

Oak Wharf, Green Lane, Hanwell, London Borough of Ealing: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

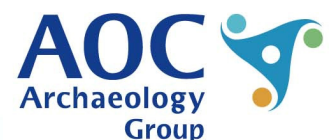
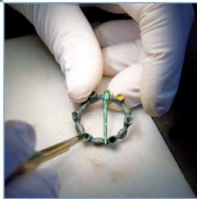
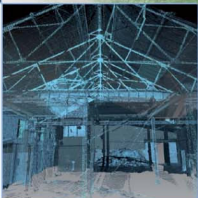
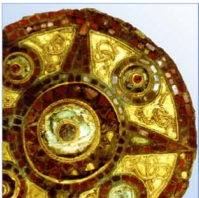
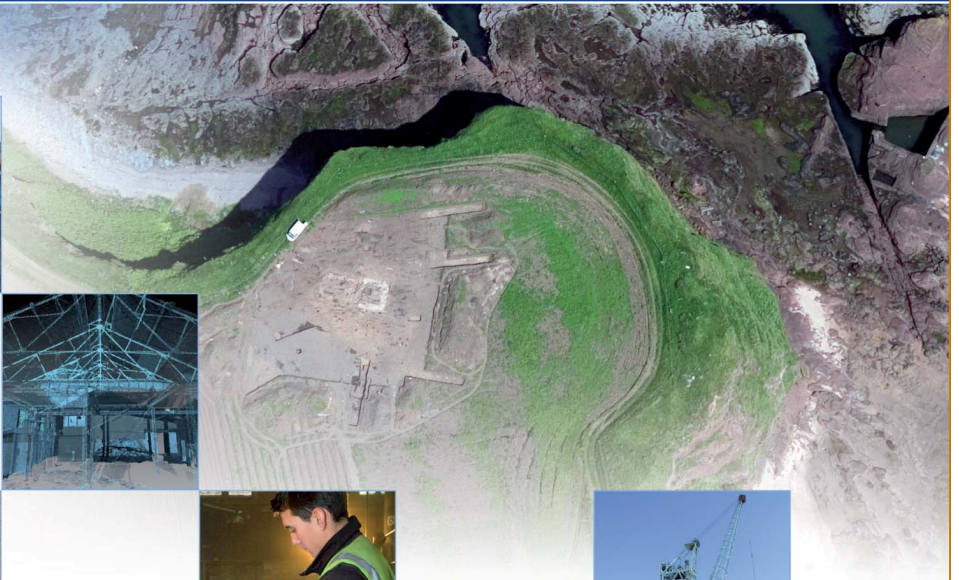
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National Grid Reference Number: TQ 15019 79660

AOC Project No: 32476

Site Code: OKW14

Date: October 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Oak Wharf, Green Lane, Hanwell, London Borough of Ealing: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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AOC Project No: 32476

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Date: October 2013

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological evaluation at Oak Wharf, Green Lane, Hanwell, London Borough of Ealing; National Grid Reference TQ 15019 79660.
- 1.2 The site is a quadrilateral piece of land covering an area of approximately c.800sqm. It is located on the northeast side of the River Brent and is bound by Green Lane to the east, residential properties to the southeast and northeast and allotments to the northwest.
- 1.3 The site, consisting of a cobbled surface with two outbuildings, was previously used a builder's yard, but is now unoccupied. The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of a terrace of four three-storey dwellings, with associated garages, access, parking, amenity areas and landscaping.
- 1.4 This WSI details the methodology for the evaluation. All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Ealing. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Sandy Kidd, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The site is located between two Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) and located just outside the St Marks and Canal Conservation Area, as designated by Ealing Borough Council. The Scheduled Ancient Monument 'Hanwell Flight of Locks and Brick Boundary Wall of St Bernard's Hospital' is located immediately south of the site and intermittently along the Grand Union Canal. Plus, the Scheduled Ancient Monument 'The Three Bridges' is located 750m west of the site.
- 2.3 The archaeological condition relating to the planning application (Application Reference: P/2013/0104) reads as follows:

Planning Condition No.17

A) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority

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

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

- 2.4 It has been agreed with Sandy Kidd (GLAAS) that initially a 5% trench sample be undertaken, comprising of a two trench evaluation. If this evaluation identifies significant archaeological remains then a further stage of mitigation will be set out in an updated written scheme of investigation.
- 2.5 This detailed WSI has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
 - Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey Map (BGS 2013) indicates the site is comprised of London Clay bedrock. This is overlain by a superficial geology of alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel.
- 3.2 The site lies on the northeast side of the River Brent, which flows into the Grand Union Canal, south of the site. The land is relatively flat, although there is a gradual incline from the river side, 9.46m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), across the site to 10.20m AOD (at its highest).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information has been drawn together from a GLHER search with a radius of 1km from the centre of the site and a historic map regression (Figure 3).

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

- 4.2 There are several examples of prehistoric activity being evident in a 1km radius of the site, ranging from the Lower Palaeolithic Period (500,000 BC to 10,000 BC) to the Late Bronze Age (2200 BC to 701 BC). There is no evidence of human activity in the Iron Age.
- 4.3 Several Palaeolithic findspots have been recorded, including lithic implements at Oaklands Road (MLO1993), located 770m east of the site; a broken flint handaxe was recovered near Hanwell Station (MLO24849), c.875m northeast of the site; and a possible Levallois flake was found near Windmill Lane (MLO1355), 700m southwest of the site.
- 4.4 In the late 19th century, a Palaeolithic rolled quartzite hand axe and four flint hand axes were discovered 16ft down a gravel pit at The Lawn, Southall, 570m northeast of the site (MLO11278).
- 4.5 On the western bank of the River Brent, c.330m north of site, several finds have been recovered since the late 19th century, predominantly associated with the gravel pits, including four hand axes and two flakes at Dowell's Pit. Historic references suggest this may be the same as Wymer's (1968) 'Powells Pit' (MLO14215). Other finds include a Mesolithic medium tranchet axe (MLO25535) and a fragment of socketed axe with a copper scatter, possibly a "founder's hoard", dating to the Late Bronze Age (MLO4619).
- 4.6 At the site of St Bernard's Hospital, c.700m northeast of the site, finds have been recovered dating from the Palaeolithic period to the Bronze Age. This includes a secondary flake (MLO13905) and a flint scatter, with probable Bronze Age pottery fragments. A ditch was also recorded at this site, but its date is unknown (MLO7968).
- 4.7 Located near Windmill Bridge (over the Grand Union Canal), a large undated irregular enclosure was recorded being cut by the post-medieval railway line (MLO4587). In the same area, a Lower Palaeolithic pointed hand axe was uncovered during drainage works (MLO565). This was approximately 600m west of the site.
- 4.8 On the southern side of the Grand Union Canal, there is evidence of small circular cropmarks, which have been identified as a possible ring ditches, dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (MLO24440). This was observed 345m southwest of the site at Warren Farm School Sports Centre. Further geophysical survey in June 2013 has identified several linear features (ELO13267).
- 4.9 In Elthorne Park, c.850m southeast of the site is a standing stone of prehistoric date (MLO283). Excavations of the gravel pits in the park, Swards Pit, also provided evidence of human activity

from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, in the form of a cremation cemetery (MLO11276). The finds retained included cinerary urns and flint implements.

- 4.10 An archaeological evaluation at 22 St Margaret's Road, c.80m southeast of the site, revealed evidence of a former water course of the River Brent. The natural Taplow gravel was recorded at a height of 9.33mOD, with no evidence of archaeological features or finds. The channel was, however, recorded as sloping gently to the northwest, towards the proposed development site. At this point, a palaeochannel was evident by the organic-rich alluvium layer (MLO64216).
- 4.11 Approximately 990m southwest of the site are traces of ditches at Jersey Estate, Osterley Park, although these are unknown in date (MLO2170).

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.12 There is no evidence of Roman activity within 1km of the site.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.13 Hanwell is mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 and it was perceived to be a Saxon settlement, claimed to be derived from two words meaning 'the well by the boundary stone'. A Sarsen stone (sandstone block) was discovered at the turn of the 20th century and is said to be the stated boundary stone. The Uxbridge Road running east-west through Hanwell may have been an earlier road or track for the Saxon settlement. The present Church of St Mary, over 1km northeast of the site, is believed to occupy the site of the original 12th century church (MLO71865).
- 4.14 It is possible that Hanwell was centred around the Church of St Mary or the Brent Bridge, adjacent to Uxbridge Road, just c.500m north of the site. The latter is evident on Rocque's Map of 1746, which shows a settlement near Brent Bridge. However, Victoria County History (VCH) advises that this was called Tickill on a map c.1680, also known as Tot Hill (MLO73140; VCH 1962).
- 4.15 Immediately south of the current Hanwell Cemetery, Saxon inhumations were discovered at The County School on Oaklands Road, 900m east of the site. During the Second World War bomb damage uncovered Saxon material, including human bones and a spear (MLO339). Later excavations at the school of a backfilled gravel pit, Swards Pit, revealed seven inhumations with over 50 spearheads and three saucer-brooches (MLO271).
- 4.16 Further Saxon activity was identified west of The County School on Boston Road, in the form of a single human bone with Saxon potsherds and lead loom weights (MLO11302).
- 4.17 Documented sources by Neaves (1931) state that a medieval watermill was sited on the east side of the River Brent, north of the Uxbridge Road, 687m northeast of the site (MLO4574).

The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 4.18 Just over 1km southwest of the site, is Osterley Park, a Registered Park or Garden (II*). The site is alleged to be centred on a former Norman fort or watch tower, until the construction of the manor house in 1562. The designation covers an area of c.560ha including the grounds up to the southern boundary of Windmill Lane. This includes an 18th century landscape park, lakes, woodland and agricultural land, enclosing central grounds of 56ha, with the 16th century house and associated buildings. There is limited documentation on the development of the park, but Rocque's map of 1746 provides evidence of landscaped avenues. Structures enclosed in the central grounds include The Temple of Pan, 1750, and the Stove House, c.1770 (MLO59217).
- 4.19 Immediately south of the site, the River Brent runs into the Grand Union Canal, an important post-medieval and modern industrial transport source. Within a 1km radius, there are several monuments

relating to the canal, including the bridge at Trumpers Way, c.550m southeast of the site (MLO73019). Several of these monuments are included in the Scheduled Ancient Monument 'Hanwell Flight of Locks and Brick Boundary Wall of St Bernard's Hospital'. The earlier being created by the Grand Union's Chief Engineer, William Jessop in 1794 (MLO11277).

- 4.20 The canal lock adjacent to the site is included in the designation. It is the sixth in the Hanwell flight from the west (MLO38605). The flight of locks are numbered 92-97, some of which have side ponds and lock-keeper's cottages (MLO32538, MLO35134, MLO54684, MLO36442 and MLO41177). The early 19th century cottages are not included in the designation, but they are Grade II Listed.
- 4.21 Included in the schedule is the southern boundary wall for St Bernard's Hospital, dividing the hospital and canal (MLO38606). The wall is constructed from stock bricks and measures 780m long, by 2-3m in height at the east end, on the west side of the River Brent, and 8m in height by the hospital. It then decreases in height towards the west. Although the wall is actually contemporary with the construction of the hospital in the 1830s, it has been included in the designation. The hospital was originally built as the County Lunatic Asylum for Middlesex.
- 4.22 A second Scheduled Ancient Monument is located 750m west of the site at Windmill Bridge, called 'The Three Bridges' (MLO15579). The complex 19th century structure was designed by Brunel and constructed by Murray in order to allow the continual movement of the canal, the railway line and the road. The Great Western Railway is in a cutting below the Grand Union Canal aqueduct, which was constructed of a cast-iron trough at an angle of approximately 35 degrees. Overlying the canal is a cast-iron bridge carrying the public road Windmill Lane at a right-angle. There is a third brick structure comprised of two arches spanning the railway. The complex structure opened in 1859 and there has since been several amendments made to stabilising different aspects.
- 4.23 A second Registered Park or Garden (II) is located just over 1km northeast of the site at the City of Westminster Cemetery (MLO25512). The mid-19th century cemetery was one of the first public cemeteries to be opened after the Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850. It was founded in 1854 by the burial board of St George's, Hanover Square, designed on a grid-pattern by the London architect Robert W Jerrard. At the entrance gates is a lodge in gothic style, which has been designated as a locally listed building.
- 4.24 Examples of post-medieval activity within a 1km radius of the site include excavations at 80-84 St Margarets Road, providing 19th century pot sherds (MLO75908) and at Trumpers Way, which was a 19th-20th landfill site (MLO72502).
- 4.25 Located off of Hanwell Locks at Trumpers Way, c.410m southeast of the site, excavations revealed a pre-existing 19th century iron factory (MLO101652).
- 4.26 An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) referenced Osterley Park Area, covers not only the 18th century Osterley Park, but also Elthorne Park, located just less than 1km southeast of the site. The park was opened in 1910 by Lady Jersey, co-owner of Osterley Park, to maintain demands of growing population rates in the Hanwell area (MLO104069).
- 4.27 A second Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is located c.950m north of the site called The Brent River Valley and Perivale Village. The designation covers Brent Lodge Park which was established in the late 18th century/early 19th century. This covers the area perceived to be the medieval settlement development of Hanwell, located adjacent to Church Road, with the Church of St Mary. The local rector acquired the house in 1795 and enlarged the property and grounds and it was eventually opened to the public in the early 20th century (MLO104067).

Historic Map Regression

- 4.28 There is minimal activity of the site before the mid 19th century, according to cartographic sources. Rocque's Map of Middlesex, published in 1746, clearly shows the River Brent with surrounding fields, but no development in and around the proposed site.
- 4.29 The earliest cartographic source showing the area is the Ordnance Survey Map of Middlesex 1868 (Figure 4). Although there is still no development of the site, there are clearly defined field plots with a trackway extending southwards from The Green Lane to the Grand Union Canal. There appears to be structures north of the site marking the southern end of The Green Lane. The scheduled Hanwell Locks and County Lunatic Asylum for Middlesex are evident on the map. The land to the east is comprised of field plots and orchards.
- 4.30 There is little change to the area until the late 19th century, when the land to the east of the site becomes heavily developed with residential properties, resulting in Hanwell expanding south of Boston Road towards the Grand Union Canal. This is evident on the Ordnance Survey Map of London 1896 (Figure 5). The trackway previously bounding the east of the site has become a road extending The Green Lane, with dwellings constructed to the north, east and south of the site, including a public house.
- 4.31 The Ordnance Survey Map of Middlesex 1914 (Figure 6) shows further expansion of the residential area to the east of the site. There is also development on the west side of The Green Lane in the form of dwellings, which are split by the construction of a Cottage Hospital. The nursery, located north of the site, has also expanded into the fields southwards, behind the new dwellings. On the site itself, there appears to be a structure along the northwest boundary.
- 4.32 By 1957-1962, the use of the canal as an industrial link has been fully established with the development of industrial works southeast of the site, predominantly along the northern side of the canal, with the exception of a large factory on the southern side (Ordnance Survey Map 1957-1962 (Figure 7). This is connected to the northern side by Trumplers Way Bridge. The County Lunatic Asylum for Middlesex has now been established as St Bernard's Hospital and the Cottage Hospital has been named Queen Victoria Hospital. The nursery is absent from this map, but the land northwest of the site is referenced as Allotment Gardens. There are now two small structures on the site itself, which is marked Oak Wharf for the first time. The properties surrounding the site are called Oak Cottages.
- 4.33 There is minimal change to Ordnance Survey Map 1963-66 (Figure 8), with structural development to the land north of the site, between the River Brent and the properties fronting the western side of The Green Lane, although the structures are not referenced. The Queen Victoria Hospital is no longer referenced on the map. There is no change to the site itself.
- 4.34 From the 1960s to the present day, there has been little change in the area.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the evaluation are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.

- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Ealing to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation are defined as being:

- Determine the presence of prehistoric activity on site.
- Determine the presence of early medieval activity on site.
- Due to the environmental potential of the site, assess the surviving deposits by sampling
- Identify whether there is an industrial relationship between Oak Wharf and the Grand Union Canal.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Scope of Works and Strategy

6.1 The current programme of archaeological works is for an archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches each measuring 10m by 1.8m (Figure 2).

6.2 The excavation, recording and reporting will conform with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2011).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2009).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoLAS 1994)
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.3 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.

6.4 A unique site code for the project (**OKW14**) has been assigned by LAARC and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.

6.5 The evaluation will be undertaken by a Project Officer and an Archaeological Assistant, under the overall direction of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. Further staff will be made available as required.

6.6 The works will be monitored by Sandy Kidd, Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Ealing.

7 Methodology

- 7.1 The two evaluation trenches will measure 10m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2). If the trenches need to be excavated below 1.2m for its entire length, the trenches will be stepped out to allow the full working area to be investigated.
- 7.2 The machining will be undertaken by a JCB 3CX type excavator under constant archaeological direction and will be undertaken, where practicable, with a flat bladed bucket (toothless).
- 7.3 Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural gravel geology, whichever is encountered first. The excavated material will be kept separate from other deposits and examined for archaeological materials.
- 7.4 Upon completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled and compacted with the machine bucket only.
- 7.5 The removal of cobbles will be by machine excavation and reinstatement will not be required.
- 7.6 The integrity of any archaeological features or deposits, which might better be excavated in conditions pertaining to full excavation, or might warrant preservation *in situ*, will not be compromised.
- 7.7 Current service plans will be consulted if and the entire site will be visually inspected prior to the commencement of any machine excavation, including the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut ditches and geotechnical test pits). The area will be CAT scanned before excavation.
- 7.8 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
- 7.9 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological horizons will be by hand, with cleaning, inspection, and recording both in plan and section.
- 7.10 Linear features will be excavated to achieve a minimum of a 10% sample along their length, with a minimum of a section of 1m width. The termini of any linear features will be 100% excavated. Pits will be 50% excavated as a minimum. Significant solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. Isolated post holes and complex features such as hearths will be 100% excavated.
- 7.11 Records will be produced using either *pro-forma* context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994).
- 7.12 A full photographic record will be maintained using a digital SLR camera to produce RAW and JPEG images.
- 7.13 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the evaluation will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.
- 7.14 In consultation with the archaeological advisor, AOC will recover environmental samples from suitable deposits that might help to characterise local environmental development or inform on the characterisation of land-use for the local area.

- 7.15 Bulk samples, 20L for wet and 40L for dry contexts of will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods will follow English Heritage guidelines (EH 2011).
- 7.16 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local constabulary will be informed. If removal is essential advice on how best to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice and the local authority environmental health officer.
- 7.17 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 7.18 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the GLAAS monitor and the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 7.19 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 7.20 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Museum of London. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (UKIC 1983).
- 7.21 Provision for onsite conservation and finds treatment, in addition to any scientific dating of materials uncovered, will be undertaken where appropriate.
- 7.22 Upon completion of the project the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

8 Report and Archive Preparation

- 8.1 The evaluation report will be completed within four weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork, subject to the availability of specialist reports. An interim statement of results can be prepared within a week, if required.
- 8.2 The evaluation report will include as a minimum:
- A location plan of the site.
 - The date of the record, the names of the recorders and the location of the archive.
 - A table of contents and a list of figures and plates.
 - Acknowledgements to all contributors to the fieldwork, reporting and analysis. Also, a note of any copyrights for reproduced material.
 - A location plan of the trenches.
 - Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.

- A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

- 8.3 A list of specialist staff that may be used for analysis of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix B.
- 8.4 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to GLAAS, LAARC and a local history library and archives, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.5 Publication of the results will be pursued. As a minimum this will be a summary text in a local journal. Should archaeology be encountered that may warrant further dissemination, AOC will seek to implement a scheme of public outreach to be agreed with all parties. This may include a press release, social media, displays for local libraries/museums and public talks.
- 8.6 An OASIS form has been initiated (Appendix C). This will be completed and an electronic copy of the watching brief report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Archive Preparation

- 8.7 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. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH 1991), the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA 2008c) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum. Within London the recipient museum is the LAARC, Museum of London.
- 8.8 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with LAARC, 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 LAARC. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 8.9 In the case where finds are retained, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the Museum of London. A Deed of Transfer (Appendix D) will be drawn up by the LAARC for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.
- 8.10 The site archive will be deposited with LAARC within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible.

9 Health and Safety

- 9.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 9.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.
- 9.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

- 9.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for washing.
- 9.5 Where AOC is not the main contractor on a site the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC document given that:
- The main contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, AOC's working practices – ie it does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in our Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment;
 - AOC was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site;
 - There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC staff have been through this process;
 - There is no significant conflict between AOC H & S procedures and those proposed by the main contractor;
 - AOC are made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site involvement.

10 General

- 10.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 10.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeology advisor in advance of implementation.
- 10.3 The scope of fieldwork is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site specific problems and make allowances for these. However there may on occasion be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:
- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc;
 - the presence of deep deposits requiring additional preparation of a trench by stepping or trench support in order to guarantee archaeological deposits can be safely accessed.
 - extensions to feature excavation sample sizes requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor;
 - complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

11 Bibliography

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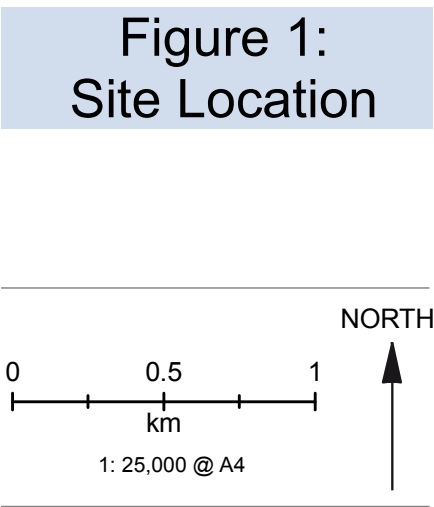
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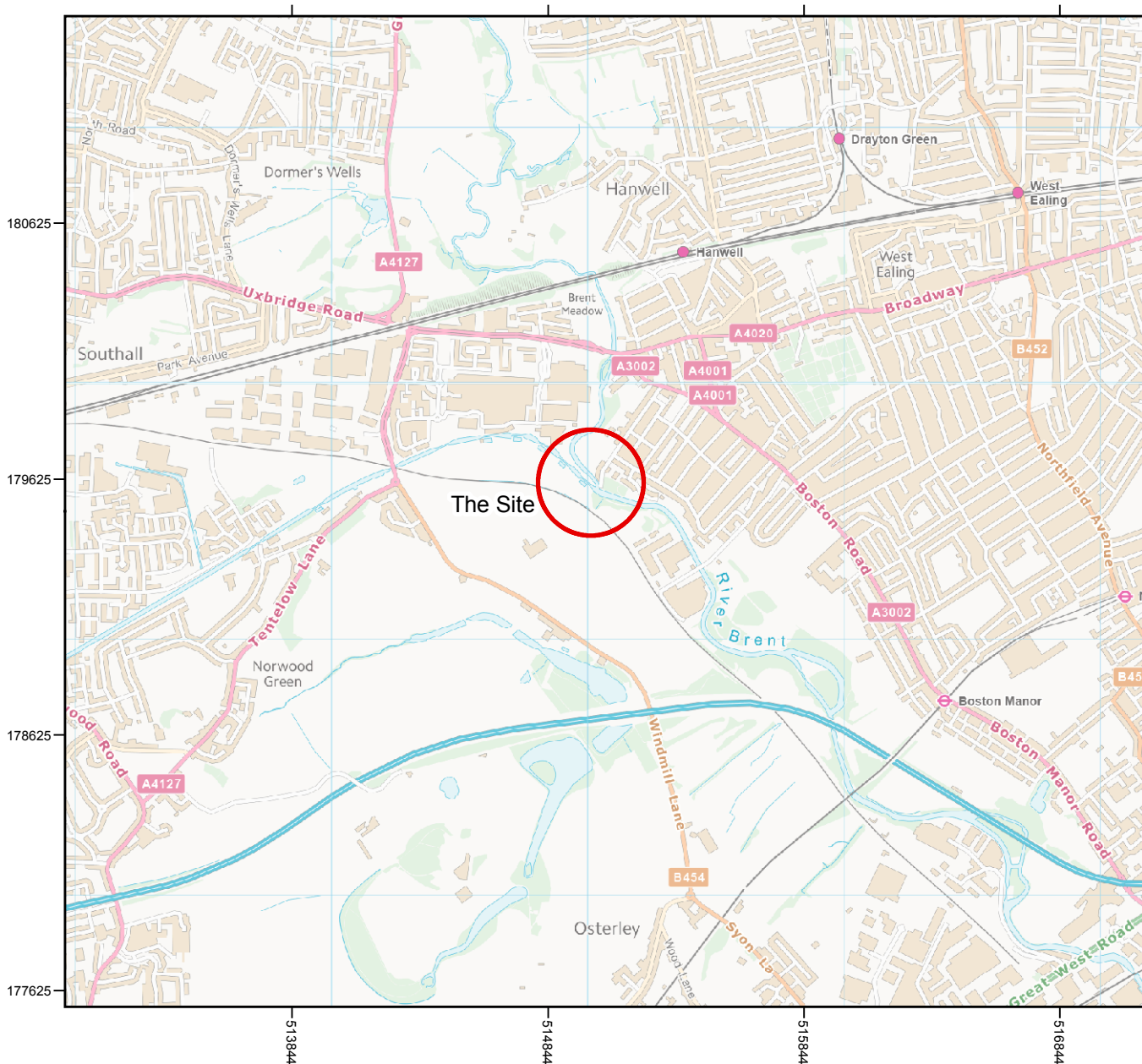
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OAK WHARF, GREEN LANE, HANWELL, LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING:
A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

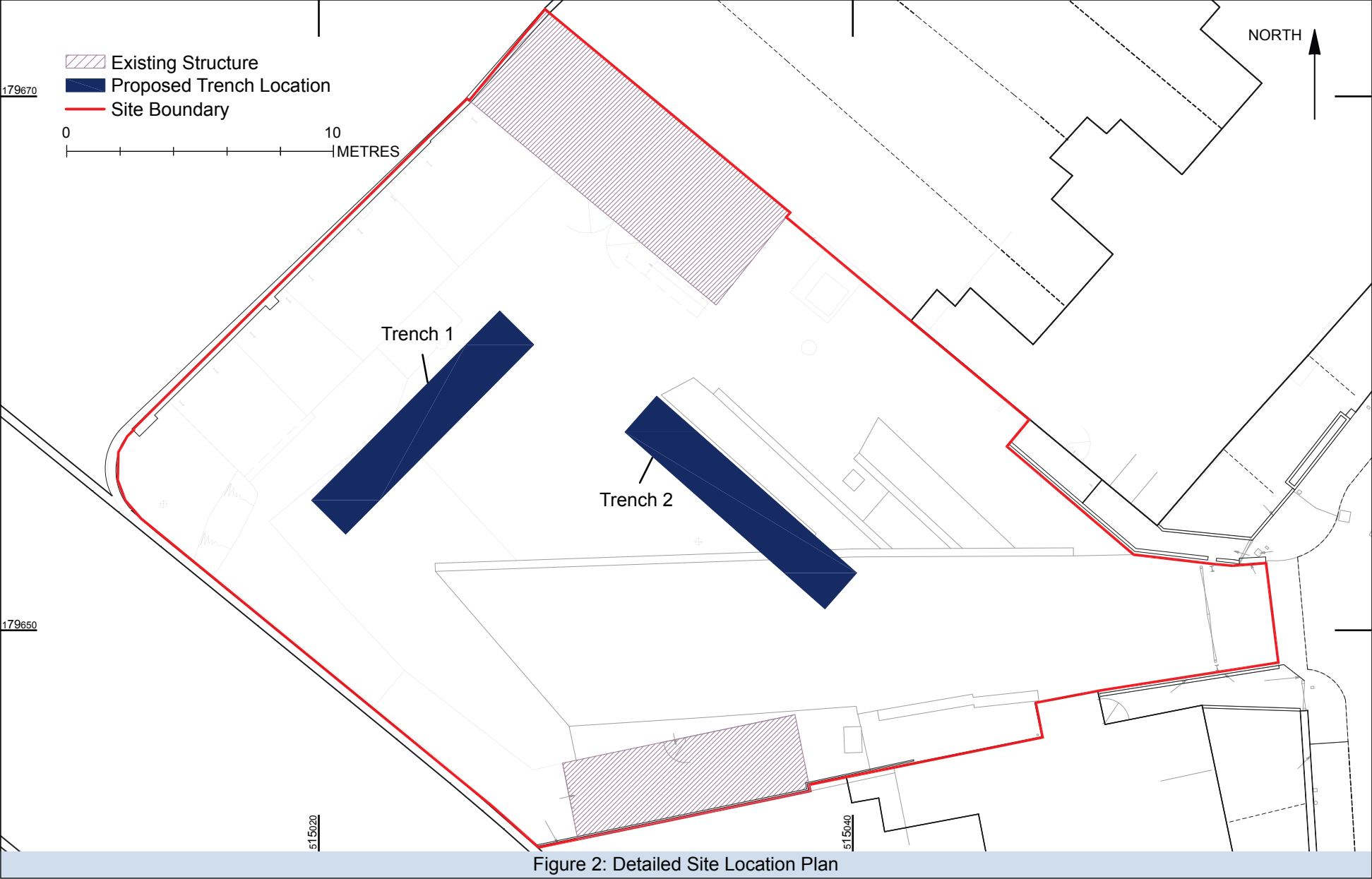
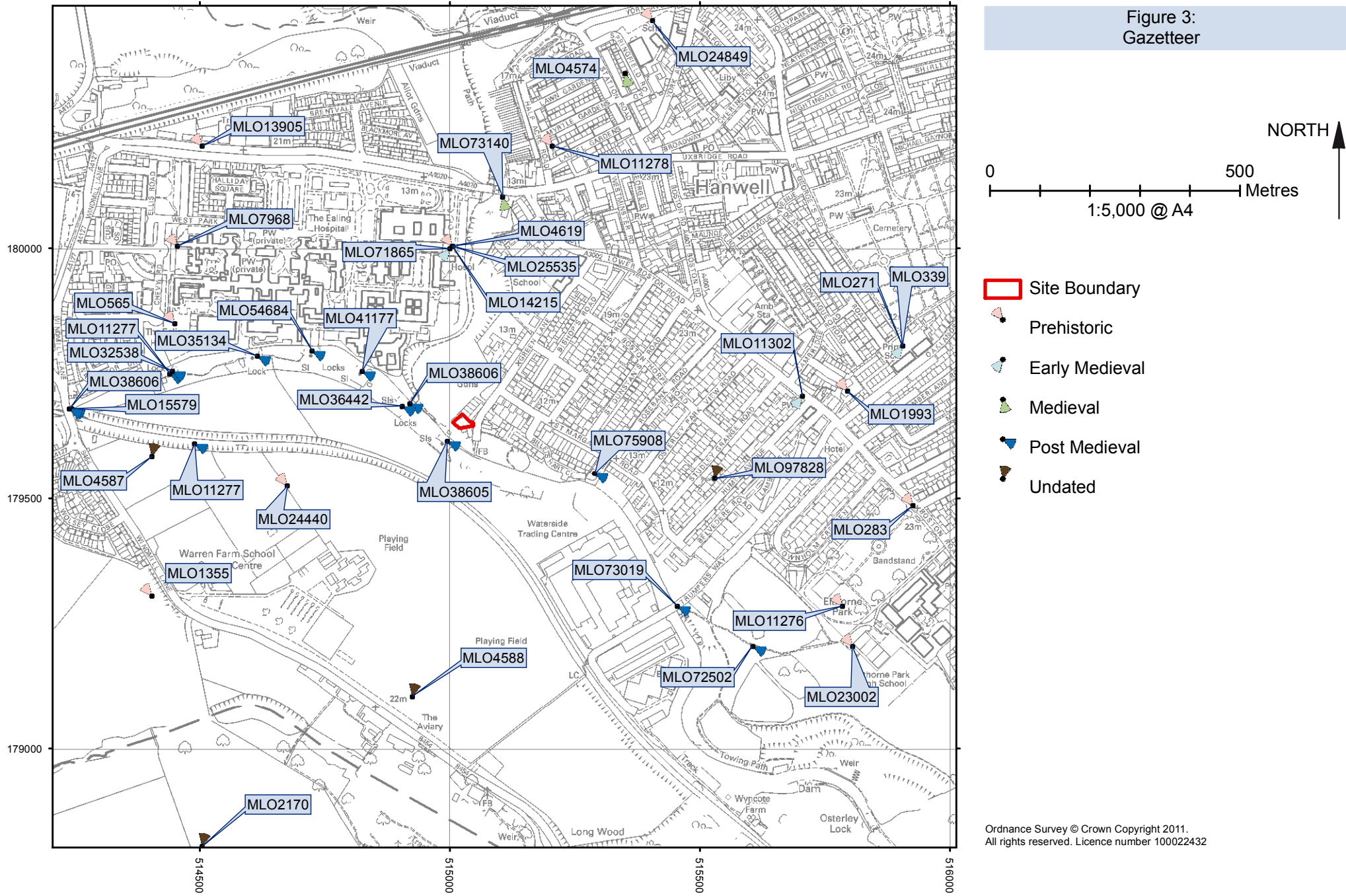


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

Data provided by client

Figure 3:
Gazetteer



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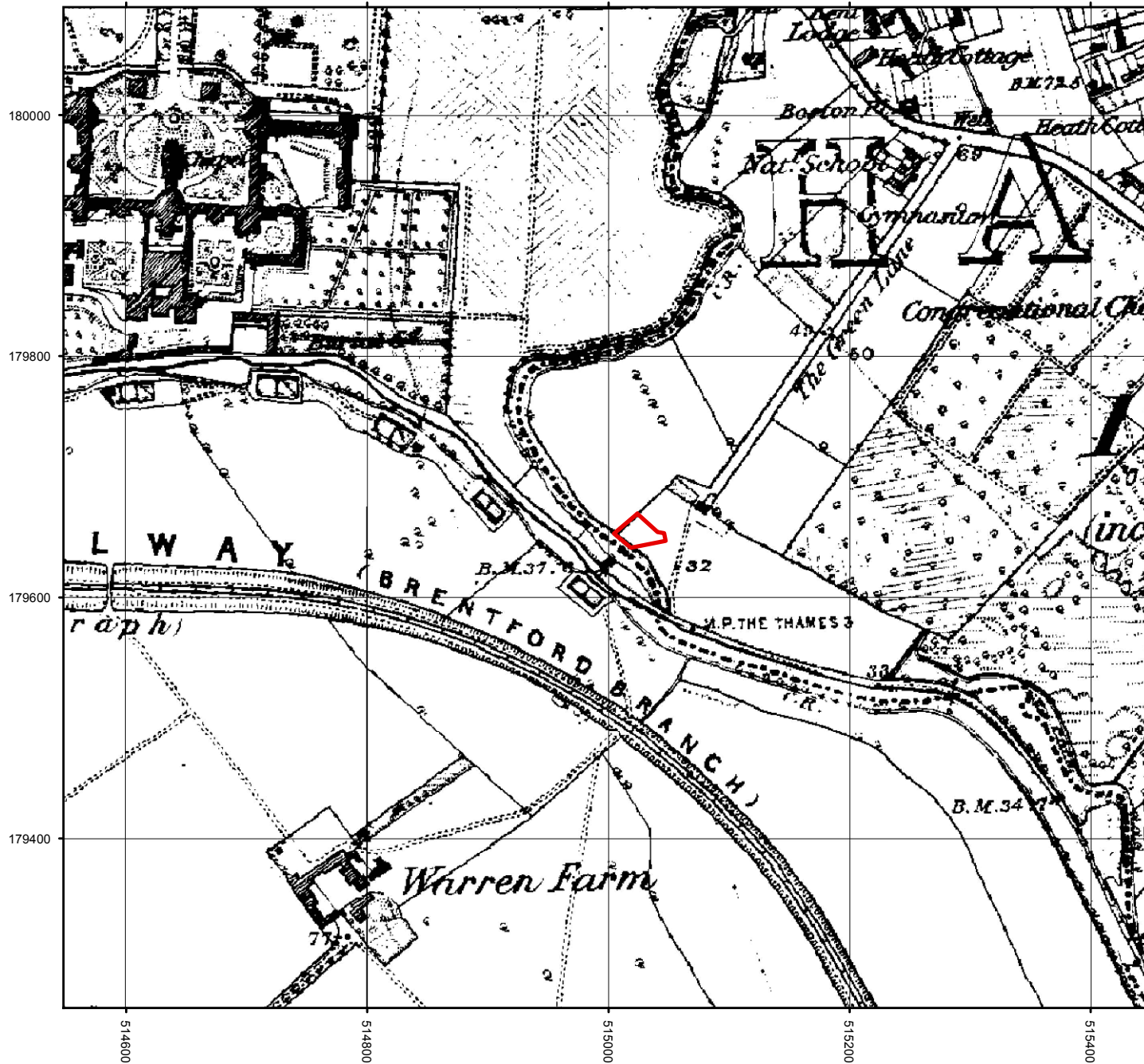
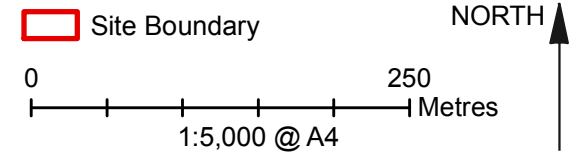


Figure 4:
Ordnance Survey Map of 1868



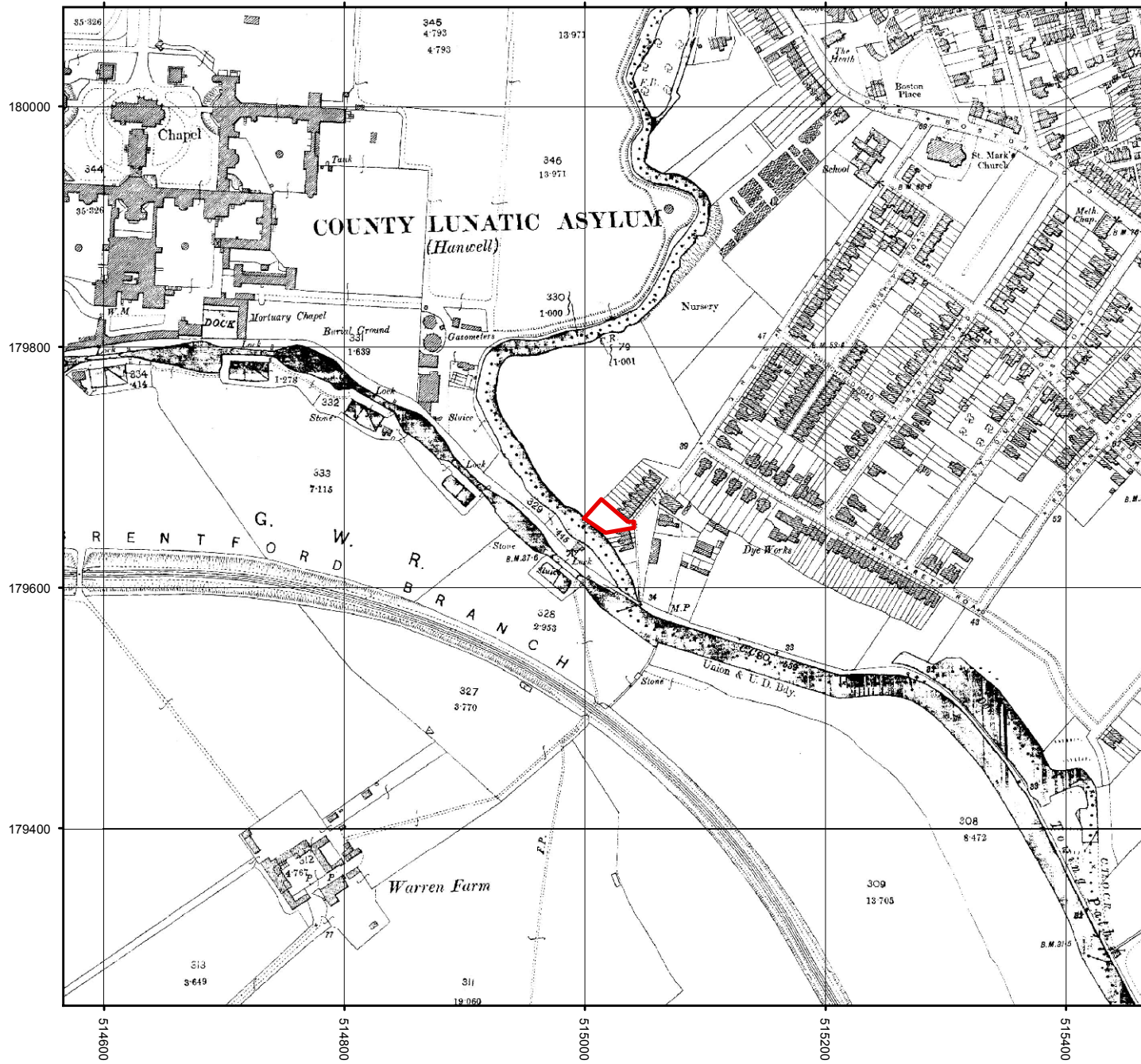
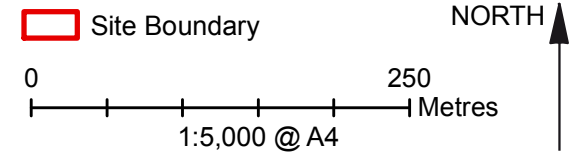


Figure 5:
Ordnance Survey Map of 1896



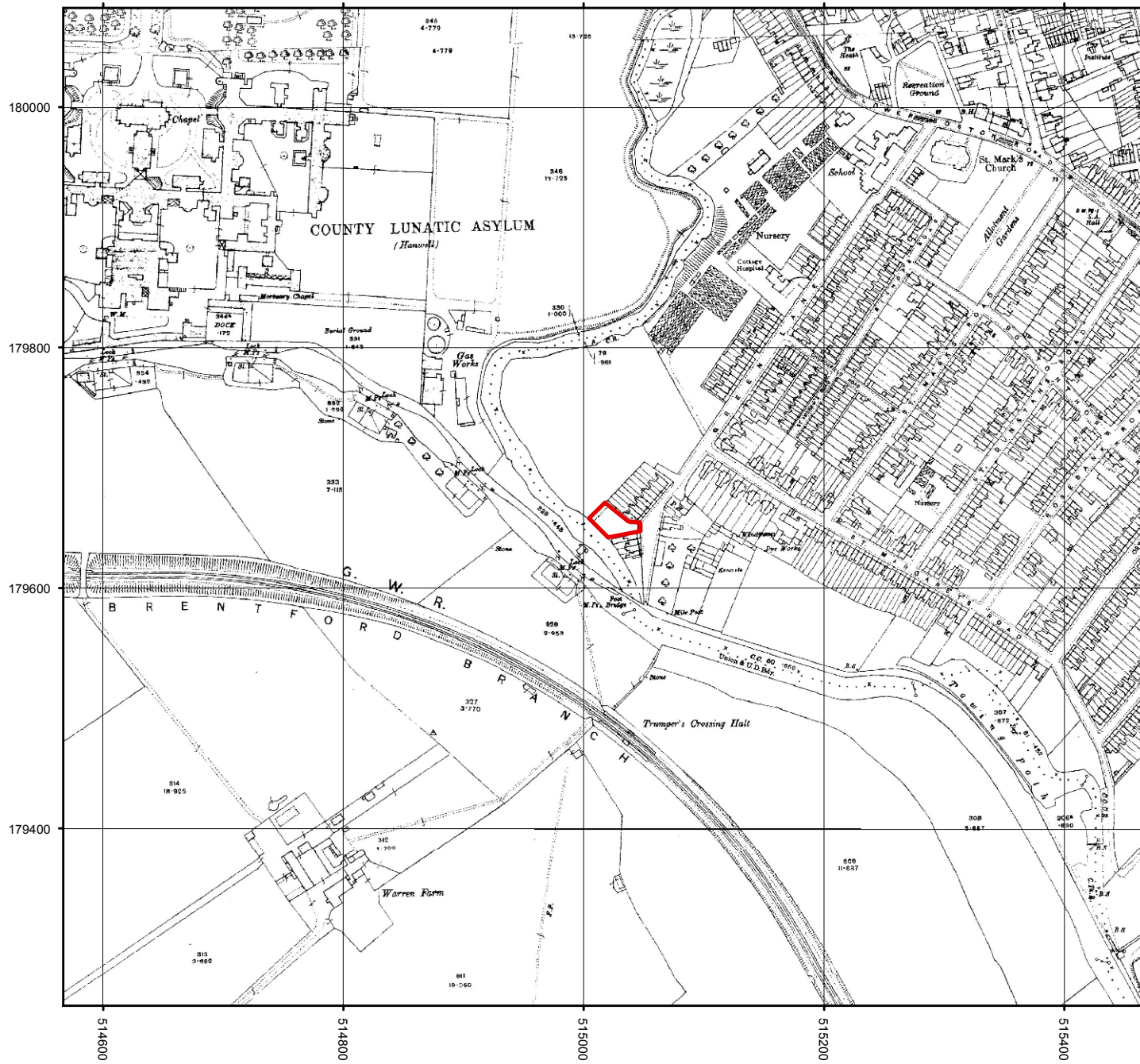
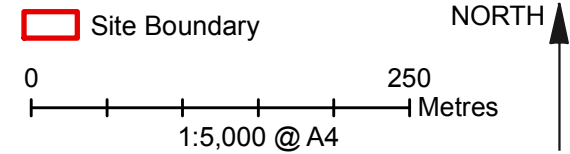


Figure 6:
Ordnance Survey Map of 1914



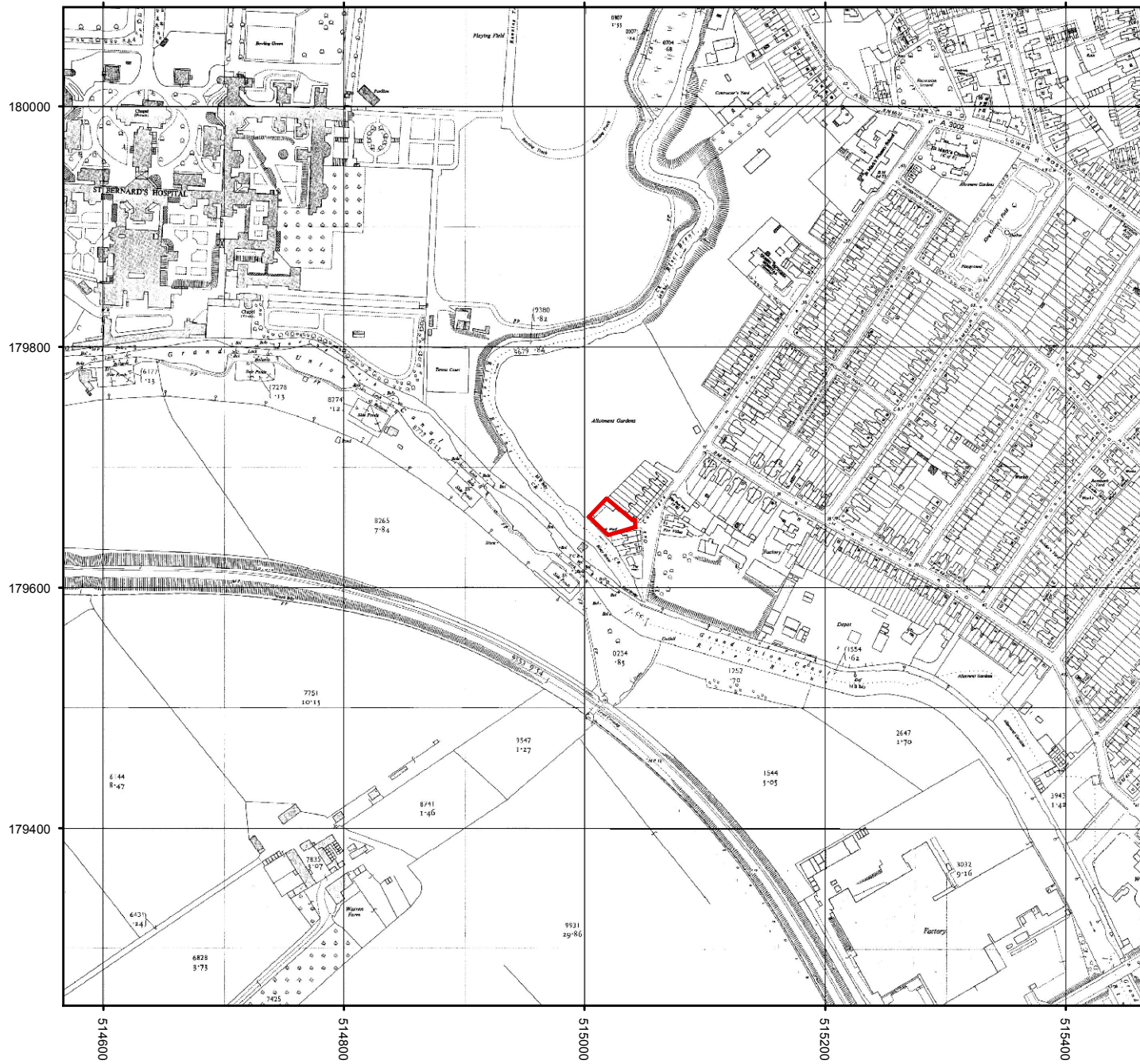


Figure 7:
Ordnance Survey Map of 1957 - 1962

Site Boundary

NORTH

0 250 Metres

1:5,000 @ A4

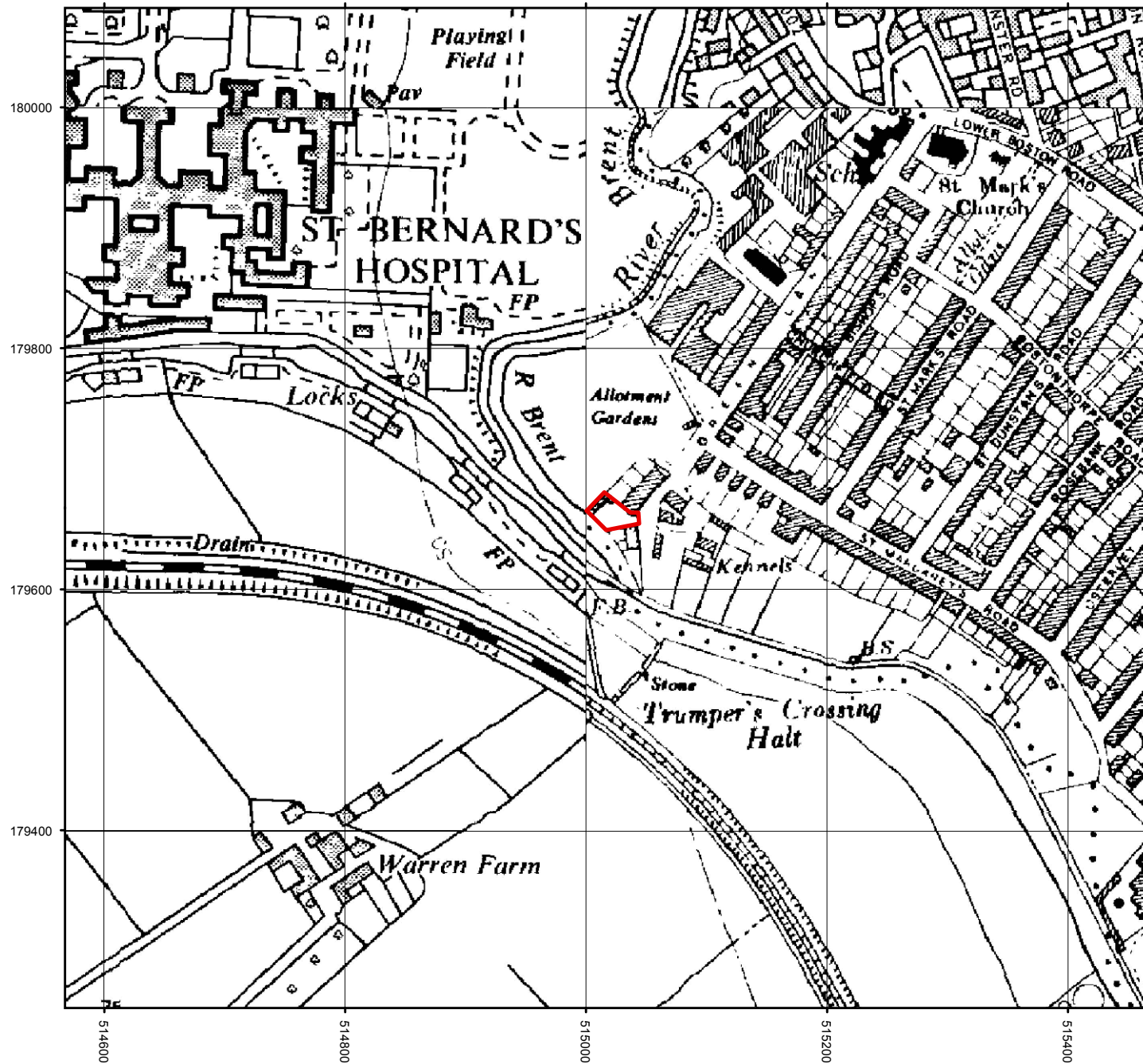
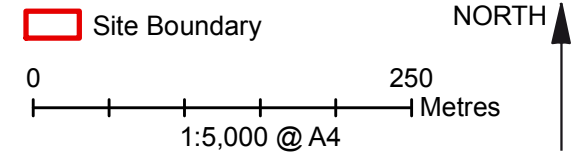


Figure 8:
Ordnance Survey Map of 1963 - 1966



Appendices

Appendix A – General

Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.
2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
 - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
 - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto)
3. Where excavation has taken place evaluation trenches will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
6. AOC will advise of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.
7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the project's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the client respect AOC's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period

Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

Appendix B – Specialist Staff

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Macroscopic plant remains	Nick Branch	QUEST
Soils and sediments analysis	Nick Branch	QUEST
Palaeoenvironmental archaeology	Nick Branch	QUEST
Human remains	Rachel Ives	AOC
Conservation	Gretel Evans	AOC
Building material	Luke Barber	Freelance
Lithics	Chris Butler	Freelance
Mammal and bird bone	Jennifer Thoms	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Roman pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Luke Barber	Freelance
Metal	Andy Heald	AOC
Glass	Elke Raemen	ASE
Geoarchaeology	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-160958

Project details

Project name	Oak Wharf, Hanwell
Short description of the project	Two trench evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated reference codes	project 32476 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated reference codes	project OKW14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON EALING HANWELL Oak Wharf, Green Lane
Postcode	W7 2PF
Study area	800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 15019 76990 51 0 51 28 46 N 000 20 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.46m Max: 10.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	EH GLAAS
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Catherine Edwards
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Red+White designs

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	OKW14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	OKW14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Entered by	Tara Fidler (tara.fidler@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	10 October 2013

Appendix D – Deed of Transfer

DATED

2012

[LANDOWNER TITLE]

-AND-

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF
THE MUSEUM OF LONDON

DEED OF TRANSFER

of Finds excavated at
[SITE ADDRESS]

Site Code [SITE CODE]

THIS DEED OF TRANSFER is made on the day of 20

BETWEEN: -

[LANDOWNER TITLE] a company registered in England under Reg. No. [NUMBER] who is situated at [LANDOWNER ADDRESS] (“the Site Owner”);

AND

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON an exempt charity established under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986, whose principal place of business is located at 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN, (“the Museum”) which expression shall include any Governors appointed from time to time acting in accordance with the powers vested in them under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986.

WHEREAS

- A.** The Site Owner is the owner of a property at [SITE ADDRESS] known by its site code **[SITE CODE]** whereupon an archaeological intervention has been carried out (“Excavation”).
- B.** The Site Owner is the owner of any items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation.
- C.** The Site Owner wishes to transfer to the Museum title to the items referred to in Recital B.
- D.** The Museum has agreed to provide facilities for the accommodation and, at its discretion, the display of the items referred to in Recital B on condition that the same are assembled as an archive in accordance with the provisions of this Deed.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows: -

1. PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF THE ARCHIVE

- 1.1 The Site Owner will procure the preparation of the items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation in accordance with the requirements of the Museum’s *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives deposited with the Museum of London*, a copy of which is available to the Site Owner for inspection, and generally in accordance with best archaeological practice. The Site Owner will also procure to be prepared a full inventory of the items so prepared (“the Finds Inventory”) and a list of the boxes and other containers in which those items will be transported to the Museum (“the Final Transfer Summary”). The items of archaeological interest listed in the Finds Inventory are hereinafter referred to as “the Finds”.

- 1.2 The Site Owner will arrange for delivery of the Finds, Finds Inventory and the Final Transfer Summary to the Museum without cost to the Museum, after consultation with the Museum as to the method and time of delivery.
- 1.3 Title to and risk in the Finds will pass to the Museum on delivery of the Finds to the Museum in accordance with clause 1.2.

2. WARRANTIES

- 2.1 The Site Owner warrants to the Museum that:
 - 2.1.1 [to the best of its knowledge and belief at the date of this Deed ownership of the Finds is vested exclusively in the Site Owner;
 - 2.1.2 [to the best of its knowledge and belief at the date of this Deed the Finds are free of all charges, encumbrances and third party rights and no right has been granted in respect of them which would affect the transfer of title to the Finds by the Site Owner to the Museum or otherwise give rise to any conflict with the provisions of this Deed;
 - 2.1.3 [to the best of its knowledge and belief at the date of this Deed the Site Owner has the unfettered right to transfer ownership and possession of the Finds to the Museum;
 - 2.1.4 the Site Owner will at its own cost take all steps which are or may be necessary at any time to cure any defects in the title to the Finds; and
 - 2.1.5 the Site Owner warrants that it or its contractors have complied with all of the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 and any statutory modification or re-enactment of that Act, and all other legislative requirements relating to the Excavation.
- 2.2 The Site Owner will indemnify the Museum against any and all claims, demands, proceedings, costs, expenses, loss or damage, of whatever nature which may be made or brought against or incurred by the Museum arising out of or in connection with any breach of the warranties given respectively by the Site Owner in clause 2.1.

3. INTERPRETATION; GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

- 3.1 This Deed will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of England and Wales regardless of the place of execution or performance. The English Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with any dispute or other difference arising out of or in connection with this Deed, unless the Museum chooses to invoke, or voluntarily submits to, the jurisdiction of some other tribunal.

IN WITNESS of which the parties hereto have executed this document as a Deed on the date first written above

[LANDOWNER NAME]

By means of these signatures:

Director

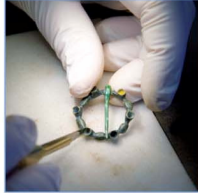
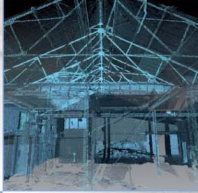
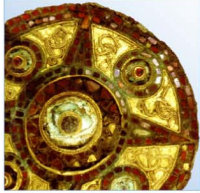
Director/Secretary

The **COMMON SEAL** of
THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON

was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

Chairman

Secretary



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8829 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

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