

SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM, UXBRIDGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

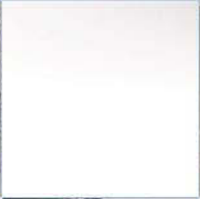
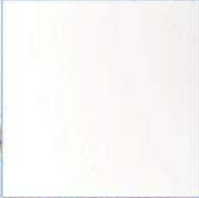
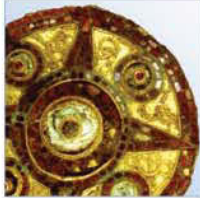
An Archaeological Archive Report

Planning Application Number: 2543//APP/2007/826

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 0644 8450

AOC Project no: 30296

Date: May 2009



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Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, Uxbridge, London Borough of Hillingdon An Archaeological Archive Report

On Behalf of:	Persimmon Homes Vanwell Business Park 2 Vanwell Road Maidenhead SL6 2UB
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 0644 8450
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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological investigation was undertaken between 17th and 28th November 2008 at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, Uxbridge, London Borough of Hillingdon. The work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Persimmon Homes.

A previous archaeological evaluation on the site revealed two pits; one containing burnt bone, which was considered likely to represent a cremation burial and a second pit containing charcoal but no identifiable burnt bone. Further archaeological works were required in order to identify and excavate the pit containing burnt bone, as well as to explore the potential for further cremation burials to have existed on the proposed development area.

An archaeological excavation together with a watching brief was proposed and undertaken on the site. The work comprised the machine excavation of an area measuring 40m x 33m surrounding the cremation pit identified during the evaluation works. A watching brief was conducted on the remainder of the site.

Natural clays were identified at 41.75mOD. The clays were sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of brickearth and a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil.

At the southern boundary of the excavation area, the cremation pit previously identified in the evaluation was located and excavated. The pit fill contained burnt bone and nine sherds of pottery. No further evidence of the second pit identified during the evaluation, was observed during the excavation. No other archaeological features were identified during the excavation or watching brief.

Post-excavation analysis of the burnt bone demonstrated that it was human and comprised of one adult individual. The bone had been burned on an efficient cremation pyre causing the bone to become highly oxidised and consistently white. The pottery would have possibly formed a small cup, which may have been placed on or near the cremation pyre causing some burning of the material. The pottery was unlikely to have formed an urn for the cremation burial. Radiocarbon ¹⁴C dating and pottery dating indicate the burial dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The findings demonstrate that deliberate cremation burial had occurred on Site E at Hillingdon House Farm.

The excavation met its primary objective of establishing the presence or absence of any archaeological remains. The post-excavation analysis of the finds recovered also fulfilled the aims of investigating the relationship between the human and environmental and cultural interaction on the site. It is therefore recommended that no further post-excavation work is required although the final decision will rest with the GLAAS monitor for London.

1 Introduction

- 1.0.1 This document presents the results of archaeological excavation undertaken at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, Uxbridge, London Borough of Hillingdon and post-excavation analysis of the finds recovered. The background to the site and nature of the archaeological evaluation and excavation are described. The findings and archaeological sequence are presented and the implications of these results are discussed.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 Site E Hillingdon House Farm is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0644 8450. The site is situated at the southern end of Uxbridge College Campus (Figure 1). It is bounded by Uxbridge College Campus to the north, a public footpath to the east, commercial buildings to the west and the Metropolitan Underground railway line to the south (Figure 2). The site is irregular in shape and measures approximately 1.6 hectares. The site is currently an undeveloped Greenfield site consisting of bushes and rough grassland.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The site is being developed in line for a proposed development for a new housing estate with associated infrastructure, including roads and services. A planning application was approved to develop the site (Ref. No.: 2543//APP/2007/826) through the local planning authority; the London Borough of Hillingdon. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage. GLAAS recommended that an archaeological condition be placed on planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990). This provides a means of enabling archaeological remains to be 'preserved by record' during development works.
- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment of known historical and archaeological activity in the area of the site was undertaken and the results are outlined below in Section 2. This work confirmed that the site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone or an area of high archaeological importance. No Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments were identified as lying within the development area. The site does however, lie just outside Hillingdon Village and Ickenham Village, both of which are situated within designated conservation areas.
- 1.2.3 A desk-based assessment determined there was a possibility of prehistoric archaeology of Local to Regional significance within the site as well as a medium possibility of medieval/post medieval archaeology of Local importance within the site (AOC Archaeology 2007). Archaeological investigations were planned in order to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the areas of proposed development and to provide an analysis of their quality, importance and extent. Specific objectives of the excavation, Watching Brief and post-excavation analysis are reported in Section 5.0.

2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.0.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS 255) indicates that the base geology at the site is London Clay comprising of clay, sand and silt. The base geology is sealed by glacial sands and gravel, with brickearth a short distance to the west. The lowest deposit found during the evaluation was light yellowish brown clay and this resembled brickearth.
- 2.0.2 The highest point of naturally lain clays on the site is in the west, at 46.55mOD, dropping eastwards to 40.47mOD.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.0.1 A desk-based assessment of known archaeological and historical evidence on and around the site was undertaken by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2007). A summary of the findings from this assessment are presented below.

3.1 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

- 3.1.1 The ancient parish of Hillingdon lay approximately seven miles from Windsor on the northwest border of Middlesex. The parish was bordered by the parishes of Hayes and Harlington to the east, West Drayton and Harmondsworth to the south, Harefield and Ickenham to the north and by the River Colne to the west. Evidence of occupation during prehistory has been demonstrated in the Hillingdon area from finds dated to the Palaeolithic. Stone flakes and hand axes have been found at sites throughout West Drayton, Yiewsley, Ealing Common and Hanwell (Cockburn et al, 1969). Previous excavations undertaken by MoLAS near Treaty House, Uxbridge have demonstrated remains of a Mesolithic camp site (Cotton 1994, 8). In addition, pottery sherds found at nearby Yiewsley provide evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation south of Hillingdon. The SMR record has highlighted that a Mesolithic Thames pick or axe was found in a garden on Colnedale Road. In addition, SMR records highlight a number of fragments of flakes and residual flintwork of prehistoric date have been found across the High Street, Uxbridge.
- 3.1.2 A previous archaeological watching brief undertaken by MoLAS at the High Street, Hillingdon between 1996 and 1998 identified two linear gullies dating to the Middle Bronze Age, and which were considered likely to represent remnants of a field enclosure. The gullies contained residual flint and pottery fragments. One piece of perforated clay slab found during these works was of a type frequently associated with Late Bronze Age settlements. Evidence therefore exists to indicate prehistoric settlement and possible land management in and around Hillingdon.

3.2 Roman (c. AD43-450)

- 3.2.1 There is possible evidence of a Roman estate in Hillingdon given by a mound that stood on Coney Green until about 1840 (Hillingdon, 1979). Additionally a Roman road is thought to have run through the parish from north to south (Cockburn et al, 1969).

3.3 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 451-1065)

- 3.3.1 The name Uxbridge, “a settlement at Oxebidge”, is first mentioned in a charter of 1107. The settlement was known as Wxebruge, derived from the Saxon tribe called the Wixan who built a bridge there across the River Colne. There are no finds registered on the SMR dating to the Saxon period within a 1km search radius of the site.

3.4 Medieval (c. AD 1066-1485)

- 3.4.1 Hillingdon is first referred to in the Domesday Book as the manor of Hellendone. The manor was held by Earl Roger and comprised four hides and included a mill weir and a church (De Salis, 1920, 17-18). By the 13th century Uxbridge had overtaken the two hamlets in growth and economic importance. The town of Uxbridge grew as a market town with its most important industries being flour milling and brewing.
- 3.4.2 There have been numerous finds from the medieval period within the vicinity of the site. Excavations at 15–17 High Street, Uxbridge identified several features including building remains, such as a mortared flint wall

foundation, a pitched tile hearth dated to 1310–1340 and clay floors. A well, several pits and wide, flat-bottomed gullies which probably demarked burgage plots were also recorded.

- 3.4.3 The settlement of Uxbridge was probably first situated to the east of the Frays River, near the modern Oxford Road. By 1242 there was a manor of Uxbridge and by the end of the 14th century Uxbridge had become the major settlement in the parish.
- 3.4.4 A site at the eastern side of Park Road was the approximate site of Northall Grange. The northern half of Colham Manor was administered from here in the late 14th century. The location may also have been at the site of the later Northall Lodge shown on various 17th century maps.
- 3.4.5 Remains of tenements, such as pits, wells and yard surfaces dating to the 13th century, as well as pits, gullies and drains and a reused well dating to the Tudor period were identified at 155–156 High Street. The features would have formed part of a tenement block along the High Street, Uxbridge, first dating to the 13th century.
- 3.4.6 Other finds and features retrieved along the High Street include pits and wells identified at 12–14 High Street, Uxbridge, and a number of features including gravel surfaces, rubbish pits and garden soils with finds dating from the 13th to 18th century at 175–222 High Street, Uxbridge.

3.5 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1486-modern)

- 3.5.1 Hillingdon remained a more rural settlement until recently, when the borders of the parish were blurred by modern housing. The medieval east-west road divided the hamlet into two distinct areas. The area to the south was very fertile and most of the medieval open fields, the manor houses, and many of the later principle residences, were situated here. The area to the north, including the development site, was largely uninhabited and partly uncultivated until the 20th century.
- 3.5.2 There are a number of SMR entries on buildings and building remains near the site. An 18th century building and baker's yard stood at 163 High Street but was demolished in 1936 for a new underground station. Harman's Brewery was founded in 1729 at 265 High Street and functioned until 1964 when it was demolished.
- 3.5.3 Hillingdon House was known by that name from the 18th century. It was said to have been built in 1617, and rebuilt in 1717 by the last Duke of Schomberg, and again after a fire in 1844. A description of the house dated to 1907 refers to a partly stuccoed brick and stone building with extensive outbuildings and ornamental gardens covering 47 acres.
- 3.5.4 Major events in the local history of Hillingdon in the late 18th/early 19th century included the arrival of the railway and the expansion of the village. The railway lines connected Uxbridge with London and ran through Hillingdon along the main east-west road immediately south of the site.

3.6 Previous Work

- 3.6.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site in August–September 2008 by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008b). This evaluation identified a boundary (503), which most likely represented a hedge. In addition, two pits [1003] and [404] were identified. The fill (1002) of pit [1003] contained over 100 fragments of burnt bone together with burnt flint and charcoal inclusions. The fill (403) of pit [404] contained burnt charcoal but no identifiable burnt bone or pottery. The fill of burnt material within pit [1003], located within a discrete cut, indicated that this may

represent a possible cremation burial. The lack of burnt bone in pit [404] prevented interpretation of this feature as a possible cremation burial, although the pit did extend beyond the limits of the excavation.

3.6.2 Cremation burial was practised during the prehistoric, Roman as well as Saxon periods and a desk-based assessment of previous archaeological evidence from the area indicated a potential for prehistoric activity to be evident in the area. The finding of a pit with a burnt fill that included burnt bone is therefore a significant finding, which required further examination through an excavation of a wider area surrounding the possible burial. The strategy of an excavation measuring 40m by 33m focused on the area of the archaeological features together with a Watching Brief was proposed for the remainder of the site to record any further archaeological remains.

4.0.3 It was deemed impossible to preserve *in situ* any archaeological features identified on site due to the proximity of the archaeological horizon to the current land surface. During the evaluation, archaeological remains were identified at a distance of only 300mm below the land surface, which was overlain by recent agricultural soil. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the excavation was prepared in order to satisfy the requirement for a detailed project design (AOC 2008c).

4.0.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 2008 (AOC 2008a) on two additional areas of the development site (Site H & L) comprised of the machine excavation of five trenches. Four features comprising of two shallow linear features and two pits were identified, although all without dating evidence. Several fragments of pottery sherds and flint were recovered from several unstratified deposits on the site. This evidence indicates that prehistoric activity is demonstrable local to Site E at Hillingdon House Farm.

4 Revised Research Aims

4.0.1 As detailed in the WSI (AOC Archaeology 2008c), the objectives of the excavation were as follows:

- To reveal further the nature of the pit with burnt material, to retrieve the fill as well as any environmental and ecofactual samples from the features identified on site.
- To determine whether the pit represented an isolated possible cremation burial or whether it formed part of a wider cemetery located on the site.
- To further determine the presence or absence of any field systems present on site as were indicated in the evaluation fieldwork.
- To determine whether there is evidence for the cremation activity being carried out on the site.
- To excavate any features that may suggest activities other than cremation on the site. Such activities may be represented by post-built structures, waste pits or hearths.
- To collect dating evidence to support a potential date for the activities indicated by the archaeological features

4.0.2 The aims of the watching brief were as follows:

- To map and record any archaeological features revealed during strip of topsoil to the site.
- To sample excavate any features thus revealed, to determine, their character, date and function
- To fully understand the impact of the Farm on the site during the post-medieval period.
- To collect finds from any machined deposits which may aid dating of the archaeological resource, or that may shed light on the historic use of the land.

4.0.3 The archaeological work progressed directly to post-excavation analysis rather than to post-excavation assessment. In light of this, general aims of the post-excavation analysis were defined as follows:

- To identify the burnt bone from the pit fill to establish whether the deposit formed a cremation burial.

- If representative of a human burial, to determine the minimum number of individuals present in the burial, together with the identification of any evidence for age, sex and pathology on the remains present.
- To offer interpretations regarding the efficiency of the cremation as demonstrable from the effects on the bone.
- To examine the extent of cultural practices and interplay between human activity and the environment.
- The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation.

5 Methodology

- 5.0.1 The site (Site E) at Hillingdon House Farm was visually inspected prior to fieldwork commencing in order to examine any available exposures such as recently cut ditches or geotechnical test pits. Subsequent fieldwork comprising of an open-area excavation was undertaken on the part of the site. The area of excavation measured 40m by 33m and is shown in Figure 3. The shape of excavation area was altered slightly on site due to the wet ground conditions, which made excavation in certain areas difficult. The watching brief was conducted on the topsoil strip undertaken on the rest of the site. This was conducted to the first archaeological horizon, or where no features were present, to the naturally lain deposits. Where archaeological features were present, these were excavated fully and the findings are described throughout Section 8.0 of this report.
- 5.0.2 All machining was carried out using a JCB 3CX under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor. A 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket was used, except where this was impractical. Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed in successive level spits down to the archaeological horizon. Previous work suggested that the archaeological horizon is at around 300mm below ground level. This was overlain by agricultural soil.
- 5.0.3 Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
- 5.0.4 All investigation of archaeological horizons was by hand, with cleaning, inspection, and recording both in plan and section.
- 5.0.5 Minimum requirements for sample excavation followed English Heritage guidelines as detailed in the WSI for this project (AOC 2008c).
- 5.0.6 Bulk samples of approximately 40 litres were taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Provision was made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods followed English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002).
- 5.0.7 Priority was given to obtaining radiocarbon samples of cremation deposits to determine date in the lack of other evidence.
- 5.0.8 A 10m site grid was accurately established using a Total Station Theodolite, and tied into the National Grid. The grid was used for planning features and all other horizontal control on site. Vertical control was established from the nearest Ordnance Survey bench mark (OSBM), with the traverse completed as part of a closed loop. A temporary bench mark was established in the south east corner of the site.
- 5.0.9 No reinstatement was undertaken other than localised backfilling of deep excavations to render the site safe.
- 5.0.10 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology Service 1994).

- 5.0.11 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. A block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. The following registers were kept on standardised forms: contexts, sections, plans, and photographs.
- 5.0.12 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardized context sheets. A 'Harris'-type matrix was compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 5.0.13 Plans were normally drawn at a scale of 1:50. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale. Sections were normally drawn at 1:10. All sections were accurately related to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.0.14 Single context planning was used as the standard method, and was used where there are stratigraphic relationships between features and layers, although it was acceptable for multiple isolated features, such as post-holes, to be planned on the same sheet.
- 5.0.15 A full black and white, and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record was maintained. This illustrated the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. Digital photography was also used to supplement the record on film.
- 5.0.16 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained. No finds were discarded without the prior approval of the GLAAS monitor.
- 5.0.17 Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (UK Institute for Conservation 1983)

6 Strategy

- 6.0.1 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (Museum of London Archaeology Service 1994).
 - The excavation, recording and reporting also conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines, comprising of:
 - English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2002).
 - Institute of Field Archaeology – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IFA 1992).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1997).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UK Institute for Conservation 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UK Institute for Conservation 1990).
- 6.0.2 All works were also informed by:
 - Council for British Archaeology – *First Aid For Finds* (Council for British Archaeology 1987).
 - Museum of London – *Archaeological Site Manual* (Museum of London 1994).

- 6.0.3 A unique site code for the project obtained from the Museum of London for the evaluation work (**HDX 08**) was used to identify the site records of the further work.
- 6.0.4 The excavation was monitored by the Kim Stabler of GLAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon, and Andy Leonard for AOC Archaeology Group. Reasonable access to the site was granted to the monitors.

7 Results

7.1 Excavation results

- 7.1.1 The excavation results are shown in table summary form below:

Height (OD)	Depth	Context	Description/Interpretation
41.39m-44.08m	0.25m	1100	Topsoil
41.19-43.52m	0.30m	1104	Brickearth layer
41.75m	0.35m	1101	Natural London Clay

- 7.1.2 The excavation at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, revealed natural London Clay (1101) in a sondage in the northwest corner of the excavation area at a height of 41.75m OD. The natural clay was overlain by a layer of brickearth (1104), which was observed between 41.19m OD and 43.52m OD across the site and consisted of mid yellow clay.
- 7.1.3 During the excavation, pit [1103], which was originally identified as pit [1003] during the evaluation, was further investigated. The pit was located near to the southern edge of the excavation and cut into the brickearth (1104). The pit [1103] was subcircular in shape with a flat base and measured 0.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep. The pit fill (1102) included friable dark brown clay with frequent inclusions of burnt wood and bone. The pit [1103] was half-sectioned during the evaluation work. The remainder of the fill (1102) was retrieved during the excavation and subject to post-excavation processing and analysis.
- 7.1.4 No further evidence of pit [404] identified during the evaluation was observed during the excavation. No other archaeological features were observed during the excavation.
- 7.1.4 The brickearth was sealed by topsoil (1100) comprising of dark brownish grey clayish silt, which was observed heights between 41.39m OD and 44.08m OD.

7.2 Watching Brief Results

- 7.2.1 No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

7.3 Finds and Environmental Samples

- 7.3.1 Bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation from the fill of pit [1103]. Small fragments of burnt bone were retrieved during processing of the sample and were subject to specialist osteological analysis. The analysis demonstrated that the bone fragments were human and derived from one adult individual. Full details of the specialist analysis are outlined in Appendix B. Small fragments of charcoal were identified during the evaluation of pit [1003] but no fragments were recovered during the excavation or identified during flotation of the environmental samples. No other fragments of environmental evidence such as seeds or plant remains were recovered from the sample processing.

- 7.3.2 Artefactual evidence recovered from the fill of pit [1103] included nine fragments of pottery. It was initially considered probable that these represented a cremation urn deliberately retaining the burnt bone fragments. Specialist analysis confirmed that the pottery was actually indicative of a thin, small, rounded cup (Appendix B). The cup had been heat-affected and is likely to have been placed on or near to the cremation pyre and subsequently deliberately placed in the pit with the cremated remains as part of the burial ritual. The artefactual pottery evidence potentially dates from the Bronze Age, which in Britain dates from 2100-750BC. One fragment was dated more precisely to 1500-1150 cal BC based on stylistic comparisons with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition vessel (Needham 1996, 133), which indicates a Middle Bronze Age date. The analysis indicated the remaining pottery sherds may have derived from the same vessel, although if not, then may also fit temporally into the later Bronze Age (Appendix B). In addition, two fragments of burnt bone were submitted for accelerator mass spectrometry radiocarbon-14 dating in order to provide a more concise date for the cremation burial. The results of the analysis produced a radiocarbon date of 2975 \pm 40 years BP (one sigma degree of confidence). This returns a calibrated radiocarbon date of 1025 years BC, which fits broadly with the estimated date of the Middle to Later Bronze Age derived from the style and fabric of the pottery samples (Appendix C).

8 Discussion and Interpretation

- 8.1.1 The evaluation and excavation of Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, identified a pit [1103], which contained fragments of burnt bone and pottery. No other archaeological features or artefactual evidence were found during the excavation or watching brief. The pit therefore appears to be an isolated feature.
- 8.1.2 The post-excavation analysis of the bulk environmental sample from the site enabled the identification of burnt bone from the fill (1102) of pit [1103]. Post-excavation osteological analysis confirmed that the burnt bone fragments were human rather than animal and thus represented a deliberate burial within a cut pit on the site. The bone fragments derived from an adult individual and the remains were highly oxidised and consistently white in colour, as outlined in further detail in Appendix B. These findings demonstrate that the remains were burnt on a very efficient cremation pyre that was able to reach a high temperature, most likely over 600°C. No evidence for a cremation pyre was found in the excavated area or identified under the watching brief, which suggests that the cremation was undertaken elsewhere and the cremated remains were collected and then brought to the site for deliberate reburial. A second pit, [404] found during the evaluation contained some evidence of burnt material comprising charcoal, but this contained no visible burnt bone and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. No other evidence was found for a wider cemetery group in the area excavated surrounding the cremation pit or in the areas surveyed under watching brief.
- 8.1.3 The pottery fragments identified in the pit fill (1102) were not indicative of a typical cremation urn. The fragments demonstrate evidence for burning or exposure to heat, which may indicate the vessel was pyre-related rather than part of the burial itself, and the thin walls and slight curvature of the fragments further demonstrate the remains may have derived from a small cup or urn (Appendix B). Comparative small bossed cups have been found in cremation cemeteries dating to the Bronze Age. The lack of evidence of a pottery urn to contain the cremated remains indicates that the burial may have been deposited in a perishable container potentially made from plant or animal-skin. The evidence confirms the presence of deliberate cremation burial on the site.
- 8.1.4 The results of the excavation on Site E, Hillingdon House Farm did not identify any features indicative of any living or other cultural activities on site; there were no post-built structures, hearths or waste-pits identified during the archaeological works. The results therefore provide little evidence to indicate habitual occupation of Site E. It

is possible that this indicates the site was specifically chosen for burial activity due to some degree of physical separation from a habited settlement. Excavations at Sites H and L, Hillingdon House Farm (AOC 2008a), however, did uncover evidence that was suggestive of prehistoric occupation in the local area. During these works, six small fragments of prehistoric pottery dating to the Iron Age were found within a naturally formed gully (AOC 2008a, Appendix C). A single waste flint flake dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was also found in a second naturally forming gully on sites H and L (AOC 2008a, Appendix D).

- 8.1.5 The archaeological evaluation works undertaken on Site E, identified a linear boundary, most likely representing a hedgerow. Previous work undertaken by MoLAS in the local area to the site also identified linear features indicative of field systems dating to the Middle Bronze Age. Whilst, no further archaeological evidence of this or similar features were indentified during the excavation or watching brief, there is tentative evidence for prehistoric manipulation of the local landscape.
- 8.1.6 Previously known historical and archaeological evidence from the area local to Hillingdon, including Uxbridge, West Drayton, Ealing and Hanwell has demonstrated prehistoric activity with evidence of pits as well as flint finds. To date, no other known cremation burials have been identified for this local region. The archaeological evidence from Site E at Hillingdon House Farm is important in demonstrating that this burial rite was practised during prehistoric times in the locality. When contextualised with the evidence gathered from the previous excavations at Sites H and L at Hillingdon House Farm, the results indicate probable settlement activity as well as deliberate cremation and burial at the site.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.0.1 The excavation met its primary objective of establishing the presence or absence of any archaeological remains. The post-excavation analysis of the finds recovered has also fulfilled the aims of investigating the relationship between the human and environmental and cultural interaction on the site. It is therefore recommended that no further post-excavation work is required for the archaeological evidence found at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, although the final decision will rest with the GLAAS monitor for London.
- 9.0.2 The findings of the archaeological work as outlined in this report will be published through the ADS OASIS form as presented in Appendix D. In addition, a site summary will be produced for publication for the annual London Archaeologist site round-up. The physical and documentary archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Museum of London, and will be available as a future research archive.

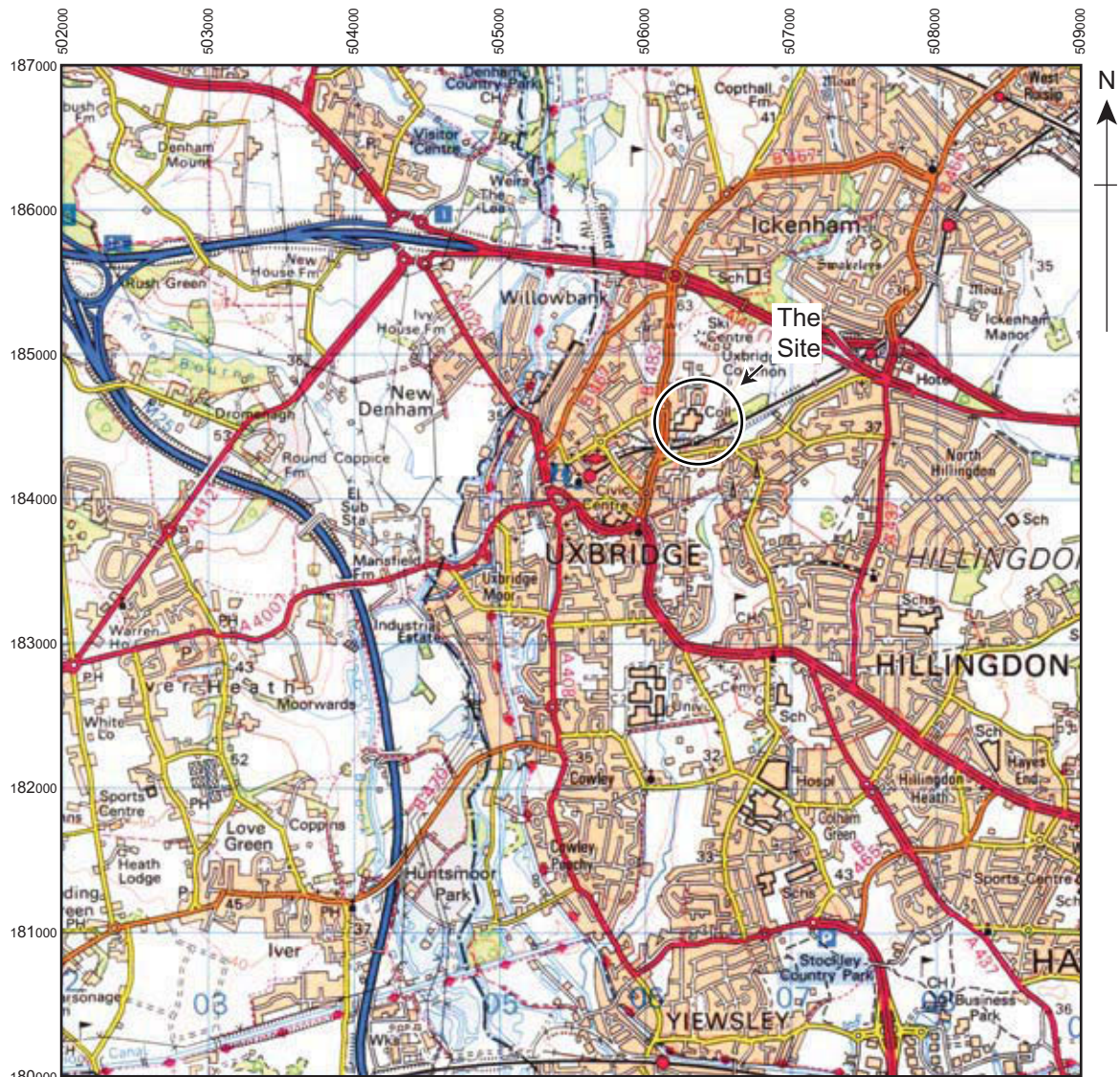
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SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM, UXBRIDGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE REPORT



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1999
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500m 0 2 km
1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location

SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM, UXBRIDGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE REPORT



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 Historical Map of 2005
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— Site Outline



Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

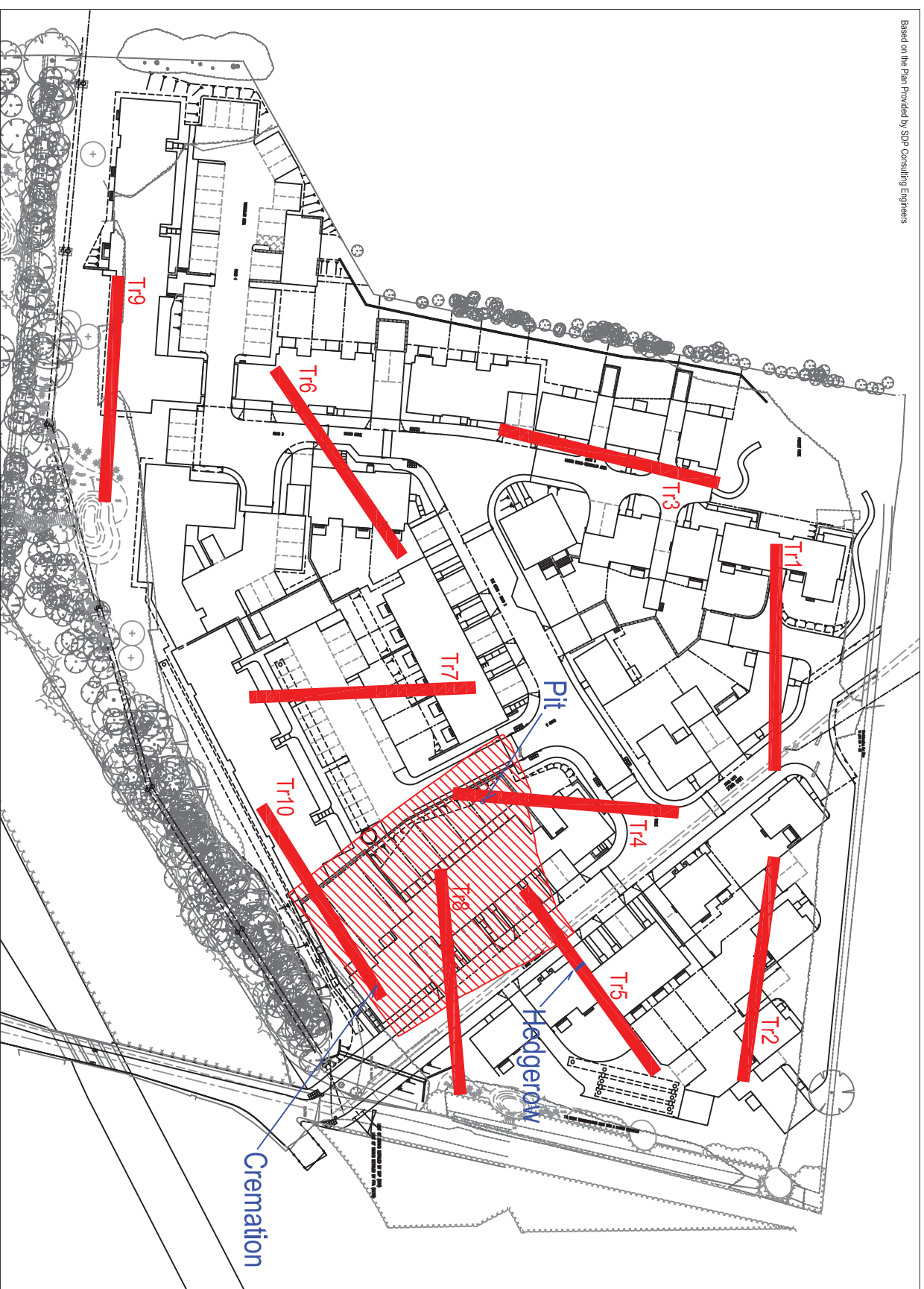


Figure 3: Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

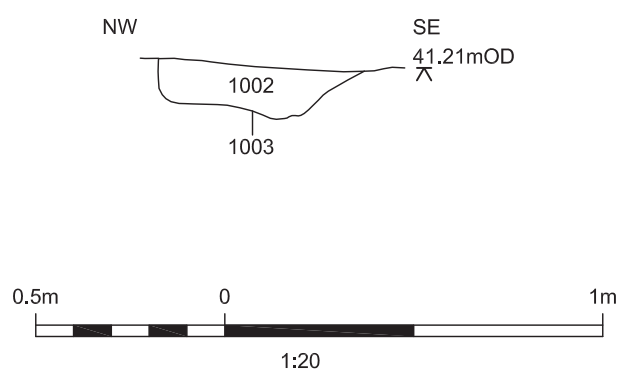


Figure 4: Cremation Pit Section

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Plan No.	Section No.
1100	Topsoil	40.00m	33.00m	0.25m	12-39	13, 14
1101	Natural London Clay	40.00m	33.00m	0.35m	39	14
1102	Cremation	0.50m	0.40m	0.14m	29	-
1103	Cremation Pit	0.50m	0.40m	0.14m	29	-
1104	Layer of Brickearth	40.00m	33.00m	0.35m	12-39	13, 14

Appendix B - Specialist Reports

A Report on the Human Remains from Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, London Borough of Hillingdon. PN 30296.

Rachel Ives, AOC Archaeology Group. May 2009.

1.0 Summary

- 1.0.1 This report presents the results of an osteological analysis of cremated bone excavated from pit [1103] at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm. Burnt bone and pottery were recovered from the pit fill and were subject to post-excavation analysis. The results of the osteological analysis undertaken on the burnt bone are presented in this report.
- 1.0.2 The post-excavation analysis confirmed that the burnt bone was human and therefore the remains deposited in the pit represent a deliberate cremation burial on the site. The bone represented a minimum of one individual based on the lack of duplication of bone elements. The remains were of an adult individual, although no further more detailed ageing or sexing could be determined. No pathological changes were present on the bone remains present.
- 1.0.3 The pottery fragments found in pit [1103] with the burnt bone did not represent a cremation urn but were identified as most probably a small cup which had been placed on or near the pyre and subsequently deposited with the buried human remains. The lack of evidence of a pottery urn to contain the cremated remains indicates that the burial may have been deposited in a perishable container potentially made from plant or animal-skin. The evidence confirms the presence of deliberate cremation burial on the site.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.0.1 An archaeological evaluation between August and September 2008 on the site at Hillingdon House Farm (AOC 2008b) identified a pit [1003] that contained burnt bone, which was considered likely to represent a deliberate deposit of a cremation burial. No other finds were identified in pit [1003] during the evaluation. The pit and burnt bone was considered to potentially represent a cremation burial. Cremation burial was practised during the prehistoric, Roman as well as Saxon periods, and a desk-based assessment of previous archaeological evidence from the area indicated a potential for prehistoric activity to be evident in the area.
- 2.0.2 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 2008 (AOC 2008a) on two additional areas of the development site (Site H & L) identified four features comprising of two shallow linear features and two pits, all without dating evidence. In addition, fragments of pottery sherds and flint were recovered from several unstratified deposits, indicating prehistoric activity in the area of the site.
- 2.0.3 A subsequent phase of excavation was undertaken at Hillingdon House Farm in order to retrieve the burnt bone identified in pit [1103] to enable preservation of the deposit by record and to enable full post-excavation osteological analysis of the remains. The excavation also aimed to determine whether further evidence of possible cremation burials were present on the site. In addition, the

excavation aimed to determine further whether evidence exists to indicate that cremation pyres existed on the site as well as to determine whether any dating evidence existed in order to help determine the date of the probable burial activity. The excavation revealed the full extent of the pit [1103] containing the burnt bone. The pit also contained nine burnt pottery fragments (1102).

- 2.0.4 A full osteological analysis was undertaken on the burnt bone contained in pit [1103]. This report presents the methods of osteological analysis in Section 3.0 and the results and discussion of the findings in Sections 4.0 and 5.0 respectively.

3.0 Methods

- 3.0.1 Prior to analysis the cremated sample was wet-sieved through a 1 mm mesh, air-dried and then hand sorted to remove any extraneous material from the residue. Osteological analysis of the human bone from the cremated burial followed the methods presented by McKinley (1994, 2000, 2004) as well as the standards outlined by English Heritage (1991, 2002) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) together with the IFA (Brickley & McKinley 2004). The total weight of the cremated human bone was determined. The bone was passed through three sieves of 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm sized mesh and the bone weight at each fraction was recorded.

3.1 Identification

- 3.1.1 The cremated bone was hand sorted and identified into regions of the skeleton comprising the cranium, axial skeleton, upper and lower limb. The weight of each grouped unit was compared to the total weight of the cremation deposit to gauge the fragmentation and preservation of the skeleton following cremation and burial. Identification of individual bones was also recorded where possible to enable determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present in each cremation deposit. The maximum size of human bone fragments within each cremation deposit was also recorded.

3.2 Sex Determination

- 3.2.1 Sexually dimorphic regions of the pelvis and cranium develop with the onset of puberty and osteological features in these regions can be recorded in order to provide an estimation of sex. Whilst fragmentary, bone pieces from cremation burials can enable sex determination particularly from robust areas of the skull such as the nuchal crest at the back of the skull and the supra-orbital ridge above the orbits (glabella) (see McKinley 2004). The assessment of these regions for the determination of sex followed the methods of Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994, 20). There are five possible classifications of sex: male, probable male, indeterminate, probable female, female.

3.3 Age Determination

- 3.3.1 Osteological methods of adult age-at-death determination are based on degenerative changes that occur at various joint surfaces including the pubic symphysis (Brooks & Suchey 1990) and auricular surface of the pelvis (Lovejoy *et al* 1985), as well as at the sternal rib end (İşcan & Loth 1984; İşcan *et al* 1985), and have been reviewed by Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994, 21-32) and Bass (1995). Juvenile age-at-death requires good preservation of the teeth to identify development and/or eruption rates as well as of the long bones to enable estimates of bone size from diaphyseal length. Where possible, the skeletal features that can indicate individual age-at-death were recorded for the remains present. Skeletal age-at-death estimations are presented using age categories as it is often

not possible to present an individual age estimate in years (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994; O'Connell 2004). The age categories used in the current analysis followed those presented in the Museum of London recording protocol and are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Age-at-death categories used in the analysis of human remains

Age category	Age group	Description
0	no data	-
1	Perinatal	Intra-uterine - neonate
2	1-6 months	Early post-neonatal infant
3	7-11 months	Later post-neonatal infant
4	1-5 yrs	Early childhood
5	6-11yrs	Later childhood
6	12-17yrs	Adolescence
7	18-25yrs	Young adult
8	26-35 yrs	Middle adult A
9	36-45 yrs	Middle adult B
10	46+ yrs	Mature adult
11	Adult	18+ years
12	Subadult	< 18 years

3.4 Pathology

- 3.4.1 Fragments of cremated human bone and remains of the dentition may present evidence for pathological changes. Any changes were recorded following various standard osteological references including: Brothwell (1981), Barnes (1994), Hillson (1996), Rogers & Waldron (1995), Aufderheide & Rodríguez-Martín (1998), Ortner (2003), Roberts & Manchester (2005) as well as BABAO/IFA guidance issued in Roberts & Connell (2004).

4.0 Results

- 4.0.1 Burnt bone was retrieved from the excavations at Hillingdon House Farm together with pottery fragments that are likely to have derived from a vessel that contained the cremated remains. The burnt bone from Hillingdon House Farm comprised a sample with a total weight of 608g, which represents quite thorough collection of cremated bone from the pyre remains and burial. The results of sample total weight and weight per fraction as well as maximum bone fragment size are presented in Appendix A, Table 1. The cremated bone was heavily fragmented with a large proportion of the bone sample measuring 5mm (49.5% of the total weight) or less (31.5% of the total weight at 2mm fractional level). This level of fragmentation of the bone resulted in only a small amount of bone (30.9% of the total weight of the sample) identifiable to specific bones. The identified remains comprised of an incomplete right adult mandible condyle, and five fragments of hand phalanges together with a fragment of proximal joint surface of the third metacarpal. Whilst fragmentary, bones belonging to the cranial, axial and long bones of the skeleton were incorporated into the burial deposit. There were no duplicated elements identified in the cremated sample, although there was a large amount of unidentified fragments of cremated bone. It is therefore probable that the sample represents the remains of one individual. The identified bones present comprised of adult human remains indicated by the fusion of the epiphyseal plates of the phalanges and metacarpal. It was not possible to determine a more specific age-at-death or sex for the remains present. There was no evidence for pathological changes on any of the remains present.

- 4.0.2 The majority of the cremated bone was consistently burnt to a white colour, with only a few small fragments of dark grey bone present. The findings indicate that the human remains were cremated on a very efficient cremation pyre that was able to reach a high temperature of over 600°C. As a result the bone was completely oxidised producing the white colour. There was no evidence for pyre material or grave goods mixed in with the human bone analysed. There was also no clear evidence for identifiable animal bone inclusions in the deposit.

Table 2. Number of bone fragments in cremation burial (1102).

Bone elements	Number of fragments	Bone elements	Number of fragments
Cranial	50+	Feet	0
Teeth	2	Axial	15+
Upper limb	50+	Ribs	0
Humeri	0	Vertebrae (total)	0
Ulnae	0	Cervical vertebrae	0
Radii	0	Thoracic vertebrae	0
Scapulae	0	Lumbar vertebrae	0
Clavicles	0	Sacrum	0
Hands	6	Pelves	0
Lower limb	50+	Sternum	0
Femora	0	Unidentified	50+
Tibiae	0	Articular bone	15+
Fibulae	0	Other	0

5.0 Discussion

- 5.0.1 The analysis of the bone sample from Hillingdon House Farm confirms that cremation and subsequent burial of human remains within an urn occurred at this site. The burnt bone found in pit [1103] represented one adult individual aged 18+ years. There was insufficient skeletal evidence to enable a more accurate determination of individual age-at-death or sex estimation.
- 5.0.2 The total weight of any cremation deposit can be extremely variable depending on the construction and efficiency of the cremation pyre as well as the manner of collation of the charred remains and the methods of burial and excavation. McKinley (2000, 409) highlights that the range of total weight of cremated bone for an adult burial can extend from 57g to 3000g for single adults. McKinley (1989, 69) has also suggested that c.800g is an average for adult collected cremated bone, although she notes that this could be influenced by inclusions from animal bones or disturbance of the burial contexts. The total weight of the bone excavated from Hillingdon House Farm represents quite a large assemblage of 608g. The lack of duplicated identifiable bones present suggests that the deposit represents one individual. The sample indicates quite thorough retrieval of the burnt remains from the cremation pyre and burial. There is no evidence to indicate any deliberate selection of cremated bone elements for burial had been undertaken. There was no evidence of pathological alterations identifiable on the surviving cremated bone elements.
- 5.0.3 Despite the large sample weight, the cremated human bone from Hillingdon House Farm was heavily fragmented with a large proportional of small fragments of bone measuring 5mm or less as indicated by the analysis of fractional weights reported in Section 4.0.1. The burial deposit was located very close to the current land surface (30cm below), which comprised agricultural soil. The archaeological horizon may have undergone some disturbance during modern land use, which may have

contributed to the level of fragmentation of the burnt bone. The level of fragmentation of the cremated bone within a deposit is related to the pyre conditions as well as to ritual burial activity and to any additional taphonomic variables that may have acted on the burial environment.

- 5.0.4 The colour of the burnt human bone was recorded and identified as consistently white. The colour of cremated bone reflects the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone. Buff or light brown bone is generally unburnt, black bone has been charred at around 300°C, blue/grey bone is incompletely oxidised at up to 600°C, and white bone is fully oxidised at over 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Whilst a high temperature is likely to result in bone that is more oxidised than a lower temperature, additional factors such as the efficiency of air flow through the cremation can also affect the degree of bone oxidation (McKinley 1989; McKinley 2004, 11; Walker & Miller 2005). The consistently white cremated human bone from Hillingdon House Farm indicates that an efficient cremation pyre had been utilised prior to collation and burial.
- 5.0.5 The finding of a cremation burial at Hillingdon House Farm demonstrates deliberate burial practice had occurred at the site. No evidence for a cremation pyre was found during the excavations. The pottery fragments identified in the pit fill (1102) were not indicative of a typical cremation urn. The fragments demonstrate evidence for burning or exposure to heat, which may indicate the vessel was pyre-related rather than part of the burial itself, and the thin walls and slight curvature of the fragments further demonstrate the remains may have derived from a small cup or urn. Comparative small bossed cups have been found in cremation cemeteries dating to the Bronze Age. The lack of evidence of a pottery urn to contain the cremated remains indicates that the burial may have been deposited in a perishable container potentially made from plant or animal-skin. The evidence confirms the presence of deliberate cremation burial on the site.
- 5.0.6 Two fragments of non-identifiable long bone were selected from the cremated bone and sent for AMS radiocarbon dating in order to confirm the date of the burial. Once the dating is clarified the results of the osteological analysis will need to be contextualised with further evidence from the region regarding burial practice relevant to the period.

6.0 Conclusions

- 6.0.1 The cremated remains from pit [1103] were identified as human and represented an adult individual although no further specific age-at-death or sex estimates could be made from the fragmented remains. The bone was highly calcined indicating an efficient cremation pyre. The weight of the bone sample suggests good retrieval of the skeleton from the pyre as well as deliberate burial. The findings demonstrate that cremation burials were practiced at site E at Hillingdon House Farm.

APPENDIX A

Table 1: Hillingdon House Farm: Cremated bone weights and percentage distribution by fraction size and skeletal area, and maximum fragment size

Context number	Total	10mm	% total	5mm	% total	2mm	% total	max frag	id. wt.	% total	skull	% id.	axial	% id.	u.limb	% id.	l.limb	% id.
	wt. (g)	wt. (g)	wt.	wt (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	mm.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.
1102	608	105	17.2	301	49.5	192	31.5	33.61	188	30.9	36	19.1	33	17.5	55	29.2	64	34

A Report on the Prehistoric Pottery from Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, London Borough of Hillingdon. PN 30296.

Louise Rayner, Archaeology South-East

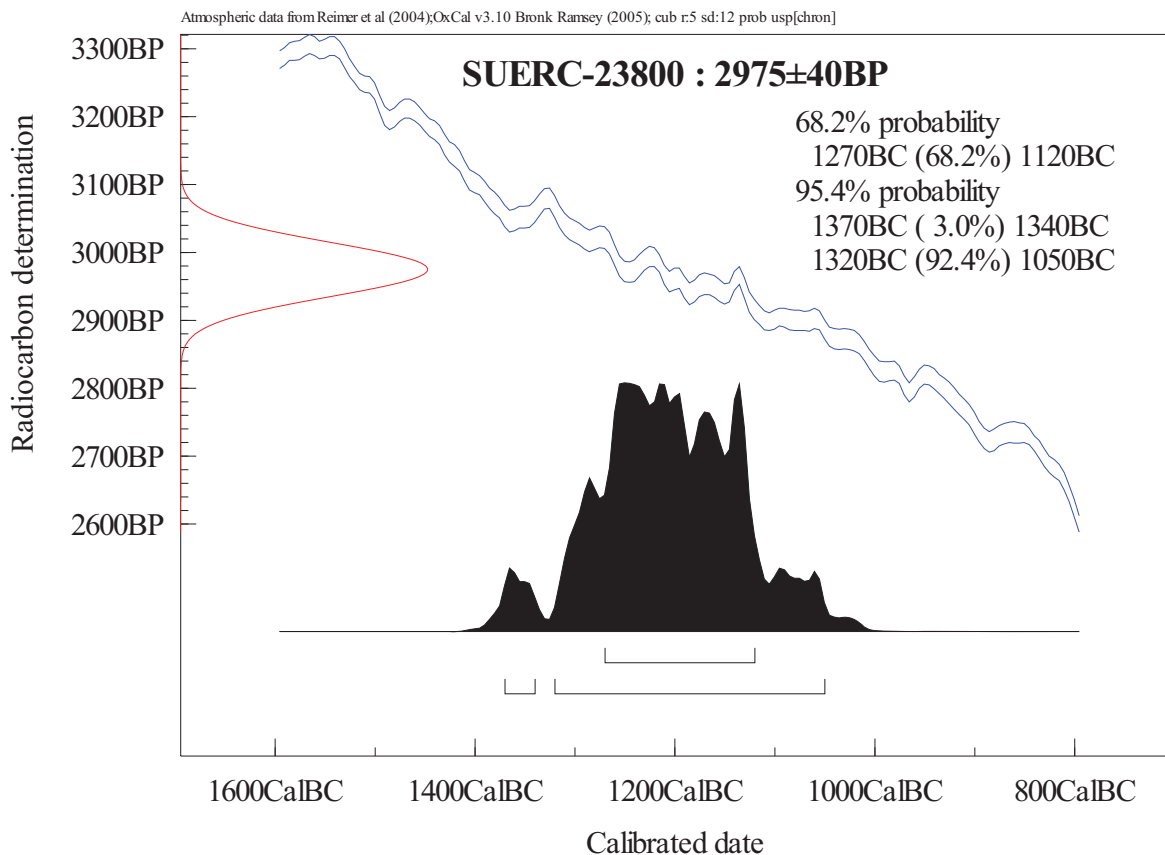
1.0 Pottery Remains from Pit Context [1103]

- 1.0.1 Nine fragments of pottery weighing a total of 63g were recovered from pit [1103], which also contained burnt bone. All nine pottery sherds are of a flint-tempered fabric, which is typical of the region. Flint was used as a pottery temper from the Neolithic through to the Middle Iron Age. Distinguishing between fabrics, particularly Neolithic and Bronze Age can be problematic in the absence of feature sherds. The pottery remains were fragmented, abraded and survived in variable condition. These changes are not obviously consistent with their use as a cremation vessel to contain burnt remains. Some of the sherds are variable in colour, probably due to burning or exposure to heat and this may indicate the deposit was pyre related rather than a formal cremation burial. In addition, the pottery sherds were quite soft and powdery in texture, which may be attributable to re-firing. Due to the condition it is not clear whether the sherds are attributable to a single vessel, which may also support the latter interpretation although the fabric of all the sherds is comparable.
- 1.0.2 Only one feature sherd is present in this group, which contains a single applied 'boss' or unperforated lug. The fragment does have some damage to the surfaces, but there is no indication of any other decorative elements such as applied cordons or fingertip impressions accompanying the boss. All of the other pottery fragments are abraded body sherds and/or fragments without any decoration, surface treatment or other features.
- 1.0.3 Plain, applied bosses feature on Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type urns and cups. Examples are known from cremation cemeteries at Ashford Common, Sunbury, Middlesex (Barrett 1973, fig 1, nos. 7, 10, 14), where they feature on straight-sided Bucket Urns, which are typical of and widely seen in the Lower Thames region. The sherd from the group at Hillingdon House Farm appears to have thinner walls than is typical for Bucket Urns and exhibits more curvature than might be expected on this vessel form. It is more likely that the sherd derives from a small urn or cup. Surrey Deverel-Rimbury assemblages have included such small bossed cups including from cemeteries at Snailslynch and two from Stoneyfield, both Farnham (Barrett 1973, 123-4; Needham 1987, 110, fig. 5.8 no. 1). Further examples can also be found in the Museum of London collections but with poorer provenance from 'London' and Tagg's Island near Hampton (Needham 1987, 111).
- 1.0.4 With only a single sherd in poor condition, comparisons need to be considered with caution. It does appear most likely that the sherd derives from a vessel in this tradition. Chronologically, if this sherd is a Deverel-Rimbury tradition vessel it would date within the period 1500-1150 cal BC (Needham 1996, 133). The other sherds, if not part of the same vessel, would also fit within this timespan but would also not be out of place dating later into the Bronze Age.

Appendix C – Radiocarbon Dating

Two fragments of cremated human long bone were submitted for radiocarbon ^{14}C dating at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. The calibrated age ranges were determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3). The results of the analysis produced a radiocarbon date of 2975 ± 40 years BP (one sigma degree of confidence). This returns a calibrated radiocarbon date of 1025 years BC and the results are shown below.

Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 May 2009

Laboratory Code

SUERC-23800 (GU-18754)

Submitter

Rachel Ives
AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7, St. Margaret's Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham TW1 1JS

Site Reference

Hillingdon House Farm

Sample Reference

HDX08/1102

Material

Cremated Bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB

-23.2 ‰

2975 \pm 40

Radiocarbon Age BP

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



**University
of Glasgow**

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Appendix D – Oasis Summary Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-47907

Project details

Project name SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation, consisting of ten machine excavated trenches, was undertaken at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, London Borough of Hillingdon. Natural clay was encountered at between 40.47mOD 47.02mOD, and was sealed by c.0.30m of topsoil. Several features cut the natural clay. A linear feature probably represented a hedgerow. Two pits containing burnt material were recorded, one of which contained heavily burnt human bone, and represents the interred remains of a cremation. No datable finds were recovered from any of the features. An archaeological excavation and Watching Brief were conducted on the site. One cremation previously recorded during the evaluation was found, pottery was recovered from this feature. No other features were recorded.

Project dates Start: 28-08-2008 End: 28-11-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HDX08 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 30296 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type CREMATION

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

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Significant Finds	CREMATED HUMAN BONE
Significant Finds	POTTERY
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON UXBRIDGE SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM
Postcode	UB10 9XX
Study area	1.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0644 8450 51.5488545822 -0.464732747013 51 32 55 N 000 27 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.47m Max: 47.02m

Project creators

Name	of AOC Archaeology
Organisation	
Project originator	brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project originator	design AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg

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Project supervisor James O'Brien

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Persimmon Homes
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID HDX 08

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Human Bones'

Physical Archive cremated human remains only(so far)
notes

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID HDX 08

Digital Contents 'Human Bones','Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes LAARC digital archive requirements including report texts,graphics and images

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID HDX 08

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Paper Contents 'Human Bones','Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Microfilm','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title SITE E, HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON:
An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) 'Eddisford, D.'

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC London

Description A4 blue spine (thermal bound dust covers) 12 pages text, 6 figures, and
appendices illustrations

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Hillingdon House Farm, Uxbridge.

Author(s)/Editor(s) AOC Archaeology

Date 2007

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Twickenham

publication

Description A4 Report with illustrations. 59 text pages and 18 figure/plate pages

Entered by Ian hogg (ian.hogg@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 2 December 2008

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English](#) [Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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