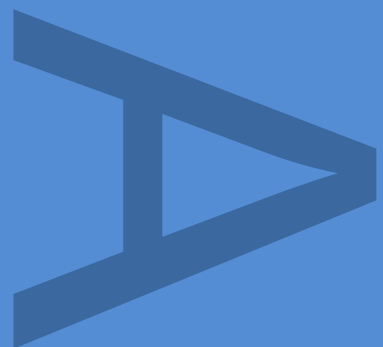


**HAYES STADIUM,
JUDGE HEATH LANE,
HAYES,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: HSJ09

JANUARY 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

HAYES STADIUM, JUDGE HEATH LANE, HAYES, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 088 811

Site Code: HSJ 09

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January 2010

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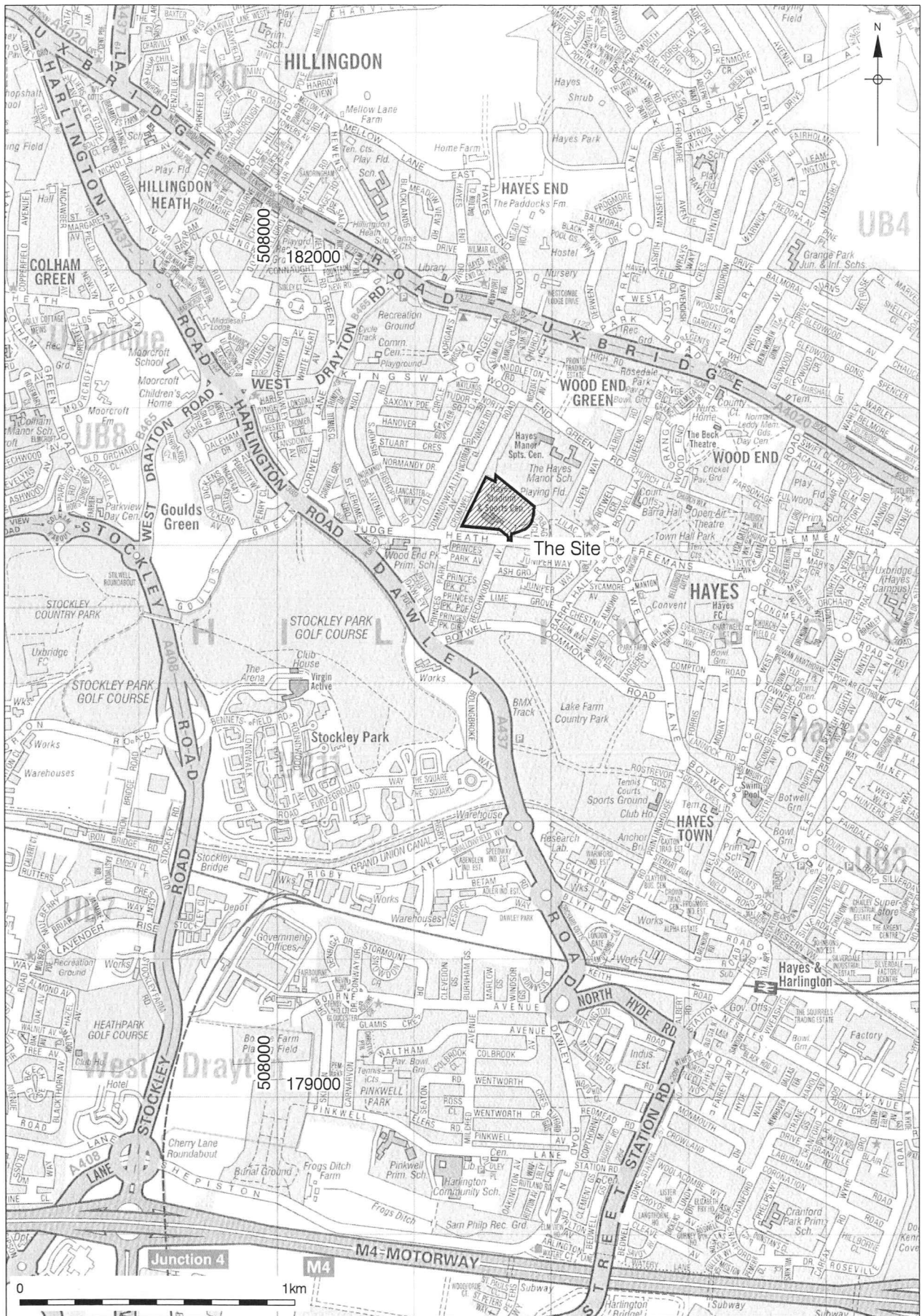
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Aidan Turner of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the former Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon. The fieldwork was conducted between the 2nd and the 13th November 2009, and monitored groundworks associated with the construction of a new housing development.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kim Stabler of English Heritage.
- 1.3 The watching brief recorded natural gravels overlain by a brick earth subsoil deposit. Above this was a series of alluvial deposits and potentially at least one palaeochannel feature, probably representing a braided stream channel. Some limited evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered from the surface of the channel fills. These were sealed by topsoil overlain by deposits relating to the construction of the late 20th century stadium.
- 1.4 The watching brief demonstrated that the development associated with Hayes Stadium in the 20th century has had in places a severe impact on the underlying soils.

2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new housing development at Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon. The site is centred at NGR TQ 088 811.
- 2.2 The work was necessitated by a planning condition, in accordance with government guidance (PPG16), the London Plan and the London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan. The fieldwork followed a methodology detailed in an approved Specification for the project (Darton 2009).
- 2.3 The site does not lie close to any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and lies at least 300m west of an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 2.4 The site is irregular in shape and is bounded to the west by the rear gardens of houses fronting Cromwell Road, to the north by a school playing field, Burbage Close to the east and to the south by Judge Heath Lane. It is c. 5 hectares in extent.
- 2.5 The new development consists of the construction of a residential scheme comprising flats and houses with gardens, garages, car parking and an orbital access road leading from Judge Heath Lane. The groundworks necessitated by the development consist of levelling the uneven topography of the site, followed by piling works and the construction of pile-cap ground beams.
- 2.6 The site has been given the unique site code HSJ 09. The archive for the site will eventually be deposited at LAARC under this code.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

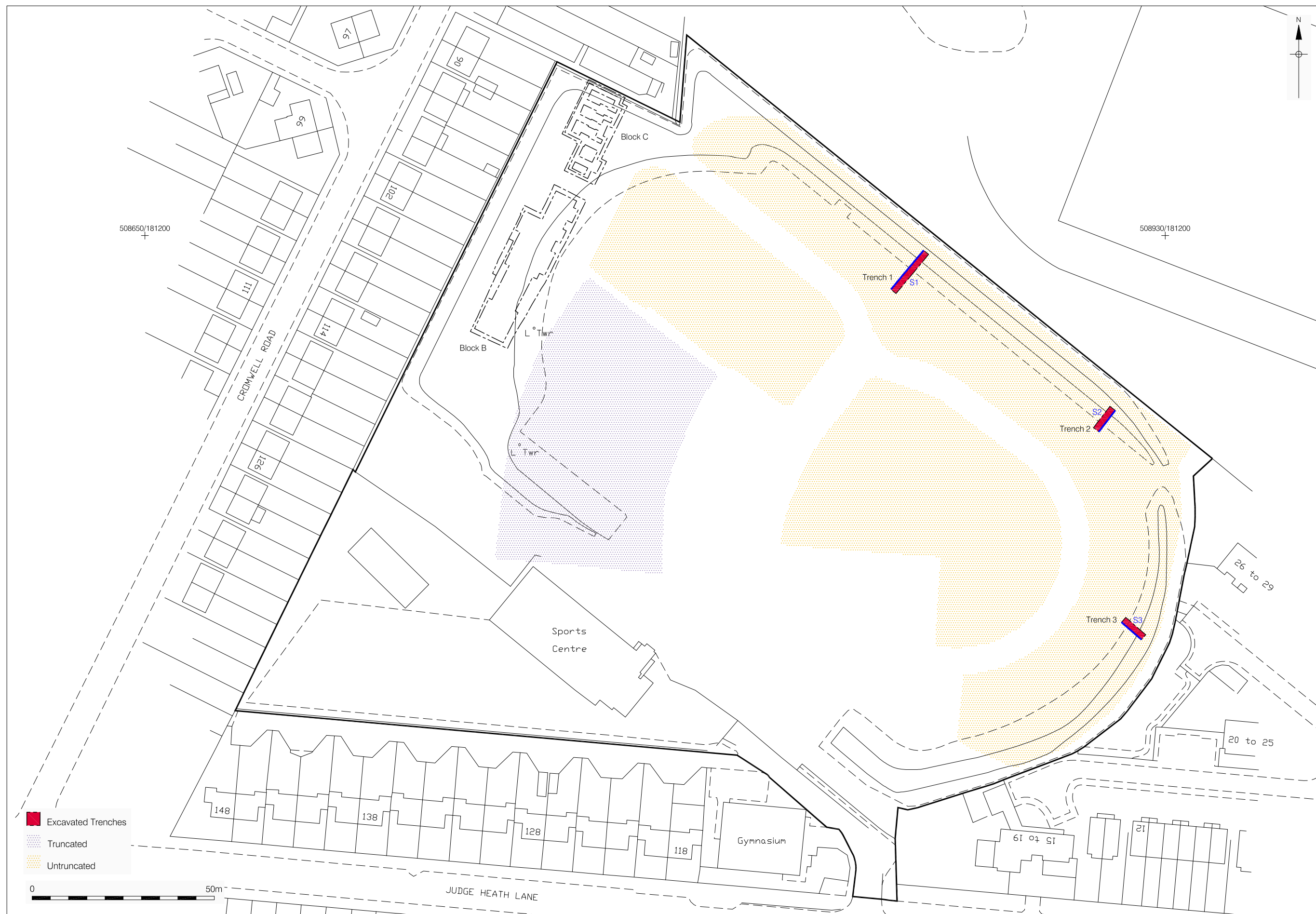


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A3

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The geological and topographical background for the site is set out in detail in the Specification (Darton 2009). That document also contains detailed information on the ground conditions at the site.
- 3.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey Sheet 255 (Beaconsfield, 2005), the solid geology of the study site comprises London Clay, and the drift geology comprises Boyn Hill River Terrace Gravels.
- 3.1.3 Recent geo-technical site investigations suggest that in the centre of the site the top of natural geological sequence may have been removed during the construction of the stadium. It was suggested that a layer of clay was spread across the truncated gravel and topped with deposits of made ground to aid drainage at the stadium (Darton 2009, 3).
- 3.1.4 This watching brief has revealed an underlying natural stratum of coarse silty clay gravel across the site, encountered at heights between 37.14m AOD in Trench 1 and 37.53m AOD in Trench 2 (Plates 1-3).

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The central and northern two thirds of the site were occupied by the sports stadium comprising a running track and central football pitch surrounded by grass covered banks.
- 3.2.2 The south-western third of the site comprises the pavilion with terraces, a sports centre and further building to the west with a concrete car park and access road leading from Judge Heath Lane.
- 3.2.3 The centre of the site before construction works commenced was predominantly level, at about 39m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The outer extremities of the site were embanked to form the stadium, to a height of about 41m AOD.
- 3.2.4 The River Colne lies c. 400m west of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is set out in detail in the archaeological desk based assessment (Darton 2007). That document is summarised here.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Prehistoric artefacts of Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date have been found in the vicinity of the site. Features relating to the latter two periods have also been found.

4.2.2 Early prehistoric hunting activity and later prehistoric activities may have occurred on the site because of the site's position on a gravel terrace in an area of proven activity; therefore it is considered that the potential for prehistoric remains at the study site is good.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 Late Iron Age and Early Roman features have been found to the north of the study site. It is considered that brick earth deposits, located several hundred metres east of the study site, would have supported a fertile soil attractive to early farming communities, and Roman farmsteads and other finds may be more densely distributed on the brick earth. The potential for Roman finds at the study site is therefore thought to be moderate.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.4.1 Hayes is first mentioned in Saxon records. Both Hayes End and Wood End were probably medieval hamlets although they are not mentioned historically until the 16th century.

4.4.2 Medieval finds and features have been recorded at sites in the locale of the site but not immediately close-by. During these periods the study site lay within agricultural land to the north-west of a moated medieval manor house. Therefore, the potential for Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods is thought to be low and the potential for medieval evidence is thought to be moderate to low. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division may survive.

4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

4.5.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864-5 shows the study site lying within fields to the north-west of the medieval manor house. A water-filled channel is shown flowing south-east through the study site into the former moat of the manor house. The northern boundary of the study site is formed by a narrow water-filled ditch. The site of the medieval manor house is shown occupied by buildings comprising Park Farm to the south-east of the study site

4.5.2 By 1895 land south-east of the study site, bounded by the former moat, is labelled the site of the Manor House of Hayes and Park Hall. By 1936 the western boundary of the site was formed by the rear gardens of houses built along the newly laid out Cromwell Road.

- 4.5.3 By 1960 a running track was laid at the study site and houses were built at the south-western boundary of the site along Judge Heath Lane). The north-west south-east aligned ditch had been in-filled. By 1966 the site was used as a sports stadium, an earth bank was formed around the track and a pavilion and terraces were built at the south-west end of the stadium.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The following generic objectives were identified in the Specification:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
- Provide sufficient information to develop the archaeological mitigation strategy.

5.2 The Specification also posed site specific research objectives as follows:

- To determine whether any prehistoric evidence survives on the site and how this activity relates to the four pits recorded at Hayes Manor School survive on the site.
- To determine whether buried soils or occupation horizons are preserved on the site.
- To map the buried topography of the site and determine the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site.
- To determine whether any associated evidence for the medieval moat enclosing Park Hall survives on the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The watching brief monitored groundworks on the site, including the reduced dig of a previously deposited piling mat, and the excavation of pile cap foundation trenches and associated groundworks such as topsoil stripping.
- 6.2 The foundation trenches were located in the NW corner of the site and consisted of a perimeter trench with internal sub-dividing trenches. The trenches enclosed two adjacent areas named 'Block B' and Block C' (Figure 2). The former covered an area measuring 45.5m N-S by 14m E-W, whilst the latter measured 25.75m N-S by 14.25 E-W. The trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.8m below the existing ground surface.
- 6.3 The excavation of three archaeological trial trenches, on the NE perimeter of the site in areas beneath the perimeter bank of the site (created by 1966), were undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the deposits beneath the embankment. The attendant archaeologist closely supervised excavation by a 360° mechanical excavator.
- 6.4 The trenches were designated 1, 2 and 3 respectively (Figure 2). These trenches measured 14.3m, 7.3m and 7.3 m in length respectively and were 1.8m wide at base. All deposits within these trenches were monitored and recorded.
- 6.5 Construction work in progress was also observed in areas designated as Block A (located at the SW corner of the site), K (located immediately to the W of the site entrance on Judge Heath Lane), T and V (located in the central-west area of the site).
- 6.6 Observation of the western central area of site, covered by Blocks T and V, showed that the upper parts of the natural sequence in these areas had been severely truncated by the construction of the stadium (area shown on Figure 2).
- 6.7 All work was undertaken in accordance with the approved Specification (Darton 2009).
- 6.8 Levels in this report have been approximated from a topographic survey for the site provided by the developer (Dwg No 07046-01 produced by B&A, dated 18/07/08).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Fluvial Silts and Gravels (Figure 4)

- 7.1.1 A coarse deposit of silty clay gravel was found at the base of all three trial trenches (contexts [9], [14] and [20]). It was bluish grey in colour and was encountered at heights between 37.14m AOD in Trench 1 and 37.53m AOD in Trench 2 (Plates 1-3).
- 7.1.2 In Trench 1 this deposit was overlain by a 0.4m thick deposit of blue-grey silty clay [7], which is considered to represent a localised deposit of alluvium possibly filling a natural hollow within the geology.
- 7.1.3 These deposits are interpreted as being of geological significance only, and represent ancient fluvial deposits.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Brickearth (Figure 4)

- 7.2.1 The fluvial deposits were overlain by a layer of orange brown silt clay, recognisable as brickearth (contexts [6], [8], [15], [19] and [23]). This was approximately 0.5m thick and was found in all areas at heights ranging between 37.53m AOD and 37.74m AOD. This layer showed little sign of being disturbed by human activity, with the exception of the groundworks associated with the stadium.
- 7.2.2 The upper part of this deposit showed evidence of bioturbation, especially in Blocks B and C, and also later surface activity as shown by small fragments of abraded ceramic building materials and burnt coal.
- 7.2.3 This deposit is interpreted as the underlying natural brickearth subsoil, and is of geological significance only.

7.3 Phase 3: Palaeochannels (Figures 3 and 4)

- 7.3.1 Deposits of blue grey silty-clay were observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (contexts [5], [13] and [18] respectively). These were devoid of cultural and organic material, and overlay the brickearth subsoil.
- 7.3.2 In Blocks B and C it was considered that similar deposits (contexts [24] and [25]), of clay formed an irregular, meandering linear feature ([context [26]], which is interpreted as a palaeochannel. The feature was recorded at an upper level of approximately 40.30m AOD with a width in the region of 3m.
- 7.3.3 Some very fragmentary sherds of pottery of late Bronze Age / Iron Age date were recovered from the surface of fills [24] and [25] within the feature. However, the considerable extent of bioturbation observed within the area makes the use of these items to date the feature impossible. Their abraded nature suggests that they were not deposited in very close proximity to Blocks B and C, and were probably washed into the site from elsewhere. Some pieces of burnt flint and struck flint of possible Neolithic date, and therefore residual, were also recovered from

the surface of deposits [24] and [25] (Appendix 4).

7.4 Phase 4: Topsoil and Post-Medieval Features (Figures 3 and 4)

- 7.4.1 The deposits described above were covered by a layer of friable brown silty clay with a strong humic content (contexts [3], [11] and [22]). Where the deposits sealed the palaeochannel features they tended to be darker in colour, with a poorer, more homogenous texture (contexts [2], [12] and [17]). Occasional inclusions of late medieval to post medieval abraded ceramic building materials, especially peg-tile fragments, were observed in these deposits as were sherds of pottery dating from 1820 to 1900. They were recorded at upper heights ranging between 37.91m AOD and 38.24m AOD.
- 7.4.2 A cluster of small shallow pits (contexts [28], [30], [32], [34] and [36]) were observed in Block 'B' (Plate 4). All were around 0.1m deep and with dimensions not exceeding 0.7m by 0.45m ([30]) at an upper height of 40.30m AOD. They were filled with a light grey-brown silt clay (contexts [27], [29], [31], [33] and [35] respectively) from which heavily abraded fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered. Additionally a residual piece of struck flint of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date was found in context [29], alongside CBM.
- 7.4.3 The soil deposits represent topsoil, which is likely to have undergone repeated ploughing. They would have formed the original ground surface before the development of the stadium, and were preserved below the embankment and across much of the remainder of the site.

7.5 Phase 5: Modern Activity (Figure 4)

- 7.5.1 A substantial embankment had been constructed around the perimeter of the site during the development of the stadium (contexts [1], [4], [10], [16], [21] and [37]).



508735/181210
+

508780/181210
+

Site Boundary

Block C

Paleochannel [26]

Paleochannel
fill [25]

group of shallow pits
[28] [30]
[32] [34]
[36]

Block B

0 10m

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Figure 3
Plan of Watching Brief Areas, Blocks B & C
1:200 at A3

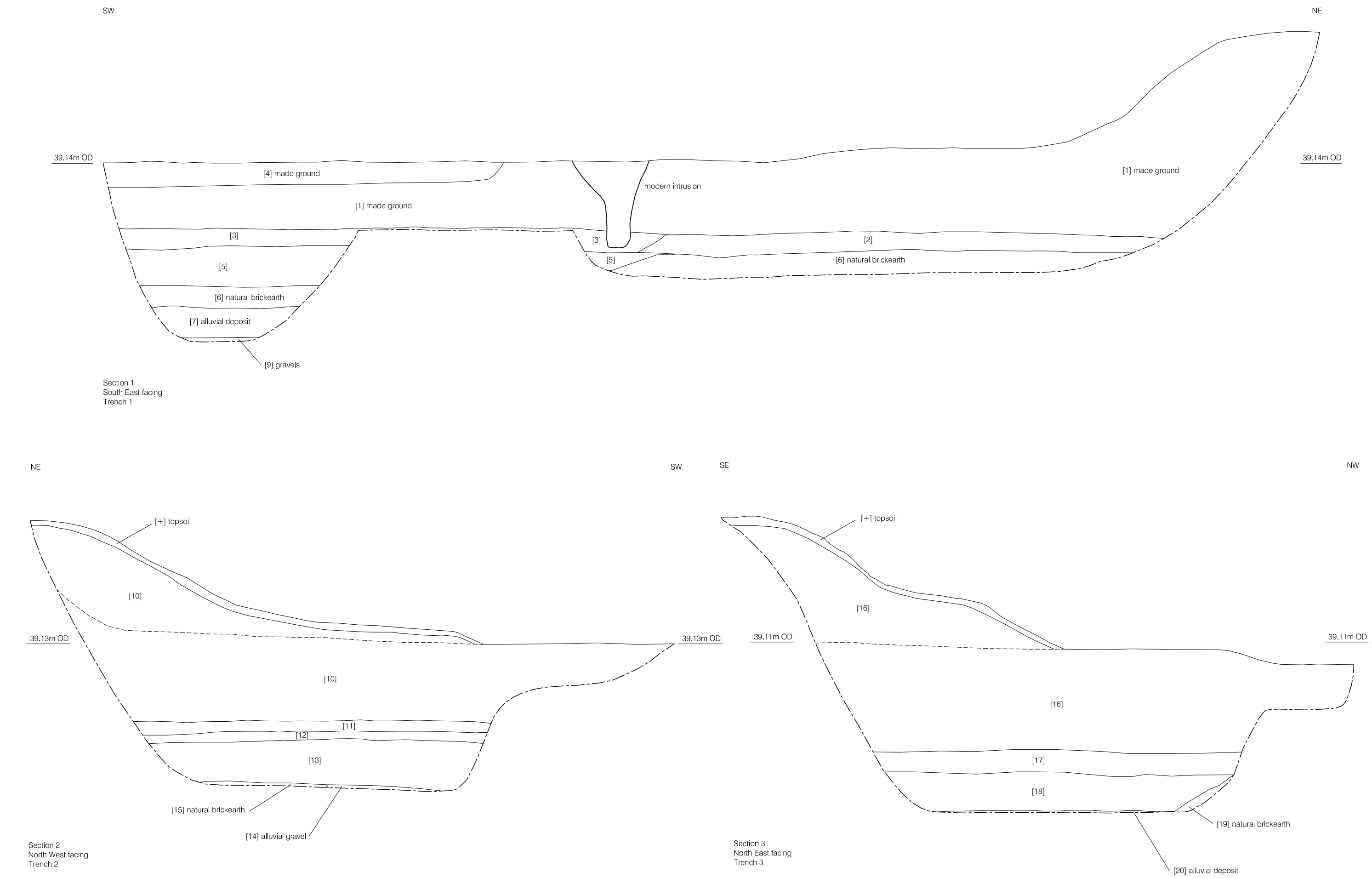


Figure 4
Sections 1-3
1:40 at A3

Plate 1: View of Trench 1



Plate 2: View of Trench 2 showing modern intrusion



Plate 3: View of Trench 3



Plate 4: Post-Medieval Features in Block B (view north)



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief recorded natural gravels overlain by a brick earth subsoil deposit. Above this was a series of alluvial deposits and potentially at least one palaeochannel feature, probably representing a braided stream channel. Some limited evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered from the surface of the channel fills. These were sealed by topsoil overlain by deposits relating to the construction of the late 20th century stadium.
- 8.2 Features observed during the watching brief had limited archaeological significance. The prehistoric pottery was heavily abraded and fragmentary, and is considered to originate from some distance away. Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have found substantial evidence for activity of this period (Darton 2007).
- 8.3 Five shallow features of apparent post-medieval date were revealed in the area of Block B, but no satisfactory interpretation can be applied to them.
- 8.4 The watching brief demonstrated that the development associated with Hayes Stadium in the 20th century has had a severe impact on the underlying soils.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

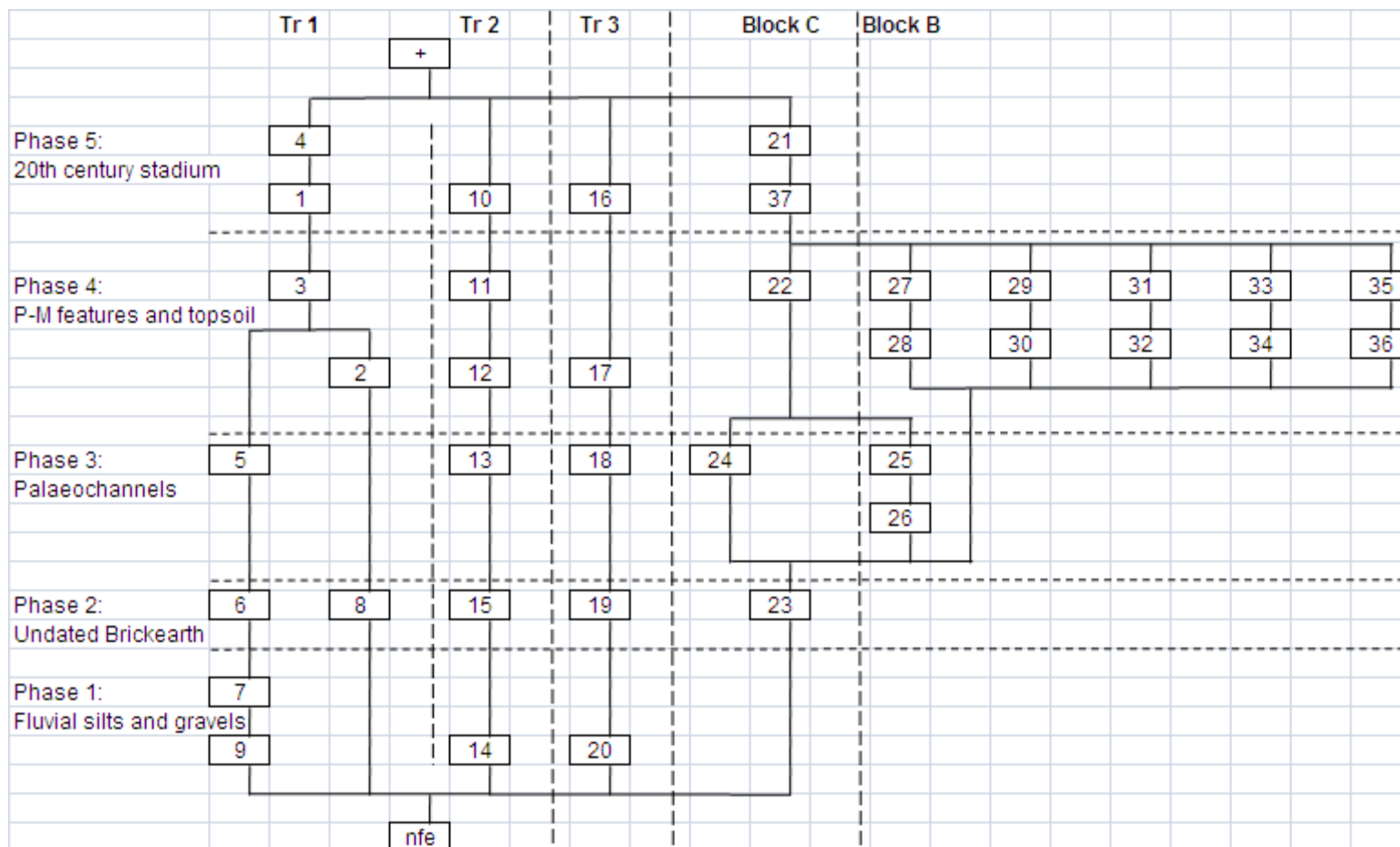
- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd wish to thank Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the watching brief on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd and editing this report, and Kim Stabler of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author wishes to thank Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing. The finds were dated by Berni Sudds, Chris Jarrett, Dr James Gerrard and Dr Frank Meddens.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Darton, L., 2009 'Specification For An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise: Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes', unpub rep for CgMs

11 APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX



12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Type	Description	Location	Section	Finds	Date
1	Made Ground	Forms embankment	TR1	1	-	Modern
2	Topsoil	Friable, high humic content	TR1	1	-	Post Medieval
3	Topsoil	Silty clay, poor structure, formed over (5)	TR1	1	Peg-tile (late med to PM)	Post Medieval
4	Made Ground	Make up for running track	TR1	1	-	Modern
5	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt	TR1	1	-	
6	Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt 'brick-earth'	TR1	1	-	Natural
7	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt	TR1	1	-	
8	Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt 'brick-earth'	TR1	1	-	Natural
9	Fluvium	Blue grey silt clay gravel (sub-ang. flints)	TR1	1	-	Natural
10	Made Ground	Forms embankment	TR2	2	-	Modern
11	Topsoil	Friable, high humic content	TR2	2	-	
12	Topsoil	Silty clay, poor structure	TR2	2	Pottery, 1820-1900	
13	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt	TR2	2	-	
14	Fluvium	Blue grey silt clay gravel (sub-ang. flints)	TR2	2	-	Natural
15	Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt 'brick-earth'	TR2	2	-	Natural
16	Made Ground	Forms embankment	TR3	3	-	Modern
17	Topsoil	Silty clay, poor structure	TR3	3	CBM, post-medieval	
18	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt	TR3	3	-	
19	Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt 'brick-earth'	TR3	3	-	
20	Fluvium	Blue grey silt clay gravel (sub-ang. flints)	TR3	3	-	
21	Made Ground	Make up Piling mat	BLOCK 'C'	-	-	Modern
22	Topsoil	Silty clay, bioturbated base of truncated layer	BLOCK 'C'	-	Metal, unknown date	
23	Subsoil	Orange brown silt clay 'brick-earth'	BLOCK 'C'	-	-	
24	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt	BLOCK 'C'	-	Pot / Burnt flint, prob LBA / IA	Prehistoric
25	Alluvium	Blue grey clay silt Fill of [26] same as (24)	BLOCK 'B'	-	Struck / Burnt flint / Pot, prob LBA / IA	Prehistoric
26	Cut	Palaeochannel	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Prehistoric
27	Fill	fills 28	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval

Context No	Type	Description	Location	Section	Finds	Date
28	Cut	Shallow pit	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
29	Fill	fills 30	BLOCK 'B'	-	Struck flint (BA / IA) / CBM	Post Medieval
30	Cut	Shallow pit	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
31	Fill	fills 32	BLOCK 'B'	-	CBM, post-medieval	Post Medieval
32	Cut	Shallow pit	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
33	Fill	fills 34	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
34	Cut	Shallow pit	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
35	Fill	fills 36	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
36	Cut	Shallow pit	BLOCK 'B'	-	-	Post Medieval
37	Layer	Cleaning layer over (25)	BLOCK 'B'	-	CBM / Pot, post-medieval	Modern

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-69496

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Aidan Turner of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the former Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon. The fieldwork was conducted between the 2nd and the 13th November 2009, and monitored groundworks associated with the construction of a new housing development. The work was commissioned by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Homes Ltd and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kim Stabler of English Heritage. The watching brief recorded natural gravels overlain by a brick earth subsoil deposit. Above this was a series of alluvial deposits and potentially at least one palaeochannel feature, probably representing an abraded stream channel. Some limited evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered from the surface of the channel fills. These were sealed by topsoil overlain by deposits relating to the construction of the late 20th century stadium. The watching brief demonstrated that the development associated with Hayes Stadium in the 20th century has had a severe impact on the underlying soils.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2009 End: 13-11-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HSJ09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON HAYES Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon
Postcode	UB3 2PZ
Study area	5.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0884 8114 51.5181927482 -0.431168324335 51 31 05 N 000 25 52 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.53m Max: 37.74m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, A
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 December 2009

14 APPENDIX 4: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

14.1 Struck Flint Assessment, by Frank Meddens, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of 3 pieces of struck flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, and discusses its significance.

Three pieces of struck flint were recovered. These comprised one retouched flake representing a side scraper in a good (sharp) condition, with a hinge fracture. Edge trimmed with steep retouch along the side of the striking platform. It was produced using a hard hammer technique and derived from context 25. One crudely produced sharp piercer with retouch and a hinge fracture also from context 25 and also produced with a hard hammer technique. This third piece is a small crude retouched flake with evidence of wear from context 29. Context 25 represent the upper fill of a possible palaeochannel and 29 a pit fill.

Raw Materials

The assemblage is manufactured from flint; which is similar in colour and texture, with it being made from a fine-grained translucent grey brown, material.

Condition

The assemblage varies from a good (sharp) to a worn / abraded condition.

Description

The flintwork is characteristic of prehistoric industries possibly dating to the Neolithic. It was relatively crudely produced. Flakes represent most of the assemblage, these are irregular in form some have pronounced bulbs of percussion and hinged or stepped distal terminations, indicating the use of hard hammers for detachment.

Significance and Recommendations

The small size of the assemblage precludes saying much about it. It forms part of background activity likely of pre-historic date with no evidence for on site manufacture.

14.2 Burnt Stone Assessment, by Frank Meddens, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

A very small assemblage of burnt stone fragments weighing just over 20 g was recovered during the archaeological investigations. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and. It was recovered from 2 pre-historic (?) features.

Quantification

A total of 4 pieces of otherwise unmodified burnt stone weighing 20g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. This represents a small quantity of burnt stone.

Description

The material from individual contexts was variably burnt, as would be consistent with incidental burning arising from hearth use. One fragment was more heavily and uniformly burnt, consistent with it having been deliberately and systematically fired. The material consists of flint. The flint, where identifiable, consists of smooth-worn, rounded or chatter-marked pebbles and cobbles, as would have been present in the local alluvial deposits.

The material was very fragmentary but even where pebbles that were more compete and had survived these were small. The fragments were similar in size, averaging circa 5 g.

The degree to which the material was burnt varies with one piece having been intensively burnt, resulting in the flint becoming uniformly grey-white and severely fire crazed, whilst the quartzite had turned white and very friable.

Distribution

Burnt stone was recovered from only one feature, representing a possible palaeo-channel. The small quantities precludes saying anything about the processes from which they originated.

Significance and Recommendations

The quantity of burnt stone recorded indicates that, whatever its purpose, it represents an insignificant activity at the site.

PCA

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