



# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Young Adult Centre, Southall, London Borough of Ealing

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

06 November 2020

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## Summary

Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by HSP Consulting to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in favour of land belonging to the Young Adult Centre, Park View Road, Southall, Ealing (the Project Site).

The report is required in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site and the potential impact of forthcoming plans for a courtyard development to the west and new street frontage to the east of the site.

The Project Site is located partially within the Northaw APA and has potential to preserve archaeology dating to the Medieval period. In addition, the location of c. 1860s Vine Cottage is documented to the south of the Project Site. Structural elements relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site may be preserved beneath the modern landscaping.

Whilst there is potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeology dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, the development of the site in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is likely to have had a detrimental impact on any surviving deposits. Therefore, it is considered that any archaeology is unlikely to be of such significance as to preclude planning permission being granted and any further investigation may be secured by way of a suitably worded condition of planning.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by HSP Consulting to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in favour of the Young Adult Centre, Park View Road, Southall, Ealing (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The report is required in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site and the potential impact of forthcoming plans for a courtyard development to the west and new street frontage to the east of the site.
- 1.3. The report has been prepared by Sam Driscoll MCIFA, Director, Heritage Planning Services and completed under HPS project reference HPS-354/20.

## The Project Site

- 1.4. The Project Site is located within the suburban community of Dormer Wells within the London Borough of Ealing and the Southall post town area. Now in Greater London, the land formerly fell within Middlesex.

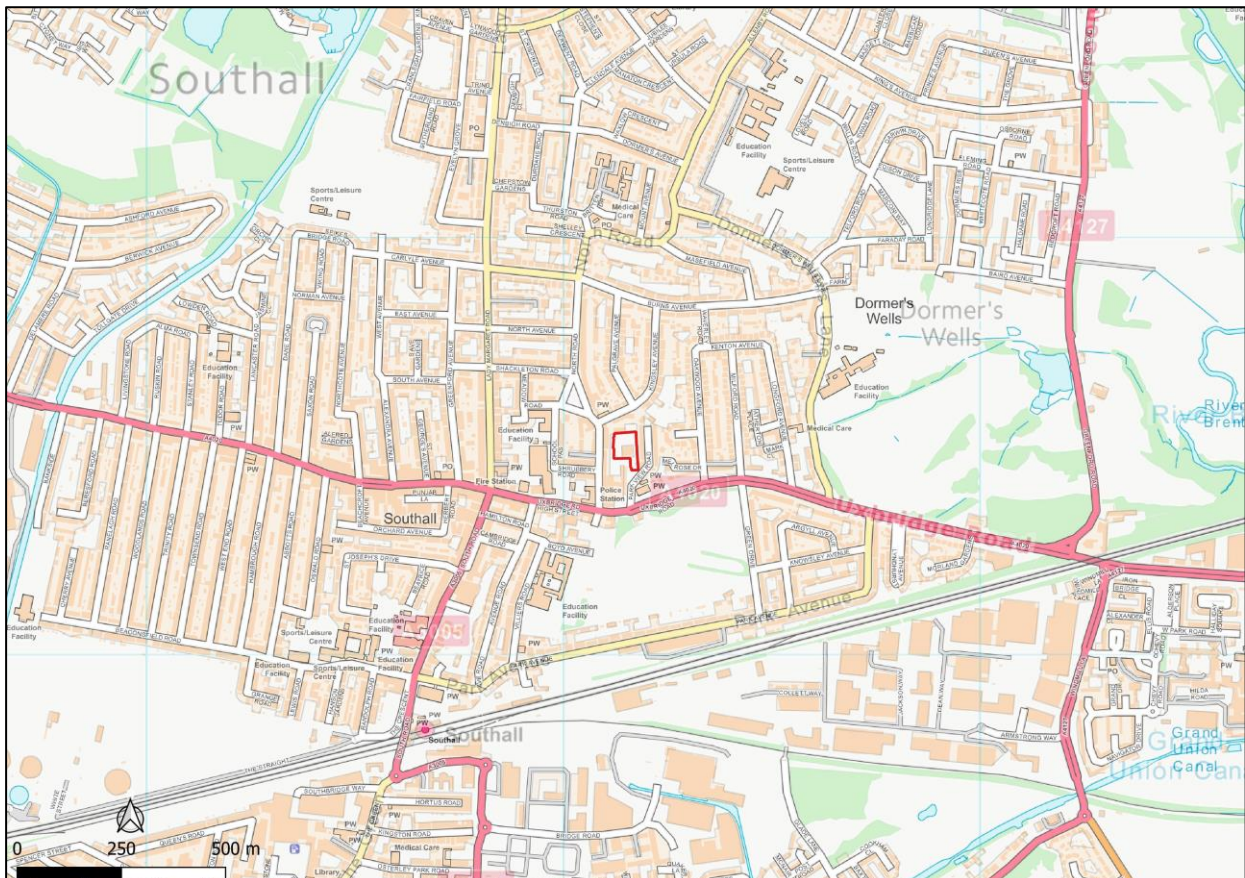


Figure 1: Site location. Project Site outlined in red.

- 1.5. The Project Site comprises a single storey community centre and multi-use games area to the north, with parking to the south. The centre is surrounded by landscaped grassed areas, with mature trees and hedging marking the boundaries. To the east and west of the site are rows of two storeyed houses developed in the 1920s / early 1930s. The site is accessed off Park View Road to the south.
- 1.6. Geologically the Project Site is defined by Palaeogene London Clay Formation formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago, sealed by Taplow Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020). The land is located c. 30 m aOD.

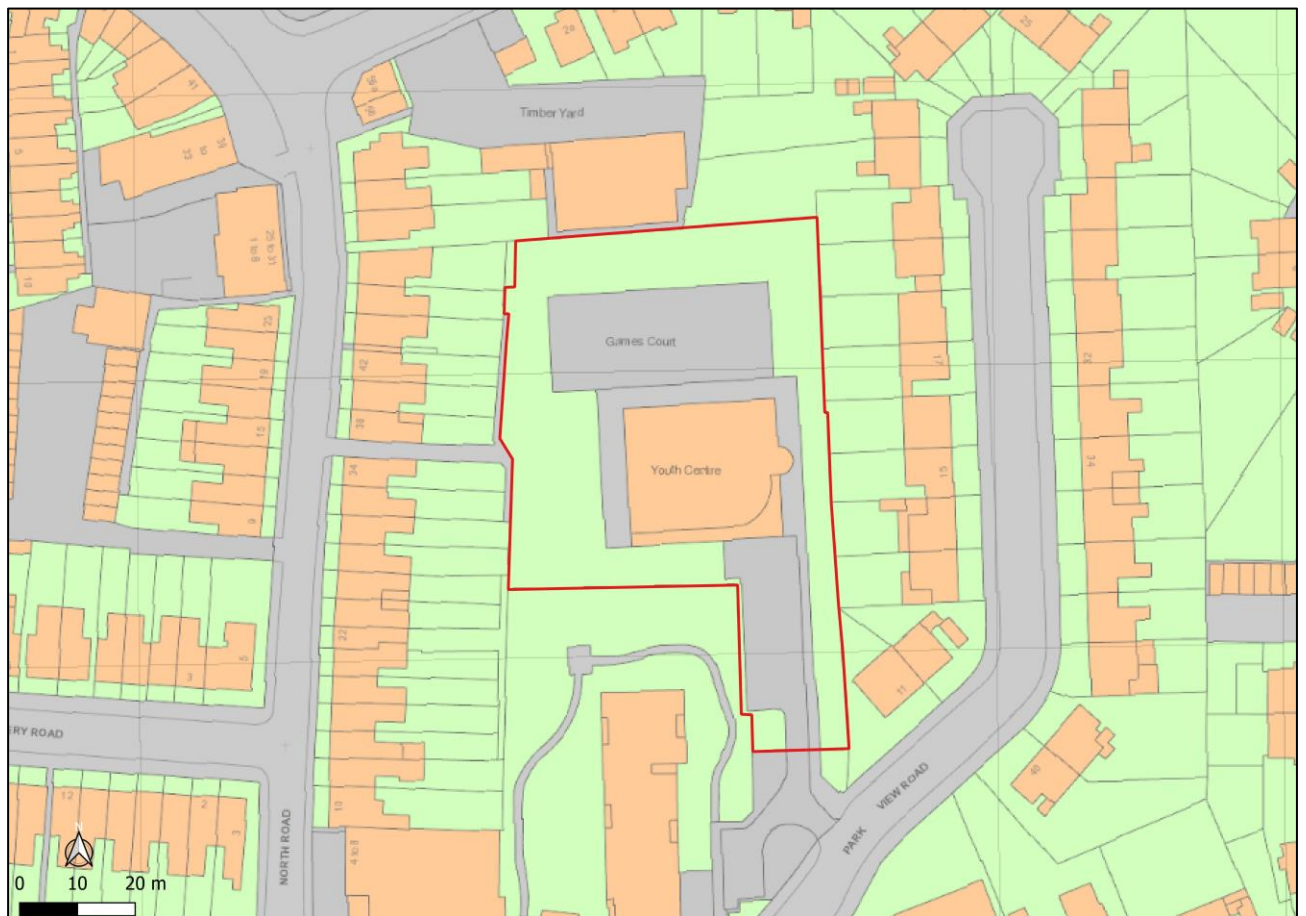


Figure 2: Red Line boundary.

### Site Visit

- 1.7. A visit to site was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November. Unfortunately, access could not be gained to the site, however the complex was viewed from the road. The south the site is enclosed by metal palisade gates, leading to a cobbled and tarmacadam driveway. The modern Youth Centre is located

to the centre of the plot, with low hedging and mature trees creating the border with the housing to the east.

- 1.8. The site is accessed north off the Uxbridge Road (A4020), via Park View Road, a cul de sac flanked by 1920/1930s housing to the north and the late 19<sup>th</sup> century church of Holy Trinity Southall to the south. The modern building belonging to Charter Care Home is located opposite the church.



*Photo 1 Northwest facing view of the Project Site from Park View Road, looking towards the metal palisade gates.*





*Photo 2 North facing view of the Youth Centre from Park View Road.*



*Photo 3 Northeast facing view of Holy Trinity Church, Southall from Park View Road.*

## 2. Planning Policy and Developmental Framework

2.1. With regards to the relevant policy and development framework, the following are considered appropriate to the current proposal. Draft policies concerning Greater London are also included here as they may carry weight in the decision-making process.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2019;

“189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

199. Local planning authorities 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 (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.”

**The London Plan. The Spatial Development Strategy For London Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011 (March 2016);**

**Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology:**

A London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site’s archaeology.

**Planning decisions**

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

## LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area."

### [The London Plan. Intend to Publish Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London December \(2019\):](#)

#### 2.2. Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

"A Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:

- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
- 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process
- 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place
- 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social

wellbeing.

C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

D Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

E Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use."

### **Ealing Development Strategy 2026 Development Plan Document**

#### **2.3. Policy 1.1 Spatial Vision for Ealing 2026**

(h) To care for the borough's historic character and enhance the significance of heritage assets in regeneration proposals, ensure excellence in urban design and design out crime to make Ealing's environment safe, attractive and accessible for all.

#### **2.4. Policy 1.2: Delivery of the Vision for Ealing 2026.**

2.5. 1.2 (g) To support the proactive conservation and enjoyment of Ealing's heritage assets and their significance. In this regard the Council will continue to update and revise its evidence relating to the Borough's designated and undesignated heritage assets. In particular, we will regularly review our conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and review and update our Register of Local Heritage Assets to ensure that local assets are identified and their significance properly understood during the planning process. In addition to promote heritage led regeneration, ensure a balanced approach to climate change measures, encourage greater understanding and access to heritage assets and reduce the number of assets at risk.

### 3. Archaeological Baseline Survey

- 3.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England National Monuments Record database (PastScape), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the Historic England Archive, and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.
- 3.2. A radius of 1km from the Project Site has been established as the Study Area.

#### Nationally Designated Assets

- 3.3. There are no nationally designated heritage assets on the Project Site.
- 3.4. The nearest Listed Buildings are the Grade II Grove House (NHLE 1358754), c. 158 m northwest of the Project Site, the Grade II\* Liberty Cinema (NHLE 1079380) c. 408 SSW of the Project Site and the Grade II Red Lion Public House (NHLE 1189295) c. 172 m southeast of the Project Site. None of the listed buildings are considered to be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

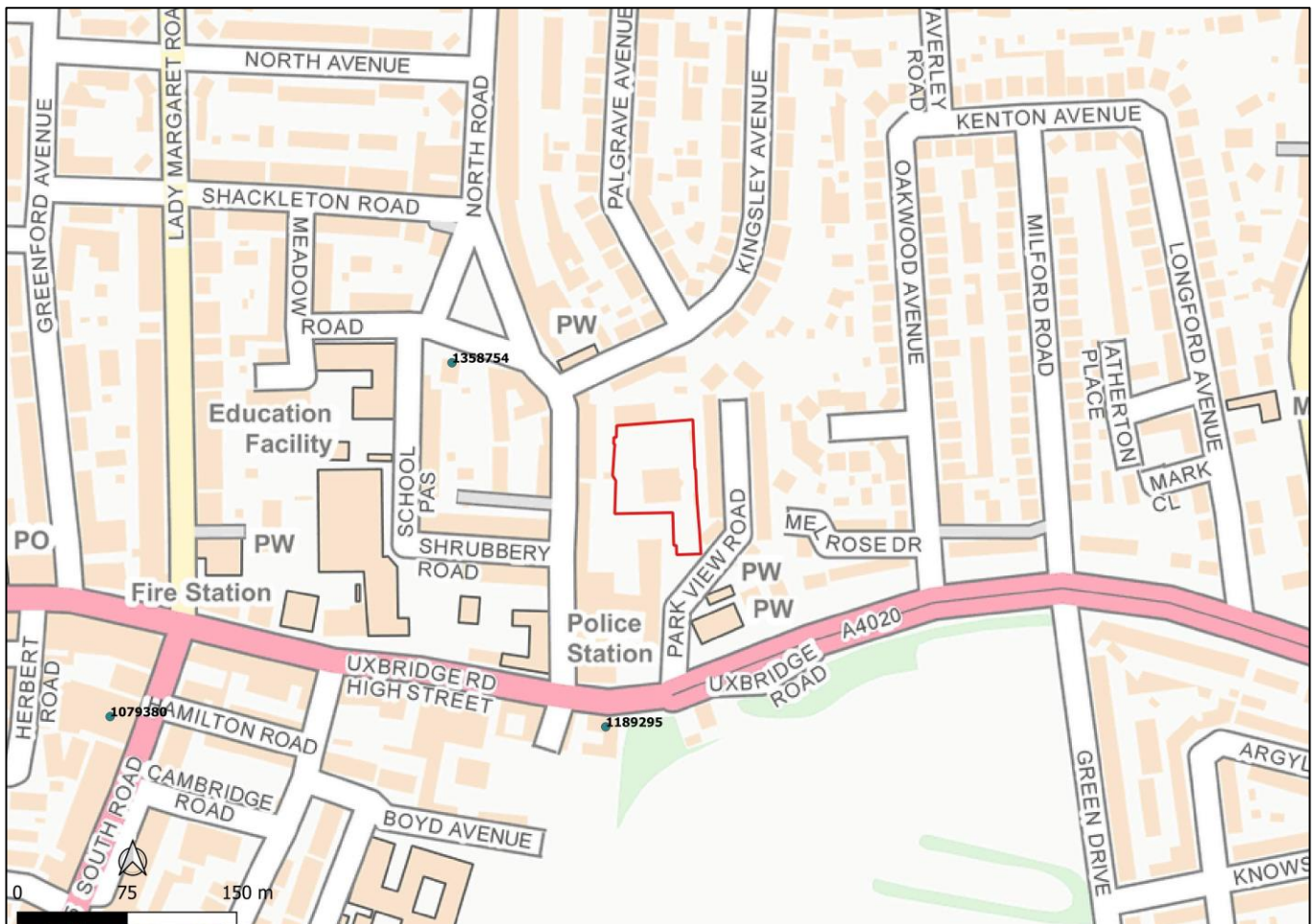


Figure 3: Listed Buildings within 500m of the Project Site

## Archaeology Priority Areas

- 3.5. The western extent of the Project Site is located within the Southall/Northaw (DLO35883) Archaeology Priority Area (APA), the probable location of Medieval Northaw.
- 3.6. Dormer Wells Moated Site APA is located c. 565 m to the southwest

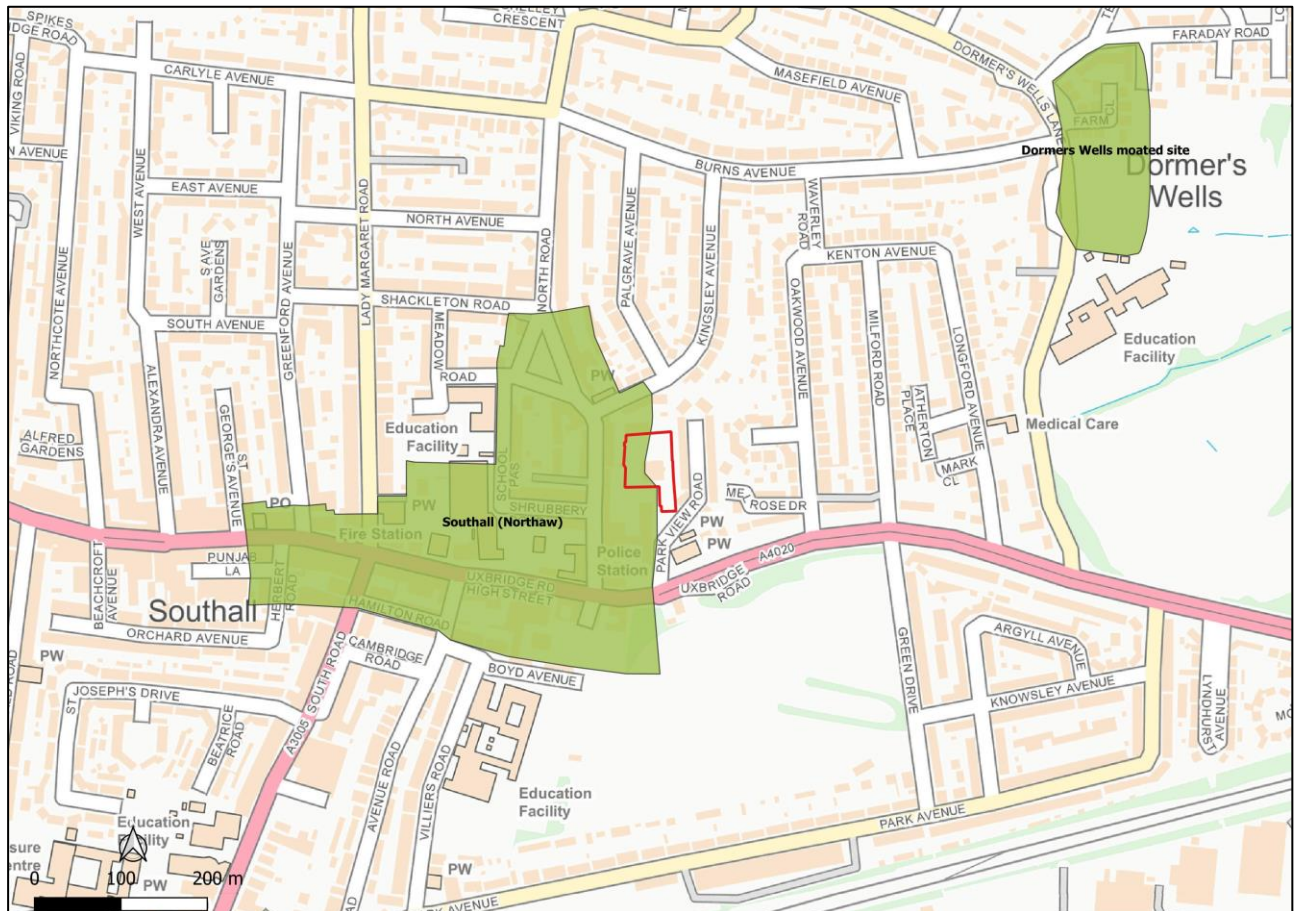


Figure 4: Archaeological Priority Areas in the Study Area

## Events

- 3.7. No archaeological events have occurred within the Project Site. There is a scattering of archaeological investigations within the Study Area (see Appendix 3), the nearest of which was a trial trench evaluation in Southall APA, c. 175 m southwest of the Project Site (ELO17079), which identified Post-Medieval archaeology.
- 3.8. A watching brief took place at Lady Margaret Road (No 2), c. 295 m WSW of the Project Site (ELO7174) and within the Southall APA. The watching brief specifically targeting Palaeolithic activity

and whilst none was found, geological deposits of Palaeolithic date were encountered which could contribute to an understanding of the Quaternary stratigraphy of the area.

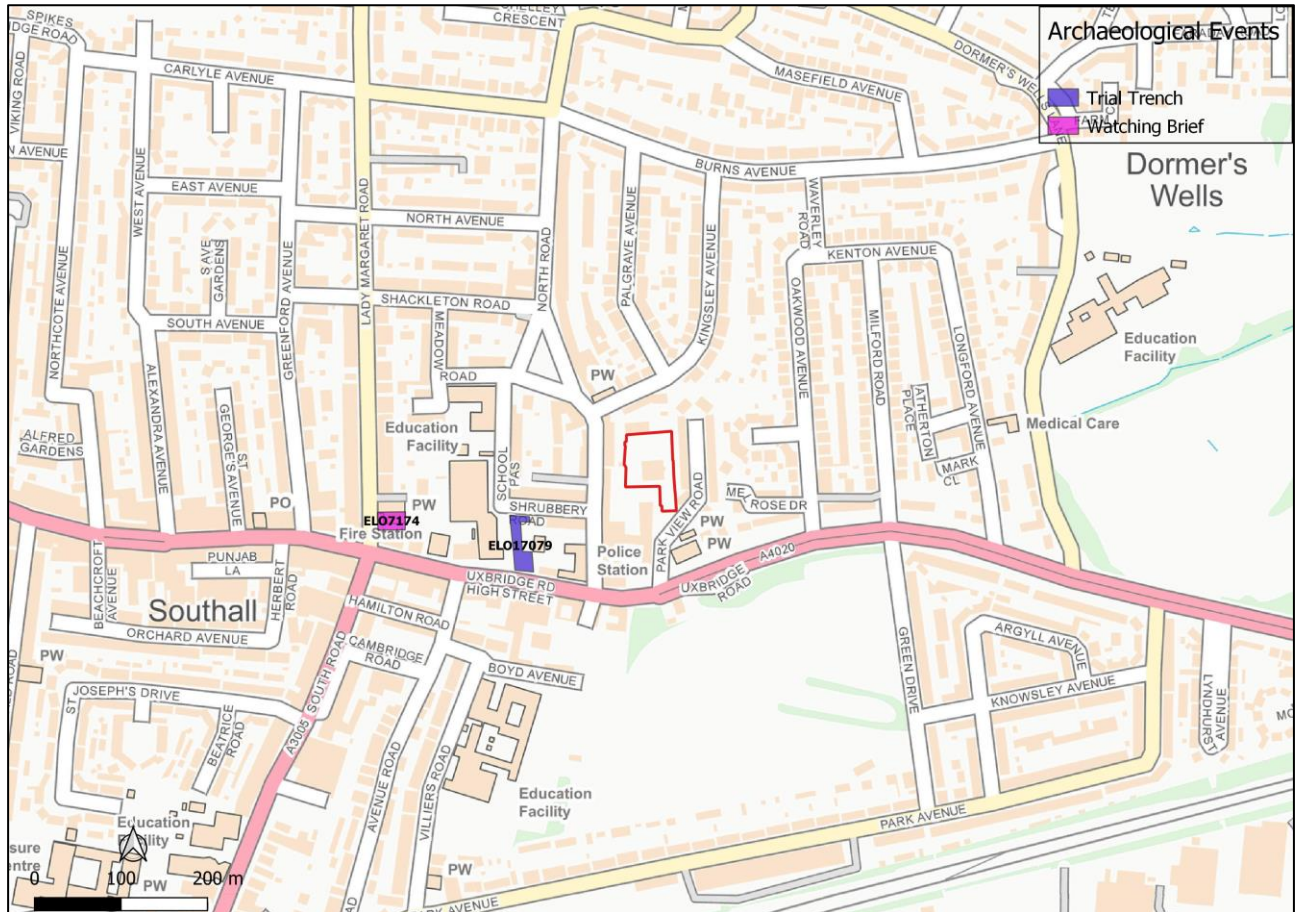


Figure 5: Archaeological events within the Study Area.

## Archaeological Sites

3.9. There is no recorded archaeology on the Project Site.

### Prehistory

3.10. Prehistoric activity in the Study Area is limited to two findspots c. 685 m northeast of the Project Site (MLO11313 & MLO301).

3.11. There is little in the Study Area to imply any substantive Prehistoric activity having occurred on site. As such, the potential for Prehistoric activity on the Project Site is low.

### Romano-British

3.12. There are no Roman sites either on the Project Site or within the Study Area. The potential for Romano-British archaeology is considered low.



### Early Medieval

- 3.13. There is no Early Medieval activity on the Project Site.
- 3.14. Early Medieval St. Neots ware was discovered c. 655 m northeast of the Project Site (MLO273), but there is no further evidence for associated activity within the Study Area.
- 3.15. The potential for Early Medieval archaeology is low.

### Medieval

- 3.16. As mentioned above, the western extent of the Project Site is situated within the bounds of the Southall APA (DLO35883), a site which may have Medieval origins.
- 3.17. A hamlet was certainly established at the junction with the High Street in Southall (MLO7314), c. 300 m west of the Project Site by the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.18. Roughly 625 m northeast of the Project Site is the Dormers Wells Moated Site, (MLO4541) which probably surrounded the Tudor home of the Chesman family in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the Tudor (possibly earlier) building at Farm Close (MLO4654).
- 3.19. Although no investigations have taken place, the western part of the Project Site is within the Southall APA and there is potential for survival of Medieval archaeology on this location.

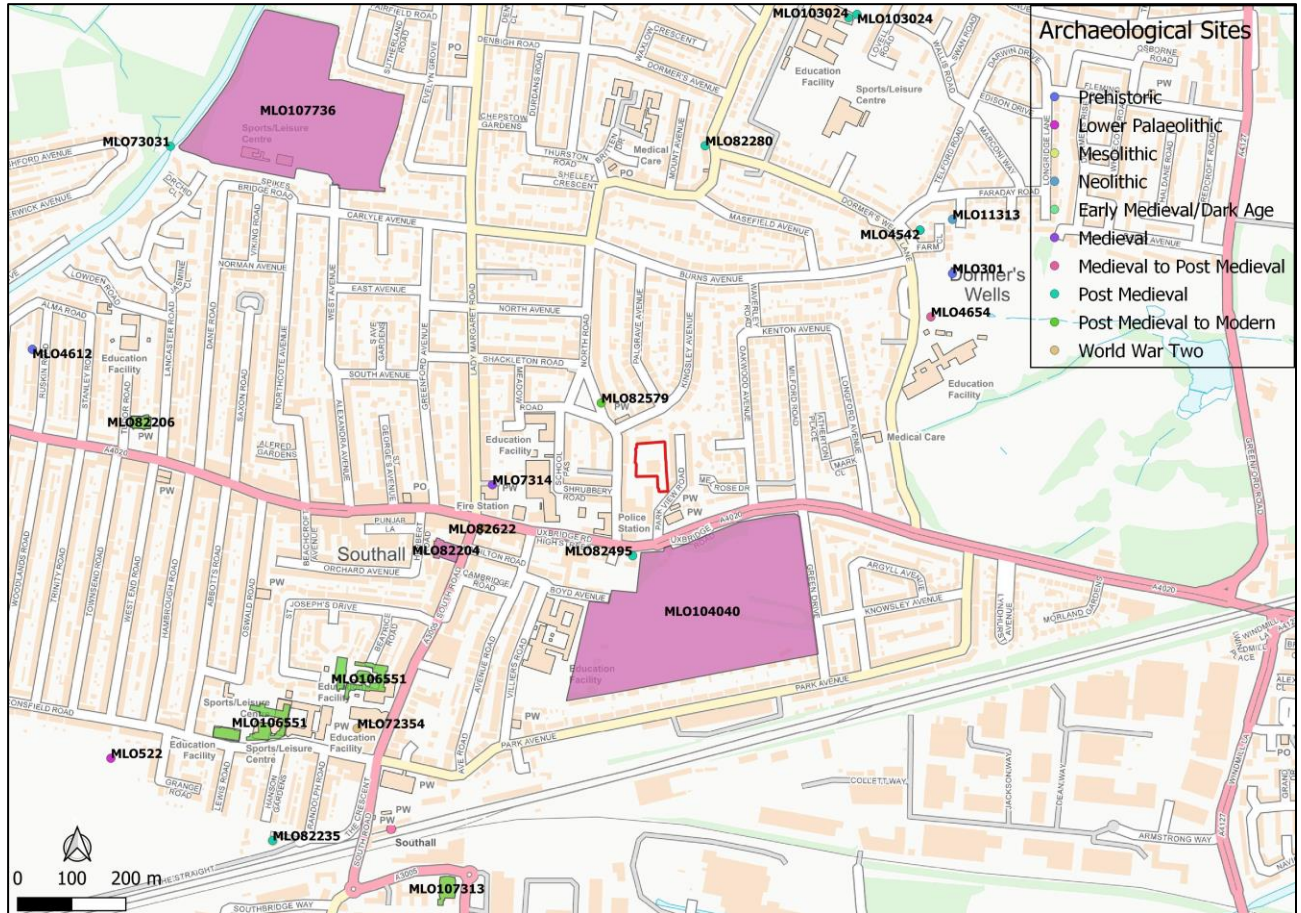


Figure 6: Archaeological Sites in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

## Historic Development of the Project Site

3.20. Historically the Project Site is located within the ancient Parish of Hayes, within the Elthorne Hundred of Middlesex, the land belonging to the dependant chapelry of Norwood with Southall. The boundary between Hayes and Norwood originally followed the line of the Yeading Brook, 1.5 km to the west of the Project Site.

3.21. Southall is not mentioned in Domesday, the land at the time falling within the Chapelry of Norwood. Records of a Knight's Fee held by William of Southall (*de Suhalle*) in 1212 may allude to the origin of the Manor<sup>1</sup>. An earlier reference to *Sudhalle* in 1206 is cited in the late 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century Curia Regis Rolls (Ekwall, 1960). Southall is first officially named in a 1319 lease when it was the property of Roger, son of William del Brok (Bolton et al). The name Southall is believed to derive from the Anglo-Saxon *æt súð healum*, "At the south corner (of the land or wood)" and *súð heal*, "South corner" (Wikipedia, 2020).

<sup>1</sup> The record of the William of Southall is documented in Red Book of the Exchequer a 13<sup>th</sup> century manuscript.

- 3.22. Changes at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century had a great impact on the area. The line of Paddington Canal replaced the natural boundary provided by the Yeading Brook in 1801 (ibid) and shortly after land within the Parish was subject to enclosure in 1814.
- 3.23. Prior to this the Project Site fell within the chapelry of Norwood and Southall.
- 3.24. In the late 1830's the line of the Great Western Railway was established, bisecting the manor north / south, 500 m to the south of the Project Site.
- 3.25. 1859 the two civil parishes of Hayes and Norwood with Southall were formed, although ecclesiastically it had been divided since the Medieval Period.
- 3.26. The earliest map available for the Project Site at the time of writing was the 1864 Ordnance Survey. The map illustrates that the Project Site was located within the northern extension of Southall, which followed the route of the North Road. Included within the red line boundary is Vine Cottage (later Vine House). In 1864 the property was depicted as L shape in plan. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the property appears to have been extended and is shown as square in plan.
- 3.27. A cursory search of the records suggest that the house was most likely built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Elizabeth Hayes was the earliest occupant that could be traced at the time of writing, dying at the property in 1862. The dwelling appears to have been a high-status family home until the 1920s/1930s, at which time it was recorded as a meeting place for the Parents' National Educational Union.

*Table 1 List of occupants / uses of Vine Cottage*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Occupants</b>	<b>Head Occupation / Status</b>
1862	Elizabeth Hayes (W Hayes deceased)	Widow
1886	<sup>2</sup> Charles T. Abbott (Head), Ada Abbott (Wife), Charles N. Abbott (Son),	-
1891	Charles T. Abbott (Head), Ada Abbott (Wife), Charles N. Abbott (Son), Ellen J. M. Abbott (Daughter), Jeanna Baker (Servant)	Manufacturer of Bee Hives
1901	Charles T. Abbott (Head), Ada Abbott (Wife), Charles N. Abbott (Son), Ellen J. M. Abbott (Daughter), Rose Collins (Servant).	Fancy Goods Manufacturer
1908	Mrs Abbott	Widow

<sup>2</sup> Charles Abbott is credited (along with his father) with developing beehive appliances which revolutionised apiculture. He later devoted his time to housing development and is credited with the Hambrough Estate, built on 200 acres of used brick fields.

1922	Charles Mossop	Principle of the Bulbon Office Bank of England
1925	William Henry Pullin	-
1932	George Brown and Family	-
1933 - 1936	Mrs Vincent & Mr F Vicent	-
1937	Vine Cottage was the meeting place of the Parents' National Educational Union	-
1947 - 1953	Vine Cottage nursing home	-

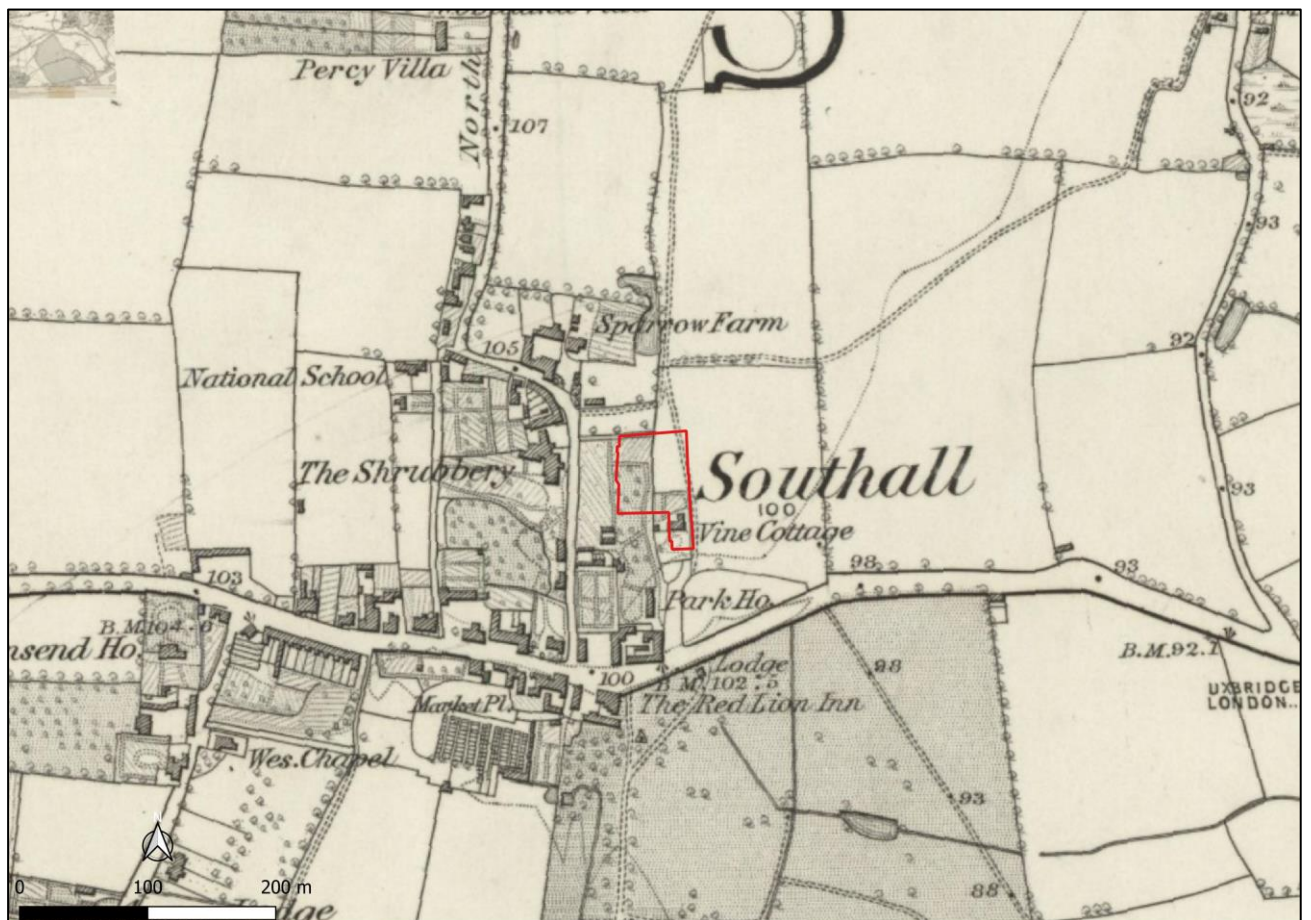


Figure 7: 1868 OS map. Project Site location outlined in red.



Figure 8: 1897 OS map

3.28. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a number of small outbuildings appear within the red line boundary, likely associated with the newly developed North Road development to the west. By 1935 there are two more substantial buildings to the northwest of the Project Site, however the shading of the buildings on the OS map indicates that they were not occupied and likely to be sheds, stores or workshops. It is noted that the two buildings appear as a single unit on the 1939 map (below). This is due to the scale of the map.

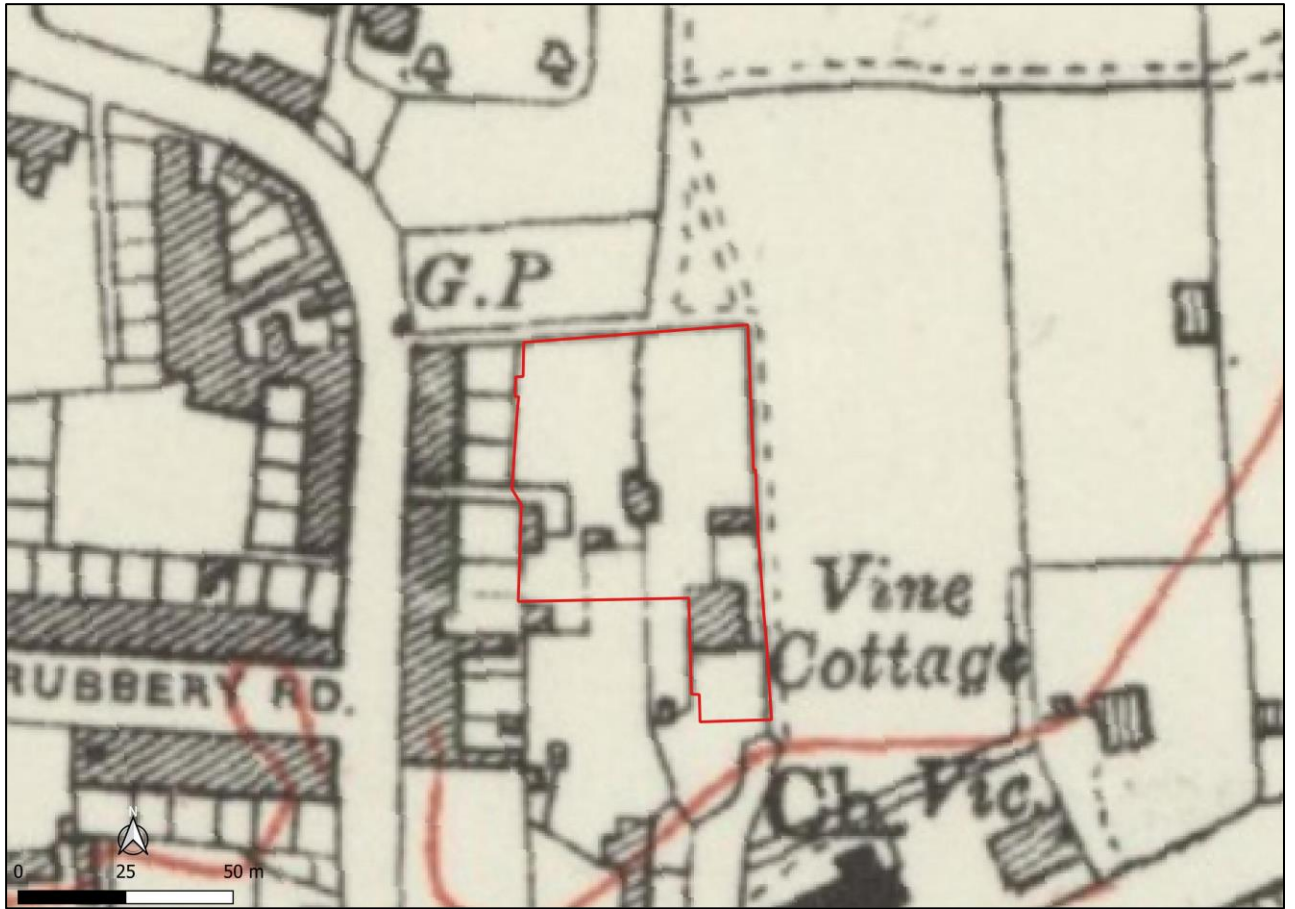


Figure 9: 1920 OS map

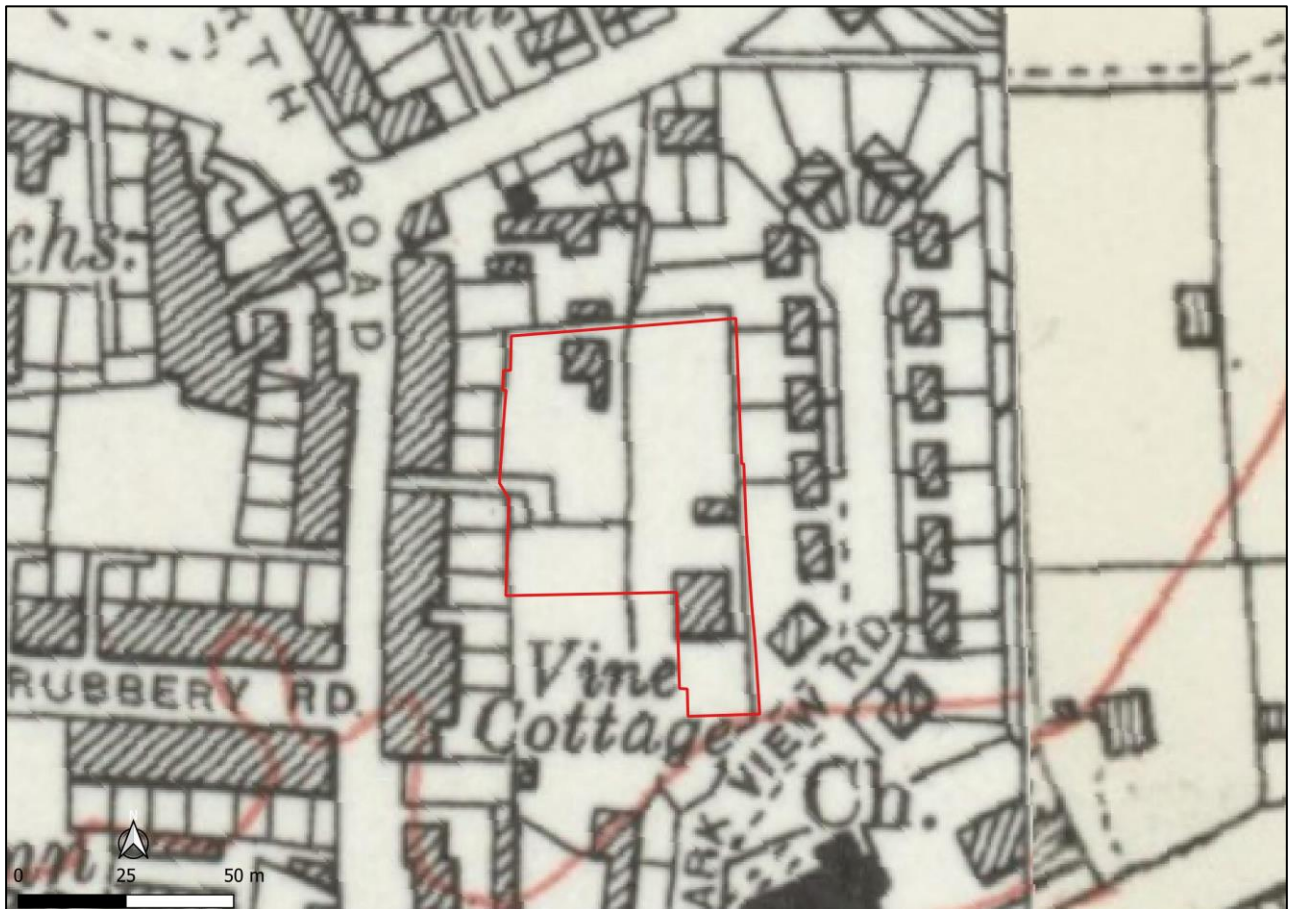
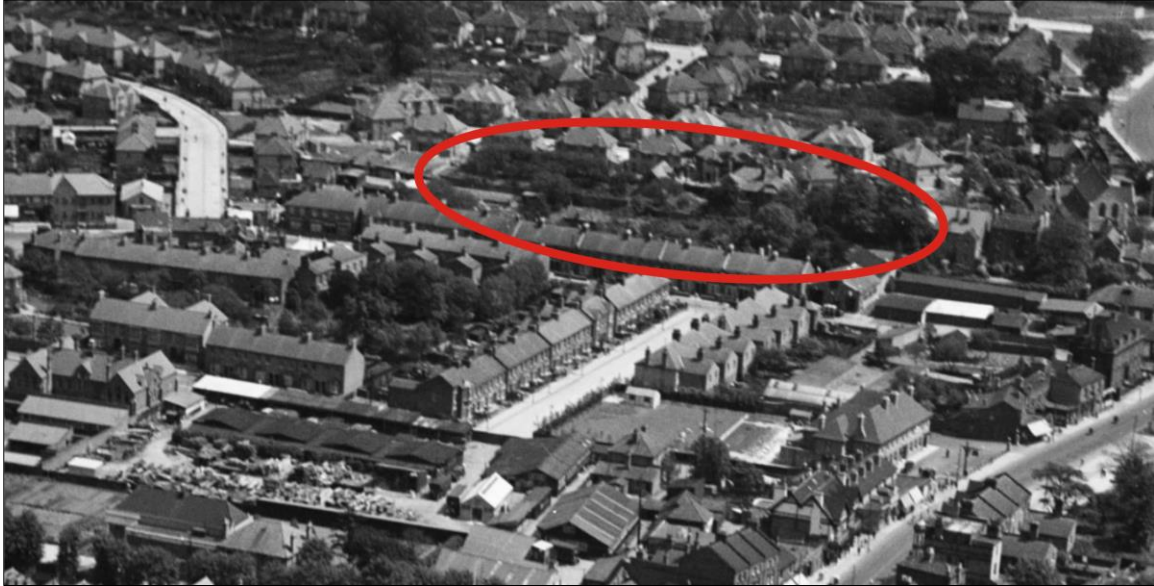


Figure 10: 1939 OS map. Project Site outlined in red.

3.29. By the 1950s Vine Cottage appears to have been converted into a nursing home. The house remained on site until the 1960s, when it was presumably demolished to make way for redevelopment.



*Figure 11 Northeast view across the Project Site 1935. Vine Cottage is visible behind the trees. Source Britain From Above - EPR000606 ENGLAND (1935). The Broadway and the High Street, Southall, 1935*

## 4. Summary & Conclusion

- 4.1. The Project Site is located partially within the Northaw APA and has potential to preserve archaeology dating to the Medieval period. In addition, the location of Vine Cottage is documented to the south of the Project Site. Structural elements relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site may be preserved beneath the modern landscaping.
- 4.2. Whilst there is potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeology dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, the development of the site in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is likely to have had a detrimental impact on any surviving deposits. Therefore, it is considered that any archaeology is unlikely to be of such significance as to preclude planning permission being granted and any further investigation may be secured by way of a suitably worded condition of planning.

## 5. Bibliography

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## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Listed Building Gazetteer

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Date Listed	Hyperlink
1358754	Grove House	II	08/11/1949	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358754">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358754</a>
1189295	Red Lion Public House	II	19/01/1981	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1189295">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1189295</a>
1079380	Liberty Cinema	II*	18/09/1980	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079380">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079380</a>

### Appendix 2: Archaeological Priority Areas Gazetteer

Designation UID	Name	Description
DLO35881	Dormers Wells moated site	Medieval moated site.
DLO35883	Southall (Northaw)	Likely location of medieval Northcote.

### Appendix 3: Events Gazetteer

GL Event UID	Name	Event Types	Organisation
ELO10972	Paddington to Aylesbury/Reading and Liverpool Street to Shenfield London: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO11355	High Street (No. 49) [The Former White Hart Public House], Southall, Ealing, UB1 3HF: Desk-Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Compass Archaeology
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11402	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormers Wells High School], London, UB1 3HZ: Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO11460	Harefield to Southall [gas pipeline]: Excavation and Watching Brief	Excavation; Watching Brief	Network Archaeology Ltd
ELO17039	Merrick Road (Nos 25-27), Southall, Ealing, UB2 4AU: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	CgMs Consulting
ELO17074	The Straight [Southall Gasworks], Southall, Ealing, UB1 1QX: Archaeological & Geoarchaeological Evaluation	Archaeological & Geoarchaeological Evaluation	Archaeology South East
ELO17074	The Straight [Southall Gasworks], Southall, Ealing, UB1 1QX: Archaeological & Geoarchaeological Evaluation	Archaeological & Geoarchaeological Evaluation	Archaeology South East
ELO17076	South Road [Southall Station], Southall, Ealing, UB2 4AA: Historic Building Recording	Historic Building Recording	Museum of London Archaeology
ELO17079	High Street (No. 49) [Former White Hart Public House], Southall, Ealing, UB1 3HF: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Compass Archaeology
ELO17250	Southall Gasworks [The Straight] Southall Ealing UB1 1QX: Geo-Archaeological Mitigation	Excavation	CgMs Consulting
ELO17811	Land at Southall Gasworks [The Straight] Southall Ealing UB1 1QX: Geoarchaeological Fieldwork Report	Evaluation	Quest Quaternary Scientific
ELO18593	The Straight [Southall Gasworks] Southall Ealing UB1 1QX: Geoarchaeological Deposit Model	Desk Based Assessment	Quaternary Scientific
ELO18760	Bridge Road [Quayside Quarter Former Honey Monster Factory] Southall Greater London UB2 4AB: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	CgMs Consulting
ELO20110	High Street (No. 94) [Red Lion Public House] Southall Greater London UB1 3DN: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	CgMs Heritage
ELO3173	Delamere Road, [Westmount Centre], Hayes, Hillingdon: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
ELO5094	Farm Close [Land at] Southall Greater London UB1: Chance find	Casual Observation	

ELO7174	Lady Margaret Road (No 2), [land adjoining], Southall, Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO9565	Delamere Road, [Westmount Centre], Hayes, Hillingdon: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Thames Valley Archaeological Services

*Appendix 4: Archaeological Sites Gazetteer*

GL Mon UID	Name	Monument Type	Period	Summary
MLO103024	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormer Wells High School], Southall, Ealing, UB1 3HZ: {Post Medieval Features}	Well; Rubbish Pit	Post Medieval	A Post Medieval well and rubbish pit were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation at Dormer Well High School in 2010 by AOC Archaeology Group.
MLO103024	Dormer's Wells Lane [Dormer Wells High School], Southall, Ealing, UB1 3HZ: {Post Medieval Features}	Well; Rubbish Pit	Post Medieval	A Post Medieval well and rubbish pit were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation at Dormer Well High School in 2010 by AOC Archaeology Group.
MLO11287	RUSTOR ROAD	Findspot	Mesolithic	
MLO11313	DORMERS WELLS, [ALLOTMENTS]	Findspot	Neolithic	
MLO273	FARM CLO	Findspot	Early Medieval/Dark Age	
MLO301	DORMERS WELLS LA	Findspot	Prehistoric	
MLO4541	FARM CLOSE {15th to 16th century house}	Farmhouse; Manor House	Medieval to Post Medieval	
MLO4542	FARM CLO	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	
MLO4543	FARM CLO	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	
MLO4612	RUSTON RD OR	Findspot	Prehistoric	
MLO4654	DORMERS WELLS LA	Moated Site; Moated Site	Medieval to Post Medieval	
MLO522	GAS WORKS	Kill Site	Lower Palaeolithic	
MLO72354	SOUTH RD	Air Raid Shelter	World War Two	
MLO73031	Grand Union Canal, Yeading {19th century canal bridge}	Canal Bridge	Post Medieval	
MLO7314	HIGH ST JUNCTION WITH	Settlement; Hamlet	Medieval	
MLO82235	THE WATER TOWER	Water Tower	Post Medieval	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
MLO82280	13 Allenby Road	House	Post Medieval	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
MLO82495	RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE	Public House; Building	Post Medieval	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
MLO82579	GROVE HOUSE	House; House	Post Medieval to Modern	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

MLO104040	Green Drive/Park Avenue/Uxbridge Road/ Boyd Avenue, Southall [Southall Park], Ealing, UB1 {20th Century Public Park}	Public Park; Bandstand; Gate Lodge; Barge Board; Tennis Court; Bowling Green; Boating Lake; Sports Pavilion; Childrens Playground; Putting Green	Modern	Southall Park opened in 1909, the land once part of the 17th Century estate of Christopher Merrick, later a school and then a private asylum. The Council laid out the grounds and provided a bandstand, tennis courts, bowling green, play area, and boating
MLO106551	South Road, Southall, {No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital World War One}	School; Auxiliary Hospital; Church School; Primary School	Post Medieval to Modern	One of two co-located schools used an an Australian Auxiliary Hospital during World War One.
MLO106551	South Road, Southall, {No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital World War One}	School; Auxiliary Hospital; Church School; Primary School	Post Medieval to Modern	One of two co-located schools used an an Australian Auxiliary Hospital during World War One.
MLO106551	South Road, Southall, {No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital World War One}	School; Auxiliary Hospital; Church School; Primary School	Post Medieval to Modern	One of two co-located schools used an an Australian Auxiliary Hospital during World War One.
MLO106551	South Road, Southall, {No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital World War One}	School; Auxiliary Hospital; Church School; Primary School	Post Medieval to Modern	One of two co-located schools used an an Australian Auxiliary Hospital during World War One.
MLO107313	Margarine Road, [Maypole Institute], Southall, {Southall Auxiliary Military Hospital during World War One}	Recreation Centre; Auxiliary Hospital; Community Centre; Conference Centre	Post Medieval to Modern	A workers recreational centre which was given by the staff to be used as an auxiliary hospital during World War One.
MLO107732	Jubilee Gardens/Somerset Road, Greenford, [Jubilee Park], Ealing, UB1 {1930s public gardens and park}	Commemorative Garden; Public Park; Public Garden; Flower Bed; Childrens Playground; Park Shelter; Hedge	Modern	Jubilee Park and Jubilee Gardens were created in celebration of George V's Silver Jubilee in 1935, providing a recreation ground as well as pleasure gardens. Two large black Italian poplars predate the municipal layout.
MLO107736	Carlyle Avenue, Southall [Municipal Sports Ground], Ealing, UB1 2AP {1930s sports ground}	Public Park; Tennis Court; Bowling Green; Cricket Pitch; Miniature Golf Course; Sports Pavilion; Athletics Track; Childrens Playground; Gate Pier	Modern	Also known as Spikes Bridge Playing Field or Spikes Bridge Park, the Municipal Sports Ground opened in 1937 with facilities for bowls, cricket and tennis. A playground and running track are shown on post-war OS maps. By 2001 the bowling green was no long
MLO72603	Willow Tree Lane, Yeading, Hillingdon {Modern landfill site}	Landfill Site	Modern	A landfill site was located at Willow Tree Lane and was used between 1925 and 1991. The site is now mainly open fields.
MLO72603	Willow Tree Lane, Yeading, Hillingdon {Modern landfill site}	Landfill Site	Modern	A landfill site was located at Willow Tree Lane and was used between 1925 and 1991. The site is now mainly open fields.
MLO73032	The Broadway, Southall, Ealing {19th century bridge}	Bridge	Post Medieval to Modern	A 19th century bridge over the Grand Union Canal.
MLO82204	South Road [Liberty Cinema], Southall, Ealing {1928 cinema}	Pilaster; Cornice; Finial; Orchestra Pit; Cinema; Market Hall	Modern	The Liberty Cinema, later a market hall was built in 1928 by George Coles and is the only known example of a cinema built in the Chinese style.
MLO82206	Lancaster Road, [Church of St George], Southall {Early 20th Century Parish Church}	Organ; Parish Church; War Memorial; Stained Glass	Post Medieval to Modern	Arts and Crafts-influenced Gothic style parish church, 1907-8. Architect, Arthur Conran Blomfield. The church contains an rgan of 1723 by Abraham Jordan Junior, originally built for St George's

				Botolph Lane in the City of London.
MLO82622	Southall High Street and South Road, Ealing, {Three Horseshoes Public House, 1914}	Public House	World War One to Modern	This public house was built in 1914 by T H Nowell Parr of brown brick in Flemish bond. Its street front elevations have ground floors hung with brown tiles and the first floor is plastered. The original plan survives with three spacious bars, original fi
MLO71676	Delamere Road [Westmount Centre], Hayes, Hillingdon (Prehistoric Artefact Scatter)	Artefact Scatter	Prehistoric	A prehistoric artefact scatter was located at the Westmount Centre, Delamere Road during an evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1998.



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