

CgMs Consulting / Wilcon Homes

Hubbards Farm, West Drayton Road, Hillingdon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 077 813

Planning Reference 5971AC/98/2044

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May 2000

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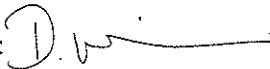
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Prepared by: David Score

Date: 15/5/00

Checked by: Dan Poore

Date: 18/5/00

Approved by: 

Date: 19/5/00

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SUMMARY

During April 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation at Hubbards Farm, West Drayton Road, Hillingdon on behalf of CgMs Consulting acting for Wilcon Homes. In the northern part of the site the evaluation revealed evidence for boundary ditches of uncertain date and sparse remains of pre-existing buildings known from historical maps. However, heavy truncation (damage from modern activity) was noted and the chances of structural evidence or associated floors and deposits surviving appeared low. The foundations of a listed wall were examined and found to be of the same date as the wall itself. No other significant archaeological remains were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In April 2000 OAU carried out a field evaluation at Hubbards Farm, West Drayton Road, Hillingdon (Fig. 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting acting for Wilcon Homes in respect of a planning application for the erection of 34 houses and 15 flats, the conversion of existing listed buildings, and creation of parking for 80 cars (Planning Application No. 5971AC/98/2044). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CgMs Consulting and agreed with Robert Whytehead of English Heritage. The development site is centered on NGR TQ 077 813 and is 1.8 hectares in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on Boyn Hill terrace gravel overlying London Clay, at c 43.5 m above OD. The site is situated on a very gentle west facing slope and has been stripped of its topsoil and other materials, which have been spread to create hard standings; the current topography may not therefore fully reflect the historic situation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the evaluation has been the subject of research by CgMs consulting (Chadwick March 2000), the results of which are presented below.

Palaeolithic:

- 1.3.2 The GLSMR contains a wealth of evidence for this period locally (eg GLSMR 050106, 050062, 050409, 050763, 050010, 050124 and 050016). The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project (Wessex Archaeology 1997) indicates that a large number of flint handaxes of Palaeolithic date have been recovered from 19th and early 20th century gravel digging in the Boyn Hill Terrace, both locally and elsewhere in the Thames valley. A recent study of the distribution of Palaeolithic artefacts in relation

to the Thames gravel terraces (Bridgland 1996) has established that the Boyn Hill Terrace contains Clactonian assemblages of Late Anglian date.

- 1.3.3 Accordingly, although a high potential is identified for the occurrence of hand axes of Clactonian date within the terrace gravel deposits on the site, there is no suggestion that *in situ* or only locally transported artefacts will occur.

Later prehistoric and Roman periods

- 1.3.4 The GLSMR contains a number of references indicating that the gravel terraces in Hillingdon were gradually cleared of their natural woodland cover in the Neolithic period and increasingly settled and farmed in the Later Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (Cotton *et al* 1986). However, discoveries recorded in the GLSMR have been made either as chance finds during development or during large scale gravel extraction (GLSMR 050760, 050761, 050762, 05076002/003: Stockley Park; 050441: Sabeys Pit, Goulds Green) and therefore the true distribution of settlement sites, field systems and burial monuments across the landscape is difficult to determine.
- 1.3.5 Evidence for the Roman period is more restricted (GLSMR 050440: Sabeys Pit, Goulds Green) by analogy with other better researched areas, a well settled agricultural landscape is anticipated across the gravel terrace in this area.
- 1.3.6 Accordingly, a moderate to high potential is identified for sub-surface features and related artefacts of later prehistoric or Roman date on the study site.

Medieval and Post Medieval Periods

- 1.3.7 Although direct physical evidence is lacking, the presence on the study site in the early Post Medieval period of a substantial farmstead suggests that it may have earlier origins, perhaps originating in the 13th or 14th century. The first 'cartographic' evidence for the site (1767) is a perspective by John Dugleby which shows a Medieval, probably open hall house (GLSMR 210363), this building is presumed to be that shown on the Enclosure Map (1825). However, sometime in the 1830s-40s the original hall was demolished and a new building erected on or close to the footprint of its predecessor.
- 1.3.8 Little changes on the site between 1864 and the early decades of the 20th century (Fig 5: c1910), however by 1935 the farm buildings bordering West Drayton Road have been demolished. The site remained substantially unchanged between 1935 and 1966.
- 1.3.9 Brick walls and barns to the south and east of Hubbard's Farm are Listed (Grade 3). More recently, the site has ceased to function as an agricultural unit and since the 1970s, a company called Chaney's occupied part of the site manufacturing garden sheds and other timber products. Other parts of the site have been used as a haulage depot, although virtually all traces of the warehouse shown on Figure 3 in the WSI have been removed.

- 1.3.10 In short, the site has a potential to contain evidence from a number of archaeological periods. Particularly, sub-surface features and associated artefacts of Later Prehistoric and Roman date may occur on the site. A medieval hall house stood on the site until the 1830's and several Post Medieval barns and a related boundary wall survive on the site. However, recent 19th and 20th century structures on the site and grading of the site following the demolition of the Collins Haulage Depot are likely to have damaged and, in places, completely destroyed any archaeological potential.

Acknowledgements: The archaeological and historical background to the project has been supplied by Paul Chadwick BA MIFA FSA of CgMs Consulting.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 General aims

- 2.1.1 The investigation aimed to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the extent, date, character and condition of any surviving archaeological remains within the site.
- 2.1.2 It sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions, and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- 2.1.3 If the investigation proved positive, sufficient information was to be provided on the horizontal and vertical configuration of deposits to enable the specification of any further archaeological recording works, in order to mitigate any unavoidable impacts on the resource.

2.2 Specific aims

- 2.2.1 Questions of specific interest which the evaluation addressed were:

- Is it possible to identify prehistoric or Roman occupation on the site?
- Does evidence of the medieval hall house or related features survive?
- What is the extent of post-medieval and recent disturbance on the archaeological potential?

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a total length of 240 m of trench divided between 16 individual trenches ranging from 7-33.5 m in length, and 1.8 m (Fig. 2). This included additions to the original proposal, which were agreed with Robert Whytehead of English Heritage. Various trenches were enlarged to further characterize specific features; an additional trench (16) was added to investigate the listed wall structure and Trench 10 was enlarged and relocated to the area of the former Chaney House.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. All significant horizons were inspected in plan and machine excavation was terminated when archaeological features were identified. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 No deposits with potential for palaeo-environmental investigation were identified and therefore no samples were taken.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Presentation of results

- 4.1.1 Trenches which did not contain any archaeological features have been grouped and a single description characterises the nature of the deposits in the site area generally. Trenches with significant remains are described individually.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trenches 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, & 15 (Fig. 4)

- 5.1.1 These trenches measured 10 x 1.8 m with the exception of Trench 12, which was 20 m in length. No archaeological features were identified in these trenches and they exhibited similar sequences. It was noted that in the southern area of the site most of the topsoil had been removed and to the west of the site there were significant layers of modern made ground overlying the other deposits
- 5.1.2 The sequence in Trench 15 (Fig. 4) is typical of deposits across the site. At a depth of 1.35 m a natural deposit (1505) comprising 80% sub-angular gravel (0.01-0.06 m diameter) in a sandy matrix was revealed. This was overlain by a spread of natural brownish-yellow sandy clay (1504) followed by a 0.15 m thick greenish-brown silty clay (1503) with 5 % small gravel inclusions which could be the remains of an ancient buried soil. This was overlain by a 0.8 m thick (less in the northern area of

the site) light, buff-brown clay silt (1502) with sparse gravel inclusions broadly interpreted as brickearth. The brickearth lay below a 0.32 m thick mid-brown silty clay (1501) with sparse gravel inclusions forming a subsoil. The topsoil (1500) was largely truncated but 0.12 m of loose dark-brown silty clay remained.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.3 Trench 1 measured 13 x 1.8 m. The general sequence of deposits was as described above but at the eastern end of the trench a ditch (106) was observed. It was cut into the brickearth deposit (107) although its edges were not fully clear and there may have been some disturbance of its upper fills, possibly by ploughing. The ditch was orientated north-south and was c 3 m in width and traced for a distance of 4.5 m by adding a small north-south extension to the trench at the east end. Its sides were concave and sloped at 40 degrees to a rounded base. The basal fill (105) was a 0.25 m thick mid-grey silty clay. This was overlain by a secondary fill (104), up to 0.4 m thick, comprising light brown-grey silty clay. These fills were sealed by a 0.18 m thick modern dump layer (103) of mid green-grey clay.

Trench 2 (Plate 1)

- 5.1.4 Trench 2 measured 20 x 1.8 m north-south, with a 10.5 m extension to the west forming a 'T'. It also incorporated 3 m of the modern boundary ditch at the north end. In the northern part of the trench a ditch (207) was observed. It was orientated east-west and cut into the brickearth deposit (209). It was not fully excavated due to water flooding the base of the trench but was recorded to a depth of 0.6 m. It was a maximum of 3 m in width and its sides sloped gently at the top creating a broad, shallow profile before dropping away more steeply. It was filled by a reddish-brown silty clay (208), at least 0.6 m thick, and sealed by modern made ground deposits (202, 203), 0.25 m and 0.26 m thick respectively.
- 5.1.5 To the west of the north end of Trench 2 the intersection of two walls, one running north-south (216) the other east-west (217), had been truncated by the developer's site boundary ditch. In an east-west extension to the trench a further piece of north-south wall (214) was found. These walls were constructed of similar materials with orange-red bricks measuring 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.065 m bonded by yellowish sandy mortar. The walls were 0.35 m in width, and 216 and 217 were noted to a depth of 0.45 m where they sat on the upper surface of the brickearth layer (209). In the main part of Trench 2 a robbing cut (205), 0.6 m in width, and only surviving to a depth of 0.12 m, was noted in the opposing long sections. It was aligned with wall 217, and its base was at the same level as the base of 217, demonstrating a significant truncation of the area to the east of the walls in the boundary ditch. Wall 214 aligned with wall 216 and is assumed to be a continuation of it. To the west of wall 214 and overlying it a metallised surface (215) was revealed; it was not excavated and its depth was not established.

Trench 3

- 5.1.6 Trench 3 measured 38 x 1.8 m including a shallow spur at its northern end. Natural gravel was seen at a depth of 1.30 m. In the northern part of the trench this was overlain by brickearth 0.4 m thick (301), and then gravel makeup layers or foundations (302), also 0.4 m thick. A series of walls were noted at the northern end of the trench. They were all constructed of red bricks, which in their complete state would measure 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.06 m although many were broken or half bricks. They were bonded by an off-white sandy mortar. Walls 303, 304 and 306 were set at slight angles to one another but formed a rough north-south alignment; wall 305 returned westwards from the intersection of 303 and 304. None of the walls were tied in to each other. Walls 303, 304 and 305 were 0.35 m in width while 306 was 0.22 m wide. The base of wall 303 was observed 0.4 m below the present level of the road surface, which was associated with previous use of the site by a haulage firm.
- 5.1.7 In the southernmost 15 m of the trench the deposits described above were truncated down to the natural gravel and replaced with a series of makeup layers (308, 309) comprising gravels, building materials and a chalk lense, which formed a consolidated layer of hardstanding, at least 1.1 m thick. The upper 0.3 m of this layer covered the entire area of the trench and provided a foundation for the tarmac road surface described above (311).

Trench 5

- 5.1.8 Trench 5 measured 20 x 1.8 m. A number of brick structures, within foundation trenches cut into the brickearth (500), were revealed. They were constructed of red brick 0.2 x 0.1 x 0.065 m bonded by yellowish-white sandy mortar. A wall (501) orientated north-west to south-east with a width of 0.4 m and a footing of 0.5 m was seen in the base of the trench for a distance of 2 m before appearing to terminate. A north-east to south-west brick drain (502) 0.5 m wide appeared to be associated with this wall as did a number of bricks to the east of it (503) which may have formed part of a floor 0.06 m thick. However, no positive relationships could be confirmed. A 0.45 m wide cut (511) for a ceramic drainage pipe cut through 502 and reused some of its bricks to form an edge. A well (506), 0.9 m wide, constructed of brick formed into a dome, and with a concrete structure housing the remains of a pump mechanism, was noted to the north of the other structures. The well seems to have been truncated by a substantial cut at least 10 m wide (508), to a level 0.6-0.7 m below the present ground surface. This truncation starts adjacent to the end of wall 501 and may have removed any return wall. The structures are overlain by demolition and dumping material (505), 0.2 m thick which is in turn overlain by a 0.3 m thick topsoil (510) and 0.1-0.4 m thick modern made ground deposit (507).

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.9 Trench 6 measured 12.5 x 1.8 m, including a small extension at its northern end. A substantial east-west orientated ditch (607) was cut into the natural gravel (613) in the base of the trench c. 1.20 m below the present ground surface. The southern edge

of this feature was removed by two modern drain trenches (602, 605) and, despite extending the trench to the limit allowed by site boundary obstacles, the northern edge was not seen. The ditch was at least 3.8 m wide and had a flat base with two gullies in it. It may have been recut or cleaned out a number of times, and was filled by a series of silty clays (608-612), up to 0.8 m thick. These are overlain by a 0.35 m thick subsoil (604), a 0.3 m thick topsoil (601) and a 0.18 m thick layer of hardcore.

Trench 10

- 5.1.10 Trench 10 measured 16 x 1.8 m and was relocated and extended to try and locate the front and rear walls of the pre-existing farm house building. The area was seen to have been heavily truncated. Cut into the brickearth (1000), and a 0.12 m thick subsoil layer, was a single robber trench (1002) which was 0.6 m wide and 0.12 m deep and orientated east-west on the line of the demolished Chaney House. A 0.3-0.4 m thick demolition/make-up deposit (1004) sealed the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

- 5.1.11 Excavation of the trench revealed natural gravel (1105), overlain by a 0.18 m thick clay silt layer (1104) and in turn overlain by a 0.5 m thick layer of brickearth (1103). At the eastern end of the trench was a feature (1106) 0.45 m in depth with an edge sloping west at c 35 degrees, which was interpreted as a pond. 1106 was at least 1.5 m wide and was filled with two deposits of blue grey clay (1101, 1102), 0.35 m and 0.6 m thick respectively. A 1.20 m thick deposit comprising layers of modern dumping and makeup (1100) overlaid these primary fills.

Trench 16 (Plate 2, Fig. 4)

- 5.1.12 Trench 16 measured 7 x 1.8 m and was added to investigate the foundations of the listed wall (1604) running east-west in the western area of the site. It was positioned where the part of the wall surviving above ground had been removed, but was not machined to below the made ground/subsoil deposits due to the presence of a live electric cable. A test pit was excavated by hand to investigate the wall foundation.
- 5.1.13 The wall was constructed of orange red bricks 0.25 x 0.115 x 0.06 m bonded by light-brown sandy mortar. It was 0.38 m in width and below ground seven irregularly bonded courses were seen laid on 3 courses of footings; these comprised headers set on end, the lowest two being offset from the wall face by 0.08 m. The total depth of the brickwork below ground was 0.82 m, and this rested on a hardcore foundation (1603) of which 0.08 m was seen; the deposit was not fully exposed. The lower footings have been truncated by the cut (1607) for the modern service, which has been tunnelled below the wall. The lower courses of the wall appear to have been 'trench built' but there has been truncation of the land surface and then substantial making up of the ground with modern deposits. This is greater to the south of the wall where it is abutted by at least 0.5 m of made ground.

5.2 Finds

Pottery

- 5.2.1 A total of 22 sherds of pottery, from five contexts, were recovered from the evaluation. Context 105 contained a single rim sherd of unglazed, flint tempered medieval pottery. Context 505 contained eight sherds, of which three were red earthenware with a brown glaze internally and externally, and the remaining five were willow pattern and white refined earthenware. Context 604 contained two sherds of red earthenware, both internally glazed. Context 608 contained two very small sherds of unglazed red earthenware. Finally, Context 612 contained nine sherds of glazed and un-glazed red earthenware. The red earthenwares appear to date from the 17th/18th centuries, whilst the willow pattern and the white earthenwares date from the 19th century.

Other finds

- 5.2.2 The remaining finds recovered consisted of 20 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), a single clay pipe stem and two sherds of probable window glass. See Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory, for further details.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation did not reveal any evidence of prehistoric or Roman occupation on the site and the trenches in the southern half of the proposed development area did not contain archaeological features of any kind.
- 6.1.2 In the northern half of the site Trenches 1, 2 and 6 contained substantial ditches interpreted as boundaries and which could form a north and east limit to a precursor of the farm shown on the 18th century maps. In Trench 1 the ditch yielded a single medieval sherd of pottery and in Trench 2 the ditch is overlain by the brick structures. This again may be evidence of a possible medieval origin for Hubbard's Farm. The post medieval dating from the ditch in Trench 6 would be consistent with the impression that in contrast to the other ditches it has been extensively recut and may have been in use some time after the other ditches had ceased to function. Its exact alignment should be treated with caution, as its northern edge was not seen.
- 6.1.3 The site has been subject to fairly extensive truncation in the recent past particularly in and (presumably) to the east of Trench 2, where the continuation of walls forming part of a farm building (probably demolished by 1935), and noted to the west of the main trench, were seen to have been removed. Also, in the area of Chaney House the building has been completely removed along with any evidence of the pre-existing farm house.
- 6.1.4 However, to the west of the Chaney House location in Trench 5 a wall and drain were located which do seem to be remains of the farm house building (presumably the 'replacement' building constructed in the 1830s to 1840s), although this had also

been subject to comprehensive demolition. It is therefore likely that some further structural evidence survives although this will probably be fragmentary and no evidence of associated deposits or a medieval building could be identified.

- 6.1.5 The structures in Trench 3 are almost certainly boundary walls and the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (Fig. 5) has been used to show how the structures in this trench and trenches 2, 5, 10 and 16 relate to the known historical features. The map also shows the pond thought to have been found in Trench 11.
- 6.1.6 The listed wall structure examined in Trench 16 was found to have a significant depth of below ground remains and this should be borne in mind when decisions are made regarding the future of the wall, as a reasonable quantity of additional building material could be retrieved from below ground if it is decided to rebuild or repair only particular sections of the wall. No indications of an earlier wall structure, or associated ditch alignments, were seen.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1								
	100	layer		0.08	make-up			
	101	layer		0.07	make-up			
	102	layer		0.25	make-up			
	103	layer		0.18	?sub-soil			
	104	fill		0.4	fill of 106			
	105	fill		0.25	fill of 106	pot	1	Medieval
	106	cut	3		ditch			
	107	layer		0.56	brickearth natural?			
	108	layer		0.15	clay natural?			
	109	layer			gravel natural			
2								
	200	layer		0.04	make-up			
	201	layer		0.08	make-up			
	202	layer		0.25	make-up			
	203	layer		0.26	make-up			
	204	fill		0.1	fill of 205			
	205	cut	0.6		robber trench			
	206	void						
	207	cut	3		ditch			
	208	fill		0.6+	fill of 207			
	209	layer		0.52+	subsoil			
	210	layer		0.2	subsoil			
	211	fill		0.06	fill of 218			
	212	cut	0.65		construction cut for 214			
	213	fill		?	fill of 212			
	214	wall	0.35		n-s wall			
	215	layer		?	metalled surface			
	216	wall	0.35		n-s wall			
	217	wall	0.35		e-w wall			
	218	cut	0.5		construction cut for 216			
3								
	300	layer			natural			
	301	layer		0.4	subsoil			
	302	layer		0.4	make-up			
	303	wall		0.35	n-s wall			
	304	wall		0.35	n-s wall			
	305	wall		0.35	e-w wall			
	306	wall		0.22	n-s wall			
	307	cut	16		modern truncation			
	308	fill		0.57+	fill of 307			
	309	layer		0.55	make-up			
	310	layer		0.9	make-up			
	311	layer		0.08	tarmac			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	312	layer			concrete			
	313	layer		0.28	make-up			
4								
	400	layer		0.1	make-up			
	401	layer		0.3	buried topsoil			
	402	layer		0.3	subsoil			
	403	layer		?	subsoil			
5								
	500	layer			natural			
	501	wall	0.4		e-w wall			
	502	cut	0.5		gully			
	503	layer		0.06	floor remnant			
	504	structure	0.1		line of bricks			
	505	layer		0.2	demolition dump	pot, clay pipe	8, 1	19th
	506	structure	0.9		well			
	507	layer		0.4	make-up			
	508	cut	10		modern truncation			
	509	layer		0.22	subsoil			
	510	layer		0.3	topsoil			
	511	cut	0.45		service trench			
	512	fill		?	fill of 511			
6								
	600	layer		0.25	make-up			
	601	layer		0.3	topsoil			
	602	cut	0.35		drain trench			
	603	fill		0.55	fill of 602			
	604	layer		0.35	subsoil	pot, cbm	2, 3	17th/18th
	605	cut	0.4		drain trench			
	606	fill		0.4	fill of 605			
	607	cut	3.8		e-w ditch			
	608	fill		0.45	fill of 607	pot, CBM	2, 4	Post-medieval
	609	fill		0.1	fill of 607			
	610	fill		0.1	fill of 607			
	611	fill		0.25	fill of 607	CBM, glass	2, 2	Post-medieval
	612	fill		0.4	fill of 607	pot, CBM	9, 11	17th/18th
	613	layer			natural			
7								
	700	layer			natural			
	701	layer		0.2	brickearth			
	702	layer		0.3	sub-soil?			
	703	layer		0.3	topsoil			
	704	layer		0.2	made-ground			
8								
	800	layer		0.2+	brickearth			
	801	layer		0.3	sub-soil			
	802	layer		0.15	dump			
	803	layer		0.3	dump			
9								

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	900	layer			natural			
	901	layer		0.38	silt-possible palaeochannel fill			
	902	layer		0.6	brickearth			
	903	layer		0.3	sub-soil			
	904	cut	0.75		pit			20th
	905	fill		0.8	fill of 904			
	906	layer		0.3	made ground			
10								
	1000	layer		0.2+	brickearth			
	1001	layer		0.15	sub-soil			
	1002	cut	0.6		robber trench			
	1003	fill		0.2	fill of 1002			
	1004	layer		0.4	dump			
11								
	1100	layer		1.2	make-up			
	1101	fill		0.35	fill of 1106			
	1102	fill		0.6	fill of 1107			
	1103	layer		0.5	brickearth			
	1104	layer		0.18	subsoil			
	1105	layer			natural			
	1106	cut	1.5+		?pond			
12								
	1200	layer		0.2	topsoil			
	1201	layer		0.5	dump			
	1202	layer		0.35	subsoil			
	1203	layer		0.55	brickearth			
	1204	layer		0.2	subsoil			
	1205	layer			natural			
13								
	1300	layer		0.2	make-up			
	1301	layer		0.35	subsoil			
	1302	layer		0.3	alluvium?			
	1303	layer		0.4	subsoil			
	1304	layer			natural			
14								
	1400	layer		0.3	subsoil			
	1401	layer		0.7	subsoil			
	1402	layer		0.15	subsoil			
	1403	layer			natural			
	1404	layer			natural			
15								
	1500	layer		0.12	topsoil			
	1501	layer		0.32	subsoil			
	1502	layer		0.8	subsoil			
	1503	layer		0.16	subsoil			
	1504	layer			natural			
	1505	layer			natural			
16								
	1600	layer		0.15+	subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
	1601	layer		0.2	subsoil			
	1602	cut	?		construction cut for 1604			
	1603	structure		0.08	wall foundation			
	1604	wall	0.38		e-w wall			
	1605	layer		0.2	topsoil			
	1606	layer		0.8	made ground			
	1607	cut	0.4		service trench			
	1608	fill		?	fill of 1607			

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Bridgland, D 1996 Quaternary River Terrace Deposits as a Framework for the Lower Palaeolithic Record. In Gamble, C and Lawson, A. The Palaeolithic Reviewed.

Chadwick, P 2000 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. Hubbards Farm, West Drayton Road, Hillingdon

Cotton, J. et al 1986 Archaeology in West Middlesex

Wessex Archaeology 1997 English Rivers Palaeolithic Survey (Middle and Lower Thames)

Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992 Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual, (First edition, August 1992).

APPENDIX 3 GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM**1) TYPE OF RECORDING**

Evaluation

2) LOCATION

Borough: Hillingdon

Site address: Hubbards Farm, West Drayton Road

Site Name: Hubbards Farm, Hillingdon Site Code: WDD 00

Nat. grid Refs: centre of site: TQ 077 813

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Oxford Archaeological Unit

Address: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Site director/supervisor: D Score

Project manager: D Poore

Funded by: Wilcon Homes

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 12/04/00

Date finished: 19/04/00

Fieldwork previously notified? NO

Fieldwork will continue? YES

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Medieval (AD 1066-1485), post-medieval

6) PERIOD SUMMARIESProbable medieval boundary ditches, Post-medieval brick structures associated with historic buildings known from 18th and 19th century maps**7) NATURAL**

Type: Brickearth overlying gravel

Height above Ordnance datum: 42.60 m avg.

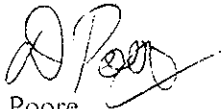
8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

- a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:
- Notes: 130 context sheets Plans and sections on 16 sheets
- Ngtives: 5 films (36 exposures) Slides: 5 films (36 exposures)
- Correspondence: - MScripts (unpub reports, etc): -
- BULK finds: 1 box SMall finds: none SOil samples: none
- OTHer: -
- b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and will be deposited in the following location: Museum of London
- c) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: Will be made prior to deposition

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

See Appendix 2 Bibliography and references

SIGNED:



DATE: 19/05/00

NAME : D Poore



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Figure 1: Site location

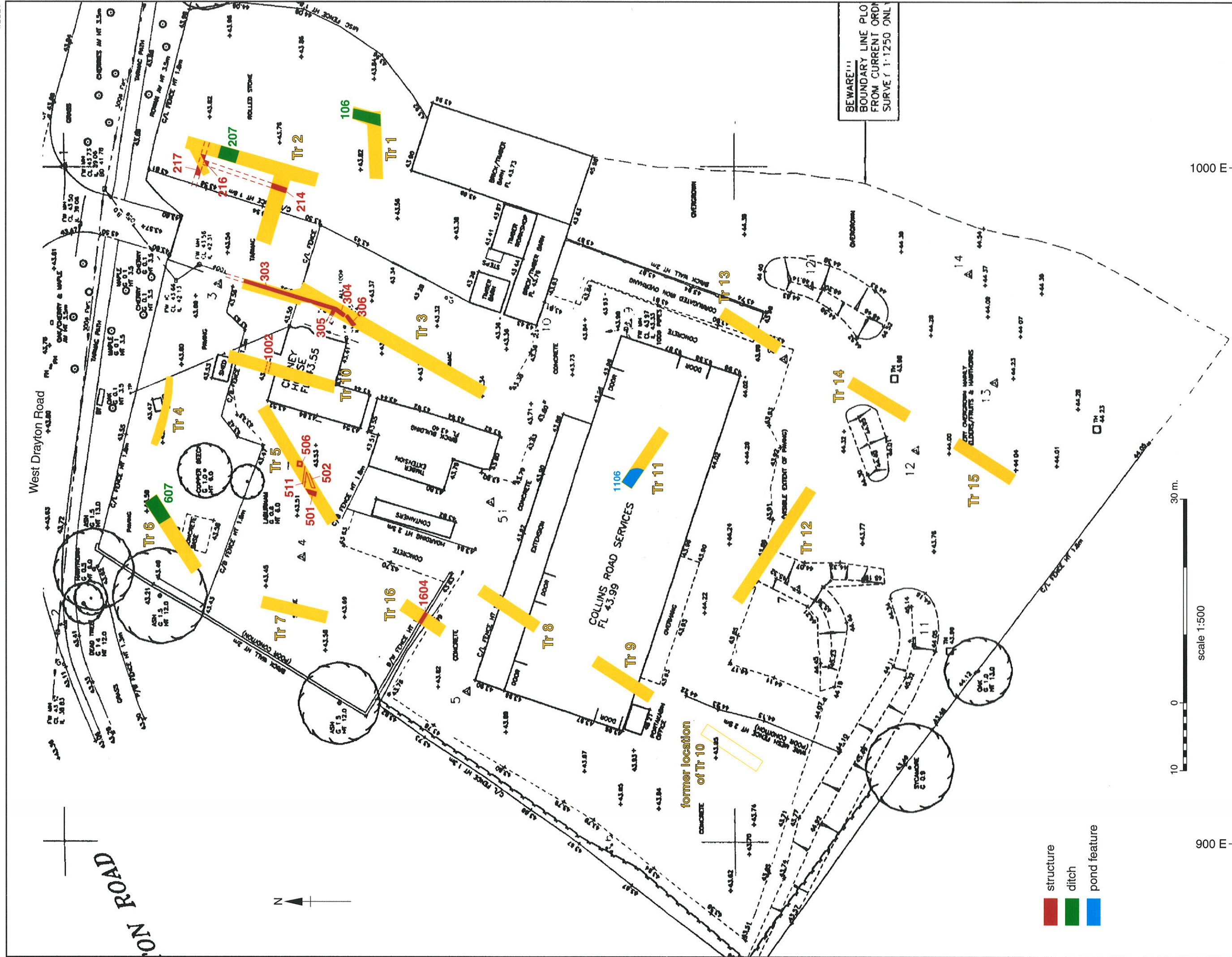


Figure 2: Trench location plan showing main features recorded

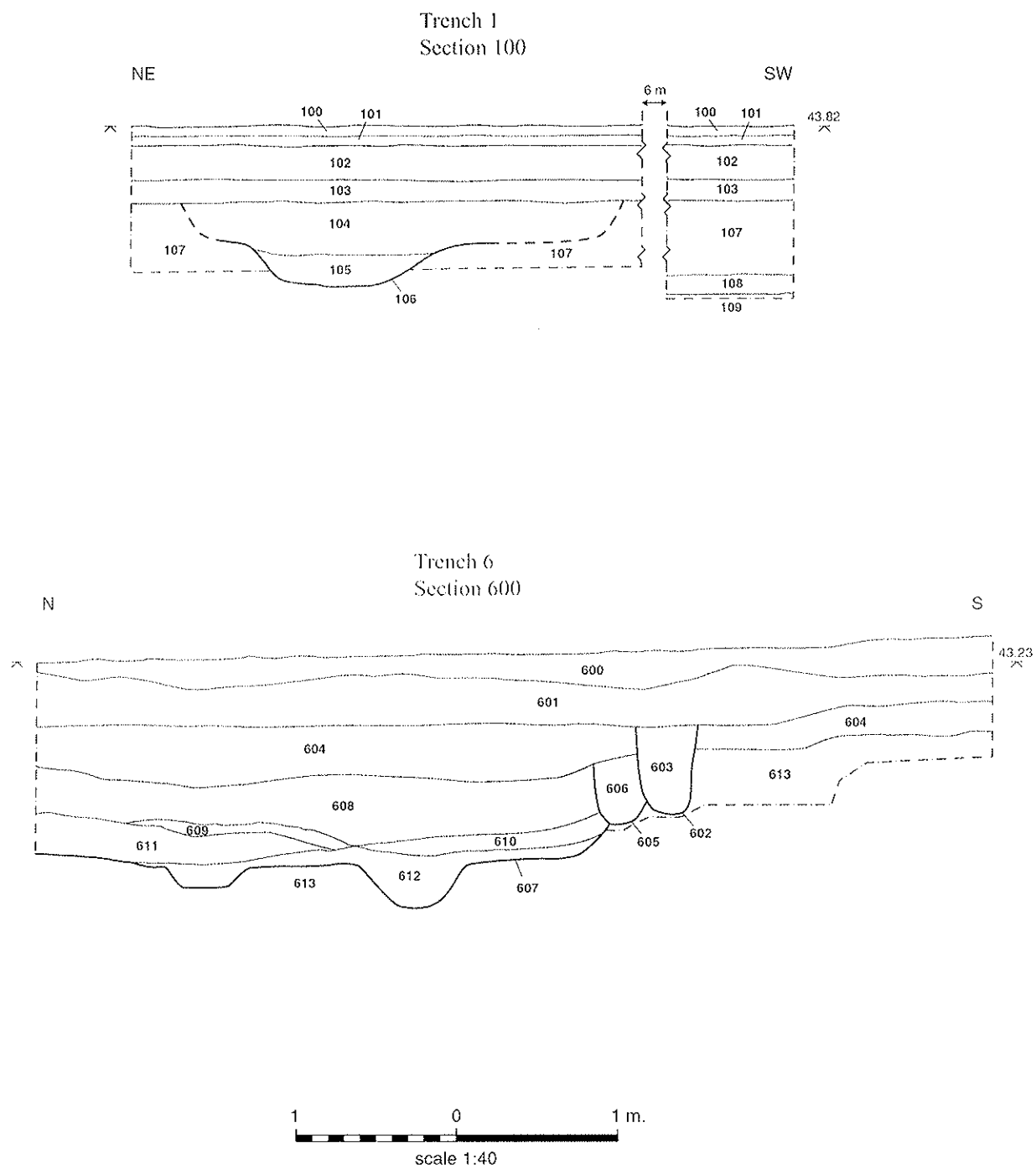
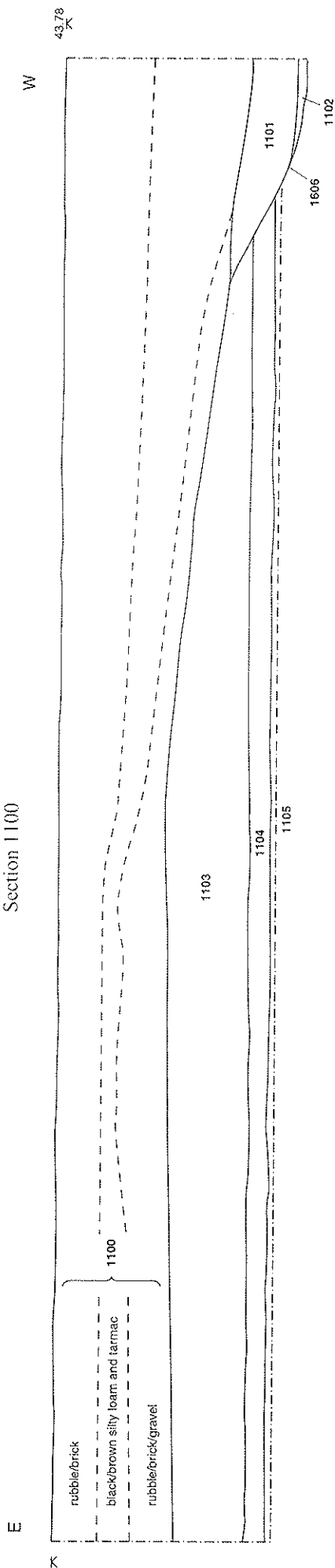
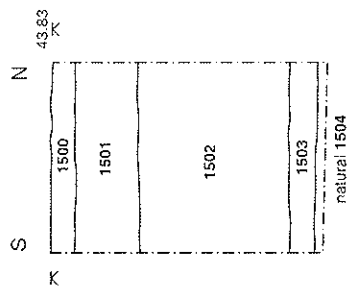


Figure 3: Sections 100 and 600

Trench 11
Section 1100



Trench 15
Section 1500



Trench 16
Elevation 1601

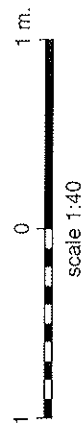
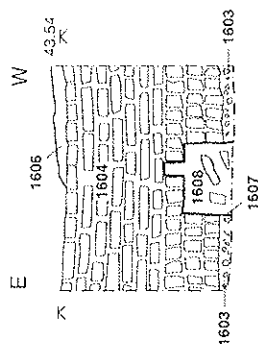


Figure 4: Sections 1100, 1500 and elevation 1601

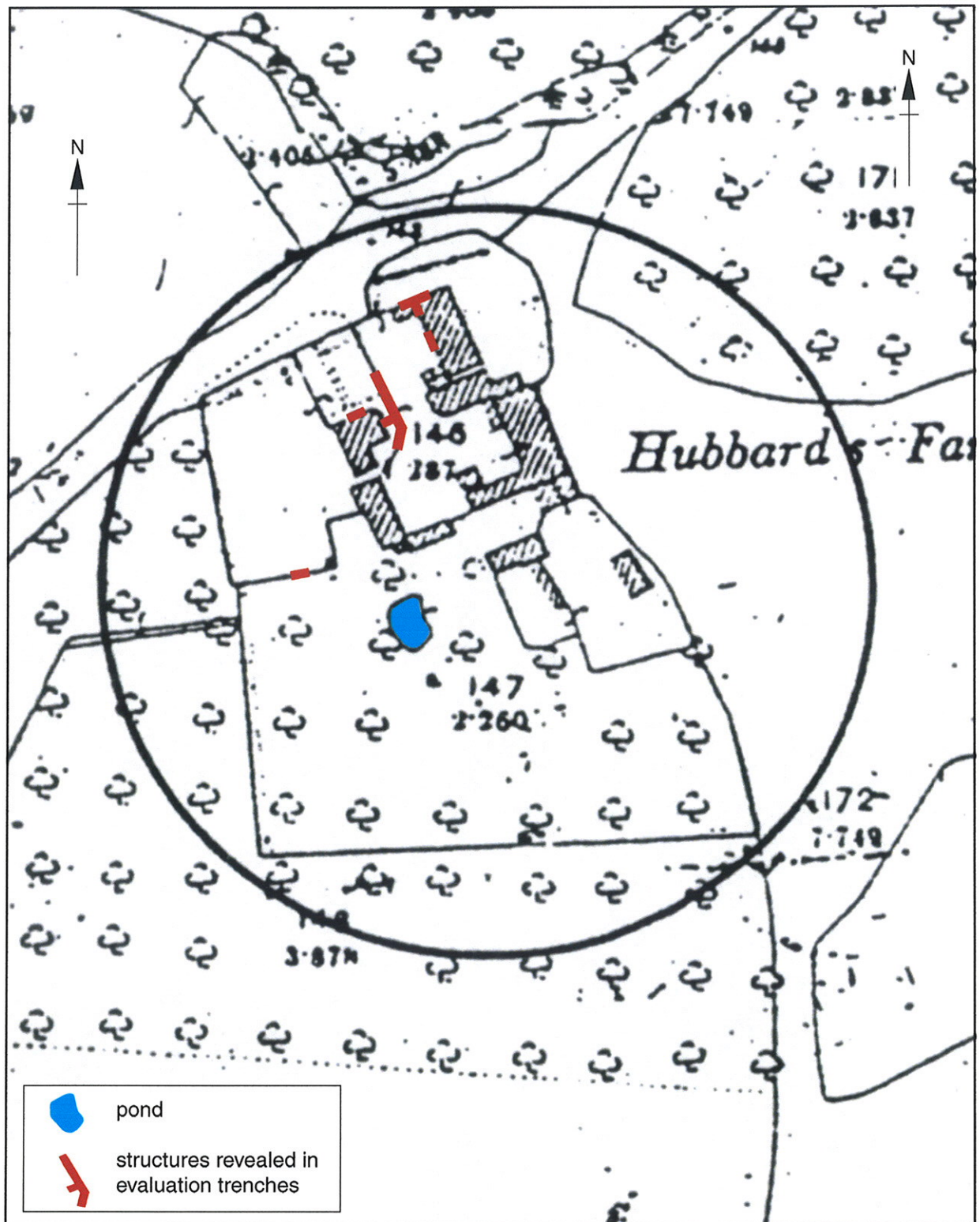


Figure 5: 1910 Ordnance Survey map with features recorded in the evaluation relating to structures extant at that time.



Plate 1: Trench 2, walls 217 and 216.



Plate 2: Trench 16: wall 1604.



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496

email: postmaster@oau-oxford.demon.co.uk



Director and Chief Executive: David Jennings B.A., M.I.F.A. Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited.
Private Limited Company Number: 1618597 Registered Charity Number: 285627.
Registered Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES