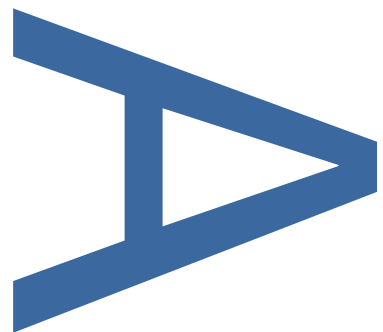
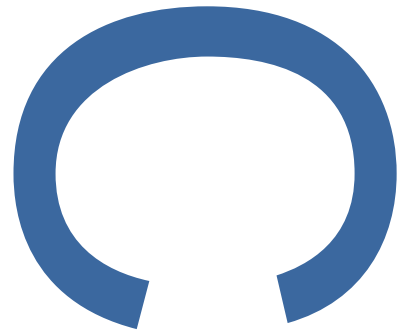


**1 NOBEL DRIVE,
HARLINGTON,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON,
UB3 5AL**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE'
INVESTIGATION**

SITE CODE: NDR18

AUGUST 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**1 NOBEL DRIVE, HARLINGTON, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON, UB3 5AL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE
INVESTIGATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5375
Report Number	R13795

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**1 NOBEL DRIVE, HARLINGTON, LONDON, UB3 5AL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE'
INVESTIGATION**

SITE CODE: NDR18

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 08933 76969

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON COUNCIL

PLANNING REFERENCE: 46214/APP/2014/2827

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: RGB P&C LTD

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August 2019**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological "Strip, Map & Sample" investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 1 Nobel Drive, Harlington, London UB3 5AL. The site is located in the London Borough of Hillingdon and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 08933 76969.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken in relation to the redevelopment of the site from a disused office block to a new hotel (LB Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 46214/APP/2014/2827).
- 1.3 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA 2018), archaeological work was undertaken within two areas of the site.
- 1.4 Natural geology comprising Taplow Gravel Formation was encountered at a height of between 23.43m OD and 23.12m OD, overlain by redeposited natural sand and sealed by modern made ground.
- 1.5 Undated pits and postholes-like features were found within the investigated parts of the site. However, these were interpreted as the result of bioturbation and animal burrowing as opposed to the results of human activity.
- 1.6 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code NDR18.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological of an archaeological "Strip, Map & Sample" investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land at 1 Nobel Drive, Harlington, London UB3 5AL (Figure 1). The site is located in the London Borough of Hillingdon and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 08933 76969. The site comprises a disused office block and a car park.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted on 28th August 2015 for the conversion of the existing building into a hotel (LB Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 46214/APP/2014/2827).
- 2.3 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2018) and approved by Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.4 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the site was carried out in 2014 by AB Heritage (AB Heritage 2014). It concluded the area surrounding the site of proposed development contains a wide range of archaeological features, including a large array of prehistoric activity. The site also had the potential to contain remains of an early 19th century structure.
- 2.5 The work was undertaken over two days between 11th May and 10th August 2018 during the construction phase of the development. The investigation comprised archaeological excavation within two areas of the site which were made available to PCA (Figure 2).
- 2.6 The investigation was carried out by PCA under the supervision of Ellen Green, Stacey Harris and Richard Krason, and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological work was commissioned by Luke Rainstrick of Martin Robeson & Partners Ltd (MRPP) on behalf of RGB P&C LTD. The archaeological project was monitored by Sandy Kidd, the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS) Principal Archaeological Advisor.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code NDR18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted on 28th August 2015 for the conversion of the existing building into a hotel (LB Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 46214/APP/2014/2827). As part of these works the building will be extended to the north and west. The western extension will be extended at ground floor level, whilst the extension to the north will be constructed on columns, to leave the underlying ground as carpark.

3.2 The planning condition (14) attached to the decision reads as follows:

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 investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

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 are expected to survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results.

3.3 The original scope of work agreed between AB Heritage, at the time the archaeological consultants for the project, and the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS), archaeological advisors to LB Hillingdon, comprised an archaeological watching brief to be implemented during the groundworks. However, as the development had later commenced without an archaeologist being present and a significant amount of work was carried out, the scope was changed to 'strip, map & sample' investigation within all available areas of the site, as agreed between PCA and Sandy Kidd, the GLAAS Principal Archaeological Advisor.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation. The chalk is overlain by gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies at flat land at c. 28m OD. River Thames is present c. 2.8km to the north and smaller River Crane, tributary to the Thames, passes the site south to north c. 950m to the east.

4.2.2 The site is located on the northside of Bath Road, which is located c. 750m south-east of the centre of Harlington and c. 1km north-east of the Heathrow Airport complex. The existing site is covered by paving and concrete, with a commercial four storey building in the south and a car park in the north. The site is irregular in shape, measuring approximately c. 55m west to east at its widest, and c.120m north to south. The south boundary of the car park is demarcated by hedgerows and planting. Along the western boundary the site is demarcated by fencing, while the northern and eastern boundaries are demarcated by metal fencing and a small hedge row.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following background is drawn from a detailed Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared by AB Heritage (2014) and their later updates for the project. In summary:
- 5.2 While there are currently no known early prehistoric features within the limits of the proposed development site, there are three such features in the surrounding 1km study area. Evidence for the Palaeolithic comes from the discovery of 2 hand axes, found c. 1km to the north of the site, and flints recorded 995 m north-west of the site. Several prehistoric pits and a linear feature were also identified, c. 510m to the west of the site, containing a range of both early and later prehistoric finds.
- 5.3 Within London, the early sedentary settlements of the late prehistoric period left more fragmentary and fragile evidence than later periods, apart from the east of London which has been represented by enclosures and early burials. From c. 3000BC onwards sedentary settlements occur within the western areas of London, such as Heathrow.
- 5.4 While there are currently no known later prehistoric features located within the limits of proposed development, the study area surrounding the site contains a number of heritage features dating to the late prehistoric period. Several features date to the Neolithic period, with the closest, c. 140m to the north-east, being a Neolithic pit that contained a leaf shaped arrowhead at the base. Most of the Neolithic features within the study area comprise pits and/or flint tools. Two of the features relate to Neolithic enclosures, lying to c. 870m to the north-west and c. 160m to the north-east of the site respectively.
- 5.5 The Bronze Age is also represented in the study area, with a range of finds, including enclosures, burial grounds and earthworks. There is evidence of continuation of activity on some sites from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age with, for example, a Bronze Age cemetery cutting into a Neolithic enclosure at Simpson Lane, c. 1km to the north-west of the site.
- 5.6 With the move into the Iron Age we see a strong expansion of activity in this area. A wide range of features have been identified reflecting concentrated settlement of the area. Features identified include round houses, ritual structures, enclosures, and possible defence structures.
- 5.7 Several areas of prehistoric activity show this concentrated settlement, and the resettlement of areas throughout the late prehistoric, these are:
- Nobel Drive, c.140m to the east of the proposed development;
 - Cranford Lane, c. 600m to the east;
 - Caesar's camp, c. 550m to the south-west of the proposed development; and
 - Simpson Lane, c. 950m to the northwest of the site.
- 5.8 The sites listed above demonstrate an expansion and concentration of settlement within the

- study area over the course of the later prehistoric. Activity dating to the Iron Age is well attested to in the area, though there is also clear evidence of activity dating to both the Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 5.9 Around AD 410 London was temporarily abandoned with the retreat of the Roman governmental and military institutions. Settlements, where they remained, moved to new settlements in the area, such as the site of Kingston. Harmondsworth, situated to the northwest of Harlington, was another site that was newly settled during this period, with strong evidence of 5th century field systems in the area. This Saxon period is represented in the study area by the site of a pit containing Saxon pottery, situated c. 850m to the north-west of the site.
- 5.10 The first known mention of Harlington in the documents examined was in a 9th century charter, detailing the boundaries of land at Botwell, Hayes, where Harlington is referred to as 'Hygeredington'. Harlington parish's lands were divided into two Manor estates, comprising Dawley Manor and Harlington Manor. By 1086 the Harlington Manor is thought to have owned the majority of the parish, apart from the northern extremities that belonged to Dawley Manor.
- 5.11 Field systems and ditches dating to the medieval period have also been identified in the study area. Works at Simpson Lane again produced several features relating to agriculture and settlement from this period in the form of a number of small enclosures, a timber-lined well, small linear ditches (forming a probable field system) and possible ridge and furrow, situated c. 860 m to the north-west of the proposed development.
- 5.12 The Dower House Grade II listed building situated 355m to the north, and Elder Farmhouse Grade II listed building, situated 835m to the north-west, date back to the early 16th century and both have later alterations.
- 5.13 During the Post Medieval period London's smaller surrounding villages are seen to expand towards London and become the suburbs we know today. In Harlington the centre of the village shifted towards the south of its original location in the 16th century, relocating to the area it currently occupies today (Reynolds 1962). A range of the properties built during this time are still present, with the White Hart Public House, the Pheasant Public House and a row of cottages along the high street, all which are listed as Grade II.
- 5.14 Rapid expansion over the course of the 17th to 19th century resulted in the need for more raw materials. This need was fulfilled by the expansion of quarrying for gravels and brick earth throughout the borough, with the practice of opening local quarries being evident today with names such as Brickfield Lane, along with a number of recorded undated pits or quarries, which may relate to the extraction works within Harlington.
- 5.15 During the modern period and shown on the OS Map of 1932 the site itself was being used as a sports ground, which was then later redeveloped into a greyhound racing stadium by the time of the 1947 OS Map.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for the archaeological work was detailed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018).
- 6.2 The proposed groundwork for the redevelopment of the site comprised the removal of existing surfaces, attenuation tanks, and the construction of multiple foundations, services and new landscaping. The unknown extent of impacts from previous developments on the site, combined with the proposed impacts and the work already carried out on the site triggered requirement of the "Strip, Map & Sample" investigation.
- 6.3 The area subject to the investigation consisted of all areas subject to intrusive groundwork associated with the new development. The main area of those groundworks related to the construction of extension to the existing building to the north (Area 1; Figures 2-3). The area has been stripped to the level of natural gravels ahead of the archaeological investigation. Several deeper pits for the proposed foundation pads were also excavated and some of them filled in with concrete. PCA have inspected the exposed deposits, cleaned those as necessary and recorded found archaeological remains. Area 1 measured c. 1,600sqm.
- 6.4 Due to constrains of the ongoing development only one more part of the site was made available for the investigation (Area 2; Figures 2 and 4). Area 2 measured c. 140sqm.
- 6.5 Remaining parts of the site were not subject to further works or could not be excavated safely, i.e. where existing services and proximity of the construction installations prevented extension of Area 2 to the north.
- 6.6 The machine excavation to the archaeological deposits was carried out by the contractor on the site under PCA supervision.
- 6.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully comparable with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009, updated 2018). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheet. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.8 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code NDR19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered were the sand and gravels [10], [21], [22], [30], [36] in Area 1, [41], and [52] within Area 2, of the Taplow Gravel Formation. These deposits were recorded between approximately 23.12m OD and 23.43m OD at its highest.
- 7.1.2 Within the southern part of Area 1 and Area 2 the gravels [21] were overlaid by a thin reddish gravelly sand layer numbered [20] and [51] with a maximum thickness of 0.15m and recorded at a level of approximately 23.18m OD.
- 7.1.3 In rare places the gravelly sand [20] and [51] was sealed by a thin grey silty clay brickearth layer [19] and [50]. These had a maximum thickness of 0.10m and seen in places at a depth of 23.27m OD, though the survival of this layer was rare.
- 7.1.4 The clay [19] within Area 1 was overlaid in places by a thin reddish layer of sand with a maximum thickness of 0.08m and seen at a depth of 23.26m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Area 1

- 7.2.1 Cut into the natural gravels [10] in the north-west of Area 1 were a number of small circular features similar in their appearance to postholes. The details of these can be seen in the table below:

Context No.	Filled by	Diameter	Depth	OD Height
[3]	[2]	0.40m	0.24m	23.14m
[5]	[4]	0.15m	0.07m	23.14m
[7]	[6]	0.26m	0.16m	23.14m
[9]	[8]	0.18m	0.22m	23.09m
[13]	[12]	0.16m	0.21m	23.12m
[15]	[14]	0.26m	0.22m	23.12m
[29]	[28]	0.12m	0.12m	23.19m

- 7.2.2 In the centre of Area 1, cut into the natural [30] were two pit-like features [25], [34] and two small circular posthole-like features [29], [32], the details of which can be seen in the table below:

Context No.	Filled by	Diameter	Depth	OD Height
[25]	[23], [24]	1.48m	0.28m	23.47m
[29]	[28]	0.12m	0.12m	23.19m
[32]	[31]	0.31m	0.12m	23.39m
[34]	[33]	0.70m	0.12m	23.39m

7.2.3 Pit-like feature [29] and posthole-like feature [34] were both truncated by pit [27], measuring north-south 0.35m and east-west 0.51m and 0.22m deep, which was recorded at a level of approximately 23.19m OD. The fill [26] was a moderately compact, dark blackish grey, silty gravel that was approximately 0.22m thick.

7.3 Phase 2: Undated Area 2

7.3.1 The natural [41],[51] and [52] was truncated by multiple features which in plan appeared to look like postholes and pits, filled by mixed sandy gravels.

7.3.2 The natural [41] in Area 2 was cut by 'pits' [40] and [43].

7.3.3 Pit [40] was steep and concave, approximately 0.44m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. This contained a fill [39] consisting of loose dark greyish brown coarse gravel but contained no inclusions or finds.

7.3.4 Pit [43] was irregular and concave, approximately 0.50m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. Like [40] this was backfilled by [42] which was a loose dark brown clayey sandy gravel, which also contained no dating or archaeological finds.

7.3.5 The natural [51] was also truncated by two small 'postholes' whose details can be seen below. The fill of these mostly consisted of a slightly dirty loose dark brown coarse gravel. neither of these features contained any evidence of human made materials.

7.3.6 Features [59] and [60] were located north-east of Linear [57] but there is no evidence to suggest these are associated, more likely these features were naturally created.

Context No.	Filled by	Dimensions Length	Dimensions Width	Depth	OD Height
[59]	[58]	0.20m	0.24m	0.08m	23.17m
[61]	[60]	0.32m	0.40m	0.05m	22.17m

7.3.7 [51] was also truncated by a U-shaped feature which was slotted twice and given the cut numbers [47] and [45]. This feature measured c. 3.20m east-west c. 2.40m north-south with an irregular edge and depth going no deeper than 0.07m. Fills [44] and [46] consisted of a loose dark brown coarse gravel with no finds or dating

7.3.8 It is suggested that [47] and [45] are most likely a product of rooting.

7.3.9 In the north of Area 2 cutting the naturals was a possible L-shaped linear [57] measuring 2.70m north-south and 2.40m east west. This had a shallow concaved profile 0.60m in width and a regular concaved bottom 0.20m deep. The fill [56] was a loose, mid greyish red slightly silty sandy gravel with no inclusions or finds.

7.3.10 Linear [57] continued from the northern limit of excavation (LOE) southwards where it turned 90 degrees east and travelled into the eastern LOE.

7.3.11 As no dating was recovered from [57] and due to its shallow nature and limited profile it was impossible to suggest a definite date for this feature.

7.4 Phase 3: Modern

7.4.1 Within Area 2 the natural [51] was cut by two modern pits [49] and [55] the details can be seen in the table below,

Context No.	Filled by	Dimensions Length	Dimensions Width	Depth	OD Height
[49]	[48]	0.80m	1.00m	0.30m	23.36m
[55]	[54] [53]	1.50m	1.10m	0.45m	22.18m

7.4.2 Pit [49] consisted of an irregular shaped, and irregular bottomed pit backfilled by a mottled dark grey brown and light brown grey clay silt brickearth. This contained concrete and modern CBM as well as fragments of coal.

7.4.3 Pit [55] consisted of a large rectangular pit back filled with two fills [54] a thin band of sandy clay and [55] a dense deposit of clinker and concrete.

7.4.4 Area 2 was also truncated by multiple unnumbered narrow service trenches which mostly travelled north/south. These were cut deep into the underlying natural gravel.

7.4.5 Most of the site was overlain by modern made ground which have heavily truncated and damaged any archaeological survival. What was left were shallow features cut into the underlying gravels.

8 CONCLUSIONS

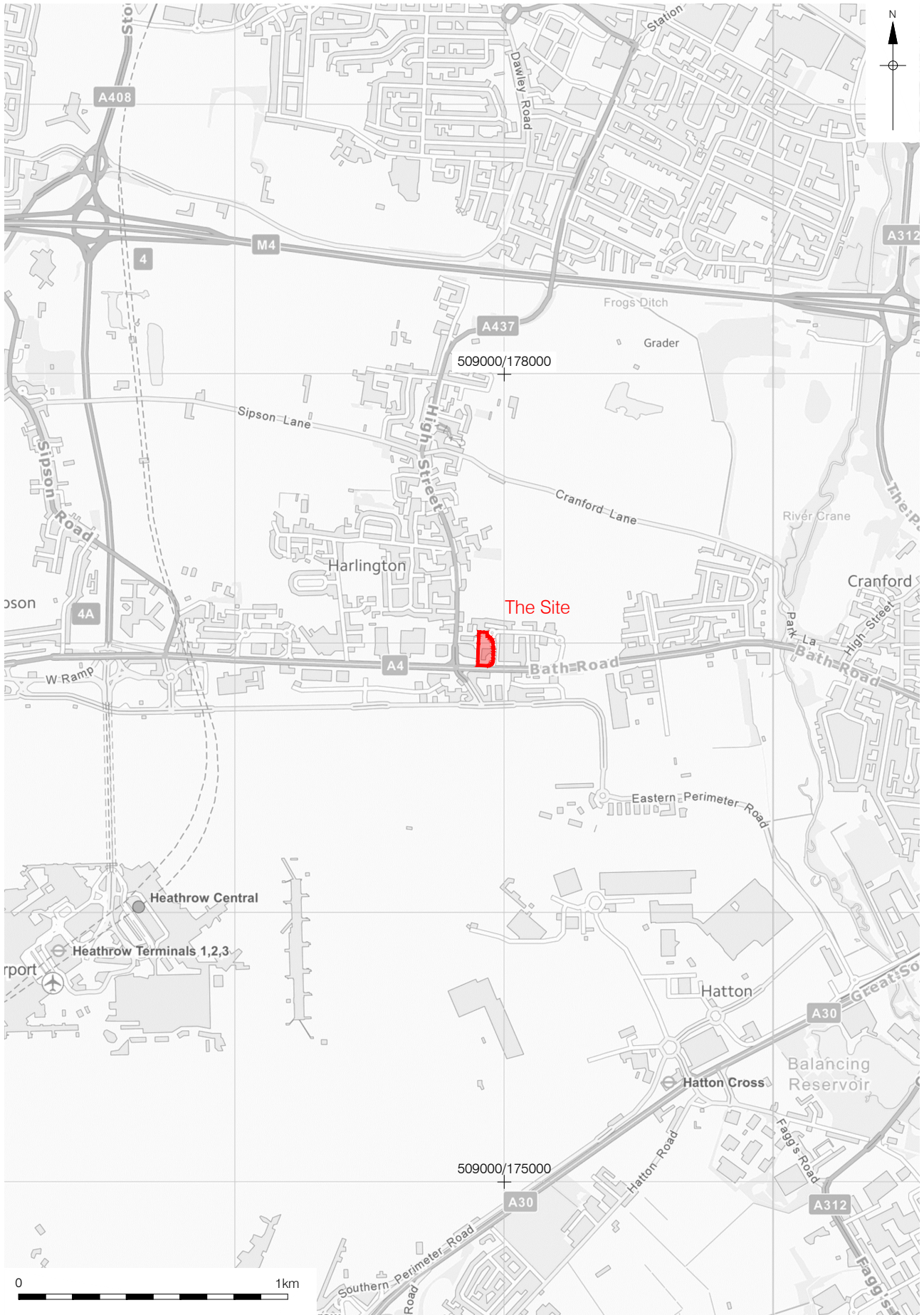
- 8.1 Previous development on the site appears to have caused heavy truncation and removed any possible archaeological layers.
- 8.2 The investigated area had a number of features which were cut into the natural, although these appeared to have been subsequently truncated from above. No dating material was recovered from any of the features. Due to the nature of the site and the surrounding environment, they were thought to be natural features relating to bioturbation and unlikely to be archaeological.
- 8.3 The two clear features seen within Area 2 were both modern, with [49] most likely being far more recent of the two, whilst [55] is possibly early 20th century, judging by the clinker and concrete mix of the fill.
- 8.4 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre with the unique site code NDR18.
- 8.5 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual *London Archaeologist Round-Up*.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Martin Robeson & Partners Ltd (MRPP) for commissioning the work on behalf of RGB P&C Ltd, and Sandy Kidd of Historic England for his input and advice to the project.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Ellen Green, Stacey Harris and Richard Krason for their site supervision, and Ferdinando Lentini and Cecilia Galleano for their hard work on site, Zbigniew Pozorski for his project managing and editing, and Mick Steel for the illustrations.

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- Taylor, J. & Brown, G., 2009, update 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

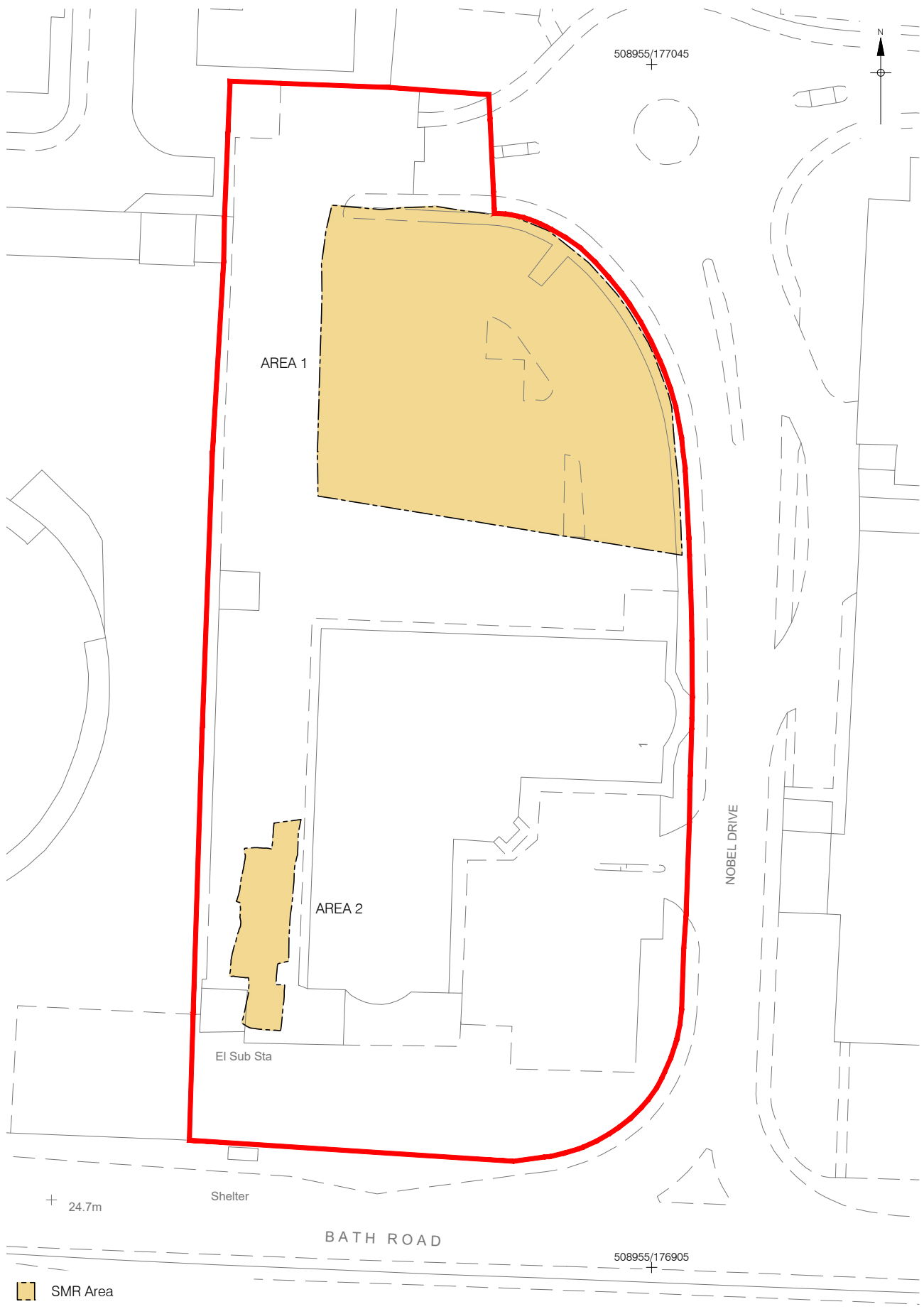


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:625 at A4

AREA 1

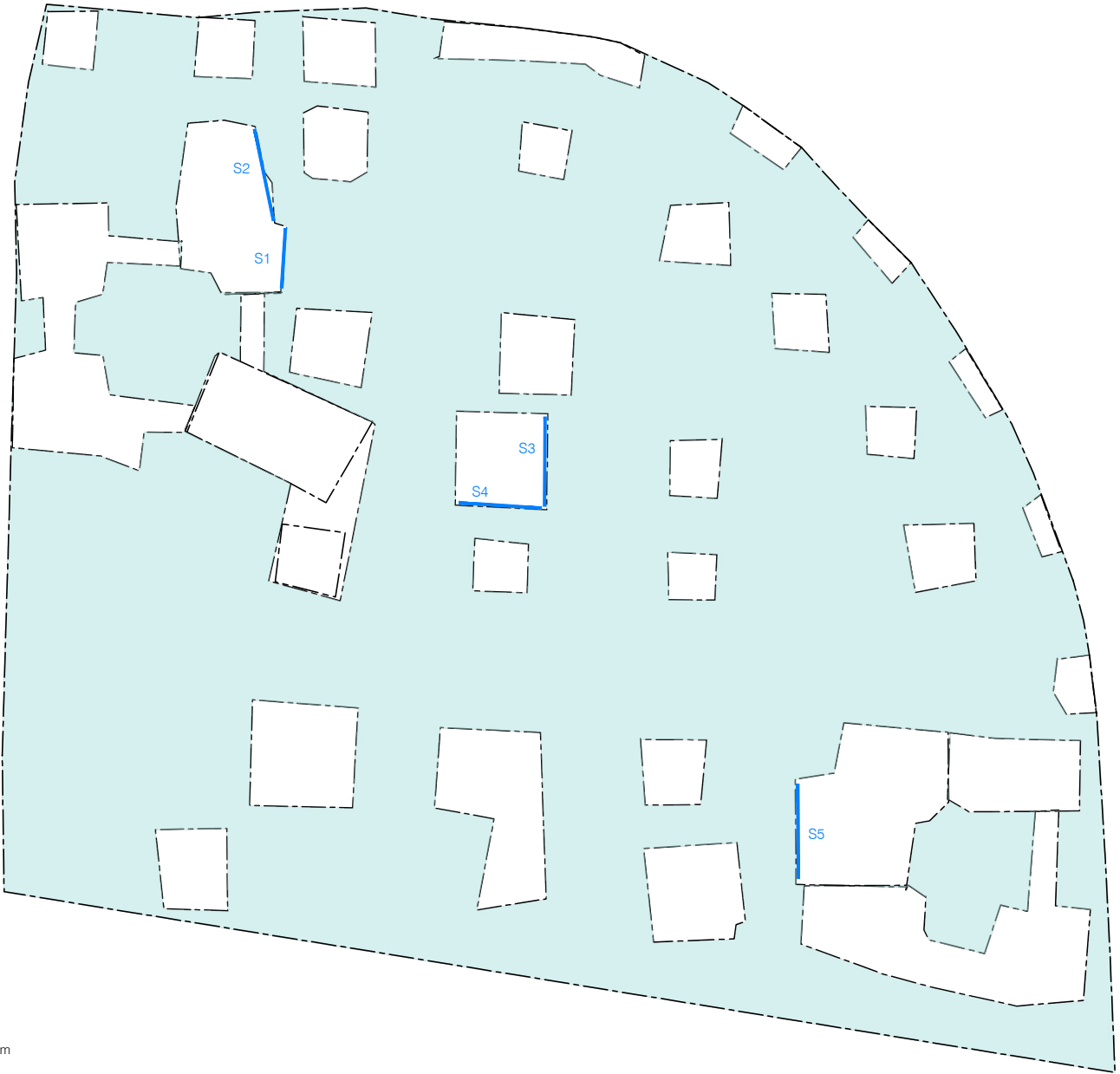
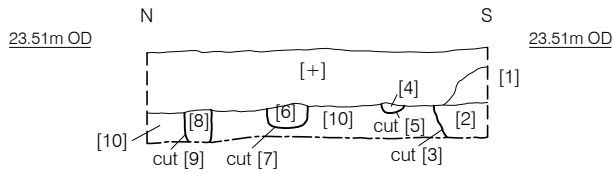
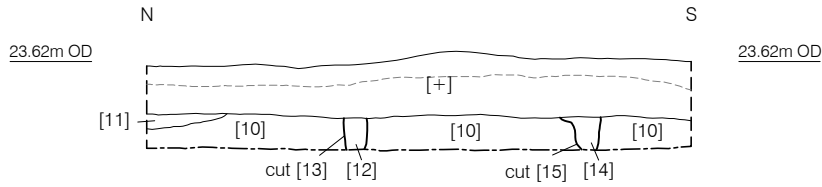


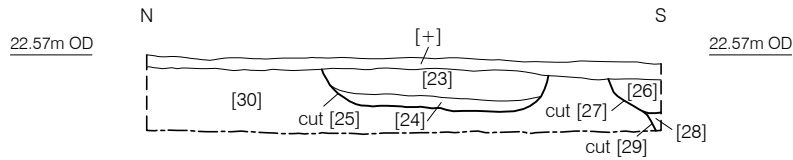
Figure 3
Area 1 Plan
1:250 at A4



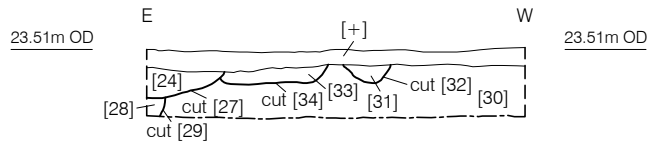
Section 1
West Facing
Area 1



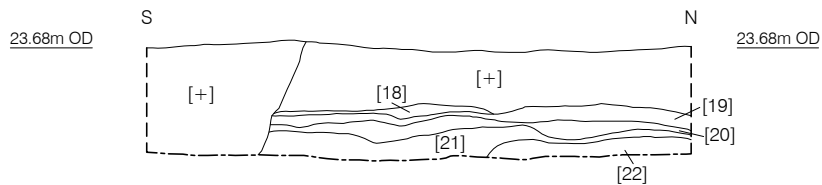
Section 2
West Facing
Area 1



Section 3
West Facing
Area 1

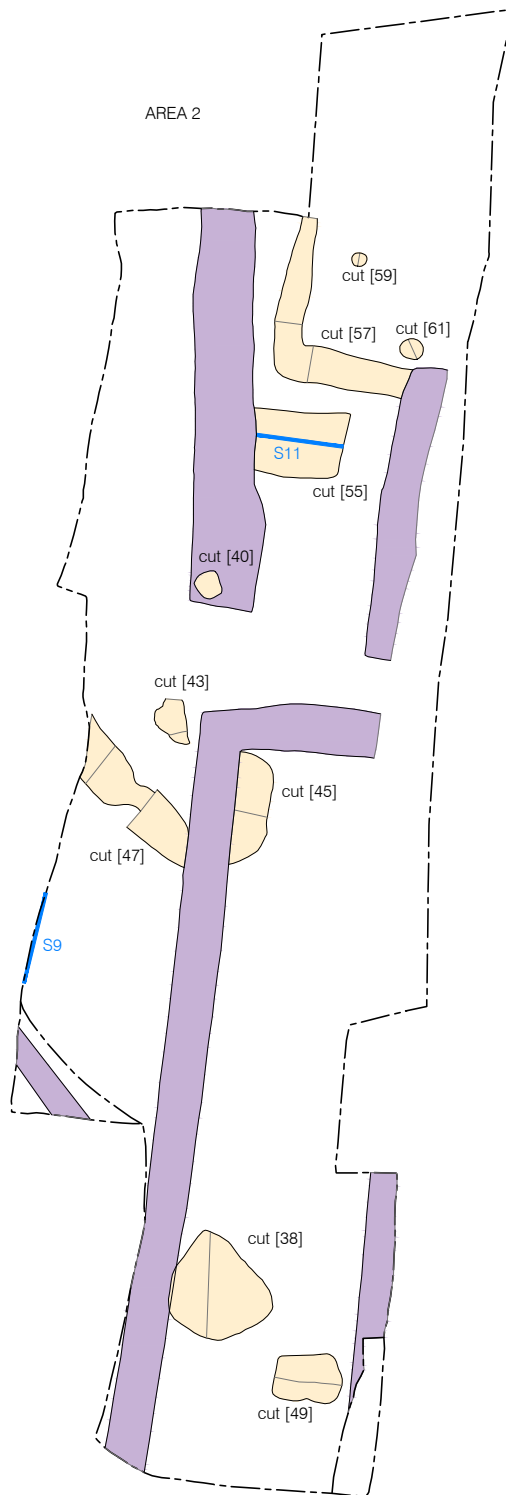


Section 4
North Facing
Area 1



Section 5
East Facing
Area 1

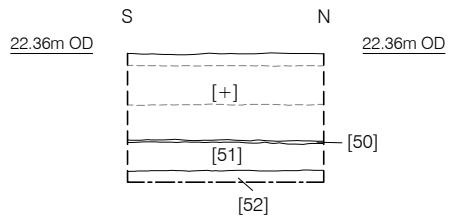




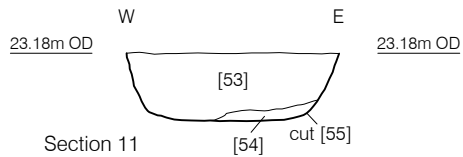
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern feature



Figure 5
Area 2 Plan
1:125 at A4



Section 9
East Facing
Area 2



Section 11
South Facing
Area 2



PLATES



Plate 1: Area 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Area 1, Section 1, looking east



Plate 3: Area 2, south part, looking south

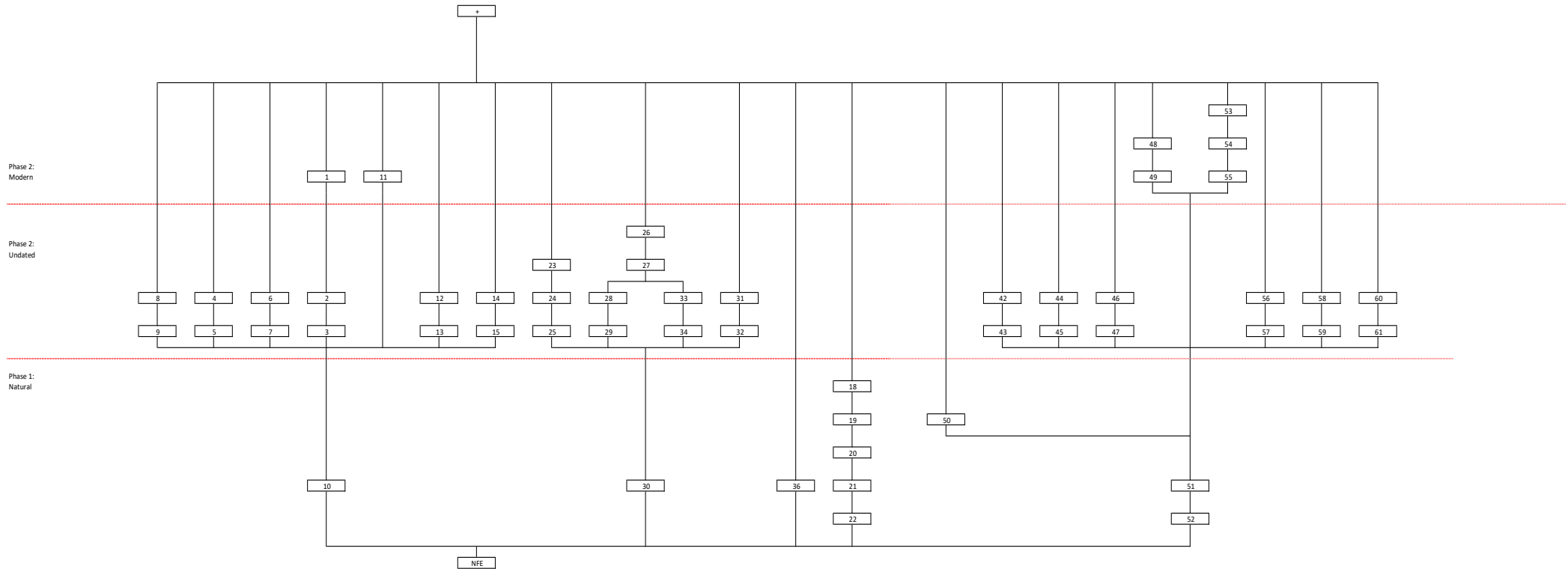


Plate 4: Area 2, Cut [47], looking south-east

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Type	equal to	Area	Trench	Baseline	Fill of	CTX Interpretation	Category	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low
1	Layer		1	Section 1			Fine Reddish Sandy Gravels	Demolition	Modern Leveling				23.37	
2	Fill		1	Section 1		3	Fill of Pit [3]	Infilling		0.4	0.2	0.24	23.14	23.12
3	Cut		1	Section 1			Cut of Pit. Not fully excavated	Pit		0.4	0.2	0.24	23.14	
4			1	Section 1		5	Posthole fill to [5]	Infilling		0.15		0.07	22.14	
5	Cut		1	Section 1			Posthole cut	Post-hole		0.15		0.07	23.14	23.07
6	Fill		1	Section 1		7	Fill of posthole [7]	Infilling		0.26		0.16	23.14	
7			1	Section 1			Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.26		0.16	23.14	22.98
8	Fill		1	Section 1			Fill of posthole [9]	Post-hole		0.18		0.22	23.09	23.08
9	Cut		1	Section 1			Cut of posthole (NFE)	Post-hole		0.18		0.22	23.09	
10	Layer	30,36,21,51	1	Section 1			Layer of coarse Reddish Gravels	Natural					23.12	
11	Layer		1	Section 2			Thin black layer	Make-up				0.09	23.16	
12	Fill		1	Section 2		13	Fill of Post hole [13]	Infilling		0.16		0.21	23.12	
13	Cut		1	Section 2			Cut of Posthole NFE	Post-hole		0.16		0.21	23.12	
14	Fill		1	Section 2		15	Fill of Posthole [15]	Infilling		0.26		0.22	23.13	
15	Cut		1	Section 2			Cut of Posthole	Post-hole		0.26		0.22	23.13	
16	Void													
17	Void													
18	Layer		1	Section 5			Reddish Sand	Natural		1.43		0.08	23.26	23.18
19	Layer		1	Section 5			Thin clay layer	Natural		2.8		0.09	23.27	23.16
20	Layer		1	Section 5			Reddish Sand	Natural		2.8		0.15	23.18	23.1
21	Layer		1	Section 5			Reddish Sandy gravels	Natural		2.8		0.15	23.12	23
22	Layer		1	Section 5			Reddish Sand	Natural		1.83		0.12	23.04	22.91
23	Fill		1	Section 3		25	Secondary fill of [25]	Infilling		1.48		0.05	23.49	23.44
24	Fill		1	Section 3		25	Primary fill of [25]	Infilling		1.38		0.08	23.36	23.26
25	Cut		1	Section 3			Pit	Pit		1.48		0.28	23.47	23.19
26	Fill		1	Section 3 + 4		27	Fill of 27	Infilling		0.35	0.51	0.22	23.41	23.4
27	Cut		1	Section 3 + 4			Cut of Pit	Pit		0.35	0.51	0.22	23.41	23.17
28	Fill		1	Section 3 + 4		29	Fill of posthole 29	Infilling		0.12	0.1		23.19	23.17
29	Cut		1	Section 3 + 4			Cut of Pit/ Posthole NFE	Pit		0.12	0.1		23.19	
30	Layer		1	Section 3 + 4			Natural red Gravel	Natural		3.2	3.4		23.49	
31			1	Section 4		32	Fill of Pit cut [32]	Pit		0.31		0.12	23.39	
32	Cut		1	Section 4			Pit Cut	Pit		0.31		0.12	23.39	23.27
33	Fill		1	Section 4		34	Pit Fill of [34]	Infilling		0.7		0.12	23.39	23.35
34	Cut		1	Section 4			Pit Cut	Pit		0.7		0.12	23.39	23.26
35	Void													
36	Layer		2				Natural	Natural					23.75	23.68
37	Fill		2			38	Fill of tree root cut [38]	Infilling		1.8	1.7	0.05	23.21	
38	Cut		2				Cut of tree root pit	Pit	Natural	1.8	1.7	0.05	23.21	23.15
39	Fill		1		2	40	Fill of Pit [40]	Infilling		0.44		0.2	23.12	
40	Cut		2		2		Cut of Pit	Pit		0.44		0.2	23.12	22.95
41	Void		2				Natural Gravels	Natural					23.21	23.12
42	Fill		2		BLRK1	43	Fill of tree bowl 43	Infilling		0.5	0.5	0.06	23.24	
43	Cut		2		BLRK1		Tree bowl	Natural		0.5	0.5	0.06	23.24	23.22
44	Fill		2		BLRK1	45	fill of Tree bowl [45]	Infilling		0.9	0.76	0.07	23.28	
45	Cut		2		BLRK1		Treebowl cut	Natural		0.9	0.76	0.07	23.28	23.22
46	Fill		2		BLRK1	47	Fill of tree bowl [47]	Infilling		0.7	0.3	0.07	23.17	23.11
48	Fill		2		BLRK1	49	Fill of pit [49]	Backfill		0.8	1	0.3	23.36	
49			2		BLRK1		Modern pit cut	Pit		0.8	1	0.3	23.36	23.06
50	Layer		2				Thin gravelly clay brickearth layer	Natural					23.36	
51	Layer		2				Brown gravel layer	Natural						
52	Layer		2				Orange Gravels	Natural						
53	Fill		2		BLRK2	55	Clinker fill of [55]	Backfill		1.1	1.5	0.45	23.18	
54	Fill		2		BLRK2	55	Clay 'lining' in pit [55]	Backfill		0.7	0.55	0.08	22.87	
55	Cut		2		BLRK2		Clay 'lining' in pit [55]	Pit		1.5	1.1	0.45	23.18	22.73
56	Fill		2		BLRK2		Fill of linear 57	Backfill		1	0.6	0.1	23.2	23.17
57	Cut		2		BLRK2		Cut of L shaped Linear	Gully	Natural	2.7	2.4	0.1	23.2	23.08
58	Fill		2		BLRK2	59	Fill of [59]	Post-hole		0.2	0.24	0.08	23.17	
59	Cut		2		BLRK2		Cut of Posthole	Post-hole		0.2	0.24	0.08	23.17	23.11
60	Fill		2		BLRK2	61	Fill of posthole [61]	Infilling		0.32	0.4	0.05	23.17	
61	Cut		2		BLRK2		Poss. Post hole	Post-hole		0.32	0.4	0.05	23.17	23.12

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1 – 363763

Project details

Project name	1 Nobel Drive, Harlington UB3 5AL
Short description of the project	An archaeological Natural geology comprising Taplow Gravel Formation was encountered at a height of between 23.43m OD and 23.12m OD, overlain by redeposited natural sand and sealed by modern made ground. Undated pits and postholes-like features were found within the investigated parts of the site. However, these were interpreted as the result of bioturbation and animal burrowing as opposed to the results of human activity
Project dates	Start: 11-05-2018 End: 10-08-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NDR18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PITS None
Monument type	POSTHOLES None
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON HEATHROW 1 Noble Drive, Harlington UB3 5AL
Postcode	UB3 5AL
Site coordinates	TQ 08933 76969 51.48068115725 -0.43111651519 51 28 50 N 000 25 52 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.12m Max: 23.43m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Project brief originator Zbigniew Pozorski

Project design originator Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor Tanya Jones

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Report", "Section"

Entered by Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 16 August 2019

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