

Dormers Wells High School, London Borough of Ealing; An Archaeological Evaluation Report

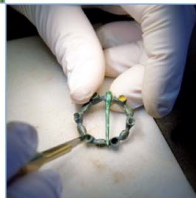
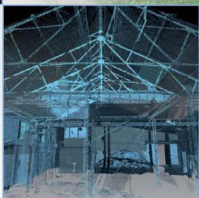
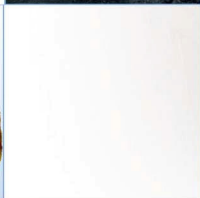
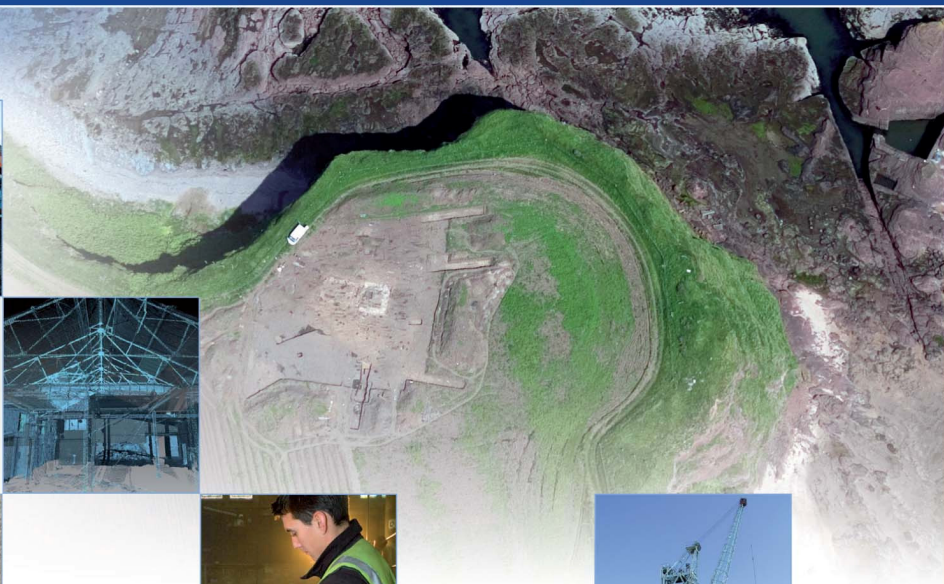
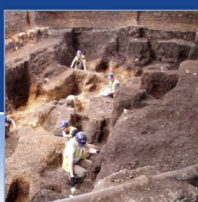
Planning Application Number: P/2008/3976, P/2010/1101, P/2010/1104 and P/2010/1761

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 1343 8115

AOC Project No: 30812

Site Code: DOS 10

September 2010



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

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CONSERVATION

DORMERS WELLS HIGH SCHOOL, LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Balfour Beatty (Education) 350 Euston Road Regents Place London NW1 3AX
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 1343 8115
AOC Project No:	30812
Prepared by:	Catherine Edwards
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Evaluation:	6thth to 10th September 2010
Date of Report:	September 2010

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft **Date:** September 2010

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 6th and 10th September 2010 at the site of Dormers Wells High School, London Borough of Ealing. The work was undertaken on behalf of Balfour Beatty (Education). The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised six machine excavated trenches measuring 30m x 2.00m. All six trenches exposed natural deposits of gravel and clay, overlaid by subsoil. Three trenches contained the remains of plough marks suggesting that the area was previously part of an agricultural landscape. Two later modern or late post-medieval features were recorded cutting into the subsoil. One of the features was quite large and is likely to relate to the construction and demolition of a well which is known to have been located on site. The other feature is likely to be the remains of a rubbish pit. No further features of archaeological significance were encountered in the two remaining trenches.

No further work is recommended. Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager, LAARC and the local studies library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project. On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1343 8115 and is currently playing fields attached to Dormers Wells High School (Figure 1). The rear of gardens belonging to properties facing onto Dormers Wells Lane, Albany Road and Kings Avenue bound the site to the south, west and north respectively; a sports centre and Mount Pleasant Gardens lie to the east. The school occupies a roughly rectangular parcel of land encompassing some 3.5 hectares (Figure 2).
- 1.2 The area of the new school buildings will cover c. 900m². The current buildings will be demolished.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Ealing. Archaeology advice to the council is provided by the Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 A planning application was submitted for the demolition of the current school and the erection of a new school building (Application Nos.: P/2008/3976, P/2010/1101, P/2010/1104 and P/2010/1761). A condition attached to the planning consent stated that:

“No development shall take place 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 by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.”

- 2.3 In September 2008, a desk-based assessment of the archaeological issues was produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008), which identified archaeological activity in the general area.
- 2.4 Through discussion with Kim Stabler it was recommended that evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken to assess the potential for archaeological remains at the site.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was recommended in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2010), which states:

‘Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation’.

- 2.6 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to carry out the field evaluation. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2010). This document detailed how the results of the archaeological evaluation.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site is predominantly flat, at around 38mAOD and lies a kilometre west of the River Brent and a similar distance east of the Grand Union Canal. The general topography of the area is gently sloping to the east towards the river.
- 3.2 The British Geological Survey Map (BGS Sheet 256) indicates that the site lies on solid geology of London Clay with a spur of Taplow Gravel on the eastern half of the site.

- 3.3 Geotechnical investigations have identified elevated concentrations of lead within shallow made ground at the site (Cundall 2010b). Underlying gravel deposits lie at up to 0.6m below the current ground level, and are up to 4m deep, overlying London Clay

4 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

- 4.1 There have been occasional finds of prehistoric date within the vicinity of the school, but none on the site itself. These finds include a flint core found in the topsoil off Dormers Well Lane, and a Neolithic handaxe found at Dormers Well allotments. Although this is little evidence for prehistoric activity, the slope above the Brent to the east is potentially good land for prehistoric occupation, especially given the presence of Bronze Age features and finds at Windmill Lane to the south. The lack of prehistoric or other finds of archaeological date may also reflect the lack of work in the immediate area rather than the lack of archaeological material.

Roman

- 4.2 The Roman period is scarcely represented in the area. The main focus of Roman settlement in this area is likely to be centred along Roman routes such as Watling Street, over 10 km to the east of the site.

Saxon

- 4.3 Southall Manor and Norwood Manor, together with Hayes, were bequeathed to the Archbishop of Canterbury in AD830, evidence for these settlements having been established by the Saxon period. Southall is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, since it is counted with Hayes. Since then, the name Southall has dominated, Norwood falling from use.

Medieval

- 4.4 The Victoria County History records that Dormers Wells was originally a hamlet, and it is thought to have been located some 400m east of the site, towards the River Brent (VCH 1971). The name 'Dormote's Well' appears in a court roll dating to 1384, so was clearly established by the 14th century. Nearer to the site, just 250m to the southeast, and downhill, is an Area of Archaeological Priority (A20), where a medieval moated site is present, the home of the Chesman family in the 16th century. The remains of another 15th or 16th century building were recovered near Farm Close, at a similar location.

Post-medieval

- 4.5 Dormers Well does not seem to have been a large settlement; the 1868 Ordnance Survey Map shows a single cottage in the probable location of the hamlet, with the area remaining predominantly rural despite the nearby Grand Union Canal to the west. Late OS maps show the cottage as Dormers Well Farm. The canal did encourage some industry towards the end of the 19th century, such as brick manufacture, the bricks being transported via canal (Weinreb and Hibbert, 1995). The biggest factory in the early 20th century was the Otto Monsted Margarine Works.
- 4.6 Albany Road, which runs to the west of the school, was formerly named Muddy Lane, and had a property named Hill House directly opposite the school on it until the 1930s, when suburban expansion continued to this part of Southall. This house had been a farm, and was purchased by an

up-and-coming accountant, William Welch Deloitte. He refurbished the house and landscaped the farmland, featuring cattle sheep and poultry, and had very much the aspect of a 'gentleman farmer' (Deloitte Southern Africa). His land does not appear to have extended across the road to the school site. The 1934-56 OS map shows the land to the north of the school as 'Allotment Gardens'.

- 4.7 Southall and the area of Dormers Well were both part of the parish of Hayes until 1935, when Southall became a borough in its own right. It is now part of the London Borough of Ealing.

Dormer Wells School

- 4.8 The school was built in 1934, and the earliest block is a symmetrical building, with a central administration block, an eastern and western wing housing classrooms for the different sexes. This is a two storey brown brick structure, of utilitarian appearance. The school became co-educational in 1967. The school was extended at various times, including an art and technology block in the 1960s, a science wing in the 1970s and a new canteen in the 1990s. To the north of the school buildings are playing fields.

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 Kim Stabler, Archaeology Advisor to The London Borough of Ealing to make an informed decision on the archaeological condition and any requirement for further mitigation work.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 5.2 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

6 Scope of Works and Strategy

- 6.1 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - 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 2002).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2008).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 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).

- 6.2 A unique site code for the project has been obtained from LAARC, Museum of London (DOS10) and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 6.3 The evaluation was undertaken by a team comprised of a Project Supervisor and under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian, General Manager.
- 6.4 The evaluation was monitored by Kim Stabler, on behalf of the London Borough of Ealing.

7 Methodology

- 7.1 The evaluation consisted of archaeological trial trenching (archaeological evaluation). The evaluation involved the machine excavation of six trenches, excavated under archaeological supervision.
- 7.2 The trenches were located as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).
- 7.3 All machining was carried out using a JCB 3CX with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Supervisor.
- 7.4 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a benchmark established on site by the fieldwork team. The value of the TBM on site was valued at 34.47mOD.
- 7.5 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].

8 Results

Trench 1

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.10m	34.01 – 33.91	Firm dark brown silty sand
101	0.20m	33.91 – 33.71	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
102	NFE	33.71+	Orangey red silty clay

- 8.1 Trench 1 was orientated north-south and measured 30m by 2m.
- 8.2 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 was a orangey red silty clay (102) which was recorded at a height of 33.71mOD (Figure 3). Overlying the natural was firm compacted orangey brown, sandy clay subsoil (101) measuring up to 0.20m thick. Cutting into the subsoil were 10 parallel plough marks. These have been recorded as [104]. The marks were spaced 1.20m apart and measured 0.40m wide on a northeast-southwest alignment. The plough marks were filled by (103), a dark brown gravelly silty sand approximately 0.12m deep. Sealing the trench was a 0.10m thick deposit of dark brown silty sand topsoil.
- 8.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.15m	33.33 – 33.18	Firm dark brown silty sand
201	0.25m	33.18 – 32.93	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
202	NFE	32.93+	Orangey red silty clay

- 8.4 Trench 2 was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 30m by 2m.
- 8.5 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 2 was an orangey red silty clay (202) which was recorded at a height of 32.93mOD (Figure 4). Overlying the natural clay was (201), a firm compact orangey brown sandy clay identified as subsoil. Cutting into (201) was a large modern disturbance recorded as [208]. The large feature extended outside of the trench. Measurements within the trench were recorded as 2.94m x 2.00m x 0.80m deep. The feature contained three fills. The lowest fill (207) was recorded as firm mid orange brown clay approximately 0.25m+ thick. Overlying (207) was (206), a mid grey sandy clay with inclusions of modern glass, metal fragments, concrete and a coke can. The upper fill was (205), a mid grey brown sandy clay measured 0.25m deep. This has been interpreted as a clay capping deposit used to level the top of the feature. The large feature is thought to relate to the original excavation and subsequent demolition of a well, previously known to have existed in this area.

- 8.6 Also cutting into the subsoil horizon was small pit [204]. The pit measured 0.70m in diameter x 0.30m deep. Contained within the cut and covering the entire cut edge and base was a large cast iron metal bowl/tank base (203). The function of the object remains unclear. Within the object was a dump of rubble brick and concrete backfill. This may suggest that the object may be part of dump waste within a small pit.
- 8.7 The trench was covered by (200), a 0.15m thick deposit of firm dark brown silty sand topsoil and grass.

Trench 3

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.10m	34.41 – 34.31	Firm dark brown silty sand
301	0.25m	34.31 – 34.06	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
302	NFE	34.06+	Orangey red silty clay

- 8.8 Trench 3 was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 30m by 2m.
- 8.9 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 3 was an orangey red silty clay (302) which was recorded at a height of 34.06mOD (Figure 5). Overlying the natural was firm compacted orangey brown, sandy clay subsoil (301) measuring up to 0.25m thick. Cutting into the subsoil was a single plough mark [304] aligned northeast-southwest measuring 3.80m x 0.40m. The plough mark was filled by (303), a dark brown gravely silty sand approximately 0.30m deep. Sealing the trench was a 0.10m thick deposit of dark brown silty sand topsoil.
- 8.10 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 3.

Trench 4

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.10m	33.36 – 33.26	Firm dark brown silty sand
401	0.25m	33.26 – 33.01	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
402	NFE	33.01+	Orangey red silty clay

- 8.11 Trench 4 was orientated roughly east west and measured 30m by 2m.
- 8.12 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 4 was an orangey red silty clay (402) which was recorded at a height of 33.01mOD (Figure 6). Overlying the natural was firm compacted orangey brown, sandy clay subsoil (401) measuring up to 0.25m thick. Overlying the trench was a 0.10m thick deposit of dark brown silty sand topsoil.
- 8.13 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 4.

Trench 5

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.10m	34.37 – 34.27	Firm dark brown silty sand
501	0.20m	34.27 – 34.07	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
502	NFE	34.07m+	Orangey red silty clay
503	NFE	34.00m+	Compacted light brown sand and gravel

8.14 Trench 5 was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 30m by 2.00m.

8.15 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 5 was (503), a compacted gravel and sand horizon identified as the Taplow gravels (Figure 6). This was recorded at a height of 34.00mOD. Overlying (503), was (502) an orangey red silty clay (502) which was recorded at a height of 34.07mOD. Overlying the natural was firm compacted orangey brown, sandy clay subsoil (501) measuring up to 0.20m thick. Overlying the trench was a 0.10m thick deposit of (500); a dark brown silty sand topsoil.

Trench 6

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	0.10m	33.75 – 33.65	Firm dark brown silty sand
601	0.15m	33.65 – 33.50	Firm compact orangey brown sandy clay
602	0.04m+	33.50 – 33.46	Orangey red silty clay

8.16 Trench 6 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 30m by 2.00m.

8.17 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 6 was an orangey red silty clay (602) which was recorded at a height of 33.50mOD (Figure 7). Overlying the natural was firm compacted orangey brown, sandy clay subsoil (601) measuring up to 0.15m thick. Cutting into the subsoil was a single plough mark [604] aligned roughly north-south measuring 0.40m x 2.00m x 0.25m deep. The plough mark was filled by (603), a dark brown gravely silty sand approximately 0.25m deep. Sealing the trench was a 0.10m thick deposit of dark brown silty sand topsoil.

8.18 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 6.

9 Finds

- 9.1 A small assemblage of finds was collected from the excavation, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe, tile and brick, all are of post-medieval date. These have been compiled into a table and are presented in Appendix B. No further work is recommended on the finds.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 The natural horizon was recorded at heights between 32.93mOD and 34.06mOD within all six trenches and appears to have been relatively undisturbed. Overlying the natural deposits was a subsoil horizon. Cut into this horizon were a large number of plough marks suggesting that the site had been mainly used for agricultural purposes. The only later intrusional features recorded on site were located in Trench 2 and are relatively modern in date. The first being a large pit possibly relating to a well structure that was known to have existed on site and the second being a small pit filled with a large metal bowl/base of tank and associated rubble backfill.
- 10.2 No earlier archaeological remains were recorded on site.

11 Further Work and Publication

- 11.1 No further archaeological work is recommended; however the final decision rests with the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Ealing, Kim Stabler.
- 11.2 Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager, LAARC and the local studies library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 11.3 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

12 Archive Deposition

- 12.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) the developer/landowner. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited within six months of the approval of the report.

13 Bibliography

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Appendices

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
101	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m
102	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
103	Plough mark fill	2.00m	0.40m	0.12m
104	Plough mark cut	2.00m	0.40m	0.12m
200	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
201	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
202	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
203	Pit fill	0.70m	0.70m	0.30m
204	Pit cut	0.70m	0.70m	0.30m
205	Pit fill	2.74m	2.00m	0.25m
206	Pit fill	2.74m	2.00m	0.45m
207	Pit fill	2.74m	2.00m	0.15m
208	Pit cut	2.74m	2.00m	0.80m
300	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
301	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
302	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
303	Plough mark fill	3.80m	0.40m	0.30m
304	Plough mark cut	3.80m	0.40m	0.30m
400	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
401	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
402	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
500	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
501	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m
502	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
503	Natural gravel	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
600	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m
601	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.15m
602	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	NFE
603	Plough mark fill	2.60m	0.40m	0.25m
604	Plough mark cut	2.60m	0.40m	0.25m

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

Finds Assessment

by Paul Fitz, AOC Archaeology

Summary

A small number of finds were collected from the subsoil horizon during the evaluation. They have been listed in the table below.

Context	Type	Description	Date
201	Metal	Two nails (one complete- 4½" length)	Modern
201	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem	Unknown
201	Pottery	Sherd post medieval red ware with internal brown glaze	Common 1580-1900+
301	Tile	Four pieces of peg tile	Post-medieval
301	Pottery	Sherd transfer-printed pottery	Common 1785-1900+
	Pottery	Sherd post-medieval red ware with internal brown glaze	Common 1580-1900+
401	Brick	Three pieces but no complete dimensions	Post-medieval
401	Tile	Five pieces of roofing tile	Post-medieval
401	Pottery	Two sherds of transfer-printed pottery	Common 1785-1900+
401	Pottery	One possible green -glazed border ware sherd	Common 1550-1700
401	Pottery	One sherd of English stoneware	1700-1900+
401	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Two undiagnostic stems	Post-medieval
501	Pottery	One sherd of English stoneware	1700-1900+
501	Pottery	Terracotta (flower pot) sherd	Post medieval
501	Pottery	Red ware sherd with internal brown glaze	Common 1580-1900+
501	Tile	Three pieces of peg tile	Post-medieval
501	Tile	Floor tile	Post-medieval
501	Brick	A decorative brick piece (35mm thick)	Post-medieval
501	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem	Post-medieval
501	Slate	A slate stylus/pencil piece	Post-medieval
601	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Six stems	Post-medieval
601	Brick	Two pieces but no complete dimensions	Post-medieval

Discussion/Recommendations

The finds evidence recovered from the site dates roughly to the post-medieval period and are relatively common examples. As such it is recommended that no further work is carried out. The assemblage should be retained until the archive deposition when a possible discard policy can be discussed with the receiving museum.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-81504

Project details

Project name Dormers Wells School evaluation

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 6th-10th September 2010 by AOC Archaeology. The evaluation involved the excavation of 6 trenches. The results included the presence of plough marks indicating previous agricultural use and a large modern intrusion likely to relate to a post-medieval well known to have previously existed in the area. No further archaeological remains were encountered.

Project dates Start: 06-09-2010 End: 10-09-2010

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 30812 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes DOS10 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type PLOUGH MARK Post Medieval

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERMICS Post Medieval

Significant Finds METAL NAIL Post Medieval

Significant Finds TILE Post Medieval

Methods & 'Sample Trenches'
techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON EALING SOUTHALL Dormers Wells High School

Postcode UB1 3HZ

Study area 9000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 1343 8115 51.5173781068 -0.365032707046 51 31 02 N 000 21 54 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 32.93m Max: 34.06m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
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Project director/manager Melissa Melikian

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Physical Archive recipient LAARC

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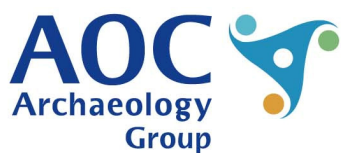
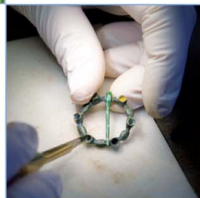
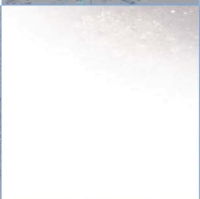
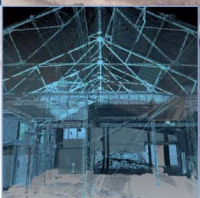
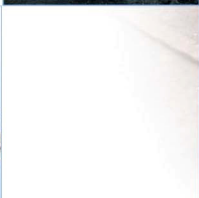
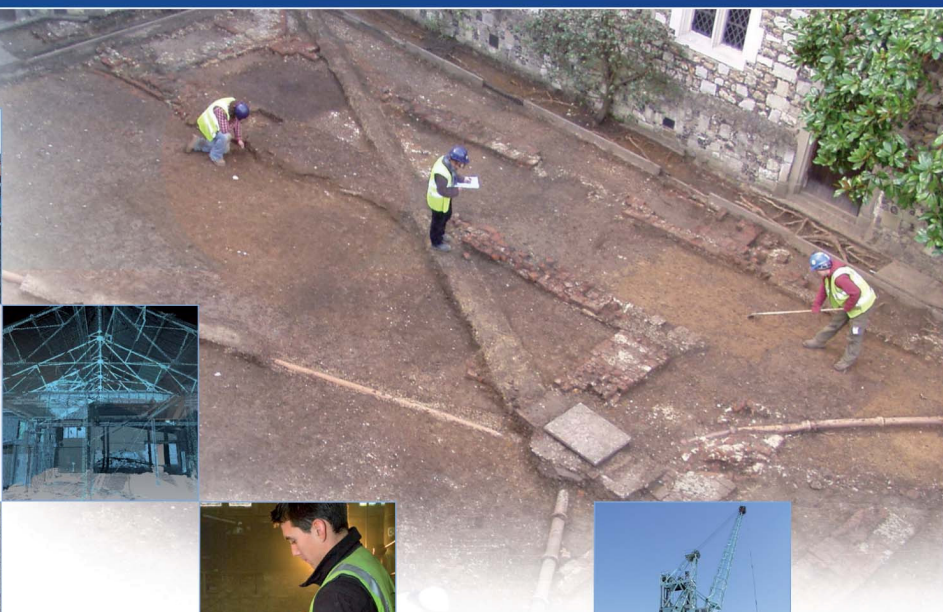
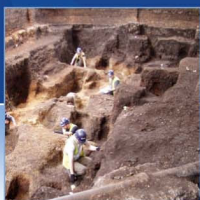
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