



## Land at Blyth Road, Hayes London Borough of Hillingdon

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





**LAND AT BLYTH ROAD, HAYES  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

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Report reference: 66170.01

**July 2007**

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**LAND AT BLYTH ROAD, HAYES  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON****Archaeological Desk-based Assessment****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ballymore Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Blyth Road, Hayes, in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Site, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 509667, 179457, covers an area of c. 0.5 hectares. At the time of writing residential development of the Site is envisaged. A square Study Area extending for 1km from the centre of the Site has been considered in order to provide an archaeological and historical context for interpretation.

Human activity has been identified across the Study Area from the early prehistoric period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century with an emphasis on Palaeolithic through to Anglo-Saxon occupation areas at two sites to the east; Wyre Grove and Western International Market. Later emphasis is on post-medieval remains relating to the construction of the railway and canal and with the industries that grew as a result of these transport links.

Assessment of the Site suggests that there has been a **high** level of ground disturbance due to the extraction of brickearth on the Site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains prior to this date are therefore considered to be **very low**.

There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint; the closest Listed Building lies c. 200m to the north west of the Site. There would be no direct impact upon the building from the proposed development. Indirect impact on the visual setting of the Listed Building can not be assessed until the details of the development proposals are known.

Based upon the results of this Desk-Based Assessment, archaeological work in the form of an evaluation and subsequent mitigation strategy is unlikely to be required.

**LAND AT BLYTH ROAD, HAYES  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ballymore Properties Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the help of Steve Ellwood, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and also the staff at the London Borough of Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museum Service for their assistance.

This report was researched and compiled by Hilary Valler and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology (in London) by Lawrence Pontin.

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## LAND AT BLYTH ROAD, HAYES LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ballymore Properties Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on land at Blyth Road, Hayes in the London Borough of Hillingdon, hereafter, the Site.
- 1.1.2 The Site covers an area of c. 0.5 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 509667, 179457 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.3 The aim of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to collate the known archaeological and historical information about the Site in the context of its surrounding area, and to assess, on the basis of that information and past impacts on the Site, the potential for undiscovered archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 It also aimed to assess possible impacts on any archaeological resource likely to be caused by the development scheme and to suggest appropriate mitigation strategies.

##### 1.2 Landscape and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises several small industrial buildings. It is on level ground at an approximate elevation of 32m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and currently, the ground surface consists of concrete with trees partially around the northern side near the entrance and all around the eastern and southern periphery of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site is polygonal in plan, with the railway line bounding the southern side of the Site. To the north is Blyth Road and to the east it is bound by Station Road (A437) which is up on an embankment. Further industrial structures lie on the western side of the Site.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the Site is shown to be London Clay Formation covered by drift deposits of Lynch Hill Terrace Gravel (British Geological Survey 1999, Sheet 269). Langley Silt (formerly known as Brickearth) is shown through documentary evidence as having been extracted in this area (see para. 3.1.17).

#### 2 METHODOLOGY

##### 2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1 The aim of this report is to detail the known information relating to archaeology and the historic environment and to assess the potential for the presence of previously unknown elements that may be impacted by the proposed development.

- 2.1.2 A Study Area of 1km square around the Site was consulted. Research for this report was undertaken from 21<sup>st</sup> May to the 26th June 2007. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

## 2.2 Research

- 2.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted.

### **Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR)**

- 2.2.2 Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service maintains the Sites and Monuments Record database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the London boroughs including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. The database was consulted for this report and a synthesised summary of the records located within the Study Area is presented in the Gazetteer in **Appendix 1**.

- 2.2.3 This database is not a record of all *surviving* elements of the Historic Environment but is a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the Historic Environment that are at present unknown.

### **Legislative and Planning Documents**

- 2.2.4 The *London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan* (Adopted September 1998) was consulted to inform of any existing development controls relating to the historic environment. This document has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16.

- 2.2.5 The Site is not within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined within the Unitary Development Plan.

### **Documentary Sources**

- 2.2.6 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally, in Wessex Archaeology's own library, at the Hillingdon Local Studies, Archive and Museum Service and at English Heritage. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

### **Cartographic Sources**

- 2.2.7 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museum Services and Compass Consulting were consulted for cartographic sources. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Study Area which, as a result of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the References section (**Appendix 2**).

**Site Visit**

- 2.2.8 The Site was visited on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2007. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from the sources. A photographic record of the visit was made and is held in the project archive.

**Best Practice Guidance**

- 2.2.9 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994 revised September 2001).

**Assumptions**

- 2.2.10 The GLSMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

**2.3 Legislative and Planning Background**

**National Legislation and Planning Guidance**

*Archaeology*

- 2.3.1 The principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

*...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para. 8)*

Paragraph 19 states:

*In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.*

Paragraph 22 adds:

*Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.*

In addition paragraph 25 advises:

*Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstance of the case...it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavating and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the*



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*development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants.*

### **Local Planning Guidance**

- 2.3.2 The *London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) sets out detailed policies and specifications for development and land-use. The UDP states at 5.2:

*Archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's distant past but are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. Once removed, that part of the Borough's physical past is lost forever. The Council considers that Hillingdon's archaeology is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed. This is confirmed in government guidance (PPG16, para 15). The destruction of archaeological remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.*

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This section of the report details the archaeological constraints in terms of the proposed development and is based on information derived from the sources listed in the Methodology, taking into account the likely effects of previous land use and the preservation of potential remains.

### **3.2 Legislation and Planning Constraints**

- 3.2.1 For ease of reference details of any statutory and/or local planning designations are detailed separately below.

#### ***Scheduled Monuments***

- 3.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area.

#### ***Areas of Archaeological Potential***

- 3.2.3 There are no Areas of Archaeological Potential within the Study Area.

#### ***Listed Buildings***

- 3.2.4 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint. The closest Listed Building lays c. 200m to the north west of the Site. Enterprise House is the former gramophone factory for His Master's Voice (**WA34**). There would be no direct impact upon the building from the proposed development. Indirect impact on the visual setting of the Listed Building can not be assessed until the details of the development proposals are known.

### 3.3 Archaeology

- 3.3.1 The wider Study Area reflects human habitation from the early prehistoric period through to the present day with an emphasis of evidence from the post-medieval period particularly associated with brickearth extraction and industrial development in the area. Also significant is the concentration of archaeology to the south east of the Site at the Western International Market and Wyre Grove with remains dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval periods.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### *Prehistoric (500,000BC-AD43)*

- 4.1.1 The area has significant results dating to the prehistoric period. At Western International Market 1km to the south east of the Site flint objects (**WA01**) such as two flint flakes, a scraper and a core have been found but no further dating has been given for these objects. An extensive programme of archaeological works has been undertaken on the site of the Western International Market. It provides further evidence of occupation in the area which is described in detail in the following paragraphs.

### *Palaeolithic (500,000BC-10,000BC)*

- 4.1.2 Flint tools from the Lower Palaeolithic period were recovered 900m to the east of the Site at Botwell; these include three handaxes, a tortoise core and three flint flakes (**WA02**). Five handaxes (**WA03**) have been recorded 170m to the west of the Site at the EMI Company works and three have been recovered to the north west of the Site at the United Glass Company (**WA04**). Unspecified flint implements from the Palaeolithic period have also been recovered (**WA05**) to the south west of the Site near Colbrook Avenue.

### *Mesolithic (10,000BC-4000BC)*

- 4.1.3 Mesolithic finds have been recorded in three areas near to the Site; a quantity of flint was recovered during fieldwalking approximately 1km to the north west of the Site at Lake Farm Country Park (**WA07**). These consisted of small bladelet cores and a notched or truncated blade/flake and are typical of this period. To the south east of the Site a medium tranchet axe was recovered (**WA06**) and further to the south east at Western International Market, during an evaluation in 2003 (MoL Site Code: HYA01) several residually deposited flints were recovered from plough soil (**WA08**). These flints were recorded as dating to either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period and provided evidence of early human activity in the area.

### *Neolithic (4000BC-2400BC)*

- 4.1.4 As mentioned above, the Western International Market provided evidence of early occupation and this continued through later periods with a posthole and gully dated to the Neolithic period (**WA09**) and a ring ditch (**WA10**) to the north of the site dated to the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age period.

### *Bronze Age (2400BC-700BC)*

- 4.1.5 To the south of the ring ditch (**WA10**), a group of cremation burials and a boundary ditch (**WA11**) were recorded during the evaluation and excavation phases on the Western International Market site. In excess of thirty three

inverted cremation urns were recorded with an east to west aligned ditch to the south of the cremations which would probably have marked the edge of the cemetery. Also during the evaluation gullies, postholes and small pits containing Late Bronze Age pottery (**WA12**) were recorded and appear to be indicative of a settlement site.

4.1.6 At Wyre Grove, approximately 900m to the south east of the Site, an evaluation by Oxford Archaeology in 2003 (MoL Site Code: HWG93) was undertaken. Although no features from this period were recorded, a possible buried soil produced a few fragments of pottery and struck flint dating to the Bronze Age (**WA13**).

4.1.7 At Western International Market several features dating to the Late Bronze Age or possibly the Early Iron Age were recorded. A sub-rectangular enclosure which was marked by small linear gullies and a ring ditch measuring 10m in diameter with an entrance to the southeast. Within the ring ditch three pits were recorded within the enclosed area, one of which contained a quantity of large, smashed pottery vessels (**WA14**).

#### ***Iron Age (700BC-AD43)***

4.1.8 Evidence for the Iron Age period is fairly sparse with a single pit at Western International Market providing evidence from this date (**WA15**) and pottery from the archaeological works at Wyre Grove (**WA16**) dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

#### ***Romano-British (AD43-410)***

4.1.9 This lack of evidence continues into the Romano-British period, at Wyre Grove a roof tile was found (**WA17**) but in association with Early Saxon finds (see **WA 20**). In the excavation at Western International Market Romano-British tile (**WA18**) was recovered, though probably as residual material from early Anglo-Saxon features (see below). On this basis it can be inferred that there is only limited occupation of this date from within the Study Area.

#### ***Anglo-Saxon (AD410–1066)***

4.1.10 After the paucity of evidence of occupation during the Romano-British period, evidence at Western International Market shows that during the Anglo-Saxon period the area once again gained popularity. The archaeological works undertaken during 2005 provides evidence for two substantial ditches, one of which was dated to the c. 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, a number of postholes produced pottery of this date, a rectangular post-built structure was identified and a sunken-featured building (**WA19**).

4.1.11 As mentioned above, Romano-British tile was found in association with Anglo-Saxon finds at Wyre Grove. It is noted that several possible, although nebulous features were revealed containing Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and some in association with Romano-British tile, fired clay and burnt flint (**WA20**). It is probable that this is the edge of occupation which continued towards the east at Western International Market.

4.1.12 Approximately half a kilometre to the north of the Site, the settlement of Botwell is believed to have existed since Anglo-Saxon times (**WA21**). It was mentioned in a grant of AD 831 and the name continues in existence with the area to the north of Hayes town.

**Medieval (AD 1066-1499)**

- 4.1.13 The site of Dawley Manor House may have existed since the early medieval period to the northwest of the Site. Dawley manor was originally a pre-conquest estate and the current manor house may have been built on the site of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Dawley House which may have been either demolished or incorporated into the new house (**WA22**). The hamlet of Dawley is thought to have disappeared during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is believed to have been situated on the junction of Dawley Road and North Hyde Lane (now Keith Road) (**WA23**).
- 4.1.14 Archaeological evidence for this period has been recovered at Western International Market site with a possible ploughed-out ditch and two postholes tentatively dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards which may relate to the manor of Cranford le Mote (**WA24**).

**Post-Medieval (AD1500–to date)**

- 4.1.15 An evaluation by MoLAS in 1997 (MoL Site Code: TVO97) approximately 400m to the north west of the Site provided evidence of terracing with the deposition of considerable quantities of redeposited gravel (**WA25**). As the site lies just south of the Grand Union Canal it has been suggested that this is associated with the construction of the watercourse.
- 4.1.16 In 1796 the Grand Union Canal was cut through the south western corner of the parish to the south of Botwell. The Hayes Enclosure Map of 1814 (**Figure 2A**) shows the canal with the open fields inclosed. The basin was constructed after 1814, no evidence for this is shown on the maps until the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1870 (not shown). Three bridges cross over the canal in our search area; Station Road just to the north of the Site (**WA26**), Printing House Lane (**WA27**) and Dawley Road (**WA28**).
- 4.1.17 Brick-making was the first industry to appear in Hayes; its development being probably due to the opening of the canal and therefore, more accessible for transportation to other areas. There is no evidence that supports the assertion that it began in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century as had been assumed (Victorian Counties History p30) and Hayes was virtually confined to brick-making during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the Hayes Enclosure Map (**Figure 2A**), the Site is located on the land of 'I.B. Shackle' as Freehold, it is mentioned in the Victorian Counties History when referring to fields of exploitable brickearth that "...Edward Shackle owned three of these, and brick-workers' cottages were attached to the sites. There were only two brick-fields in 1842, one still owned by the Shackles, but the acreage being worked remained the same".
- 4.1.18 Although the first cartographic evidence for the extraction of brickearth is on the 1870 OS map (not illustrated), this shows the Site to be on the southern periphery of a field known as 'Brick Field' with a well in the area of the Site. To the north east another field is noted in the SMR with a well and clay mill and docks on either side of the canal (**WA29**, **WA30** and **WA31**). The Second Edition OS (**Figure 2B**) shows the Site devoid of buildings in 1895 with Station Road on the eastern side raised up.
- 4.1.19 Later activities at Western International Market (MoL Site Code: HYA01) consisted of isolated gullies and pits of 19<sup>th</sup> century date which can be associated with agricultural practices of this period (**WA32**).

- 4.1.20 Evidence of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century were found in plough soil to the west of the Site with ceramic building material and transfer printed pottery fragments found within the deposit (**WA33**).
- 4.1.21 The area became dominated with industrial premises from the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; Enterprise House is the former gramophone factory for His Master's Voice. It is currently warehousing and industrial units and is under Grade II listing. It was built in 1912 by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company and is unusual for its date not only for its system of construction but that this is expressed externally with the frame clearly expressed as a composition rather than hidden behind brick or render. This and the rooftop water tank, a curious architectural feature, have lead to the building becoming known as 'Little Chicago' (**WA34**).
- 4.1.22 By 1935 (**Figure 2C**) an industrial related building had been constructed on the western part of the Site, away from the embankment up to the railway and Station Road. This is still in existence with further developments on the eastern side of the Site where the building has been slightly extended. It appears that the original pre-1935 building is still in existence.
- 4.1.23 Evidence from the Second World War is limited to the site of light anti-aircraft guns, positioned to defend Vulnerable Point no. 550, the Fairey Works at Hayes (**WA35**).

**Unknown Date and Negative Evidence**

- 4.1.24 Geoarchaeological investigations (MoL Site Code: BBD98) have been undertaken to the east of the Site by the Hayes Bypass, to the north of the canal. No archaeological remains were encountered with alluvial sediments indicating flood deposits and possibly a buried land surface of unknown date (**WA36**).
- 4.1.25 Aerial photographs have shown that archaeological features of unspecified date are evident in the area. Approximately 850 metres to the north west of the Site, the western portion of a small oval enclosure (**WA37**), a linear ditch system (**WA38**) and faint linear ditch (**WA39**) have all been observed from photographs. Sinuous ditches, possibly field systems (**WA40**) have been observed to the north west of Western International Market.
- 4.1.26 In 1990, fourteen testpits were excavated by DGLAW (MoL Site Code: RLS90) Museum of London's former Department of Greater London Archaeology West (DGLAW), in an attempt to locate scatters of Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts at the interface between the brickearth and natural gravel. No archaeological evidence was found (**WA41**).
- 4.1.27 West London Archaeology Field Group (WLAFG) undertook a watching brief in 1986 on the site of a bank and ditch earthwork which had in 1976 been found to contain abraded Romano-British pottery, modern backfill and upper levels of earlier undated ditch silts (**WA42**).
- 4.1.28 Observations were made at The Parkway during the laying of an electricity cable. This is located in between Wyre Grove and the Western International Market so has the potential to have archaeological remains. Modern ground was observed covering up to c. 1m that could cover any archaeological relevant levels but was not disturbed by trench work (**WA43**).

- 4.1.29 Just on the other side of Station Road a desk-based assessment was undertaken at the Hayes Scrapyard Site (formerly Hayes and Harlington Station Goods Yard) (Wessex Archaeology 2004). Cartographic and geotechnical information clearly indicated that the south western third of the site had undergone brickearth extraction with the central third of the site bulk excavated in 1796 to create a canal basin leading off the adjacent Grand Union Canal, to the north. This provides further evidence to ascertain that brickearth extraction was undertaken in this area and therefore provides negative evidence (**WA44**).

## 5 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

### 5.1 Existing Impacts

- 5.1.1 Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may be present or the absence of remains due to previous impacts on the Site.
- 5.1.2 The previous impact on the Site has been illustrated on the Hayes Enclosure Map with the area owned by the Shackle family. The land was exploited for brickearth with the area quarried away and therefore, the remains of any historic environment resource would probably have been removed.
- 5.1.3 The Site has been subject to the construction of industrial premises during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and extension to this towards the east. The area to the east and south of the Site has been subject to surfacing works to accommodate car parking and access to the rear of the building.
- 5.1.4 As a result of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickearth extraction, conditions for the survival of potential buried archaeological remains prior to this date are considered to be **very low**.

### 5.2 Potential Impacts

- 5.2.1 Development activities which may impact upon the historic environment resource, are:
- Excavation, ground disturbance and ground compaction as a result of building, access, surfacing, service installation and landscaping measures.
  - Temporary landtake during construction phase including compounds, stockpiling, storage and temporary site access.
- 5.2.2 These activities could lead to the following effects on the historic environment resource:
- Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
  - Permanent or temporary loss of the physical and/ or visual integrity of a feature, monument, building or group of monuments.
  - Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
  - Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or water-logging.
  - Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction traffic.
- 5.2.3 All ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site beyond made ground will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive *in situ*.

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## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

6.1.1 There is a moderate level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area. There is no known recorded archaeology within the Site footprint. There is a **high** level of know ground truncation due to brickearth extraction which is likely to have destroyed, truncated or compromised any archaeological remains that may have existed at the Site. It is therefore, considered that there is a very low potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the Site footprint.

### 6.2 Further Works and Mitigation

6.2.1 Extensive brickearth extraction has been undertaken on the Site; as such it is considered that any archaeological deposits that may have survived *in situ* prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century are likely to have been destroyed during the extraction of the material.

6.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint. The closest Listed Building lays c. 200m to the north west of the Site. There would be no direct impact upon the building from the proposed development. Indirect impact on the visual setting of the Listed Building can not be assessed until the details of the development proposals are known.

6.2.3 Based upon the results of the Desk-Based Assessment, archaeological work in the form of a mitigation strategy is unlikely to be required.



**7 REFERENCES**

**Cartographic Sources**

| MAP & DATE                      | SCALE   | Illustrated | SOURCE  |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---|
| Rocque 1756                     |         | NO          | London Borough of Hillingdon Local Studies and Museum Service |
| Hayes Enclosure Map 1814        |         | YES         | London Borough of Hillingdon Local Studies and Museum Service |
| OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 1870 | 1:2500  | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 1895 | 1:2500  | YES         | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1914                         | 1:2500  | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1935                         | 1:2500  | YES         | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1938                         | 6"      | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1960                         | 6"      | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1967                         | 1:2500  | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1970                         | 6"      | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1975                         | 1:10000 | NO          | Compass Consulting  |
| OS 1989                         | 1:10000 | NO          | Compass Consulting  |

## 8 SOURCES

British Geological Society 1999, *Solid and Drift Geology*, sheet 269

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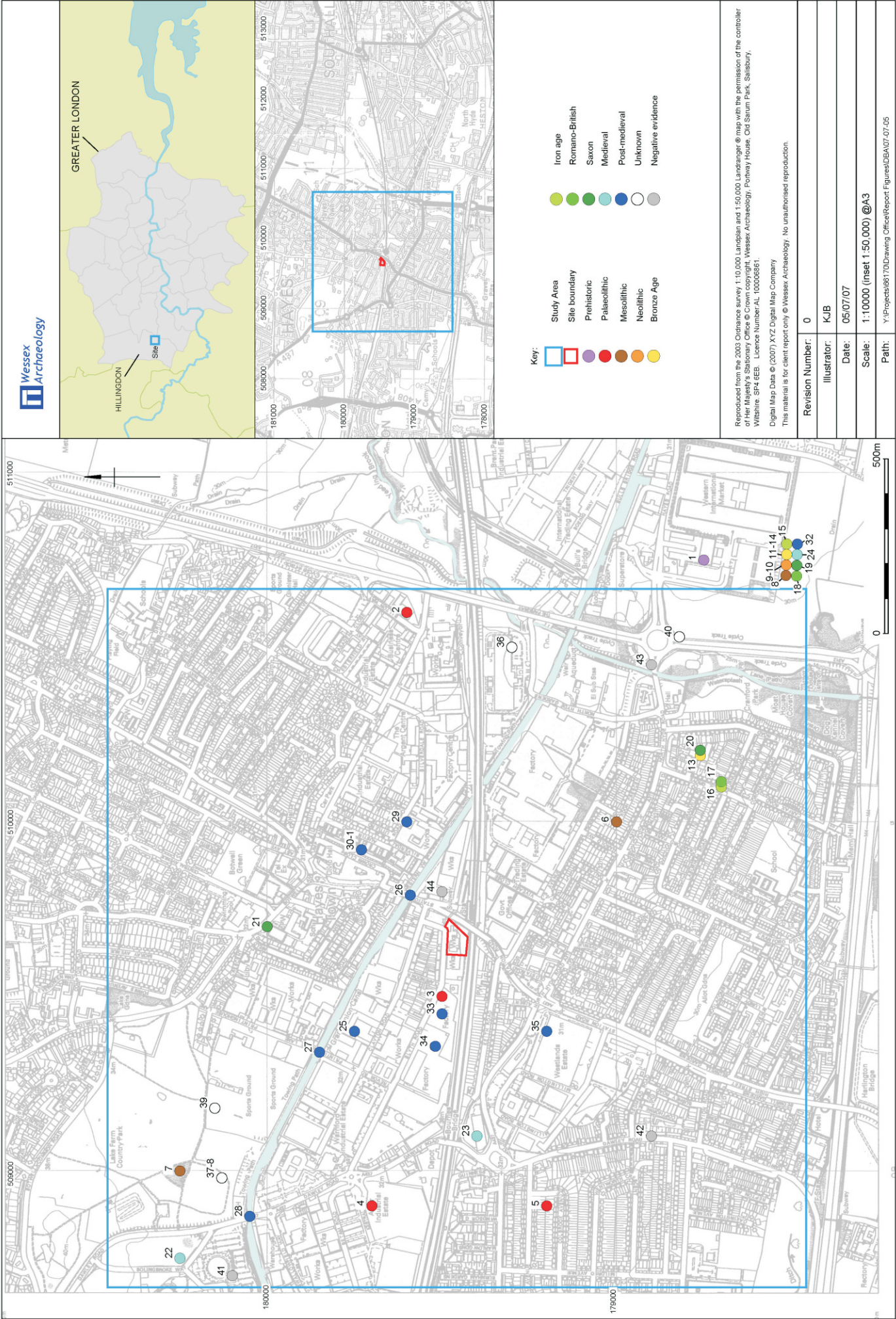
## 9 APPENDIX 1

### Gazetteer of sites and findspots on Figure 1

| WA No | Eastings | Northing | Description   | Period         | Other References (GLSMR Codes)    | MoL Site Code |
|-------|----------|----------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1     | 510750   | 178750   | 2 flakes, 1 scraper & 1 core found on site of market  | Prehistoric    | SMR No 050446                     |               |
| 2     | 510600   | 179600   | 3 handaxes, 1 tortoise core, 1 levallois flake & 2 flakes   | Palaeolithic   | SMR No 050022                     |               |
| 3     | 509500   | 179500   | 5 handaxes  | Palaeolithic   | SMR No 050021                     |               |
| 4     | 508900   | 179700   | 3 handaxes  | Palaeolithic   | SMR No 050020                     |               |
| 5     | 508900   | 179200   | Flint implements found. Part of Sturge collection, now in British Museum  | Palaeolithic   | SMR No 052906                     |               |
| 6     | 510000   | 179000   | 1 medium tranchet axe   | Mesolithic     | SMR No 050139                     |               |
| 7     | 509000   | 180250   | Small bladelet cores & a notched or truncated blade/flake   | Mesolithic     | SMR No 052619                     |               |
| 8     | 510750   | 178500   | Residual flints recovered from the plough soil  | Mesolithic     | MoL Site Code HYA01               |               |
| 9     | 510750   | 178500   | Postholes and gullies   | Neolithic      | MoL Site Code HYA01               |               |
| 10    | 510750   | 178500   | Ring ditch  | Neolithic      | Excavation on Western Market site | International |
| 11    | 510750   | 178500   | Cremation group and boundary ditch  | Bronze Age     | MoL Site Code HYA01               |               |
| 12    | 510750   | 178500   | Gullies, postholes and small pits   | Bronze Age     | MoL Site Code HYA01               |               |
| 13    | 510190   | 178760   | Evaluation by OAU. Represented by a few fragments of pottery and struck flint from a possible buried soil, no associated features | Bronze Age     | SMR No 052357/<br>HWG93           | MoL Site Code |
| 14    | 510750   | 178500   | Sub-rectangular enclosure, ring ditch and pits  | Bronze Age     | Excavation on Western Market site | International |
| 15    | 510750   | 178500   | Single pit  | Iron Age       | MoL Site Code HYA01               |               |
| 16    | 510100   | 178700   | Evaluation and limited watching brief by OAU. Pottery found, no associated features   | Iron Age       | SMR No 052578/<br>HWG93           | MoL Site Code |
| 17    | 510100   | 178700   | Evaluation and limited watching brief by OAU. Roof tile found, no associated features   | Romano-British | SMR No 052579/<br>HWG93           | MoL Site Code |
| 18    | 510750   | 178500   | Unspecified features  | Romano-British | Excavation on Western Market site | International |

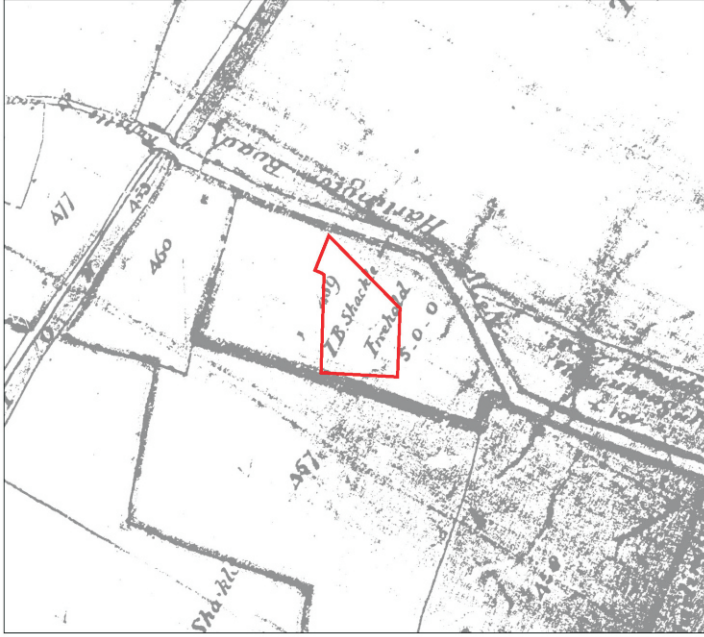
|           |        |        |  |   |               | Market site  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--|---|---------------|--|
| <b>19</b> | 510750 | 178500 |  | Ditch, postholes, rectangular structure and Sunken feature building   | Anglo-Saxon   | Excavation on Western International Market site          |
| <b>20</b> | 510190 | 178760 |  | Evaluation by OAU revealed several possible although nebulous features. Several pottery sherds in associated with Roman tile, fired clay & burnt flint        | Anglo-Saxon   | SMR No 052359/ MoL Site Code HWG93                       |
| <b>21</b> | 509700 | 180000 |  | Settlement of Botwell probably existed from this period   | Anglo-Saxon   | SMR No 052939  |
| <b>22</b> | 508750 | 180250 |  | Manor house   | Medieval      | SMR No 052979  |
| <b>23</b> | 509100 | 179400 |  | Site of hamlet of Dawley existed in the 'middle ages'   | Medieval      | SMR No 052943  |
| <b>24</b> | 510750 | 178500 |  | Ditch and two postholes   | Medieval      | MoL Site Code HYA01                                      |
| <b>25</b> | 509400 | 179750 |  | Evaluation by MoLAS. Terracing with redeposited gravel used which maybe associated with the canal construction nearby but is undated                          | Post medieval | SMR No 054314/ MoL Site Code TVO97                       |
| <b>26</b> | 509790 | 179590 |  | Bridge across Grand Union Canal   | Post medieval | SMR No 054598  |
| <b>27</b> | 509340 | 179850 |  | Bridge across Grand Union Canal   | Post medieval | SMR No 054599  |
| <b>28</b> | 508870 | 180050 |  | Bridge across Grand Union Canal   | Post medieval | SMR No 054600  |
| <b>29</b> | 510000 | 179600 |  | Site of brickfield  | Post medieval | SMR No 054807  |
| <b>30</b> | 509920 | 179730 |  | Mill  | Post medieval | SMR No 054809  |
| <b>31</b> | 509920 | 179730 |  | Dock  | Post medieval | SMR No 054810  |
| <b>32</b> | 510750 | 178500 |  | Gullies and pits associated with agricultural practices   | Post medieval | MoL Site Code HYA01                                      |
| <b>33</b> | 509450 | 179500 |  | Plough soil containing C19 <sup>th</sup> ceramic building material and transfer printed pottery fragments   | Post medieval | SMR No MLO76057  |
| <b>34</b> | 509357 | 179519 |  | Enterprise House, Blyth Road. Former gramophone factory for His Master's Voice. Grade II listed building.   | Post medieval | SMR No MLO85177  |
| <b>35</b> | 509400 | 179200 |  | Site of light anti-aircraft guns, positioned to defend Vulnerable Point no. 550, the Fairey Works at Hayes.   | Post medieval | SMR No 300137/ Defence of Britain Project MGR [Q] 537985 |
| <b>36</b> | 510500 | 179300 |  | Geoarchaeological investigation on behalf of OAU. Upper surface of London Clay and may represent a buried land surface and alluvial sediments across the site | Unknown       | SMR No 054359/60/ MoL Site Code BBD98                    |
| <b>37</b> | 508980 | 180130 |  | Western portion of a small oval enclosure   | Unknown       | SMR No 050789  |
| <b>38</b> | 508980 | 180130 |  | Linear ditch system near WA 23  | Unknown       | SMR No 050790  |
| <b>39</b> | 509180 | 180150 |  | Faint linear ditches  | Unknown       | SMR No 050791  |
| <b>40</b> | 510530 | 178820 |  | Sinuous ditches   | Unknown       | SMR No 050812/3  |

|           |        |        |   |                   |                                    |
|-----------|--------|--------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>41</b> | 508700 | 180100 | 14 testpits excavated by DGLAW 1990 on possible site of scatters of Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts. Nothing found. | Negative evidence | SMR No 051196/ MoL Site Code RLS90 |
| <b>42</b> | 509100 | 178900 | Watching brief by WLAFG. Modern back fill and undatable ditch silts   | Negative evidence | SMR No 051127                      |
| <b>43</b> | 510450 | 178900 | Modern ground observed. No archaeological evidence  | Negative evidence | SMR No MLO76082                    |
| <b>44</b> | 509800 | 179500 | Brickearth extraction from site on opposite side of Station Road  | Negative evidence | Wessex Archaeology Site Code 54735 |

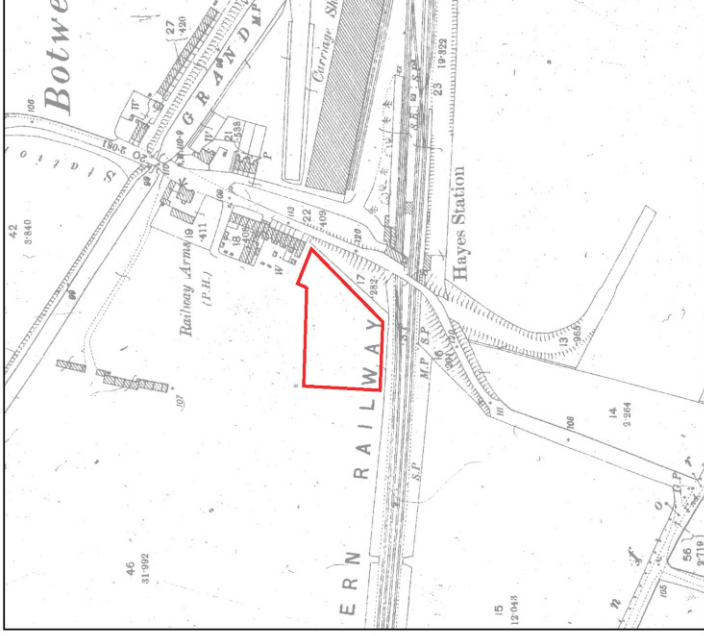


Study Area with results from gazetteer

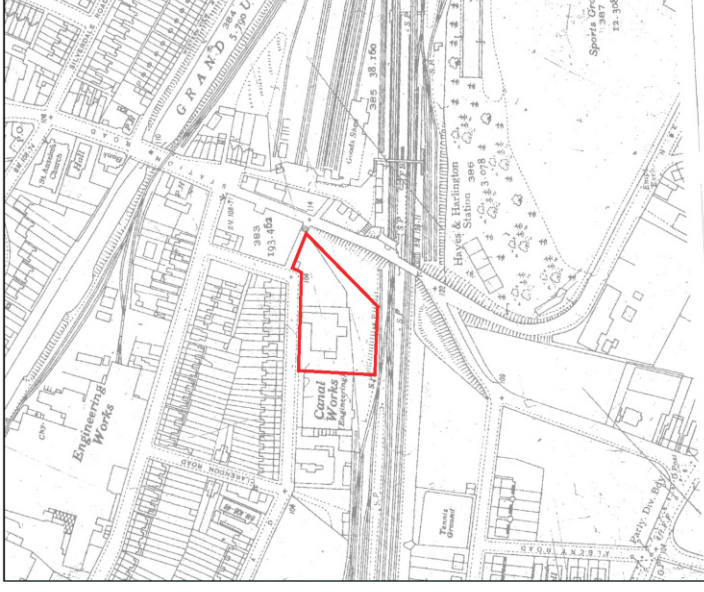
Figure 1



A. Hayes Enclosure Map 1814



B. Ordnance Survey 1895



C. Ordnance Survey 1935

|        |   |                  |     |
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