

Land adjacent to the Plough Inn, Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

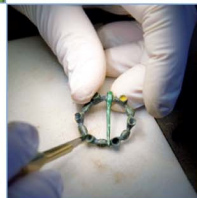
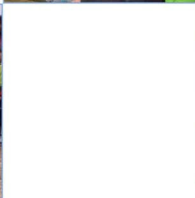
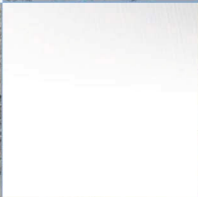
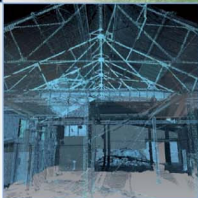
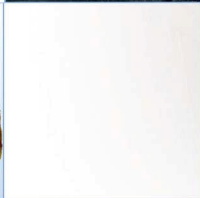
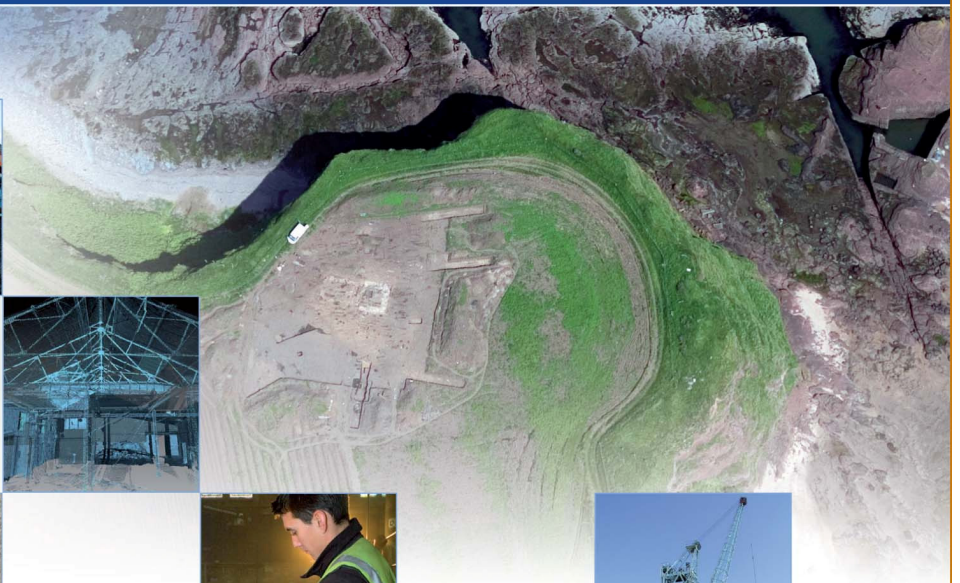
Planning Application: APP/A5270/A/11/2166055

National Grid Reference: TQ 13565 78633

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Site Code: PNG12

Date: November 2012



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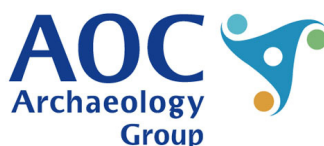
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Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a site formerly occupied by a bowling green, directly north of the Plough Inn in Norwood Green, Ealing. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 13565 78633. The work was carried out on 8th November 2012, on behalf of Nicholas King Homes PLC.

A single archaeological feature was recognised during the archaeological evaluation. A trench near to Tentelow Lane (Trench 1) identified a boundary ditch running perpendicular to the street. This was infilled between 1600 and 1800. There were no features revealed in the rear of the site.

Of interest is an architectural stone, a bracket from a window or doorway, retrieved from rubble beneath a recent tarmac surface at the front of the property. It could not be determined whether this came from demolition of a building on the site, or had been introduced amongst hardcore.

The evaluation has revealed that archaeological remains on site are limited to a post-medieval boundary. There was a notable lack of residual finds dating to any period, which suggests that the site had never been developed in the past.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land northeast of the Plough Inn in Norwood Green, Ealing (Figure 1). It is proposed to develop the site to provide nine dwellings together with an access route and some landscaping.
- 1.2 The site is roughly 'L'-shaped, formed by a large rectangular parcel of land previously used as a bowling green which fronts onto Tentelow Lane, adjacent to the Plough Inn, with a further parcel of land to the south to the rear of the Plough Inn. The site covers an area of approximately 2400sqm and is bound by the residential properties fronting onto St Marys Central Avenue to the southeast, and residential properties to the south-west. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 13565 78633.

2. Development Proposal and Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Ealing Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Kim Stabler, of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage. The site lies within the Norwood Green Conservation Area and the Osterley Park Area of Archaeological Interest as identified by Ealing Borough Council.
- 2.2 The site lies adjacent to the Grade II Listed Plough Inn whose ancillary stable block (listed) falls within the site boundary. The demolition of this building, which forms part of the development proposal, was granted under planning application APP/A5270/E/11/2166069. The Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary lies to the west of the site and former Norwood Free School to the north. Osterley Park – a National Trust property and Registered Park and Garden – lies to the southeast of the development site. The site does not lie within or adjacent to any nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites. A review of Heritage Gateway did not reveal any Greater London Historic Environment Record entries within the site boundary.
- 2.3 A planning appeal (APP/A5270/A/11/2166055) has been granted with planning conditions for “the erection of nine dwellings, installation of new accesses, landscaping and other works”. The original application (reference PP/2010/2145, dated 19 May 2009) was refused by notice dated 3 June 2011.
- 2.4 The new permission is subject to an archaeological condition. The condition wording is as follows:
14. No development shall take place on the appeal site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.
- 2.5 The next stage in the archaeological process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology that would be used for the archaeological evaluation and including some background history of the site (AOC 2012). This document was approved by Kim Stabler of GLAAS, and was designed in accordance with the current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
 - English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Institute of Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2009)
 - English Heritage - Archaeological Guidance Papers 3-4 London Region (EH 1998a-b)
 - DoCLG – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DoCLG 2012)

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology underlying the proposed development site is London Clay, Silt and Sand, overlain by a superficial geology of Lynch Hill Gravel (sand and gravel) and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) associated with the River Brent (BGS 2012). The Grand Union Canal runs northeast-southwest, 500m north of the site,
- 3.2 A topographic survey of the site has been produced by Sitechnics (April 2004); the level of the bowling green area lies at 26.33m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The tarmac at the front lies slightly lower, with a slight slope towards Tentelow Lane.

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

4.1 Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The site lies within a landscape which was used for settlement, trade and communication since early prehistory, although the evidence in close proximity to the site is fairly scant. Two possible Palaeolithic flint implements are recorded from a gravel pit within 500m of the site. The exact provenance of these artefacts is not entirely clear however. An indication of later prehistoric activity is the recovery of two Iron Age gold staters found by metal detectorists north of Osterley Lane.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.1 The known focus of Romano-British settlement within the London area follows the River Thames and can specifically be identified within the City of London and the suburb of Southwark. No significant Roman settlement activity is recorded in close proximity to the site, although the Greater London Historic Environment Record records residual Roman pottery found during an evaluation undertaken at Elm View, Norwood Green Road, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in June 1997.

4.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.3.1 Evidence for early medieval activity within close proximity to the site is scant. Saxon finds, however, have been recorded between the Grand Union Canal and Boston Road to the east of the site (Ealing's Adopted 2004 Plan for the Environment, Table 10.9). Additionally, the GLHER records a possible early medieval field boundary observed during archaeological investigations at Norwood Green Road, undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1997.

4.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.1 The hamlet of Norwood was not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, however the Church of St Mary has 12th century origins indicating settlement from at least that date. The church (Grade II* Listed and located on the north-west side of Tentelow Lane) has 15th century architectural features and was restored in the 19th century.
- 4.4.2 Due to its close proximity to the church, it is thought that the development site lies within the potential core of early settlement. Beyond the church itself, there is archaeological evidence for medieval settlement at Norwood, however this was recorded at Norwood Green Road to the north-west of the site. Evidence of a network of field boundaries was dated by several pottery sherds to 1140-1220. A number of 13th and 14th century cut features were also observed during the subsequent watching brief.

4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (AD 1536 – Present)

- 4.5.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Record records a number of entries relating to post-medieval archaeological evidence. For example, Norwood Manor House is believed to be located to

the north of the development site, in the playing fields north of St Mary's Church. The Manor House is recorded as post-medieval in date and was demolished in the mid 19th century. Excavations at Norwood Green Road to the north-west of the site, undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1997, recorded a post-medieval brick built drain, a brick-built soakaway and two wells. A probable post-medieval quarry pit was also recorded. It also contained an amount of Tudor building material, including bricks, roof and floor tiles.

- 4.5.2 A watching brief was carried out at St Mary's Church by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2003 (MLO98133). Graveyard soil and evidence for at least two, possibly four inhumation burials was recorded in a pump pit. A coffin handle and studs found in close proximity to the human remains suggest a post-medieval date for the burials.
- 4.5.3 The Grand Junction Canal was opened in 1796 and runs to the north of the site (the Hanwell Locks to the north of the site are a Scheduled Monument). Subsequently, in 1839, Southall Station on the main G.W.R. line to Slough was opened.
- 4.5.4 An appraisal of online historic cartographic sources (old-maps.co.uk) shows that, at the end of the 19th century, the site comprised an area of orchards adjacent to Tentelow Lane with enclosed, presumably agricultural, lands to the east (1877-1880 Ordnance Survey). A small access road ran through the site between the Plough Inn and the stable block. The settlement of Norwood Green is compact within a largely rural setting which did not witness urban development until the latter half of the 20th century. Within the site itself, little change is noted on 20th century mapping sources, with the exception of the bowling green which first appears on 1932-1935 Ordnance Survey.

5. Strategy

5.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1.1 The aims of the trial trench evaluation were defined as:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of excavated archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision to satisfy the conditions.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological work were:
- To gather evidence of the site's character in the medieval period, with particular emphasis on the origins and early settlement of Norwood Green.
 - To gather evidence for the post-medieval development of the site.
 - To contribute to the regional research agenda set out in the relevant frameworks documents (MoL/EH 2002).
- 5.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (see Section 2.5).

- 5.2.2 Three trenches, numbered 1-3, were excavated across the site, each measuring 10m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2).
- 5.2.3 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (PNG 12) was obtained from the Museum of London and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 5.2.4 The evaluation was carried out on 8th November 2011.
- 5.2.5 Levels for each context were related to information provided on a survey by Sitechnics (April 2004).
- 5.2.6 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Paul Mason, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Kim Stabler of GLAAS, on behalf of Ealing Borough Council.

6. Results of Archaeological Evaluation

6.1 Trench 1

Context	Description	Depth	OD Height of Deposit
100	Tarmac and bedding	0.10m	26.25m to 26.36m
101	Hardcore	0.08m	26.15m to 26.26m
102	Buried topsoil	0.08m	26.15m to 26.23m
106	Post-medieval ditch	0.60m	26.10m to 26.20m
107	Subsoil	0.50m	26.10m to 26.15m
108	Natural gravels	N/A	25.60m to 25.62m

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located near to Tentelow Lane, in an area recently used as a carpark, outside of the bowling green to the rear of the site. The trench measured 10m by 1.8m, and was oriented roughly east-west (Figure 3).
- 6.1.2 Naturally-lain pale greyish yellowish brown sandy clay and gravel (108) was the earliest deposit revealed, lying generally level at 25.61m OD. This Lynch Hill gravel was sealed by 0.50m depth of pale greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel, but no cultural inclusions. This represents subsoil, and it lay at 26.15m in the eastern end of the trench, dropping to 26.10m in the west.
- 6.1.3 The subsoil was cut by the only feature on site, a ditch [106] running northwest-southeast, perpendicular to Tentelow Lane. This ditch had edges dropping at c.60° to a rounded break of slope to a slightly irregular flattish base. The irregularities of the base resembled root disturbance. The primary fill of the ditch was greyish brown sandy silt, with few inclusions of small rounded and sub-rounded gravel (105). This was quite regular throughout the feature, at 0.08m depth. The upper fill was mid brown, soft sandy clay silt (104) with occasional CBM and gravel inclusions. The CBM comprised post-medieval brick and tile. Further dating evidence was provided by sherds of glazed redware pottery of 17th-18th century date, although there was also a residual piece of 14th century pottery.
- 6.1.4 The fill of the ditch was sealed by a very patchy layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (102), which was 0.08m at its deepest, and partially truncated in the western end of the trench. This is a remnant of topsoil, which had been disturbed by modern events.
- 6.1.5 The topsoil was cut by a narrow trench for a small redundant pipe (103), and was overlain by a scatter of brick, roof tile, and other building materials (101). The brick rubble included pieces of red and yellow stock bricks no earlier than the 18th century in date. Of interest is a stone bracket from a window or doorway with relief scroll carving on the sides and an incised foliate face. This may not have derived from the site at all: it is very possible that this building rubble was imported to form a layer of hardcore for the ensuing tarmac. The tarmac (100) lay at 26.36m in the east of the trench,

dropping to 26.26m nearer to Tentelow Lane. It had a sandy clay bedding. The tarmac recently formed a car park.



Plate 1: Ditch [106] in Section

6.2 Trench 2

Context	Description	Depth	OD Height of Deposit
200	Topsoil	0.10m	26.33m
201	Made Ground	0.14m	26.23m
202	Subsoil	0.30m	26.08m to 26.09m
203	Natural gravels	N/A	25.78m to 25.79m

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was oriented southwest-northeast, located towards south of the site. The trench measured 10m by 1.8m at base. The lowest deposit was pale greyish yellowish brown clayey sand with high gravel content (203), the gravel being rounded and sub-rounded. This lay generally level at the base of the trench, at 25.78m OD, lower than in Trench 3. This was naturally-lain, and represents Lynch Hill gravel. The gravel was sealed by greyish brown clayey silt with a lesser gravel component (302). This is subsoil, and it had no cultural inclusions nor residual finds that may indicate settlement or activity nearby.
- 6.2.2 The subsoil had a generally flat surface at 26.08m OD, and it may have been horizontally truncated. This may have occurred when the site was prepared for a bowling green in the early-mid 20th century. Above the subsoil was a layer of fine blackish brown organic sand with pea gravel (201), up to 0.14m thick. This represents a levelling layer for the bowling green. It was sealed by 0.1m depth of topsoil and turf (200), which is the outgrown bowling green surface. This lay totally level at 26.33m, consistent with the needs of a bowling green.

6.3 Trench 3

Context	Description	Depth	OD Height of Deposit
300	Topsoil	0.12m	26.33m
301	Made Ground	0.18m	26.21m
302	Subsoil	0.36m	26.03m
303	Natural gravels	N/A	25.67m

- 6.3.1 Trench 3 was oriented southwest-northeast, located towards the rear of the site. The trench measured 10m by 1.8m at base. The lowest deposit was pale greyish yellowish brown clayey sand with high gravel content (303), the gravel being rounded and sub-rounded. This lay generally level at the base of the trench, at 25.67m OD. This was naturally-lain, and represents Lynch Hill gravel. The gravel was sealed by 0.36m depth greyish brown clayey silt with a lesser gravel component (302). This is subsoil, and it had no cultural inclusions nor residual finds that may indicate settlement or activity nearby.
- 6.3.2 The subsoil had a flat surface at 26.03m OD, and it may have been horizontally truncated. This may have occurred when the site was prepared for a bowling green in the early-mid 20th century. Above the subsoil was a layer of fine blackish brown organic sand with pea gravel (301), 0.18m thick. This represents a levelling layer for the bowling green. It was sealed by 0.1m depth of topsoil and turf (300), which is the outgrown bowling green surface. This lay totally level at 26.33m.

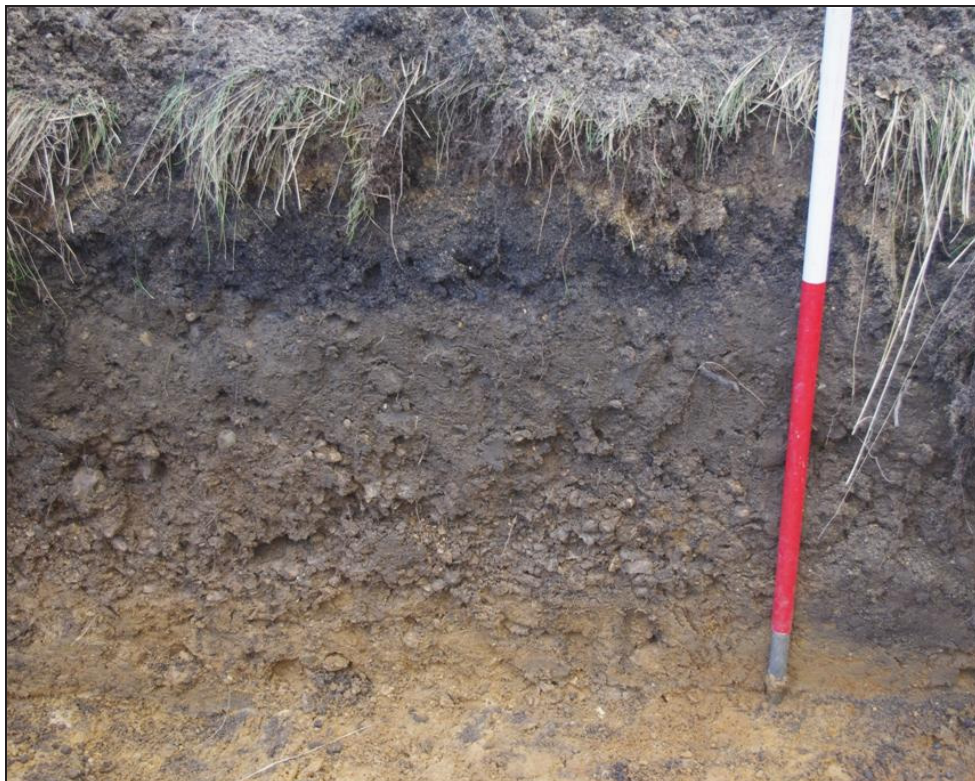


Plate 2: Sample Section, Trench 3

7 Finds

- 7.1 The finds assemblage comprises pottery and building materials. Most are not of particular note beyond providing dating evidence for the post-medieval ditch (fill 104). The ditch is dated to 1600-1800, and there is one residual sherd of medieval pottery. The building material is tile and brick. Of

slightly more interest is a piece of a stone bracket from a window or door, carved with a relief scroll on the sides and a foliate pattern on the curved central face.

- 7.2 The building material, except for the architectural stone, may be discarded, depending on the retention policy of the Museum of London.

8 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 8.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation, a full sequence of deposits from natural geology through to the modern ground surface was recorded.
- 8.2 The underlying natural topography of terrace gravels shows that the site's current profile is not dissimilar: there is a slight rise in the centre of the site (observed in Trench 2 where the natural gravel lies at 25.78m OD, ten centimetres higher than at the edges, but this is negligible. The gravel is sealed by subsoil in all trenches. Although the early Ordnance Survey Maps depict the site as an orchard, no evidence for tree pits was revealed, which may have been expected to cut the subsoil.
- 8.3 The only archaeological feature was a ditch in Trench 1, oriented perpendicular to the road, and dating broadly to 1600-1800. This is probably an infilled property boundary. Root disturbance in the base suggests that it may have become overgrown during its existence. The ditch is dated by its latest finds to 1600-1800. A single piece of medieval pottery in the fill is residual, and could have derived from anywhere in the vicinity.
- 8.4 The area that was formerly a bowling green had been stripped of its topsoil in the early-mid 20th century, to form the green itself. If there had been subtle archaeological features, present, they would have been lost to this event. The bowling green surface was totally level, with no more than 1cm discrepancy across its surface.
- 8.5 One interesting find, a piece of carved stone in rubble beneath the roadside tarmac surface, was most likely introduced to site as hardcore. In the absence of widespread demolition layers or historic building foundations, this is the most likely origin of the stone.
- 8.6 Beyond this, there are no other features of archaeological interest or of significance on the site.

9 Further Work and Publication

- 9.1 As the only feature found was a post-medieval property boundary it is recommended that no further archaeological work be carried out in relation to the current planning application. However, the final decision on any necessity for further works lies with Kim Stabler, Archaeology Advisor to Ealing Borough Council.
- 9.2 A short summary of the results will be submitted to the local archaeological round-up.
- 9.3 This report will be added to the grey literature available on the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

10 Archive Deposition

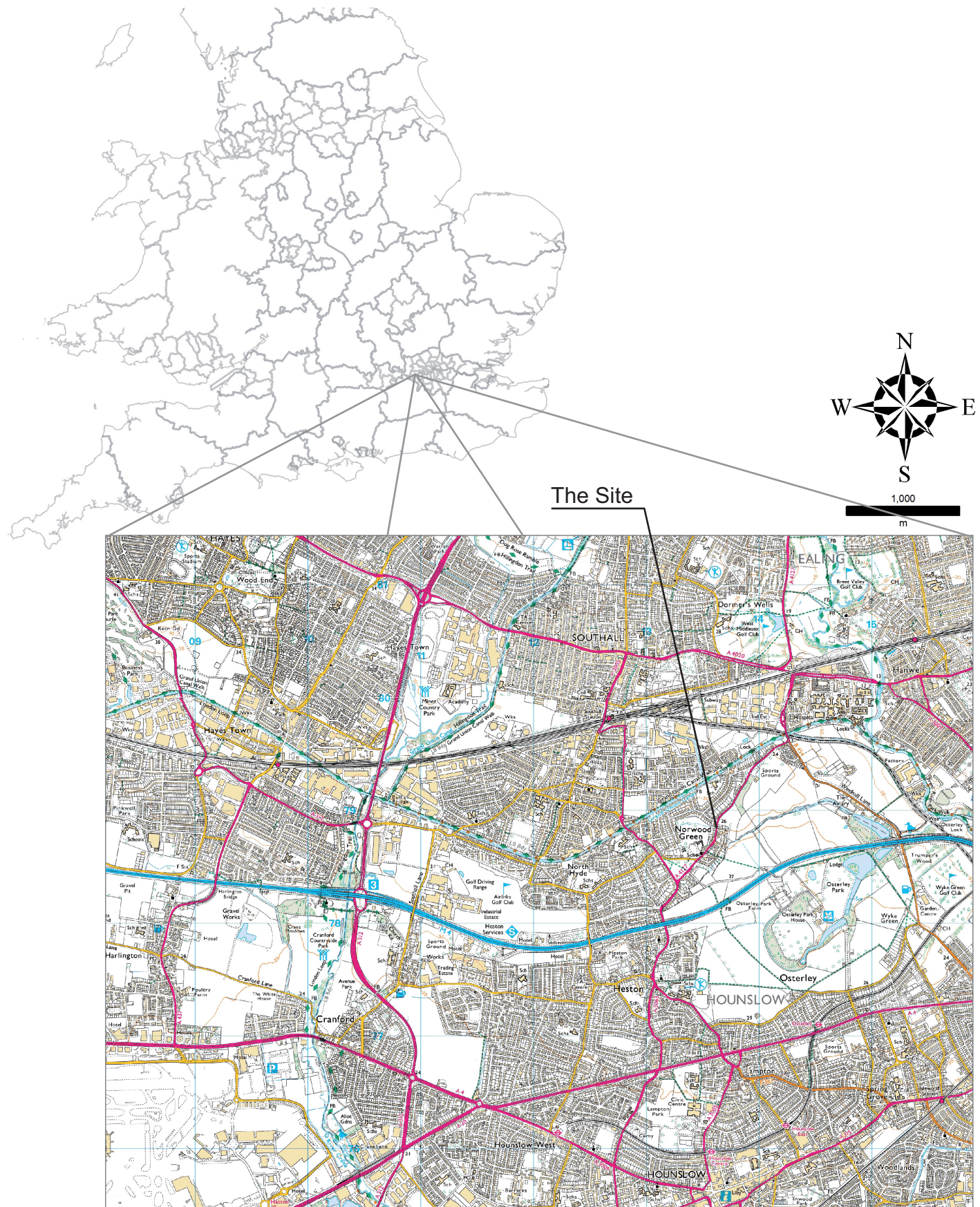
- 10.1 On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London with the developer/landowner. Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the museum and in accordance with national (UKIC 1990) and local guidelines. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

- 10.2 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archaeological finds from this site have no monetary value, being the remains of broken objects that were thrown away because they were rubbish. However, they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. English Heritage (EH 1991), the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.

11. Bibliography

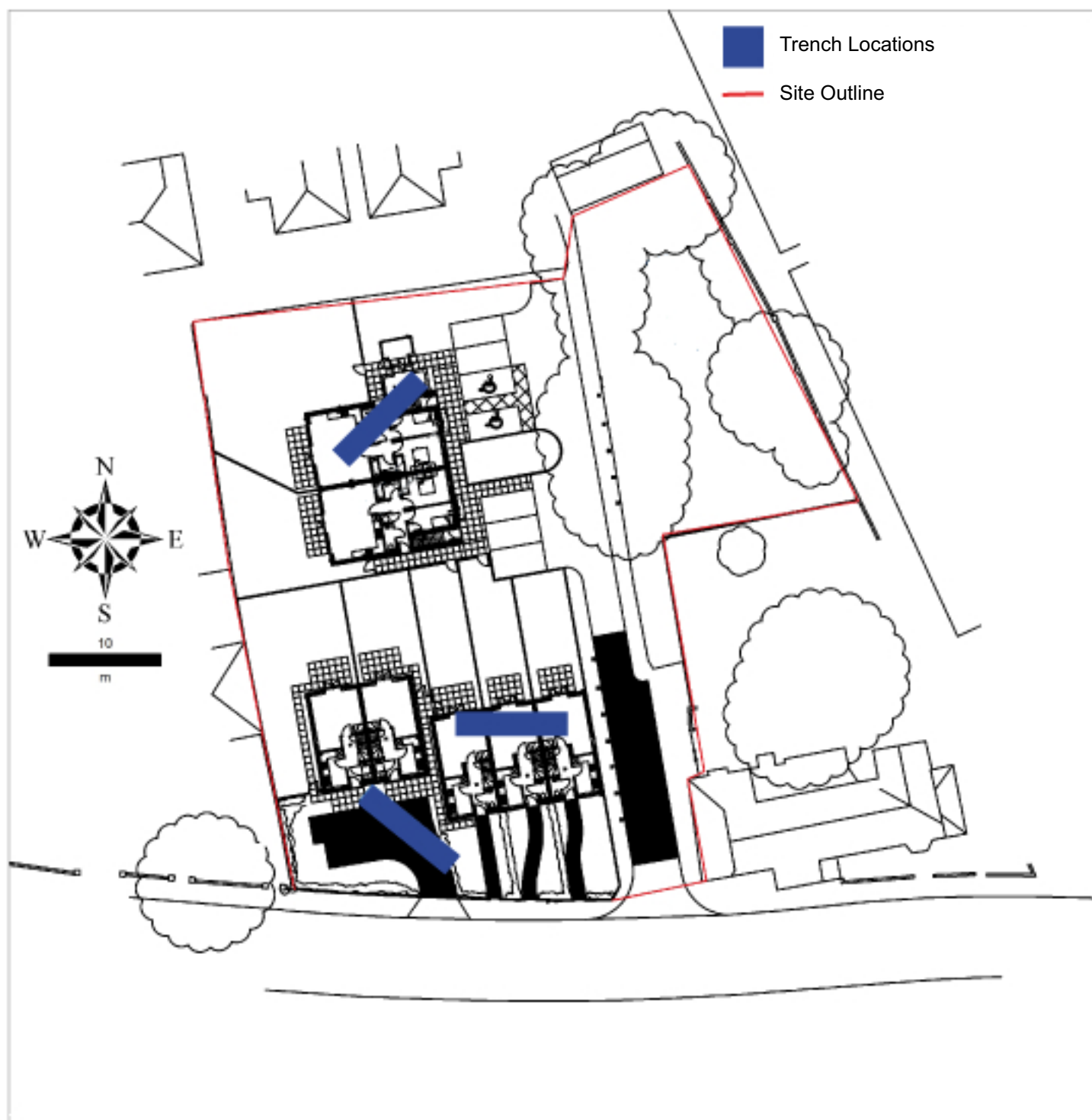
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LAND ADJACENT TO THE PLOUGH INN, TENTELOW LANE, NORWOOD GREEN, LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



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Figure 1: Site Location



Based on data provided by the client.

Figure 2:

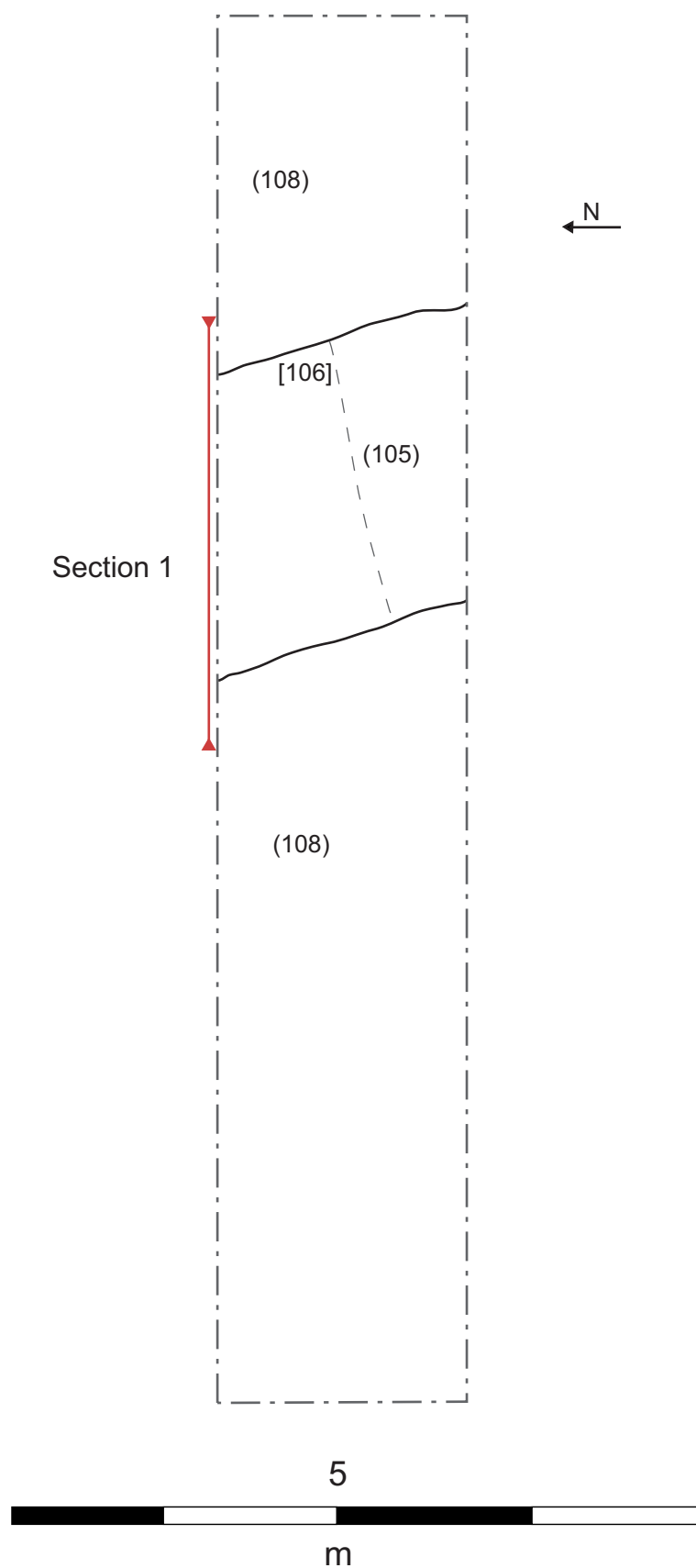
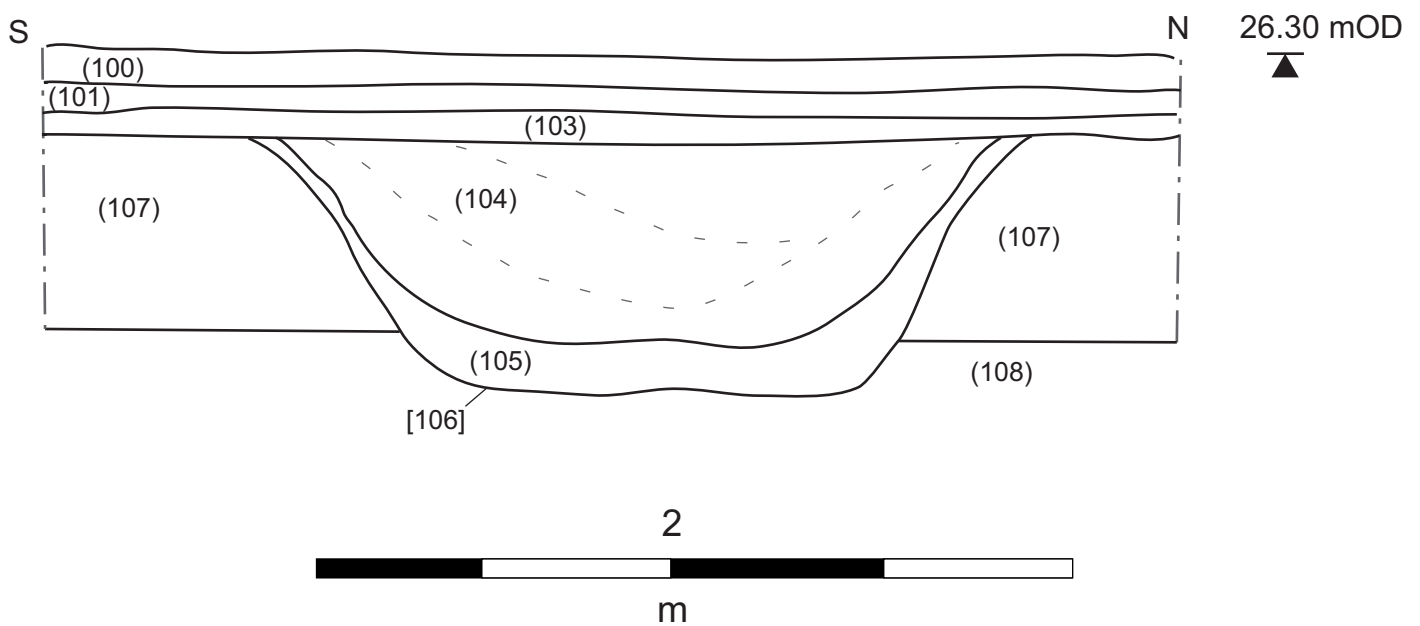
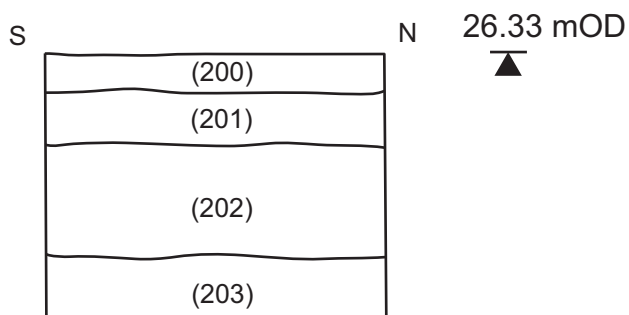


Figure 3: Trench 1; Plan

Section 1



Section 2



Section 3

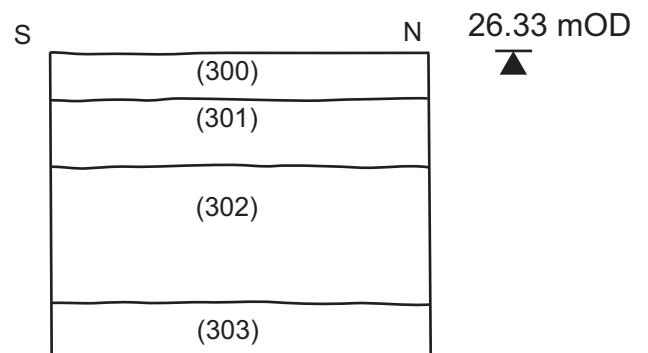


Figure 4: Trench Sections

Appendices

Appendix A - Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Tarmac and bedding	10.00m	1.80m	0.10m
101	Hardcore	10.00m	1.80m	0.08m
102	Buried topsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.08m
103	Modern service	2.00m	0.20m	0.32m
104	Top fill, 106	2.00m	1.80m	0.51m
105	Lower fill, 106	2.00m	2.20m	0.08m
106	Post-medieval ditch	2.00m	2.20m	0.60m
107	Subsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.50m
108	Natural gravels	10.00m	1.80m	>0.10m
200	Topsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.10m
201	Made Ground	10.00m	1.80m	0.14m
202	Subsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.30m
203	Natural gravels	10.00m	1.80m	>0.20m
300	Topsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.12m
301	Made Ground	10.00m	1.80m	0.18m
302	Subsoil	10.00m	1.80m	0.36m
303	Natural gravels	10.00m	1.80m	>0.15m

Appendix B – Finds Report

by Les Capon

Summary

A small, mixed assemblage from two contexts was recovered during the excavation of three trenches. All finds are summarised below with spot dates for the contexts.

Context (102) has a large carved fine limestone block, part of a stone bracket from a window or door dressing. Both sides are carved with a raised scroll, suggesting a neo-classical influence. The central, forward-facing section is carved with a twin row of leaves, giving an overall foliate pattern. This is unlikely to pre-date 1700. The stone is white washed with remnants of pale cream paint.

Context (104) has a fragment of red brick 60mm thick. The brick is coarse, with crushed stone inclusions and a sandy clay fabric. Two small sherds of tile are probably peg tile and of similar date. <post-medieval>

Context (104) also has pottery sherds. The earliest is a piece of pink-fabric border ware without a glaze, and dates from 1350-1450. It is from a small dish. There are also six sherds from a small post-medieval redware jug. This has a clear glaze internally, and the outer face is overfired. <1600-1800>.

Discussion/Recommendations

The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level.

Material for illustration

None

Analysis of potential

The ceramic provides broad dating evidence for the features in which they occur.

Further work required

To mark, bag and catalogue to Museum of London guidelines

Preparation for deposition in the archive and conservation

As above. AOC will liaise with the museum about possible discard of brick and tile

Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-136088

Project details

Project name Land adjacent to the Plough Inn, Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, LB Ealing

Short description of the project Three trenches revealed one post-medieval property boundary The site had been a bowling green

Project dates Start: 08-11-2012 End: 08-11-2012

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 32278 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes PNG12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type BOUNDARY Post Medieval

Significant Finds BOWL Post Medieval

Significant Finds STONE BRACKET Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site Location	Greater London Ealing Ealing Land Adjacent To The Plough Inn, Norwood Green, Tentelow Lane, London Borough Of Ealing
Postcode	UB2 4LG
Study area	2400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 13565 78633 51 0 51 29 41 N 000 21 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.62m Max: 25.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Les Capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Miakoda Design Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID PNG 12

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/ lithics"

Physical Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID PNG 12

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/ lithics"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID PNG 12

Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

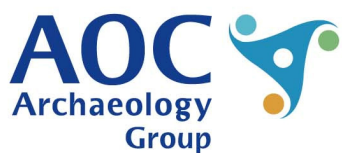
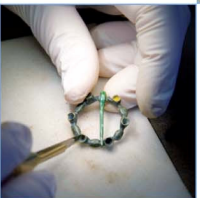
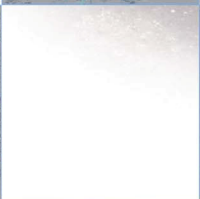
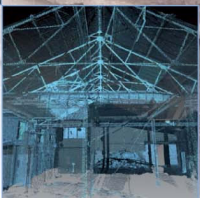
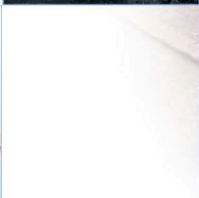
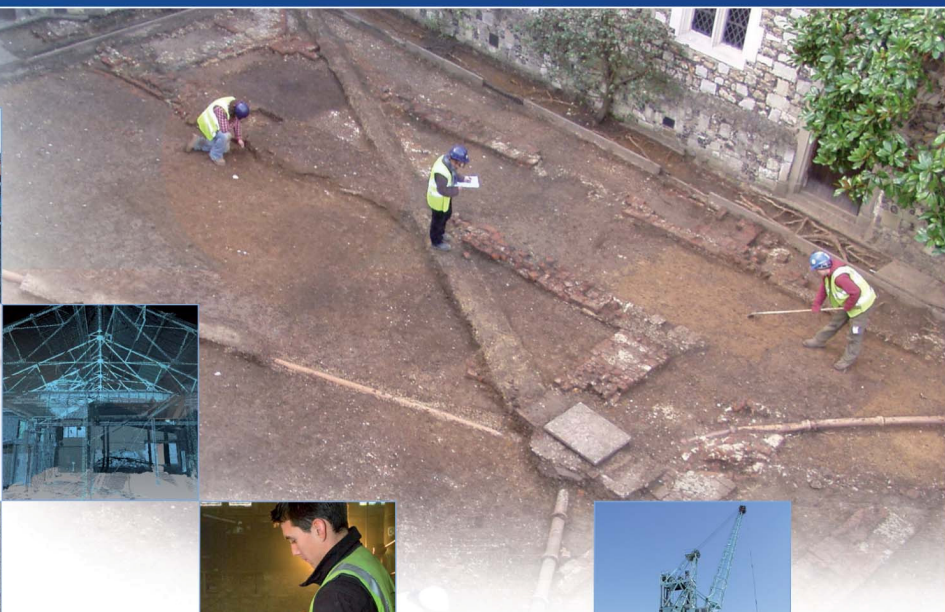
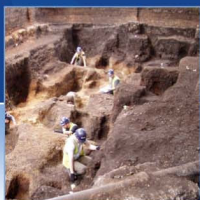
Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land adjacent to the Plough Inn, Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	23 pages, 4 figures, 2 plates. A4

Entered by	les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology)
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