

# Report



## Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Ealing to Osterley to Bridge Road 66kV Cable Scheme

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# 1 Executive Summary

In June 2014 ADAS UK Ltd. was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy Power Distribution (SSEPD) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works for a 66kV cable scheme extending from Bridge Road, Hounslow to Elderberry Road, Ealing. The proposed cable route (henceforth referred to as 'the Route') extends for approximately 8km. The Route extends through a suburban environment composed mainly of high density housing, commercial units and industrial estates, with some limited areas of public open space.

The scheme is being carried out under SSEPD's Permitted Development Rights as described by Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act (1989). The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Millward Davis in July 2013. The WSI identified two sections of the Route which would require a watching brief (WB). The first of these sections extends through Pyrene Recreation Ground (WB Area A), and the second extends through Blondin Park (WB Area B). WB Area B is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

The archaeological watching brief commenced on 15th September 2014 and ended on 12th October 2014. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the watching brief.

## 2 Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by SSEPD Ltd., and thanks are due in this regard. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Fiona Moore, and checked by John Lord.

## 3 Introduction

### 3.1 Project Background

- 3.1.1 In June 2014 ADAS UK Ltd was commissioned by SSEPD Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief along two sections of a proposed replacement 66kV cable scheme extending for approximately 8km from Ealing to Osterley, Greater London (Figure 1). The Route extends from Bridge Road, Hounslow (TQ 14807 75793) to Elderberry Road, Ealing (TQ 18259 79468), through a suburban environment consisting primarily of high density housing, and commercial and industrial units, with some small areas of public green space. The development was carried out within SSEPD's permitted development rights, as described by the Town and County Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. The archaeological watching brief ensures compliance with SSEPD's obligations to the historic environment as outlined in Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Millward Davis in July 2013. The WSI identified two sections of the Route which would require a watching brief, Watching Brief (WB) Areas 1 and 2. Both WB areas were defined in consultation with Diane Abrams and Gillian King of English Heritage. WB Area 1 extends generally north-east through Pyrene Recreation Ground, and WB Area 2 extends north-east and south-east through Blondin Park (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 Groundworks within both WB areas entailed the excavation of two parallel lengths of cable trench set approximately 1m apart. The cable trenches in WB Area 1 measured 1m in width, and 1.7m in depth. The cable trenches in WB Area 2 measured 1m in width and varied from 1.2m to 1.5m in depth. All cable trenching in both WB areas was carried out with a back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

### 3.2 The Site, Location and Geology

- 3.2.1 The entire Route extends for approximately 8km through a relatively flat suburban landscape within the catchment areas of the Rivers Thames and Brent. WB Area 1 measured approximately 200m in length and extends NE-SW through Pyrene Recreation Ground, which consists of a relatively flat, grassed, former recreation ground bordered by trees and fencing on all sides (Figure 2). Pyrene Recreation Ground is surrounded by housing along Wood Lane to the south-west, Braybourne Drive and Stag's Way to the south-east and Syon Lane to the north-east. WB Area 1 extends mostly through open grassland, with a copse of trees at its northern end, adjacent to the housing on Stag's Way.

- 3.2.2 WB Area 2 measures approximately 500m in length and extends NE-SW and SE-NW through Blondin Park, which consists of a grassed public park with a number of tarmac pathways and landscaped tree planting. WB Area 2 extends entirely along grassland (Figure 2).
- 3.2.3 The bedrock geology underlying both WB area consists of London Clay clays and silts, which are overlain by clays and silts of the Langley Silt Member (BGS 2014). This geology would have been conducive to agriculture in the past due to its relatively well-drained soils. It may therefore have been expected to uncover archaeological deposits during the watching brief relating to human activity from the Prehistoric Period onwards.

## 4 Objectives

### 4.1 Aims and Scope

4.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:

- To identify and record any archaeological remains which may exist within the two WB areas identified by the 2013 WSI, and which may be impacted upon by the groundworks;
- To assess the implications of any archaeological remains encountered for wider research questions outlined by the 2013 WSI;
- To preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits that may be disturbed or destroyed during the course of the groundworks;
- To make available the results of the watching brief by way of archive deposition with an appropriate curating body.

## 5 Methodology

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A detailed methodology was outlined in the 2013 WSI. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the 2013 WSI, and in accordance with industry best practice as described by the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Projects Managers' Guide (English Heritage 2006) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 2014).

### 5.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

5.2.1 In consultation with English Heritage two areas along the Route were judged to require monitoring by means of an archaeological watching brief, displayed on Figure 1.

- 5.2..2 The first of these (WB Area 1) comprised a section of the Route extending across Pyrene Recreation Ground. This was identified as requiring a watching brief due to the close proximity of a medieval moated site to the north.
- 5.2..3 The second of these (WB Area 2) comprised a section of the Route extending across Blondin Park. This section of the Route was identified as requiring an archaeological watching brief as it is located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the GLHER, and Blondin Park is thought to contain the remains of a medieval manor house.
- 5.2..4 Within both of these WB areas, two parallel lengths of vertically-sided cable trenches were excavated. All trenching was carried out with a back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 5.2..5 All trenches measured approximately 1m in width and varied in depth from 1.3m to 1.7m. The topsoil layer was removed and stored separately to the subsoil.

### 5.3 Recording System

- 5.3..1 Due to the narrow trench width all observation and recording was undertaken from the top of the trench at ground level. Stratigraphy within the cable trenches was recorded using a standard context record sheet that conforms to industry standards. This forms part of the project archive.
- 5.3..2 A comprehensive photographic record was maintained throughout the course of the watching brief with a digital colour camera. This forms part of the project archive.

### 5.4 Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.5..1 No archaeological artefacts, treasure (according to the Treasure Act (2006)) or human remains were encountered during the watching brief. Due to the absence of archaeological deposits from both WB areas, no environmental sampling was undertaken.

### 5.5 Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.5..2 No archaeological artefacts or deposits were encountered during the watching brief, and therefore no post-excavation analysis was necessary.

### 5.6 Archives and Deposition

- 5.6..1 The archive includes this report, the stratigraphic record and the photographic record for the WSI. This archive is currently held at the ADAS UK Ltd. Milton Park office, Oxfordshire. In due course the archive will be offered to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in consultation with the various stakeholders in the project. An OASIS form (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) will be submitted at the time of deposition.

## 5.7 Reporting

- 5.7.1 This report has been compiled in accordance with standards and guidance for watching brief issued by the ClfA and GLAAS.
- 5.7.2 As nothing of archaeological interest was encountered, it is not intended to publish a note in the London Archaeologist. This report is considered sufficient.

## 5.8 Copyright

- 5.8.1 This report may contain material that is not the copyright of ADAS UK Ltd. or is the intellectual property of third parties that we are able to include for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences. Copyright itself for such material is not transferable by ADAS UK Ltd. and you are reminded that you remain bound by the terms and conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to copying and dissemination of this report.

## 5.9 Watching Brief Project Team

- 5.9.1 The watching brief was carried out by ADAS UK Ltd. The fieldwork project team consisted of Fiona Moore ACIfA and Diarmuid O'Seaneachain PCIfA. The project was managed by John Lord MCIfA. The watching brief report was compiled by Fiona Moore and checked by John Lord.

# 6 Archaeological and Historical Context

## 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 An archaeological and historical context of the Route was presented by the 2013 WSI. This has been summarized below. The 'Study Area' refers to a 250m buffer zone from the Route.

## 6.2 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 6.2.1 There are twenty-three Listed Buildings within the Study Area. These range in date from the Post-Medieval Period to the Modern Periods. Of these, twenty-two are Grade II Listed and one is Grade II\* Listed. There are also two Registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area, Osterley Park and Gunnersbury Park which are both Grade II\* Registered Parks and Gardens (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.2.2 There is an Archaeological Priority Area that encompasses Blondin Park and an area of housing around Ealing Park Road in Brentford. The extents of the APA were added to the GLHER in 2007 and are presently undergoing a programme of augmentation and amendments. The exact extents of the APA shown (Figure 1) may therefore be subject to change once the data is publicly available (Melanie Bell, GLHER Officer pers. comm.) (Millward Davis 2013).



### 6.3 The Palaeolithic Period (650,000 BC – 8500 BC)

- 6.3.1. The entirety of Ealing and the Brent Valley have been found to contain evidence of Palaeolithic activity, notably flint tools and weapons that have in some cases been found in conjunction with mega-faunal remains such as Mammoth or Woolly Rhinoceros (Trimmer 1813, Brown 1887). The material discussed by Trimmer and Brown regrettably doesn't have any detailed locational information to identify where these discoveries were made (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.3.2. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) identifies seven locations within the Study Area that have produced flint and stone tools dating to the Palaeolithic period. Of these only three appeared to produce material that was in a secure context whilst the other four assets produced material that seems more likely to be residual and to have arrived through palaeo-fluvial processes (Millward Davis 2013).

### 6.4 The Mesolithic and Palaeolithic Periods (8500 BC – 2400 BC)

- 6.4.1 There are no recorded assets dating to the Mesolithic within the Study Area and only one recorded discovery of some flint tools dating to the Neolithic. As there is occupation recorded almost continuously after this period it seems reasonable to assume that the area was occupied at this date and that either the evidence has not survived or it awaits discovery in the future (Millward Davis 2013).

### 6.5 The Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods (2400 BC – AD 43)

- 6.5.1. All three of the heritage assets identified within the Study Area that date to the Bronze Age are related to funerary practices. A ring ditch that is thought to represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow was identified and partially destroyed by the construction of the Piccadilly Railway Line. A portion of the feature is likely to survive as buried remains on the edge of the Pyrene Sports Ground. A second ring ditch was identified on aerial photographs of the area and is located in the Gymkhana Sports Ground and is also thought to represent the truncated remains of a barrow. The third identified asset dating to the Bronze Age is a cremation burial in a Deverel Rimbury Urn that was found when a householder was digging a grave for their pet dog (Millward Davis 2013). The 2013 WSI does not mention any heritage assets of Iron Age date within the Study Area.

### 6.6 The Romano-British Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 6.6.1. The only recorded discovery within the Study Area that dates to the Roman period is a coin of the Emperor Constantine that was found in 1872 (Millward Davis 2013).

## 6.7 The Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 6.7.1. There are no recorded assets within the Study Area that date to the Early Medieval Period. However; there are a number of documentary and place-name sources which indicate that the area was populated during the Saxon era. A number of places within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the Study Area have names that are derived from Saxon English. All derivations used here are taken from Place Names of Great Britain and Ireland (Field 1990). Ealing is thought to derive its name from the Old English meaning ‘the place of Gilla’s people’ whilst Hounslow is derived from ‘Hund’s mound or barrow’. Brentford has a self-explanatory name as it is located on a ford across the River Brent. Gunnersbury is derived from ‘Gunnhild’s manor’ whilst Osterley is from the Old English meaning ‘the meadow by the sheepfold’ (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.7.2. The manor of Ealing also known as Ealingbury is thought to be the 10 hides of land at Ealing that was granted in 693 by King Ethelred of Mercia, to the Bishop of London for the augmentation of monastic life in London. In 704 the Bishop was granted a further 50 hides in Fulham of which Ealing was probably thought to form part at the time of Domesday Book (Baker & Elrington 1982). In 1016 Canute was defeated by Edmund Ironside in a battle at Brentford which was then one of the major towns in Middlesex (Bosworth 1913) (Millward Davis 2013).

## 6.8 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 6.8.1. The medieval hamlet of Scratedge is shown on a number of historic maps; the area has been entirely subsumed by the expansion of Greater London and its suburbs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A moated site has been identified on the Pyrene Sports Ground. It is thought that it represents the remains of Wyke Manor. The site was discovered when a section of it was destroyed for the construction of the Piccadilly Railway Line. The moat was recorded on the 1839 Ealing Tithe Map and was shown as a sub-rectangular water-filled ditch with a single causeway giving access to the interior on the northern side of the platform. A waterlogged layer was identified during an archaeological evaluation and is thought to be the buried remains of a medieval plough soil. A bulla of King Baldwin IV of Jerusalem, known colloquially as the Leper King, was found in the topsoil of a rear garden. Baldwin was King of Jerusalem between 1174 and 1185 (Runciman 1952) (Millward Davis 2013).

## 6.9 The Post-Medieval Period

- 6.9.1. Several sites within the Study Area were found to have buried horizons of agricultural soil that relate to market gardening in the area. The whole Study Area is shown as areas of dispersed settlement surrounding by agricultural land in the Tithe Maps. The land parcels all seem to represent the field pattern arrived upon through the Inclosure Act of 1819 although there were small areas in Isleworth parish that may represent medieval strip fields (Millward Davis 2013).

- 6.9.2. In the 19th and earlier 20th century much of the land within the Study Area was used as market gardens to provide the markets in London (Bosworth 1913) (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.3. A number of post-medieval landfill sites are recorded within the Study Area. These seem to have been built upon in the late 19th and early 20th centuries which indicates that they must have gone out of use before 1860 as they are not shown on historic OS mapping of the district. It has not been possible to ascertain exactly when the sites were used, nor for how long (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.4. Historic mapping shows that the first large-scale housing in-filling to occur within the Study Area was in the late 19th century, However the pace and scale increased markedly after the First World War (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.5. A number of sites [within the Study Area] have produced buried remains of post-medieval settlement; these remains are variously the remains of pits, wells and foundations (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.6. A hamlet that was first recorded in 1650 was located in the area of Northfield Avenue (28). The hamlet remained as a separate settlement into the 19th century when it was finally subsumed by the growing suburbs of London (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.7. A windmill was recorded in 1698 and 1703 as being located in New Brentford Field which had been renamed Windmill Field by 1670. By the late 18th century the exact location of the mill was no longer discernible (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.8. Both of the [Grade] II\* Registered Parks within the Study Area were developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Osterley Park was originally laid out as a designed landscape in the 18th century although there was considerable tree planting undertaken in both the 19th and 20th centuries. Osterley Park was used as the first Local Defence Volunteers training school during the Second World War. This school was used to train the members of the Home Guard Auxiliary units in the methods of irregular warfare and sabotage that would have been employed in the event of the Germans invading (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.9. Gunnersbury Park was first developed in the 18th century when Princess Amelia was resident at Gunnersbury Manor. The gardens were at least in part designed by William Kent. At her death Princess Amelia's holdings in Gunnersbury were divided into lots and sold. The land was acquired by members of the Rothschild family and re-amalgamated into a single landholding in the 19th century. The park was re-designed and extended in the mid-19th century by Baron Leopold de Rothschild. The park was given to the local council for use as a public park in 1925 (Millward Davis 2013).

- 6.9.10. A fishpond was identified during an excavation at the rear of a house on Northfield Avenue. From the material recovered it is thought that the pond dates to the 18th century. A large amount of kiln furniture and pottery wasters were recovered during an excavation. It is thought that the material was dumped in the 18th century to consolidate the Brentford foreshore (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.11. Wyke House was designed by Robert Adam for John Robinson in 1778 although it is not clear whether Adam was employed during construction. The house was used as a private school between 1820 and 1840 when it was converted into a mental health hospital. The hospital finally shut in 1970 and was demolished shortly afterwards along with a fountain that was located in the garden. Both the house and fountain were Grade II\* Listed at the time of their demolition and were delisted in 1999 (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.12. Rochester House is a Listed Building Grade II and dates to the early 18th century having been constructed for Thomas Pearce. From 1812 until 1822 the French émigré General Charles Francois Dumouriez was resident at the house. Mrs Jackson is quoted as recording the presence of a moat and drawbridge to gain access to the house and that these were all that remained of the present house's predecessor (Rose & Broadley 1909) (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.13. The only other Listed Building that is within the Study Area and dates to the 18th century is Place House which is grade II and was constructed in the middle of the century and extensively modified in the 19th century (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.14. There is a grade II listed boathouse in the gothic style adjacent to the Potomac pond in Gunnersbury Park. It was erected by Baron Rothschild in the early 19th century. It is thought that the boathouse represents an earlier pottery that has been adapted. One of the gate lodges giving access to the park is also a Listed Building Grade II. On the 1839 Ealing Tithe map a series of buildings are arrayed along the southern edge of the pond which is labelled as Cole's Hole. It was in the possession of George Robinson and was at that time to the west of the edge of Gunnersbury Park. The buildings were in use as tile kilns and business premises (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.15. There is one bridge over the Grand Union Canal that is a Listed Building Grade II. The bridge was erected in 1820 and manufactured by the Horseley Iron Works near Birmingham. It is built of cast iron and is thought to have been erected by Thomas Telford (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.16. There is a milestone, made of cast iron and erected in 1834 at this location. It was one of a number of similar stones erected along the London Road at that date. It is a Listed Building Grade II (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.17. The Osterley Mansion Almshouses were erected in 1860 for the Saddlers' Company and were originally known as the Honner Almshouses. They were converted into flats in the late 20th century (Millward Davis 2013).

- 6.9.18. There is a large cemetery that opened in 1860 and contains a number of listed buildings designed by Charles Jones the Borough Engineer. The western half of the cemetery has been used for longer. These Listed Buildings are all Grade II and include two conjoined chapels and two entrance gate lodges (Millwards Davis 2013).
- 6.9.19. Lancaster House was designed by Norton and Massey and built between 1866 and 1870 for the International College. It was completed and extended by John Osborne-Smith in 1890 for the British and Foreign School Society. The house is a Listed Building Grade II (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.20. Spring Grove House was designed by W.M. Catherwood and built between 1892 and 1894 for Andrew Pears the soap magnate and is a Listed Building Grade II. The gates and railings, gate lodge and summer house associated with Spring Grove House are also Listed Buildings Grade II (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.21. A 19th century cast iron gas lamp-post that was manufactured by the Webb Lamp Company of Birmingham was identified in the Study Area. Another asset identified was a set of four 19th century cast iron gate piers that provide access to Blondin Park (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.22. There was a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery constructed in early 1940 within Gunnersbury Park. The battery appears in military records between January 1940 and December 1943 suggesting that it went out of use at this time. The battery and its associated structures appear intact in an aerial photograph dating to 1945. The remains of the battery are visible as subtle earthworks and brown patches in the grass of the park (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.23. The battery was equipped with 3in (mobile) AA guns on 31 Jan 1940 whilst it was unarmed on 31 May 1940. By June 1942 the battery was armed with 3.7in (static) AA guns and GL Mk II fire-control radar (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.24. The battery was manned by soldiers of the 51st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Battery 152 in January 1940. Soldiers of the 52nd AA Regiment, Battery 313 were guarding the unarmed installation in May 1940. Personnel from the 132nd Regiment, (mixed) Battery 450 were operating the installation in July 1942 and by December 1943 the battery was manned by 137th Regiment, (mixed) Battery 574 (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.25. There are a number of Grade II Listed Underground Stations that were constructed in the 1930s and designed by Charles Holden and Stanley Heaps. Of these one has elements that date to 1883 when an earlier station on the same site was constructed (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.26. The only Grade II\* Listed Building in the Study Area is the Odeon Cinema on Northfield Avenue (LB17). The cinema was originally called the Spanish City Cinema and was designed by Cecil Massey in 1932 with an interior in the Spanish Moorish style designed by Theodore Komisarjevsky. It was renamed the Odeon in 1937 and is now in use as a Church (Millward Davis 2013).

- 6.9.27. The pavilion and clubhouse at the Isleworth sports ground was designed by Sutcliffe and Farmer in 1935. It was constructed for the University College School Old Boys Club. The pavilion is a Grade II Listed Building as a good example of a reinforced concrete structure of the period (Millward Davis 2013).
- 6.9.28. Smithkline Beecham House and its associated railings are both Grade II Listed Buildings (LB21 and LB23). The building and the railings were constructed between 1936 and 1942 for Simmonds Aerocessories. The building was converted into offices in 1947 for use by British Overseas Aircraft Corporation. The building was again modified in 1955-6 and 1960 for Beechams (Millward Davis 2013).

## 7 Results

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered within WB Area 1 or WB Area 2. The location and extent of each WB area are described above and illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Each soil horizon is referred to by a unique context number (101, 102, etc.), and is described below and in Appendix A.

### 7.2 Watching Brief Area 1: Pyrene Recreation Ground.

- 7.2.1 The topsoil within WB Area one consisted of a dark greyish brown, fine, moderately loose, sandy clay approximately 0.2m thick (101). This overlay a mid-orangey brown, very compact sandy clay which extended to the base of the trenches at the southern end of WB Area 1 (102). 102 contained 1% rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions measuring approximately 20 x 20 x 10mm (Plate 1).
- 7.2.2 Further north within WB Area 1, The topsoil overlay a mid-orangey brown, fine, moderately compact sandy clay (103) measuring 0.7m thick. This overlay a mid-orangey brown, coarse, moderately compact, gravelly clay layer measuring 0.25m thick (104). This in turn overlay a dark orangey brown, moderately compact, sandy clay with no inclusions, which extended to the base of the trenches (105) (Plate 2).
- 7.2.3 At the north-eastern end of WB Area 1 the cable trenching extended through a copse of trees. The topsoil within this part of the WB Area 1 (101) measured 0.8 -1.6m thick and displayed evidence of modern disturbance, containing large pieces of modern masonry measuring on average 400 x 200 x 200mm and individual pieces of modern brick and faced stone measuring on average 20 x 20 x 10mm (Plate 3). In places the topsoil layer overlay 102 which measured up to 0.7m in thickness. At the north-western extreme of WB Area 1 the topsoil (101) continued to the base of the trench.



7.2.4 No archaeological features were encountered within WB Area 1.

### 7.3 Watching Brief Area 2: Blondin Park.

- 7.3.1 For approximately 180m from the south-western end of WB Area 2 the trenching was carried out along an existing pathway (Figure 2). 0.05m of tarmac (201) overlay 0.25m of red brick and black sandy silt packing material (202). This in turn overlay a yellowy orange, moderately compact, sandy clay subsoil of 0.9m thickness with approximately 60% angular gravel inclusions (203) (Plate 4).
- 7.3.2 The remainder of WB Area 2 consisted of grassed parkland. In general the topsoil consisted of a very dark brown, friable sandy clay with around 10% rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions measuring on average 10 x 10 x 10mm (204). Along the NE-SW length of this part of WB Area 2 the topsoil overlay 0.3 – 0.9m of a mid-orangey brown, moderately compact sandy clay (205) containing around 5% angular and sub-angular stone inclusions measuring on average 5 x 5 x 5mm. This in turn overlay a mid- to dark orangey brown, moderately compact, gravelly clay (206) 0.4 – 0.7m thick containing around 40 – 50% stone inclusions measuring on average 30 x 20 x 20mm (Plate 5).
- 7.3.3 Along the SE-NW length of WB Area 2, 0.3m of topsoil (204) overlay 206 which measured 0.8 – 1.2m thick. This length of the cable trench extended through an existing path, where 0.1m of tarmac (207) overlay 0.1m of brick and stone packing material (208) which in turn overlay a 1m thick horizon of the mid- to dark orangey brown, moderately compact sandy clay noted above (205) (Figure 2; Plate 6).

### 7.4 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.4.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded in either of the two watching brief areas. The topsoil at the north-eastern end of WB Area 1 contained a large volume of masonry and individual brick and stone fragments; these do not however date to earlier than the mid-late 20th century and result from modern disturbance and construction waste disposal.
- 7.4.2 No trace of the medieval manor within the APA highlighted by the 2013 WSI was encountered in WB Area 2 during the watching brief. Trenches in both WB areas displayed clearly defined soil horizons, suggesting that should any archaeological deposits have been present, they are unlikely to have remained unobserved.
- 7.4.3 As no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded, it is proposed that no further work is carried out on the resulting archive.

## 8 References

### 8.1 Bibliography

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English Heritage 2014 *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work* Available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/glaas-standards-for-archaeological-work/glaas-standards-archaeological-works.pdf> [Accessed February 2015].

English Heritage 2006 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Projects Managers' Guide* Available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/> [Accessed February 2015].

Millward Davis 2013 *Electricity Cable Route, London Boroughs of Ealing and Houslow: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished.

### 8.2 Online Resources

British Geological Survey (BGS) [Accessed 14/11/2014]

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

## Appendix A: Context Descriptions

### WB Area A

No.	Type	Description	Thickness / Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, fine, friable, sandy clay. 1% rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions, measuring on average 20 x 10 x 10mm.	0.2 – 1.6
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, very compact, sandy clay. 1% rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions measuring on average 20 x 20 x 10mm.	1.5 +
103	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, fine, moderately compact sandy clay. No inclusions.	0.7
104	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-orangey brown, coarse, moderately compact gravelly clay. 60-70% rounded to angular stone inclusions measuring on average 20 x 20 x 10mm.	0.25
105	Layer	Subsoil. Dark orangey brown, moderately compact sandy clay. No inclusions.	0.55 +

### WB Area B

No.	Type	Description	Thickness / Depth (m)
201	Layer	Modern path. Tarmac layer.	0.05
202	Layer	Modern path. Red brick and stone packing material.	0.25
203	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowy orange, moderately loose, sandy clay. 60% angular gravel inclusions. Displayed evidence of disturbance and contained existing utilities cables.	0.9 +
204	Layer	Topsoil. Very dark brown, fine, friable sandy clay. 10% rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions measuring on average 10 x 10 x 10mm.	0.2 – 0.3
205	Layer	Subsoil. Mid- to dark orangey brown, moderately compact sandy clay. 5% sub-angular and angular stone inclusions measuring on average 5 x 5 x 5mm.	0.3 – 1 +
206	Layer	Mid- to dark orangey brown, moderately compact, gravelly clay. 40 – 50% stone inclusions measuring on average 30 x 20 x 20mm.	0.4 – 1.2 +
207	Layer	Modern path. Tarmac layer.	0.1
208	Layer	Modern path. Brick and stone packing material.	0.1

## Plates



**Plate 1:** Looking south-east showing a west facing section of **101** and **102** at southern end of WB Area 1.

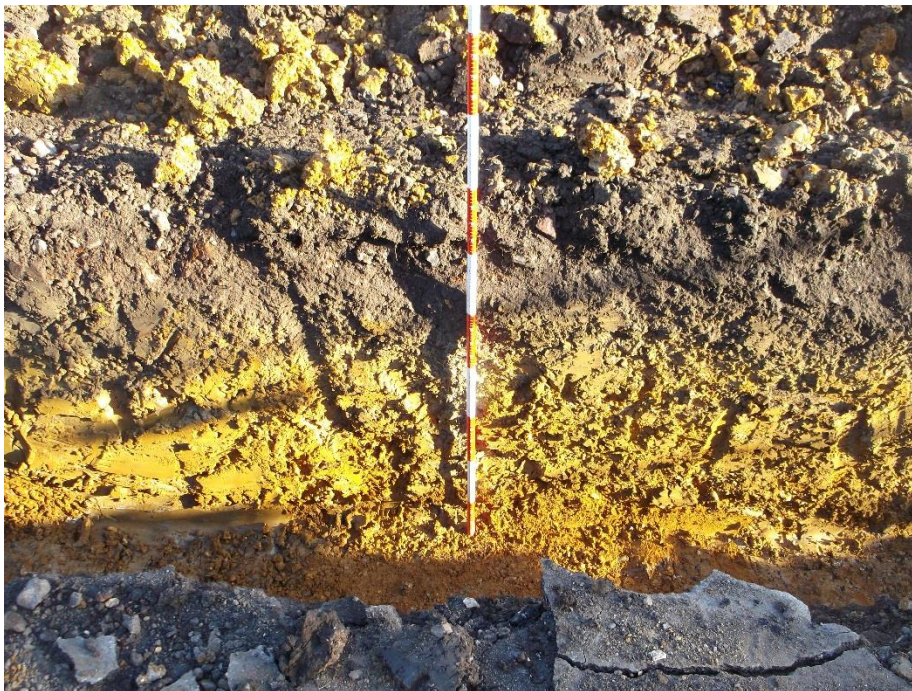


**Plate 2:** Looking south-east showing a north-west facing section of **101**, **103**, **104** and **105** in WB Area 1.





**Plate 3:** Looking north-east towards a west-facing section of **101** and **102** at the northern end of WB Area 2.



**Plate 4:** Looking south-east towards a north-west facing section of **201**, **202** and **203** at the western end of WB Area 2.



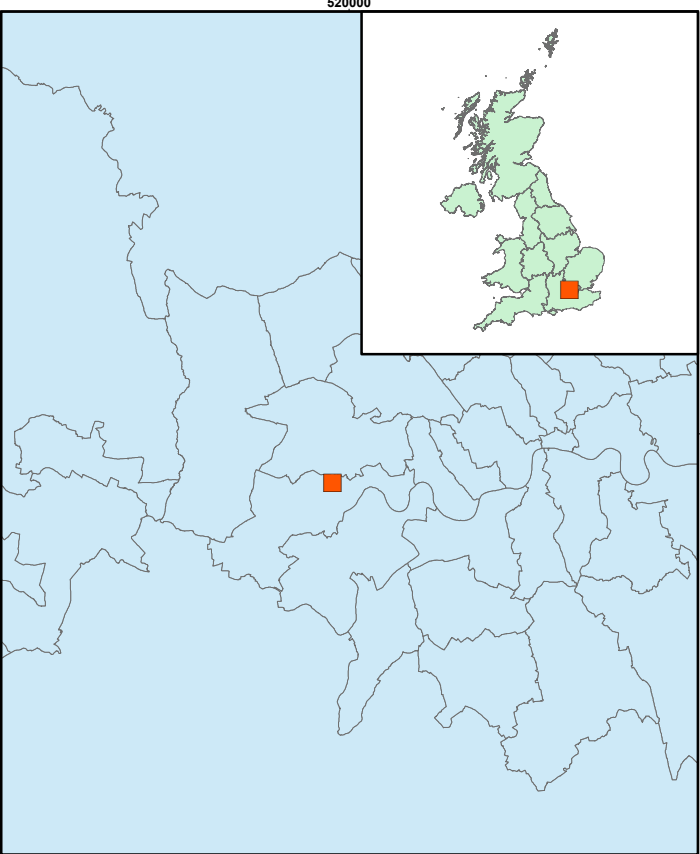
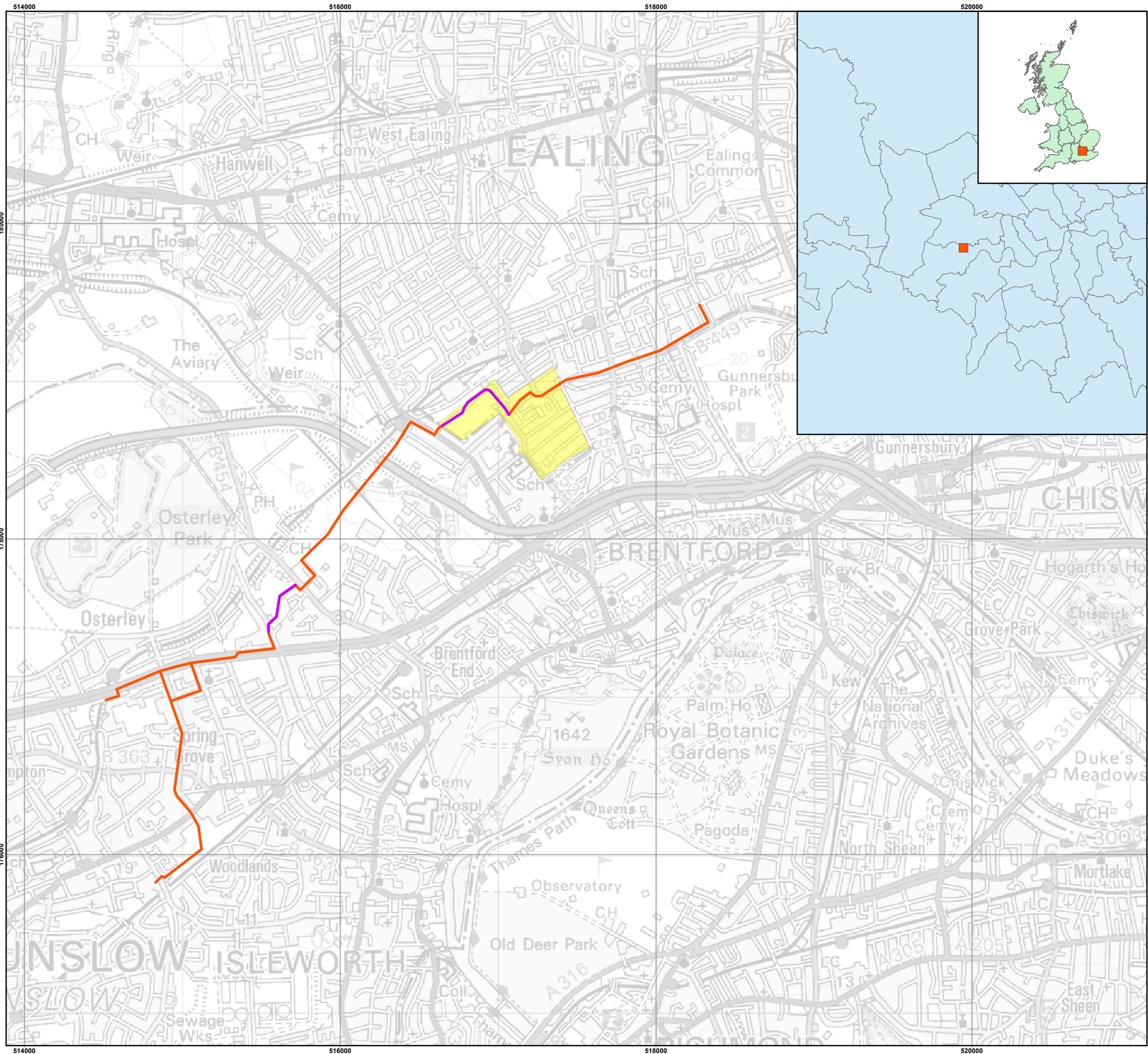


**Plate 5:** Looking west towards a south-east facing section of **204, 205** and **206** at the approximate centre of WB Area 2.



**Plate 6:** Looking south-west towards a north-west facing section of **207, 208** and **205**.





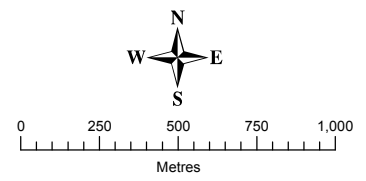
# SSEPD LTD

## Ealing to Osterley to Bridge Road 66kV Cable Scheme Watching Brief

**Figure 1: Route Location**

- WB Area 1
- Cable Route
- Archaeological Priority Area

Drawn by Fiona Moore 12/02/2015, Verified by John Lord 12/02/2015



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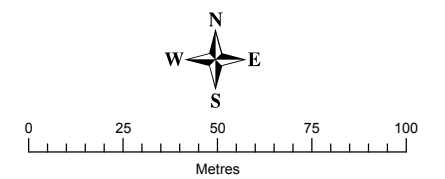
# SSEPD LTD

Ealing to Osterley to Bridge Road  
66kV Cable Scheme  
Watching Brief

**Figure 2a: Watching Brief (WB)  
Area 1: Pyrene Recreation Ground**

-  Cable Route
-  WB Area 1
-  Area of Modern Disturbance

Drawn by Fiona Moore 12/02/2015, Verified by John Lord 12/02/2015



Scale 1:2,000 at A3 size

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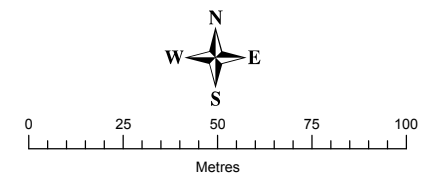
# SSEPD LTD

Ealing to Osterley to Bridge Road  
66kV Cable Scheme  
Watching Brief

**Figure 2b: Watching Brief (WB)  
Area 2: Blondin Park**

-  Cable Route
-  WB Area 1
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Modern Pathway

Drawn by Fiona Moore 12/02/2015, Verified by John Lord 12/02/2015



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