

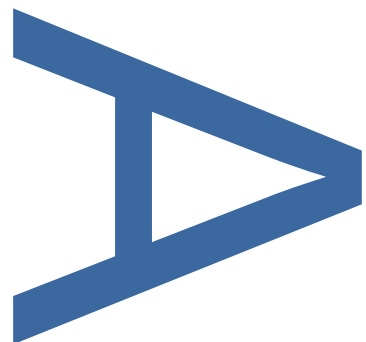
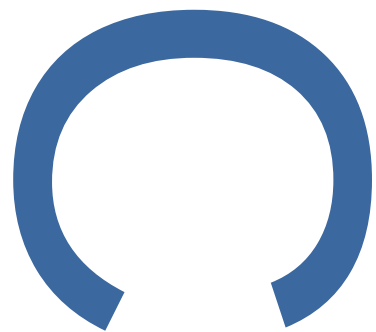
**1 NOBEL DRIVE, HARLINGTON,
LONDON UB3 5AL**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE'**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
46214/APP/2014/2827**

MAY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

1 NOBEL DRIVE, HARLINGTON, LONDON UB3 5AL

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE

SITE CODE: NDR18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON COUNCIL

PLANING APPLICATION NUMBER: 46214/APP/2014/2827

SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 08933 76969

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: MARTIN ROBESON PLANNING PRACTICE

ON BEHALF OF: RGB P&C LTD

PROJECT MANAGER: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI ACIfA, PCA

PREPARED BY: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI ACIfA, PCA

VERSION: 1.0

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7538 8950 | 020 7732 3925

Email: zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

May 2018

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 BACKGROUND	5
3 RESEARCH DESIGN	7
4 SITE METHODOLOGY	7
5 RECORDING SYSTEMS	9
6 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES	11
7 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS	12
8 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM	13
9 PROGRAMMING	14
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	15
FIGURE 2: EXISTING SITE PLAN (after AB Heritage)	16
FIGURE 3: PROPOSED SITE PLAN (after AB Heritage)	17
APPENDIX 1: DEED TRANSFER FORM	18

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) has been commissioned to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation at 1 Nobel Drive, Harlington, London UB3 5AL (Figure 1). The site is currently occupied by an office block and a car park and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 08933 76969.

1.2 Planning permission was granted on 28th August 2015 for the conversion of the existing building into a hotel (LB Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 46214/APP/2014/2827). As part of these works the building will be extended to the north and west. The western extension will be extended at ground floor level, while the extension to the north will be constructed on columns, to leave the underlying ground as carpark.

1.3 The planning condition (14) attached to the decision reads as follows:

A) No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON

Heritage assets of archaeological interest are expected to survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results.

1.4 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the site was carried out in 2014 by AB Heritage (AB Heritage 2014). It concluded the area surrounding the site of proposed development contains a wide range of archaeological features, including a large array of prehistoric activity. The site also may contain remains of early 19th century structure.

1.5 The works will be undertaken by a full-time archaeological supervisor and other archaeological staff working for PCA. The works will be monitored by Sandy Kidd, the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS) Principal Archaeological Advisor. PCA have been commissioned instructed for this project by Luke Rainstrick of Martin Robeson & Partners Ltd (MRPP) on behalf of their Client RGB P&C Ltd.

1.6 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; Historic England 2016)
- Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015)
- *'Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation'* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA 2014).
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief'* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA 2014).

1.7 PCA is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'

1.8 PCA has the following accreditations:

- ISO9001 registration
- Construction Line registration
- Achilles registration
- CHAS registration

1.9 PCA carries the following insurance policies

Policy	Limit of Indemnity	Policy Number
Public Liability	£10,000,000	24765101CHC/000133 & 25035008
Employers Liability	£10,000,000	24765101CHC/000133
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000	9446188
Hired in Plant & Equipment	£250,000	24765101CHC/000133

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology, Topography and Site Description

- 2.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation. The chalk is overlain by gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation.
- 2.1.2 The site lies at flat land at 28m AOD. River Thames is present c. 2.8km to the north and smaller River Crane, tributary to the Thames, passes the site south to north c. 950m to the east.
- 2.1.3 The site address is 1 Nobel Drive, Bath Road, Harlington, London, UB3 5AL. The site is located on the northside of Bath Road, which is located c. 750m south-east of the centre of Harlington and c. 1km north-east of the Heathrow Airport complex. The existing site is covered by paving and concrete, with a commercial four storey building in the south and a car park in the north. The site is irregular in shape, measuring approximately c. 55m west to east at its widest, and c.120m north to south. The south boundary of the car park is demarcated by hedgerows and planting. Along the western boundary the site is demarcated by fencing, while the northern and eastern boundaries are demarcated by metal fencing and a small hedge row (Figure 2).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following background is drawn from a detailed Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared by AB Heritage in August 2014 (AB Heritage 2014) and their later updates for the project. In summary:

- 2.2.1 While there are currently no known early prehistoric features within the limits of the proposed development site, there are three such features in the surrounding 1 km study area. Evidence for the Palaeolithic comes from the discovery of 2 hand axes, found c. 1 km to the north of the site, and flints recorded 995 m north-west of the site. Several prehistoric pits and a linear feature were also identified, c. 510 m to the west of the site, containing a range of both early and later prehistoric finds.
- 2.2.2 Within London, the early sedentary settlements of the late prehistoric period left more fragmentary and fragile evidence than later periods, apart from the east of London which has been represented by enclosures and early burials. From c. 3000BC onwards sedentary settlements occur within the western areas of London, such as Heathrow.
- 2.2.3 While there are currently no known later prehistoric features located within the limits of proposed development, the study area surrounding the site contains a number of heritage features dating to the late prehistoric period. Several features date to the Neolithic period, with the closest, c. 140 m to the north-east, being a Neolithic pit that contained a leaf shaped arrowhead at the base. Most of the Neolithic features within the study area comprise pits and/or flint tools. Two of the features relate to Neolithic enclosures, lying to c. 870 m to the north-west and c. 160 m to the north-east of the site respectively.
- 2.2.4 The subsequent Bronze Age is also represented in the study area, with a range of finds, including

enclosures, Bronze Age burial grounds, and earthworks. There is evidence of continuation of activity on some sites from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age with, for example, a Bronze Age cemetery cutting into a Neolithic enclosure at Simpson Lane, c. 1 km to the north-west of the site.

- 2.2.5 With the move into the Iron Age we see a strong expansion of activity in this area. A wide range of features have been identified reflecting concentrated settlement of the area. Features identified include round houses, ritual structures, enclosures, and possible defence structures.
- 2.2.6 Several areas of prehistoric activity show this concentrated settlement, and the resettlement of areas throughout the late prehistoric, these are:
- Nobel Drive, c.140 m to the east of the proposed development;
 - Cranford Lane, c.600 m to the east;
 - Caesar's camp, c. 550 m to the south-west of the proposed development; and
 - Simpson Lane, c.950 m to the northwest of the site.
- 2.2.7 The sites listed above demonstrate an expansion and concentration of settlement within the study area over the course of the later prehistoric. Activity dating to the Iron Age is well attested to in the area, though there is also clear evidence of activity dating to both the Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 2.2.8 Around AD 410 London was temporarily abandoned with the retreat of the Roman governmental and military institutions. Settlements, where they remained, moved to new settlements in the area, such as the site of Kingston. Harmondsworth, situated to the northwest of Harlington, was another site that was newly settled during this period, with strong evidence of 5th century field systems in the area. This Saxon period is represented in the study area by the site of a pit containing Saxon pottery, situated c.850 m to the north-west of the site.
- 2.2.9 The first known mention of Harlington in the documents examined was in a 9th century charter, detailing the boundaries of land at Botwell, Hayes, where Harlington is referred to as 'Hygeredington'. Harlington parish's lands were divided into two Manor estates, comprising Dawley Manor and Harlington Manor. By 1086 the Harlington Manor is thought to have owned the majority of the parish, apart from the northern extremities that belonged to Dawley Manor (Reynolds, 1962).
- 2.2.10 Field systems and ditches dating to the medieval period have also been identified in the study area. Works at Simpson Lane again produced several features relating to agriculture and settlement from this period in the form of a number of small enclosures, a timber-lined well, small linear ditches (forming a probable field system) and possible ridge and furrow, situated c. 860 m to the north-west of the proposed development.
- 2.2.11 The Dower House Grade II listed building situated c. 355 m to the north, and Elder Farmhouse Grade II listed building, situated c. 835 m to the north-west, date back to the early 16th century and both have later alterations.
- 2.2.12 During the Post Medieval period London's smaller surrounding villages are seen to expand towards London and become the suburbs we know today. In Harlington the centre of the village shifted towards the south of its original location in the 16th century, relocating to the area it currently
-

occupies today (Reynolds 1962). A range of the properties built during this time are still present, with the White Hart Public House, the Pheasant Public House and a row of cottages along the high street, all which are listed as Grade II.

- 2.2.13 Rapid expansion over the course of the 17th to 19th century resulted in the need for more raw materials. This need was fulfilled by the expansion of quarrying for gravels and brick earth throughout the borough, with the practice of opening local quarries being evident today with names such as Brickfield Lane, along with a number of recorded undated pits or quarries, which may relate to the extraction works within Harlington.
- 2.2.14 During the modern period and shown on the OS Map of 1932 the site itself was being used as a sports ground, which was then later redeveloped into a greyhound racing stadium by the time of the 1947 OS Map.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 3.1 The archaeological investigation is designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site which may be impacted by the development and, if present, to investigate and record them. The investigation will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 3.2 A particular attention will be paid to potential presence of prehistoric remains known from close vicinity of the site.

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 'Strip, Map & Sample' Investigation

- 4.1.1 The proposed groundworks for the redevelopment of the site will comprise the removal of existing surfaces, attenuation tanks, and the construction of multiple foundations, services and new landscaping. The unknown extent of impacts from previous developments on the site, combined with the proposed impacts suggest the appropriate archaeological mitigation should be a programme of "Strip, Map & Sample" investigation. This will allow areas previously disturbed to be identified, and areas not disturbed to be investigated and any archaeology sampled and recorded in advance of the site works.
- 4.1.2 The area subject to the investigation will consist of all areas subject to intrusive groundworks associated with the new development. The main area of those groundworks will relate to construction of extensions to the existing building.
- The main contractor will be responsible for the identification and avoidance of existing services.
 - Excavation will be carried out by a 13tonne or similar mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation will be undertaken under a strict PCA's

supervision. Spoil will be mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trench.

- The concrete and tarmac surfaces will be removed from trenches footprints using hydraulic breaker attached to the mechanical excavator.
- The proposed excavation areas are designed to reach a maximum depth of approximately 1.2m BGL depending on the stability of the trench edges.
- Machine excavation will continue in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed, whichever is encountered first. Each trench will be fully investigated and recorded, and features will be tested to ascertain their function, date and significance.
- All arisings from each trench will be carefully inspected to ensure that any artefacts are recovered.
- The trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal-detector at regular intervals to enable finds recovery.
- No exhumation of human remains is permitted or will be undertaken. If archaeological features are found which are suspected to be graves, they will either all be tested to confirm the presence of burials or a select example will be tested. Upon encountering of human remains the Client and HE GLAAS will be immediately informed. Mitigation strategy will be discussed aiming to have the remains preserved *in situ*. If removal of human remains is unavoidable, an appropriate licence from Ministry of Justice will be sought.
- The individual areas will be backfilled by the main contractor once Historic England is satisfied that the archaeological investigation is complete in them. The main contractor will be responsible for any reinstatement and arisings.

4.2 Investigation and Recording Techniques

- 4.2.1 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be excavated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by PCA as necessary. If appropriate, HE GLAAS and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor will be consulted.
- 4.2.3 The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the work and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will be left in situ, with the agreement of the HE GLAAS archaeological adviser. It is not proposed that any exhumation will be undertaken during the current phase of work.
- 4.2.4 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to

the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

- 4.2.5 PCA will notify the HE GLAAS of the commencement of fieldwork one week in advance.

4.3 Access and Safety

- 4.3.1 It is understood that at the time of the investigation the site will be secured by the Client and their Principal Contractor. PCA will provide netlon fencing to secure the work area. Welfare facilities will be provided by Client.
- 4.3.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the HEE GLAAS, LB Hillingdon Council and other representatives of the client, advisory bodies or local planning authority who wish to be satisfied, though site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made. Full access is also provided for the Client and its agents.
- 4.3.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements on the excavation design. PCAs H&S Policy Statement (2017) and Site Rules (2015, rev. 2017) will be followed at all times. A site-specific Risk Assessment will be prepared; this will be reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.
- 4.3.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence. Should services be encountered during excavation, it will be the assumption of PCA that they are live and will be avoided at all costs.
- 4.3.5 Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. Gloves shall be kept at the ready. Contamination-appropriate PPE (such as disposable suits, impermeable gloves, wellington safety boots and dust masks (P3 or half-filter)) will be available if suspected contaminants are encountered. Information on ground contamination has not been provided.
- 4.3.6 If asbestos material (suspected or confirmed) is encountered during the excavations its location will be marked, photographed and left in situ. The client will be informed as soon as possible. PCA will not remove any asbestos from site.
- 4.3.7 All PCA's staff are CSCS card holders.

5 RECORDING SYSTEMS

5.1 Site Code

- 5.1.1 A unique 'site code' (NDR18) that will serve to identify the site archive, including written, drawn, and electronic records, as well as artefacts has been obtained from Museum of London.

5.2 Site Records

- 5.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London Borough of Hillingdon, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in *PCAs Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement of Historic England.
- 5.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced for work within LB Hillingdon. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.
- 5.2.3 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.
- 5.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.
- 5.2.5 At least one long section of the evaluation trench will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.
- 5.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

5.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

- 5.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

5.4 Photographic Record

- 5.4.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered.

The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual preservation by LAARC.

5.5 Survey

- 5.5.1 Trench positions and OS datums will be established on site by PCA using a GPS-system or using the Principal Contractor's engineering records.

6 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 All processing will take place at PCA's Brockley premises, or, if appropriate, those of our environmental consultants.

6.2 Environmental

- 6.2.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.
- 6.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with Sandy Kidd of HE GLAAS, and if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by our own consultants and specialist sub-contractors.
- 6.2.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

6.3 Artefactual

- 6.3.1 All finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to LB Hillingdon Council.
- 6.3.2 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*' and the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and

then selected for conservation (except in those cases where HE GLAAS agrees that this will not be necessary).

- 6.3.3 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the Museum of London should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

7 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

7.1 Report

- 7.1.1 All fieldwork and results will be fully recorded, and a report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the client and the HE GLAAS.

- 7.1.2 The report will include the following items:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the project;
- Topography of the site;
- Research objectives;
- Methodology;
- The results of the fieldwork and their significance;
- An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the fieldwork strategy;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions and recommendations, if appropriate;
- Quantification of the archaeological archive;
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

7.2 Site Archive Destination

- 7.2.1 After all reporting and when it is known that no further work is required for this phase of work, the resultant site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 7.2.2 The deposition of the archive will be achieved by means of a “Deed of Transfer” which is to be signed by the landowner. This will be organised by PCA as part of its commission to the client.

7.3 General

- 7.3.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards*

in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995). For deposition with local museum, the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

- 7.3.2 If the finds are not to be donated to the LAARC, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.
- 7.3.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the MoRPHE 2016. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to HRP. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 7.3.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 7.3.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the client and the Greater London HER along with the OASIS report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.
- 7.3.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible or within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, and the provision of a short paragraph summary of the results for publication. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in Appendix 7, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991), and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the Greater London HER within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.3.7 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* 1991 will be followed.

8 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM

- 8.1 The investigations will be supervised by a full-time member of PCA's staff who has considerable experience of working in archaeology, and who has an understanding of the issues associated with this site.
 - 8.2 The supervisor will be assisted as necessary by archaeologists in the employment of PCA in addition to other support staff, such as archaeological photographers, surveyors, finds specialists, built heritage specialists and logistics.
 - 8.3 A standard working day is 08.00 - 16.30. A morning and afternoon tea break and 45-minute lunch
-

break are included within this period. Any workings outside of these times are considered to be overtime. Overtime rates are 150% Monday-Friday & all day Saturday, 200% Sunday and Bank Holidays.

9 PROGRAMMING

- 9.1 It is intended that the work can progress once this WSI is approved by the HE GLAAS and once the Client is able to grant access to the site. The precise date will be advised in advance.
- 9.2 The on-site fieldwork time is unknown; currently a start date has been provisionally set for May 2018. It is assumed that the watching brief will last c. 2 weeks. A report will be produced within approximately 2 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AB Heritage, 2014, 1 Nobel Drive, Bath Road, Heathrow. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Report No 10339

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* ClfA 2014

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* ClfA 2014

Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015, *Standards for Archaeological Work*

Historic England, 2016, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE

Reynolds, S. 1962 A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3: Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington. pp. 258-275.

Taylor, J. with Brown, G., 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Websites: www.bgs.ac.uk British Geological Survey

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



holiday inn hotel

residential dwelling

bath road

nobel drive

bowling alley

bowling alley

scale 1:1000

124/125
south cheshire
Warrington
WA1 1AA

01925 348 7700
www.mallibridge.com

project
client
planning
roads & AS
high number
residential
park
access

maximum total area
maximum site
maximum building
maximum car
maximum site
maximum site

WALTHAM

124/125
south cheshire
Warrington
WA1 1AA

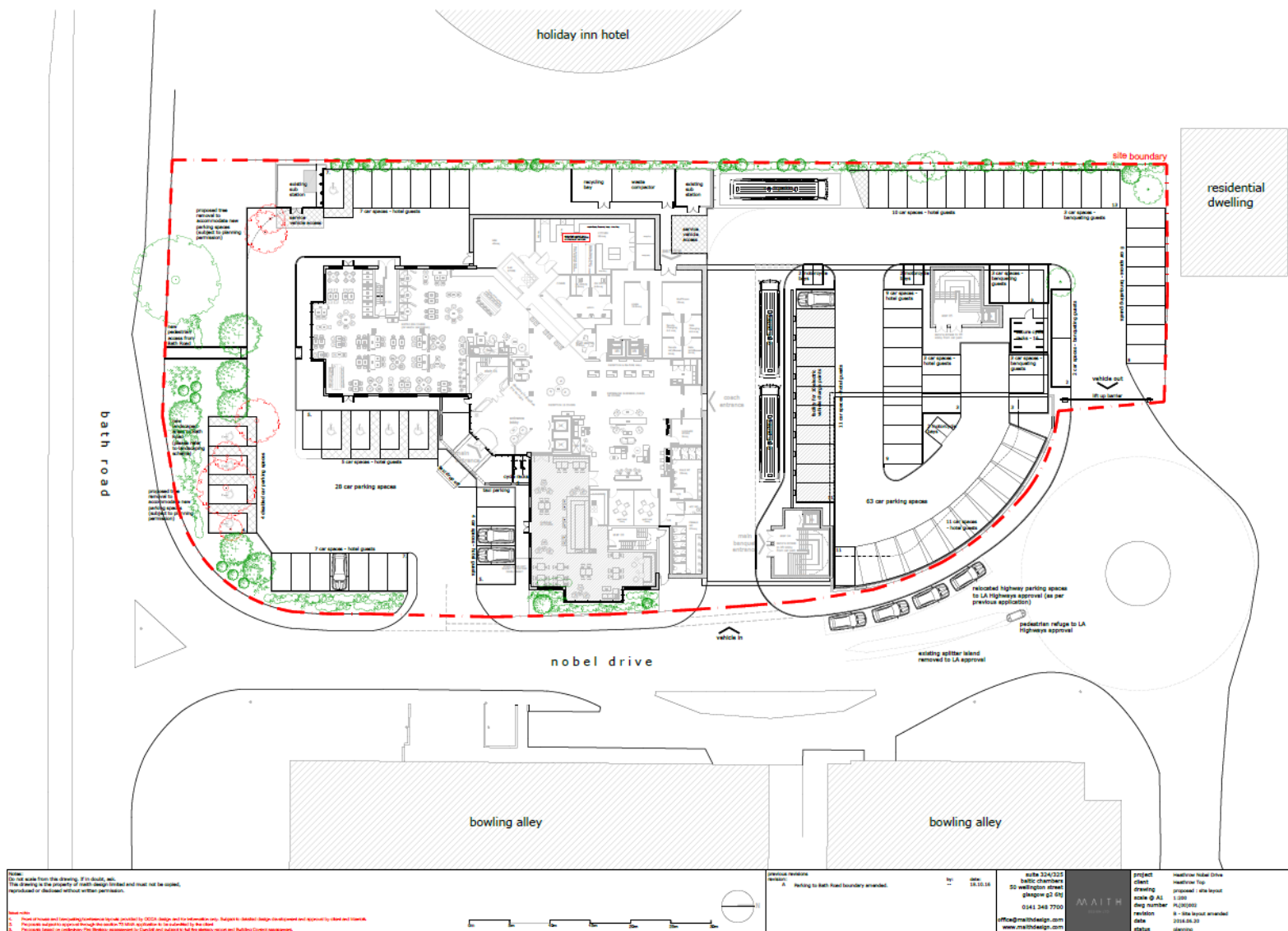
01925 348 7700
www.mallibridge.com

project
client
planning
roads & AS
high number
residential
park
access

maximum total area
maximum site
maximum building
maximum car
maximum site
maximum site

WALTHAM

FIGURE 3: PROPOSED SITE PLAN (after AB Heritage)



APPENDIX 1: DEED TRANSFER FORM



PCA London Office

Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London, SE4 2PD



operations ~ 020 7732 3925

administration ~ 0207 358 2197

post-excavation services ~ 020 7639 9091



info@pre-construct.com



www.pre-construct.com

PCA Ltd is due to carry out an archaeological investigation on the site below:

Site Name:

Site Address: 1 Nobel Drive, Heathrow, LB Hillingdon

Site Code NDR18

We have been instructed / commissioned for the work by David Revill of JBA Consulting Ltd; contact: David.revill@jbaconsulting.com tel. 01633 413 514.

Following completion of the site, the full site archive including artefacts worthy of retention will be deposited by PCA with a museum or repository who are committed to curate this archive.

To action this, PCA requires the name and address of the Landowner so that a Transfer of Title can be arranged for the deposition of the archive, by Deed of Transfer between the recipient museum or repository and the Landowner.

Therefore, could you please complete the details below and return this letter by post or e-mail to the following:

Zbigniew Pozorski

zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Unit 40, Brockley Cross Business Centre

96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SITE OWNER / FREEHOLDER

Name:

Address:

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. (Required for sites in Greater London)

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

