



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording, Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief

The White House

Church Hill

Harefield

Middlesex



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA & Derek Watson PhD	<i>Version</i>	452/HWH/2.1	<i>Date</i>	12.02.2020
---------------	--	----------------	-------------	-------------	------------

<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	452/HWH/2.1	<i>Date</i>	26.03.2020
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	------------

<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	
-----------------	--	----------------	--	-------------	--

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2020 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office.
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538



Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA
Tel: 01525 385443
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Aims & Methods.....	6
3. Historical Background	8
4. Historic Building Recording.....	13
5. Archaeological Watching Brief	16
6. Conclusions.....	20
7. Acknowledgements.....	21
8. Archive.....	22
9. References.....	23

Appendices:

1. List of Photographs	25
2. KDK Archaeology OASIS Sheet.....	26

Figures:

1. General location.....	3
2. Site location.....	4
3. Proposed development	5
4. HER data within 750m of the site.....	12
5. Rear/West elevation	15
6. The White House development showing location of the ground reduction areas 1-2.....	17

Plates:

1. Rear/west elevation, looking east.....	13
2. Brickwork detail.....	14
3. Carpenter mark XIII on brace.....	14
4. Carpenter mark XII on vertical post	14
5. Area 1 - North section, looking north	18
6. Area 1 - West section, looking west.....	18
7. Area 1 - West section (II), chamfered corner, looking northwest	18
8. Area 1 - South section, looking south	18
9. Area 1 - East section, looking east.....	18
10. Area 1 - Soakaway including south section, looking southeast.....	18
11. Area 2 - Garage area, looking northwest	19
12. Area 2 - Garage area Stratigraphy, looking west.....	19



Summary

Between September 2019 and January 2020 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook Historic Building Recording, Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief at The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex in order to fulfil conditions of both Planning and Listed Building Consent. Ground reduction was undertaken to the rear (west) and the side (north) of The White House, with a total of c. 135.11sq. metres excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Both areas had been previously truncated, probably as a result of the construction of The White House in the 16th century, and the installation of the patio and garden area during the 20th century. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the watching brief; however, the demolition of the modern toilet block exposed the timber and brickwork of the west/rear elevation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between September 2019 and January 2020 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a Historic Building Recording, a Historic Building Watching Brief, and an Archaeological Watching Brief at The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex. The project was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Jordan, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2019), and approved by Joanna Taylor of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), London Borough of Hillingdon. The relevant planning application references are 38029/APP/2018/2552 and 38029/APP/2018/3426.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Condition 6 of both Planning and Listed Building Consent for the conversion of the building on the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is located within the administrative district of London Borough of Hillingdon in the parish and village of Harefield. It lies at the southern end of the settlement, on the eastern side of Church Hill at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0510 8986 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development site is bounded to the north, west and south by private residences and to the east by Church Hill (Fig. 2).

The White House is a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1192852), which is listed under the name The White Horse Public House and is described as follows:

Long building of late C17 or early C18. 2 storeys, 8 bays, 4 alternate windows now blocked. High pitched tiled roof. Painted brick walls with brick dentil cornice. Small-paned 2-light casement windows except for 2 sashes with glazing bars on ground floor; one of these in lean-to projection in 2nd bay from left. In 2nd bay from right a modern gabled porch; and a similar entrance added in right angle of pent projection. Weather-boarded lean-to right extension. Some timber framing visible above it including queen post roof truss of rather thin scantling.

Geology & Topography

The bedrock geology is the London Clay Formation, which is comprised of clay, silt and sand, formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period; no superficial



deposits have been recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is situated at an elevation of c. 76m AOD.

Development

The development comprises the addition of a single storey rear extension involving the demolition of the existing toilet block, internal and external alterations and the conversion of the building to provide two separate dwellings, 1 detached garage and 1 car port with associated landscaping and car parking (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

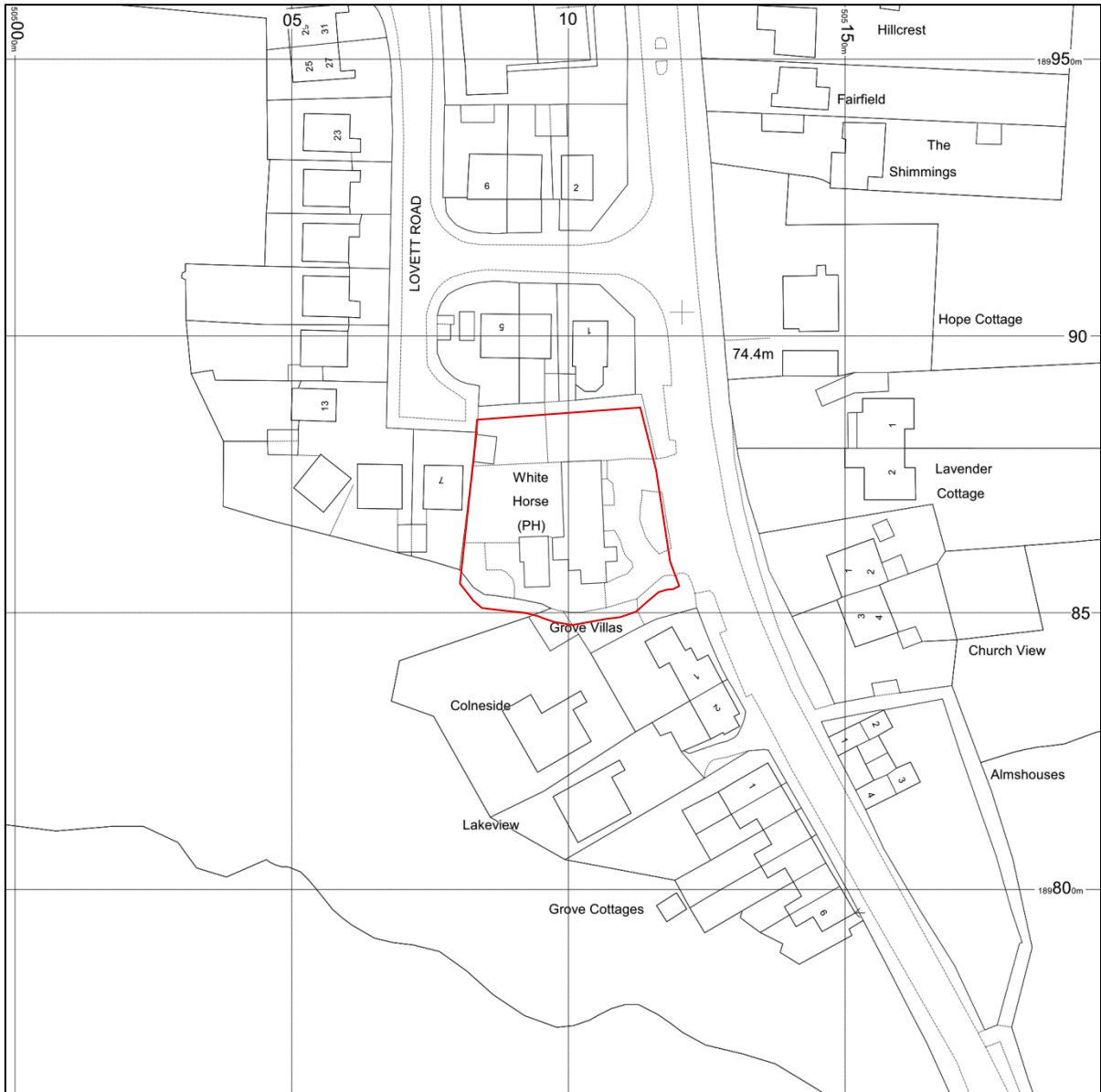


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:1250)

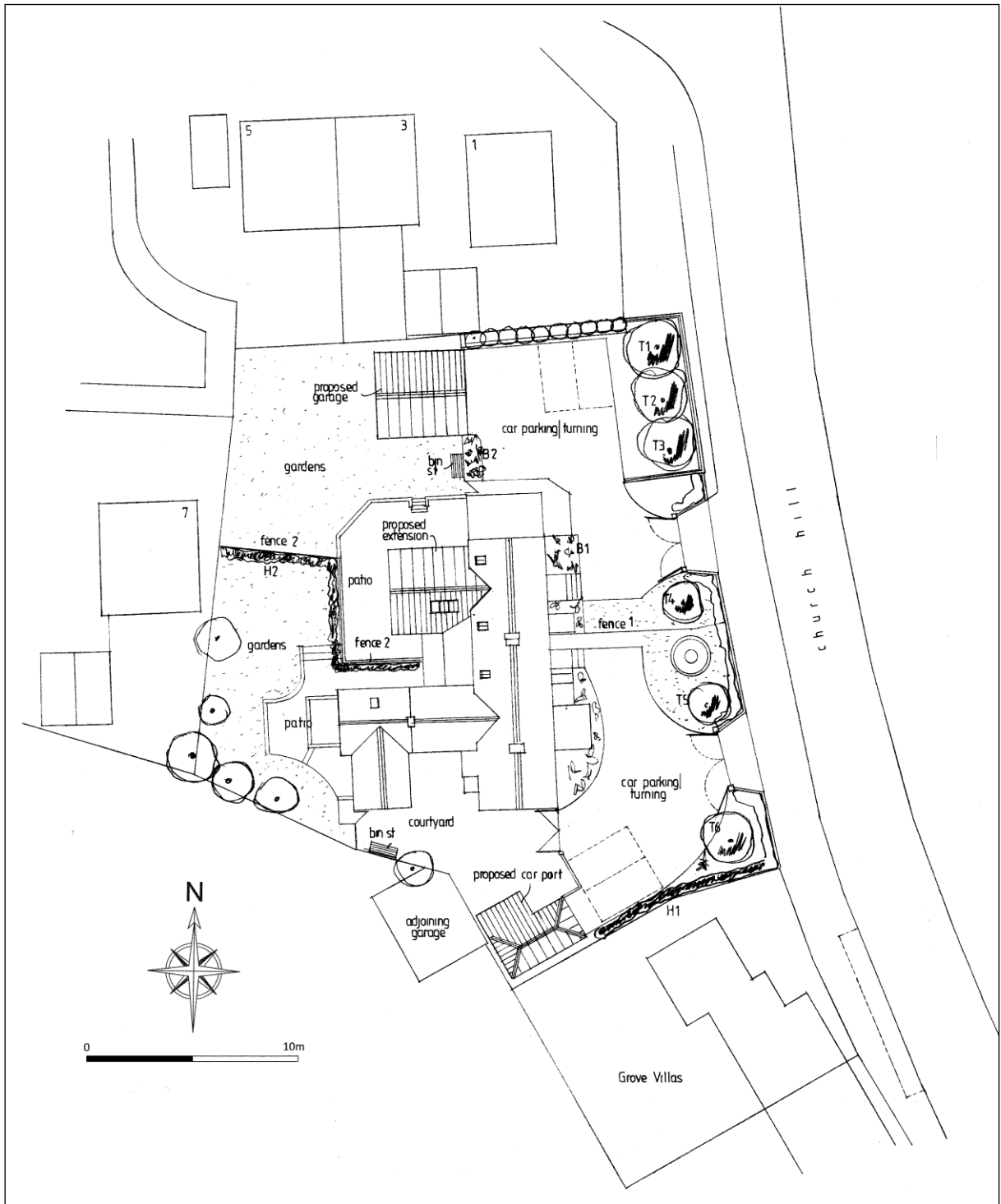


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:200)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Watson 2019), the aims of the project were:

Historic Building Recording:

- To add to the recording of the building undertaken for a Heritage Impact Assessment prior to conversion
- To provide a report that meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework

Historic Building Watching Brief

- To ensure the archaeological recording of previously unexposed historic building fabric
- To ensure the archaeological recording of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the building before and during the works

Archaeological Watching Brief:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

General aim:

- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas
- The analysis of the results of the archaeological work, with provision for the subsequent production of a report and archive, and the publication of results, as appropriate

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Archaeological Guidelines (GLAAS 2015)



2.3 **Methods**

The work was carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Sections 2.3-2.5), which required:

- Historic Building Recording of previously obscured fabric
- Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the development under continuous and constant supervision
- A watching brief on building works involving significant disturbance to the historic fabric of the building was not required as none occurred



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 Harefield is a village in the London Borough of Hillingdon in London. The White House on Church Hill is located within a Conservation area and an Archaeological Priority Area, where the earliest archaeological remains date from the Palaeolithic period. Mesolithic and other prehistoric finds and archaeological remains are also known within a 750m radius of the site, the proximity of the medieval church and manor house site, as well as post-medieval developments such as the alms-houses on the opposite side of the road and the building itself, would suggest that the historic period provides the more significant contextual background for any surviving archaeological remains. However, excluding the Almshouses (MLO81979) all of the heritage assets in the search area are situated $\geq 200\text{m}$ from the development site.

The name 'Harefield' derives from *Herefelle*, meaning 'open land used by an army', perhaps a 'Viking army' (Mills 1991: 158).

The following section has been compiled with information from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER), London Metropolitan Archive (LMA), Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museums Service, a Heritage Asset Appraisal (Kaye 2015), reliable online sources, and KDK's library. The HER data, with a 750m search radius, is shown in Fig. 4.

3.2 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

The earliest archaeological evidence documented in the vicinity of the development site dates from the Palaeolithic period, with a number of find-spots listed in the HER (Fig. 4). One of these (MLO2919) is some 275m to the north of the White House. Mesolithic flints (MLO2934) have also been found to the southwest (c. 630m) of the development site. Archaeological investigations on Church Hill in the 1990s (ELO9552 & ELO3115) revealed a possible hearth and three residual prehistoric flints within later contexts (MLO66091). Flint tools (MLO2936) were also found at Colney Farm, again to the north of the development site. These finds are fairly typical of the archaeological record for the area, which would have been heavily dominated by the resources presented by the River Colne to the west of Harefield.

A geoarchaeological (ELO7358) analysis of peat deposits from two small trenches at Broadwater Gardens in January 1997 indicate organic sediments accumulating around 9700 BP and 5000 BP (i.e.: early Mesolithic and Neolithic periods). However, no archaeological material was found in association with these sediments.

There is more limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the area with few findspots. There is also limited evidence for the Bronze Age, with a possible ring ditch and burial urns at Dewes Pit, and a field system in central Uxbridge as well as further ditches of possible Bronze Age-Iron Age date at Townmead School by West Drayton. In the Colne Valley as a whole there is evidence for increased activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (APZ description).

3.3 Iron Age - Roman (600BC – AD450)

There is very little recorded evidence for the Iron Age and Roman periods, with a few stray finds and a possible Roman causeway in the centre of Uxbridge (*ibid*). The only HER entry in the study area for this period is a Roman tomb (MLO390), which is said to have been found in Breakspear Avenue in 1818. A ditch (MLO66092) reported as either dating from the Bronze/Iron Age or the late Roman to early Saxon period was located at St Mary's Vicarage, Church Hill, Harefield during an archaeological evaluation in 1995 (ELO3115). A number of



small areas were subsequently excavated (ELO9552) at the site which produced a small amount of evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of several residual flint flakes, and pottery from the earlier excavations was reassessed as Saxon, with the ditch from the earlier evaluation re-dated as late Roman to early Saxon; a number of 19th century bedding trenches were also located.

3.4 *Saxon - Medieval* (1066-1550)

There has been a settlement at Harefield since at least the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), when it was part of the Hundred of Elthorne. It was held by Richard, the son of Count Gilbert, and was assessed at five hides and had land for five ploughs. Two further hides and two ploughs were also held in demesne (i.e. by the local lord). Two mills are also recorded, as well as four fishponds, meadow for one plough, pasture for the livestock of the settlement and woodland for 1,200 pigs. In 1066 it had been worth £14; at the time of the survey it was valued at £8 (Williams & Martin 2003: 365). Based on Harefield's entry in the Domesday Survey, the Victoria County History of Middlesex suggests that much of the parish lay uncultivated at this time, and cites a large number of subsequent references in the 13th and 14th centuries to assarts (a piece of land converted from forest to arable use) to suggest that much of the land surrounding the village was scrub and woodland (BHO).

The probable site of the medieval village of Harefield (MLO68621), prior to its migration north, is situated near the church. The site of later medieval to post-medieval village of Harefield (MLO68623), after the migration, is also situated on Church Hill. On the north side of a graveyard on Church Hill, lies the site of a house that dated from the 13th century that was named Ancrehaglie (MLO68583).

Archaeological investigations at Manor Court (ELO 3975) revealed a possible medieval wall with a chalk lined well to the west of it (MLO84946) and three pottery sherds of medieval date were retrieved during works at St Mary's Vicarage (MLO66093; ELO 3115). As previously mentioned an archaeological excavation (ELO9552) also recovered Saxon pottery near the vicarage.

The most significant heritage asset in relation to the White House is the 12th century church dedicated to St Mary (Grade I, List Entry No 1358363; MLO81978) and the adjacent medieval manor site (MLO442), which is thought to have stood under the present Australian Military Cemetery, and the red brick Almshouses on Church Hill (Grade II*, List Entry No. 1358364; MLO81979), which are situated near the development site.

At the Dissolution the manors of Harefield, Moorhall, and Brackenbury became the property of the Newdigate family and for the most part were all combined into one estate (Reynolds 1962). In the 16th and 17th centuries most of the land seems to have been arable.

3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1550-1900)

In 1813 there were twenty farms in the parish, and there were still twenty a century later, and at least twelve in 1959 (Reynolds 1962). In the early 19th century a small pleasure fair was held every April and in the middle of the century a cattle fair was said to have been held regularly in Harefield (ibid.). Small-scale light industries appeared in the village during the 19th century, and there are references to a clockmaker, a small brewery, a straw-bonnet maker, and a firm of colour manufacturers (ibid.). In the late 19th century a mineral-water company settled in the north of the parish and was still there in 1959 (ibid.). During the first half of the 20th



century new arrivals in the parish included two precast concrete firms, a printers' ink firm, a paint works, and three light engineering works (ibid.).

Church Hill was the setting for the medieval manor house, which burnt down in 1660, and in 1675 it was rebuilt nearby (MLO6903). The later building, demolished in 1814, supposedly had an associated moat that was mentioned in 1815, though it is untraceable.

Extant structures and archaeological remains within the HER search radius that date to this period include: ditches (MLO77757) on Breakspear Road North; and a stable (MLO32466). Listed buildings dating from the 16th century comprise: the timber-framed and weatherboarded Barn at Langley Farm (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080261; MLO85085); and Manor Court on Church Hill (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080113; MLO84946).

Listed buildings/structures dating from the 17th century include: Church Gardens Nursery and Nursery Cottage, Church Hill (Grade II, List Entry No. 1192887; MLO85125); Garden Walls to the east and south of Church Gardens Nursery Cottage (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080272; MLO85096); the timber-framed 140 High Street (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080194; MLO85017); The Crown and Sceptre Public House (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080171; MLO84994); 14 High Street (aka Nos 130 to 136) (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080193; MLO85016); archaeological trial trenching (ELO3581; MLO71425) at 14-16 uncovered a post medieval pit and a probable hearth, with associated finds). Other 17th century heritage assets comprise the large timber framed weatherboarded barn (MLO11738); and brickwork, including a short brick wall with thick brick footings, observed during a watching brief (ELO1374) at the Church Gardens, Church Lane. Harefield House, High Street (Grade II, List Entry No. 1358404; MLO85286), dates from the 17th century, though it was altered and refaced in the early 19th century. Archaeological investigations discovered no archaeological features (ELO9539), or revealed a kitchen garden (MLO58905) which included a wooden structure, path and a boundary.

The four storey building at Nos 25 to 27 High Street (Grade II, List Entry No. 1080207; MLO85030) is the only 18th century heritage asset listed within the HER search area.

The Farmhouse and Barns at Dairy Farm, Breakspear Road North (MLO77759) are thought to date from the 19th century. This building was also the subject of Building Recording (ELO360), a Desk Based Assessment (ELO6034), a Watching Brief (ELO7141) that documented no archaeological remains; and an adjacent archaeological evaluation (ELO6644) which revealed a posthole and ditch of unknown date, various natural features, ploughsoil, and three post-medieval ditches (one a recut).

Archaeological investigations at St Mary's Vicarage, Church Hill, revealed a number of post medieval to modern pits and a ditch (MLO66094) as well as possible bedding trenches. A watching brief (ELO3975) at Manor Court discovered chalk foundations and surfaces possibly dating from the 19th century. Other remains include the 19th/20th Church Hill landfill site (MLO72560); the Merle Avenue infill 'site' (MLO72609); and The Church of St Mary tower (ELO14358) which dates to the 19th century and was altered in the 20th century

3.6 **Modern** (1900-present)

During World War I, Harefield Park was used as an Australian military hospital. The bodies of the servicemen who died there were buried with full military honours within the graveyard of St Mary's Church: the area, which also included the ground where the Harefield Place building stood, became a military cemetery. The most significant heritage assets from this period is the



Grade II (List Entry No. 1061377) Australian Military Cemetery and its associated headstone (MLO84930) erected in 1921 to commemorate the ANZAC members who died at the hospital established for them at Harefield Place during WWI. The entrance archway to the Harefield Australian military cemetery is also Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1061378) and was built in 1921 by the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Archaeological features of unknown date comprise the post-hole and ditch revealed on Breakspear Road North (MLO98055), and a possible ditch (MLO3211) east of Harefield Church.

3.7 ***Known history of the White House***

The White House (MLO85124) is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Harefield and is one of the landmarks of the medieval core of the settlement. The property is first documented as a tenement in Harefield Street in 1523 where it is noted to possess a garden, an orchard and two closes. An estate map dated 1681 depicts the building in stylistic form. Originally a timber framed building, the property underwent several episodes of renovation and extension in the subsequent centuries; however, despite these later additions, the house has retained a number of historical features. During the late 17th century, the property functioned as a public house which remained trading until 2010 (Kaye 2015:12&36).

The building is Grade II listed (English Heritage Building ID: 202715), which is described as follows:

Long building of late C17 or early C18. 2 storeys, 8 bays, 4 alternate windows now blocked. High pitched tiled roof. Painted brick walls with brick dentil cornice. Small-paned 2-light casement windows except for 2 sashes with glazing bars on ground floor; one of these in lean-to projection in 2nd bay from left. In 2nd bay from right a modern gabled porch; and a similar entrance added in right angle of pent projection. Weather-boarded lean-to right extension. Some timber framing visible above it including queen post roof truss of rather thin scantling.

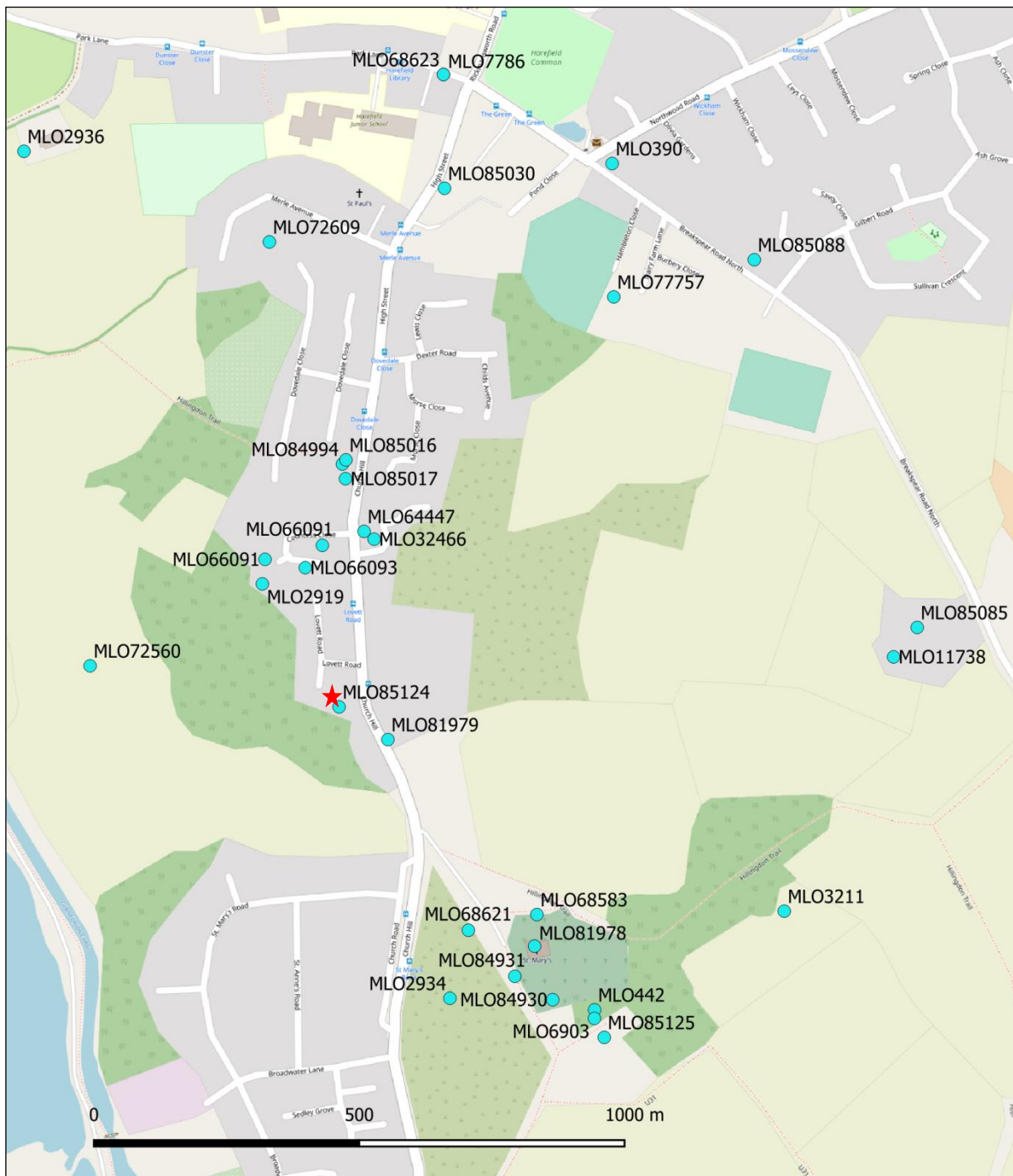


Figure 4: HER data within 750m of the site (scale as shown; site location = red star)



4 Historic Building Recording

- 4.1 The rear elevation was recorded after the demolition of the single storey 20th century toilet block, which had partially obscured the historic fabric of the building (Fig. 5, Plates 1-3). A large section of the ground floor wall was covered in a thick modern plaster which was left *in situ*.
- 4.2 The six vertical posts that had been visible above the roof of the extension were exposed almost to the midrail, which was c.2.30m below the eaves. The posts were set between 0.65 and 1.13m apart, although the addition of an 8cm wide stud towards the northern end of the wall created two narrower gaps of 30cm which had been infilled with larger and more recent brickwork than elsewhere. Generally the exposed brickwork was of early post-medieval handmade bricks (generally referred to as Tudor bricks) measuring 22 x 4cm (8½ x 1½in) laid in a stretcher bond in a thick lime mortar bed. The bricks at the northern end of the wall were slightly different, being between 14 and 17cm in length and 5cm deep (5½-6¾x2 in) and set in cement mortar.

Two beams had been attached to the wall to support the lean to roof which covered the modern toilet block. The northern was relatively modern timber, but that to the south was an earlier timber that had been re-used, and had the number XIII inscribed on it. A second carpenter's mark, a tagged number XII, had been chiselled into the post immediately to the south of the door.

The northern corner post and bottom of the wall to the north of the door had been replaced with Fletton bricks.

Where visible, the historic fabric suggested that the early 17th century timber framing and brick infill continued relatively unaltered south of the fully exposed area. However, the northern end had clearly been subject to three additional buildings events other than the construction of the extension; the installation of the narrow stud and larger brick infill next to a panel that was either repointed or reset in cement mortar and the 20th century repair to the northwest corner of the building in Fletton brick.



Plate 1: Rear/west elevation, looking east



Plate 2: Brickwork detail



Plate 3: Carpenter mark 'XIII' on brace



Plate 4: Carpenter mark 'XII' on vertical post



Figure 5: Rear/west elevation (scale 1:40)



5 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.1 Two site visits were made to monitor ground reduction to the rear (west) and side (north) of The White House (Fig. 6). Both areas were excavated under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 An area measuring c. 67.75sq. metres was reduced by $\leq 0.70\text{m}$ using a 5 tonne digging machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the rear of the building (Area 1). An area of c. 33 sq. m situated between Area 1 and extant building had been previously reduced. The only feature discovered was a modern soakaway that contained frogged brick (London Brick Co.), roof tile, and a length of modern ceramic drain pipe (Fig. 6; Plate 9). A few examples of an older type of brick, measuring 23 x 11.5 x 7 cm, were also included within the structure of the soakaway.

The stratigraphy to the rear of The White House comprised (Plates 4-9):

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Made ground	W: 6.25m L: 11.5m D: 0.5-0.6m	Dark grey to black sandy clayey silt with frequent post-medieval to modern brick and tile. A thin topsoil ($\leq 0.10\text{m}$) had formed, though the sediment was indistinguishable from the made-ground.
101	Natural	W: 6.25m L: 11.50m D: $\sim 0.30\text{m}$	Light yellowish brown silty clay with banded, interleaved deposits of gravel. The clay had occasional rounded and angular stones $< 50\text{mm}$.

The garage area (Area 2) to the north of The White House was stripped using a 1.5 tonne machine fitted with a 0.45m toothed bucket. A total of c. 67.36 sq. metres were excavated to a depth of 0.32m in the southeast and 0.85m to the northwest.

The stratigraphy of Area 2 comprised (Plates 10-11):

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
200	Made ground	W: 6.20m L: 7.30m D: 0.42m	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay containing a moderate amount of angular stone (shingle). Occasional brick observed within the layer which was more concentrated to the east of the site. Modern broken glass also observed. Moderate rooting in places, particularly near the centre of the area.
201	Natural	W: 6.20m L: 7.30m D: $< 0.43\text{m}$	Light yellowish brown silty clay with several large patches of ballast throughout. Occasional rounded and angular stones $< 50\text{mm}$.

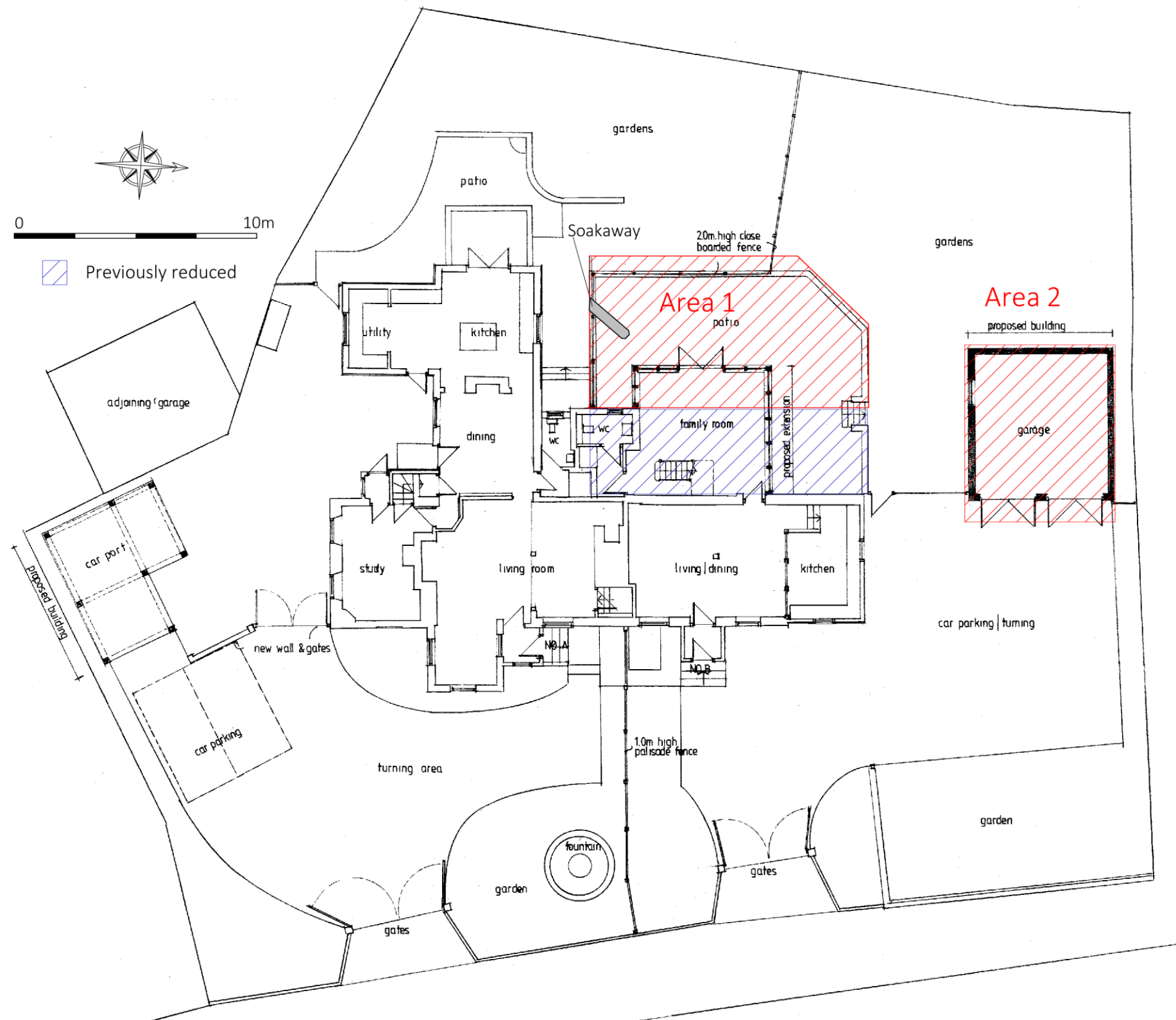


Figure 6: The White House development showing location of the ground reduction (scale 1:200)



Plate 5: Area 1 - North section, looking north



Plate 6: Area 1 - West section, looking west



Plate 7: Area 1 - West section (II), chamfered corner, looking northwest



Plate 8: Area 1 - South section, looking south



Plate 9: Area 1 - East section, looking east



Plate 10: Area 1 - Soakaway including south section, looking southeast



Plate 11: Area 2 - Garage area, looking northwest



Plate 12: Area 2 - Garage area Stratigraphy, looking west

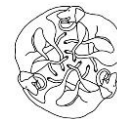


6 Conclusions

The demolition of the 20th century toilet block revealed the brick infilled timber frame of the main range. It was clear from the brickwork that several events of modification and repair had occurred to this particular range. The earliest and most intact brickwork could be observed to the south and extensive later infilling and repair could be observed to the north. The brickwork appeared to date from Tudor through to the modern period.

The Archaeological Watching Brief involved the monitoring of the excavation of two areas with a combined total of c. 135.11sq. metres.

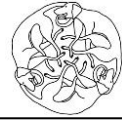
Despite the proximity of the site to areas of archaeological significance, the groundworks did not reveal any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. There were no indications of any putative post-medieval outbuildings linked to the old public house, and the only 'feature' revealed was a modern soak-away. The stratigraphy of the ground reduced area comprised made-ground directly overlying the local natural geology. This stratigraphy and the absence of any sub-soil indicate that the ground had been extensively disturbed and vertically truncated. The truncation of the area and subsequent deposition of made-ground, probably to level and landscape the area, were likely connected to construction of The White House in the 17th century, and subsequent modifications such as the modern patio and garden, which accounts for the absence of any archaeology.



7 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Mr & Mrs Jordan for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Sarah-Jane Elizabeth Hathaway of the Greater London Historic Environment Record for providing historic environment records and to Sandy Kidd of Historic England for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA & Derek Watson PhD. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA & Derek Watson PhD, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



8 Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- List of photographs
- B/W prints
- B/W negatives
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)



9 References

Standards & Specifications

- Allen J L & Holt A St J 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* London: English Heritage
- Ferguson L M & Murray D M 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage* Paper 1. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- HE 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London: Historic England
- SMA 1995 *Towards An Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).
- Watkinson D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* Hertford & London: Rescue
- Watson D 2019. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording, Historic Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief: The White House, Church Hill, Harfield, Middlesex*. KDK library ref 452/HWH/1.1

Books and Historical Sources

- British Geological Society (BGS): <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 5 April 2019]



-
- BHO 'Harefield: Introduction', in *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington*, ed. Susan Reynolds (London, 1962), pp. 237-240. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol3/pp237-240> [accessed 5 April 2019]
- Cuthbertson, E. 1992 *Gregory King's Harefield Hillingdon Borough Libraries*
- Kaye, K. 2015 *Heritage Asset Appraisal: The White House Church Hill Harefield Middlesex*. Unpublished report for KDK Archaeology 148/HWH/1.2
- Mills, A. D. 1991 *A dictionary of English place-names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Reynolds, S. (Ed.) 1962 'Harefield: Economic and social history', in *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington*, (London, 1962), pp. 247-251. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol3/pp247-251> [accessed 12 February 2020].
- Watson, D 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording, Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief: The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex*. Unpublished report for KDK Archaeology Ltd 452/HWH/1
- Williams A. & Martin G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation*. London: Penguin



Appendix 1: List of Photographs

Digital	View	Subject
1		Working shot
2		Working shot
3		Working shot
4	W	West section
5	W	West section
6	S	South section
7	NW	West section II
8	NW	West section II
9	E	East section
10	N	North section
11	SE	Soakaway including south section
12	SE	Soakaway



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex	Project Site Code	452/HWH
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-348744	Event/Accession no	WCU19
OS reference	TQ 0510 8986	Study area size	67.75 sq m
Project Type	Historic Building Recording, Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	76
Short Description	Between September 2019 and January 2020 KDK Archaeology Ltd conducted an Historic Building Recording, an Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief at The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex as a condition for site development. Ground reduction was undertaken to the rear (west) and the side (north) of The White House, with a total of c. 135.11sq. metres excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Both areas had been previously truncated, probably connected to construction of The White House in the 16 th century, and the installation of the patio and garden area during the 20 th century. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the watching brief; however, the demolition of the modern toilet block exposed the timber and brickwork of the west/rear elevation.		
Previous work	Heritage Asset Appraisal	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Single storey rear extension involving demolition of existing toilet block, internal and external alterations and conversion of building to provide two separate dwellings, 1 detached garage and 1 car port with associated landscaping and car parking	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	London Borough of Hillingdon	Planning application ref.	38029/APP/2018/2552
Monument type	Grade II Listed building	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator		Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Director/Supervisor	
Sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs Jordan		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	22.10.2020	End date	08.01.2020
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)	-	
Paper		Report, WSI, B&W photographs and paper field records	
Digital		All digital files will be uploaded to OASIS	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			



Title	Historic Building Recording, Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief: The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, Middlesex		
Serial title & volume	452//HWH/1		
Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCifA Laura Dodd MSc ACifA & Derek Watson PhD		
Page nos	27	Date	13.03.2020