

Bridge Street, Chiswick – Desk-Based Assessment Frankum Construction

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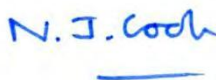
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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in October 2013 to undertake the preparation of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of a former Day Care Centre at 2 Bridge Street, London situated at NGR: 520614 178647. Research for the project was undertaken in October 2013.

The site lies within an area of 20th century residential development, with a low legibility of post-medieval occupation represented by surviving road network and a block of 19th century development along High Street.

There is no risk of physical impacts to, or changes to the setting of, designated heritage assets from the proposed development.

Desk-based assessment indicates there is a low potential for significant remains relating to deposits and features associated with prehistoric activity. In addition there is a low potential for remains of low significance relating to medieval agricultural activity, and a high potential for remains of negligible significance relating to the early 20th century public baths that were erected in the 1930s and demolished in the 1970s.

It is anticipated that there will be a high degree of impact to any such remains within the site due to the construction and demolition of a 20th century bath-house. The scale of existing impact is likely to be lower within the western third of the site.

Due to the low potential for significant remains, and the high degree of existing impact, it is considered that additional archaeological investigation would not be required on the site. If requested by GLAAS, it is anticipated that an archaeological watching brief during groundworks would be sufficient to mitigate the potential impact from the proposed development on any surviving remains.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in October 2013 to undertake the preparation of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of a former Day Care Centre at 2 Bridge Street, London (hereafter 'the site') situated at NGR: 520614 178647 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The aim of this report is to produce a statement of potential and significance of heritage constraints within the site to inform the proposed development for the demolition and clearance of the current buildings on the site and the construction of nine residential houses with private gardens and basements.
- 1.1.3 In accordance with best practice, this report will be deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>), reference no. ecusltd1-162788. A copy of the OASIS form is reproduced in Appendix 3.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site comprises an approximately 0.17 hectare rectangular plot located on the west side of the northern end of Bridge Street, southwest of the junction with Mills Row, in Turnsham Green, Chiswick, London.
- 1.2.2 Current development on the site comprises a single storey brick building (**Plate 1**), with a pitched tiled roof, and a small central open courtyard. To the west of the building is a small garden with three outhouses, including shed, outhouse and greenhouse.
- 1.2.3 The site lies in an area of level topography at an elevation of approximately 10 m above Ordnance Datum. The geology at the site comprises London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.



Plate 1: General view of the former day care centre within the site

2. Methodology

2.1 Scope

2.1.1 The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate:

- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
- An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Strategies for further evaluation, intrusive or non-intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;
- An assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and
- Proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

2.1.2 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012) and guidance presented in English Heritage (2010) *PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide* which remains a valid and Government endorsed document pending the results of a review of guidance supporting national planning policy.

2.2 Spatial Scope and Sources

Historical and Archaeological Baseline

2.2.1 Baseline conditions are established through consideration of recorded heritage assets within a 500 m study area around the site boundary and desk-based review of existing sources of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information, comprising:

- The GLHER, comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find-spots, and archaeological events within the county.
- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.
- Historic manuscripts and maps held at the London Metropolitan Records Office.
- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the site were studied.

2.2.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Setting Assessment

- 2.2.3 An assessment of heritage assets within the wider area surrounding the proposed development has been undertaken in order to assess the potential for significant impacts arising from changes to their setting. All known heritage assets within the 500 m study area were assessed.
- 2.2.4 The assessment of setting has been informed by guidance issued by English Heritage including The Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage, 2011a) and Seeing the History in the View (English Heritage, 2011b)

Site Visit

- 2.2.5 A site visit was undertaken on 17th October 2013 in order to assess the general character of the site, identify visible historic features and assess possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets
- 2.2.6 In addition, heritage assets identified within the 500 m study area as potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development were also visited. This was in order to assess the attributes of their setting that contribute to their significance and to establish whether intervisibility with the site could be established on the ground.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.2.7 This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.2.8 In addition, the records held by GLHER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.3 Assessment Methodology

- 2.3.1 Local planning authorities require an applicant to provide an assessment of the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting.
- 2.3.2 The significance of some heritage assets are formally recognised through designation. Where assets have not been statutorily designated, they have been considered using professional judgment with reference to national published guidance (including DCMS 2010 and EH's Designation Listing Selection Guides). National guidance provided by English Heritage (2008) introduced the weighing of significance in reference to the following value criteria:
- **Evidential (Archaeological) value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
 - **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.

- **Aesthetic (Architectural or Artistic) value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

2.3.3 The overall significance of heritage assets is expressed on a 5-point scale of: Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible using the criteria presented in **Table 1**.

Heritage Significance	Criteria
Very High	Heritage assets of international importance. World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value. Areas associated with intangible cultural heritage activities as evidenced by the register and areas with associations with particular innovations, scientific developments, movements or individuals of global importance.
High	Heritage assets of national importance. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*), Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*). Also includes unscheduled sites and monuments of schedulable quality and/or importance discovered through the course of evaluation or mitigation.
Medium	Heritage assets of regional importance. Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Historic townscapes and landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth and other critical factor(s). Unlisted assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historic association.
Low	Heritage Assets with importance to local interest groups or that contributes to local research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings and Sites of Importance within a district level. Robust undesignated assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations.
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological or historical interest due to poor preservation or survival.
Unknown	The importance of asset has not been ascertained from available evidence.

Table 1: Summary of factors for determining the significance of known and potential heritage assets

2.3.4 In determining the sensitivity of any heritage assets affected, NPPF and planning guidance requires the contribution made by their setting to be assessed (**Table 2**). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the value of a heritage asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that value, or may be neutral. The key attributes of setting that contribute to the significance of the heritage asset comprise the asset's physical surroundings, the experience of the asset and the asset's associative attributes.

Contribution of Setting to Heritage Significance	Criteria
High Contribution	A setting which possesses key attributes that make a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its importance.
Medium Contribution	A setting which possesses key attributes that make some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its importance.
Low Contribution	A setting which possesses key attributes that make little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its importance.
Negligible	A setting which does not contributed to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its importance.

Table 2: Criteria for Grading the Contribution of Setting to Sensitivity of Heritage Assets

3. Regulatory and Policy Context

3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.2 Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953

3.2.1 English Heritage is enabled by the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (as Amended) to maintain a register of parks, gardens and battlefield sites which appear to English Heritage to be of special historic interest. Registration in this way makes the effect of proposed development on the sites and their settings a material consideration. English Heritage are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Registered Parks and Gardens.

3.3 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.3.1 Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Interest are afforded statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as Amended) and the consent of the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport), as advised by English Heritage, is required for any works.

3.4 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.4.1 Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by LPAs under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. English Heritage is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings. In considering development which affects a listed building or its setting, the LPA shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Section 66).

- Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* Particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
- Grade II Buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

3.4.2 Furthermore LPAs are required to consider Planning Applications giving special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area (Section 72).

3.5 Local Planning

3.5.1 The London Borough of Hounslow's is currently preparing a Local Plan (previously known as the Local Development Framework) in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Until its completion planning applications will be considered against the policies and objectives contained in the Employment Development Plan Document, and the Unitary Development Plan.

- Policy ENV-B.3.2: Sites of Archaeological Importance

3.6 London Plan

3.6.1 The London Plan sets out strategic policies for the future development of London. It is prepared by the Mayor of London who has responsibility for strategic planning in London and forms part of the development plan.

- Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology

3.7 National Planning Policy Framework

3.7.1 Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's current planning policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

3.7.2 Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF, 128).

3.7.3 LPAs are required to take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place (NPPF, 126/131).

3.7.4 In determining planning applications, great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets - World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF, 132).

- 3.7.5 In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF, 135).
- 3.7.6 LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF, 141).

4. Baseline Resource

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the site and its environs, compiled from sources listed in Section 2 and the results of previous studies identified below. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets with the 500 m study area identified by the GLHER are listed in Appendix 1. The GLHER and National List entries and other identified sites are assigned a number with a HA (Heritage Asset) prefix within the text for ease of reference and depicted on **Figure 2**.

4.2 Previous Studies

- 4.2.1 The GLHER records several archaeological events within the 500 m study area, comprising:
- 1990: Archaeological evaluation at Turnham Green Bus Garage. Recorded a possible prehistoric pit and remains of post-medieval garages within the block east of the site.
 - 2004: Archaeological evaluation at 1-4 Barley Mow Passage, Chiswick. No significant archaeology was observed.
 - 2011: Archaeological evaluation at 331-335 Chiswick High Street. Recorded a pit containing 20th century material.

4.3 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 4.3.1 Whilst there are no designated assets within the site, there are a number within the 500 m study area, comprising:
- 2 Grade II* Listed Buildings
(**HA 20** and **41**)
 - 31 Grade II Listed Buildings
(**HA 10-19, 21-37, 39-40** and **42-43**)
- 4.3.2 These assets are depicted on **Figure 2**, and listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 1.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Prehistoric (500000 BC to AD 43)

- 4.4.1 There is evidence within the area for a low level of prehistoric activity. This evidence largely comes from antiquarian records of chance discoveries during development, and as such lack contextual information with which to characterise the form and significance of the remains.
- 4.4.2 A Palaeolithic (500000 to 10000 BC) flint implement is recorded as having been found in Turnham Green to the southwest of the site (**HA 1**), and Middle Palaeolithic animal bone assemblages uncovered at Chiswick Road to the west (**HA 2**), and The Orchard to the northeast (**HA 3**).
- 4.4.3 Excavations at Turnham Green Bus Garage, adjacent to the site, recorded a pit containing several pieces of struck flint, burnt clay/daub and some charcoal (**HA 4**). The flintwork was not datable, and so a broad prehistoric date was suggested.

Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)

- 4.4.4 The hypothetical line of the Roman road from London to Silchester passes through Acton Green Common in the north of the 500 m study area (Margary's Roman Road no. 4a). A second smaller Roman road, known as Akeman Street, left London along the Strand and passed through Kensington and Hammersmith to Turnham Green, from where it may have skirting the southern edge of Turnham Green Common along the line of Wellesley Road (Margary's Roman Road no. 40).
- 4.4.5 Despite the site's location within proximity to the two roads there is a relative paucity of archaeological evidence for Romano-British activity within the study area. What evidence there is comprises of a roof tile found off of South Parade to the northwest of the site (**HA 5**), and a coin hoard off of Heathfield Terrace close to the line of the Roman road (**HA 6**).

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (410 to 1540)

- 4.4.6 There are no recorded Anglo-Saxon to medieval remains within the site or study area. The origin of settlement in the study area potentially lies within the Anglo-Saxon period, with the study of place-names indicating they derived from Anglo-Saxon words. The place-name Chiswick is first recorded c. 1000 as 'Ceswican' deriving from the Old English words *cīese* and *wīc*, meaning 'specialised farm where cheese is made' (Mills 2011, 113). Turnham Green, recorded between 1229 and 1237 (Barker *et al.* 1982) likely derives from Old English topographical words *trun* and *hamm* likely meaning 'land beside a marsh at the turn in the river'.
- 4.4.7 The Domesday survey of 1086, which was produced following the Norman Conquest to determine land holdings largely for tax purposes, does not record Chiswick. Its absence indicates that any occupation of the area at this time was likely sparse and most probably included within the holdings of a larger settlement nearby.
- 4.4.8 Chiswick developed as a riverine settlement during the medieval period, situated at a bend in the River Thames. The importance of the river is reflected in the dedication of Chiswick Parish Church, which had been constructed by 1458, to St Nicholas the patron saint of fishermen (Baker *et al.*

1982). The site itself was situated on the edge of Turnham Green, a ribbon of settlement that formed along the main road to London in the northern end of the Parish, with Turnham Green Common forming part of waste land of Sutton Court manor.

Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)

- 4.4.9 Turnham Green had developed into a fashionable locality by the 17th century with several large houses along Main Street. By 1706 the village, with 'several good brick houses', was comparable in size to that of Chiswick and by 1720 there were buildings on both sides of the high road (Baker *et al.* 1982).
- 4.4.10 The GLHER records several open spaces within the 500 m study area that derive from earlier open land which were retained as commons during the 19th century, comprising Acton Green, Turnham Green, and Chiswick Green (**HA 7-9**).
- 4.4.11 The Battle of Brentford took place on the 12th November 1642 on part of Acton Green Common, Turnham Green and to the south over what was once called Chiswick Common Field, during which the Royalists under Prince Rupert surprised and overcame the Parliamentary army under Lord Essex. The Royalists were victorious but their army was delayed sufficiently by resistance to allow Parliamentary forces to form-up on Turnham Green the following day. The consequent Battle of Turnham Green was a limited conflict ending in stalemate, following which the Royalists withdrew.
- 4.4.12 By the production of the parish tithe maps for Acton in 1841 and Chiswick in 1847 (**Figure 3**) the site lay within an undeveloped plot behind the back street running parallel to High Street. Rows of terraced dwellings are evident along the surrounding streets, although there are still large areas of undeveloped land, indicating the persistence of an agricultural economy.
- 4.4.13 Development of the area intensified during the 19th century, with a band of high density urban development depicted along the northern side of Chiswick High Street on the 1874 Ordnance Survey (Appendix 3).
- 4.4.14 There are numerous 17th to 19th century listed buildings in the area corresponding to this period of development. These are largely focused on The Orchard and South Parade to the north (**HA 10-21**), and to the south around Turnham Green and Chiswick High Street (**HA 22-36**). The only listed building within proximity to the site comprises the Crown and Anchor Public House (**HA 37**), an early 19th century 3 storey building in brown brick with later 19th century tiled ornament bearing reference to the Ram Brewery in Wandsworth.
- 4.4.15 The LSWR line from Kensington to Turnham Green was constructed c.1869, along the boundary between Acton and Chiswick Parish to the north of the site.
- 4.4.16 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS; Appendix 3) mapping illustrates that the site lay in undeveloped land up until the end of the 19th century, situated at the corner of Mills Row terrace and Bridge Street. To the east of the site was a bus garage, the remains of which were recorded during an archaeological investigation of the site in 1990 (**HA 38**). The site was continuous with the open area to the west which was dotted with trees on the 1866 OS and possibly formed part of the nursery labelled in the area by 1896.

Modern (1901 to Present)

- 4.4.17 A Public Bath and Wash House was constructed within the site between the production of the 1915 and 1935 OS, first appearing in Kelly's Post Office and Trade Directory for the Borough of Brentford and Chiswick in 1934. Public baths were constructed throughout London following the Public Baths and Wash Houses Act of 1846, with that in Turnham Green likely constructed to serve the growing population in the area. The early public baths were not leisure facilities but public services designed to improve public health and hygiene, providing both bathing and laundry facilities. This was an essential service for the large number of people who lived in old Victorian houses where shared standpipes and outside lavatories were common.
- 4.4.18 In plan the building comprised a range fronting Bridge Street with three east-west aligned wings to its rear. Whilst no historic building plans were identified for the building, a short description of the building was presented in a planning application for its demolition in 1974 recording it as 'three public baths and a store building'. An interpretation of the building plan based on this description suggests the three wings of the building housed segregated pools for men, women and children, with a front range containing changing and laundry rooms. The 1951 OS (Appendix 3) illustrates the rear of the central wing contained a chimney, indicating part of the wing was occupied by a boiler house providing heating for the building and the pools.
- 4.4.19 Planning permission for the demolition of the baths was granted in 1974, with the 1974 OS indicating the site was clear of development. The site remained undeveloped until the construction of a day care centre between the production of the 1974 and 1980 OS.

4.5 Historic Townscape Character

- 4.5.1 The character of the townscape within the vicinity of the site comprises largely of mid to late 20th century residential redevelopment, with a larger modern supermarket development to the west of the site, situated between the railway to the north and a strip of surviving 19th century development along High Street to the south.
- 4.5.2 The road network defining the development blocks is essentially post-medieval, whilst the grain of the development within the blocks nearest the site is modern. The buildings comprise irregular rectangular blocks of 2-3 storey development in brown brick often set back from the pavements edge. The variety of building scale creates a staggered building line with varied skyline.
- 4.5.3 Looking north along Bridge Street from Belmont Terrace (**Plate 2**) the single storey structure within the site is obscured by intervening buildings and hedgerows, with the view leading towards the garages of Mill Row with the security fencing and trees along the railway line visible beyond.



Plate 2: General view looking north along Bridge Street

- 4.5.4 The building within the site sits low in views looking south along Bridge Street (**Plate 3**), with a relatively deep border with trees and shrubs presenting a sense of seclusion in contrast to the uninviting utilitarian elevation fronting onto Mills Row. The view along Bridge Street is funnelled by flanking development, obscuring the impressive Edwardian facade of the Belmont Primary School, and looking across its car park to the rear elevations of buildings fronting Chiswick High Street.



Plate 3: General view looking south along Bridge Street

4.6 Assessment of Setting

4.6.1 Examination of heritage assets within the 500 m study area has identified heritage assets that might represent sensitive receptors to the proposed development, comprising:

- The Grade II Listed Crown and Anchor Public House (**HA 37**)

Crown and Anchor Public House

4.6.2 The Crown and Anchor is a Grade II building situated 120 m to the south of the site. It was built sometime before 1839, extended in 1882, and was the only Wandsworth brewery pub in Chiswick.

4.6.3 The building is located on the corner of Belmont Road and Chiswick High Street, with its principal façade facing onto both streets with an angled corner containing the main entrance with a tiled panel above. The main part of the building is three storeys, built of brown brick with a parapet obscuring the roof. The principal characteristic of the building's setting comprises its prominent location on the main street, opposite Turnham Green Common, with views along Belmont Road looking down towards the residential housing at the corner of Bridge Street. The prominent location and distinctive architecture of the Crown and Anchor make it a landmark structure, which, with the large warehouse building on the western side of the Belmont Road junction, forms a gateway from the High Street to the residential area behind.

4.6.4 The building is designated for its architectural and historical interest as a good quality, and distinctive, Victorian public house. This setting of the Crown and Anchor makes a medium contribution to its significance.

5. Summary of Heritage Constraints

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128), a description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below and an assessment of their importance/ sensitivity is presented in Table 6 below.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There is no risk of direct physical impact to designated heritage assets from the proposed development.

5.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the study area are largely situated within urban areas and do not share any visibility or meaningful connection with the site. Furthermore, whilst the setting of the Crown and Anchor is considered to include views north along Belmont Road to the residential housing on the southern end of Bridge Street, this view will not be affected by the proposed development. Consequently there is not considered to be an impact to the setting of any designated heritage assets, and they have been scoped out of any further assessment.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.3.1 There are no known non-designated heritage assets within the site. However, based on the baseline assessment, there is considered to be potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within the site, comprising:

- High potential for remains associated with the former 1930s public baths and wash house;
- Low potential for remains associated with pre-historic activity;
- Low potential for deposits and features relating to medieval agricultural/horticultural activity; and
- Negligible potential for remains associated with Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon road side activity.

5.3.2 The proposed development is not considered to lie within, or contribute to, the setting of any non-designated heritage assets. Therefore the proposed development is considered unlikely to result in an adverse impact to the settings of these heritage assets and they have been scoped out of any further assessment.

5.4 Previous Impacts

5.4.1 The site appears to have remained undeveloped until the early 20th century when a public baths was constructed across its eastern two-thirds. Although historic plans of the building were not identified during the course of this assessment, a description in a 1974 planning application for its demolition indicated the building contained three pools.

5.4.2 The subsequent demolition of the baths and construction of the present day care centre is likely to have involved the grubbing out of earlier foundations and excavations for new foundations.

5.4.3 The construction of the baths, their demolition, and the subsequent construction of the day care centre is likely to have resulted in a high degree of impact to any archaeological remains within the footprint of these buildings.

6. Impacts

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the historic environment is based on the recognition within planning policy that heritage assets are an “irreplaceable resource” (NPPF para. 126).

6.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings should give weight to the conservation and enhancement of the assets consistent with their level of importance. For designated assets significant weight is given to conservation and for non-designated it is taken into account in a balanced judgement.

6.2 Effects during Construction

6.2.1 The potential for impacts to the historic environment to arise during the construction phase relates primarily to the potential for excavations and groundworks to affect any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the footprint of works. Although the details of the proposed works have not been confirmed, the provided indicative scheme indicated the proposed work within the site will likely comprise:

- The demolition of all existing structures and excavation of former foundations;
- The excavation of foundations and basements for nine proposed properties;
- The creation of new drainage and service connections; and
- Landscaping, possibly involving changing of levels and import of topsoil, to create gardens for the new properties.

6.3 Effects during Operation

6.3.1 The majority of the effects on the historic environment would occur during the construction phase of the scheme. There is not considered to be any on-going effects on the historic environment from the proposed development.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Statement of Potential and Significance

7.1.1 The site lies within an area of 20th century residential development, with a low legibility of post-medieval occupation represented by surviving road network and a block of 19th century development along High Street.

7.1.2 Desk-based assessment indicates there is a low potential for significant remains relating to deposits and features associated with prehistoric activity. In addition there is a low potential for remains of low significance relating to medieval agricultural activity, and a high potential for remains of negligible significance relating to the early 20th century public baths that were erected in the 1930s and demolished in the 1970s.

7.1.3 Based on the level of previous disturbance within the site, there is considered to be a high degree of impact to potential archaeological remains within the eastern two-thirds of the site.

7.2 Statement of Impact

Designated Assets

7.2.1 There is no risk of physical impacts to, or changes to the setting of, designated heritage assets from the proposed development.

Non-Designated Assets

7.2.2 There is considered to be potential for construction activities of the proposed development to result in the damage to or loss of buried archaeological features which may be present within the site. A summary of these assets is presented in **Table 3** below.

- 7.2.3 The proposed development is not considered to lie within, or contribute to, the setting of any non-designated heritage assets.

7.3 Recommendations

- 7.3.1 This assessment has identified a potential for archaeological remains to be encountered by the proposed development. This is defined as a low potential for the presence of deposits and features relating to prehistoric occupation, and medieval agricultural activities.
- 7.3.2 It is anticipated that there will be a high degree of impact to any such remains within the site due to the construction and demolition of a 20th century bath-house. The scale of existing impact is likely to be lower within the western third of the site.
- 7.3.3 Whilst groundworks associated with the proposed development could result in a permanent adverse impact to any surviving buried heritage assets, it is considered that the scale of existing impacts will be such that the condition of any remains is likely to be poor.
- 7.3.4 Consequently, due to the low potential for significant remains, and the high degree of existing impact, it is considered that additional archaeological investigation would not be required on the site. If requested by GLAAS, it is anticipated that an archaeological watching brief during groundworks would be sufficient to mitigate the potential impact from the proposed development on any surviving remains.

Table 3: Risk of encountering heritage assets within the proposed development

Risk	Asset	Significance	Summary of Asset	Impact of the proposed development	Proposed Mitigation
High	Modern Remains of Public Baths	Low	<p>The Borough of Brentford and Chiswick Public Baths and Wash-Houses was constructed within the site in the early 1930s. It likely comprised three segregated baths and laundry facilities with boiler house to provide heated water. The baths was demolished in the 1970s.</p> <p>Remains relating to the baths would likely be of low evidential value in adding to the knowledge of the construction of public hygiene facilities.</p>	High (if encountered)	None
Low	Prehistoric Buried Remains	Medium	<p>Archaeological excavation of the Turnham Green bus depot on the eastern side of Bridge Street recorded a pit containing probable prehistoric material. The proximity of this feature and a low level of Palaeolithic evidence in the study area indicate the potential for similar remains to survive within the site.</p> <p>Any such remains will likely be of evidential value in expanding an area of limited knowledge.</p>	High (if encountered)	Programme of mitigation to allow preservation by record
Low	Medieval Buried Remains	Low	<p>The site lies within an area that was likely utilised for agricultural purposed from at least the mediaeval period. The area was subsequently used as a nursery during the post-medieval period as urban development encroached to the south and east. There is therefore considered to be potential for buried cultivation layers or midden material associated with adjacent occupation.</p> <p>Any such remains are likely to be of limited evidential value in adding to the knowledge of the economy and form of occupation in the area during the formation of the present settlement.</p>	High (if encountered)	None
Negligible	Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon Buried Remains	Medium	<p>Whilst there is a general paucity of evidence for these periods within the wider area, the proximity of the site to the route of a Roman Road, and the possible Anglo-Saxon origins of settlement in the area, indicates a potential for evidence of occupation to be encountered.</p> <p>Any such remains will likely be of evidential value in expanding an area of limited knowledge.</p>	High (if encountered)	Programme of mitigation to allow preservation by record

8. References

8.1 Bibliography

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8.2 Historic Maps

1841 Tithe map of Acton Parish

1847 Tithe map of Chiswick Parish

List of historic Ordnance Survey maps in Appendix 3

Appendix 1: Tables

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

HA	Period	Grade	Reference	Name	Grid Coordinate	
1	Palaeolithic	-	HER: 050857/00/00	Turnham Green	520405	178405
2	Middle Palaeolithic	-	HER: MLO103065	Palaeolithic Mammalian Fossils	520305	178573
3	Middle Palaeolithic	-	HER: MLO103063	Palaeolithic Mammalian Fossils	521030	178941
4	Prehistoric	-	HER: 051193/00/00	Turnham Greenbus Garage	520665	178660
5	Roman	-	HER: 052858/00/00	Acton Green Acton	520905	178805
6	Roman	-	HER: 050265/00/00	Turnham Green	520405	178305
7	Post Medieval	-	HER: MLO104022	Acton Green Common	520539	178833
8	Post Medieval	-	HER: MLO104544	Turnham Green	520441	178418
9	Post Medieval	-	HER: MLO104456	Chiswick Common	521008	178687
10	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1294312; HER: MLO82560	3, The Orchard	521016	178963
11	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1189394; HER: MLO82506	4 The Orchard	520989	178984
12	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079400; HER: MLO82224	6 And 8, The Orchard	520982	178961
13	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1189396; HER: MLO82507	10 And 12, The Orchard	520975	178937
14	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079399; HER: MLO82223	37 The Orchard	520991	178886
15	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079378; HER: MLO82202	3 South Parade	521052	178902
16	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079379; HER: MLO82203	10 South Parade	521005	178877
17	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1358785; HER: MLO82610	9 South Parade	521012	178876
18	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1358757; HER: MLO82582	11 South Parade	520960	178864

HA	Period	Grade	Reference	Name	Grid Coordinate	
19	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1358786; HER: MLO82611	12 South Parade	520947	178858
20	Post Medieval	II* LB	NHLE: 1294239; HER: MLO82558	14 South Parade	520927	178852
21	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1268490; HER: MLO82546	The Duke Of Sussex Public House	520597	178915
22	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1358691; HER: MLO85788	Presbytery Of Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Grace	520800	178462
23	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1096073; HER: MLO85483	Our Lady Of Grace And St Edward Roman Catholic Church	520818	178457
24	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079583; HER: MLO85334	183 Chiswick High Road	521106	178486
25	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1240569	Arlington Cottages	520318	178454
26	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1189239; HER: MLO85523	Christ Church Turnham Green	520546	178448
27	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1188792; HER: MLO85513	Afton House And Chiswick Memorial Club	520875	178440
28	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1189626; HER: MLO85539	2a, Heathfield Terrace W4	520612	178374
29	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1080337; HER: MLO85433	10 And 11, Heathfield Terrace W4	520556	178358
30	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1294191; HER: MLO85694	12 And 13, Heathfield Terrace W4	520544	178355
31	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1080338; HER: MLO85434	16-19, Heathfield Terrace W4	520462	178335
32	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1358319; HER: MLO85749	20 Heathfield Terrace	520456	178333
33	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1294155; HER: MLO85693	21 Heathfield Terrace	520450	178332

HA	Period	Grade	Reference	Name	Grid Coordinate	
34	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1080339; HER: MLO85435	25 Heathfield Terrace	520436	178329
35	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1189662; HER: MLO85540	Railings To Garden Of Number 24	520421	178342
36	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1260615; HER: MLO85640	Chiswick Town Hall (Former)	520518	178335
37	Post Medieval	II LB	NHLE: 1079584; HER: MLO85335	Crown And Anchor Public House	520636	178519
38	Post Medieval	-	HER: 051194/00/00	Turnham Greenbus Garage	520675	178660
39	Modern	II LB	NHLE: 1358798; HER: MLO82619	Chiswick Park Underground Station,	520351	178693
40	Modern	II LB	NHLE: 1240781; HER: MLO85601	The Old Packhorse Public House	520427	178532
41	Modern	II* LB	NHLE: 1294655; HER: MLO85713	Voysey House	520753	178440
42	Modern	II LB	NHLE: 1240807; HER: MLO85608	2 K6 Telephone Kioks, Junction Town Hall Avenue/Chiswick High Road	520500	178489
43	Modern	II LB	NHLE: 1079329; HER: MLO82456	Pair Of Telephone Kiosks	520526	178901
-	Undated	-	HER: MLO78254	1-4 Barley Mow Passage	520781	178442

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: ecusltd1-162788

Project details

Project name	Bridge Street, Chiswick
Project description	Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in October 2013 to undertake the preparation of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of a former Day Care Centre at 2 Bridge Street, London situated at NGR: 520614 178647. Research for the project was undertaken in October 2013. The site lies within an area of 20th century residential development, with a low legibility of post-medieval occupation represented by surviving road network and a block of 19th century development along High Street. There is no risk of physical impacts to, or changes to the setting of, designated heritage assets from the proposed development. Desk-based assessment indicates there is a low potential for significant remains relating to deposits and features associated with prehistoric activity. In addition there is a low potential for remains of low significance relating to medieval agricultural activity, and a high potential for remains of negligible significance relating to the early 20th century public baths that were erected in the 1930s and demolished in the 1970s. It is anticipated that there will be a high degree of impact to any such remains within the site due to the construction and demolition of a 20th century bath-house. The scale of existing impact is likely to be lower within the western third of the site.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2013 End: 23-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4755 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Monument type	PUBLIC BATHS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW CHISWICK Bridge Street, Chiswick
Study area	0.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 20614 78647 51 0 51 29 36 N 000 15 44 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ECUS Ltd
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	ECUS Ltd
Project director/manager	Paul White
Project supervisor	Richard Gilmore
Project supervisor	James Thomson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Ecus Ltd
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bridge Street, Chiswick - Desk-Based Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thomson, J.
Other bibliographic details	4755
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Ecus Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 and A3 pdf with colour figures.

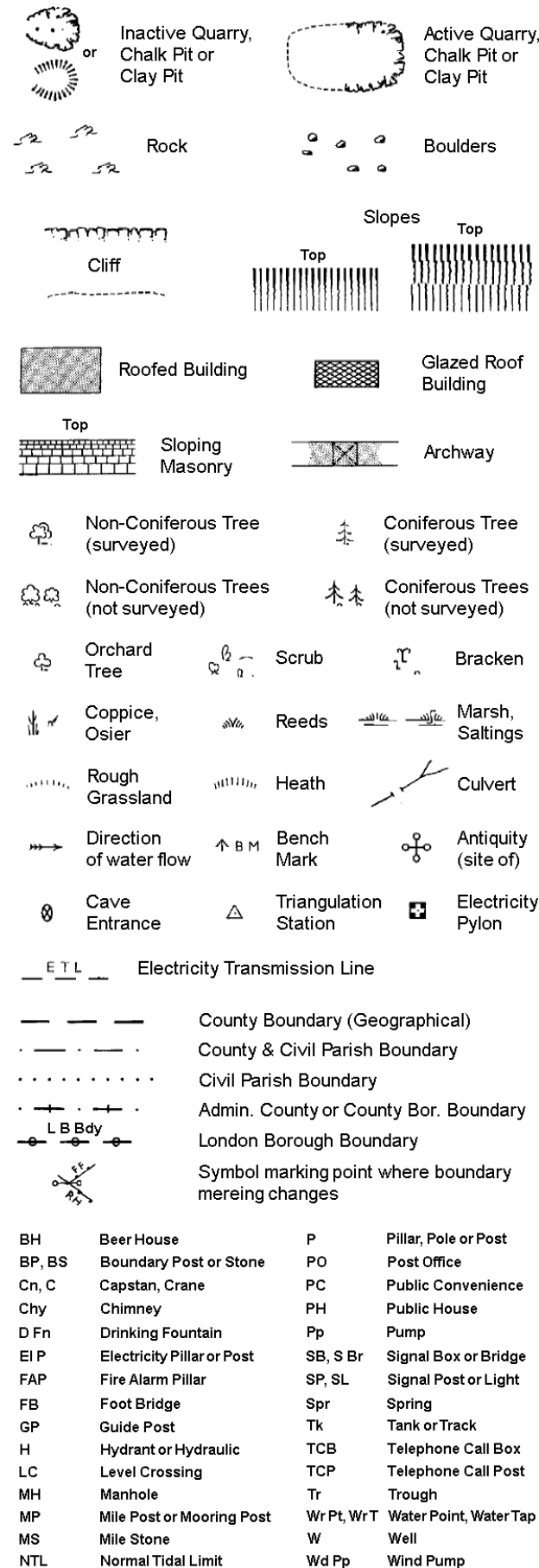
Appendix 3: Historic Mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

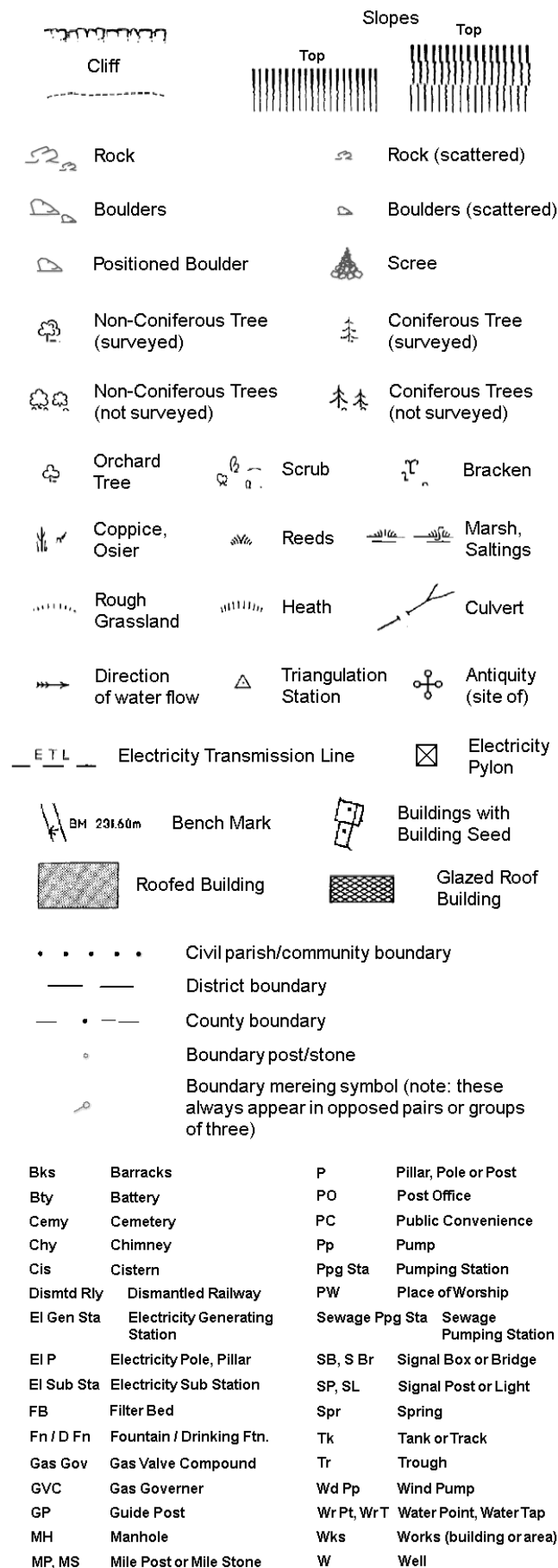
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



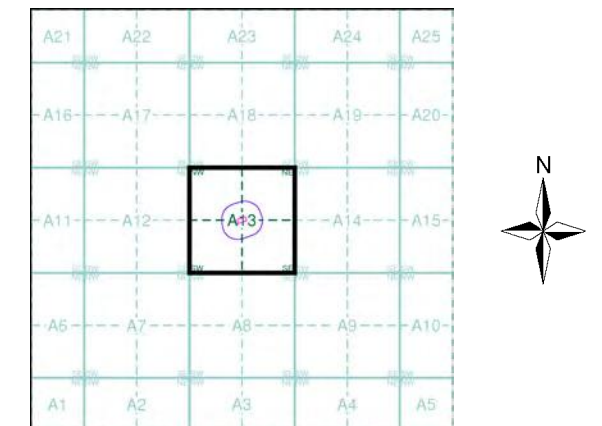
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Middlesex	1:2,500	1865 - 1882	2
Surrey	1:2,500	1866	3
Middlesex	1:2,500	1866	4
London	1:2,500	1871	5
Middlesex	1:2,500	1896	6
London	1:2,500	1896	7
Surrey	1:2,500	1913	8
Middlesex	1:2,500	1915	9
London	1:2,500	1915 - 1916	10
London	1:2,500	1935	11
Middlesex	1:2,500	1935	12
Surrey	1:2,500	1935	13
Historical Aerial Photography	1:1,250	1947	14
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1951	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1952	16
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1952	17
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1962 - 1971	18
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1974	19
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1980 - 1983	20
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1980 - 1983	21
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1987 - 1990	22
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1991	23
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	24
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	25
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	26

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
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National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
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Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

Middlesex

Published 1865 - 1882

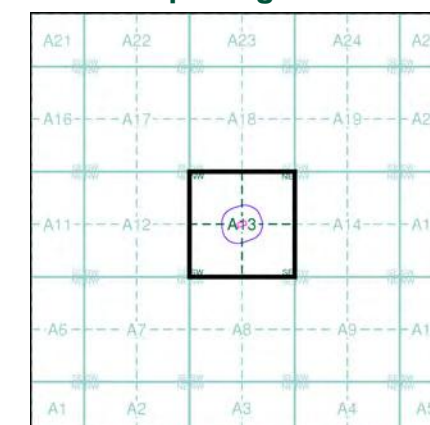
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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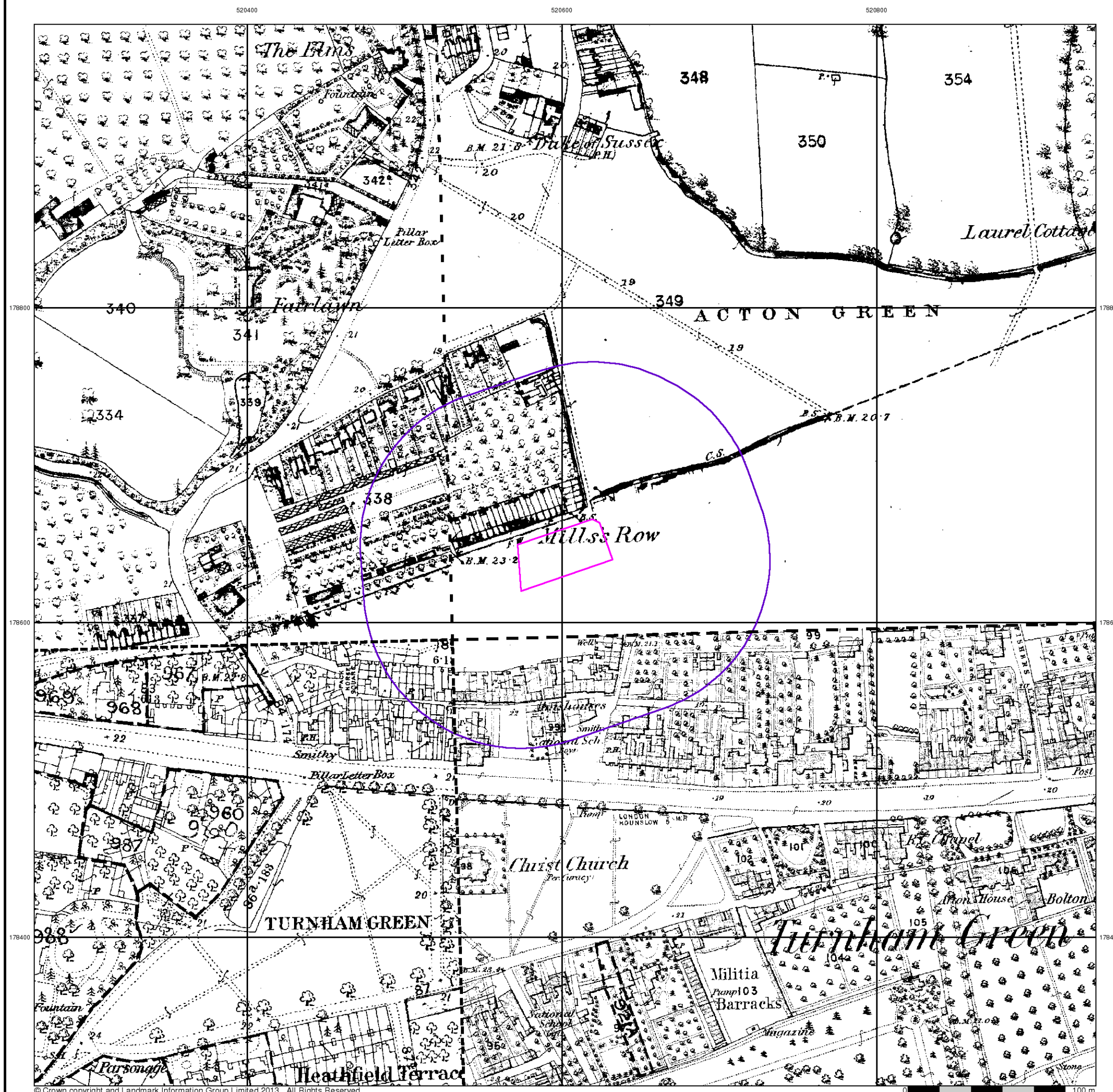


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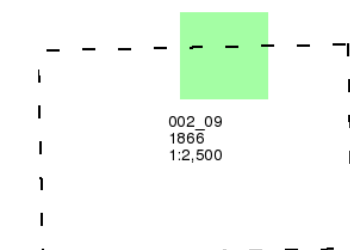
Surrey

Published 1866

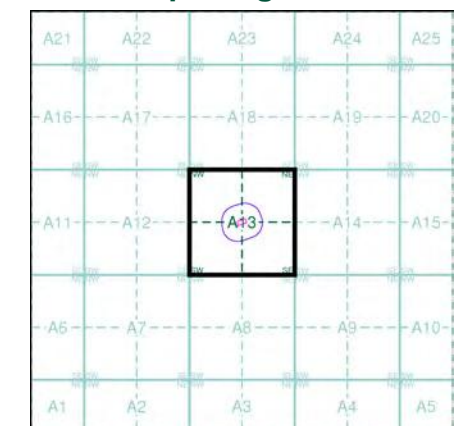
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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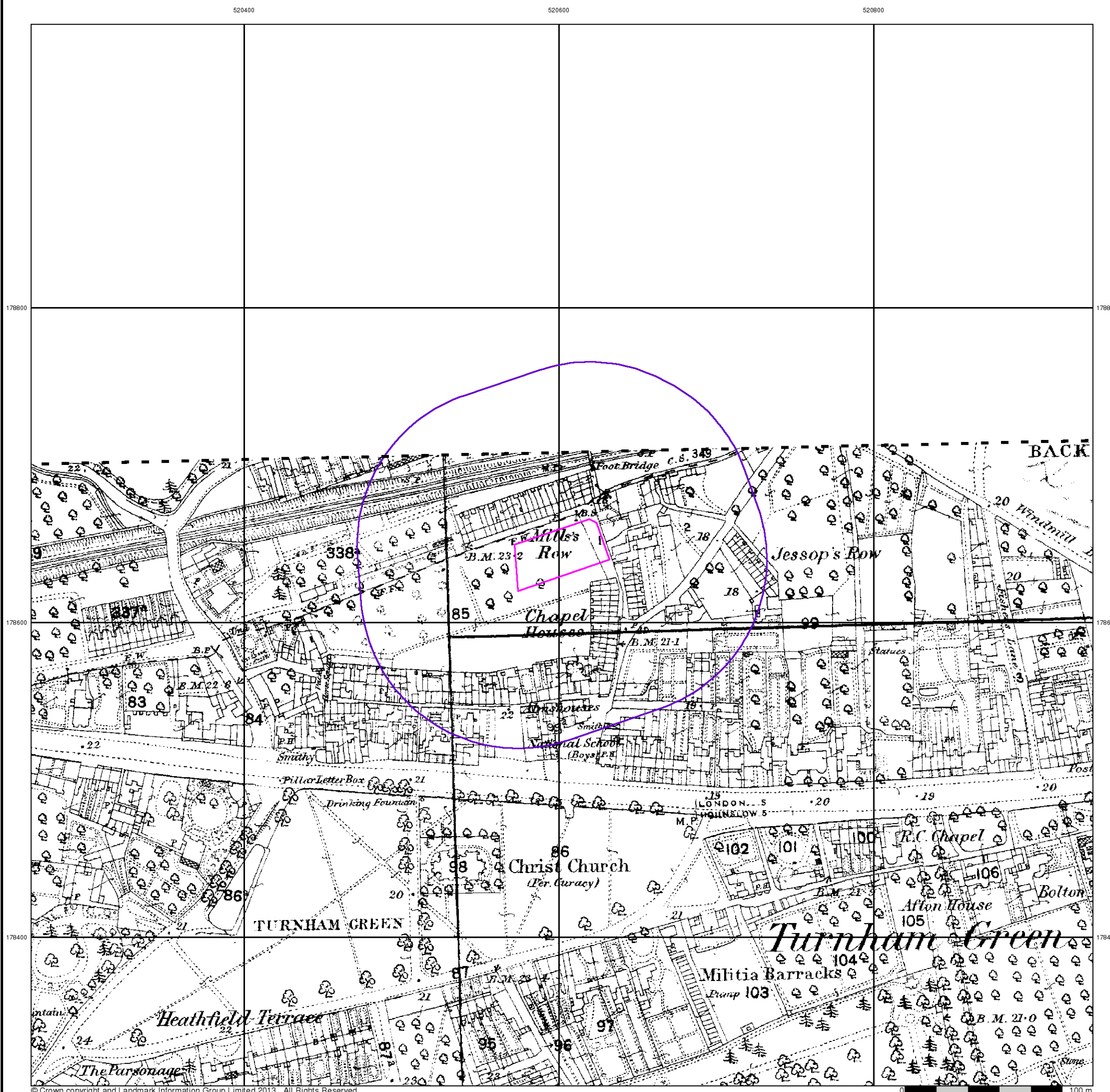


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Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



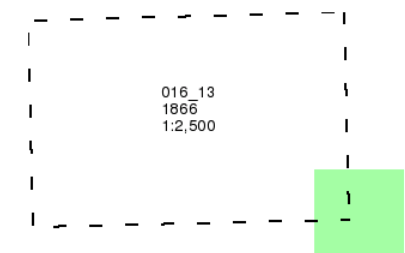
Middlesex

Published 1866

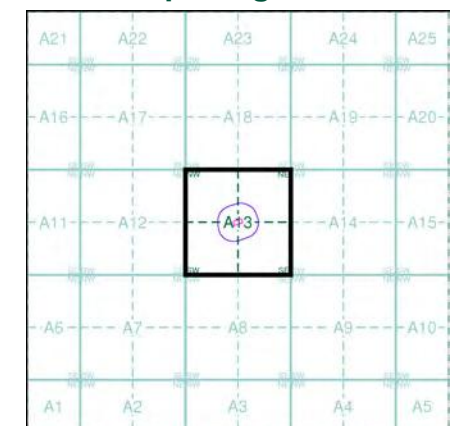
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

London

Published 1871

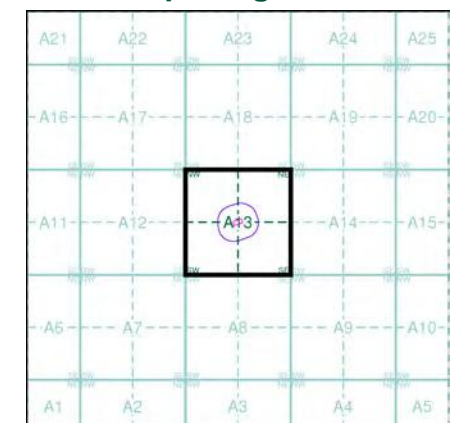
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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051_00
1871
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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 Slice: A
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Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

178800

178600

178400



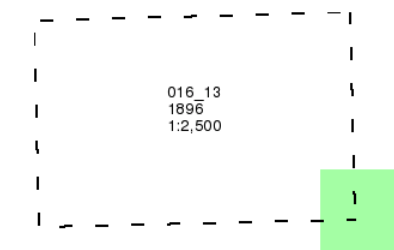
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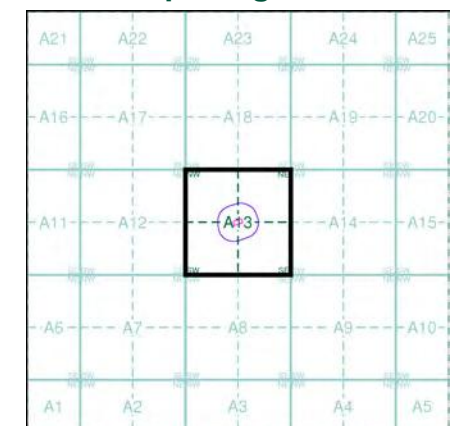
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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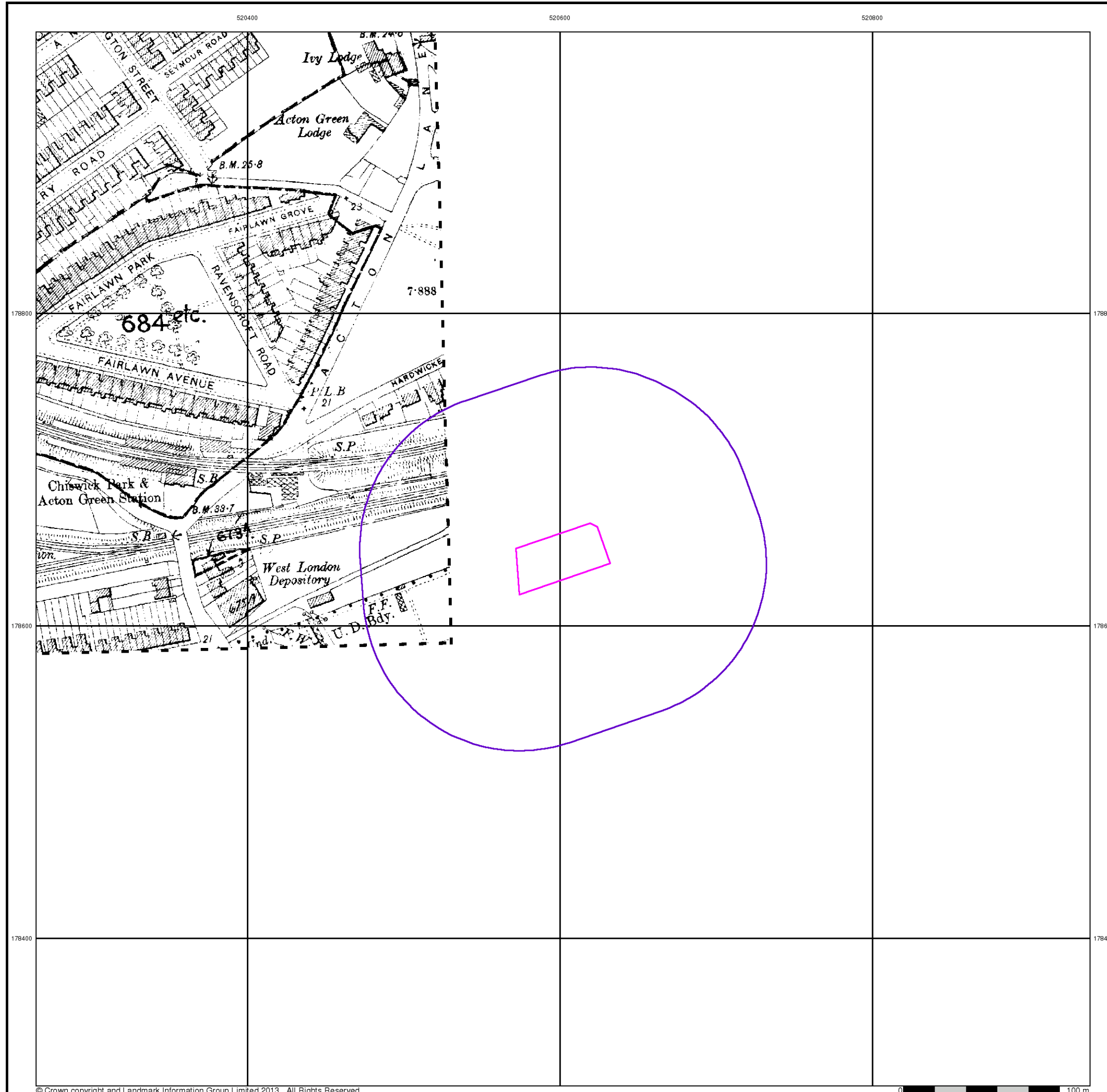


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Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



London

Published 1896

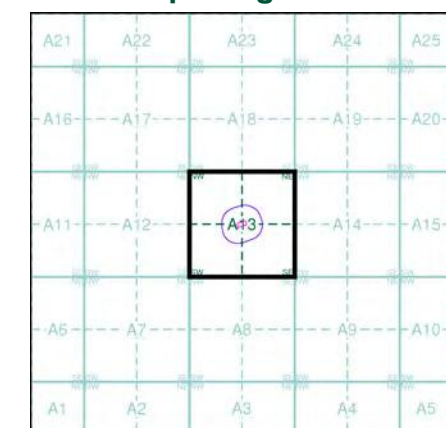
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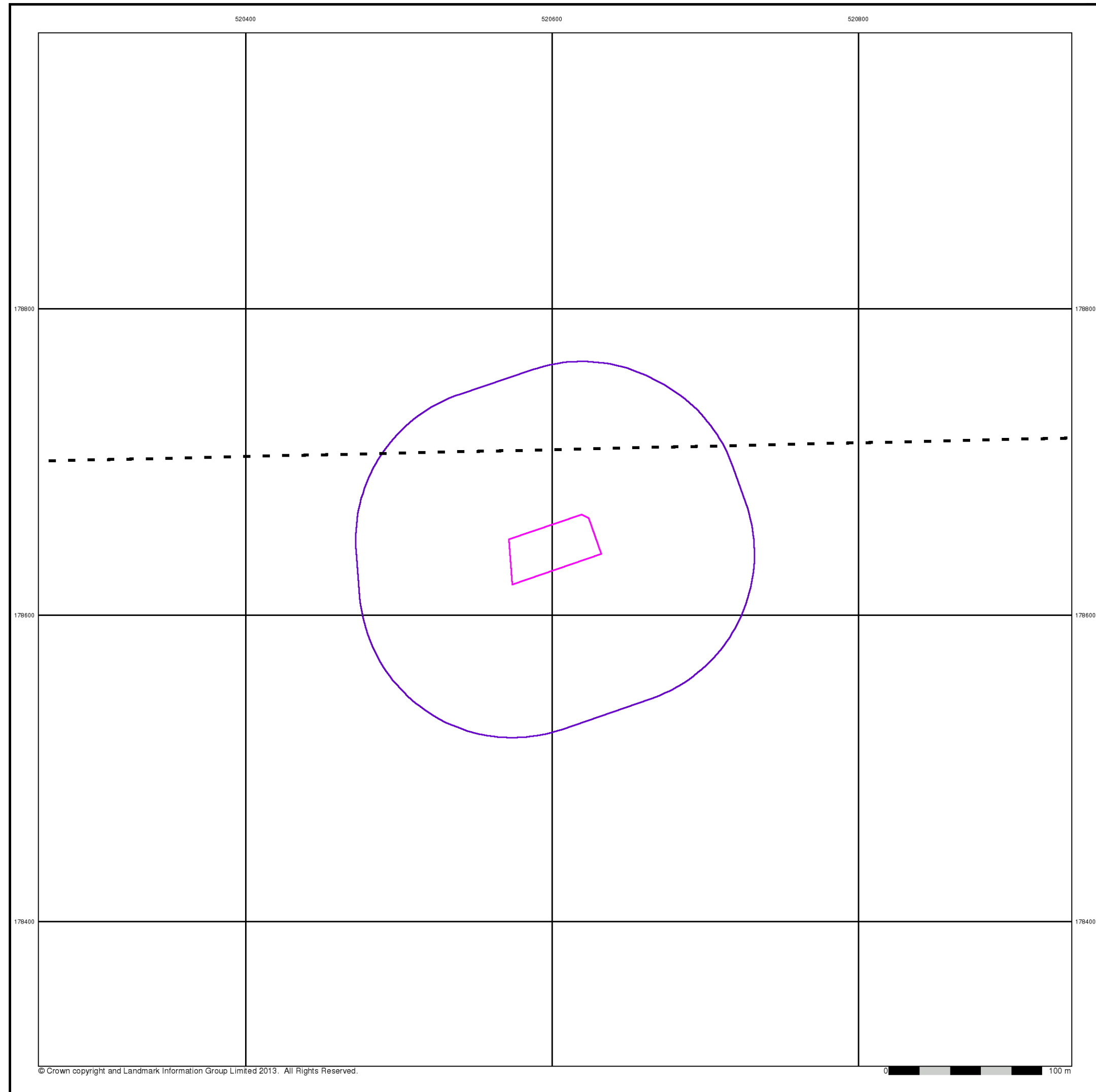
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Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF







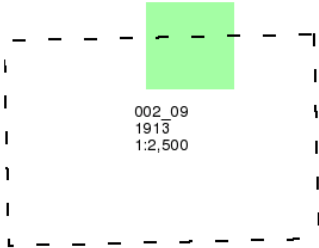
Surrey

Published 1913

Source map scale - 1:2,500


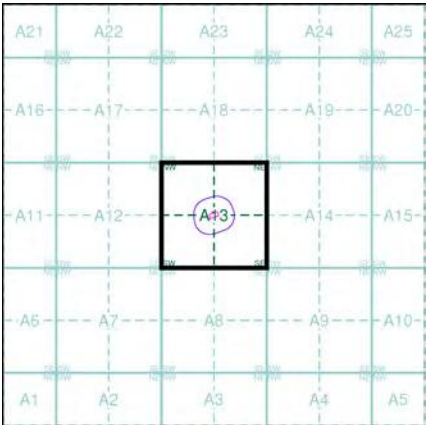
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



002_09
1913
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13




Order Details

Order Number:	49948651_1_1
Customer Ref:	Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference:	520600, 178640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.17
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

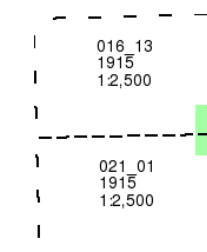


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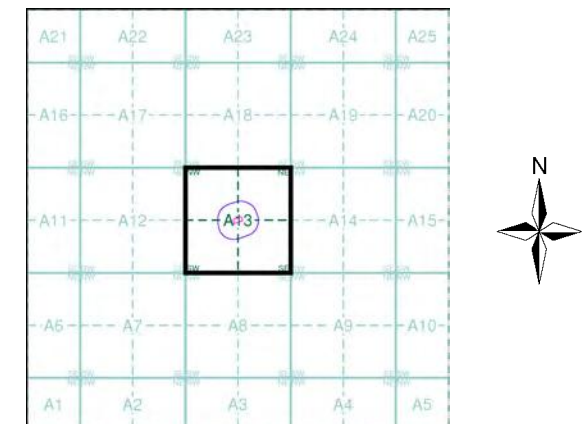
A Landmark Information Group Service v47.0 11-Oct-2013 Page 8 of 26



Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
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Site Details

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London

Published 1915 - 1916

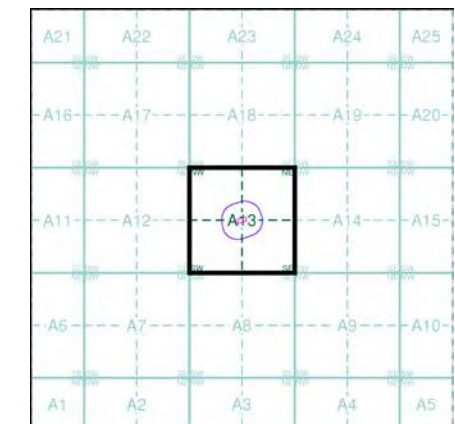
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

004_14
1915
1:2,500
008_02
1916
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

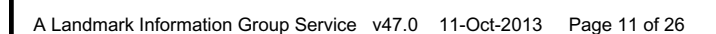


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Middlesex

Published 1935

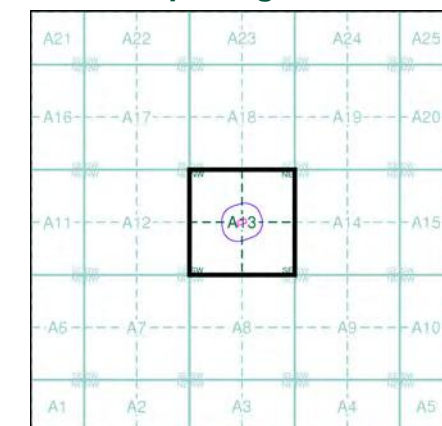
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

016_13 1935 1:2,500		021_01 1935 1:2,500
		021_02 1935 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

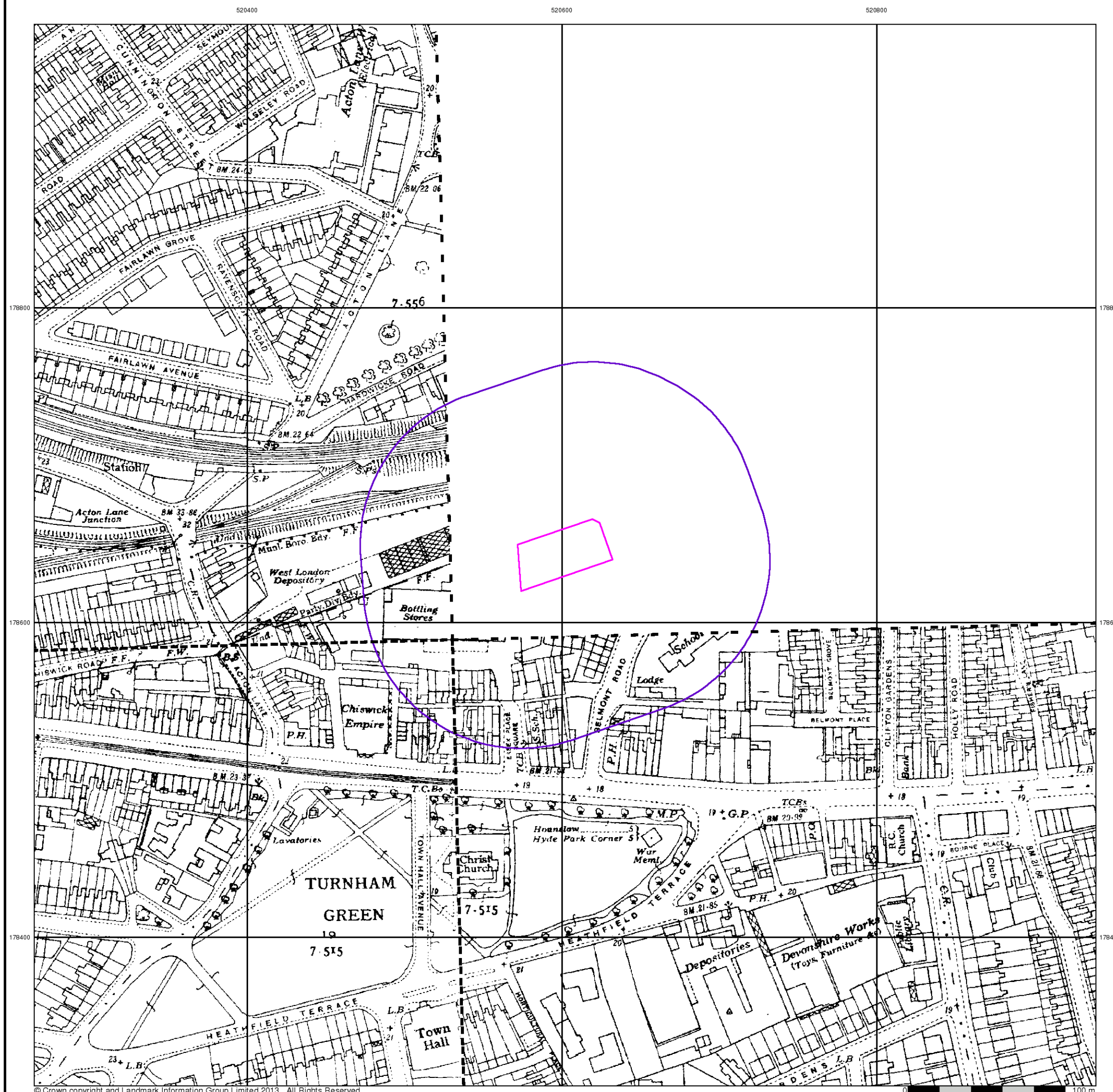


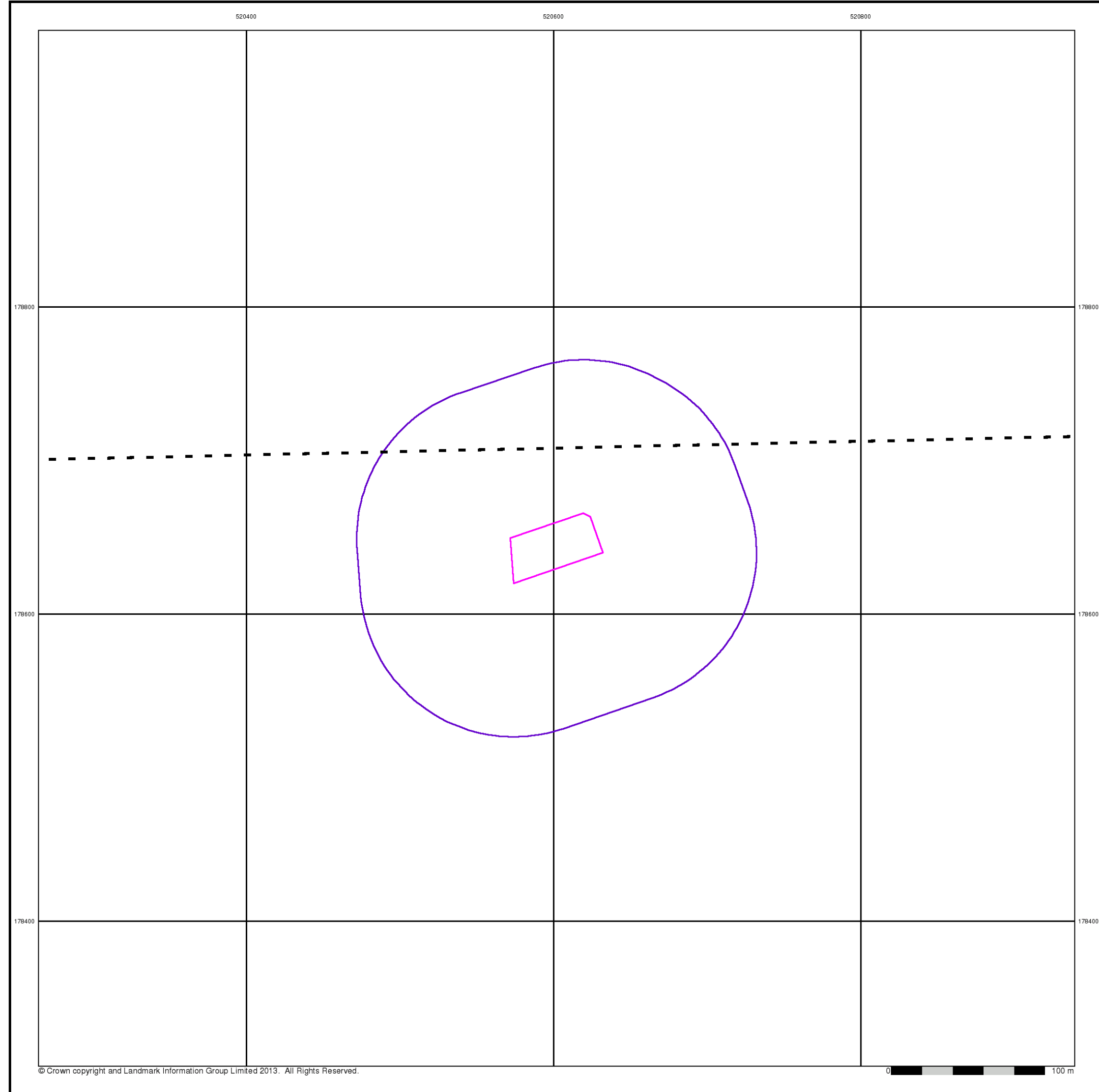
Order Details


Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF







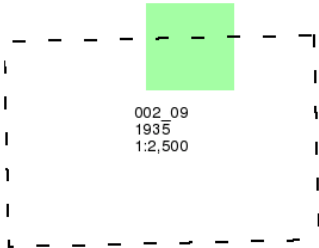
Surrey

Published 1935

Source map scale - 1:2,500


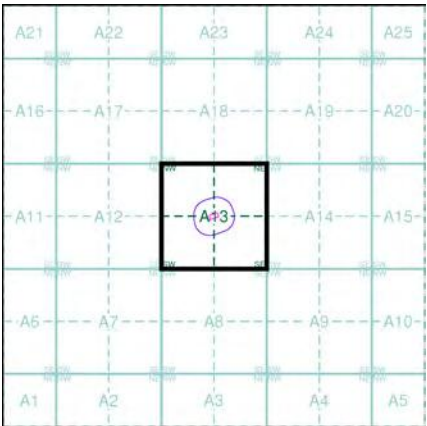
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



002_09
1935
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13




Order Details

Order Number:	49948651_1_1
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Historical Aerial Photography

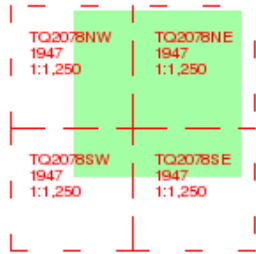
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:1,250

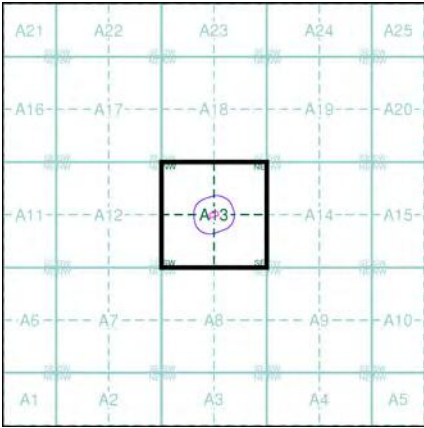
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
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Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1951

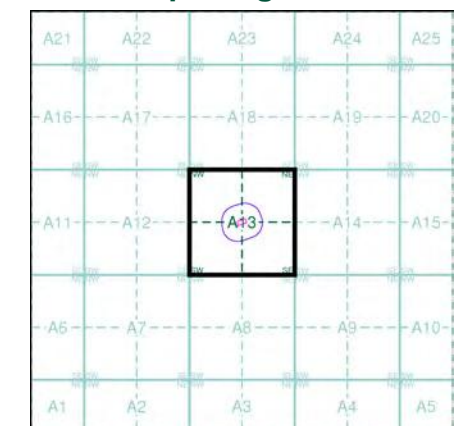
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ2078NW 1951 1:1,250	TQ2078NE 1951 1:1,250
TQ2078SW 1951 1:1,250	TQ2078SE 1951 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

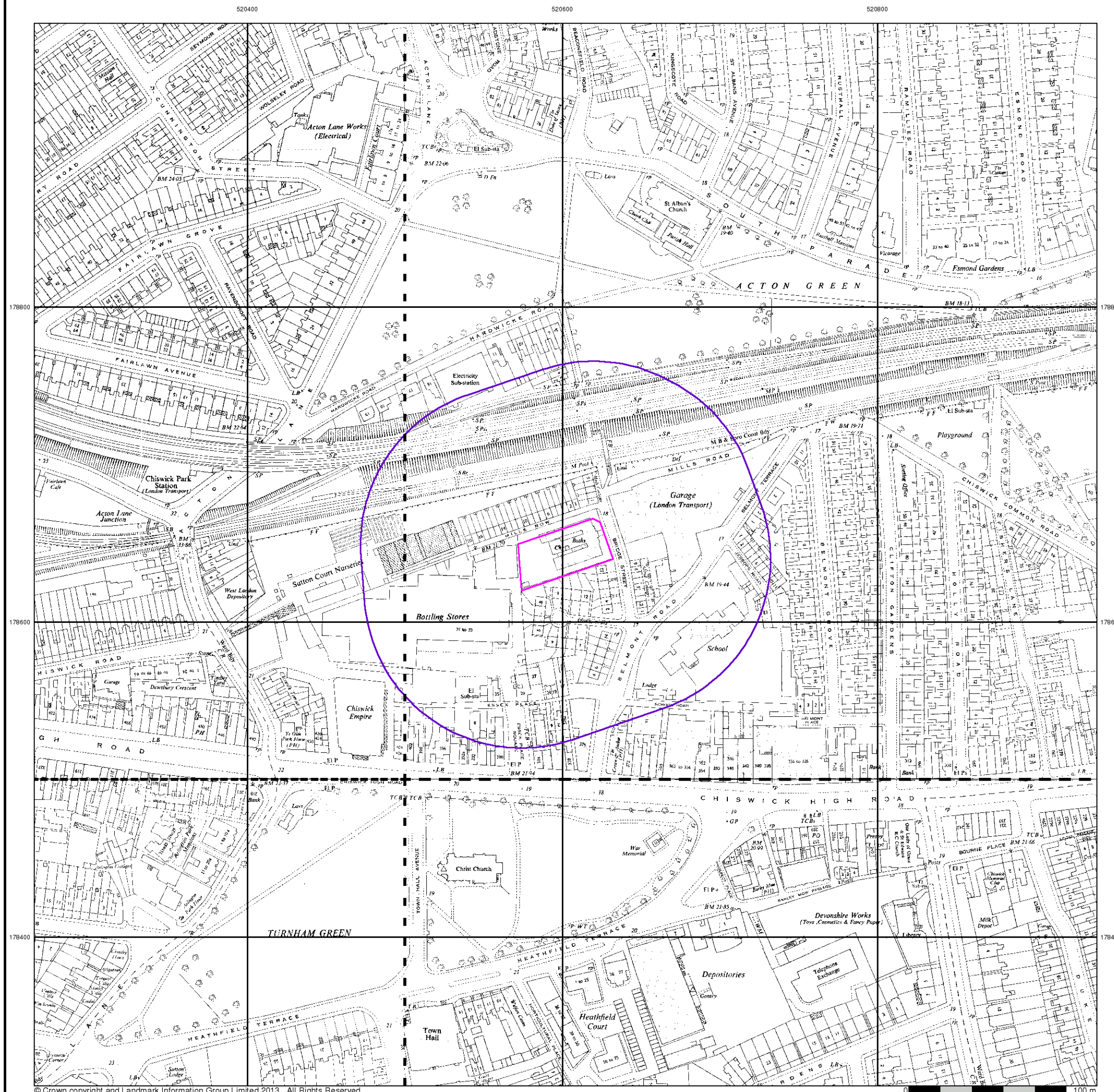


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



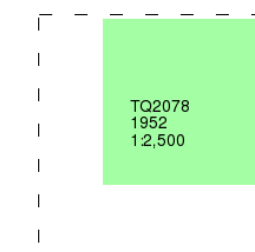
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1952

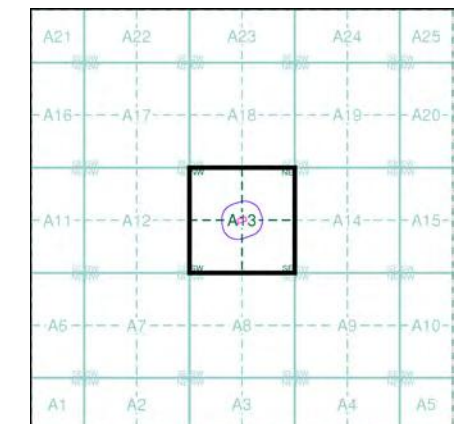
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

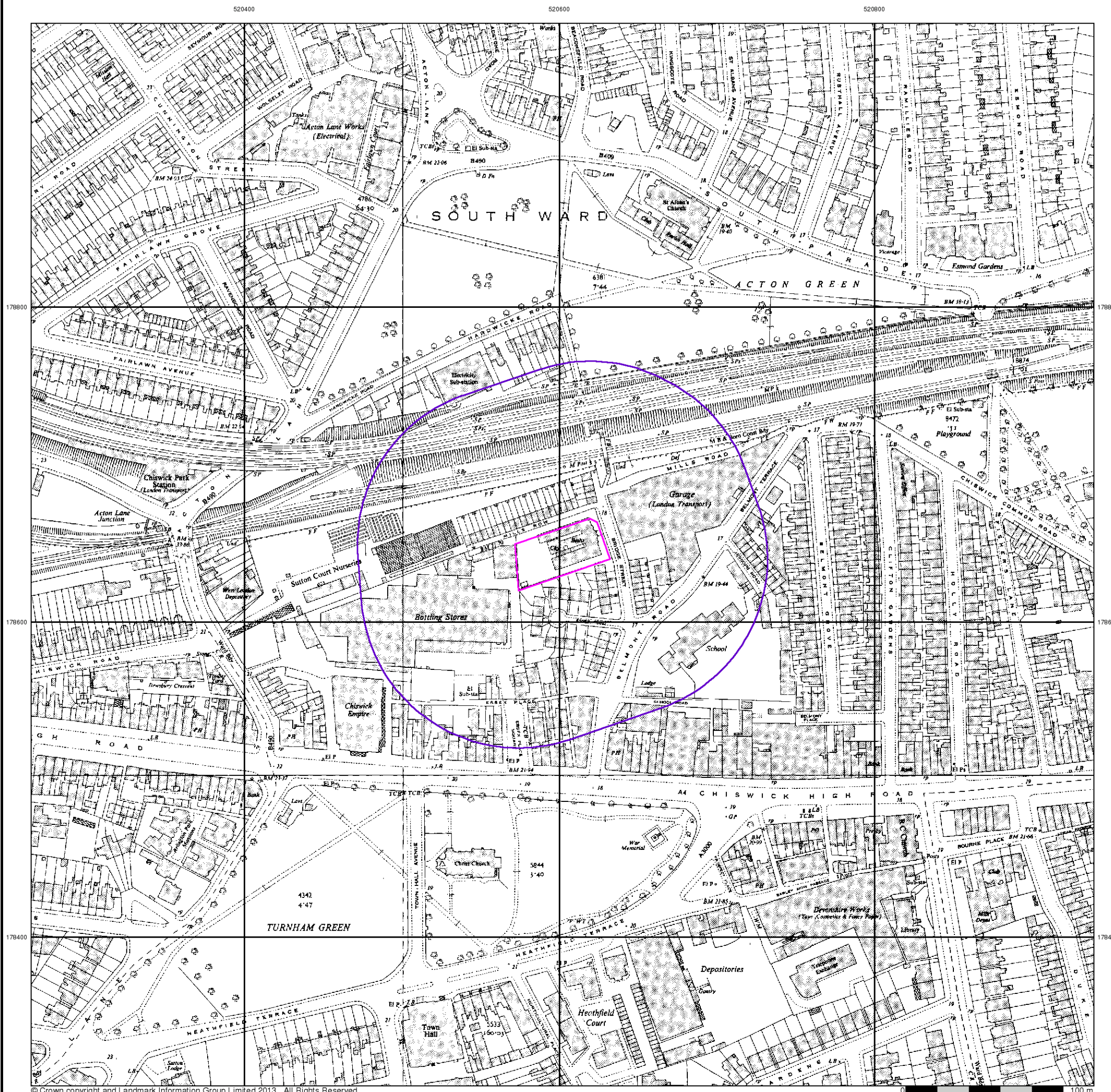


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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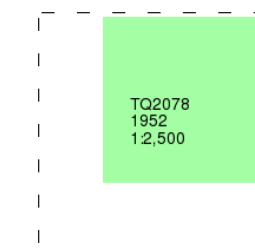
Additional SIMs

Published 1952

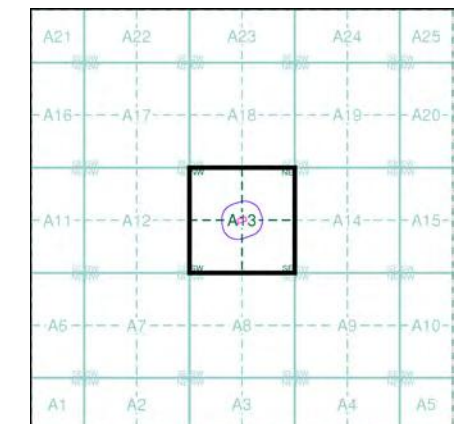
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

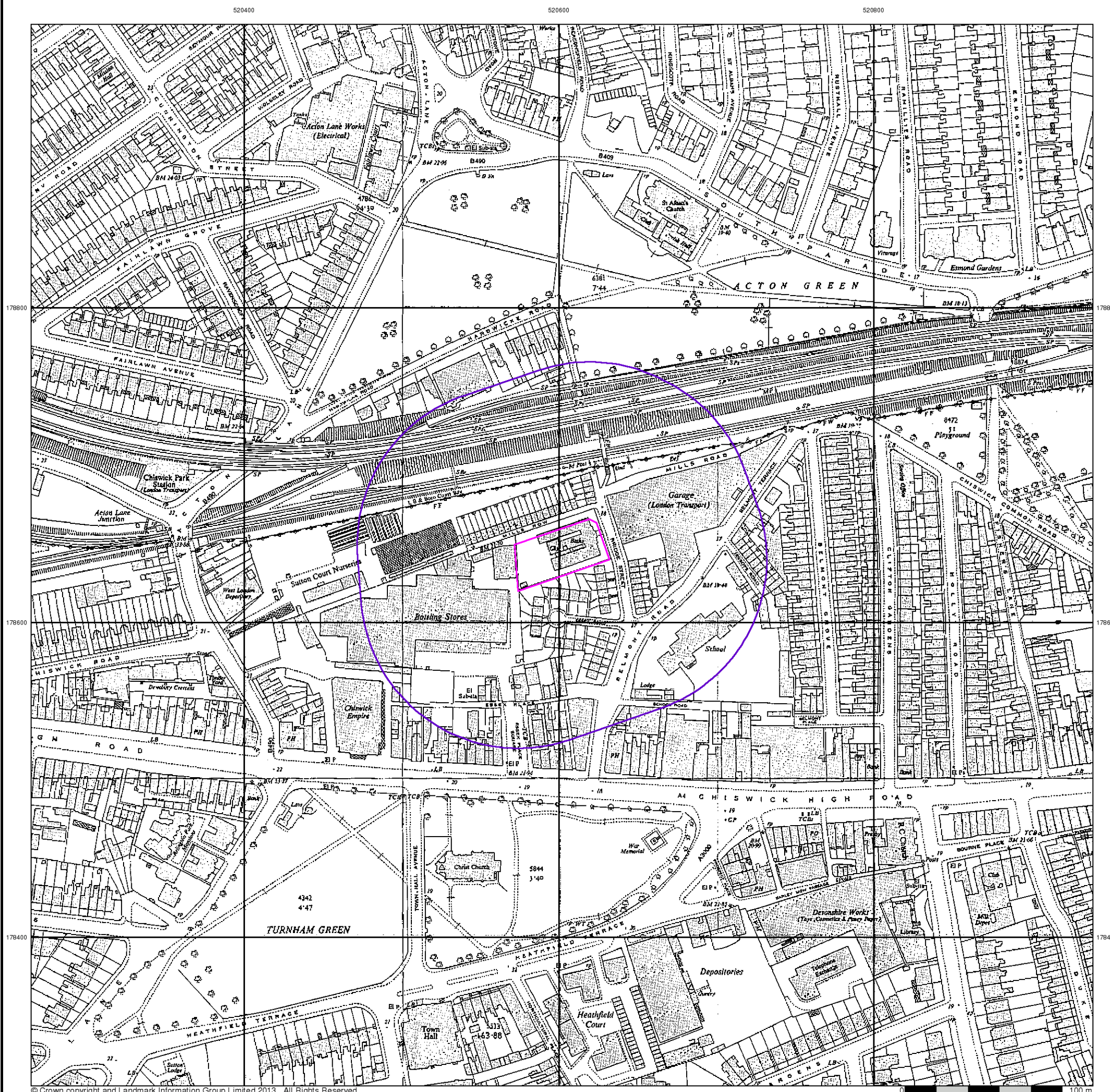


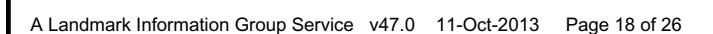
Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1974

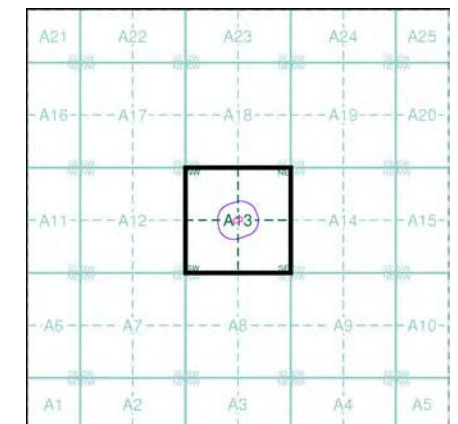
Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ2078NW 1974 1:1,250	TQ2078NE 1974 1:1,250
TQ2078SW 1974 1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

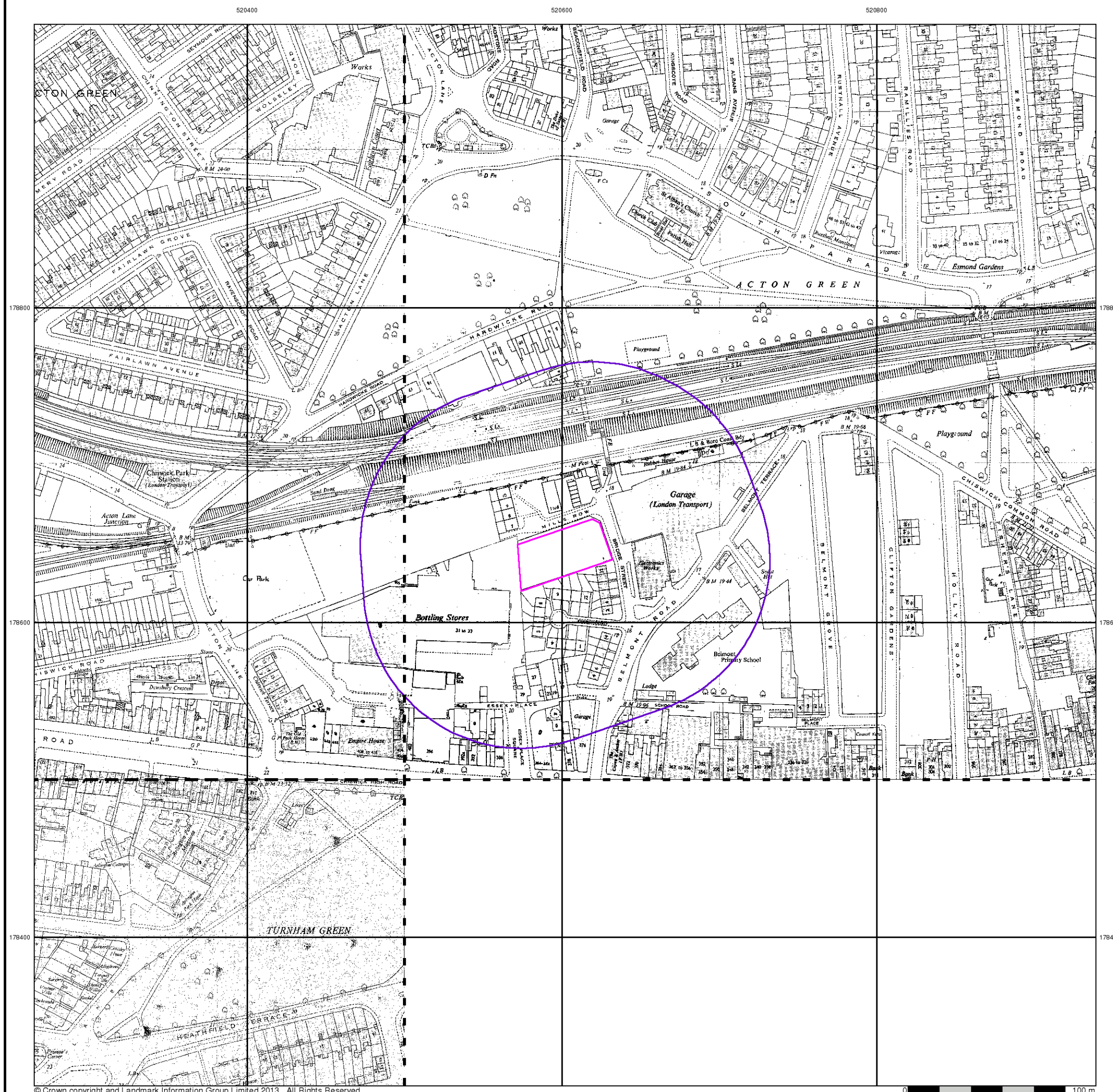


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1983

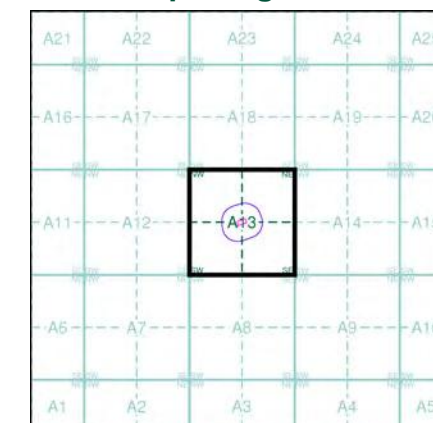
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ2078NW 1982 1:1,250	TQ2078NE 1980 1:1,250
TQ2078SW 1983 1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

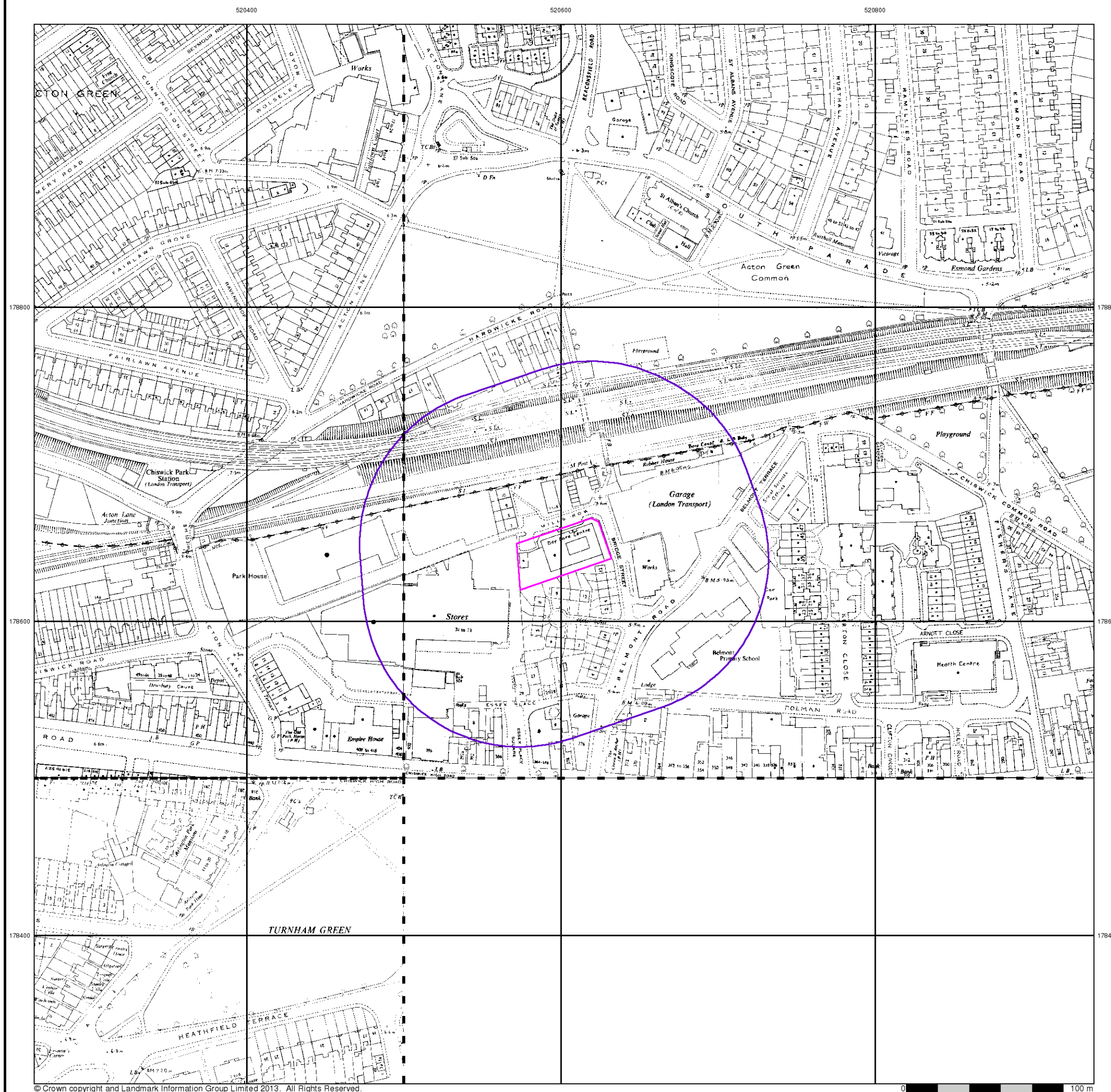


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Additional SIMs

Published 1980 - 1983

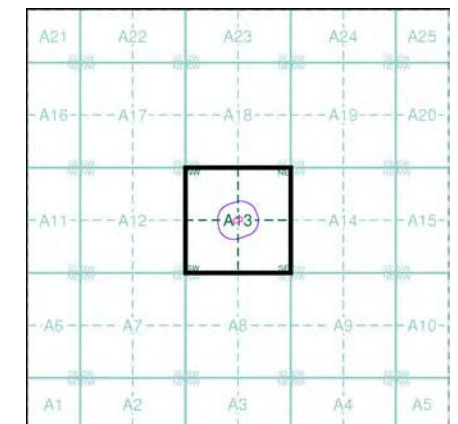
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ2078NW 1982 1:1,250	TQ2078NE 1980 1:1,250
TQ2078SW 1983 1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

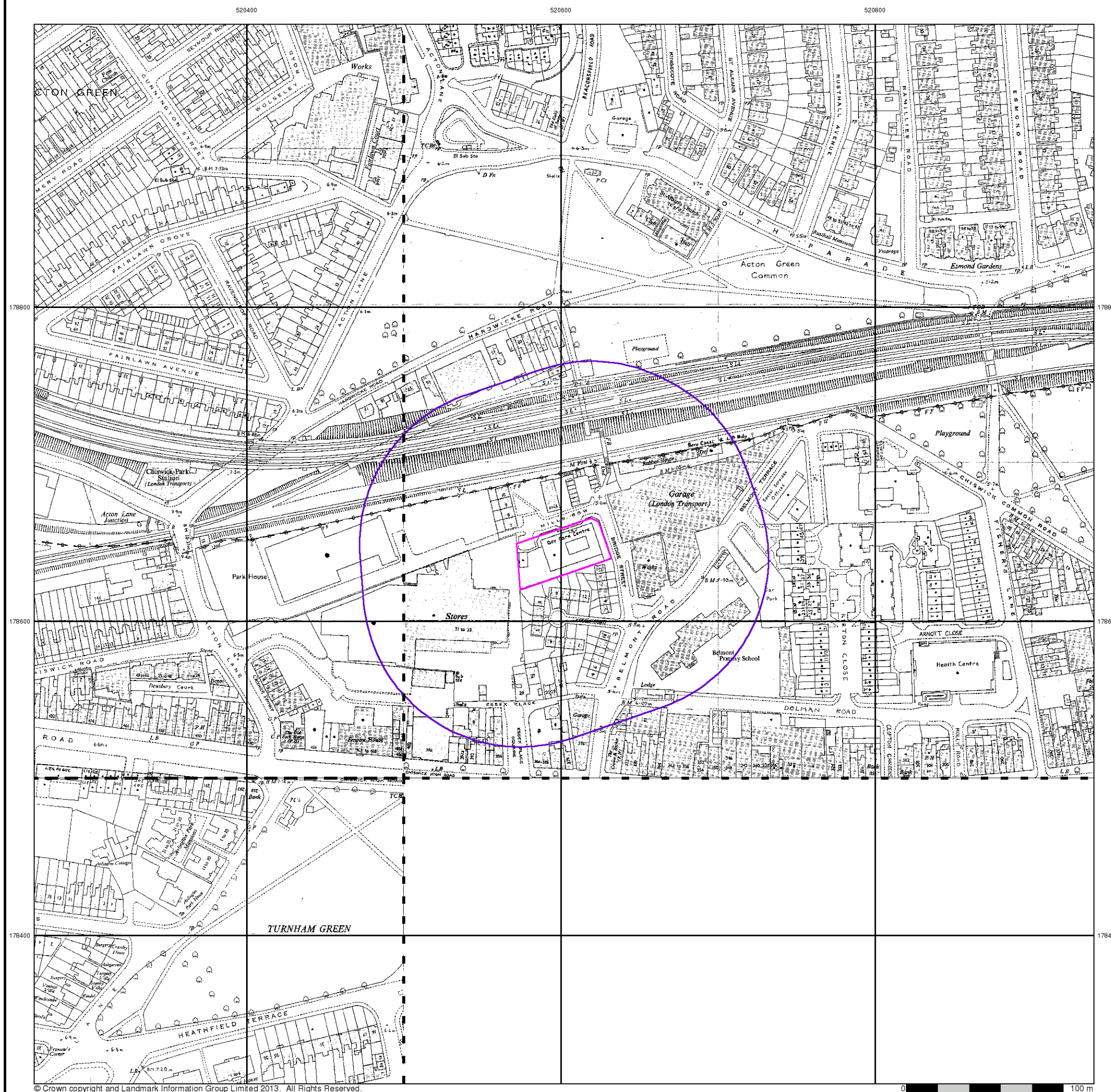


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



Additional SIMs

Published 1987 - 1990

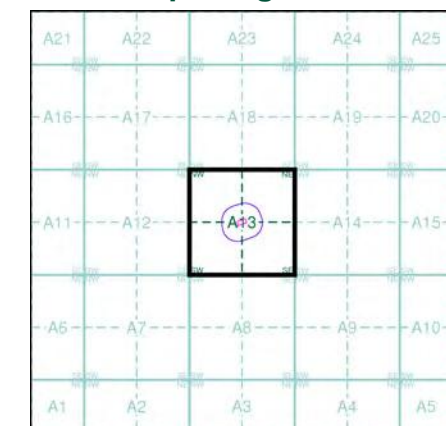
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TO2078NW 1990 1:1,250	TO2078NE 1987 1:1,250
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Historical Map - Segment A13

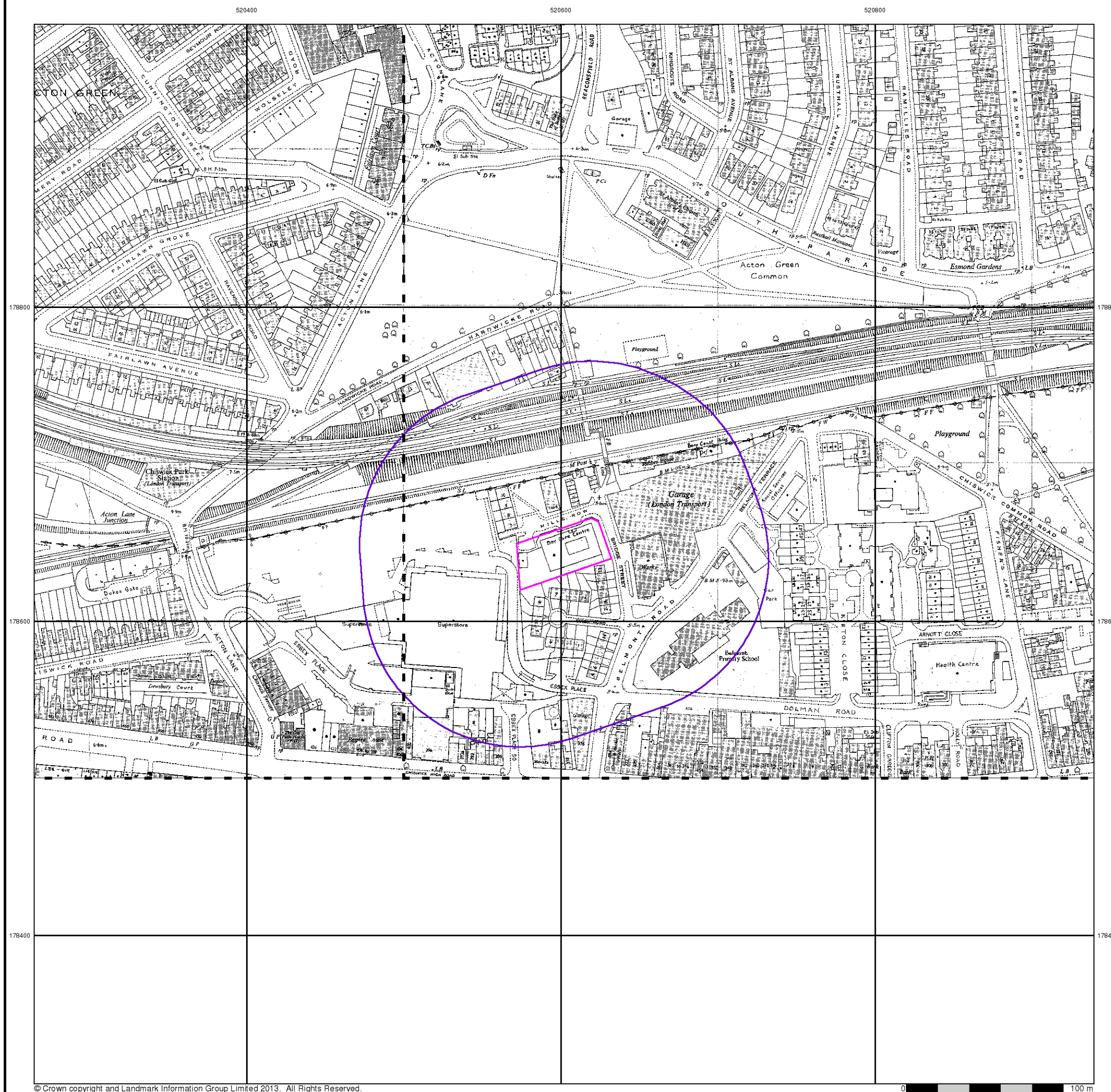


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1991

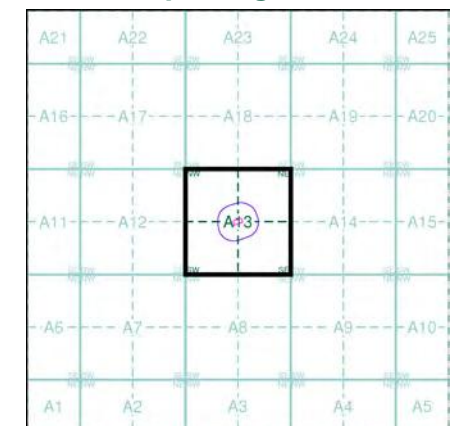
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ2078NW 1991 1:1,250	TQ2078NE 1991 1:1,250
TQ2078SW 1991 1:1,250	TQ2078SE 1991 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

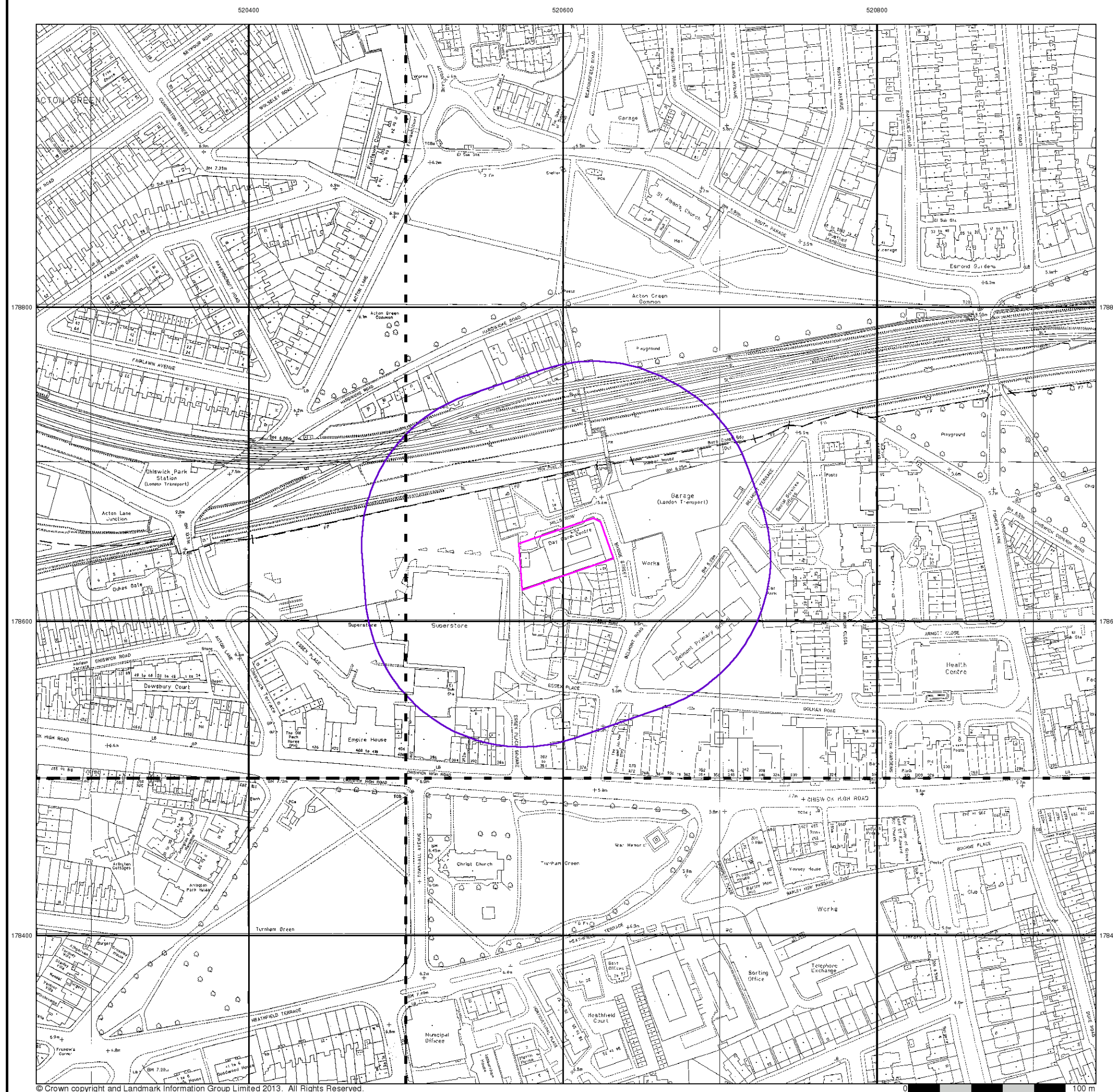


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



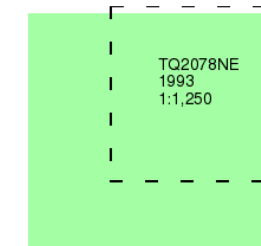
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

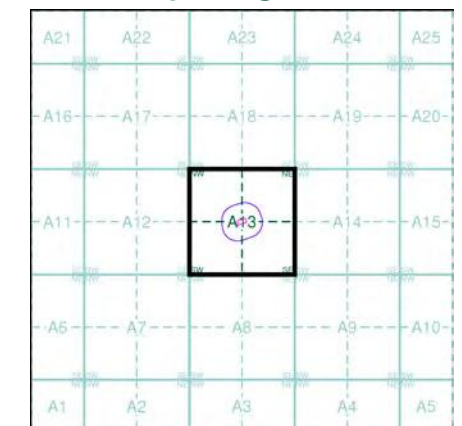
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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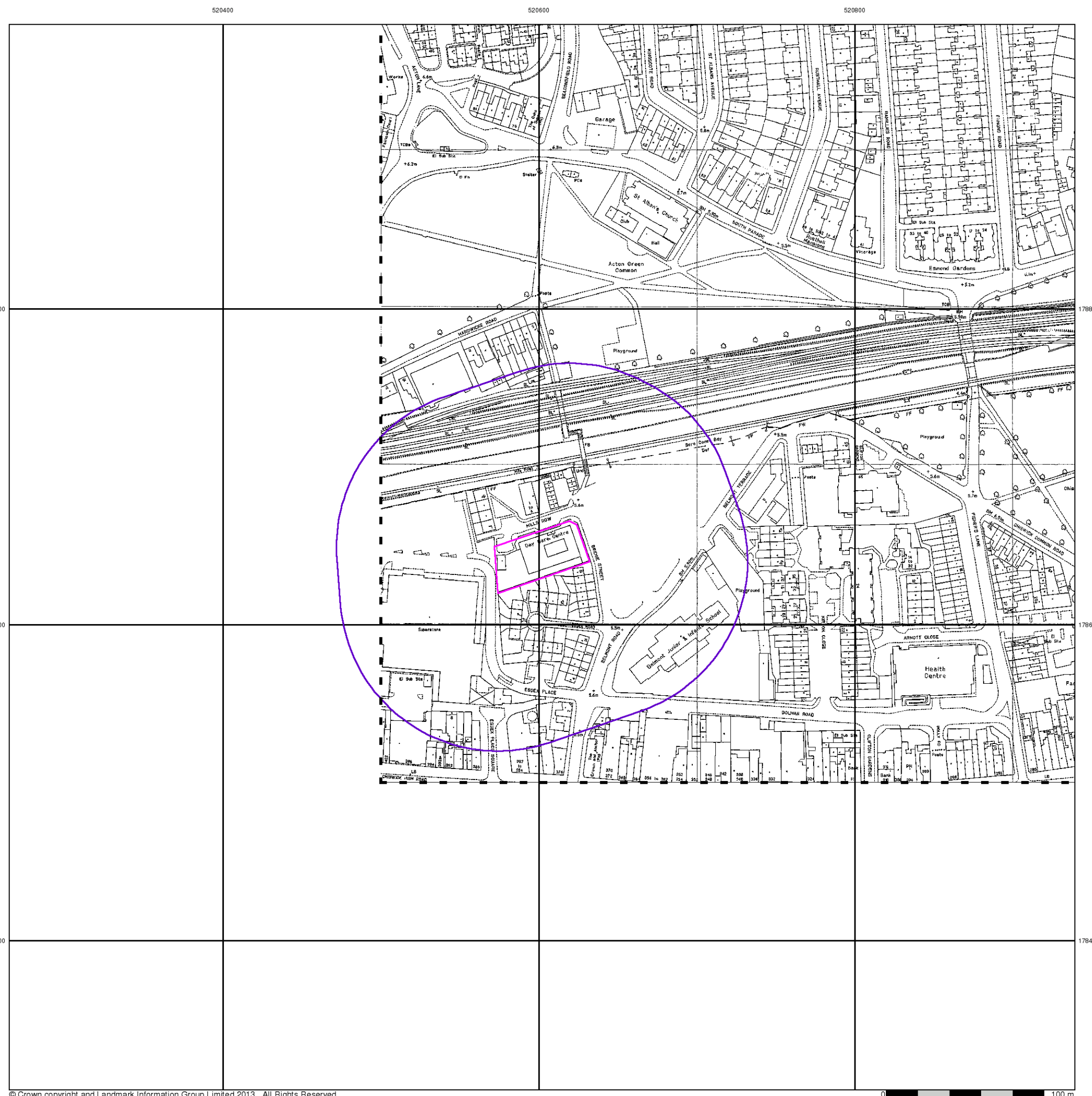
Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

178800

178600

178400



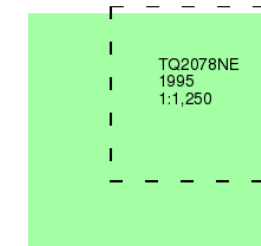
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

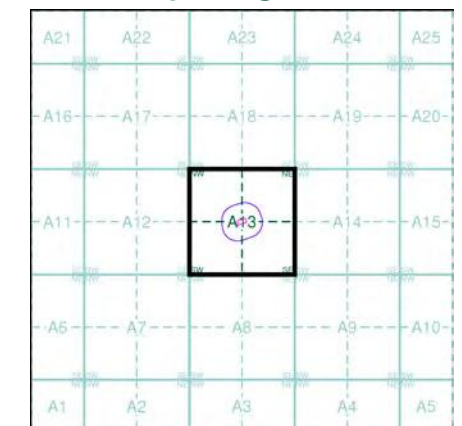
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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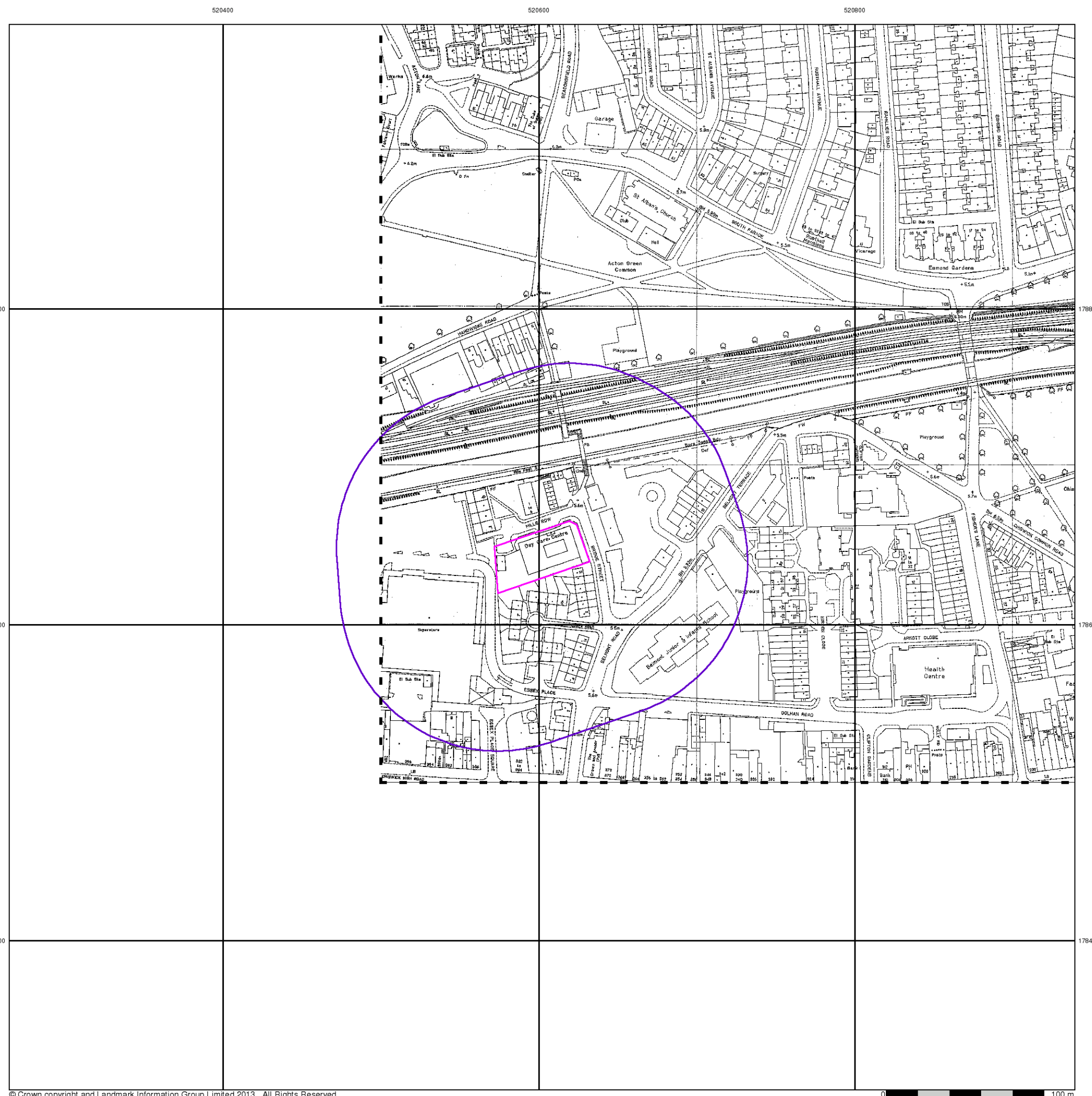
Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

178800

178600

178400



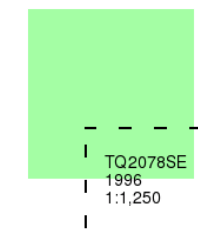
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

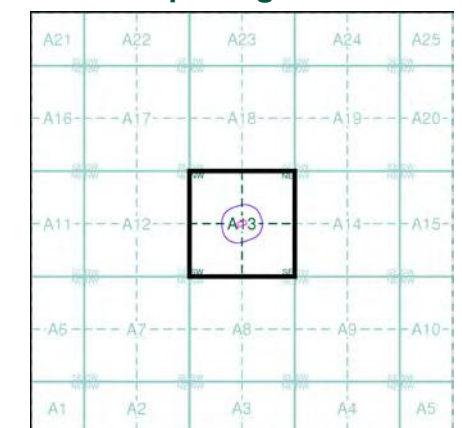
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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 Slice: A
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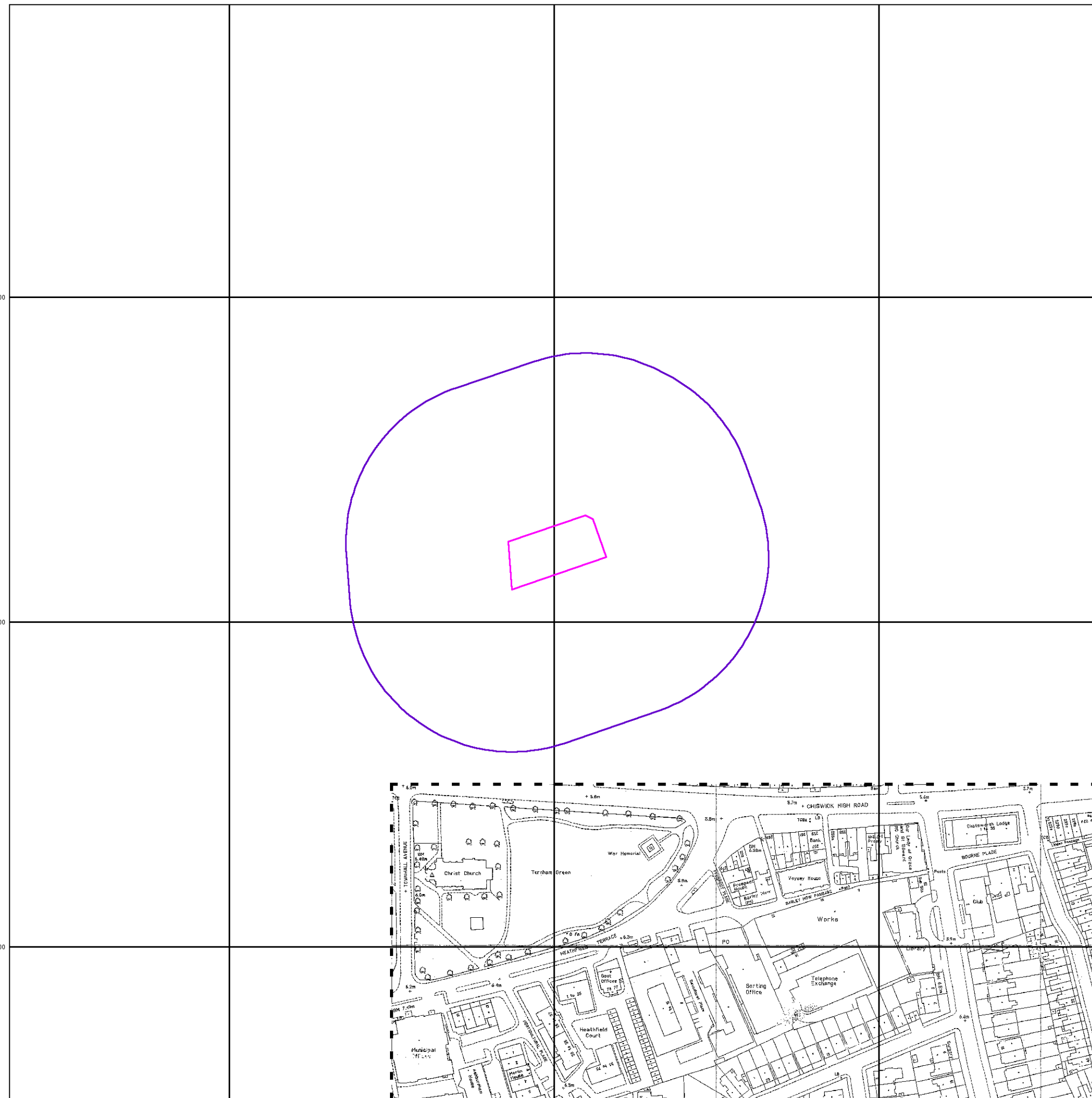
Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

178800

178600

178400



Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

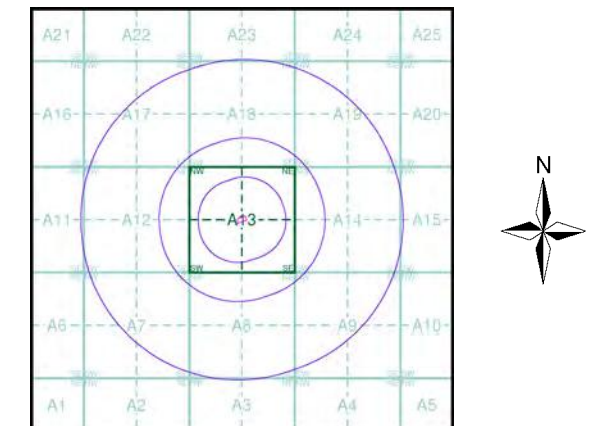
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Middlesex	1:10,560	1873 - 1874	3
Surrey	1:10,560	1874	4
London	1:10,560	1896	5
Surrey	1:10,560	1898	6
Surrey	1:10,560	1920	7
London	1:10,560	1920	8
Surrey	1:10,560	1933	9
Surrey	1:10,560	1933	10
London	1:10,560	1938	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1940	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1940 - 1958	13
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	14
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1962 - 1963	16
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1967	17
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1976	18
London	1:25,000	1985	19
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988	20
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	21
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2013	22

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

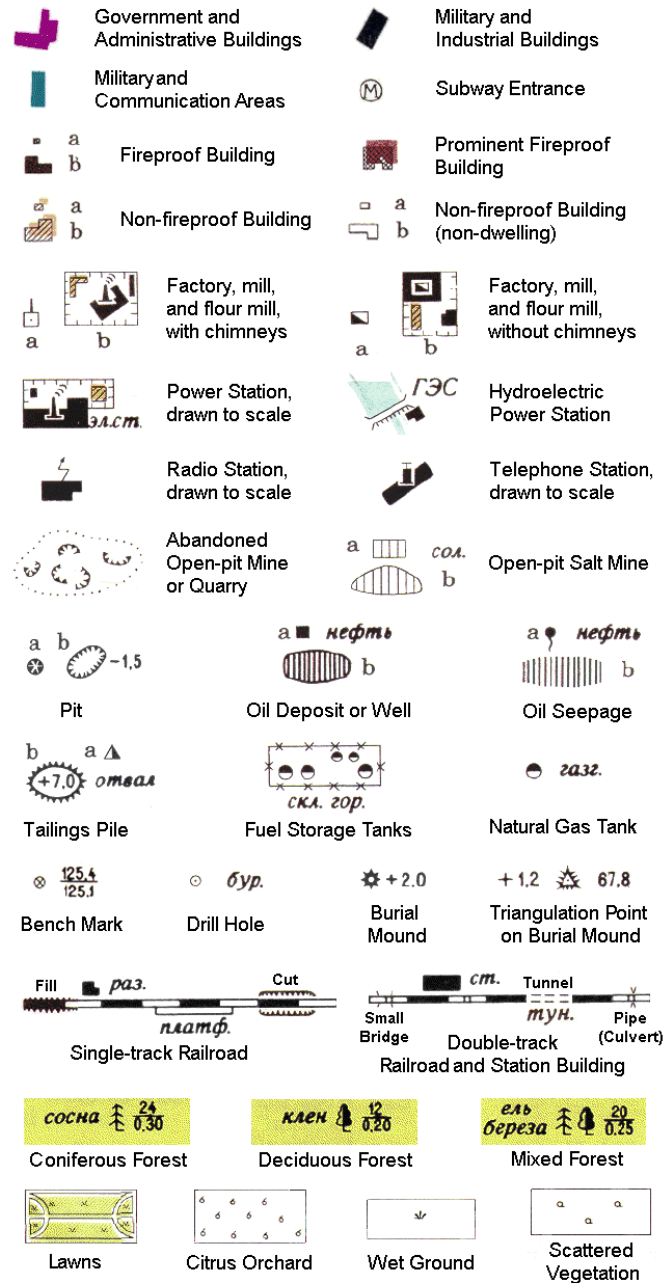
Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

Russian Military Mapping Legends

1:5,000 and 1:10,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale



243.8 Values for prominent elevations

186.0 Numbers for spot elevations, depth soundings, contour lines, etc.

0.2 Velocity of the current, width of river bed, depth of river

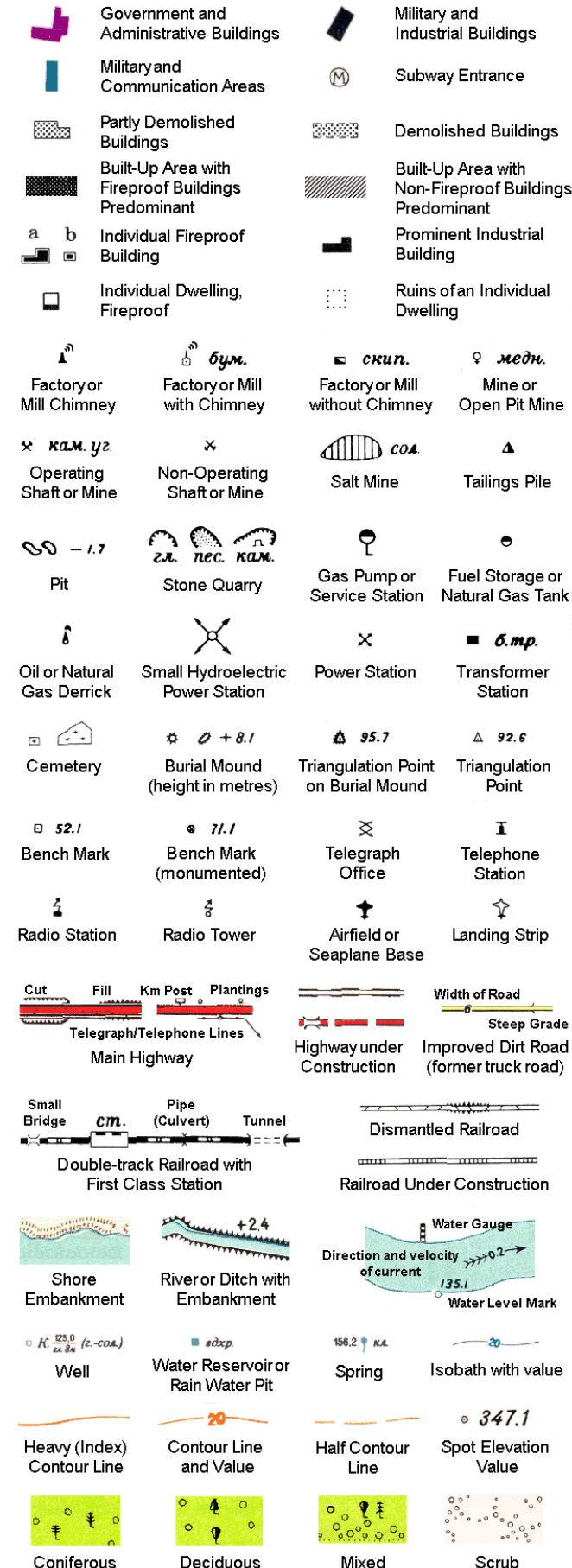
180/12 Fractional terms: length and capacity of bridges; depth of fords and condition of the river bottom; height of forest and the diameter of trees

Russian Alphabet (For reference and phonetic interpretation of map text)

А а (A)	З з (Z)	П п (P)	Ч ч (CH)
Б б (B)	И и (I)	Р р (R)	Ш ш (SH)
В в (V)	Й й (Y)	С с (S)	Щ щ (SHCH)
Г г (G)	К к (K)	Т т (T)	Ъ (-)
Д д (D)	Л л (L)	У у (U)	Ы (Y)
Е е (E)	М м (M)	Ф ф (F)	Ь (')
Ё ё (YO)	Н н (N)	Х х (KH)	Э э (E)
Ж ж (ZH)	О о (O)	Ц ц (TS)	Ю ю (YU or IU)
			Я я (YA or IA)

1:25,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale



Key to Numbers on Mapping

TQ27_London

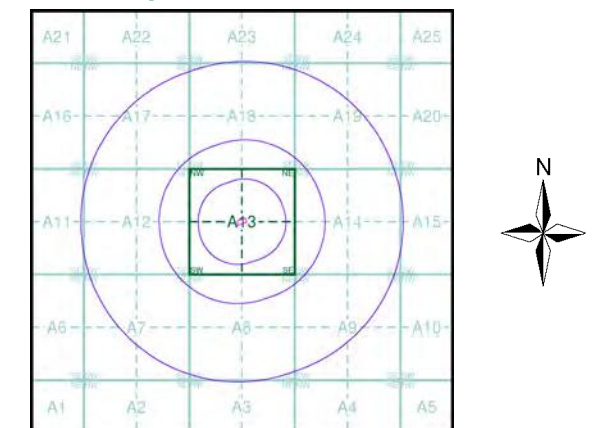
No.	Description
223	Factory (Electrical Appliances)



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Middlesex	1:10,560	1873 - 1874	3
Surrey	1:10,560	1874	4
London	1:10,560	1896	5
Surrey	1:10,560	1898	6
Surrey	1:10,560	1920	7
London	1:10,560	1920	8
Surrey	1:10,560	1933	9
Surrey	1:10,560	1933	10
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Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1940 - 1958	13
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	14
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Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1967	17
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1976	18
London	1:25,000	1985	19
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988	20
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	21
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2013	22

Russian Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Middlesex

Published 1873 - 1874

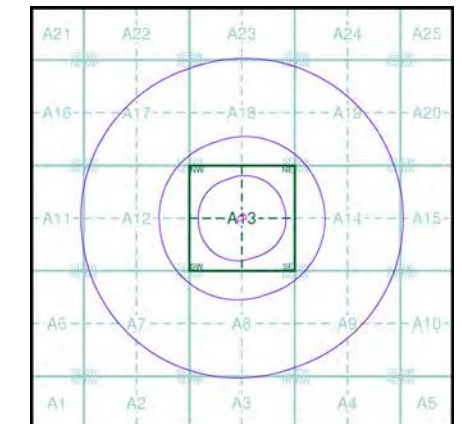
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

01600	1874	1:10,560
02100	1873	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



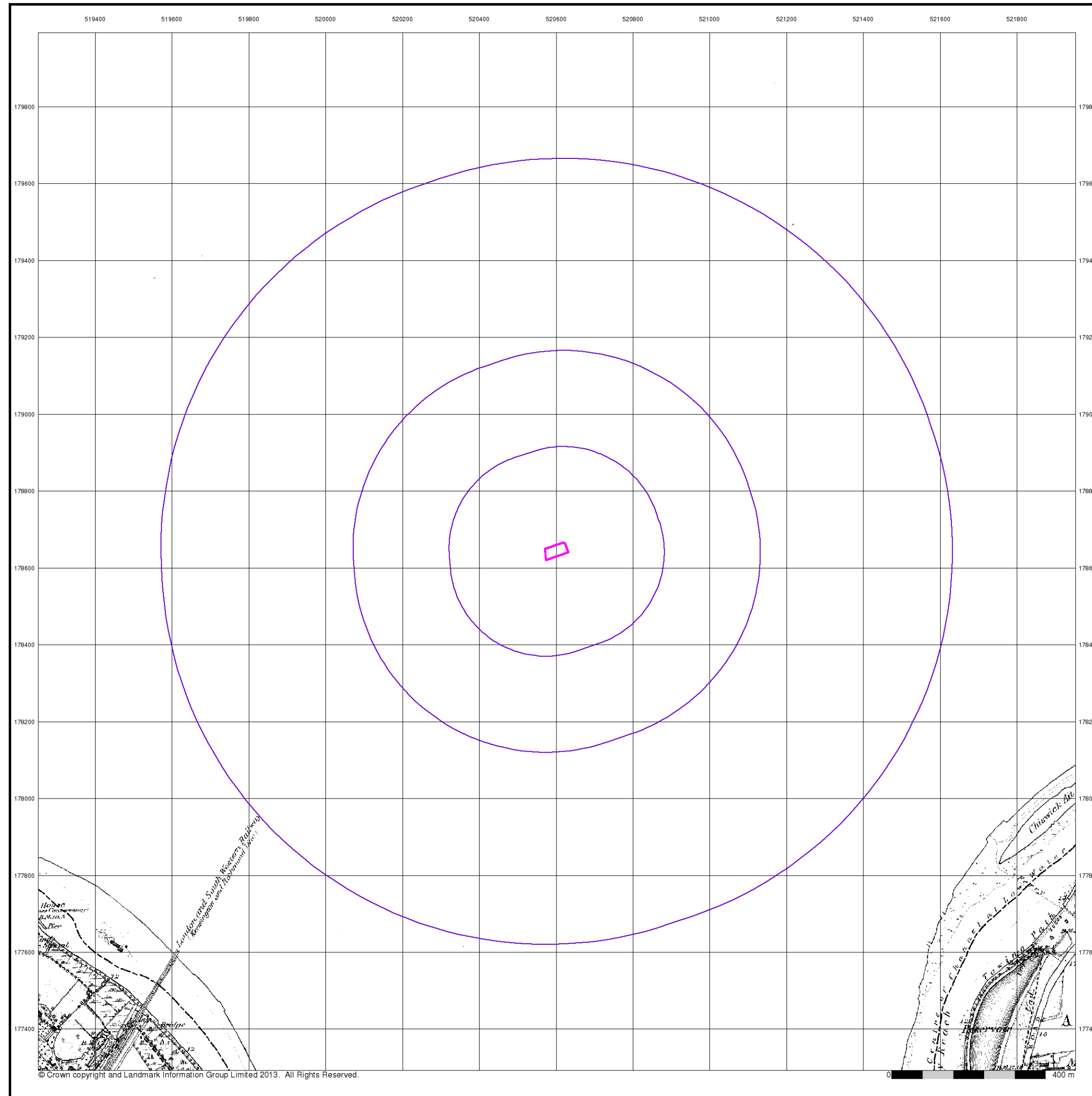
Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF





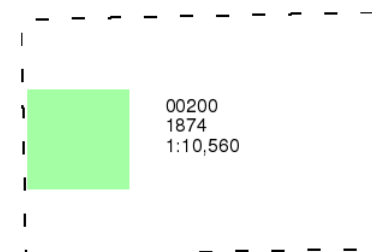
Surrey

Published 1874

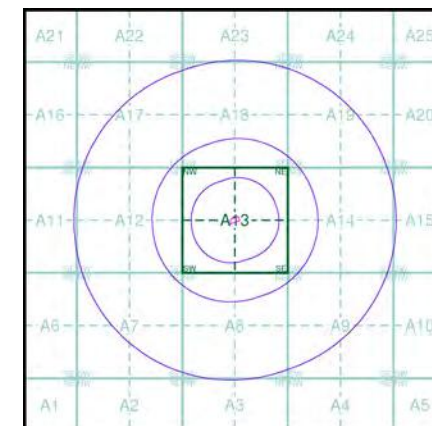
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

London

Published 1896

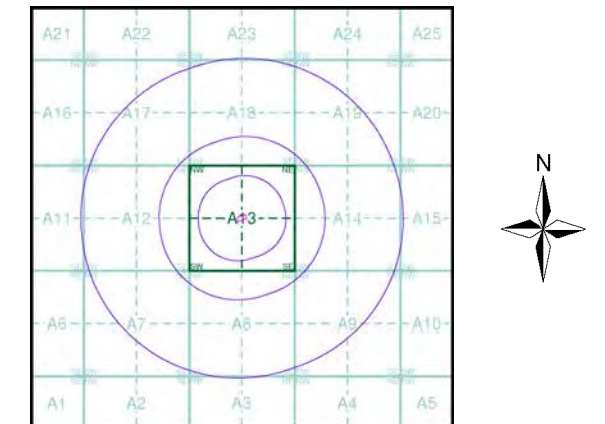
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

006SW	1896
1:10,560	
010NW	1896
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

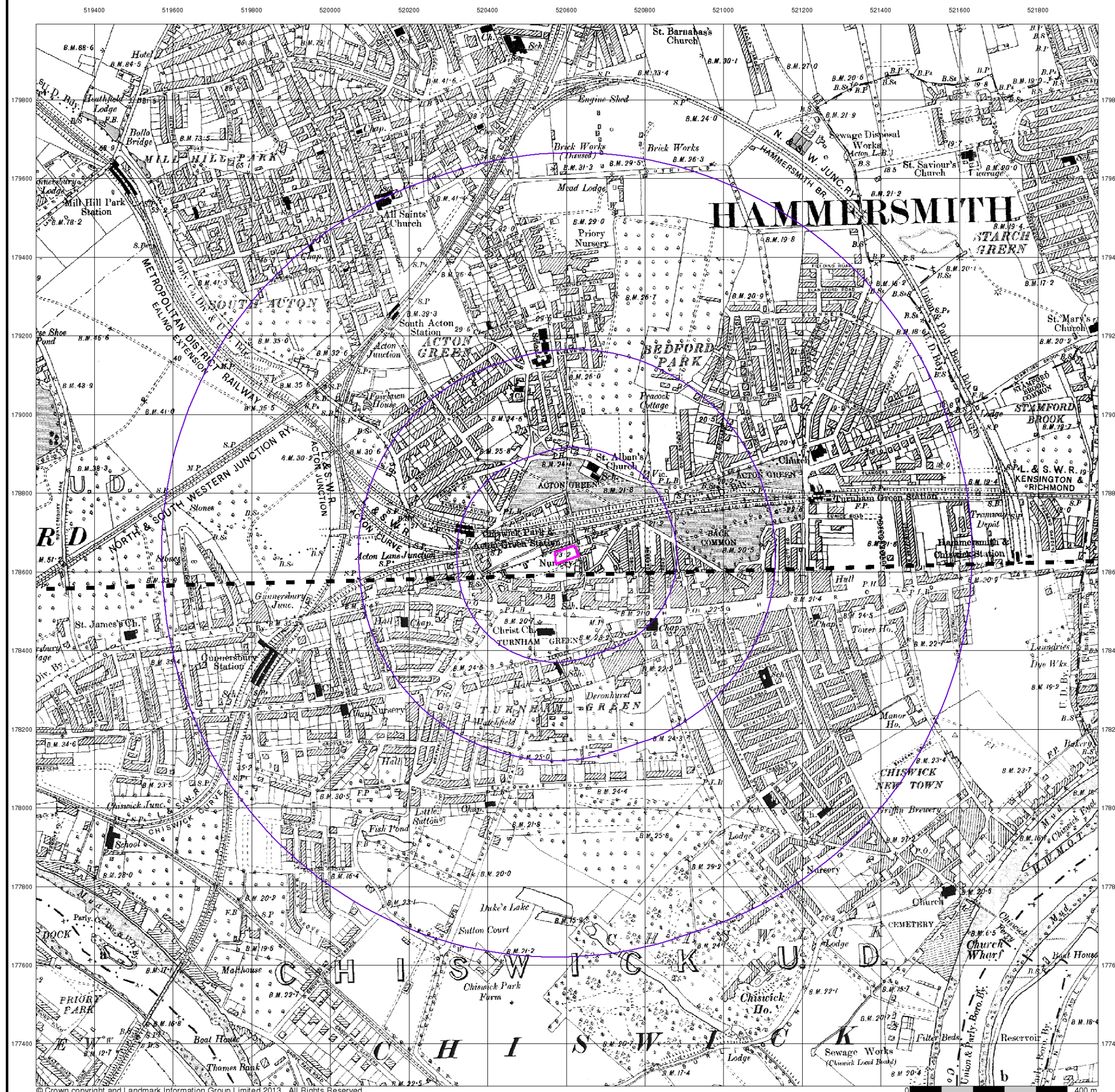


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



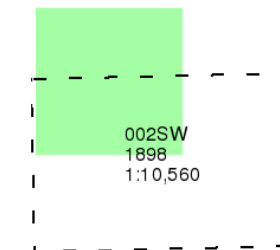
Surrey

Published 1898

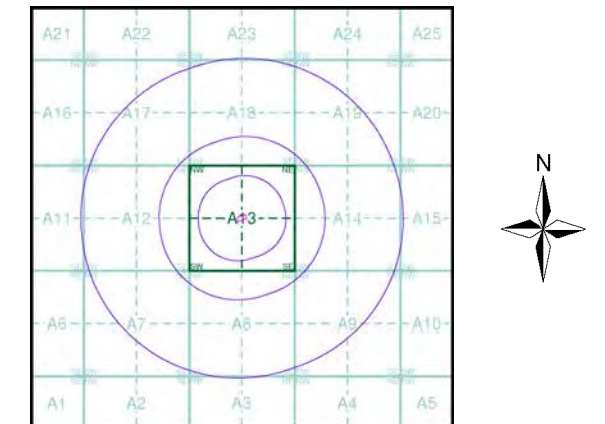
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

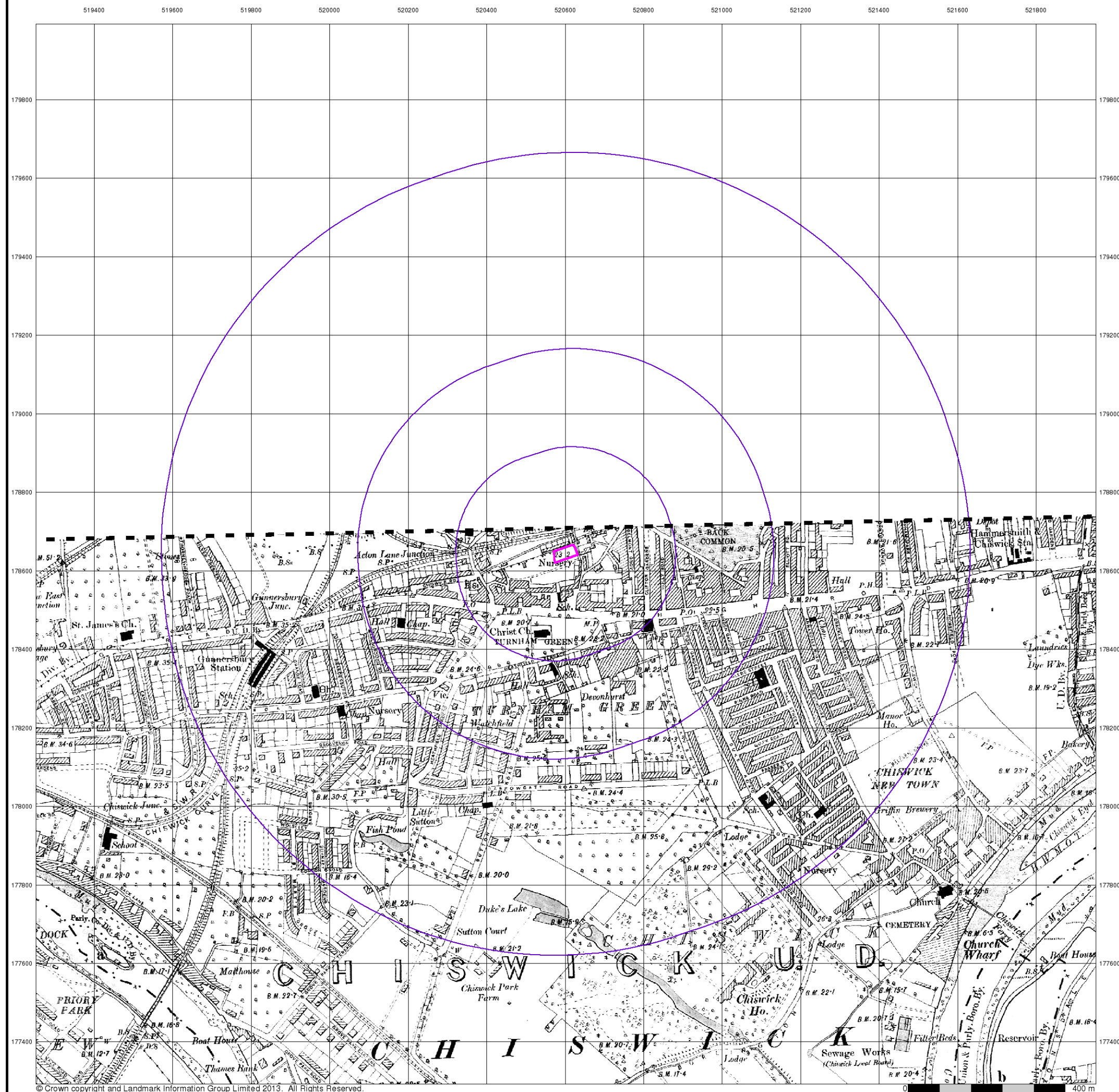


Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



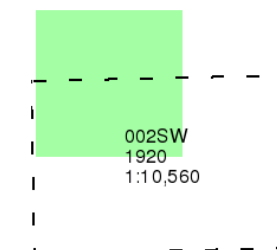
Surrey

Published 1920

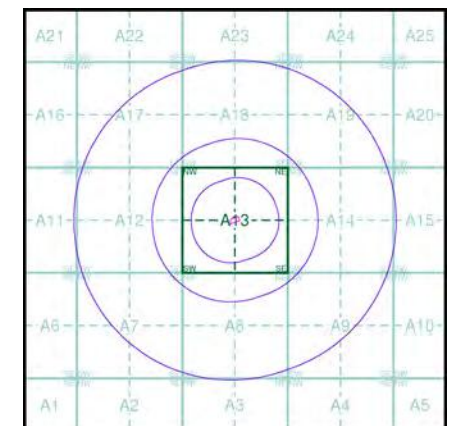
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

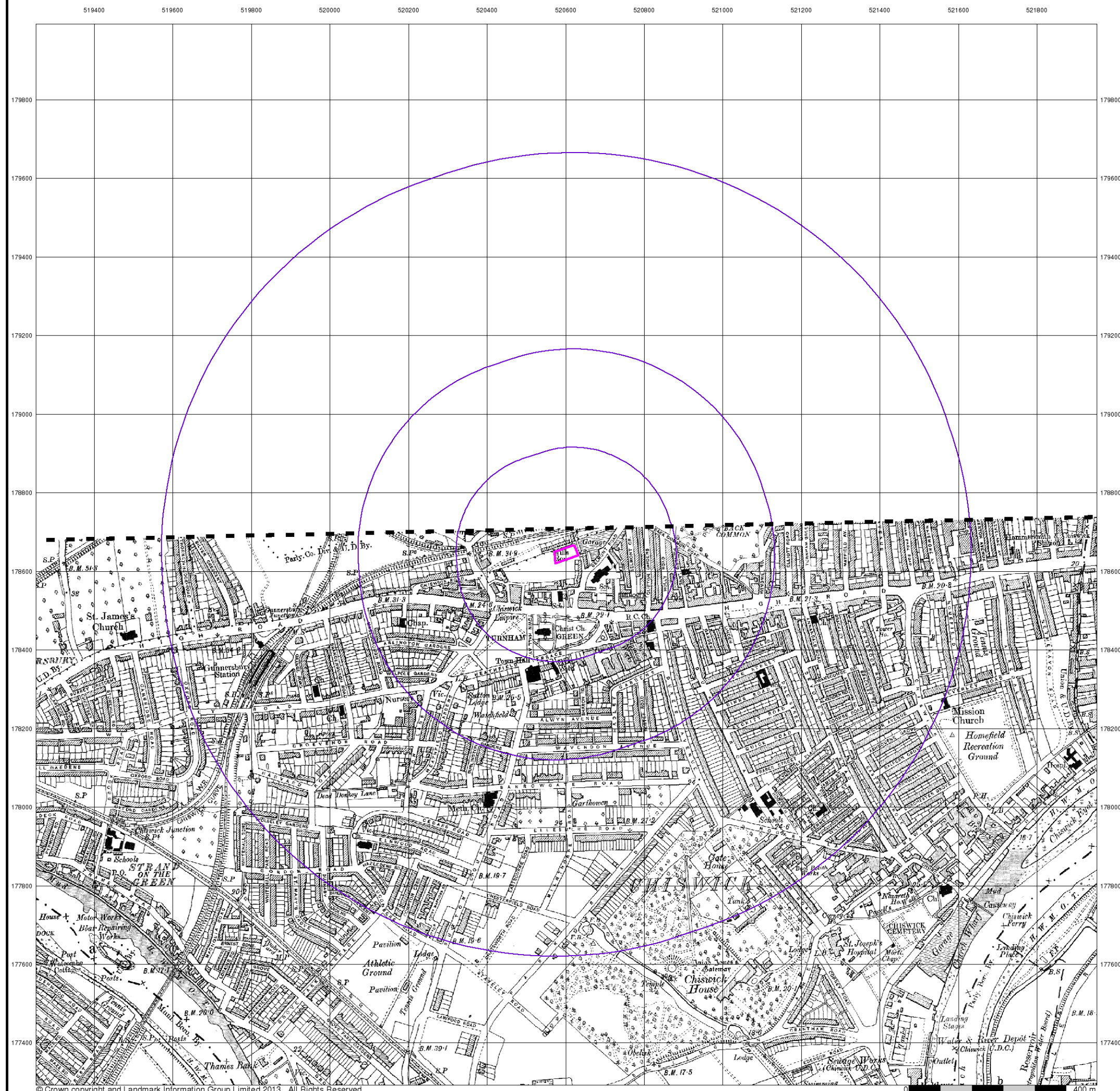


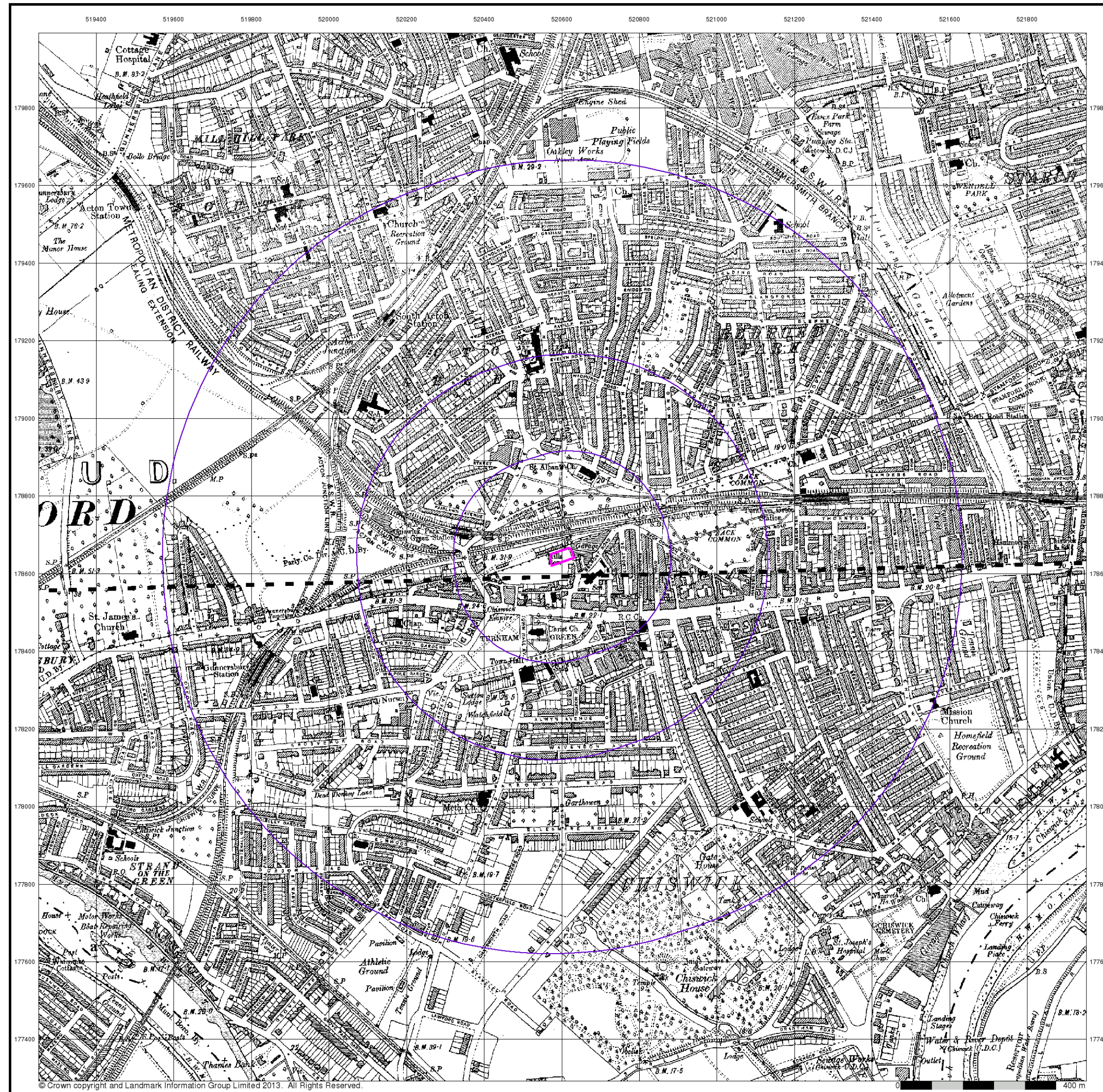
Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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London

Published 1920

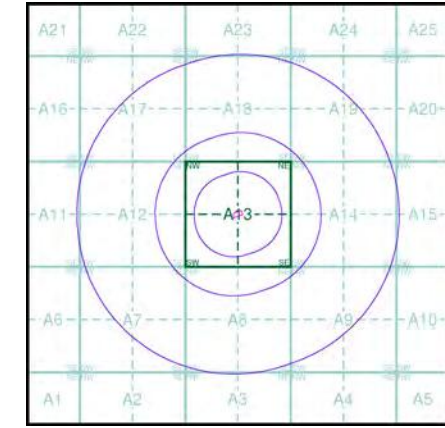
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

00400
1920
1:10,560
00800
1920
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

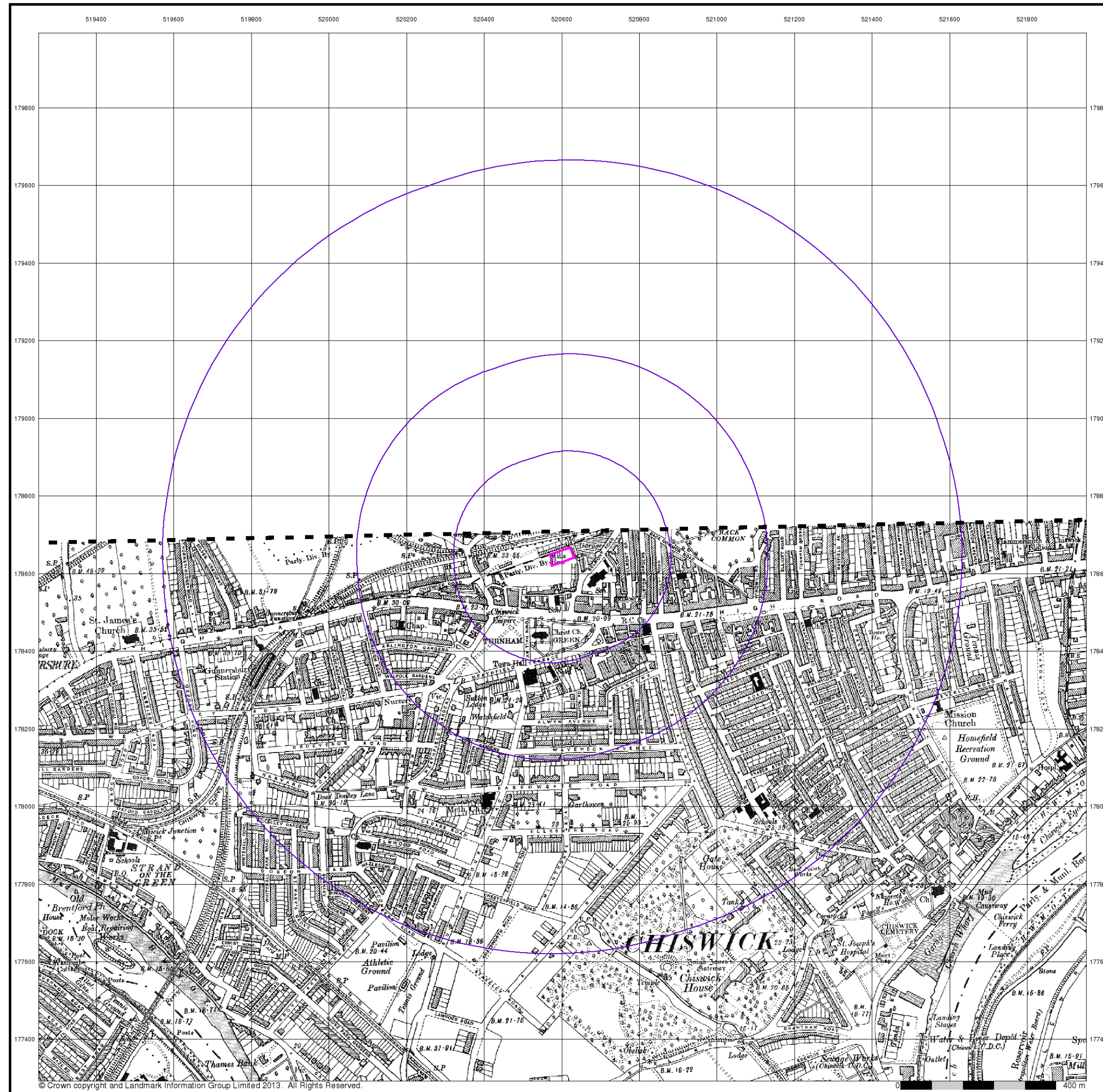
Order Number:	49948651_1_1
Customer Ref:	Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference:	520600, 178640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.17
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



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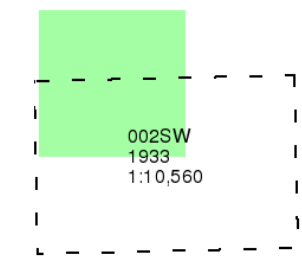
Surrey

Published 1933

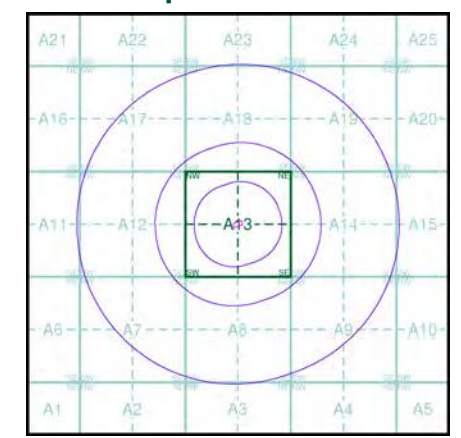
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
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Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



Tel: 0844 844 9952
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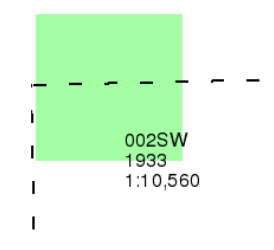
Surrey

Published 1933

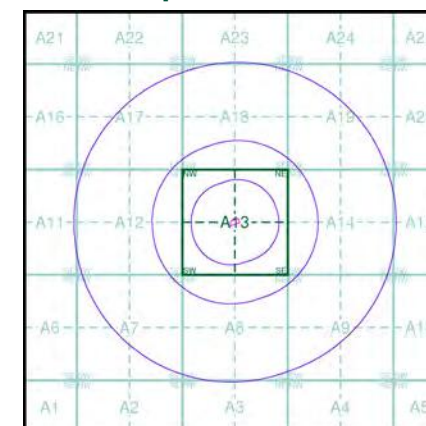
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

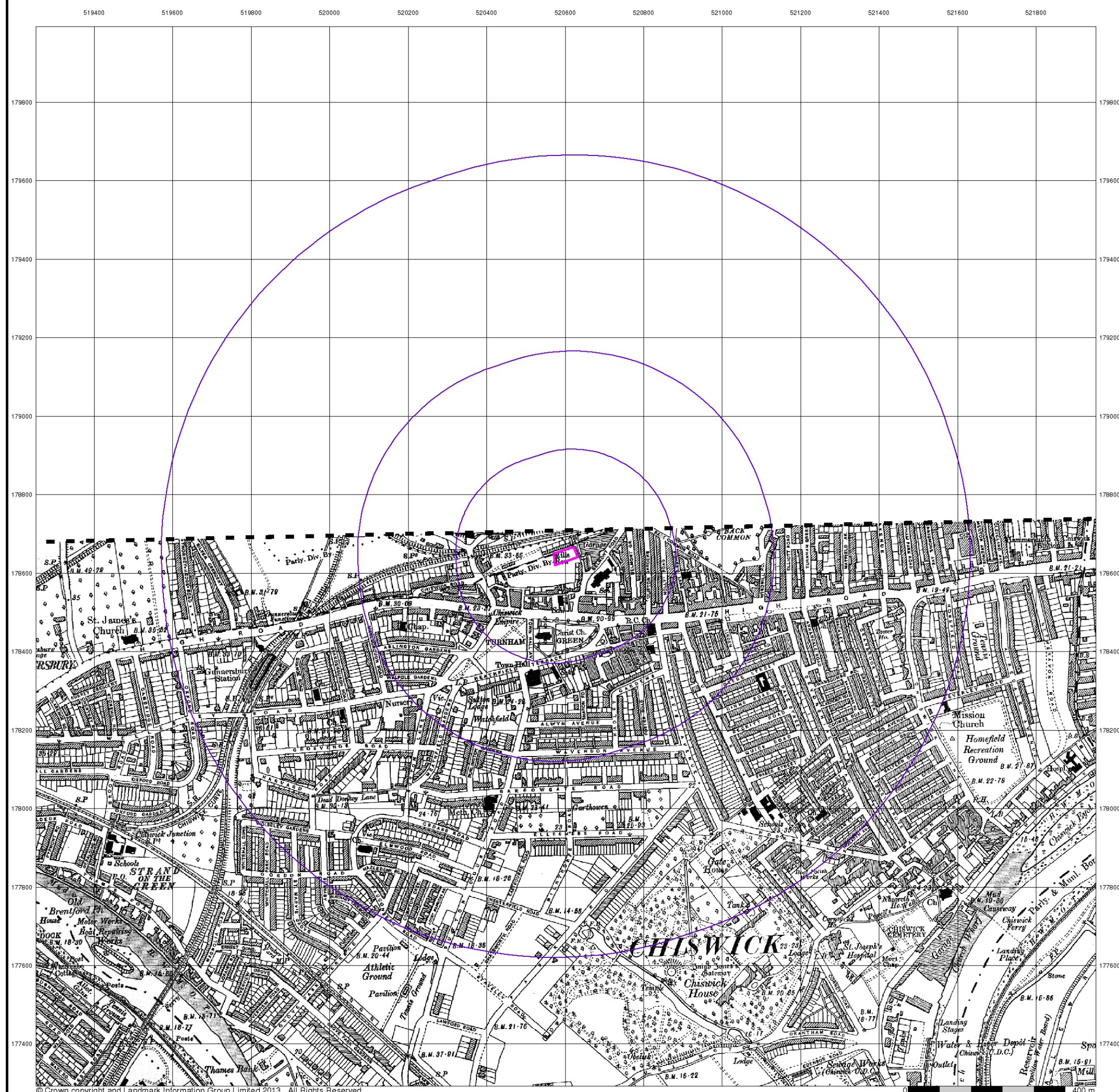


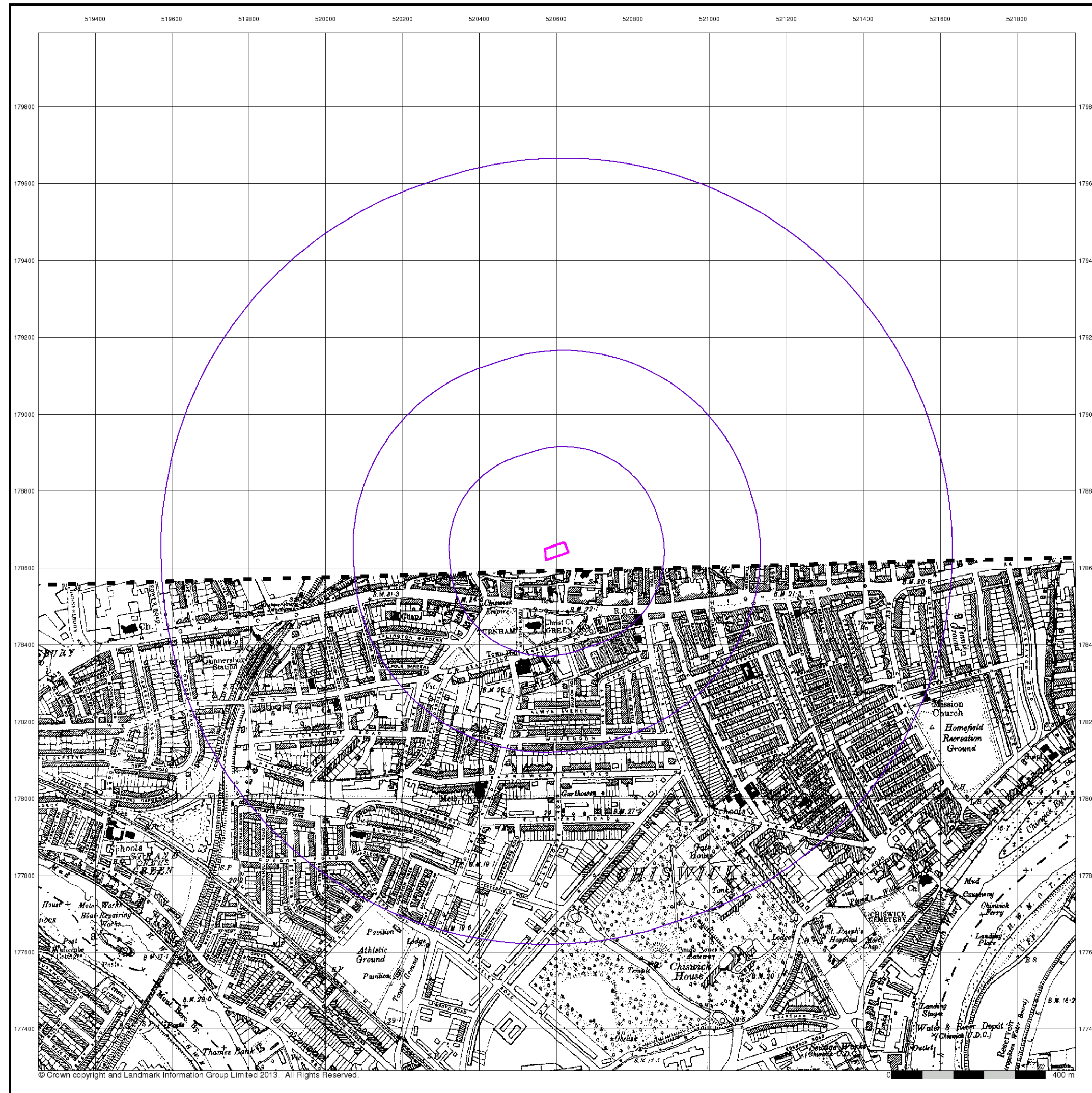
Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF





London

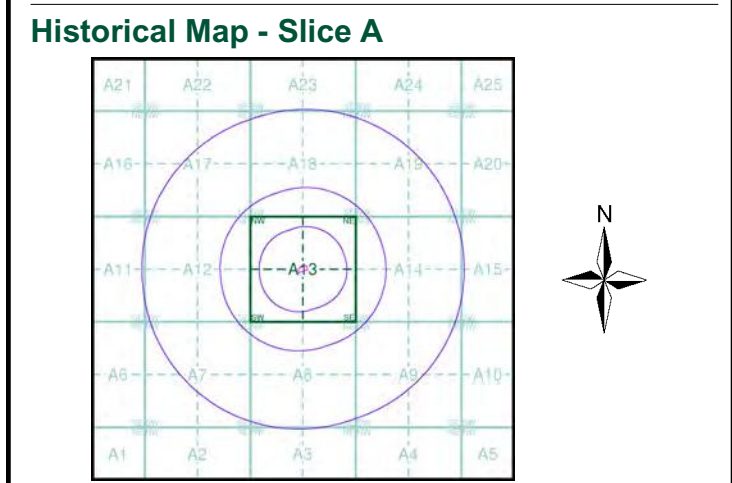
Published 1938

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

00800
1938
1:10,560



Order Details

Order Number:	49948651_1_1
Customer Ref:	Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference:	520600, 178640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.17
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF

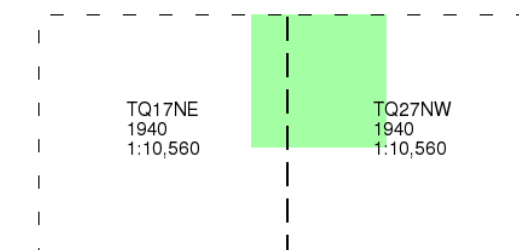
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1940

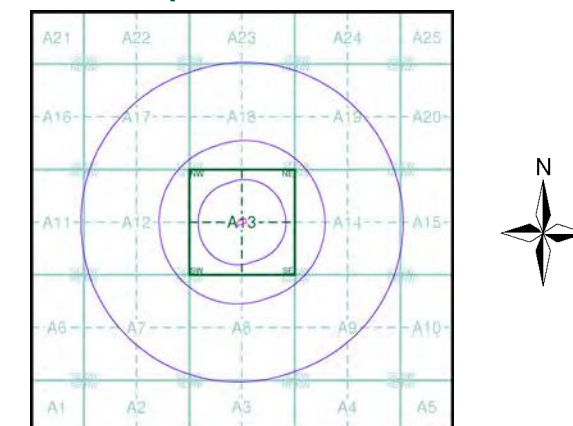
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 49948651_1_1
Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF



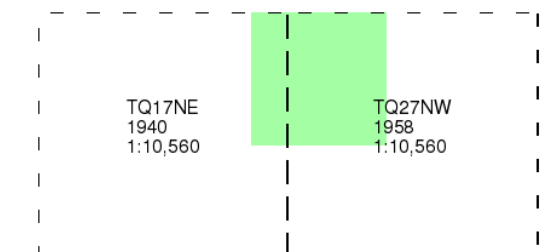
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1940 - 1958

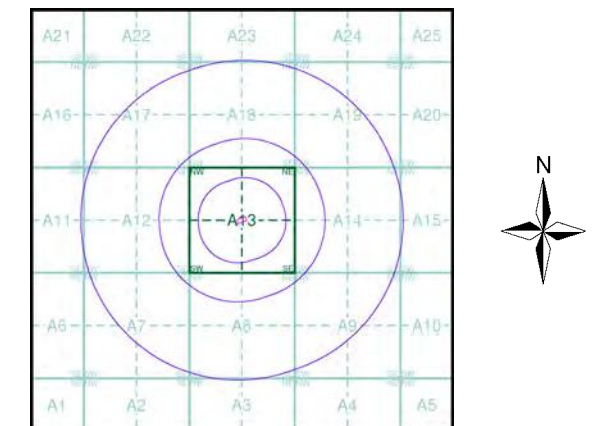
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



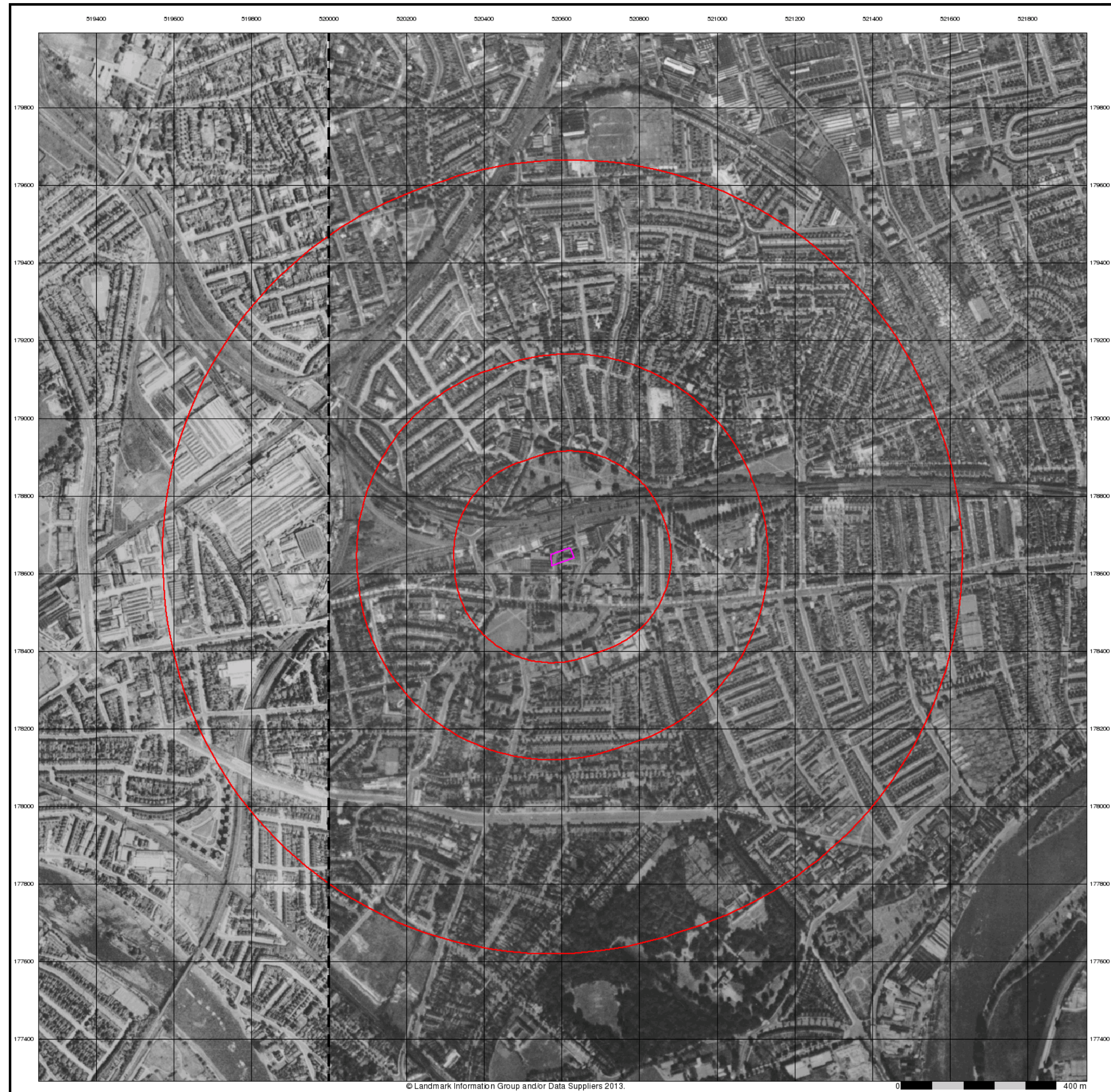
Order Details


Order Number: 49948651_1_1
 Customer Ref: Bridge Street, Chiswick
 National Grid Reference: 520600, 178640
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.17
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bridge Street Day Centre, Bridge Street, LONDON, W4 5UF







Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560



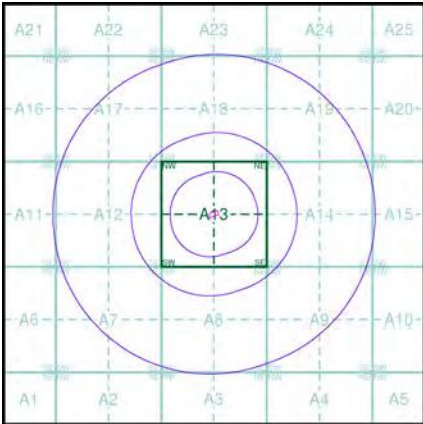
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ17NE 1948 1:10,560	TQ27NW 1948 1:10,560
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Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A




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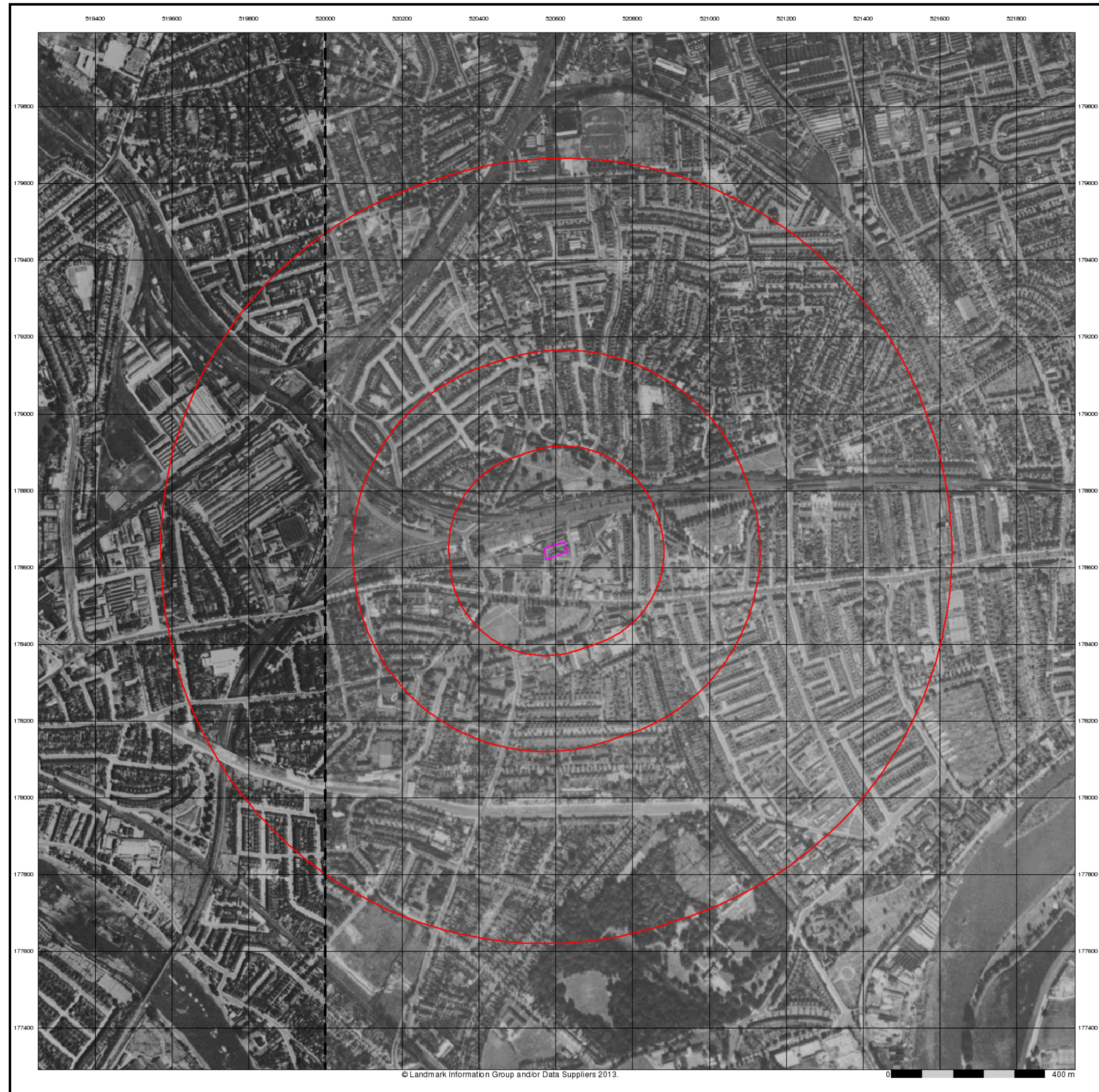
Site Details


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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v47.0 11-Oct-2013 Page 14 of 22





Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

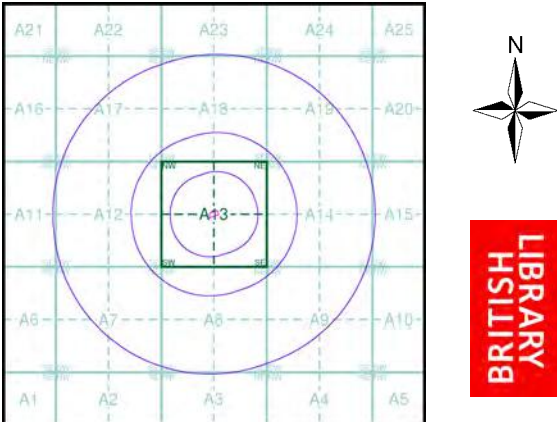
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A Landmark Information Group Service v47.0 11-Oct-2013 Page 15 of 22

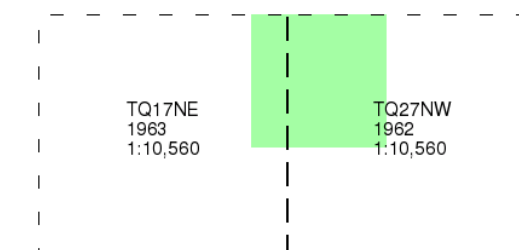
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962 - 1963

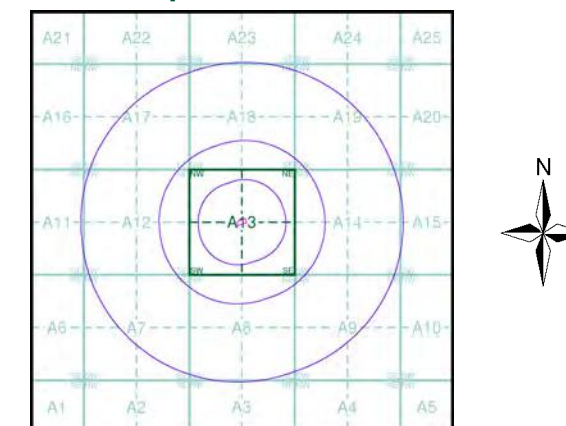
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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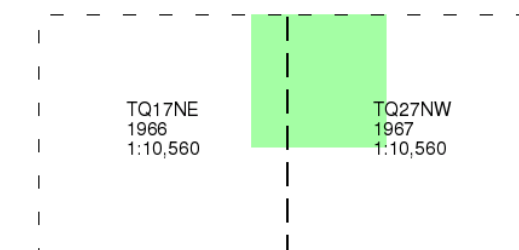
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1967

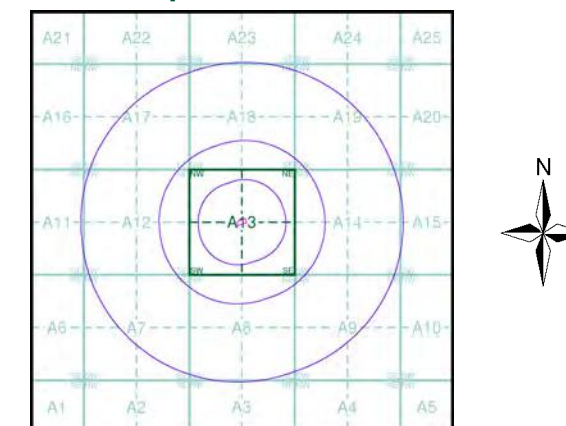
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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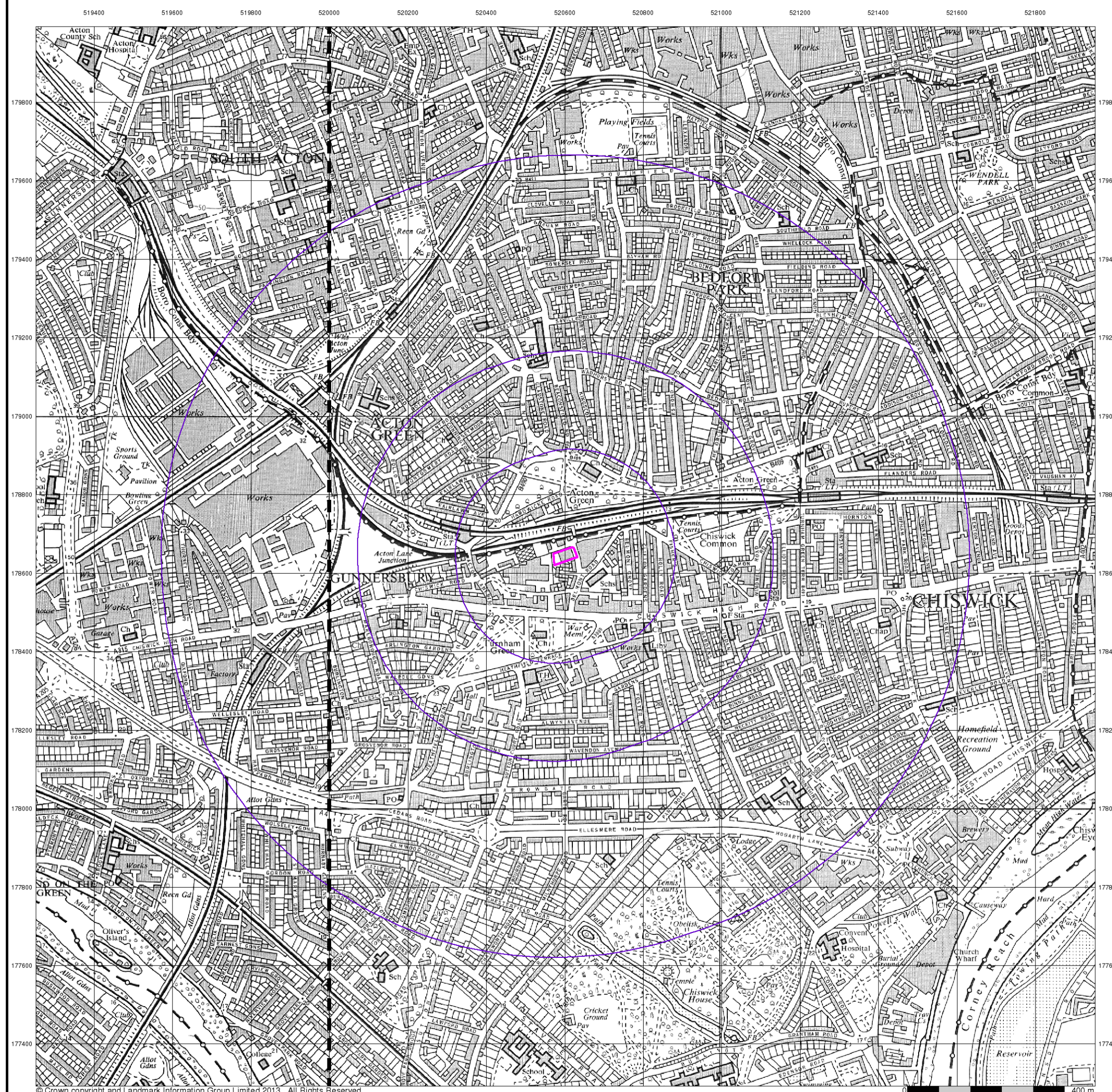


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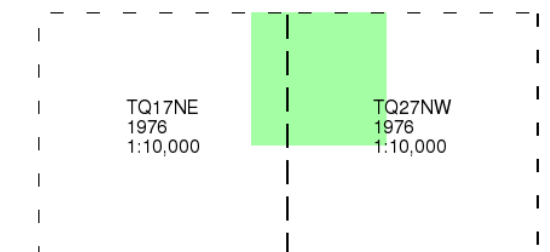
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1976

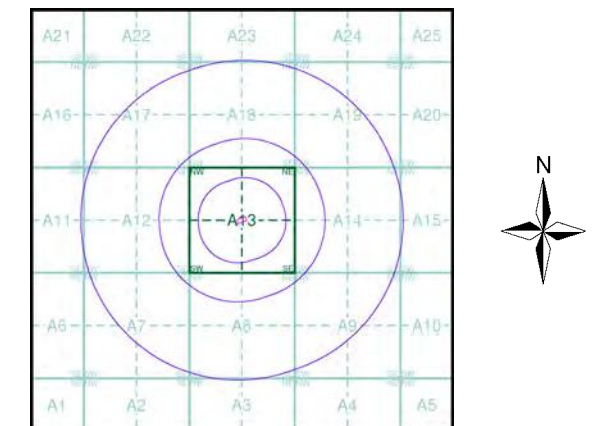
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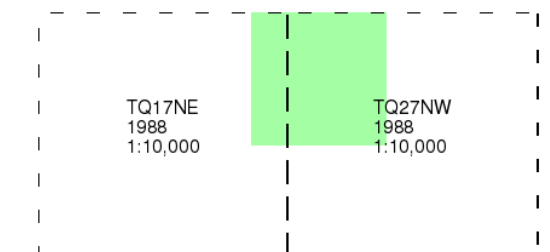
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1988

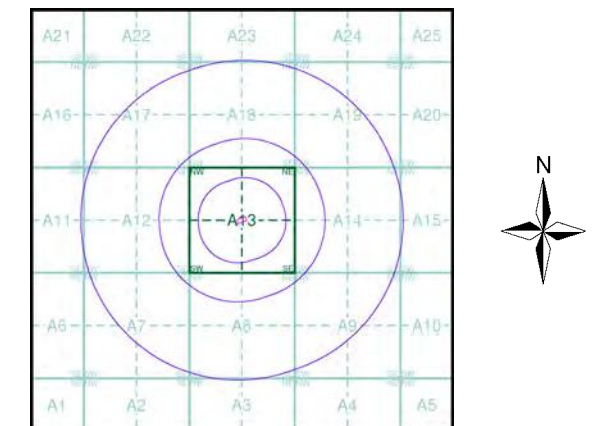
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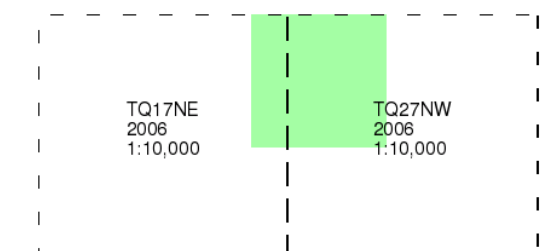
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

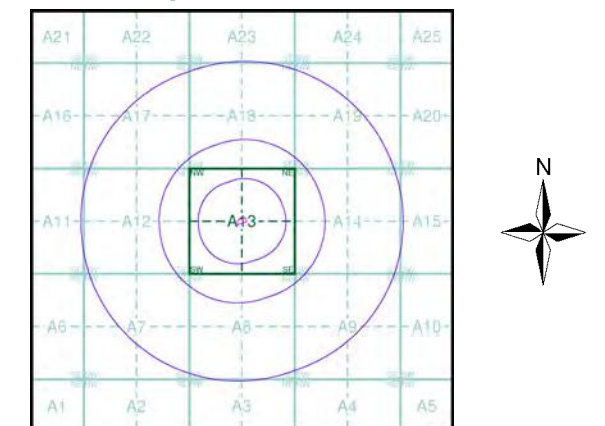
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



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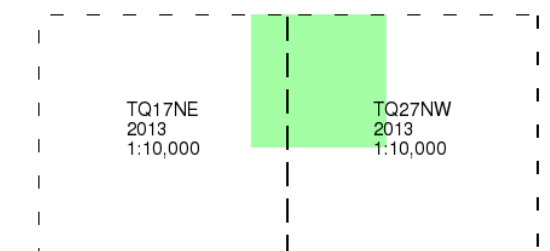
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2013

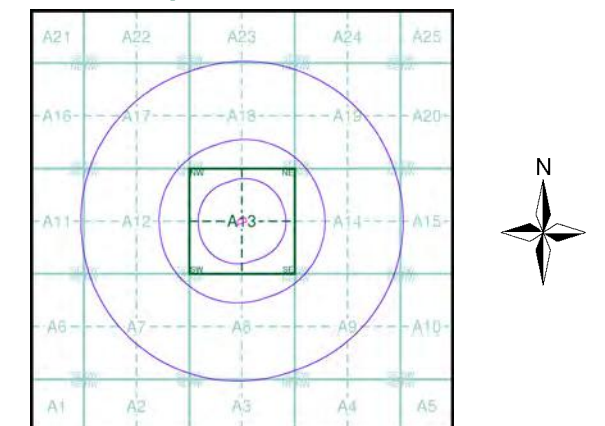
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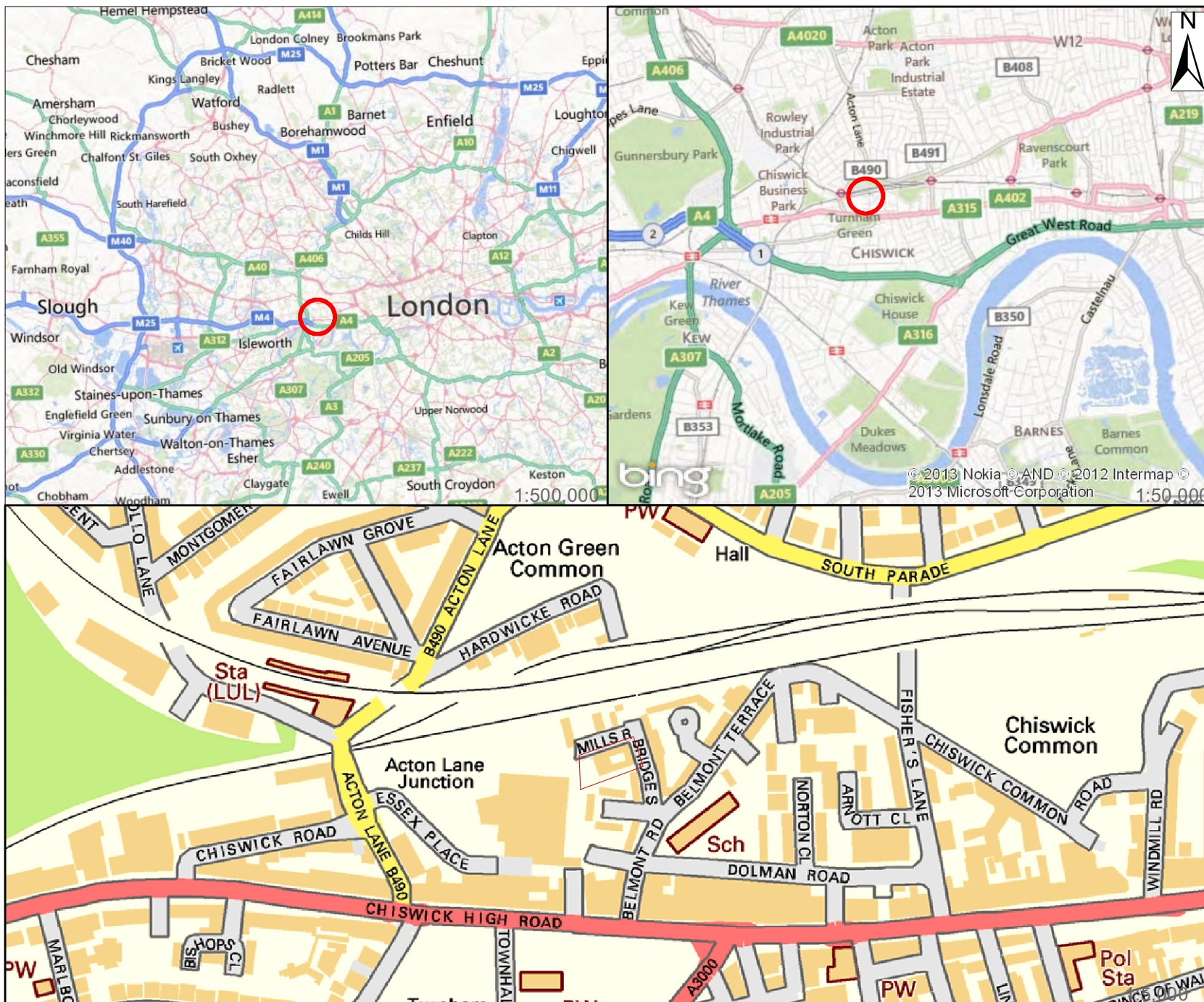


Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Figures

Legend

The Site



4755 Bridge Street, Chiswick
Frankum Construction

Site Location Plan

Brook Holt 3 Blackburn Road Sheffield S61 2DW
T: 0114 2669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk

Legend

The Site

The Study Area

Designated Heritage Assets

▲ Grade II* Listed Building

▲ Grade II Listed Building

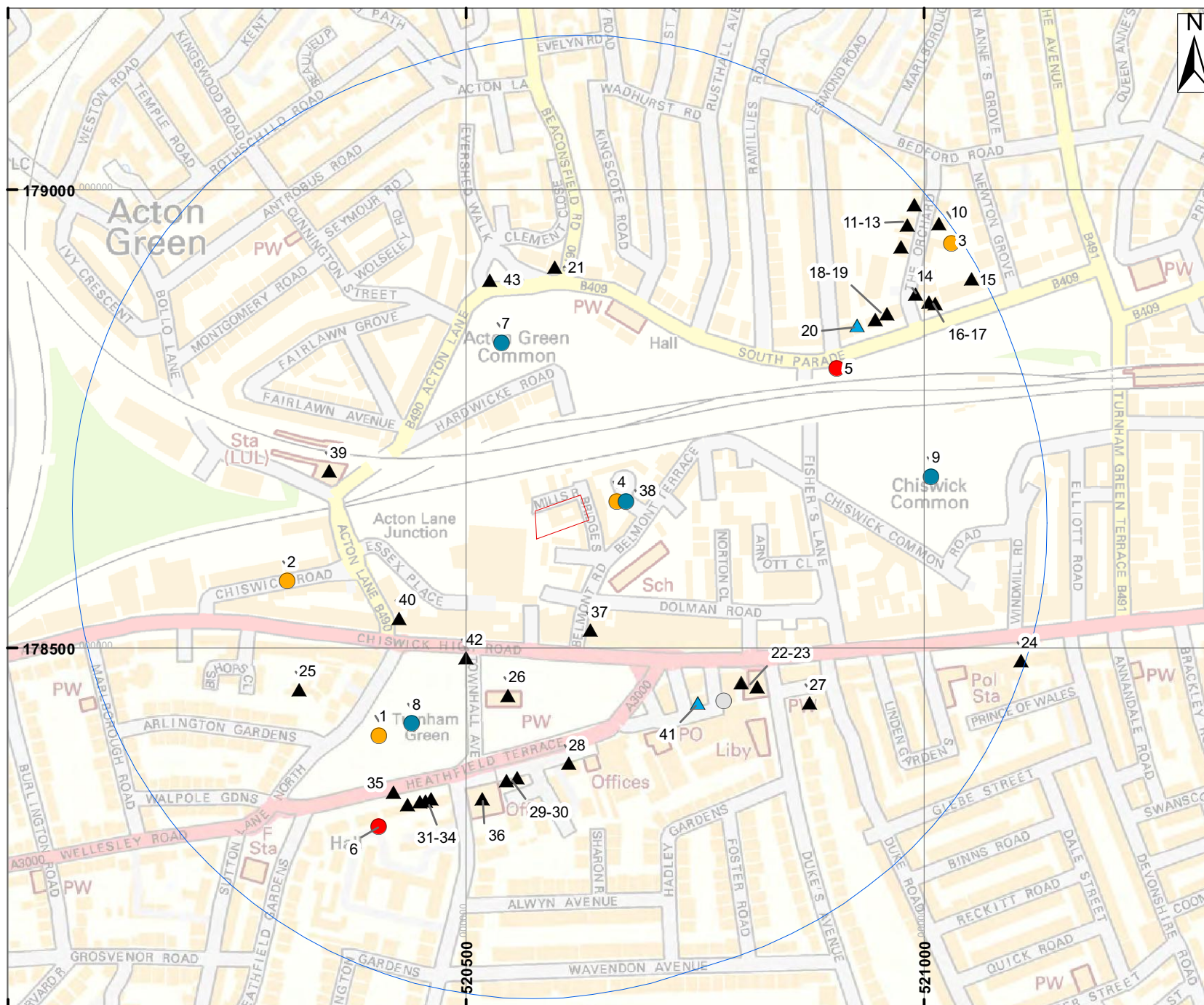
Greater London HER records

● Prehistoric

● Roman

● Post Medieval

● Negative Evidence



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Frankum Construction

Plan of known heritage assets
(from Greater London HER
and English Heritage data)

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Legend

Approximate Site Boundary

4755 Bridge Street, Chiswick
Frankum Construction

1841 Acton and 1847 Chiswick
Parish Tithe Maps

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