

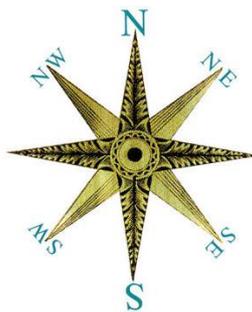
**THE FORMER WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE  
49 HIGH STREET  
SOUTHALL UB1 3HF**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**



October 2016

**COMPASS**



**ARCHAEOLOGY**

THE FORMER WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE  
49 HIGH STREET  
SOUTHALL UB1 3HF

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site code: WHP16  
Site NGR: TQ 13005 80391 (centre)

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October 2016

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## ***Abstract***

*In October 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation on the site on the former White Hart Pub, 49 The High Street, Southall, in the London Borough of Ealing. The evaluation was commissioned by Jomas Associates on behalf of Mackenzie Homes to accompany a planning application to redevelopment the site with a mixture of commercial and residential units.*

*The site is known to have been occupied by a public house since at least 1660, when the White Hart Inn is first mentioned. The establishment was originally a coaching inn on the busy London to Oxford road. The inn was also frequented by market traders and locals due to its prime location on the High Street and opposite the Market Green to the southeast. As well as the main inn fronting the street in the south of the site, a long range of buildings were present to the rear, (north); believed to have been stables and coach houses along with other ancillary buildings. This layout is reflected in the First Edition OS map and subsequently until the 1914 OS revision.*

*In 1934 the inn was demolished and rebuilt, set further back from the roadside and as a single structure, with car parking to the front and rear. The stable block was also demolished but not rebuilt, reflecting the shift from coach to motor transport. The pub continued in use until the early 2009 / 2010 when the site was cleared for redevelopment.*

*The evaluation entailed the excavation of four trenches spread across the site including within the footprint of the proposed development, and the former footprints of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pubs.*

*All trenches contained archaeological deposits. Trench 1 contained a deep homogenous dump of brown-grey silty-clay within an undefined cut to a depth of 2.66m below existing ground level. This was interpreted as a quarry pit or a similar large open feature. Trench 2 contained a brick built drain at the far northern end along with the northern and southern walls of the north range stable block as depicted on the 19<sup>th</sup> century OS plans. Fragmentary remains of contemporary floor surfaces were also observed. Immediate overlying these remains were the footings of the 1934 rebuild of the White Hart Pub. Trench 3 contained the basement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart at its eastern end and a section of the southern boundary wall as depicted on early 20<sup>th</sup> century prints. Trench 4 contained elements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart in the south and northeast of the trench, including external and internal wall footings. Possible elements of an earlier, pre-19<sup>th</sup> century structure were also recorded in the form of a truncated wall footing and well. In the northwest of the trench footings associated with the southeastern corner of the 1934 White Hart pub were recorded. In all trenches the 19<sup>th</sup> century remains had been reduced to truncated footings by the 1930s demolition and redevelopment of the site, this was compounded by the addition of numerous modern services meaning the earlier archaeological deposits were fragmentary and generally in a poor state of preservation.*

*In all trenches natural was observed at varying depths. Deep archaeological features including basements, footings, and earlier excavations truncated the natural to a depth of between c1.5m and c2.75m.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted on the site of the former White Hart Public House, Southall, UB1 3HF, (fig.1), by Compass Archaeology in early October 2016.

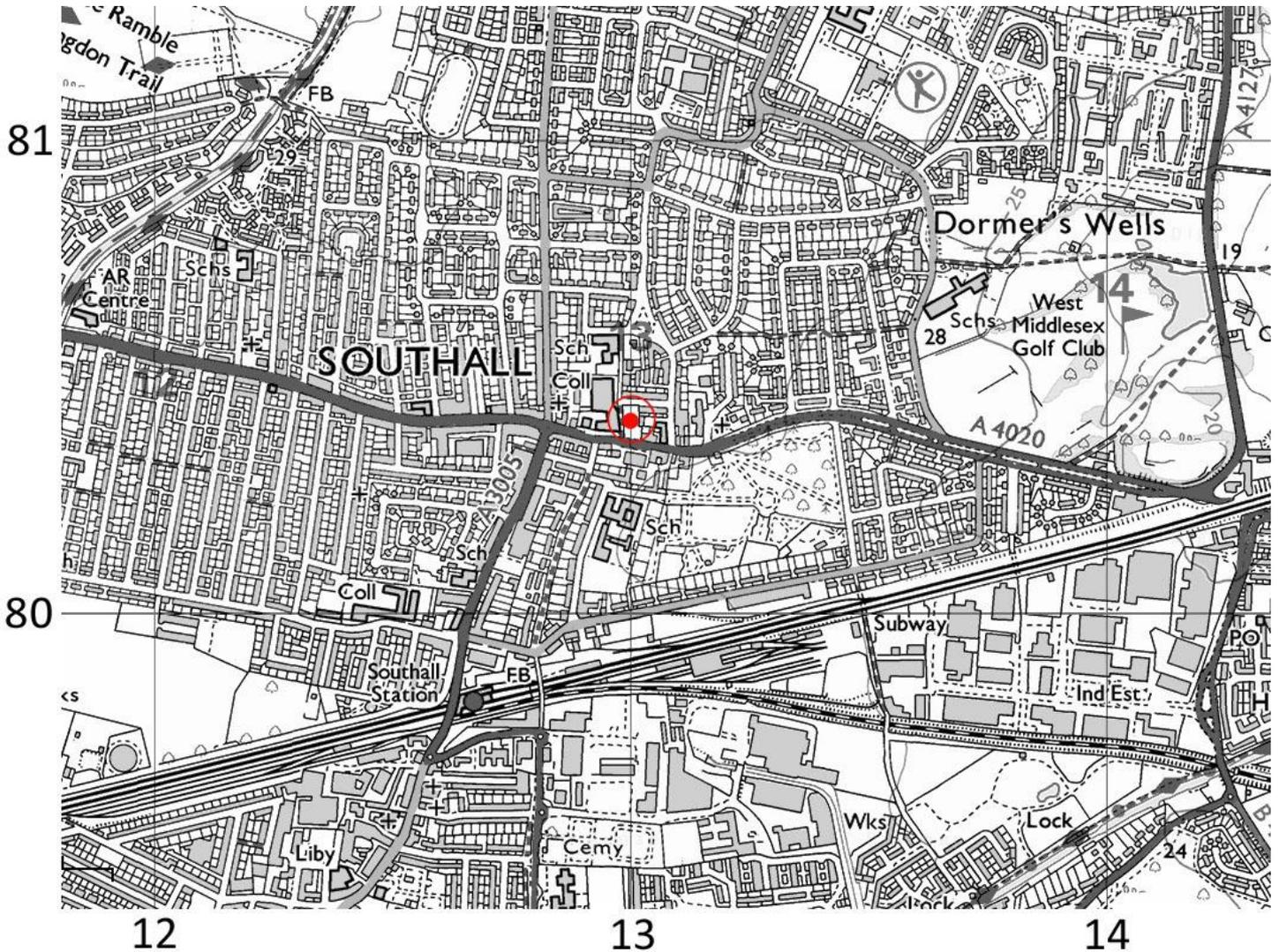


Fig.1: OS location map

1.2 The evaluation was commissioned as part of a pre-planning exercise to accompany an application to redevelop the site for mixed retail and housing use. The archaeological investigation is intended to help inform the planning process at the earliest stage and assess the level and nature of archaeological survival across the development footprint.

## 2 Acknowledgments

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Mackenzie Homes for supporting the fieldwork and to Jomas Associates for commissioning Compass on their behalf.

### 3 Site location, Geology and Topography

3.1 The site is No.49 High Street, Southall, situated on the northern side of the road, and is bounded by Acorn Independent College and School Passage to the west, Southall Police Station to the east, housing fronting onto Shrubbery Road to the northeast, and Shrubbery Road to the north, (fig.2).

The site is roughly rectangular in shape, with the long axis aligned north-south measuring approximately 72.5m long by between 37.5m and 42.5m wide.

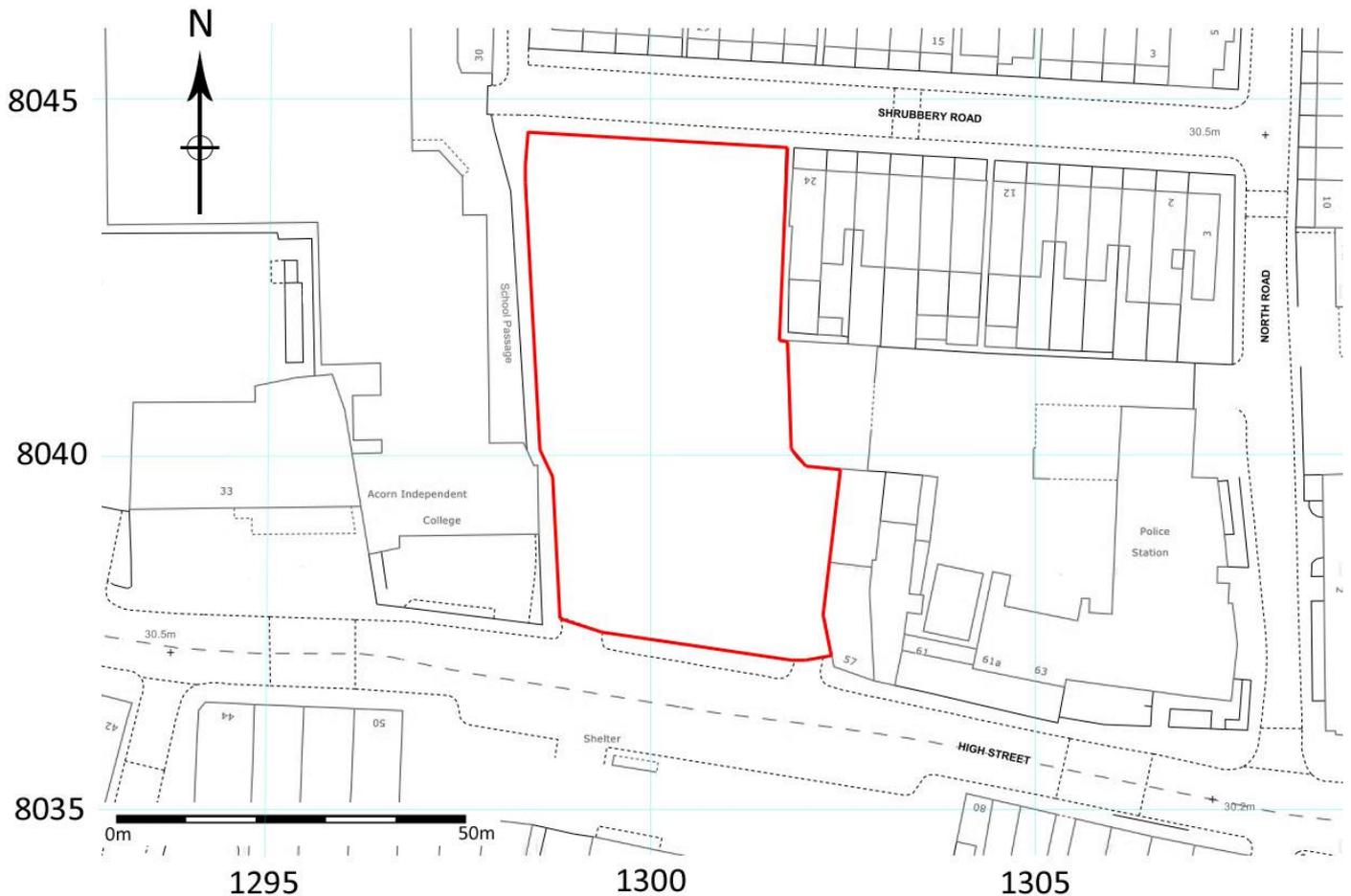


Fig.2: Detailed site plan

3.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site lies within the London Basin; part of the Middle Thames Valley forming part of the ancient floodplain of the Thames. Evidence for prehistoric activity, particularly worked flint, is found in many river terrace deposits within this area, such as at Hackney, Highbury, Ealing and Acton. The site sits at the western edge of an outcrop of Taplow Gravels, bounded to the north, west and south by Langley Silt. Further east a meandering spine of alluvium denotes the course of the River Brent.

3.3 The ground is relatively level at approximately 30.20mOD 30.50mOD, slightly rising from south to north.

## **4 Archaeological and Historic background**

**4.1** The archaeological and historic background to the site has been well documented in the Desk-based Assessment, (DBA), which immediately preceded commissioning of the archaeological fieldwork and will accompany the final planning application. Therefore only the most relevant points will be repeated here. For a more detailed picture please refer to Compass, 2016a.

The following section is largely lifted directly from the DBA and based upon Compass's own research and the results of a 1km radius search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record, (GLHER), (dataset search ref.12570). Reference to relevant entries within the GLHER record are shown in parentheses and prefixed MLO eg. (MLOxxxx).

### **4.2 Prehistoric**

There is a limited but significant body of evidence in favour of prehistoric activity within the surrounding area of the study site. In general, the distribution appears to be focused towards the south-west, these include; Palaeolithic handaxes, (MLO13734); a Neolithic tribrach (MLO4520); Mesolithic flint borer (MLO11287); and a small Late Bronze Age hoard (MLO4538), indicating that the area was exploited, albeit not necessarily inhabited, over a substantial period of time.

Archaeological evidence of prehistoric settlement is more often revealed closer to the Thames foreshore, with only outlying scattered remains being recovered from elsewhere. Whilst the prehistoric evidence recovered from the area surrounding the study site is not explicit of settlement, it serves to highlight the prolonged and varied use of the land.

### **4.3 Roman**

No evidence, documentary or archaeological, exists for Roman activity or settlement in the area around the site, or the wider area of Southall.

### **4.4 Saxon and medieval**

Southall is first referenced in AD830 when a priest called Warberdus bequeathed the manors of Norwood and Southall to the Archbishop of Canterbury in his will. The name 'Southall' may derive from the Anglo-Saxon 'aet suo healum', meaning 'at the south corner' (of the land or wood). Alongside several names of Saxon origin within the vicinity, including Elthron and Waxlow, this would suggest that some fragmented Anglo-Saxon settlement may have existed at Southall.

Southall itself is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book, (1086), as it formed part of the manor of Hayes which is mentioned in Domesday. The

manor was at this time still owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but was leased out to a variety of different tenants throughout the Middle Ages.<sup>1</sup>

By the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Norwood, part of the manor of Hayes was made up of three separate hamlets – Southall, Northcote, and Norwood itself.<sup>2</sup> The location of the settlement of Southall is reported to lie in the vicinity of Lady Margaret Road, approximately 170m west of the study site (MLO73147).

In 1543 Norwood and Southall passed from the Archbishop of Canterbury to Henry VIII, in exchange for lands in Kent. Robert Cheeseman, a royal courtier, then bought the land and resided at a large moated property at Dormers Wells.<sup>3</sup> The rest of the area retained an essentially agricultural landscape.

Undeniably the most important feature which emerged during the medieval period was the road from London to Oxford passing east-west through the settlement. Its presence encouraged growth within Southall along its length and Southall soon became known as a stopping point for coaches and travellers.

#### **4.5 Post-medieval**

The importance of Southall increased with William III's grant in 1698 to Francis Merrick for the right to hold a Wednesday cattle-market (MLO104040), on the site of modern day Southall Park to the immediate southeast of the study site.

In 1714, the Uxbridge Turnpike Trust was founded to help repair the roads in light of the growing importance of the London to Oxford road.<sup>4</sup>

It is unclear as to when the White Hart was built, as although buildings are shown within the immediate area of the study site on Rocque's map of 1756. It is certainly likely that a coaching inn was established here in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Its location opposite Merrick's livestock market would suggest a viable place for a business opportunity, and several later descriptions of the White Hart as opening at 3am for the market<sup>5</sup> or serving "its purpose on Market Day" would certainly suggest a mutually beneficial link<sup>6</sup>.

The first explicit mention of 'The White Hart' is in Pigot's 1826 Trade Directory. It is likely, however, that the role of the White Hart as a coaching inn had already diminished after the introduction of the Grand Union Canal in 1796, and equally so after the arrival of the railway in 1839. This led to a collapse of the long-distance coach network, with the 1860 London Suburban Conveyance Directory only listing one coach-service through Southall.

The First edition Ordnance Survey map (fig.3) depicts the White Hart Inn as a squat rectangular building fronting the High Street. To the rear of the main property is a large open yard, flanked to the north by a long T-shaped range with

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<sup>1</sup> Oates, J, *Southall and Hanwell* (2003b), p13

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p14

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p18

<sup>4</sup> Oates, J, *Southall and Hanwell* (2003b), p28.

<sup>5</sup> Short. S.G, *Southall and its Environs* (1910), p19

<sup>6</sup> Meads, R.J, *Southall 830-1982* (1983), p52

the head of the T at the west end, presumably a stable block and ancillary stores and outbuildings. Beyond this range to the north is a wide open garden space, apparently laid as orchard. This site layout remained unchanged until the second-quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century prints and photographs depict the main building and indicate the presence of some form of basement, though the depth and extent of such an element is unknown.

The last coach to pass this way, the ‘Defiance’, continued to run to Oxford along the Uxbridge Road until 1879. In spite of the loss of coaching-traffic through Southall, the White Hart survived.<sup>7</sup> It is possible that this is partly because private carriages and farm carts continued to use the road for far longer after commercial coaching had ended and the inn still received regular traffic.

This earlier version of the White Hart was demolished in 1934 and rebuilt as a ‘hotel’<sup>8</sup>. Set further back from the High Street, it occupied the area of the former coaching yard between the original pub and the north range, (fig.4). This fact would suggest that much of the footings, basements etc. of the previous buildings could survive relatively intact across the site and could be encountered during the evaluation and development groundworks.

During the Second World War Southall was the target of several attacks, due to its proximity to RAF Northolt. At least one high explosive bomb landed in Shrubbery Road which bounds the study site to the north, and had been built sometime between 1896 and 1913.

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<sup>7</sup> Crossley, N, *Public Houses and Coaching Inns in Ealing* (1968), p20

<sup>8</sup> *West Middlesex Gazette* (10.2.1934)

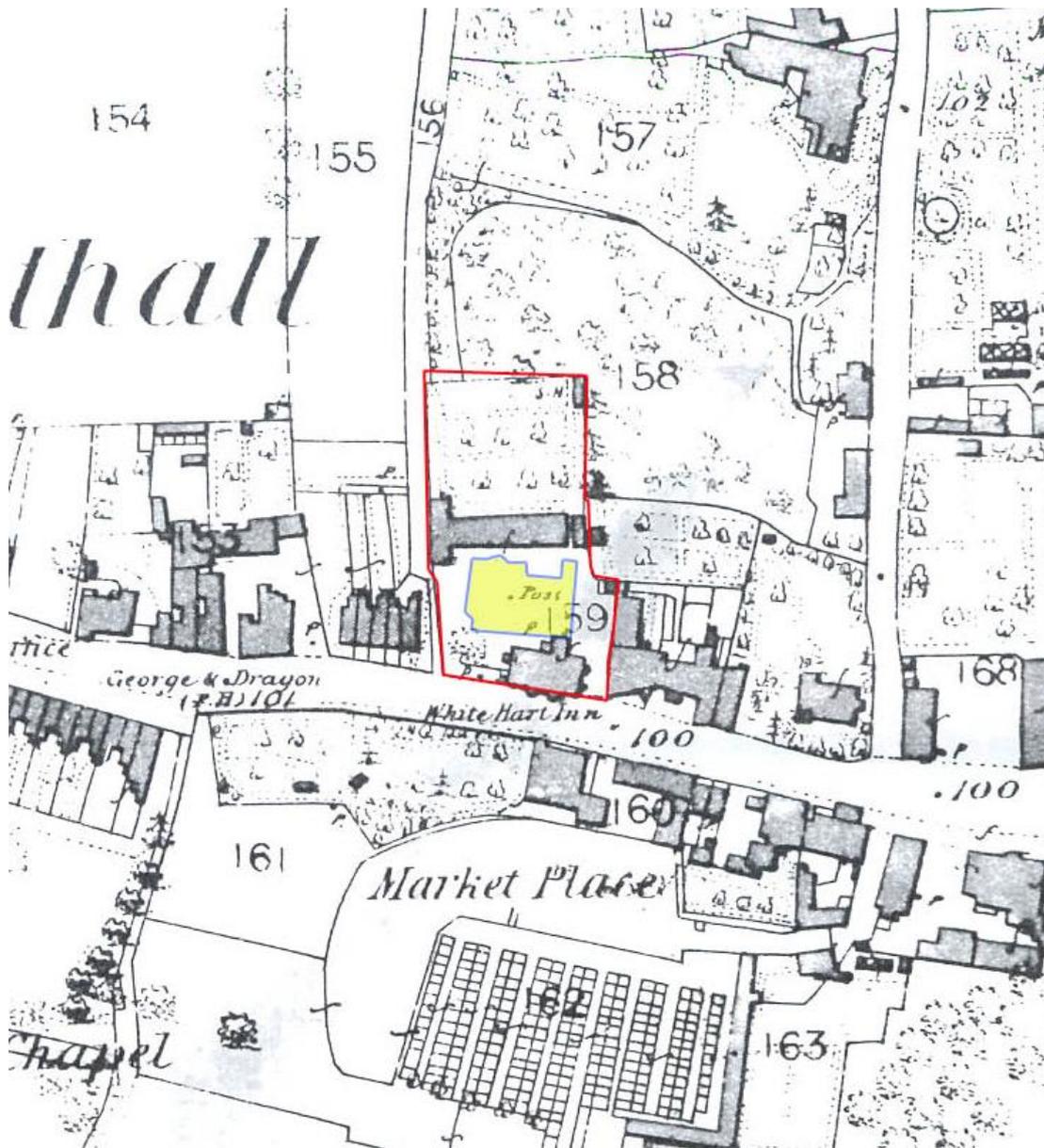


Fig.3: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map published 1865, with the development site outlined in red. This is the first map to depict the White Hart Inn in any detail

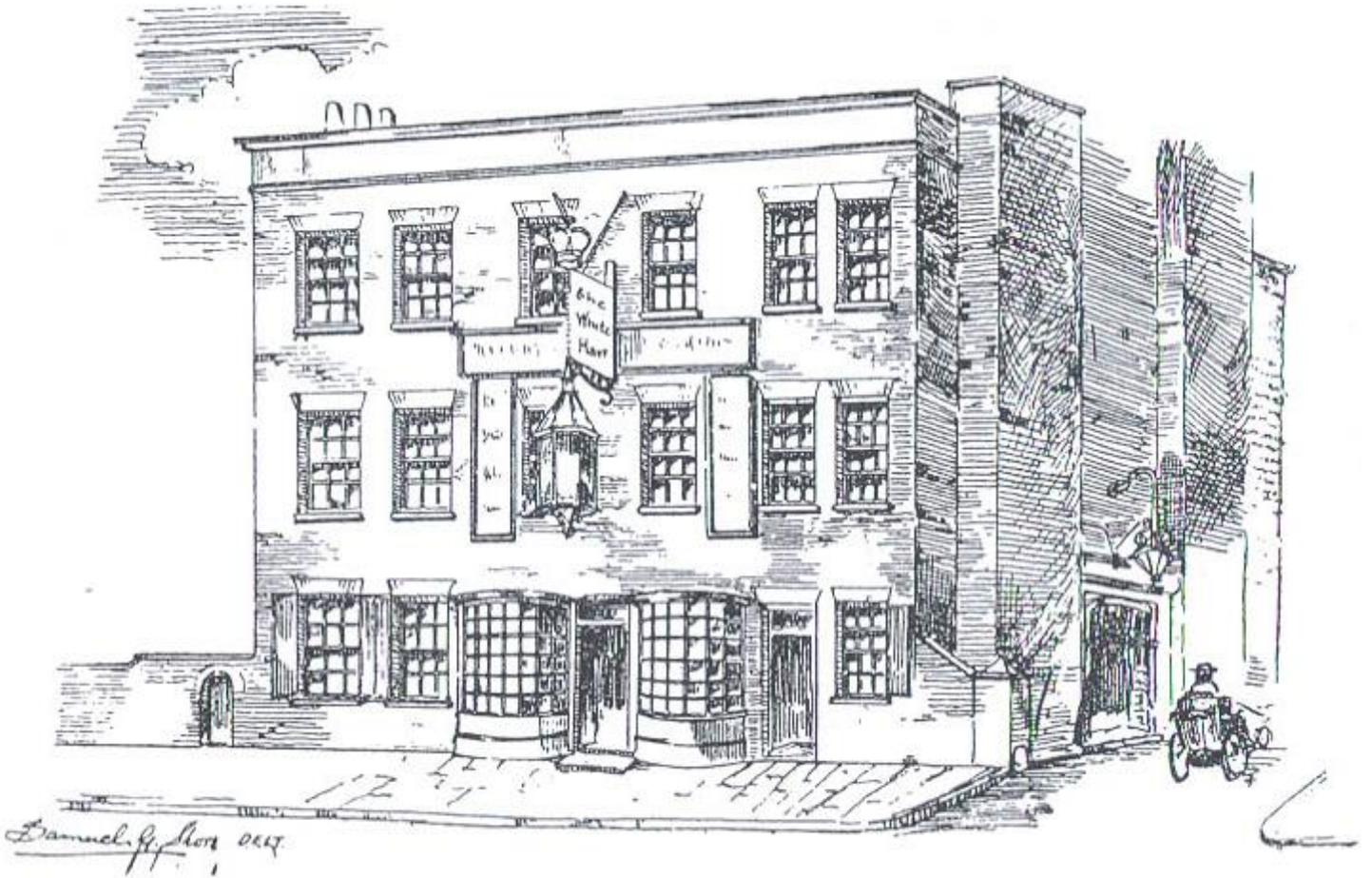


Fig.4: *The White Hart Inn as drawn in 1910*

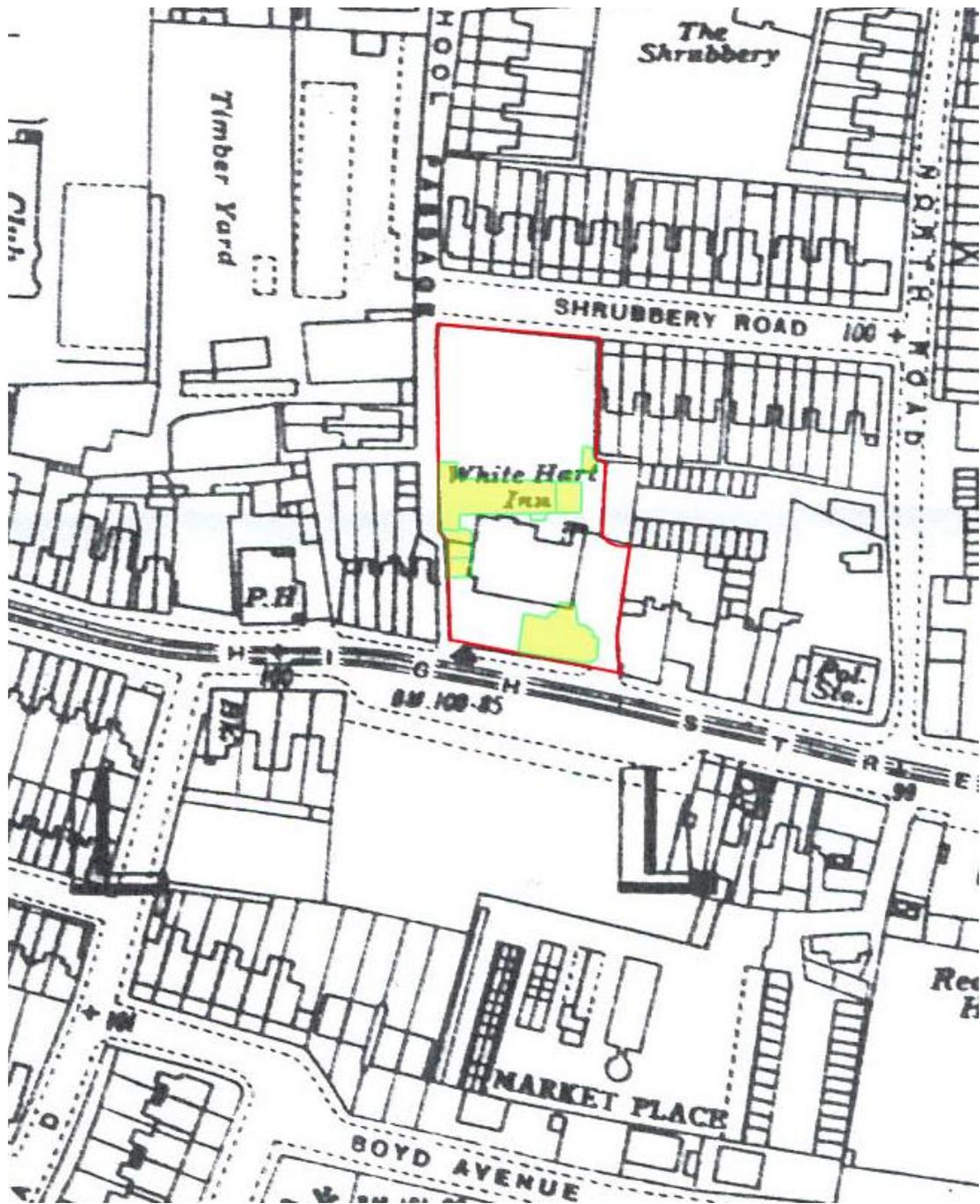


Fig.5: Extract from the 25 inch OS map, published 1935, with the development site outlined in red. The pre-1934 buildings are highlighted in yellow. This is the first map to show the large new public house built in 1934

## 5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The proposed development, (figs.6 and 7), will entail the construction of a large new ground floor plus seven-storey structure spanning the existing High Street frontage, and a ground floor plus four storey range across the rear of the site, fronting onto Shrubbery Road. Access to the northern range will be from the far western end of Shrubbery Road. The two ranges will be linked at their western extremities by a four-storey span starting at first floor level, with car parking facilities in the intervening space at ground floor level. The High Street frontage will provide access to the above ground accommodation via entrance lobbies and lifts either end of the range with a large retail space occupying the central space at ground floor level.



Fig.6: Proposed redevelopment. Ground floor plan. Yellow = retail; Blue = accommodation; red = communal space / lifts



Fig.7: Proposed redevelopment. First and second floor levels. Blue = accommodation; red = communal space / lifts; green = roof gardens



Fig.8: Proposed development outline, (blue), with former White Hart pubs in yellow

- 5.2 The nature of the redevelopment will necessitate foundations to be dug to a significant depth across the site, and along with associated service runs and landscaping will have a cumulative effect upon the underlying stratigraphy. As such an archaeological evaluation has been deemed necessary to ascertain the nature of, level of survival, and condition of any archaeological remains likely to be affected within the proposed development footprint.
- 5.3 The site lies within locally designated Archaeological Interest Area 22 based around Southall High Street / South Road; ‘the likely location of Medieval Northcote’.

The site does not lie within a conservation area, is not a Listed Building, nor is it a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

- 5.4 The fieldwork presents the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions.
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Is this evidence *in situ* or residual? What is its nature; sedentary or seasonal exploitation?
  - Is there any evidence for Roman occupation?
  - Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation? What is its nature; domestic, industrial, administrative, agricultural?
  - Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation; specifically the former White Hart Inn and its ancillary buildings? Can this be related to surviving cartographic sources?
  - Do any surviving remains indicate the function, (where not previously noted), or age of the previous buildings?
  - At what level do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
  - What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

## 6 METHODOLOGY

### 6.1 Standards

- 6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors’ health and safety guidelines.
- 6.1.3 The Client and the Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Ealing were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds.

## **6.2 Fieldwork**

**6.2.1** The archaeological evaluation took place prior to groundworks for the proposed redevelopment as described above, (section 5.1). The fieldwork involved the excavation of four trial trenches, each measuring at least 12m long by 1.8m wide. These were sited to give a suitable coverage of the proposed development footprint, and potential archaeological deposits, within current site constraints (figs.8 and 9).

The proposed trench coverage, 86.4m<sup>2</sup>, represented a 3% sample of the c2745m<sup>2</sup> development footprint.

**6.2.2** Initial bulk excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Deposits were removed in this way in shallow spits to the latest significant archaeological horizon, or in the absence of remains to a clean natural / subsoil layer.

**6.2.3** Following initial clearance an on-site decision was made as to the extent and likely significance of archaeological deposits and features within the trenches which dictated the extent of hand-excavation required. Sufficient work was undertaken to establish the nature of deposits and features, with adequate recovery of finds dating and other evidence.

**6.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, sited on the former boundary wall of the site and measuring 30.68mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

**6.2.5** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

## **6.3 Post-excavation**

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

### **6.3.1 Finds and samples**

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see Appendices II-IV). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building

material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

#### **6.4 Report procedure**

**6.4.1** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

**6.4.2** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, Historic England, and the Borough Council.

**6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with the Archaeological Advisor to the Borough of Ealing.

#### **6.5 The site archive**

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code WHP16. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

## 7 RESULTS

7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the evaluation. The trenches are discussed in the order as numbered in fig.x. In the main text contexts are prefixed with the number of the trench in which they appear eg. (104) is found in Trench 1, (206) is found in Trench 2. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x), cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x], walls are prefixed Wxxx. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For detailed trench plans and sections refer to Appendix I.

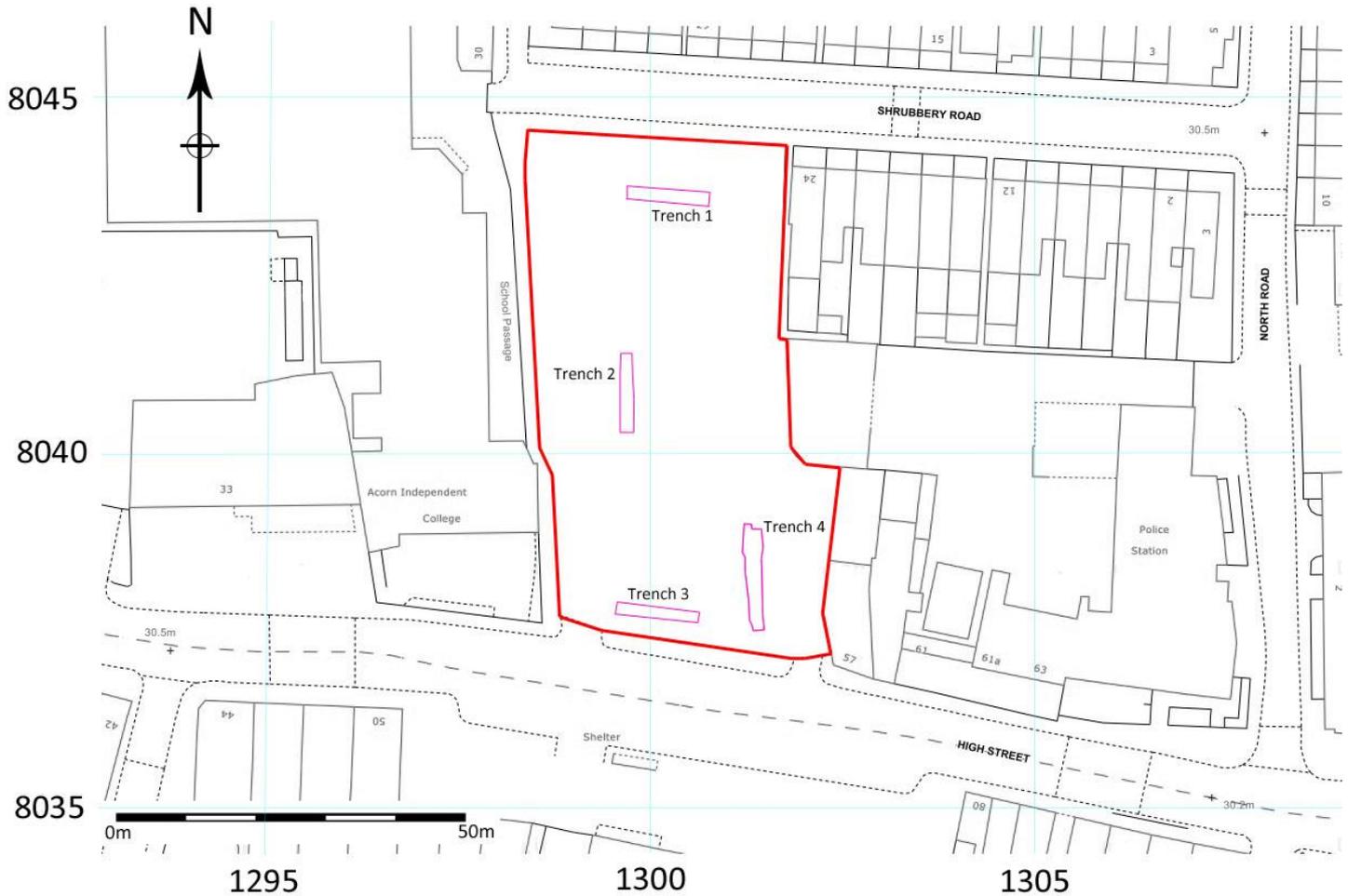


Fig.9: Trench location plan

## 7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated at the northern end of the site, orientated east-west and measuring 12m in length by up to 1.92m wide. The trench was machine-dug to a depth of between 1.11m and 1.62m, rising from east to west, with a deeper sondage sunk at the far eastern end to a depth of 2.93m to reach natural deposits.



Fig.10: *Sondage at the east end of Trench 1, facing NE, (3m scale)*

7.2.2 The natural deposits, (108), were exposed 2.66m, below ground level at the far eastern end of the trench, at 28.19mAOD. The natural was made up of a mixture of orangey-brown clay-silt with mixed gravels. The natural was buried below a deep and extensive deposit of moderately firm dark-brown silty-sandy-clay containing occasional lenses of orangey sand, (107). The deposit was not bottomed across the full length of the trench due to health and safety constraints, but would appear to have formed the backfill of some large feature truncating the natural in the north of the site, presumably some form of quarry pit. Neither the full extent, nor the edge of the feature, were reached within the trench. This

hitherto unrecognised feature did not produce much in the way of finds bar two sherds of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Yellow Border Ware tea pot<sup>9</sup>.

- 7.2.3** Deposit (107) was sealed below a deposit of light orange gravels, (106), measuring 0.32m thick. This deposit may represent a levelling episode post-clearance of the pre-1934 pub. The boundary between this deposit and the underlying ‘quarry fill’ was so sharp as to suggest that the pre-1930s soil horizon had been stripped prior to laying down of (106).
- 7.2.4** In the eastern and southern sections of the trench a deep, rounded, flat-bottomed feature, [105], cut through deposits (106) and into (107). This feature was presumably a very modern truncation, but produced no datable finds. The feature contained fill (104); a dark-grey to black silt containing rare small fragments of ceramic building material, (CBM). The feature was exposed for a length of approximately 3m in the southeastern corner of the trench and was greater than 1.40m wide as indicated in the eastern section.
- 7.2.5** Feature [105] and deposit (106) were sealed below dark-brown silty-sand, (103). This contained moderate amounts of CBM and a single sherd of Transfer-printed Ware<sup>10</sup>. This is believed to represent made ground at least partially derived from the demolition of the pre-1930s pub and creation of the extant car park associated with the post-1934 structure.
- 7.2.6** The upper two deposits made up the base and surface of the extant car park situated in the north of the site and used by patrons of the post-1934 pub. Deposit (102) comprised a 0.19m thick layer of crushed brick and rubble; demolition material from the pre-1934 White hart Inn, which was sealed below (101); the tarmac surface of the customer car park.

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<sup>9</sup> See Appendix II

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.



Fig.11: *Trench 1 facing west, (1m scale)*

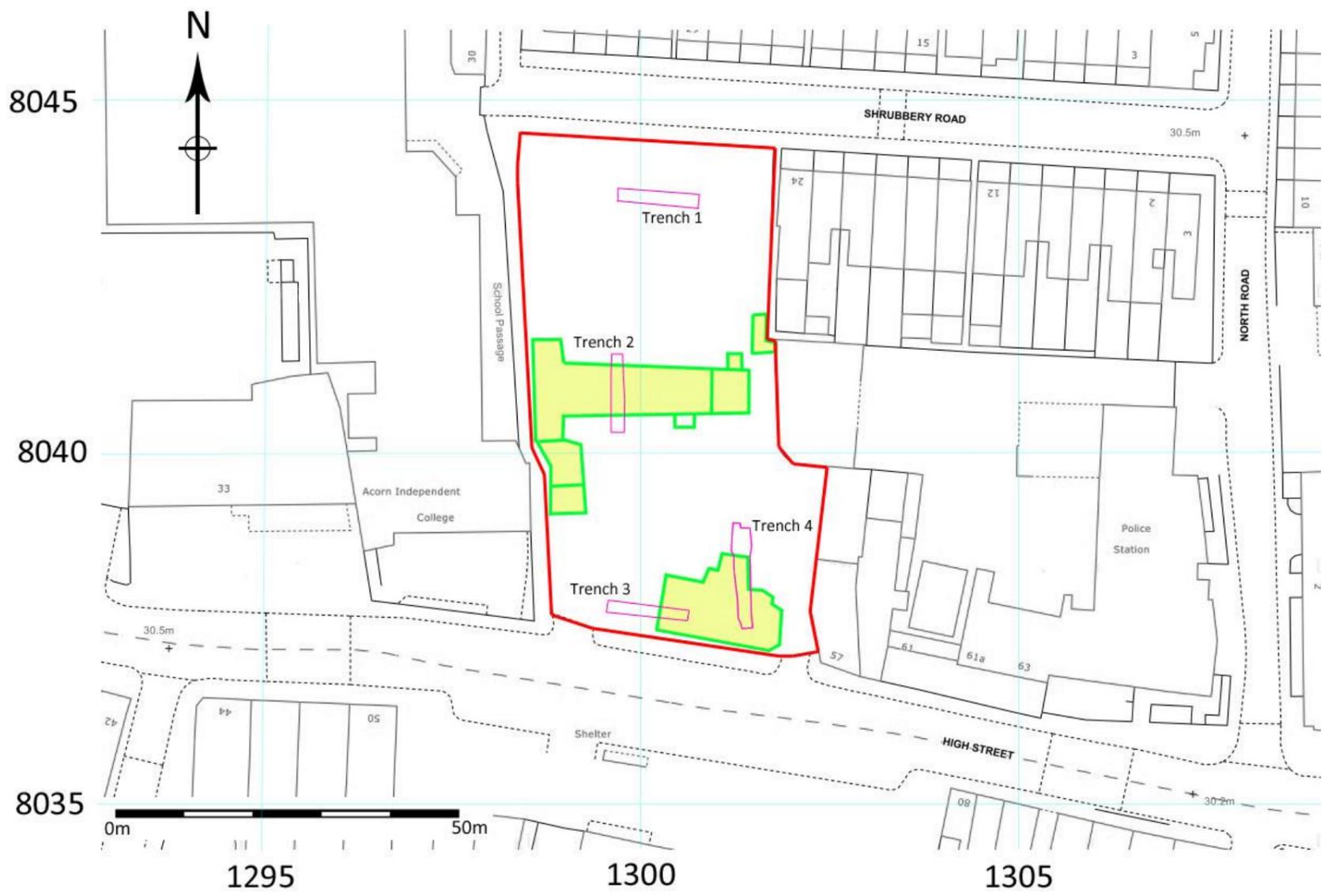


Fig.12: Site plan showing the trenches in relation to the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart Inn

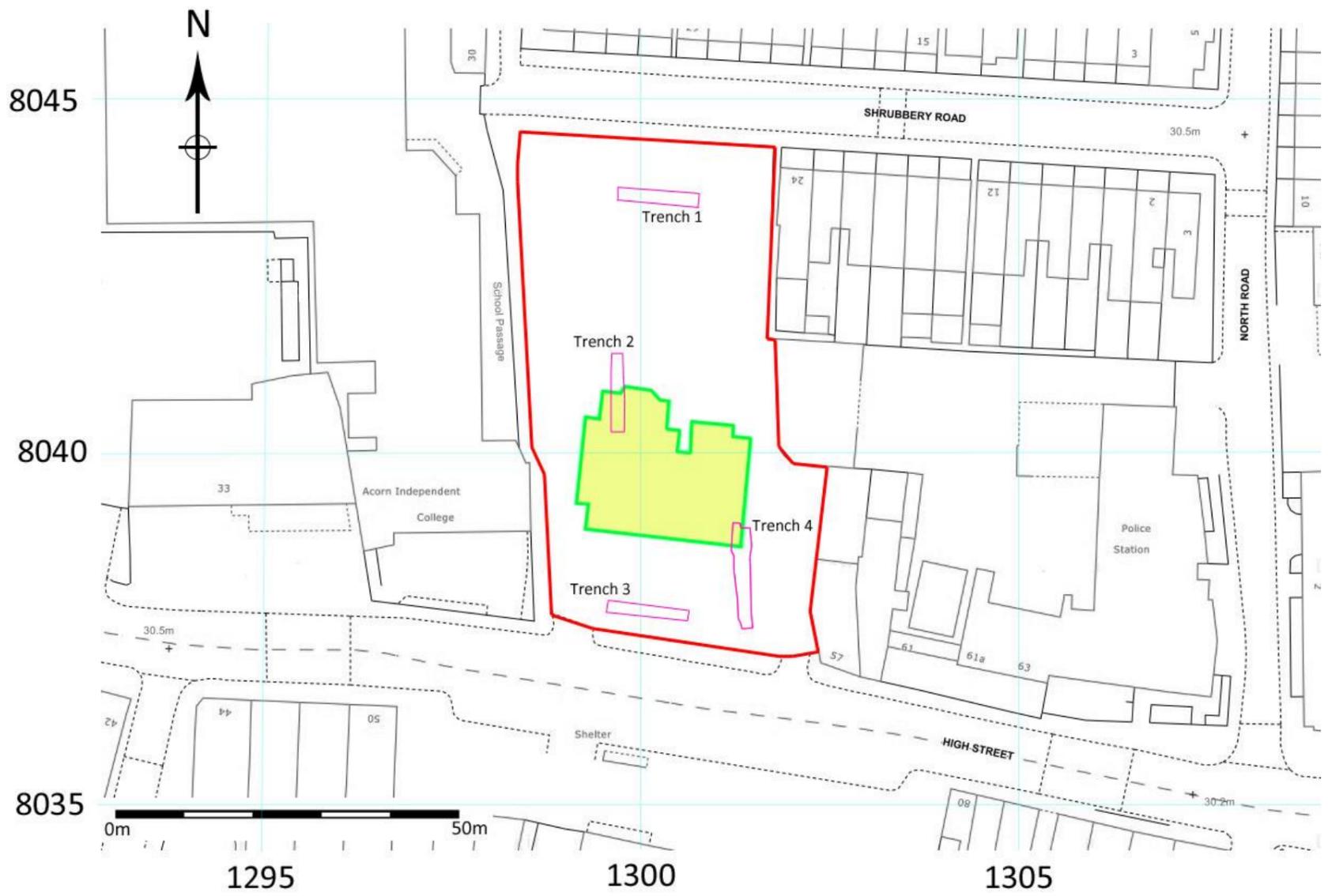


Fig.13: Site plan showing the trenches in relation to the 1934 White Hart Pub

### 7.3 Trench 2

- 7.3.1 Trench 2 was located west of centre in the site, aligned north-south and measured 11.40m long by up to 2.30m wide. The trench was initially dug to a depth of 0.55m deep, c30.05mAOD, to expose the remnants of the post-1934 White Hart pub. After brief recording of these deposits they were removed and up to a further 0.65m of material removed to expose earlier remains and the natural geology.
- 7.3.2 Natural geology, (226), was encountered at 29.39mAOD to 29.52mAOD, across the trench. Like in Trench 1 the natural was a dense pale-brown clay containing occasional gravels. The natural was cut in numerous places by modern concrete encased drain pipes and concrete footings for 20<sup>th</sup> century walls.
- 7.3.3 At the northern end of the trench natural was reached via a sondage dug to 29.34mAOD. This was truncated by a brick-built drain aligned east-west across the trench and measuring c0.55m wide, [225]. The drain was constructed with an arched roof from bricks bonded with a mixture of sandy-yellow mortar and off-white lime mortar. Brick samples taken from a hole in the roof were dated to the late-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, with the later date indicated by a shallow frog in the brick. This would probably date the structure to the later-18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>11</sup>. The drain was silted up with a dark-grey friable silt (224). No finds were recovered from this material. The top of the arch was at 29.52mAOD. The drain was immediately sealed below a dump of gravelly brown-silt, (223), over which lay a brown silty-clay, (222), below a dump of yellow-orange gravels, (221).



Fig.14: Drain [225] in foreground and W213 to south, (centre). North end of Trench 2 facing SE, (1m scale)

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<sup>11</sup> See Appendix III

**7.3.4** The drain lay approximately 1.00m north of W213, which was also aligned east-west across the trench. The structure survived to 11 courses in height, approximately 0.93m, the top course being present at 30.27mAOD. The wall measured 0.41m wide, the equivalent of one and a half stretchers. The bricks were laid in English bond with a yellow-sandy mortar. The wall was constructed within a wide cut to the north, [218], through the natural which had been reused to partially backfill the cut, albeit in a ‘dirtier’ form, (217); being mixed with construction debris such as charcoal and brick and mortar. The majority of the backfilled material was a friable yet compacted, dark-brown-grey silty clay, (216), which produced one sherd of English Tin-Glazed Ware and one sherd of Transfer-printed Ware, dating it to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Deposit (216) also produced several partial clay pipe bowls initialled ‘I.C’, but unfortunately they were not complete examples so could not be accurately dated beyond the later-18<sup>th</sup> century. The construction cut for the wall truncated the southern extent of deposits (221)-(223) over drain [225]. The northern face of the wall was well-finished with neat point-work, suggesting it was an external wall visible from ground level. No obvious contemporary external ground surface was observed during the evaluation, and the construction cut for the wall was sealed below a thin layer of intensely black silt (2112), dumps of orangey-yellow gravel, (211), and a deeper deposit of dark-grey silty clay, (204).



Fig.15: Northern stable-block W213, facing south, (0.50m scale)

**7.3.5** To the south of W213 was a surviving patch of floor, [214], comprised of half-divided stable blocks. The blocks were set in a concrete bed and extended for a width of 1.64m across the trench, and up to 0.50m to the south. W213 stood proud of this surface by 3 courses. The underside of the block paviers were stamped ‘HAMBLET’. This company, named after its founder Joseph Hamblet, was producing bricks between 1851 and 1915 in West Bromwich, with their heyday being the 1890s, when they were producing between 40,000 and 50,000 a week. This would suggest that although the surface was definitely contemporary

with the life of the wall, it was not necessarily the original flooring material. It may be that the building was re-paved towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**7.3.6** Another patch of the same flooring survived a further 1.20m south of the one described above. It covered an area of up to 0.76m wide, (N-S), by 1.20m long, (E-W). The area between the two patches of flooring was truncated by concrete encased pipes and modern disturbances associated with demolition of the 1930s pub. The second patch of floor was truncated to the south by the construction cut, concrete and brick footings of the 1930s White Hart Pub, which in this area continued below the base of excavation. Both sections of floor lay at an average of c30.00mAOD.

**7.3.7** 6.80m south of the inner face of W213 was a second east-west aligned brick wall footing W215. This wall was exposed as 0.36m wide, by 1.24m long, although the southern face and western extend of the wall were truncated by later footings associated with the 1930s pub. The wall appeared to be laid at least one and a half stretchers wide, in English bond using a yellow-sandy mortar. Brick samples taken were dated to the later-18<sup>th</sup> or mid-19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>12</sup>. The wall was present from 29.66mAOD in the base of the trench but was observed to have survived at least another three courses in section c29.86mAOD. The loss of these courses was due to the presence of the substantial footings for later walls overlying and truncating the earlier wall to its present depth. The wall was seen to be cut through the natural as [220], with dark-silt backfill (219).



Fig.16: *Stable-block remains facing south. W213 in foreground, with block paving [214] immediately behind and in centre, W215 in background, (1m scale)*

**7.3.8** W213 and W215 along with floor 214 are believed to represent the northern and southern walls of the long, east-west range to the north of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart pub shown on the 1860s OS map, (see fig.12). The building judging

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<sup>12</sup> See Appendix III

by the known function of the pub as a coaching inn and the presence of stable-paviments would suggest some form of stable-block to house the livestock or carriages themselves overnight. The building seen on the First Edition OS map surveyed in 1868 is represented by W213 and W215. Floor [214] could be contemporary, but could equally be a slightly later-19<sup>th</sup> century repaving work.

**7.3.9** As stated above (see 7.3.7), this earlier building was directly overlain by later 1930s footings. The stable block was demolished along with the pre-1930s pub in 1934. The 1934 pub was represented by a collection of walls and floor surfaces. W215 was truncated to the south by wall footing 208, aligned westnorthwest by eastsoutheast across the trench. W208 measured 0.66m wide, (ESE-WNW) at a lower level as footings with the aboveground structure measuring 0.54m wide, and resembling a buttress projecting 0.50m east-southeast from W207.



*Fig.17: South wall of Stable block W215 facing west at south end of Trench 2. 1m scale rests atop modern footing W208, W207 in background aligned along western section*



Fig.18: Trench 2 facing N. Wall 207 to left and centre, floor [209], and patio [205] in background, (1m scale)

**7.3.10** W207 formed a northwestern corner within the 1934 pub, (fig.13), and was exposed for a length of c5.60m, (NNE-SSW), before turning a right angle to extend a further 1.46m into the eastern trench section, (ESE-WNW). The western arm of the wall was exposed as 0.34m wide, and the northern arm as 0.38m wide. The upper levels of W207 were present from between 30.35mAOD and 30.18mAOD, surviving to a higher level in the centre of the trench. The space to the south and east of W207 was laid as a poured concrete floor slab, [209], lying at 30.06mAOD. W207, W208 and floor [209] all had substantial footings and concrete bedding which truncated most, earlier, deposits to natural.

**7.3.11** North of W207 the ground had been laid as patio garden, represented by large square concrete pavers, [205]. These rested upon bedding sand, (206), which directly overlay W213 at the northern end of the trench. The paving was present at an average level of c30.30mAOD. This garden sat at a slightly lower level to the car park area to the north, and so much of the material north of the patio is in fact recent build up ground.



Fig.19: *Patio [205] in foreground directly overlying Stable block W213, W207 in right hand background along with floor [209]. Facing south, (1m scale)*

**7.3.12** The remains of the 1930s pub were overlain by a deep deposit of brick, tile, and cement-dust rubble, (203); derived from the demolition of the standing structure in 2009/2010. At the far northern end of the trench a deep and substantial truncation, [202], measuring 1.36m long, (N-S), by 0.56m deep, is thought to represent more of the same modern disturbance activity related to the demolition of the pub. Its profile looks similar to a mechanical excavator's scooping action.

**7.3.13** The uppermost 0.10m to 0.25m of stratigraphy was a mixed rubble and asphalt layer, (200); representing levelling of the site post-demolition of the standing structures in 2010.

## 7.4 Trench 3

- 7.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the southwest corner of the site and orientated east-west. The trench measured 12.10m long and up to 1.95m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.72m, 28.54mAOD, at the eastern end and 1.33m, 28.95mAOD, at the western end. The central area was dug to a depth of 0.25m at first to expose archaeological deposits and then to 0.96m in an exploratory sondage to reach clean natural, 29.34mAOD.
- 7.4.2 Natural clay, (301) containing occasional gravels was encountered at between 29.34mAOD and 29.04mAOD within the centre and west end of the trench respectively.
- 7.4.3 Trench 3 was dominated by remains of the pre-1934 White Hart pub. At the far eastern end of the trench the eastern, southern and western extents of the pub basement were exposed in plan, [311]. The internal dimensions of the basement were, 3.00m east-west, with an arched alcove at the western end measuring a further 1.00m to the west. The basement extended to the north for an unknown distance, but from the inner face of the southern wall extended the width of the trench to 1.74m, (N-S). A shallow arched alcove in the southeastern corner of the basement measured 0.90m wide, (E-W), by 0.45m deep, (N-S). An entrance to the basement from street level was identified in the southwest of the basement, but the location of the opening not found. The whole of the basement looked to have been original barrel-vaulted judging from the spring points observed in the far eastern, western and central portions of the structure, with the vault arching north-south. The internal faces of the basement had been plastered over, but where exposed were seen to be built of red-brick and bonded with a yellow-sandy mortar. The walls were at least 1.00m thick in places. The floor of the basement, [312], was made of poured concrete and was 0.12m thick, built directly onto natural. The floor was present at 28.54mAOD, a depth of 1.72m below existing ground level. The floor was lined with some form of thin red and gold octagonal tile pattern, (see fig.20 below).



Fig.20: *Surviving octagonal tile-patterned floor surface in the SW corner of basement [311], facing SE*

7.4.4 The basement had been backfilled with demolition derived material including crushed brick, tile, and mortar / cement dust, (314), which represented the pub being knocked down within itself. Within the backfill were two, late-19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Refined Whiteware pedestal ashtrays or candlesticks labelled 'Royal Stout' and stamped 'Fieldings, Stoke-on-Trent' on the base<sup>13</sup>.



Fig.21: Trench 3 facing west, with the basement of the pre-1934 White Hart, [311], in the foreground, (1m scale)

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix II



Fig.22: *Basement [311] facing east, note the springing for barrel vaulted roof on far eastern wall, and slightly less obviously on buttress in centre of frame, (1m scale)*

7.4.5 Immediately to the west of the basement was a higher level of made ground comprised of demolition material derived from the pre-1934 pub, including crushed CBM and mortar dust, (307). This material produced two sherds of Transfer-printed Ware and Refined Whiteware indicating residual 19<sup>th</sup> century material having been mixed in with the made ground. A discreet pocket of yellow sandy-silt, (310), within (307) contained a near complete flowerpot measuring 380mm in diameter was placed within this deposit evidently representing some form of exterior planting outside the front of the pub.

**7.4.6** Extending west of basement [311], flush with the corner of the building was a narrow wall, measuring 3.44m long, (E-W), by 0.24m wide, (N-S). W309, was a single stretcher wide, and survived to a maximum height of seven courses, c0.45m. The uppermost course was present at 30.06mAOD, a mere 0.24m below existing ground level. The wall was truncated on three occasions by modern service cuts aligned north-south across the trench, with it surviving as just a single course at its' western extremity. This wall is believed to have formed a site boundary, fronting onto the High Street, associated with the pre-1930s pub. This wall is depicted on a print of the pub dated 1910, (fig.4). The wall was shown to be founded directly onto natural clay, (301).



*Fig.23: Trench 3 facing ESE, W306 and natural in the foreground, and boundary wall W309 in centre of frame extending eastsoutheastwards, (1m scale)*

- 7.4.7** W306 was present 0.82m from the west of W309. W306 was aligned approximately north-south across the trench, exposed for a length of 1.82m, and measured 0.34m wide. The wall was present from 29.85mAOD, 0.45m below ground level, and survived to a depth of 0.34m, five courses. The wall was made of red brick bonded with a yellow-sandy mortar in English bond. The wall, like W309, was founded directly on to natural ground. This wall footing is also believed to be contemporary with the pre-1930s White Hart Inn, but the exact nature of the structure is unclear. It was probably formed part of the site boundary, but no direct physical link with W309 was observed; this may have been down to truncation of the latter, but no scar or sign of their ever having met was observed on the eastern face of W306. It is possible that they never did and that they formed two sides of an entranceway into the rear of the site from the High Street.
- 7.4.8** No other archaeological features were observed in the far western end of the trench. Natural clay and gravel was exposed at 29.14mAOD, 1.14m below present ground level. This was overlain by 0.31m of mid-grey silty-clay containing occasional rounded gravels and small fragments of CBM, (302). This may have represented a truncated former ground surface dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier. No datable finds were recovered however. Deposit (302) was sealed below several bands of alternating orange, yellow or red gravels and grey-brown silty-clays containing more frequent inclusions of brick, tile and mortar dust, (303). These deposits accumulated to 0.69m of stratigraphy representing made ground deposits associated with the demolition of the pre-1934 Inn and the preparation / construction of the last phase of buildings on the site. This was sealed below 0.14m of post-1934 tarmac forming the car park at the front of the pub, (304).
- 7.4.9** All archaeological features and deposits were buried below the densely compacted brick, tile and mortar demolition debris, and consolidating gravels, (303), the depth of which was greatest at the western end of the trench and shallowed to 0.24m at the far eastern end due to the survival of basement [311] and wall footings, [309] and [306].

## 7.5 Trench 4

7.5.1 Trench 4 was excavated in the southeast corner of the site, aligned north-south and measuring a maximum of 15.55m long by up to 2.80m wide. The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.54m at the northern end, (28.81mAOD), 1.18m in the centre on the trench, (29.14mAOD), and only 0.23m, (29.98mAOD), at the far southern end. This reflects the surviving levels of natural ground and archaeology respectively.



Fig.24: Trench 4 facing north. W401 in foreground with W405 behind near base of trench. W406 to right of frame, W411 in centre. W416 in top left, with W419 and W422 top right, (1m scale)

- 7.5.2 As stated above, natural clay and gravels, (410), was encountered at varying depths across the trench, but largely at a considerable depth due to intrusions such as concrete encased pipes and wall footings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The earliest archaeological features were related to the pre-1934 White Hart Inn which was situated in this area of the site, much closer to the modern street frontage than its 1934 successor.
- 7.5.3 The masonry structures within the trench can broadly be group into two phases; the pre-1934 White Hart Inn, and the post-1934 White Hart Pub. The earlier White Hart Inn, was represented by a collection of walls and footings in the southern half and northeast corner of the trench, and the post-1934 remains in the northwestern corner of the trench.
- 7.5.4 The exception to the above rule was W405 towards the southern end of the trench. This projected east from the western section of the trench for 1.02m and was 0.38m wide. The unfrosted red bricks were bonded with a mixture of yellow sandy mortar and firm grey mortar and laid in six courses of English bond, 0.57m in height. The uppermost course of brick was present at 29.94mAOD, and the base at 29.59mAOD. The brickwork at the eastern end had been truncated, presumably by the later insertion of W406. It would appear that this wall was one of the earliest features on site and could not be reliably associated with any other structure. Brick samples taken from the wall dated the materials to the later-17<sup>th</sup> or early-18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>14</sup>. Is W405 all that remains of an earlier pre-1860s version of the White Hart Inn?



Fig.25: *W405 facing south. W406 truncates W405 to east, (left), and cobbled surface (404) overlies it, (1m scale)*

<sup>14</sup> See Appendix III

- 7.5.5** In the centre of the trench at a depth of 29.19mAOD was a stone-capped, domed-roof, brick-built well, sunk into the natural clay. The capping stone was formed of a large, circular, funnel shaped plug, with a flat top. The well was largely backfilled, and no attempt was made to bottom or excavate the feature further due to health and safety constraints. The well was c0.65m in diameter and built of red bricks, bonded by an off-white lime-mortar. The well may have provided fresh water for the inn, possibly via a pump at ground level, as indicated by the letter 'P' to the rear of the property on the First Edition OS map, (see fig.12). The capping stone is presumed to have been a later attempt to secure the well after it went out of use. The southern half of the dome had been truncated by the presence of several deeply buried, concrete encased ceramic drain pipes. The well was otherwise buried below a thick made ground deposit (407), comprised of mortar dust and various forms of CBM. The deposit produced pottery including Chinese Porcelain and Refined Whiteware, and several clay pipe bowls dated to 1780-1840, suggesting an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the deposition of said material. This is interesting as it would indicate that the well was earlier than the surrounding remains and had perhaps already gone out of use by the time of the construction of the White Hart Inn as shown on the OS maps. Material (407), may in fact have derived from an earlier White Hart Inn demolished to make way for a 19<sup>th</sup> century replacement?
- 7.5.6** Footing W406 was by far the most substantial of the pre-1934 pub walls, and was built of red brick bonded with a yellow sandy mortar. The wall was aligned north-south down the eastern side of the trench and measured 4.67m long, (N-S), by 0.54m wide, (E-W). The wall survived to a maximum height of at least 14 courses between 30.09mAOD and 29.09mAOD. The dimensions of the wall and its position suggest that it was the northeastern external wall, (see fig.12).
- 7.5.7** Butting up against the northwestern end of W406 was an east-west aligned wall, W411, extending the width of the trench, 1.72m, and measuring 0.44m wide. The footings survived to a depth of 0.34m, (five courses). The footings were laid to a running course of largely headers, but the upper course with stretchers. The bricks were bonded with a liberally applied off-white-grey lime mortar, with no attempt made to skim off the excess. The wall sat atop deposit (409); a bed of compacted gravels and brown silt over the natural, except at the far eastern end where it appeared to rest atop a step purposely cut into the northern end of W406. The uppermost course of the wall survived at 30.00mAOD with the base observed at 29.66mAOD.
- 7.5.8** At the far southern end of W406 a similarly constructed, L-shaped, structure; W401. W401 was built with its eastern corner abutting the southwestern corner of W406, (see fig.). This feature's external measurements were 1.26m long, (E-W), by 0.92m, (N-S), with the north-south aligned arm to the east measuring 0.32m wide and the east-west arm 0.36m wide. The base of this feature was not reached, but it survived to at least 0.51m deep, the base of excavation being at 29.46mAOD and the top of the structure revealed at 29.97mAOD. This wall was made of similar material to W411 and bonded with a similar lime-mortar.

- 7.5.9** It is not obvious what W411 or W401 represent, but they would appear to be internal footings for rooms and partitioning walls within the pre-1934 White Hart Inn, with W401, W406 and W411 perhaps forming three walls of the same room continuing to the west.
- 7.5.10** Immediately north of W411 a remnant of mixed brick and tile external surface remained, [412]. This surface survived 1.52m long, (N-S), by up to 1.0m wide, (E-W). This is believed to have been contemporary with W406 and W411.
- 7.5.11** Overlying early footing W405 was a remnant of cobbled surface, (404), with rounded flint pebbles set within a brown clay matrix. It would first appear that this sort of surface should be external, but give its position within a space enclosed by W401, W406 and W411, this would seem unlikely. With reference to section 7.5.9 above, it could be possible that W401 and W411 were added as walls blocking in a former covered passage on the east side of the coaching Inn leading to the rear yard and stable block. In this scenario W406 would have been the external wall of the covered passage, with (404) representing an internal surface as one would expect from a carriage drive or suchlike. This however is purely hypothetical as there is no obvious cartographic or pictorial evidence to support this theory.
- 7.5.12** Surface (404), was partially sealed below brick dump (403) representing demolition debris from the destruction of the pre-1934 pub. This in turn was overlain by modern levelling deposit (400) derived from demolition material associated with the 2009 / 2010 clearance of the site.
- 7.5.13** North of surface [412], were walls, W419, and W422, forming the southern and northern walls respectively of a small room enclosing a small section of concrete floor 0.84m long, (E-W), and 0.80m wide, (N-S). Along the northern and southern edges of the floor, and directly against the interior faces of W419 and W422 were white-tiled gullies. The interior face of W419, (the north face), was also tiled with orange-brown ceramic tiles. The feature was interpreted as a possible urinal / WC within the former White Hart Inn, later truncated to the west by the insertion of footing W416 after demolition of the White Hart in 1934.
- 7.5.14** Material (420) deposited to the south of W419 produced a few sherds of English Tin-Glazed Ware, and Transfer-printed Ware, but most interestingly two clay pipe bowls depicting anti-slavery / abolitionist motifs, dated to the period 1810-1850. These pipe bowls were specifically produced in the east and northeast of England in Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, but their presence in Southall suggests a demand for them beyond this area<sup>15</sup>. It is also a nice piece of social history in that at least some of the patrons were supporters of the abolitionist movement.

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<sup>15</sup> See Appendices II and IV

- 7.5.15** As explained in 7.5.3, the northwestern part of the trench was dominated by remains associated with the 1934 rebuild of the White Hart. Natural was exposed at a depth of 1.54m below extant ground level, (28.81mAOD). This was overlain by a substantial depth of made ground in the form of dirty reworked clay, containing frequent gravels, occasional CBM, and additional pockets of orange gravel, (426), 0.51m thick.
- 7.5.16** On top of this made ground were the concrete base for a substantial L-shaped yellow and red stock-brick footing, W416, forming the southeastern external corner of the 1934 White Hart pub, (see fig.13). The wall survived to nine courses in height and stepped out from the sixth course for a further three stepped courses. The top of the wall was exposed at 30.28mAOD, 50mm below existing ground level. The wall was exposed extending 1.06m from the western section, and 5.90m north-south to the northern end of the trench. The extreme southeast corner of the wall was further portioned by W418, forming a small box structure, presumably a soakaway or drainage pit feature. Concrete floor [424] extended to the west of W416 and was present at 30.06mAOD; the same level as the floor in Trench 2. These remains were buried below rubble backfill (423) derived from demolition of the 1934 White Hart Pub in 2009 / 2010.



*Fig.26: Trench 4 facing south. W416 and floor [424] in right foreground. W422 and W419 in left foreground. W411 in centre of frame, with W406 left background and W405 right-hand background*



*Fig.27: West-facing section through Trench 4 facing NE, (1m scale)*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 We can now look back at the original research questions set down in the WSI and compare them with the results of the evaluation.

8.2 **Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Is this evidence *in situ* or residual? What is its nature; sedentary or seasonal exploitation?**

*No prehistoric remains or deposits were exposed during the evaluation.*

8.3 **Is there any evidence for Roman occupation?**

*No evidence of Roman occupation or residual background material was observed during the evaluation.*

8.4 **Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation? What is its nature; domestic, industrial, administrative, agricultural?**

*No evidence for Saxon or medieval activities on the site were observed during the archaeological evaluation.*

8.5 **Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation; specifically the former White Hart Inn and its ancillary buildings? Can this be related to surviving cartographic sources?**

*Trench 1 contained a very large cut feature or dump of ground dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The exact nature and function of this feature is still unknown.*

*Remains associated with the pre-1930s White Hart Inn were exposed in Trenches 2, 3 and 4.*

*The former contained the southern extent of the basement and the boundary wall as shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps and early 20<sup>th</sup> century prints. Remains of the northern range of buildings shown on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps were found in the lower levels of Trench 2, including the northern and southern exterior walls and fragmentary remains of the interior floor surface. These earlier remains were largely truncated by overlying footings and floor slab of the post-1934 White Hart Public House.*

*Trench 3 contained the basement and southern boundary wall of the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart Inn.*

*Trench 4 included a mixture of earlier wall footings at the southern end of the trench including very fragmentary remains associated with potential earlier, pre-19<sup>th</sup> century building, in the form of W405. The southeastern corner of the 1934 pub was exposed at the northern end of the trench.*

**8.6 Do any surviving remains indicate the function, (where not previously noted), or age of the previous buildings?**

*The remains in Trench 2 indicated that the ancillary range to the north of the 19<sup>th</sup> century pub was indeed a stable block, and probably dated to the construction of the building shown on the First Edition OS map.*

*W405 and well [414] would appear to predate the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart Inn, and material from overlying deposits on site indicate a potential late-18<sup>th</sup> or earlier-19<sup>th</sup> century date for their destruction. Bricks from W405 suggest a later-17<sup>th</sup> to early-18<sup>th</sup> century construction for that wall. It was likely that these remains indicate an earlier, unrecognised, version of the White Hart Inn built before those shown on accurate maps.*

**8.7 At what level do archaeological deposits survive across the site?**

*The archaeological survival of remains varies across the site, but in many cases, especially in the south and east of the site is as little as 0.20m below existing ground level. The 1934 White Hart Pub had substantial footings which often extended deeper than 1.50m below ground. It would appear that the basement for the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart Inn survives intact, albeit roofless, to a depth of 1.70m in the south of the site.*

**8.8 What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?**

*The natural geology consisted of a dense brown-grey clay-silt containing moderate levels of sub-angular flint gravels and was exposed at various depths across the site depending on the levels of previous post-medieval truncation.*

*The highest level exposed was at 29.39mAOD, in the centre of the site within Trench 2.*

*Trench 1 in the far north of the site exposed natural at c28.19mAOD reflecting a very large area of truncation presumably a quarry pit or some such feature previously unknown.*

*The areas occupied by the two versions of the White Hart Pub, within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 all demonstrated deep levels of truncation of the natural deposits due to substantial footings and in the case of Trench 3 the presence of a basement associated with the pre-1934 pub. The natural was exposed between 29.52mAOD and 29.39mAOD, 29.14mAOD and 29.04mAOD and 29.58mAOD and 29.26mAOD in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 respectively.*

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Ordnance Survey *First Edition Surveyors Drawings*, (1808-8)

Ordnance Survey, *Middlesex Sheet XV, Six inch to the mile*, (1868)

Ordnance Survey, *Middlesex Sheet XV.10, 25 inch scale*, (1896)

Ordnance Survey, *Middlesex Sheet XV.10, 25 inch scale*, (1914)

Ordnance Survey, *Middlesex Sheet XV.10, 25 inch scale*, (1935)

Ordnance Survey, *Middlesex Sheet XV.10, 25 inch scale*, (1946)

Ordnance Survey, *TQ plans 1280SE and 1380SW, 1:1250 scale*, (1962)

British Geological Survey, *Solid and Drift Geology, Sheets 256 & 279*, (1998)

APPENDIX I: Trench plans and sections

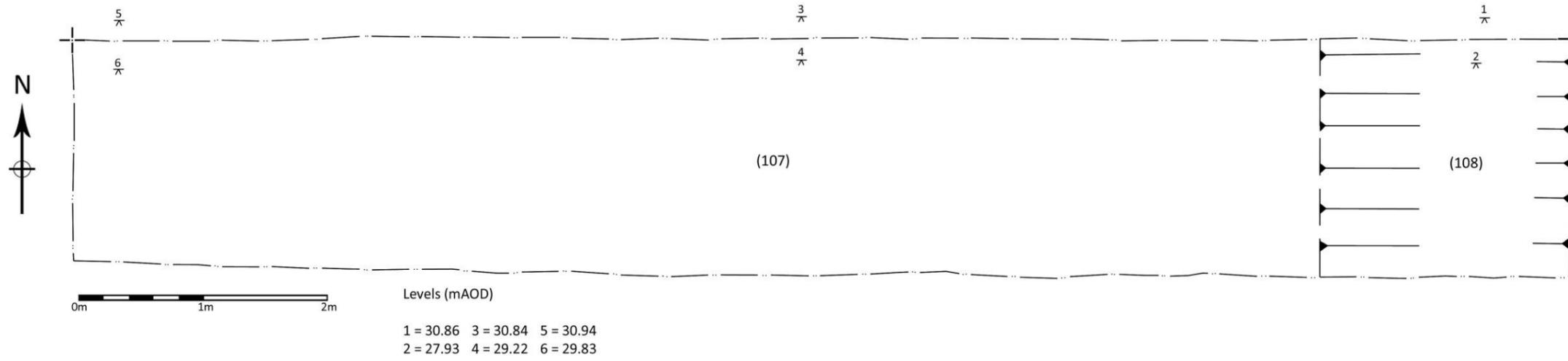


Fig.28: Plan of Trench 1

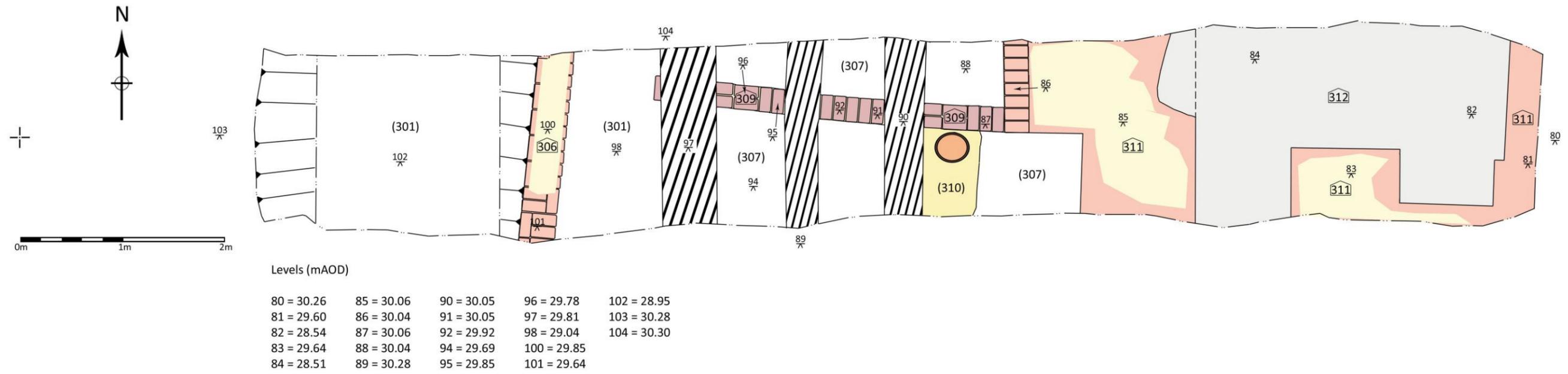
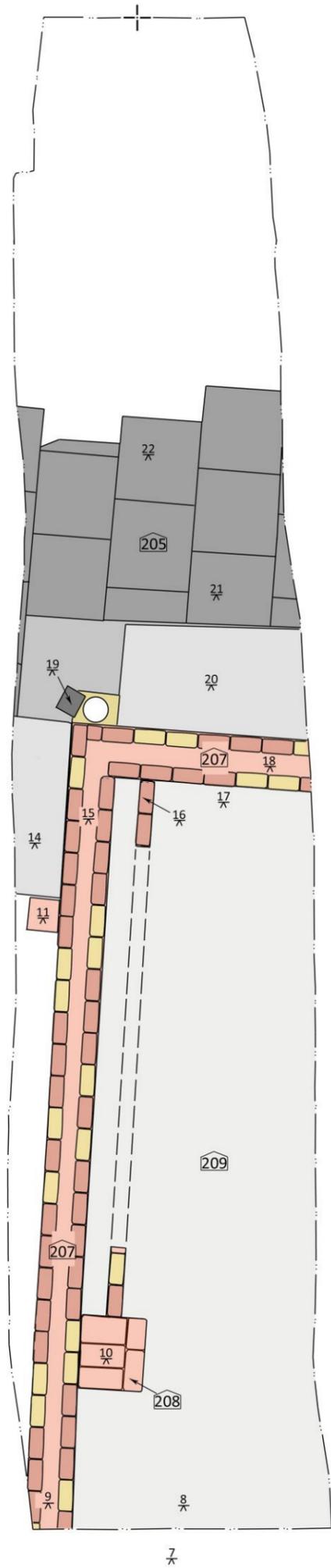


Fig.29: Plan of Trench 3

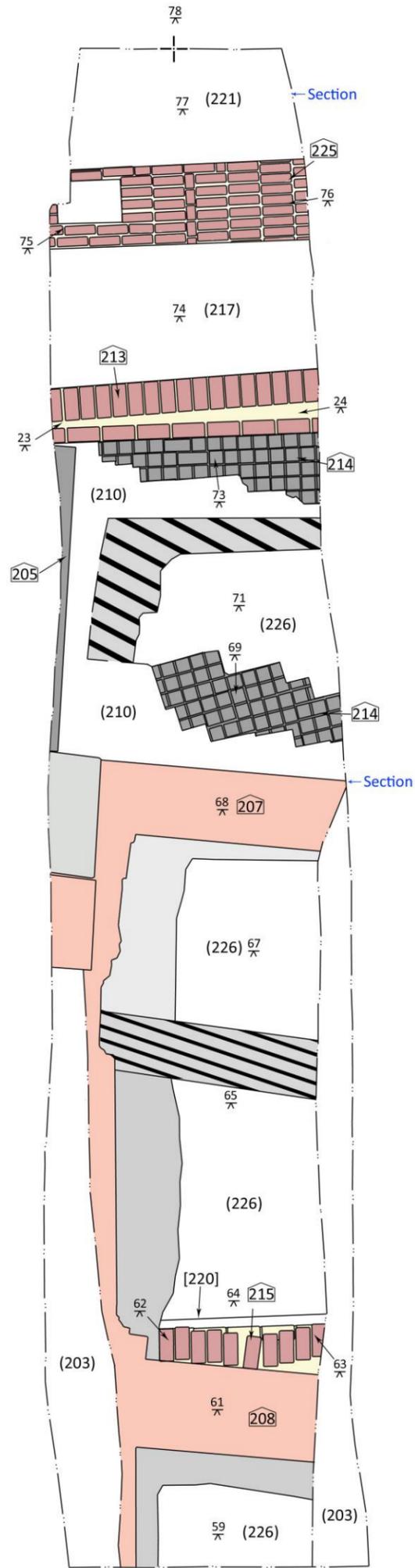




Levels (mAOD)

7 = 30.57	11 = 30.32	17 = 30.05	21 = 30.31
8 = 30.04	14 = 30.34	18 = 30.35	22 = 30.31
9 = 30.18	15 = 30.34	19 = 30.34	
10 = 30.13	16 = 30.23	20 = 30.32	

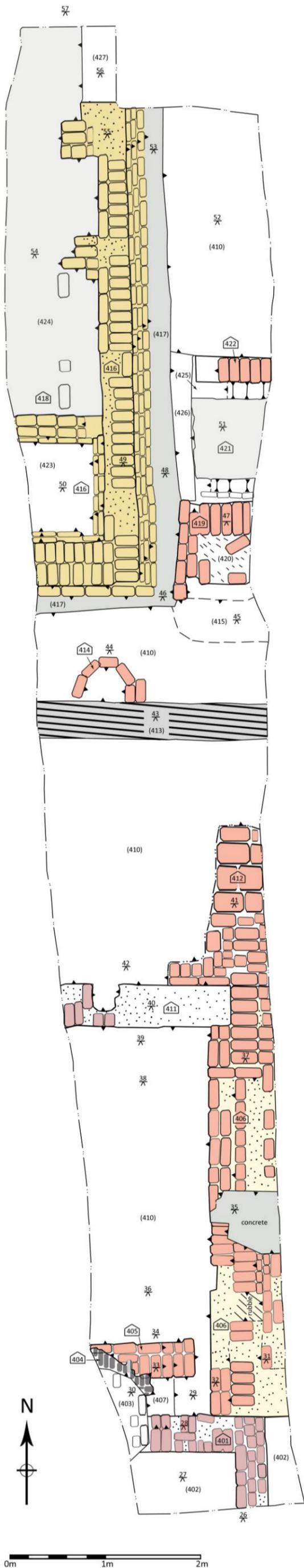
Fig.31: Plan of Trench 2, upper levels



Levels (mAOD)

23 = 30.23	62 = 29.67	67 = 29.39	73 = 29.99	77 = 29.82
24 = 30.17	63 = 29.66	68 = 29.74	74 = 29.74	78 = 30.87
59 = 29.48	64 = 29.48	69 = 30.02	75 = 29.81	
61 = 29.65	65 = 29.40	71 = 29.52	76 = 29.77	

Fig.32: Plan of Trench 2, lower levels



Levels (m.AOD)

26 = 30.21	34 = 29.96	42 = 29.07	50 = 29.57
27 = 29.98	35 = 29.93	43 = 29.09	51 = 30.00
28 = 29.97	36 = 29.27	44 = 29.19	52 = 28.81
29 = 29.46	37 = 30.07	45 = 29.19	53 = 29.60
30 = 30.07	38 = 29.14	46 = 29.57	54 = 30.06
31 = 30.03	39 = 29.26	47 = 30.18	55 = 30.28
32 = 29.90	40 = 30.00	48 = 29.57	56 = 30.29
33 = 29.90	41 = 29.69	49 = 30.28	57 = 30.35

Fig.33: Plan of Trench 4

## APPENDIX II: The Pottery by *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 74 sherds with a total weight of 4696g. It was all post-medieval, and mostly early modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

<b>CHPO:</b>	<b>Chinese Porcelain</b> , 1580 -1900. 2 sherds, 20g.
<b>HORT:</b>	<b>Horticultural Earthenwares</b> , 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century. 40 sherds, 3834g
<b>PMR:</b>	<b>Post-medieval Redware</b> , 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 11g.
<b>REFW:</b>	<b>Refined Whiteware</b> , 1800-1900. 5 sherds, 665g.
<b>TGW:</b>	<b>English Tin-Glazed Ware</b> , 1600-1800. 2 sherds, 9g.
<b>TPW:</b>	<b>Transfer-printed Whiteware</b> , 1830-1900. 11 sherds, 62g.
<b>YELL:</b>	<b>Yellow Ware</b> , 1840-1900. 13 sherds, 95g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The bulk of the assemblage comprised a single vessel, a large flower-pot from context (310). It had splashes of orange glaze on the lower surface of the base, and was presumably fired-upside down in a kiln which also contained glazed redwares.

One of the sherds of TGW, from context (420) is from a plate or shallow dish, and is blue-painted. It may be of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, although it is too small to ascertain the original design. The other fragment is plain white, and likely to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century material comprises mainly fragments of domestic tablewares, including a small encrusted Yellow Ware tea-pot, fragments of which occurred in context (107) and (402), and cross-fitted. The two fragments of REFW from context (314) are both bases from a pair of identical pedestal ashtrays or candlesticks. They have “Royal Stout” printed around the edges, and are marked “Fieldings Stoke-On-Trent” on the base. Two different companies named Fielding operated in Stoke-On-Trent in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the hand-written mark on these items cannot be definitely attributed to either. Similarly, “Royal Stout” cannot be linked to any specific brewery.

### Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985. ‘The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review’, in *Medieval Archaeology* 29, pp.25-93

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Cntxt	PMR		TGW		CHPO		HORT		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
103											1	2			M19thC
107													2	47	M19thC
216			1	3							2	3			M19thC
307									2	24	3	5			M19thC
310							40	3834					1	1	M19thC
314									2	635					L19thC
402	1	11											10	47	M19thC
407					2	20			1	6					19thC
420			1	6							5	52			M19thC
<b>Total</b>	1	11	2	9	2	20	40	3834	5	665	11	62	13	95	

**APPENDIX III:** Ceramic Building Material analysis by *Susan Pringle*

**Key:** A = Abraded; H = Heated; M = Mortar; Med = Medieval; PM = Post medieval; Rd = Reduced; Ru = Re-used; S = Sooted; V = Vitrified

All measurements given in millimetres, (L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness). Weight in grams

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric comments
103	1630-1900	PM	2279?	Pantile	1	541	0	0	0	S, M, Ru?	Layer of cement-based mortar/concrete on top surface	Very fine pale yellow calcareous speckle, coarse dark iron-rich inclusions. Fabric ID not confirmed.
214	1851-1915	PM	?	Brick	1	4412	230	113	74	M	Half-divided stable paviour, 9 x 4.5 x 2.75 inches. Shallow frog with maker's name, HAMBLET. Traces light brown mortar on base and sides. Lighter lime mortar on top.	
215	1660-1900	PM	3032?	Brick	1	2134	215	102	62-65		Very shallow frog in base? Flat, lightly creased, sides, sharp arrises. Very narrow indented margin. Later-18thC?	Fabric near 3033
215	1660-1900	PM	3032?	Brick	1	2468	220	104	62-65	M	Very shallow frog in base? Flat, lightly creased sides. Lime mortar on bedfaces.	Fabric near 3033
225	1700-1900	PM	3039	Brick	1	2331	230	108	62	Rd, M	Unfrogged. Slightly creased sides 'grass marks' on base. Rather misshapen - misfired? Late-16th/17thC?	
225	1700-1900	PM	3047	Brick	1	2424	235	110?	50	R, Ru	Unfrogged. 1 stretcher slightly creased and flat; sharp arrises. Other stretcher has arrises rubbed to bull-nose curve. Probably 2 mortars - off white lime mortar on top face and header, coarser light brown mortar with impression of frogged brick on base (last use post c1750?)	

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric comments
314	1910-1974	PM	3038	Brick	1	2217	220	105	64		Frogged brick, 'Phorpres' stamp with trace of 'LBC' stamp. Also stamped '11'. 1930's?	
401	1650-1850	PM	401	Brick	1	2362	220	94	65	V, H, M, Ru	Unfrogged. Overfired and distorted. May have 3 different mortars: 1) soft white mortar or limewash; 2) coarser yellowish-brown; 3) light grey with common fine charcoal flecks.	
401	1650-1850	PM	401	Brick	1	1862	215	99	62	Rd, M, Ru?	Unfrogged. Flat creased sides - 1 stretcher looks worn. Late-17th/early-18thC?	Probably early version of fabric.
405	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	1980	220	117	48	M	2 conjoin. Unfrogged. Lightly creased flat sides and base. Medium moulding sand	
405	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2072	228	110	50	M	Unfrogged. Creased sides, base mortared. Off-white lime mortar with coarse white calcareous inclusions (lime?)	
406	1700-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2097	225	99	61-67		unfrogged; sides creased but flat, sharp arrises. Trace of off-white lime mortar on top face	
406	1700-1900	PM	3047	Brick	1	1876	230	116	45	M	Unfrogged; flat sides, 1 stretcher creased; sharp arrises. Coarse off-white lime mortar on most faces including broken-off corner	
407	1480-1850	PM	2276?	Brick	1	122	0	0	19		Fine moulding sand.	Sandy version of fabric with moderate amounts of medium quartz
412	1480-1850	PM	2276	Peg?	2	1156	270	160	14		Conjoin to form complete tile. 2 round nail-holes, c.14mm diam, 1 of them blind. Iron nail c, 30mm long corroded to surface.	
412	1480-1850	PM	2276	Peg	1	1099	278	160	14	M, S	Complete; 2 polygonal nail-holes.	

## APPENDIX IV: Clay tobacco pipe by *Florence Smith Nicholls*

### Description

The clay pipe recovered from the White Hart Public House is fairly typical of the type of assemblage one finds in the Greater London area both in terms of the make-up and the state of preservation. A total of 13 partial or complete bowls were found, and of these 8 were diagnostic and were either of type 27 (1780-1820) or type 28 (1820-40), thus broadly dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Overall, (407) and (420) were the only contexts to produced diagnostic pieces, (see figs.1-3). An additional 3 partial stems with spurs and 117 partial stems were recovered, the majority of the latter from context (420). Contexts (307) and (402) only produced a small quantity of partial stems.

The most significant piece is from context (420), which is moulded in relief on the left side of the bowl with the figure of an African slave, naked to the waist and kneeling on his left leg with his hands bound by chains, (fig.1). On the right side is the figure of Liberty, (fig.2), also moulded in relief and holding a staff surmounted by a pileus, the cap of liberty-a clay pipe in the British Museum's Collection found in Revesby provides a direct *comparanda* for this find.<sup>16</sup> The specific design itself originates from an anti-slavery motif seen on Wedgewood jasper medallions of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century; pipes with this design can represent either popular support for the abolition of the slave trade, or are commemorative in nature post-1807 and 1833/4.<sup>17</sup> Pipes of this kind are known to have had production centres including Hull, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Market Rasen, Wisbech and Norwich.<sup>18</sup> The discovery of pipes with this design at the White Hart Public House reflects a demand for them outside of the east of England.

With reference to '*London Clay Tobacco Pipes*' (1969), the pipe has been identified as type 27, however the approximate date for the piece has been taken from the cited British Museum record as this is more specific to the production of the anti-slavery design. A partial bowl fragment was found in the same context which also features the figure of Liberty and was likely made from the same mould as the aforementioned better preserved example.

Certain initials, moulded on either side of the spur, reoccur on pipes from different contexts across the site. This includes 'I' and 'C'/'S' seen on a partial bowl and partial stem and spur from (216), on a bowl and partial stem from (407) and a bowl and partial stem from (420). The initials 'G' and 'C' are also seen together on a bowl and partial stem from (407) and the clay pipe with the anti-slavery design from (420). This at least shows that certain makers are better represented in the assemblage. In addition, a partial stem with a spur has the initials 'S' on both sides of the spur (407), whilst a partial stem with spur from (420) has the initial 'C' on both sides of the spur.

Two diagnostic pieces from (407) and (420) stand out due to their vertical ribbing decoration; the piece from (420) also had six flower motifs around the rim of the bowl. Overall, apart from a couple of notable exceptions, the decoration on the clay pipe fragments is quite consistent, with a proliferation of leaf/branch moulded designs seen on the seams of pipes from contexts (216), (407) and (420), a technique utilised to cover up any misalignment in the mould halves.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> British Museum. n.d. 'tobacco-pipe' Online: <[http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection\\_online/collection\\_object\\_details.aspx?objectId=3520772&partId=1&subject=16275&sortBy=producerSort&page=2](http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=3520772&partId=1&subject=16275&sortBy=producerSort&page=2)> [Accessed 20.10.16]

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England*.p.3. Online: <<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>> [Accessed: 08.08.16]

## Catalogue

### **Key:**

#### ***Abbreviations across head of table***

**BH** = Bowl height  
**BW** = Bowl width  
**SL** = Stem length  
**SW** = Stem width  
**BS** = Borehole size

#### ***Abbreviations within text of table***

**BA** = On bowl, facing away from the smoker  
**BF** = On bowl, facing smoker  
**BL** = On bowl, on left hand side as smoked  
**BO** = On bowl, covering the entire bowl  
**BR** = On bowl, on right hand side as smoked  
**H** = On base of hill  
**SH** = On sides of heel  
**SL** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on left side as smoked  
**SR** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on right side as smoked  
**SS** = On sides of spur  
**SP** = On base of spur

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

\* = Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), *'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

^ = Oswald, A, (1975), *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports*  
 14

All dates are approximate, all measurements are given in millimetres, (mm).

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(216)	Partial bowl	-	-	1	35	-	-	-	2	Moulded initial 'I' on left side of spur and possible 'C' or 'S' on right side. Flat-based spur.
(216)	Partial bowl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Leaf/branch moulded design BA
(216)	Partial stem and spur	-	-	1	-	-	38	7	2	Moulded initial 'I' on left side of spur and 'S' on right side. Flat-based spur
(216)	Partial stem and partial spur	-	-	1	-	-	25	7	2	Very partial flat-based spur
(216)	Partial stems	-	-	18	-	-	23 - 67	5 - 9	1.5 - 2.5	Two burnt, four with metal staining
(307)	Partial stems	-	-	2	-	-	38 - 51	6 - 6.5	2	
(402)	Partial stems	-	-	5	-	-	18 - 38	2 - 2.5	6-9	One covered in a white chalky material.

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(407)	Bowl and partial stem	27*	c1780-1820	1	33	22	29	8	2	Moulded flower with five petals SS. Flat-based spur.
(407)	Bowl and partial stem	27*	c1780-1820	1	34	23.5	24	7	2	Possible moulded initial 'I' on left hand side of spur and 'S' on right hand side. Flat-based spur.
(407)	Bowl and partial stem	27*	c1780-1820	1	31	20.5	20	7.5	2	Moulded leaf/branch design BA and BF. Vertical ribbing. Flower motif with five petals SS. Flat-based spur.
(407)	Bowl and partial stem	28*	c1820-40	1	32	19	24	7.5	2	Possible moulded initial 'G' on left side of spur and 'C' on left side. Flat-based spur. Slightly misshapen bowl, rim pushed in at the top BA.
(407)	Partial stem with spur	-	-	1	-	-	24	7.5	2	Moulded initial 'S' SS. Flat-based spur.
(407)	Partial stems	-	-	28	-	-	20-93	4-8	2-3	Two burnt. Two with metal staining.
(420)	Partial bowl and stem	27*	c1810-50 <sup>20</sup>	1	36	21	22	8	2	Moulded anthropomorphic decoration; kneeling figure BL and standing female figure holding staff and botanical item BR. Moulded leaf/branch design BA and BF. Moulded initial 'G' on left side of spur and 'C' on right side. Flat-based spur. Burnt stem, BF and SS
(420)	Partial bowl	-	c1810-50 <sup>4</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	Moulded anthropomorphic decoration; standing female figure holding staff and botanical item BR. Moulded leaf/branch design BA.
(420)	Bowl and partial stem	28*	c1820-40	1	36	21	11	7	2	Moulded initial 'I' on left side of spur and possible 'C' or 'S' on right side. Flat-based spur.
(420)	Bowl and partial stem	28*	c1820-40	1	37	21	4	8.5	2	Moulded leaf/branch design BA and BF. 'Sun' motif SS. Flat-based spur.
(420)	Bowl	27*	c1780-1820	1	31	21.5	-	-	2	Moulded leaf/branch design BA and BF. Six flowers around the rim of the bowl. Vertical ribbing. Flower motif on right side of spur. Flat-based spur.
(420)	Partial bowl	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	-	Metal staining.
(420)	Partial bowl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Moulded leaf/branch design along seam.

<sup>20</sup> British Museum. n.d. 'tobacco-pipe' Online:

<[http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection\\_online/collection\\_object\\_details.aspx?objectId=3520772&partId=1&subject=16275&sortBy=producerSort&page=2](http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=3520772&partId=1&subject=16275&sortBy=producerSort&page=2)> [Accessed 20.10.16]

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(420)	Partial stem with spur	-	-	1	-	-	17	8	2	Moulded initial 'C' SS. Flat-based spur.
(420)	Partial stems	-	-	64	-	-	13.5-80	4-10	1.5-2	Two burnt. Eleven with metal staining. One with lump of corroded metal (potentially lead) attached. One with corroded metal attached.



Fig. 1: Clay pipe bowl from context (420) with kneeling slave on left side of bowl, (10cm scale)



*Fig.2: Liberty depicted on the right hand side of the same pipe bowl from context (420). These pipes are dated 1810-1850, (10cm scale)*



*Fig.: Pipe bowls from context (407), dated 1780-1820. Possibly from earlier activity on the site during life of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century pub, (10cm scale)*

## APPENDIX V OASIS data collection form

### OASIS ID: [compassa1-266831](#)

#### Project details

Project name	Former White Hart Inn, 49 High Street, Southall: An Archaeological evaluation
Short description of the project	Compass Archaeology conducted a pre-planning evaluation on the site on the former White Hart Pub in Southall. The evaluation entailed the excavation of four trenches spread across the site including within the footprint of the proposed development, and the former footprints of the 19th and 20th century pubs known to have occupied the site. Trench 1 contained a homogenous dump of brown-grey silty-clay within an undefined cut to a depth of 2.66m below existing ground level, interpreted as a quarry pit or a similar large open feature. Trench 2 contained a brick built drain at the northern end along with the northern and southern walls of the stable block range as depicted on 19th century OS plans. Fragmentary remains of contemporary floor surfaces were also observed. Immediate overlying these remains were the footings of the 1934 rebuild of the White Hart Pub. Trench 3 contained the basement of the 19th century White Hart at its eastern end and a section of the southern boundary wall as depicted on early 20th century prints. Trench 4 contained elements of the 19th century White Hart in the south and northeast of the trench, including external and internal wall footings. Possible elements of an earlier, pre-19th century structure were also recorded in the form of a truncated wall footing and well. In the northwest of the trench footings associated with the southeastern corner of the 1934 White Hart pub were recorded. In all trenches the 19th century remains had been severely disturbed by the 1930s demolition and redevelopment of the site, compounded by the addition of numerous modern services.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2016 End: 13-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHP16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance

Prompt	Pre-planning exercise
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON EALING SOUTHALL Former White Hart Pub, 49 High Street
Postcode	UB1 3HF
Study area	2745 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 13005 80391 51.510640902142 -0.371399317409 51 30 38 N 000 22 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.19m Max: 29.39m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Compass Archaeology
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mackenzie Homes

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Clay tobacco pipe
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	THE FORMER WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE 49 HIGH STREET SOUTHALL UB1 3HF: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary report of the findings of the evaluation. Includes background to the site including; planning background, historic and archaeological background, methodology employed, written description of the deposits and conclusions drawn. Text accompanied by illustrative photographs, trench plans and sections, and specialist reports appended.

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## APPENDIX VI London Archaeologist summary

### **Former White Hart Pub, 49 High Street Southall, UB1 3HF, TQ1300 8039 James Aaronson Evaluation 10<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> October Mackenzie Homes WHP16**

In October 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation on the site on the former White Hart Pub, 49 The High Street, Southall, in the London Borough of Ealing. The evaluation was commissioned by Jomas Associates on behalf of Mackenzie Homes to accompany a planning application to redevelopment the site with a mixture of commercial and residential units.

The evaluation entailed the excavation of four trenches spread across the site including within the footprint of the proposed development, and the former footprints of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pubs known to have occupied the site.

Trench 1 contained a deep homogenous dump of brown-grey silty-clay within an undefined cut to a depth of 2.66m below existing ground level. This was interpreted as a quarry pit or a similar large open feature. Trench 2 contained a brick built drain at the far northern end along with the northern and southern walls of the north range stable block as depicted on the 19<sup>th</sup> century OS plans. Fragmentary remains of contemporary floor surfaces were also observed. Immediate overlying these remains were the footings of the 1934 rebuild of the White Hart Pub. Trench 3 contained the basement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart at its eastern end and a section of the southern boundary wall as depicted on early 20<sup>th</sup> century prints. Trench 4 contained elements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart in the south and northeast of the trench, including external and internal wall footings. Possible elements of an earlier, pre-19<sup>th</sup> century structure were also recorded in the form of a truncated wall footing and well. In the northwest of the trench footings associated with the southeastern corner of the 1934 White Hart pub were recorded. In all trenches the 19<sup>th</sup> century remains had been reduced to truncated footings by the 1930s demolition and redevelopment of the site, this was compounded by the addition of numerous modern services meaning the earlier archaeological deposits were fragmentary and generally in a poor state of preservation.