

Pronto Industrial Estate, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

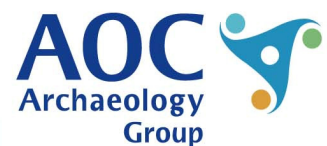
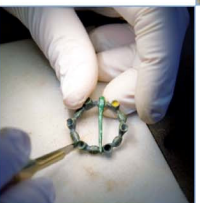
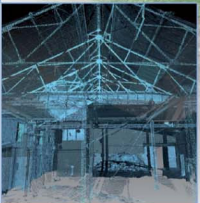
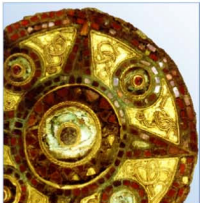
Planning Application: 4404/APP/2008/3558

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 0912 8176

AOC Project No: 32029

Site Code: UXB 13

Date: August 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Pronto Industrial Estate, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: JSA Planning
Tavistock House
Waltham Road
Woodlands Park
Maidenhead
Berkshire
SL6 3NH

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 0912 8176

AOC Project No: 32029

Date of Fieldwork: 30th July - 6th August 2013

Prepared by: John Winfer

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Date: August 2013

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of JSA Planning, between the 30th July and 6th August 2013 at land formerly used as Pronto Industrial Estate, to the south of Uxbridge Road, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon. The evaluation consisted of seven machine-excavated trenches, five measuring 20m by 1.8m and two measuring 10m by 1.8m.

The site had been heavily disturbed by the construction of different phases of the Pronto Industrial Estate which has impacted on the buried deposits on the site.

No significant archaeology was observed in any of the trenches. Boyn Hill Terrace Gravel was observed at between 40m in the middle of the site and 40.5m OD at the south of the site. This natural deposit was overlain by brown yellow/orange yellow clay that was in turn covered by demolition rubble in matrix of grey clay silt. A shallow gully, thought to be a natural feature, was identified cutting through the gravel in Trench 3 and a ditch containing a sterile grey clay was identified in Trench 4. This may represent a field boundary or a drainage ditch.

Due to the lack of significant archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Local Archaeology Round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be deposited with London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of seven evaluation trenches excavated in advance of a proposed redevelopment of Pronto Industrial Estate, 585 – 591 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon; the site is centred on TQ 0912 8176 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The existing site is irregularly shaped and formed of two attached rectangles forming a reversed 'L' shape measuring a total area of approximately 3,218sq m. To the north of the site is the A4020, to the east are domestic properties and a recreation ground, to the south are allotments and to the west are further allotments and domestic properties. At the time of the fieldwork the former industrial buildings had been demolished and the car park surfaces taken up.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development scheme comprises the redevelopment of the site to provide replacement light industrial space and 34 two-bedroom and 9 one-bedroom flats with associated car parking, landscaping and amenity space.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.1.2 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hillingdon. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Sandy Kidd of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.1.3 The proposed development site does not lie within or adjacent to any nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens or World Heritage Sites. The site is not located within an archaeological priority area or conservation area, however, the Hayes Village Conservation Area is located to the east of the development.
- 1.1.4 Planning was granted with an archaeological condition attached in order that the archaeological implications of the development can be fully considered. Condition 32 states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON

To ensure that the proposed development does not disturb archaeological remains of importance in accordance with policy BE1 of the Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies.

- 1.1.5 Archaeological trial trenching was required. In response to this, a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2011) set out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation and was approved by Kim Stabler (former GLAAS advisor) prior to the start of work on site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The BGS Geology map of Beaconsfield, sheet 225, (BGS 1990) shows that the site is located overlying Boyn Hill Terrace deposits. These in turn sit on stiff bluish grey London Clay.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

The following information has been summarised from a desk based assessment produced by AOC Archaeology for a site at Hayes Manor School (AOC 2005) and the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre online catalogue (LAARC 2011).

2.1 The Prehistoric Periods

- 2.1.1 Flint implements of Lower Palaeolithic date were located 1.3km to the south west of the site at Stockley Park (MLO2695) and Maynards Pit (MLO2918) and a hand axe was found at Hayes End, (MLO2678). There is only one Neolithic find within close proximity to the site. Again this was recovered from Stockley Park. Pottery sherds (MLO22929) were, however, recovered from a later dated feature.
- 2.1.2 The Bronze Age is represented by a ring ditch at Wood End Green Road (MLO3213) and an axe found at Botwell Lane (MLO25580). An un-enclosed Iron Age settlement comprising four round houses and at least ten post-built granary structures have been recorded at Stockley Park.
- 2.1.3 Excavation carried out at Hayes Manor School (AOC 2005) revealed four undated prehistoric features and various features dated to the late Iron Age. The remains probably represent an agrarian community settlement.

2.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 The only Roman archaeology recorded near the site was at Hayes Manor School (AOC 2005) where the remains of a later 2nd to 3rd century Roman boundary or enclosure ditch ran north to south across the site and contained finds indicative of domestic settlement within the area.

2.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 2.3.1 The origins of the Parish of Hayes appear to lie in the Anglo-Saxon period, as Hayes, Yeading and Botwell, three of the five later hamlets of the Parish, originate from this period. In AD 757 an area known as “*Geddinges*”, which would later be known as Yeading, was given by Ethelbald, King of Mercia to Withred and his wife. In 831 Archbishop Wulfred received a further grant of 5 cassatae of land in “*Botwaelle*” (Botwell), and this grant also mentioned Hayes (Cockburn & Baker 1971). Although the other two hamlets, Hayes End and Wood End were not mentioned until the 16th century, they were probably settled earlier.
- 2.3.2 Subsequent to the grant of AD 831, the area known as the Hayes Manor was passed to Christ Church, Canterbury. Hayes remained in the possession of the see of Canterbury until 1545, when it was transferred to the King. The following year the Manor was sold to the North family.
- 2.3.3 Evidence for medieval activity in the area can be seen in five moated sites to the south and east of the development site. These are located at Hayes Stadium, Church Road, Lilac Gardens, Judge Heath and Wood End Green Road. Three of these are simply moats or water channels, while there is also evidence for moats with associated manor houses (AOC 2005).
- 2.3.4 There are a number of hamlets/settlements which are noted in the Victoria histories, such as Hayes End, Woods End and Hayes Town (Cockburn & Baker 1971). Cartographic evidence was used to identify the old line of Dawley Road while the Church of Hayes, which dates from the 13th century, survives to this day. Pits and ditches which may represent part of Hayes Manorial complex were found to the southeast of the site.

2.4 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

- 2.4.1 The first detailed description of Hayes is contained in an uncompleted survey of 1596-98 made for Roger, Lord North. At this date Wood End was the largest hamlet, consisting of 25 dwellings. A century later and Wood End remained the largest hamlet in the Parish, with 29 householders (Cockburn & Baker 1971).
- 2.4.2 Park Hall Manor and Moat is situated to the south of Hayes Manor playing fields, and was a sub-manor of Hayes. The date for the construction of the moat is believed to be somewhere between the 13th and 15th century. Park Hall was subsequently demolished in the 1840s.
- 2.4.3 Until the mid 19th century the economy of the Parish was almost exclusively agrarian, however, from as early as the 13th century Hayes and Harrow manors formed a single unit and supplied goods to the other manors. There is evidence for sheep farming in the 16th century, which is about the same time that the large fields were gradually being broken down into smaller units. Unlike other areas of Middlesex, however, arable farming continued to predominate after the enclosure (Cockburn & Baker 1971).
- 2.4.4 Brick-making was the first industry to appear in Hayes, and its development probably resulted from the opening of the Grand Junction Canal in 1796, and the Paddington Canal in 1801. The opening of Hayes station in 1864 appears to have little effect on the industrialisation of the parish; large scale industrialisation did not arrive until the early 20th century (Cockburn & Baker 1971).
- 2.4.5 A watching brief carried out at 555-559 Uxbridge Road revealed undated agricultural subsoil and an isolated rubbish pit, of possible 18th century date.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Hillingdon to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- Determine the presence and nature of any prehistoric remains.
 - Determine the presence and nature of any Roman remains.
 - Determine the presence and nature of any medieval and post-medieval remains.
- 3.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions. This will be accomplished through deposition of the record with OASIS and the ADS website.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2011) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. This document detailed how the evaluation, consisting of six machine-excavated trenches, would be undertaken (Figure 2). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 & 2010, EH 2006 & 2009a-c, MoL 1994, UKIC 1983 & 1990). One of the trenches was dug in two parts and therefore seven trenches are recorded in this report.
- 3.2.2 A unique site code for the project (**UXB 13**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier. The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) were notified of the project prior to the fieldwork.
- 3.2.3 The levels for the trenches were established using a Leica GPS, which also accurately plotted their location.
- 3.2.4 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Paul Mason, AOC Project Manager. The site was monitored by Sandy Kidd of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
42.3m to 41.8m	0m	(100)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass
41.8m to unknown	0.5	(101)	20 th century robbed out foundation trench
41.8m to 41.4m	0.5	(102)	Heavy sterile grey silt horizon
41.4m to 40.5m	0.9	(103)	Natural yellow brown clay
40.5m >	1.8	(104)	Yellow grey Boyn Hill Terrace gravel

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the southern boundary of the site, oriented ESE-WNW. It measured 20m by 1.80m (Figure 3 and Plate 1).
- 4.1.2 Naturally-lain Boyn Hill Terrace gravel (104) was observed at 40.5m OD in a test pit excavated through the east end of the trench. This was sealed by yellow brown clay (103) that was up to 1m deep, its surface at 41.4m OD. Occasional inclusions in this layer were gravel and small stones. Above this was sterile heavy grey silt (102) with its surface at 41.8m OD. It was 0.4m deep. This heavy silt was cut by a robbed out wall foundation trench (101) which was filled with modern ceramics, brick and concrete. The foundation measured 0.5m wide and ran through the trench orientated NNE-SSW. It was covered by made ground (100) which comprised modern rubble in a dark grey clay silt that was up to 0.5m deep.
- 4.1.3 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.



Plate 1: Trench 1 Looking ESE

4.2 Trench 2

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
42m – 41.5m	0.00m	(200)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass
41.6m to 41.3m	0.4m	(201)	Ceramic drain
41.5m to 40.9m	0.5m	(202)	Heavy sterile grey silt horizon
40.9m – 40.4m	1.1m	(203)	Natural yellow brown clay
40.4m>	1.6m	(204)	Grey Boyn Hill Terrace gravel

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the south east of the site, orientated NNE-SSW. It measured 20m by 1.8m (Figure 3 and Plate 2).

4.2.2 The lowest deposit in the trench was grey Boyn Terrace gravel (204), lying at 40.4m OD. This was identified in a test pit dug through the southern end of the trench. The naturally lain gravel was sealed by a layer of yellow brown clay (203) that was 0.5m thick. Above this was a layer of heavy sterile grey silt (202) which was cut by a ceramic drain set in gravel aligned SE-NW across the trench at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.9m below ground level (201). This was covered by 0.5m of made ground (200) comprising modern rubble in a dark grey clay silt.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.



Plate 2: Trench 2 Looking SSW

4.3 Trench 3

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
41.9m – 40.5m	0.00m	(300)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass
41.3m to 40 m	0.55m - 1.6m	(301)	Natural yellow brown clay
40m – 39.68m	1.6m	(302)	Shallow gully filled with sterile yellow brown clay silt
40m>	1.6m	(303)	Grey yellow Boyn Hill Terrace gravel

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the south of the centre of the site, and was oriented roughly north east-south west. It measured 20m by 1.8m (Figure 3).
- 4.3.2 The lowest deposit in the trench was naturally-lain Boyn Hill Terrace gravel (303), lying at 40m OD identified in a test pit dug through the southern end of the trench. This was cut by a shallow gully (302) 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep that ran for 2.1m across the test pit, orientated roughly east - west. It was filled by a sterile yellow brown silt clay similar to the overlying layer (Plate 3).
- 4.3.3 The surface of the layer above the gully, (301), varied between 0.55m below ground level at its northern end (41.3M OD) to 1.4m below ground level at its southern end (40.5m OD). This area had been heavily disturbed. In the test pit at the southern end of the trench this clay was only 0.5m deep (Plate 4). It was covered by (300) which was made up of modern rubble in a dark grey clay silt matrix that was up to 1.4m deep at the southern end but only 0.55m deep at the northern end.
- 4.3.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.



Plate 3: Trench 3 Section of gully (302) in bottom of test looking east.



Plate 4: Trench 3 Test Pit Section Looking south-west

4.4 Trench 4

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
42m to 41.1m	0m	(400)	20 th century made ground, building rubble, plastic
42m to 41.1m	0m	(401)	20 th century made ground, household rubbish
41.1m – 40.93m	0.9m	(402)	Digger bucket marks
41.1m – 40.85m	0.9m	(403)	Ceramic Drain
41.1m – 40.76m	0.9m	(404)	Ditch, filled by sterile grey clay silt
41.1m>	0.9m	(405)	Natural orange/yellow brown clay

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the eastern part of site. It was orientated ESE-WNW and measured 20m by 1.8m (Figure 4 and Plate 5).



Plate 5: Trench 4 Looking WNW

- 4.4.2 The lowest deposit was natural orange yellow clay (405), lying at 41.1m OD in the east end of the trench, and slightly higher, at 41.22m OD at the eastern end.



Plate 6: Trench 4 section of ditch (405) looking north

- 4.4.3 The natural clay was cut by ditch (405), 1.85m wide and 0.34m deep and filled by a sterile grey clay silt (404). This ditch may have been a truncated drainage ditch or former field boundary. There was also a ceramic drain (403) and modern marks that appeared to have been made by the teeth of a digger bucket (402), probably caused during demolition work. The western 12m of the trench was covered by demolition rubble (400), lying up to a depth of 0.9m, while the eastern 8m was covered by layer (401) which contained more household waste but was otherwise very similar to (400). This was also up to 0.9m deep.

4.4.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.

4.5 Trench 5

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
41.5m to 41.12m	0m	(500)	Mid grey clay silt, modern building rubble
41.5m to 41.04m	0m	(501)	Mid grey clay silt 90% building rubble
41.15m	0.35m	(502)	Electric cable
41.1m – 40.85m	0.2m	(503)	Pipe in gravel
41.13m	0.34m	(504)	Electric cable and pipe in trench filled by grey clay
41.12m>	0.3m – 0.46m	(505)	Natural yellow brown clay

4.5.1 Trench 5 was located towards the north of the centre of the site. It was orientated NNW-SSE and measured 20m by 1.8m (Figure 4).

4.5.2 The lowest deposit was natural yellow brown clay (505), lying at 41.12m OD (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Trench 5 Test Pit Section looking south west

4.5.3 The clay (505) was cut by an electric cable at the very south of the trench (502), a pipe 4.5m from its southern end (503) and a trench containing a further cable and rubber pipe approximately 8m from its north end (504). At the north end, the cable and pipe (504) were covered by grey clay silt (501) which contained a high quantity of demolition material while the two features further south in the trench were covered by layer (500) which was similar to layer (501) but with less rubble. Service trench (504) continued into Trench 6.

4.5.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.

4.6 Trench 6

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
41.8m to 41.6m	0m	(600)	Dark grey clay silt, modern building rubble
41.6m	0.4m	(601)	Grey clay containing cable and pipe
41.6m to 41.3m	0.2m	(602)	Heavy grey clay horizon
41.3m>	0.5m	(603)	Natural orange brown clay

4.6.1 Trench 6 was located towards the north of the centre of the site. It was orientated WNW-ESE and measured 10m by 1.8m (Figure 4 and Plate 8).



Plate 8: Trench 6 Test Pit Section looking NNE

4.6.2 The lowest deposit was natural orange brown clay (603), lying at 41.3m OD.

4.6.3 The clay was cut by an electric cable and rubber pipe approximately 4m from its eastern end (601). This cable and pipe continued through Trench 5. The subsoil was covered by sterile heavy grey clay (602) to 41.6m OD. These contexts were covered by grey clay silt (600) which contained a high quantity of demolition material, particularly concrete up to 41.8m OD.

4.6.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.

4.7 Trench 7

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
41.5m to 41.02m	0m	(700)	Mid grey clay silt, modern building rubble
41.1m	0.4m	(701)	Ceramic drain
41.02m to 40.78m	0.5m	(702)	Irregular feature filled by orange grey clay silt with building rubble
41.02m>	0.3m	(703)	Natural orange brown clay

4.7.1 Trench 7 was located at the north of the site, to the west of the entrance. It was orientated north west-south east and measured 10m by 1.8m (Figure 4 and Plate 9).



Plate 9: Trench 7 looking north east

- 4.7.2 The lowest deposit was orange brown clay (703), lying at 41.02m OD at the northern end and 40.98m OD at the southern end.
- 4.7.3 The clay was cut by a ceramic drain (701) at its north end which was at 41.1m OD. A shallow irregular sub-circular depression (702) was located approximately 2.5m from the southern end of the trench. It was 2.1m across and up to 0.22m deep (Plate 10). It was found to contain further modern rubble and plastic. These contexts were covered by grey clay silt (700) which contained a high quantity of demolition material up to 41.5m OD.



Plate 10: Trench 7 Section through (702) looking north east

- 4.7.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of the archaeological investigation, no finds were retrieved from the evaluation trenches and no environmental samples were taken. Plastic, bricks, concrete, glass and other modern debris were found throughout the made ground over the site but none of this was retained.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The topography of the site was revealed by the Boyn Hill Terrace Gravels, which lie roughly flat, from 40m OD in the south west of the site, rising to 40.5m OD in the centre of the site. These gravels were not observed in the north of the site.
- 6.2 The layer overlying the gravels was a clay that ranged from yellow brown in the south and west to orange brown at the north and east of the site. This also lies fairly flat with its upper level at a height of between 40.9m and 41.4m OD. This was covered by a sterile grey silt horizon at the south and west of the site, the top of which is between 41.5m and 41.8m OD. Above this was a grey clay silt that contained a large amount of demolition material and modern rubbish. This covered the whole site up to a height of between 42.3m OD at the south of the site, and 41.5m OD at the north of the site. There were large piles of demolition waste on the site from the most recent phase of demolition work.
- 6.3 A shallow east-west orientated gully was identified cutting through the gravel deposit at the bottom of the test pit at the southern end of Trench 3. This was filled by a sterile yellow brown silt clay which may have been derivative of the layer above it and was probably a naturally formed feature. A ditch identified in Trench 4, orientated north-south, was filled by a sterile grey clay silt. This may have been a truncated drainage ditch or field boundary. Numerous service trenches were identified containing pipes, drains and cables and a robbed out wall foundation trench was observed in Trench 1 containing modern material.
- 6.4 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Sandy Kidd of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the local archaeological Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC). Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

8. Bibliography

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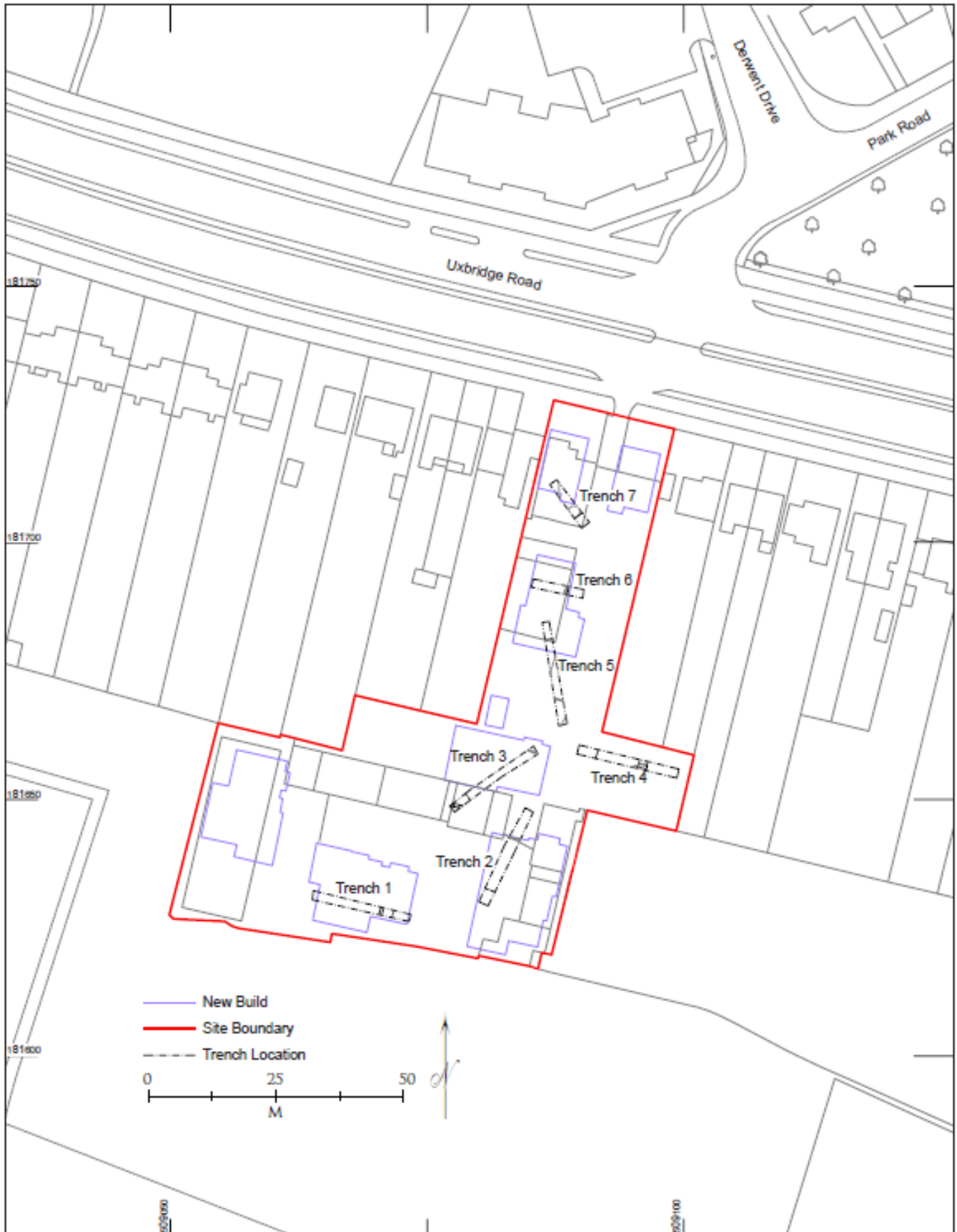


Figure 2: Detailed Site and Trench Location Plan

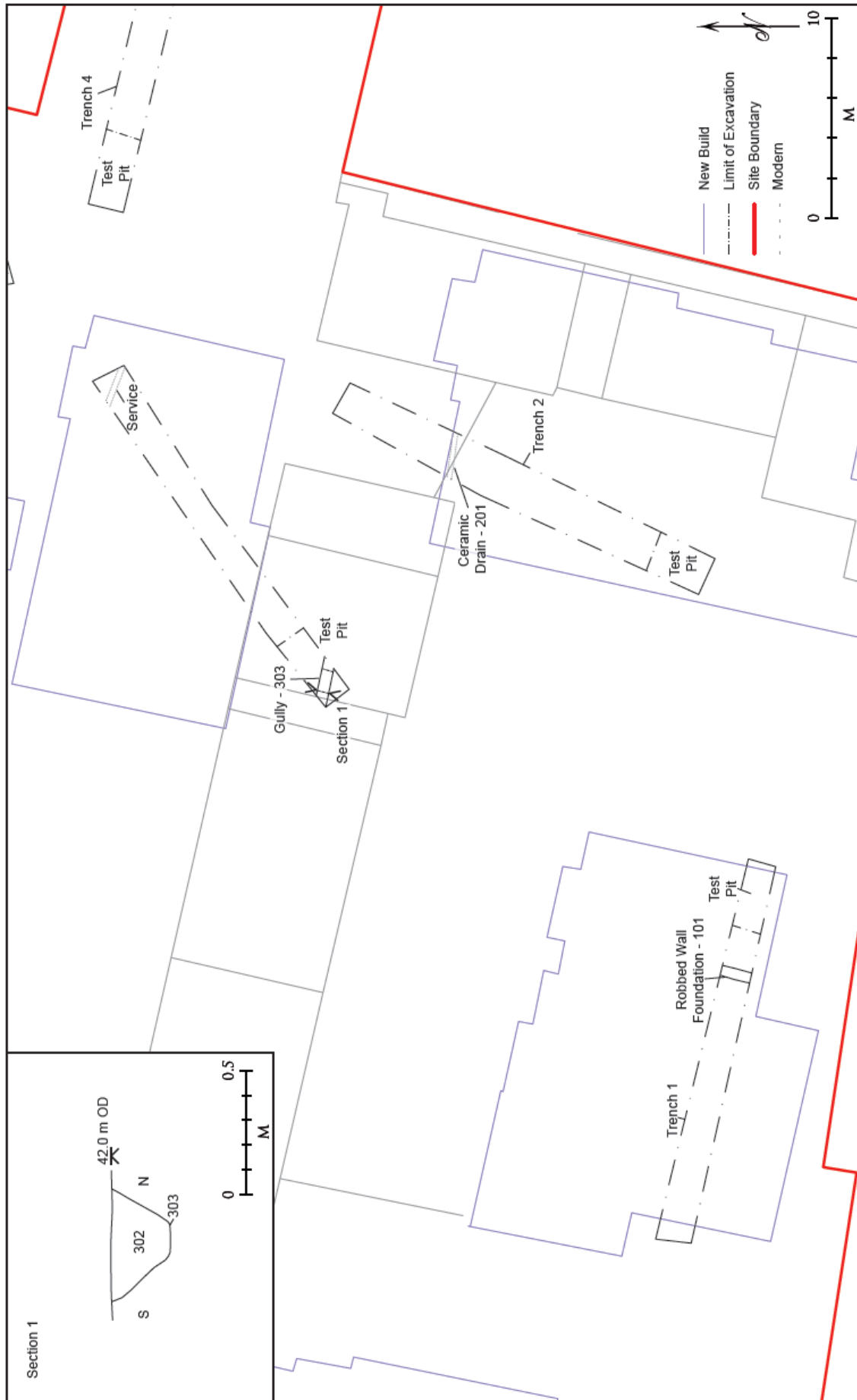


Figure 3: Trenches 1, 2 and 3 and Section 1

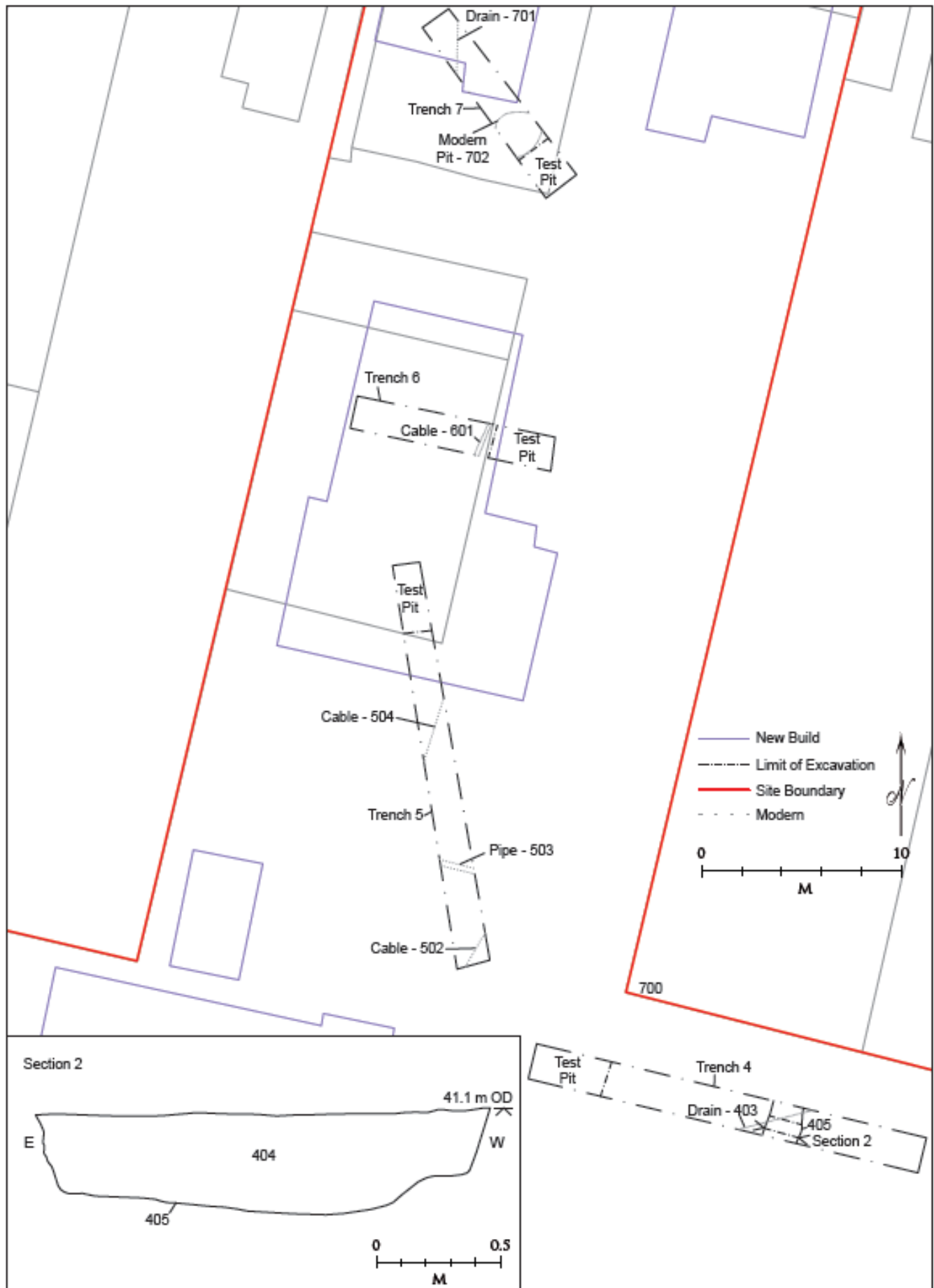


Figure 4: Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 Plans and Section 2

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
(100)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass	20m	1.8m	0.5m
(101)	20 th century robbed out foundation trench	1.6m	0.5m	>0.4m
(102)	Heavy sterile grey clay horizon	20m	1.8m	0.4
(103)	Natural yellow brown clay	20m	1.8m	1m
(104)	Yellow grey Boyn Hill Terrace gravel	3m	1.8m	Unknown
(200)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass	20m	1.8m	0.5m
(201)	Ceramic drain	2m	0.3m	0.3m
(202)	Heavy sterile grey clay horizon	20m	1.8m	0.6m
(203)	Natural yellow brown clay	20m	1.8m	0.5m
(204)	Grey Boyn Hill Terrace gravel	3m	1.80m	Unknown
(300)	20 th century made ground, rubble, glass	20m	1.8m	0.55m-1.6m
(301)	Natural yellow brown clay	20m	1.8m	0.4m<
(302)	Shallow gully filled with sterile yellow brown clay silt	2.1m	0.52m	0.32m
(303)	Grey yellow Boyn Hill Terrace gravel	3.5m	1.8m	Unknown
(400)	Mottled brown/orange silt clay, building rubble, plastic	12m	1.8m	0.9m
(401)	20 th century made ground, household rubbish	8m	1.80m	0.9m
(402)	Digger bucket marks	0.4m	0.15m	0.1m
(403)	Ceramic Drain	2m	0.3m	0.2m
(404)	Ditch, filled by sterile grey clay silt	1.85m	1.8m	0.33m
(405)	Natural orange/yellow brown clay	20m	1.8m	Unknown
(500)	Mid grey clay silt, modern building rubble	9.8m	1.8m	0.38m
(501)	Mid grey clay silt 90% building rubble	10.2m	1.8m	0.46m
(502)	Electric cable	0.3m	0.06m	Unknown
(503)	Pipe in gravel	1.7m	0.3m	Unknown
(504)	Electric cable and pipe in trench filled by grey clay	5.3m	1.4m	Unknown
(505)	Natural yellow brown clay	20m	1.8m	Unknown
(600)	Dark grey clay silt, modern building rubble	10m	1.8m	0.2m
(601)	Grey clay silt containing cable and pipe	1.6m	1.2m	Unknown

(602)	Heavy grey clay horizon	10m	1.8m	0.3m
(603)	Natural orange brown clay	10m	1.8m	Unknown
(700)	Mid grey clay silt, modern building rubble	10m	1.8m	0.4m
(701)	Ceramic drain	2.1m	0.15m	0.15m
(702)	Irregular feature filled by orange grey clay silt with building rubble	2.1m	1.8m	0.22m
(703)	Natural orange brown clay	10m	1.8m	Unknown

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-115727

Project details

Project name Pronto Industrial Estate

Short description of the project Seven trench archaeological evaluation ahead of the redevelopment of the site.

Project dates Start: 30-07-2013 End: 06-08-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 32029 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON HAYES 585 – 591 Uxbridge Road,
Hayes

Study area 3218.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 0912 8176 51 0 51 31 25 N 000 25 36 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 40.00m Max: 42.30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator EH GLAAS

Project design
originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project Paul Mason
director/manager

Project supervisor John Winfer

Type of
sponsor/funding body developer

Name of
sponsor/funding body JSA Planning

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Archive
notes Retained at AOC Archaeology untill transfer

Digital Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

available

Digital Archive notes Retained at AOC Archaeology until transfer

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

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

Paper Archive notes Retained at AOC Archaeology until transfer

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Pronto Industrial Estate, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Winfer, J

Date 2013

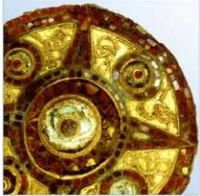
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