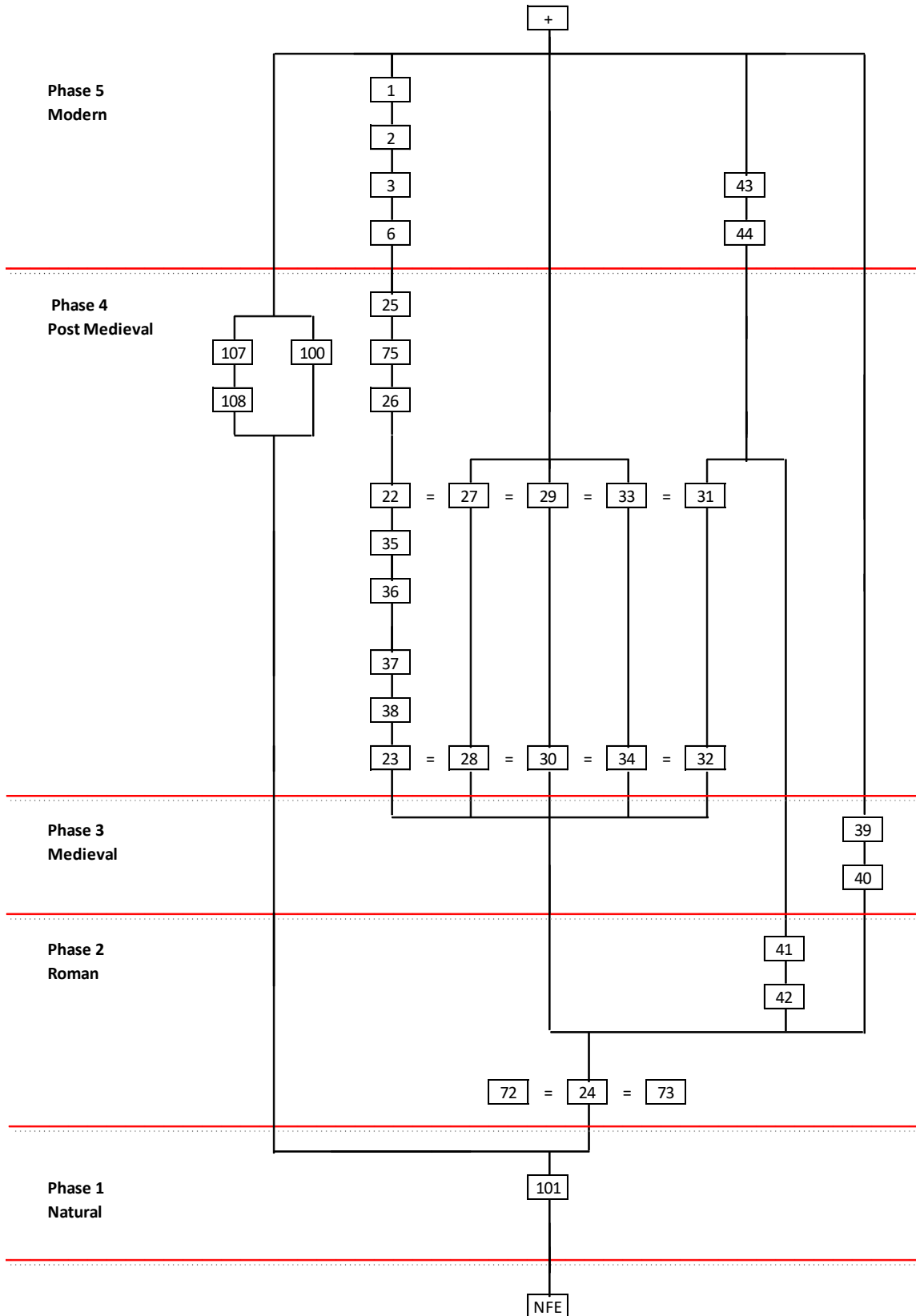
Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	CTX_equalto	Area	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
48	Layer			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Redeposited brickearth	Levelling	1.3	2.3	0.27	43.19	43.11
49	Fill	50		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of north-south ditch	Backfill	1.3	1.25	0.37	42.98	42.94
50	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch	1.3	1.25	0.37	42.98	42.61
51	Fill	52		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of circular pit	Backfill	0.9	0.95	0.11	43.32	43.31
52	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of circular pit	Pit	0.9	0.95	0.11	43.32	43.21
53	Layer			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Layer of grey material sealing pit [71] and ditch [53]	Make-up	11.9	4.6	0.49	43.32	43.08
54	Layer		55	Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Layer which has sunken into pit	Make-up	0.56	0.7	0.09	42.99	
55	Layer		54	Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Layer which has sunken into backfill of pit	Make-up	1.5	0.7	0.15	42.9	42.85
56	Fill	57		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Upper fill of ditch [57]	Backfill	1.5	0.7	0.2	42.92	42.74
57	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of ditch	Ditch	3.35	2	0.85	43.02	42.62
58	Fill	57		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of ditch [57]	Backfill	0.45	0.3	0.12	42.83	
59	Masonry	60		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Brick plinth	Backfill	0.51		0.22	43.29	
60	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Construction cut for foundation of rear (western) wall of barn	Construction Cut				43.32	43.07
61	Fill	57		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of ditch [57]	Natural Silting	0.45	0.4	0.12	42.94	
62	Masonry	60		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Flint nodule foundation	Foundation	1.85	0.3	0.2	43.41	
63	Masonry	60		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Flint nodule foundation	Foundation	2.25	0.3	0.25	43.34	
64	Fill	65		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of post-hole [65]	Backfill	0.45	0.55	0.1	43.42	
65	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole	0.45	0.55	0.1	43.42	43.32
66	Fill	67		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of post-hole [67]	Backfill	0.25	0.3	0.1	43.36	
67	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole	0.25	0.3	0.1	43.36	
68	Natural			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Natural brickearth seen in northern half of Lesser Barn	Natural	1.3	2.3		43	42.61
69	Natural			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Natural brickearth seen in southern half of Lesser Barn	Natural	1.75	1.7		42.87	42.47
70	Fill	71		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of pit	Backfill	0.94	0.3	0.43	42.9	
71	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of pit cutting ditch [57]	Pit	0.94	0.3	0.43	42.9	42.47
72	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 1	Re-deposited natural brickearth	Other				43.48	43.42
73	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 2	Re-deposited natural brickearth	Other				43.35	
74	Masonry	16		Lesser Barn	Trench 3	East-west wall	Wall	0.8	0.1	0.29	42.93	
75	Masonry			Lesser Barn	Trench 3	Wall foundation for internal bay wall of barn	Wall	0.6	2.7	0.4	43.6	
76	Layer			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cleaning layer within Lesser Barn	Other					
100	Masonry			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Small wall stub under foundations	Foundation	0.5	0.5	0.18		
101	Natural			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Natural clay gravel	Natural				42.73	
102	Fill	103	49 56	Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Fill of ditch	Backfill	16.5	1.3	0.4		
103	Cut		50 57	Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Cut of ditch	Ditch	16.5	1.3	0.4		
104	Masonry	105		Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Truncated masonry wall to northwest corner of lesser barn	Wall	2.14	1.8	1.8		
105	Cut			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Construction cut of wall	Wall	2.14	1.8	1.8		
106	Natural			Lesser Barn	Lesser Barn	Natural brickearth seen during watching brief	Natural				43.03	
107	Masonry			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Remnant of brick wall relating to the western extension of the Greater Barn	Wall	4	0.4	0.3		
108	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Construction cut for western extension of the Greater Barn	Construction Cut	4	0.4	0.3		
109	Masonry			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Brickwork remnant relating to the western extension of the Greater Barn	Wall	0.55	0.5	0.4		
110	Cut			Greater Barn	Greater Barn	Construction cut relating to the western extension of the Greater Barn	Construction Cut	0.55	0.5	0.4		
200	Timber	203		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Driven round timber post	Post	0.18	0.13	0.14		
201	Timber	205		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Driven square timber post	Post	0.51	0.11	0.11		
202	Fill	203		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of post-hole	Backfill	0.31	0.31	0.18		
203	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole	0.31	0.31	0.18		
204	Fill	205		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of post-hole	Backfill	0.32	0.14	0.52		
205	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole	0.32	0.14	0.52		
206	Fill	207	213	Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of pit	Infilling	7.7	0.85			
207	Cut		214	Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of pit	Pit	7.7	0.85			
208	Natural			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Natural brickearth	Natural	16.8	0.85	0.18		
209	Timber	211		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Driven timber post	Post	0.4	1.2			
210	Fill	211		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of post-hole	Backfill		0.38	0.4		

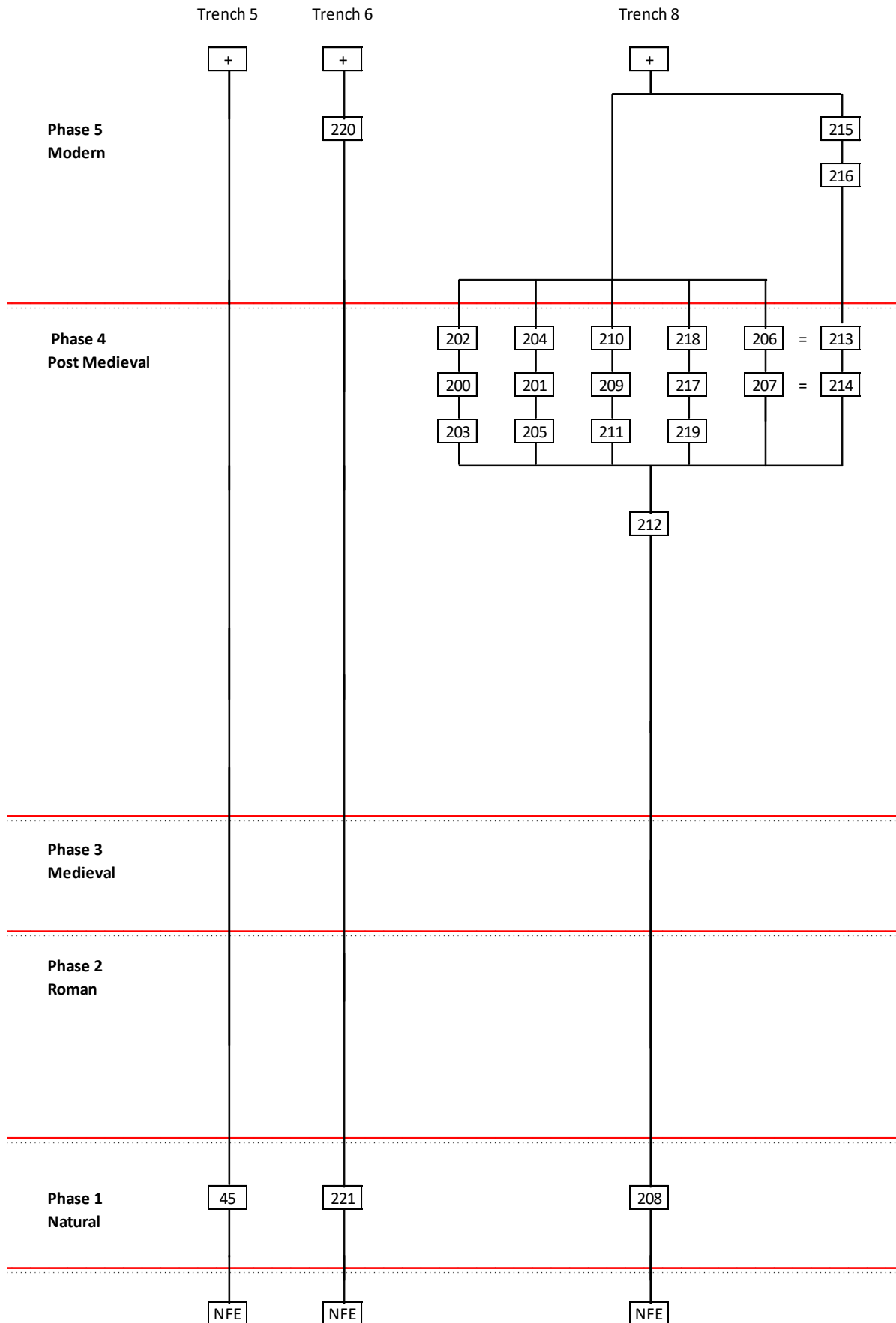
Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	CTX_equalto	Area	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
211	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole		0.38	0.4	43.21	
212	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Leveling layer	Levelling	9.1	0.85	0.2		
213	Fill	214	206	Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of refuse pit	Use	7.7	0.85	0.5		
214	Cut		207	Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of refuse pit	Pit	7.7	0.85	0.5		
215	Timber	216		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Driven timber post	Post	0.1	0.1			
216	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole					
217	Timber	219		Greater Barn	Trench 8	Timber post	Post	0.12	0.06			
218	Fill		219	Greater Barn	Trench 8	Fill of post-hole	Backfill	0.12	0.06			
219	Cut			Greater Barn	Trench 8	Cut of post-hole	Post-hole	0.12	0.06			
220	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 6	Brick crush leveling layer	Levelling					
221	Natural			Greater Barn	Trench 6	Brickearth	Natural					
222	Layer			Greater Barn	Trench 7	Build up layer	Levelling					
223	Natural			Greater Barn	Trench 7	Brickearth	Natural					



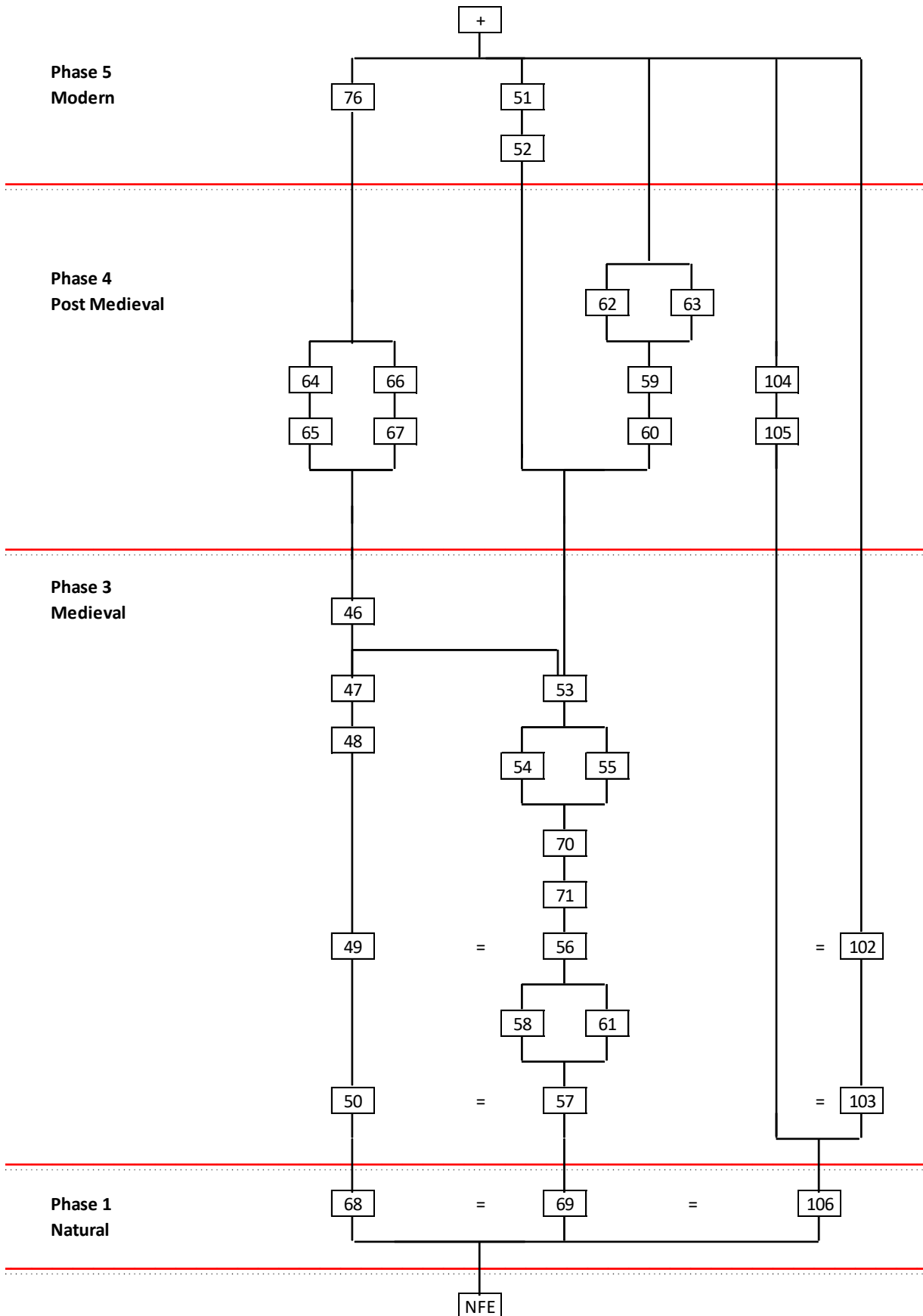
## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

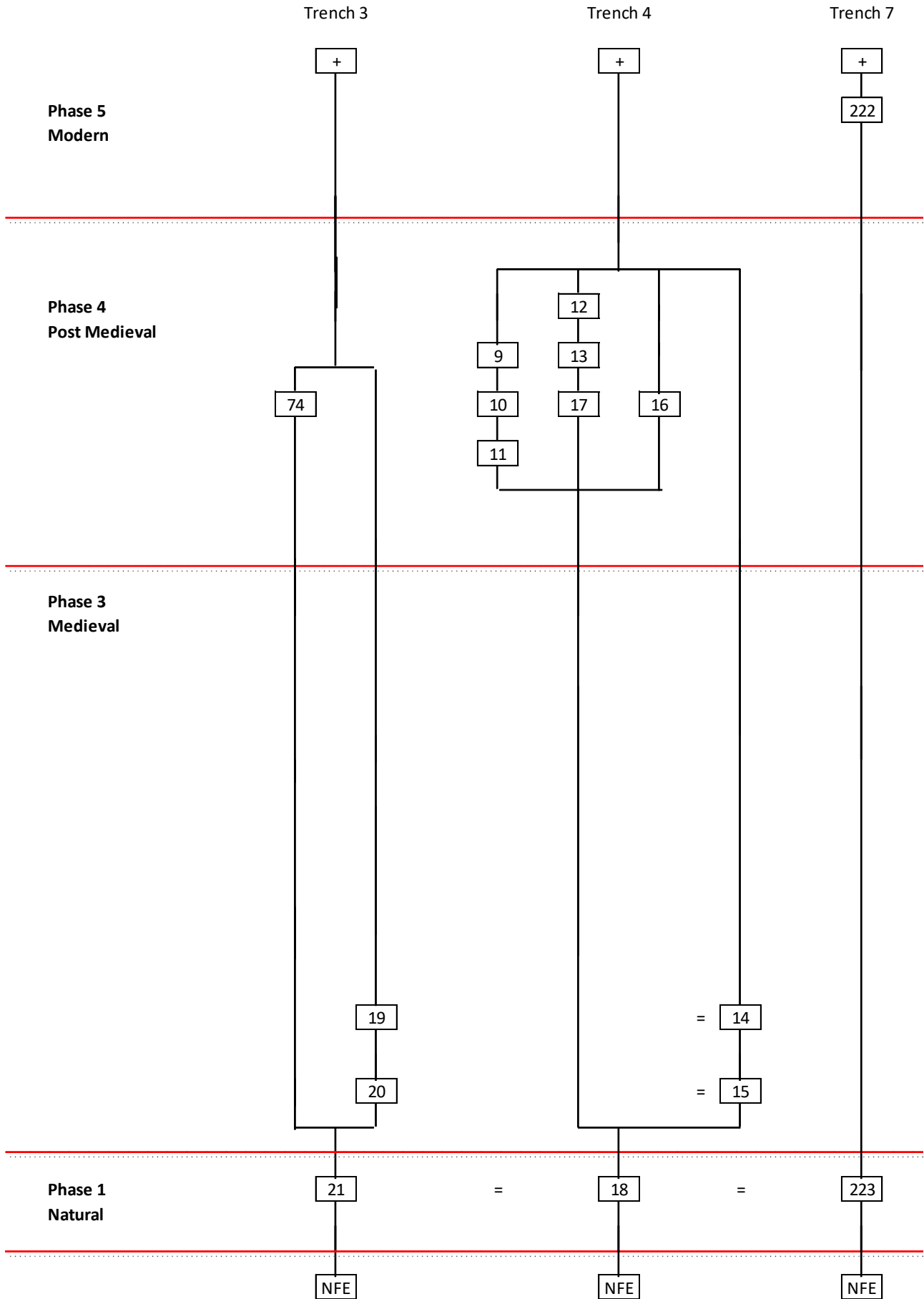
Greater Barn including Trenches 1 & 2 and Watching Brief





Lesser Barn and Watching Brief





## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

by Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the sherd shows evidence for abrasion and generally the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and probably under secondary circumstances. Much of the late post-medieval component of the assemblage appears to have been fire damaged or heat altered. The assemblage comprises sherd material and none of the vessels survive with a complete profile, although diagnostic sherds are present. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only twelve contexts produced pottery and the size of the groups are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized.

In total the assemblage consists of 81 sherds, 60 ENV, 1.214kg (none of which was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by code, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and Code series). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

### QUANTIFICATION OF THE POTTERY BY PERIOD

Roman: 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 27g

Medieval: 70 sherds, 51 ENV, 1.134g

Post-medieval: 8 sherds, 7 ENV, 53kg

### INDEX

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Context [22], spot date: 1550–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550-1900	-	1	1	4	Body sherd

Context [27], spot date: 1170–1350

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	Cooking pot/jar	1	1	42	Body sherd, vertical applied thumbed strip, external sooting

Context [36], spot date: 1050–1200

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type	ESHER	1050-1200	Cooking pot/ jar	2	2	12	Body sherds, external sooting

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
coarseware							
Context [39], spot date: 1050–1200							
Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Cooking pot/ jar	6	4	59	shoulder and body sherds with external sooting
Context [41], spot date: 50–400							
Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Roman coarseware	-	50–400	Jar	2	1	16	Body sherds, x1 vessel with incised horizontal lines
Context [43], spot date: 1850–1900+							
Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Majolica	MAJO	1850-1900	Jar, rounded	1	1	3	Rim sherd, externally beaded and the wall is fluted. Brown-glazed
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	Flower pots	1	1	26	Base
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Plate	2	1	10	Rim sherd, scalloped, heat altered
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	-	1	1	3	Rim sherd with a border consisting of a trellis pattern containing floral motifs. Burnt
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	-	1	1	1	Base sherd, laminated and the surviving surface may have a maker's mark
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Plate	1	1	6	Body sherd, internal blue glaze with black leaf design, heat altered
Context [46], spot date: 1270–1600							
Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Coarse medieval sandy ware	MCS	1140–1300	Jar/cooking pot	3	2	23	Rim sherds: x1 expanded, rounded exterior, internal bevel and bead, short everted neck, brown surfaces, sandy and fine flint tempered. With an internal bevel and bead, short everted neck, brown/black surfaces.
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050–1200	-	2	2	11	Convex base, external sooting. Body sherd, twig scratched exterior. Sandy pimply surface, eternally sooted, internal deposit
Late medieval sandy redware	LMSR	1270–1600	-	1	1	18	Body sherd, oxidised with reduced brown surfaces, ext.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
							Surface appears semi-metallic

Context [48], spot date: 1170–1350

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHE R	1050-1200	Jar/cooking pot	6	5	43	Body sherds, external sooting
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	Jar/cooking pot	5	4	167	Rim sherds: x1 narrow, everted. Squared (rounded side), short neck, narrow rounded shoulder. X1 rim sherd, narrow, flat topped and squared, short neck, wide rounded shoulder. External sooting. Convex base, external sooting

Context [49], spot date: 1050–1200

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Jar	1	1	10	Body sherd/shoulder, external vertical stick end incised lines
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Jar	2	2	137	Convex base, body sherd, external sooting

Context [53], spot date: 1240–1350

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early medieval sand and chalk	EMSCH	-	Jar/cooking pot	1	1	5	Body sherds, external sooting
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Jar/cooking pot	17	15	194	Rim: expanded, narrow, flat topped, external bevel, everted neck, wheel-thrown. Two body sherds with applied thumbled strips. Base sherd, body sherds, external sooting
Early Surrey ware	ESUR	1050-1150	Jar/cooking pot	1	1	13	Body sherd, external sooting
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240-1400	-	1	1	2	Body sherd
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240-1400	Jug	2	2	15	Neck/shoulder, externally glazed. Narrow vertical loop strap handle, ridged edges squared on one side and rounded on the other edge
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	Jar	1	1	13	Body sherd, external sooting

Context [76], spot date: 1050–1200

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200		1	1	74	Rim sherd, everted, rounded internal and external thickening,

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Jar	1	1	25	external bevel, relatively deep everted neck, oxidised exterior Body sherd, thick walled

Context [102], spot date: 1270–1300

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware in the highly decorated style	CBW HD	1270-1350	Jug, conical	1	1	65	Body sherd, combed vertical and diagonal lines forming a triangle. Ext. Good green glaze
Early medieval grog-tempered ware	EMGR	1050-1150	Jar	1	1	6	Body sherd, chalk voids. Residual
Early medieval sandy ware	EMS	970-1100	-	1	1	5	Body sherd, ?Hertfordshire EMS. Residual
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200	Jar	8	1	102	Body sherds, base, reduced
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	Jar	6	1	93	Rim sherd, narrow, flat, squared, under-cut, short neck, body sherds. External sooting

## SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage is of significance for demonstrating Roman activity, although the medieval period, spanning the period c.1050–1350 is more so represented. The small quantity of late post-medieval pottery recovered from context [43] is of interest for being in a burnt or heated state, which may have resulted from a domestic household fire or possibly a bonfire. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and inform upon the activities occurring on the study area. At this stage there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, although should a further archaeological intervention occur on the study area then the importance of the pottery should be examined again.

## REFERENCES

Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed May 2016.



## APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

by Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Cont ext	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
10	3039;3065	Post-medieval red sandy fabrics	4	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1700	No mortar
22	2271;2276; 3065	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy red bricks	16	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
36	2273;2586; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
53	3102;2586	Abraded and burnt clay; medieval/post-medieval peg tile	11	1500 BC	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar

### REVIEW

The small assemblage (34 fragments, 4.45 kg.) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary post-medieval ceramic building material, mostly bricks and peg tiles.

Small quantities of medieval flat rectangular peg tiles defined by fabric type (2271; 2273; 2586), form and the presence of coarse moulding sand indicates some medieval activity in the area. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile as fabric 2273.

The sandy red brick fabrics (3039; 3065) were identified in two contexts [10] [22]. All were manufactured for the City using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. Peg tiles made of common fabric 2276, indicate the early post-medieval roofing.

Unworked slightly abraded daub, attest to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity, were identified in small lumps. All the fragments are abraded.

### RECOMMENDATION

The daub is poorly represented in this small assemblage, and may be provide from medieval to early post medieval component. By comparison the medieval component is very small and is limited to standard peg tile suggesting a very limited scale of activity. Bricks reflect the post-medieval development of this site. No further work recommended.

## **APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

The glass assemblage recovered from the archaeological work consists of three fragments, each representing different vessels and weighs in total 396g. The material was found in two different contexts. Deposit [27] produced the moulded base of a black high-lime low-alkali glass cylindrical wine bottle dated from c. 1810. Two fragments of glass (81g) were recovered from context [43] and both fragments have been burnt and warped to different degrees. The first item consists of the base of a moulded cylindrical bottle, which has been burnt or heat altered to such an extent that the glass has changed colour and is now opaque and varies in colour from pale blue to light grey. The second fragment consists of a wall fragment of pale olive green soda glass and was probably derived from a cylindrical bottle. Both items date to after c.1810.

The glass, despite including burnt material, which was found with pottery in the same condition (see Jarrett, Pottery Assessment), is of no significance. The only potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## **APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

*By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The site consists of the remains of the foundations of two 16<sup>th</sup> century barns located either side of Hubbards Close, the Lesser Barn to the west and the Great Barn to the east. These in turn are situated just to the south of West Drayton Road in Colham Green. Trenches were excavated within and also adjacent to the footprint of each barn, these revealing evidence for Roman and then medieval through to modern activity.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **DESCRIPTION OF FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE BY PHASE**

There was a total of three bones, all hand recovered, including a single fragment from an unstratified deposit and two from ditchfill (36), this situated within one of the trenches excavated within the Great Barn and dated by the associated pottery to the early medieval period (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries). They comprise a dog mandible and ulna, presumably from the same adult animal. The length measurement of the first molar, at 25.2mm, is within the range of notably large dogs, as for example the mastiff. While somewhat fragmented (new damage) these bones were in a good state of preservation. The unstratified bone fragment represents the base of a cattle horncore, some of the hornsheaf still surviving. It had been chopped or sawn through at about a quarter of the way up the shaft so removing most of the horn. The survival of the hornsheaf would perhaps suggest that it is a rather modern specimen, almost certainly dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

The dog bones are certainly from a large animal, possibly used for hunting and/or guard duties. Such large dogs were certainly present during the medieval era, the mastiff for example being one of the breeds mentioned in the medieval hunting manuals (see Baille-Grohman and Baille-Grohman 1909 in Foulsham 2001, 14). Considering the date of the deposit in which it was found (11-12<sup>th</sup> century), as well as the potential use of this animal for hunting purposes, could suggest the presence of a relatively high status household in this area during or from the early medieval period. The cattle horn can be ignored due to it being unstratified.

It can be supposed that further excavation will provide additional faunal material, here also taking into account the good preservation of the bones so far discovered. The other finds are indicative of household waste and while no obvious food remains were discovered (the dog bones presumably represent the remains of an unused carcass and discounting the cattle horn) it is likely that these will be found following the expansion of the excavated area. However, considering the present evidence, it can be envisioned that this additional collection will not provide no more than a cursory view of animal usage in this area at this time.

## **REFERENCES**

Baille-Grohman, W, A and Baille-Grohman, F, 1909 *The Master of Game by Edward, second Duke of York*, London: Chatto & Windus

Foulsham, L, 2001 *An analysis of dog breeds in the medieval and post-medieval periods*, unpub BSc dissertation, Univ London

## **APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

A single clay tobacco pipe bowl occurs in the finds assemblage and the item was recovered from context [43]. The bowl is damaged and has its rim missing, although it can be assigned to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) type 30 bowl (without a heel or spur), dated c. 1840–1910. The bowl has moulded decoration consisting of wheat ear borders on the front and back of the bowl, while the right side of the bowl has a male figure (its head is missing) holding a staff and the design is uncertain and mainly missing on the other side of the bowl. The design of the male figure holding a staff refers to a society with secrets, perhaps the Order of Free Gardeners or the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The clay tobacco pipe, is damaged and therefore of little significance, even if the moulded design does relate to a society with secrets. The only potential of the bowl is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the item.

### **REFERENCE**

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969. 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Series 3, 32, 171-227.

## **APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT**

*By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

In total, around 50 individual objects of iron and stone were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the tables below. With the exception of one object, all finds came from post-medieval contexts.

### **MEDIEVAL**

A small stone hone was recovered from context [53], associated with pottery dating from 1240–1400. Originally an object of rectangular section, the hone has been worn into a point at one end from heavy use on all four faces. It is made of Norwegian ragstone, the most common material for hones in London during the medieval period. The material is known to have been imported as early as the 10<sup>th</sup> century, with hones of Norwegian ragstone dominating the London market into the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Pritchard 1991, 155).

### **POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

The vast majority of finds came from the fill of Pit [65], associated with the Lesser Barn; two iron bars were retrieved from pit [67] in the same area. At the Greater Barn, Layer [6] produced four pieces of slag, probably fuel ash slag. This could have been formed by the burning of material like wood, clay or straw. Pit [65] produced numerous metal objects and fittings along with two stone hones. With no associated pottery or other diagnostic material it is difficult to date this assemblage more closely than 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The finds represent a range of categories, such as tools and fitting associated with farm work, and horse accessories, but also some domestic and furniture fittings.

Farm associated fittings can be seen in the remains of chains, two attached to iron tethering rings, a possible bale hook with a diamond-shaped loop handle, and various iron mounts and fittings of unknown function. Two stone hones, for sharpening knives and tools, are made of York stone, a material frequently used for this purpose in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Horse accessories include three harness buckles of iron and one of brass with a raised central bar. This form of buckle may have been used from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and well into modern times, with examples cited from WW2 (cf. Bailey 1995, 83, nos 9–11). Other harness fittings may be represented by two small iron hooks with looped finials. Of particular interest are the remnants of a curry comb. It is formed by a copper-alloy plate with decoratively cut back and rounded finials, attached to a round-section iron frame; a separate length of similar-size iron rod retain fragments of wood is likely the handle. Among domestic fittings are two flat lock hasps of iron. Both are curved in plane and are likely to come from large chests or coffers with domed lids. There is also a large chest handle with integral oval plates. Other handles are represented by a copper-alloy attachment stud with remains of the iron drop handle, and part of a solid handle formed by a round-section copper-alloy bar, probably from a drawer. A complete iron H-hinge with rectangular plates would have come from the door of a domestic building. Hinges of this form are documented in buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Alcock and Hall 1994, 25). Finally, there are also some items associated with clothing, in the form of three heel irons. A fragment of woven woollen textile may originate from a blanket or scarf.

## SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The metal and stone objects are almost exclusively of a later date, referring to buildings and agricultural activities at Hubbard's Farm in the late post-medieval and modern periods. Only one object, a hone of Norwegian ragstone, came from a medieval context. The later agricultural and domestic fittings are of some significance in terms of material culture and social history in a period still frequently neglected in archaeological reports (although see Crewe 2012; License 2015). Particular objects of interest are the horse accessories, including an unusual curry comb of iron and copper alloy.

Metal and small objects potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities, and should be included in any further publication of the site. Besides the medieval hone, this should include a relevant selection of the post-medieval objects. Were this the case, some of the farm-related objects would require further identification; this is annotated in the tables below. Following publication, nails and undiagnostic iron objects may be discarded.

## REFERENCES

- Alcock, N. W. and Hall, L. 1994. *Fixtures and fittings in dated houses 1567-1763*, Practical handbooks in Archaeology No. 11, Halifax: Council for British Archaeology.
- Bailey, G. 1995. *Detector finds*, Greenlight publishing
- Crewe, V. 2012. "Ancient luxury and modern filth": new insights into 19th-century life at Sheffield Manor Lodge', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* **46/2**, 333–41.
- License, T. 2015. *What the Victorians Threw Away*, Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Pritchard, F., 1991. 'Small Finds', 120–278 in A. Vince (ed.), *Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: II. Finds and Environmental Evidence*. London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Special Paper 12

MIEVEAL			
context	description	pot date	recommendati ons
53	Hone of Norwegian ragstone; rectangular section but one end forming a point from heavy use on all four faces ; W 23mm; ht. 20mm; L 68mm	1240-1400	

POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN			
context	description	pot date	recommendati ons
6	Four pieces of very lightweight slag, probably fuel ash slag	n/a	discard
64	Copper-alloy harness buckle; rounded rectangular with set-back central bar and corroded remains of iron pin; W 59mm; L 71mm	n/a	
	Iron harness buckle; D-shaped with iron pin; W 55mm; L 50mm	n/a	
	Iron harness buckle; rectangular with central bar; W 48mm; L 50mm	n/a	

	Iron harness buckle; rectangular; W 38mm; L 35mm	n/a	
	Iron hooks with looped ends; two complete; L 55 and 65mm; ?from harness	n/a	
	Iron link; elongated loop with shorter loop/hook at angle; L 80mm; ?chain link or harness fitting	n/a	
	Metal curry comb; incomplete; decoratively cut copper-alloy plate with rounded finials and one straight serrated edge; remains of round-section curved iron frame remaining at edges; W 155mm; round-section iron pin with remains of wood likely the handle from this object; L 100mm+	n/a	Further ident
	Heel irons; three complete; W 70, 72 and 85mm	n/a	
	Fragment of loosely woven woollen textile, now of faintly red colour; L 175mm; from scarf or blanket?	n/a	
	Cast copper-alloy attachment stud for drop handle; flattened circular with remains of iron handle; L 30mm; diam. 18mm	n/a	
	Copper-alloy ?handle; incomplete; round-section bar, angled with integral circular pierced finial for fixing; bar gauge 6mm; finial diam. 14mm	n/a	
	Iron chest handle with oval integral plates; W 125mm	n/a	
	Iron H-hinge; complete with rectangular plates; ht. 205mm	n/a	
	Iron ?U-hinge; broad loop with integral leaf-shaped plate; near-complete; plate L 75mm	n/a	Further ident
	Iron lock hasps; two complete of flat curved straps with up-curved hooks in plane; L 170 and 175mm; likely from chests or coffers	n/a	
	Iron meat or bale hook; simple inverted U-shape with a hook in plane at each end; W 140mm; ht. 100mm	n/a	
	Cast-iron fitting of unknown function; cruciform with long pointed base split at back for channel; upper end slightly dished oval with central perforation; L 185mm	n/a	Further ident
	Iron chains; heavily corroded; two short lengths with figure-of-eight links fixed to iron rings; longer chain of oval links, corroded to iron bolt; single S-shaped link, L 55mm	n/a	
	Iron ?bale hook; round-section body with curved end and integral diamond-shaped loop finial; L 250mm	n/a	
	Iron strap mount; curved with pointed end and three holes for fixing; thickened rectangular base with single larger perforation; W 35mm; L 215mm	n/a	
	Cast-iron plate of unknown function; tapering and incomplete with circular perforations; W 200–230mm; L 140mm+	n/a	
	Substantial rectangular-section iron pin of unknown function; partly ?threaded with <i>in-situ</i> bolt; L 320mm	n/a	
	Twelve iron nails, pins and bolts	n/a	
	Hones of York stone; two incomplete; one with round section, diam. 25mm and L 55mm+; the other with oval section; W 32mm and L 60mm+	n/a	
66	Cast-iron rectangular-section bar; tapering towards a blunt point; top end slightly burred; W 20–30mm; L 233mm; function unknown but burred end would suggest for hammering into something soft like soil	n/a	
	Cast-iron object; broken at round-section top end; turning into square-section bar, one side angled to form a pointed base; W 20mm; L 165mm+; possibly a foot for unknown appliance	n/a	



## APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-322007

### Project details

Project name	Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, London Borough of Hillingdon UB8 3HG
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 30th October 2017 and 26th April 2018 on land at Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, Hillingdon UB8 3HB. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 07617 81385 in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The investigation comprised the re-excavation of five trenches that had been excavated during previous phases of construction work on the site, a 'strip, map and record exercise within the footprints of the Lesser and Greater Barns and a watching brief on the excavation of foundation and service trenches relating to the rebuilding of the Lesser and Greater Barns. Natural brickearth was seen between 42.47m and 43.08m OD. A Roman pit was seen cutting a layer of undated material and a medieval pit were encountered within the area of the Greater Barn. A substantial post-medieval ditch a series of post-medieval postholes and a large pit were also encountered. Evidence of construction, repair and repurposing of the Greater Barn was seen. Within the area of the Lesser Barn a medieval ditch was seen along with possible earlier earthen floor layers. A large number of postholes were seen showing the various extensions and renovations to the Lesser Barn.
Project dates	Start: 30-10-2017 End: 26-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1246142 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	1284866 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	thamesva1-22958 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE HONE Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE HONES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON HILLINGDON Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, London Borough of Hillingdon
Postcode	UB8 3HG
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 07617 81385 51.520629791306 -0.448714959123 51 31 14 N 000 26 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.47m Max: 43.08m

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#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Penny Copeland
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Castle Homes (London) Ltd

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#### **Project archives**

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Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	HUF17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HUF17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	HUF17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Report","Section"

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### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

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Entered on	10 July 2018

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