

**CAPEL MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL
BULLSMOOR LANE, ENFIELD, EN1 4RL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PHASE 2**

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NGR: TQ 3458 9956	Report No. 3975
District: London Borough of Enfield	Site Code: CMP11
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4314
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield EN1 4RL</i>		
<p><i>In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield (NGR TQ 3458 9956). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to undertake various adaptations and expansions to the existing Capel Manor Primary School (London Borough of Enfield Planning Ref. LBE/10/0032). The evaluation was conducted over two phases, and this report describes the results of Phase 2. Phase 1 was carried out in April 2011(Adams & Higgs, 2011).</i></p> <p><i>Based on the known archaeological evidence and the results of Phase 1, the site had the potential for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. Deposits of made ground of relatively recent date directly overlay the natural drift deposits, indicative of previous truncation during the construction of the school.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>28th July 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y (Evaluation Phase 1)</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4314</i>	Site code	<i>CMP 11</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>School</i>		
Planned development	<i>Alterations to existing school buildings and expansions</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Enfield</i>	<i>Enfield</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Greater London HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>EN1 4RL</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2500 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 3458 9956</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 33m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>London Borough of Enfield</i>		
Full title	<i>Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield EN1 4RL. An Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M., Higgs, K. & Janes, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>R3875</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2011</i>		

CAPEL MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL, BULLSMOOR LANE, ENFIELD EN1 4RL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASE 2

SUMMARY

In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield (NGR TQ 3458 9956). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to undertake various adaptations and expansions to the existing Capel Manor Primary School (London Borough of Enfield Planning Ref. LBE/10/0032). The evaluation was being conducted over two phases, and this report describes the results of Phase 2. Phase 1 was carried out in April 2011 (Adams & Higgs, 2011).

The site is located on brickearth and river terrace gravels, which are known to have attracted occupation from the early prehistoric period with the light and fertile soils; Palaeolithic implements are known from the area. The Roman routeway of Ermine Street, which connected London to Lincoln and York, is believed to run along the course of Bulls Cross to the west of the site. It is common to find burials or settlements associated with Roman roads, and there is a potential for Roman occupation evidence. Enfield was recorded at Domesday, though the main settlement area lay to the south. In the 16th century, Henry VIII developed the Tudor palace of Elsyng from the earlier manor house, which is located within the grounds of Forty Hall. The parish also contained other country estates, including some built by the emerging wealthy merchant class, such as Bowling Green House (later replaced by Myddleton House, also built in the 16th century). Capel Manor lies adjacent to the north, with the large 18th century house in the core of its park. The location of the early manor is unknown, with some sources placing it to the south of the present house within the grounds of the primary school itself.

Based on the known archaeological evidence the site had the potential for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield (NGR TQ 3458 9956; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Shephard Epstein Hunter on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to undertake various adaptations and expansions to the existing Capel Manor Primary School (London Borough of Enfield Planning Ref.

LBE/10/0032). The evaluation was conducted over two phases, as areas of the site become available, and this report describes the results of Phase 2. Phase 1 was carried out in April 2011 (Adams & Higgs, 2011).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of London Borough of Enfield and their advisors English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 16/03/2011) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 2009), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5: Evaluations*. The project also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any evidence of Roman activity associated with the adjacent line of the Roman road, and/or any evidence of prehistoric activity, and any evidence of the medieval Capel manor which was thought to be located in the vicinity (possibly within the grounds of the primary school itself).

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Capel Manor Primary School site is located towards the north-eastern extent of Enfield, which lies within the London Borough of Enfield and at the northern boundary of Greater London (Fig. 1). The site lies along the southern frontage of Bullsmoor Lane, which runs on a roughly east-north-east to west-south-east alignment to the small hamlet of Bulls Cross, 300m to the west of the site. The A10 Great Cambridge Road is situated 250m to the east,

whilst Junction 25 of the M25 motorway is located 600m to the north-east. The site currently comprises modern buildings forming Capel Manor Primary School in its northern section with playgrounds and adjacent sports fields to the south (DP 1, Fig. 2).

2.2 The eastern boundary of the site is demarcated by the New River (Old Course). It lies on a generally flat relief at c. 30 -35m AOD, with a very gently downward slope was noted from west to east. The site is situated upon a solid geology of London Clay Formation overlain by drift geology of brickearth over river terrace deposits (BGS 1978). It is also located upon soils of the Windsor association, which are described as seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with brown subsoils and fine loamy and clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

2.3 The site is located on brickearth and river terrace gravels, which are known to have attracted occupation from the early prehistoric period onwards (MoLAS 2000). The Roman routeway of Ermine Street, which connected London to Lincoln and York, is believed to run along the course of Bulls Cross 300m to the west of the site. The road was a well established medieval route that likely had a Roman antecedent, although recent archaeological work at Bulls Cross Ride proved largely inconclusive (GLHER MLO18882). It is common to find burials or settlements associated with Roman roads, and there is a potential for Roman occupation evidence. An excavation carried out at Gilmour Close and 400m to the north-west of the site revealed only limited evidence for Roman Ermine Street, but produced evidence for late Iron Age/early Roman settlement and cultivation (GLHER ELO11071). Further afield, the Enfield area has revealed Bronze Age and Iron Age remains including a large enclosure ditch near Myddleton House.

2.4 Although Enfield was recorded at Domesday, the main settlement area lay some distance to the south of the site. The GLHER database reveals that Bulls Cross, which lies 300m to the west of the site, as first documented in 1483 as Bedell Cross (GLHER MLO1826) and in 1664 consisted of 144 houses (GLHER MLO73224). Whilst no further medieval findspots are recorded in proximity to the site, Capel Manor, which now lies to the north of Bullsmoor Lane, was established in an unknown location by the 13th century and comprises a large 18th century house (Baker & Pugh 1976; GLHERs MLO38363, MLO67381 & MLO20444). The location of the medieval manor is not known, but it is thought to be located to the south of the present house, potentially within the grounds of the primary school itself. Post-medieval and early modern findspots are recorded in the area of the site and attest to the presence of a number of country estates and large properties, which as the Tudor palace of Elsyng developed in the 16th century by Henry VIII from the earlier manor house of Forty Hall. The area also incorporates a number of Grade II listed buildings, as well as the Grade II* listed mid to late 18th century Capel House (GLHER MLO82639) and the late 19th – early 20th century Grade II registered garden associated with Myddelton House (GLHER MLO59214).

2.5 Relatively little is known of the history of the site and the GLHER database did not reveal any archaeological designations or findspots

associated with the site. However, historic cartographic sources reveal that the site has occupied a relatively prominent location from at least the late 19th century onwards. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 reveals that the site lay along the southern frontage of Bullsmoor Lane, which ran to Bulls Cross, with the New River at its eastern boundary (Fig. 3). To the north of the road lay the extensive estate of Capel Manor, yet the site formed part of the grounds associated with Manor Farm and by 1886 included a number of agricultural buildings. No significant change or development to the site is depicted on either the 2nd or 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1896 and 1920 respectively (Figs. 4 & 5). By 1935 the 4th edition Ordnance Survey reveals that a former extensive range of outbuilding in the western section of the site had been demolished (Fig. 6). The subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1967, although only partial, is the earliest cartographic source to depict the development of the site with the extant modern buildings forming Capel Manor Primary School (Fig. 7; Mehta 2010).

Previous Investigation

2.6 Phase 1 of this evaluation, undertaken in April 2011, identified medieval, post-medieval and modern remains. These included a wall constructed of 18th – early 20th century brick; sherds of medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery likely to be residual; a pit containing 15th – 17th century pottery; and a horse burial. The earliest feature was a ditch containing medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery (Adams & Higgs, 2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Phase 2 comprised four trenches situated in the school playground and car parking area to the north of the existing school buildings (and within the footprint of the extensions to these buildings proposed for this area). They were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 8). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 25m in length and 1.80m wide, Trenches 3 and 4 measured 10m in length and 1.80m wide. Phase 1 comprised two trenches situated in the playing field to the west of the existing school buildings (Fig. 2).

3.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 Figs.8, DP 2 - 5

<i>Sample section 1a: W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Tarmac. Dark bluish grey, compact tarmac.
0.10 – 0.34m	L2002	Layer of CBM (brick) rubble.
0.34m +	L2003	Natural. Mid-yellow compact clay with pockets of loose gravels.

<i>Sample section 1b: E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Tarmac. As above.
0.10 – 0.23m	L2001	Made Ground. Mid yellow loose sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.23 – 0.37m	L2002	Layer of CBM (brick) rubble.
0.37m +	L2003	Natural. As above.

Description: Modern deposits associated with the construction of the school playground, and the buildings immediately to the south were identified throughout Trench 1. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 Figs.8, DP 6 - 9

<i>Sample section 2a: NE end, NW facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L2000	Tarmac. As above.
0.08 – 0.31m	L2002	Layer of CBM (brick) rubble.
0.31 – 0.39m	L2004	Layer. Dark grey, loose silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.39m +	L2003	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 2b: SW end, NW facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Tarmac. As above
0.10 – 0.34m	L2002	As above
0.34m +	L2003	Natural. As above

Description: Deposits associated with the construction of the school playground were identified throughout Trench 2. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 Figs.8, DP 10 & 11

<i>Sample section: NE end, E facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L2000	Tarmac. As above.
0.07 – 0.26m	L2002	As above
0.26 – 0.35m	L2004	Made Ground. As above
0.35m +	L2003	Natural. As above.

Description: Deposits associated with the construction of the school playground and the car park to the east were identified throughout Trench 3. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 Figs.8, DP 12 - 14

<i>Sample section: Centre, S facing</i> <i>0.00m – 33.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L2000	Tarmac. As above.
0.07 – 0.19m	L2005	Layer of CBM rubble. Loose yellow sand with frequent bricks and rubble.
0.19 – 0.35m	L2006	Layer. Mid yellow loose sand.
0.35 – 0.44m	L2007	Construction debris. Mid grey compact clayey silt with frequent pockets of white chalk.
0.44m +	L2003	Natural. As above.

Description: Deposits associated with the construction of the car park and the buildings to the south were identified throughout Trench 4. No archaeological features or finds were present.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the identification of features or finds.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 The uppermost layer in all four trenches was the Tarmac surface of the playground/car park, L2000. It was an average of 0.08m thick across site.

6.2 At the eastern end of Trench 1 a small deposit of Made Ground, L2001, was identified. This comprised a mid-yellow loose sand with frequent fragments of ceramic building material, and was 0.13m thick, forming a bedding layer for the Tarmac, L2000. In the remainder of Trench 1 and in Trenches 2 and 3 the Tarmac directly overlay a layer of crushed brick rubble, L2002. This served as a bedding layer for the tarmac, and was an average of 0.22m thick across site. A second deposit of Made Ground, L2004, was observed at the north-eastern end of Trench 2 and in Trench 3. This layer was

a dark grey loose silty sand with occasional fragments of brick, it was 0.08m thick.

6.3 Trench 4 had a unique sequence of deposits beneath the tarmac, L2000. Immediately below the tarmac was a layer of loose yellow sand with frequent bricks and rubble, L2005. This was 0.12m thick. Below L2005 was a layer of loose mid yellow sand, L2006, 0.16m thick. Immediately above the natural, 2003, was a layer of mid grey compact clayey silt with frequent pockets of chalk, L2007. These three layers are likely to represent construction deposits associated with the car park, and the buildings to the immediate south.

6.4 The natural geology, L2003, was a mid-yellow compact clay with pockets of loose gravel, and was uniform in all four trenches.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Deposits associated with the construction of the school buildings, playground and car park were identified during Phase 2 of the evaluation. No archaeological features or finds were present.

7.2 The site is located on brickearth and river terrace gravels, which are known to have attracted occupation from the early prehistoric period with the light and fertile soils; Palaeolithic implements are known from the area. The Roman routeway of Ermine Street, which connected London to Lincoln and York, is believed to run along the course of Bulls Cross to the west of the site. It is common to find burials or settlements associated with Roman roads, and there is a potential for Roman occupation evidence. Enfield was recorded at Domesday, though the main settlement area lay to the south. In the 16th century, Henry VIII developed the Tudor palace of Elsyng from the earlier manor house, which is located within the grounds of Forty Hall. The parish also contained other country estates, including some built by the emerging wealthy merchant class, such as Bowling Green House (later replaced by Myddleton House, also built in the 16th century). Capel Manor lies adjacent to the north, with the large 18th century house in the core of its park. The location of the early manor is unknown, with some sources placing it to the south of the present house within the grounds of the primary school itself.

7.3 Phase 1 of this evaluation, undertaken in April 2011, identified medieval, post-medieval and modern remains. These included a wall constructed of 18th – early 20th century brick; sherds of medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery likely to be residual; a pit containing 15th – 17th century pottery; and a horse burial. The earliest feature was a ditch containing medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery (Adams & Higgs, 2011).

7.4 Based on the known archaeological evidence the site had the potential for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains.

7.5 In the event no archaeological features or finds were present within the Phase 2 trenches. Deposits of made ground of relatively recent date directly overlay the natural drift deposits, indicative of previous truncation during the construction of the school.

8 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

8.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the London Borough of Enfield for commissioning the project and for their assistance in implementing the works, and their architects, Shephard Epstein Hunter for their assistance (in particular Ms Ann Lakshmanan).

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the school Site Manager Mr Paul Palfrey.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input, advice and assistance of Ms Kim Stabler of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

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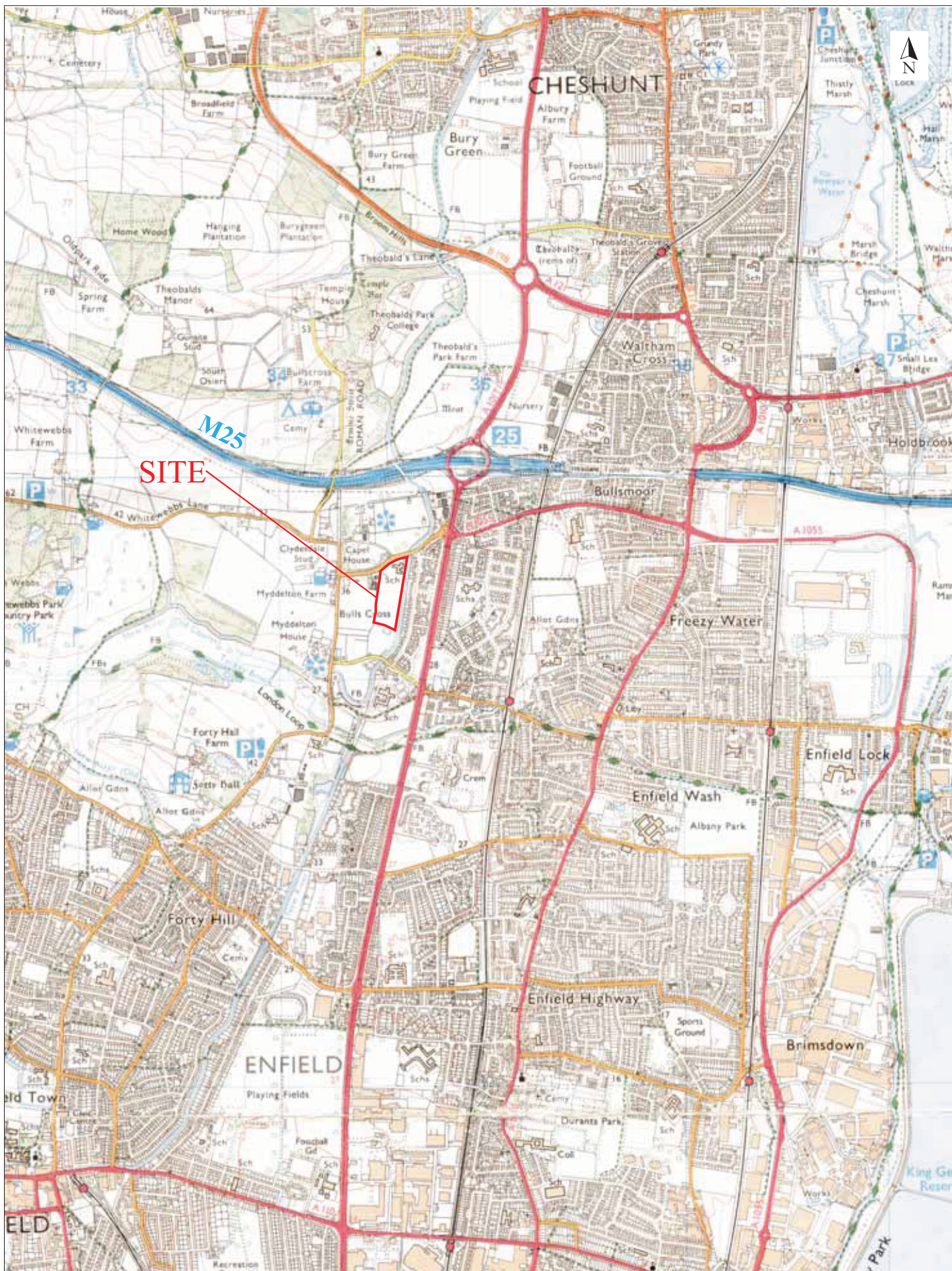
Websites

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (GLHER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

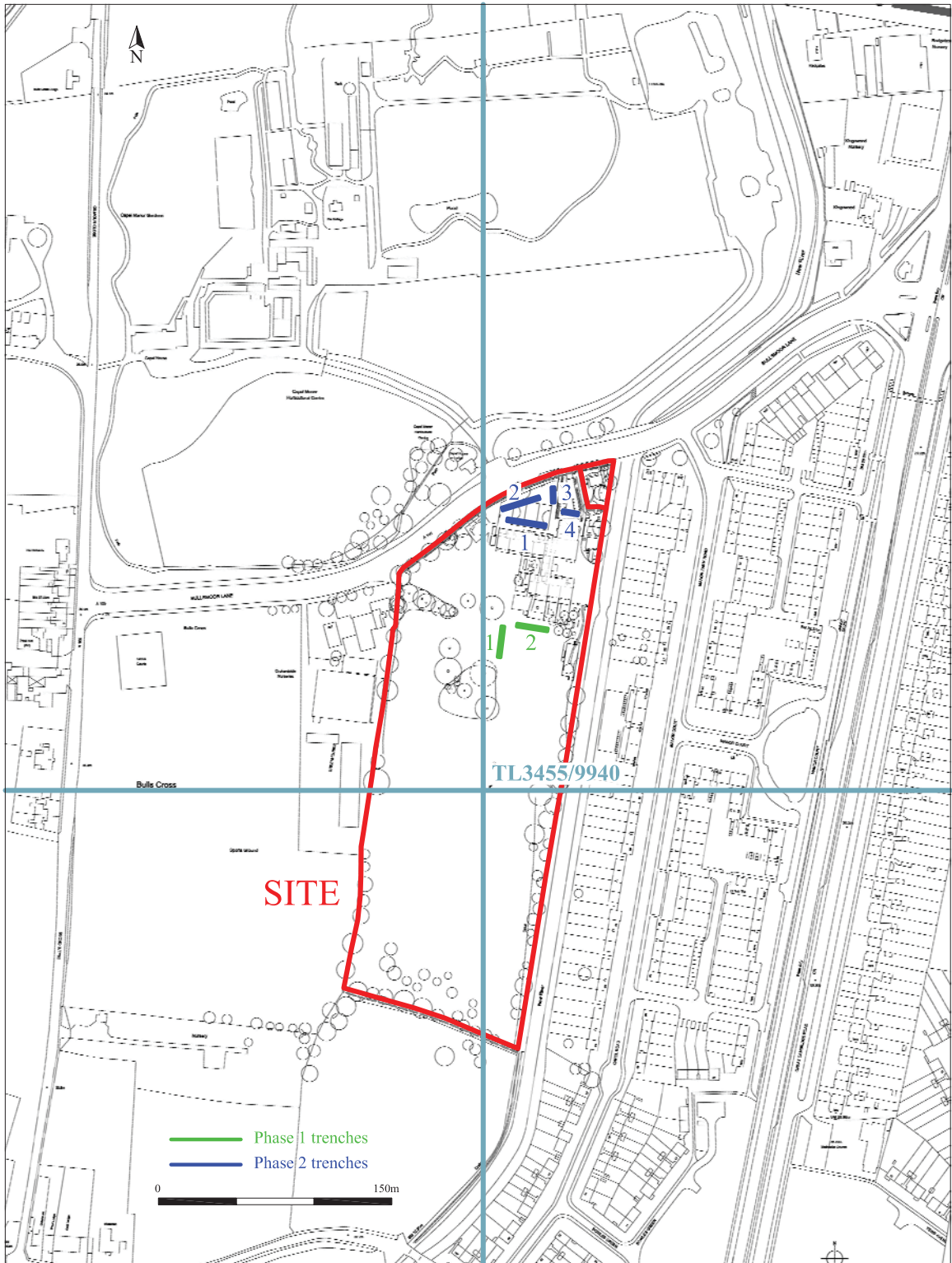
GLHER	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
MLO22186	1985 7861	Pits, postholes and ditches forming what is probably the northern edge of a small, domestic Late Bronze Age settlement were revealed during archaeological work at the LRT Bus Works
MLO22189	1985 7861	Archaeological work at the LRT Bus Works revealed prehistoric material was found unstratified on the surface close to some undated pits
MLO7911	2067 7867	Excavation at Turnham Green Bus Garage revealed a prehistoric feature containing struck flint, burnt clay and charcoal
MLO444	1990 7940	Large Palaeolithic flint found in 1873
MLO22185	1985 7861	Archaeological work at the LRT Bus Works revealed a single Neolithic arrowhead
MLO1960	2040 7840	Palaeolithic flint implement found at Turnham Green
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MLO68427	2090 7880	A fragment of stamped Roman tile of the VIth Legion found at Acton Green
MLO249	2040 78	Urn containing silver Roman coins found at Turnham Green
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
MLO68838	2030 7770	Mansion House on Fauconberg Road was first recorded as Sutton Manor by 1181, and Sutton Court by 1537; in 1589, it had a gatehouse, malt house, dovecote and farm buildings, some of which were repaired in 1590
MLO68842	2018 7817 (Little Sutton was first recorded 1181, known as Sutton Beauregard in the 1450s and comprised a small hamlet in 1589
MLO22187	1985 7861	Archaeological work at the LRT Bus Works revealed occasional fragments of medieval pottery
Post-medieval & Later (AD 1540 – present)		
MLO22188	1985 7861	Archaeological work at the LRT Bus Works revealed a small cluster of pits and ditches dating from 17 th - 19 th century and a Victorian gravel quarry
MLO99355	20075 79341	An archaeological evaluation at 375 Palmerston Road, South Acton revealed evidence of two late post-medieval pits, one with a residual prehistoric struck flint in the fill
MLO73418	1932 7842	Evaluation undertaken at The Pinnacle revealed post-medieval bedding trenches running parallel on a N-S alignment
MLO73419	1932 7842	Evaluation undertaken at The Pinnacle revealed a post-medieval pit
MLO73420	1932 7842	Evaluation undertaken at The Pinnacle revealed a

		brick-lined soakaway of post-medieval date
MLO7932	2067 7867	Excavation at Turnham Green Bus Garage found the remains of former 19th century & 20th century bus garages, including a bricked surface
MLO63893	2090 7761	The grounds of Chiswick House, largely laid out by the third earl of Burlington in the 18th century, consist of pleasure grounds, walled gardens, and parkland
<i>Undated remains</i>		
MLO78254	20781 78442	An archaeological field excavation carried out at 1-4 Barley Mow Passage did not reveal any significant finds



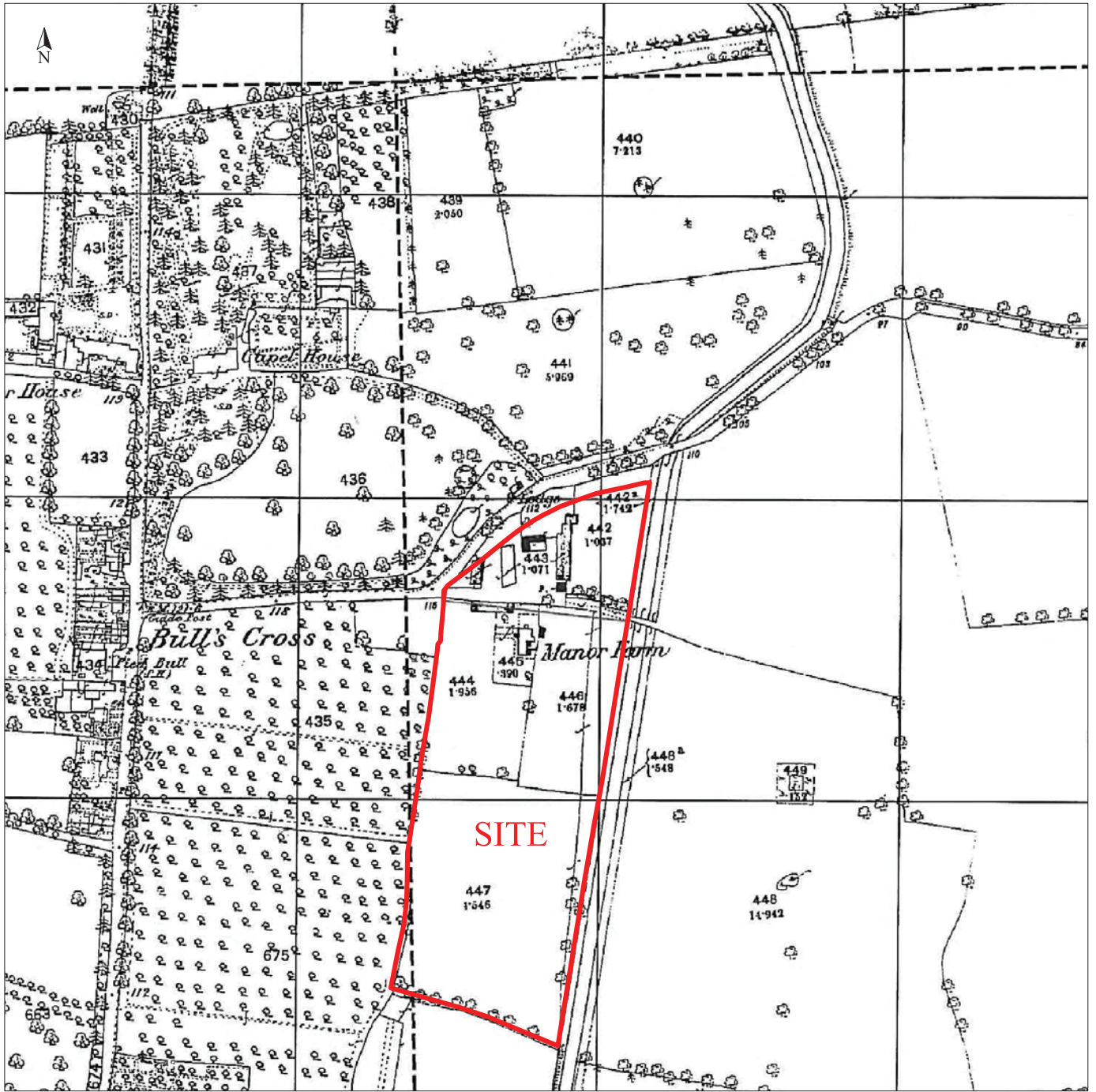
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



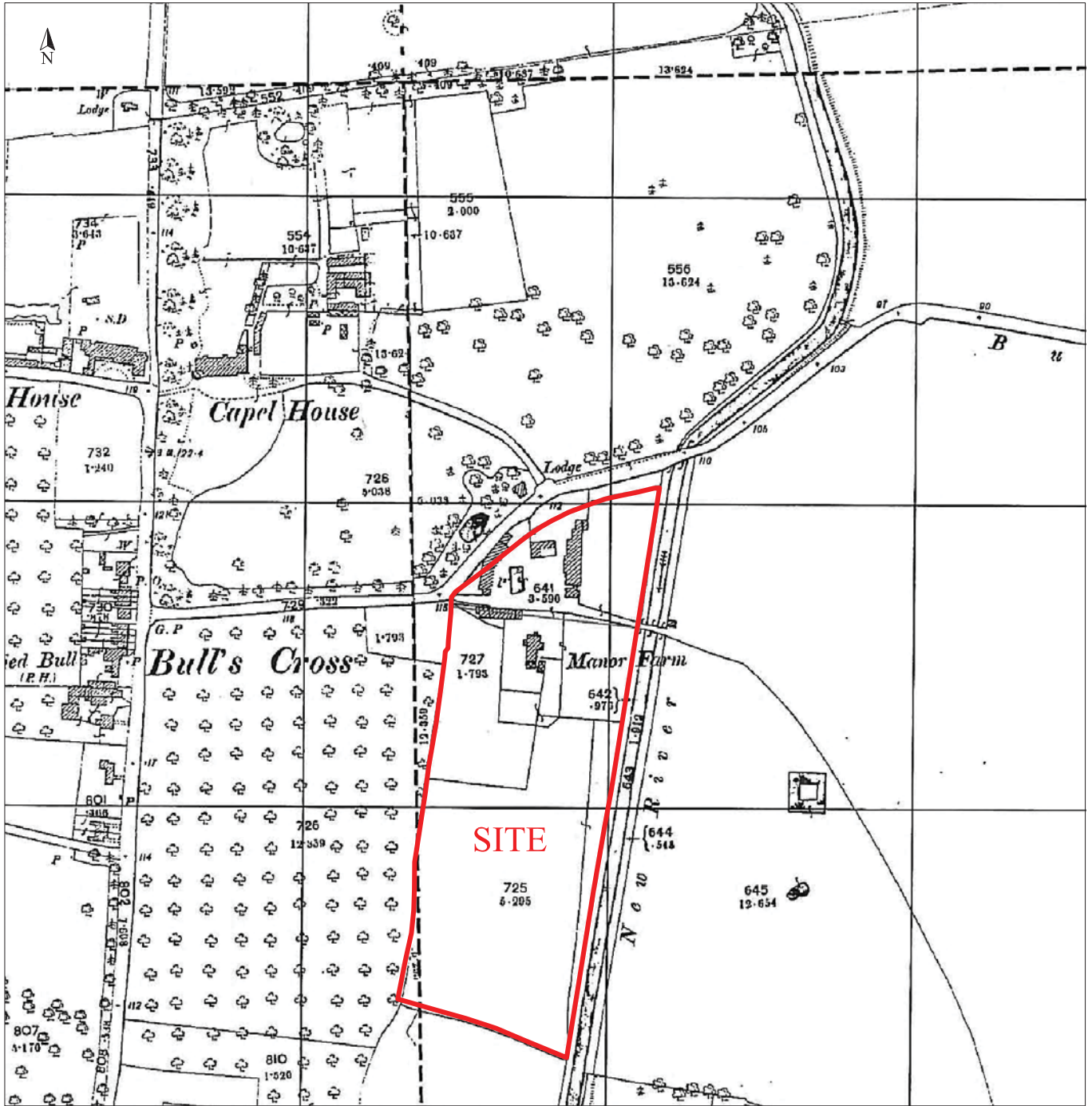
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:4000 at A4



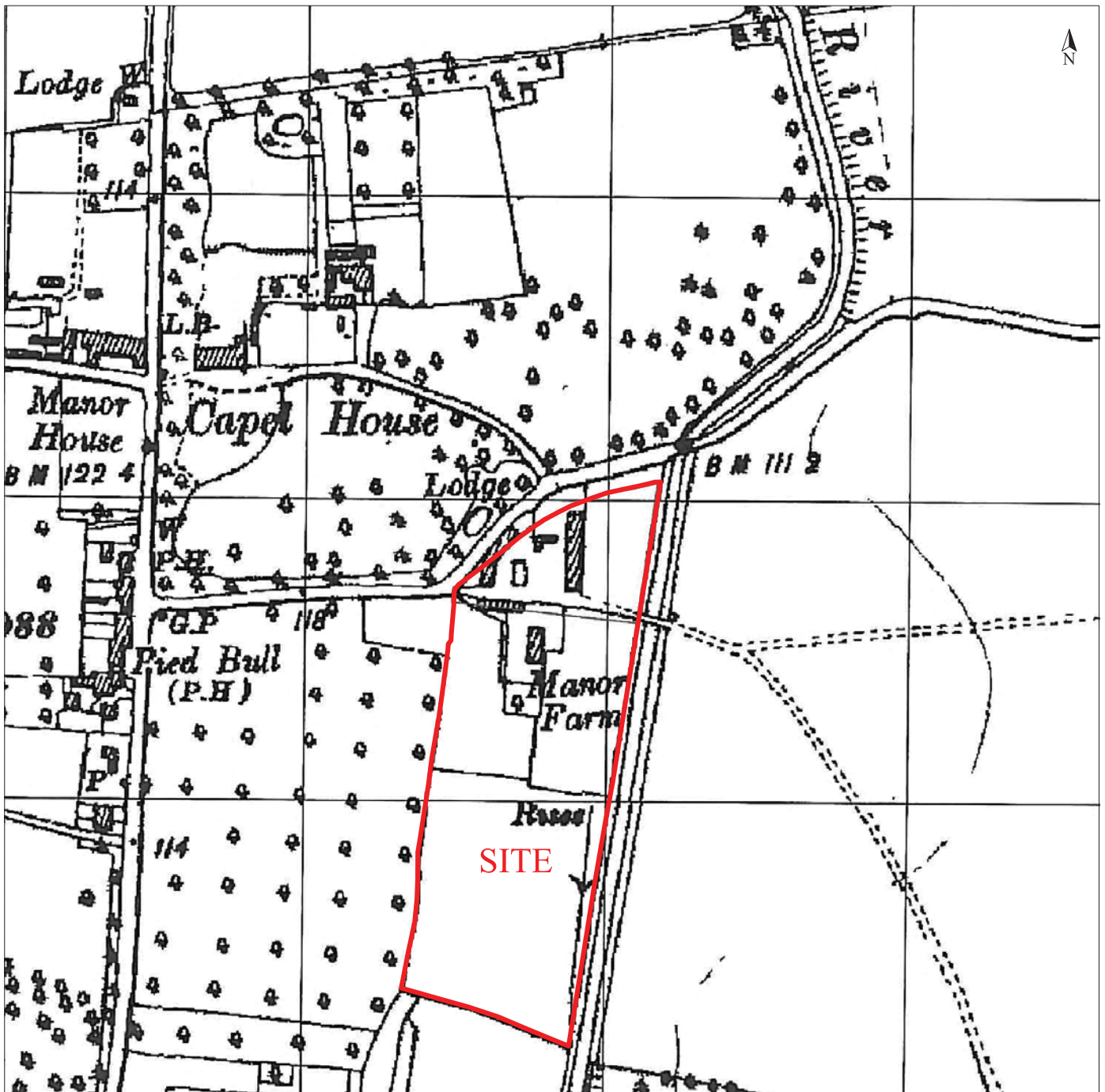
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Fig. 3 OS map, 1866
 Scale 1:4000 at A4



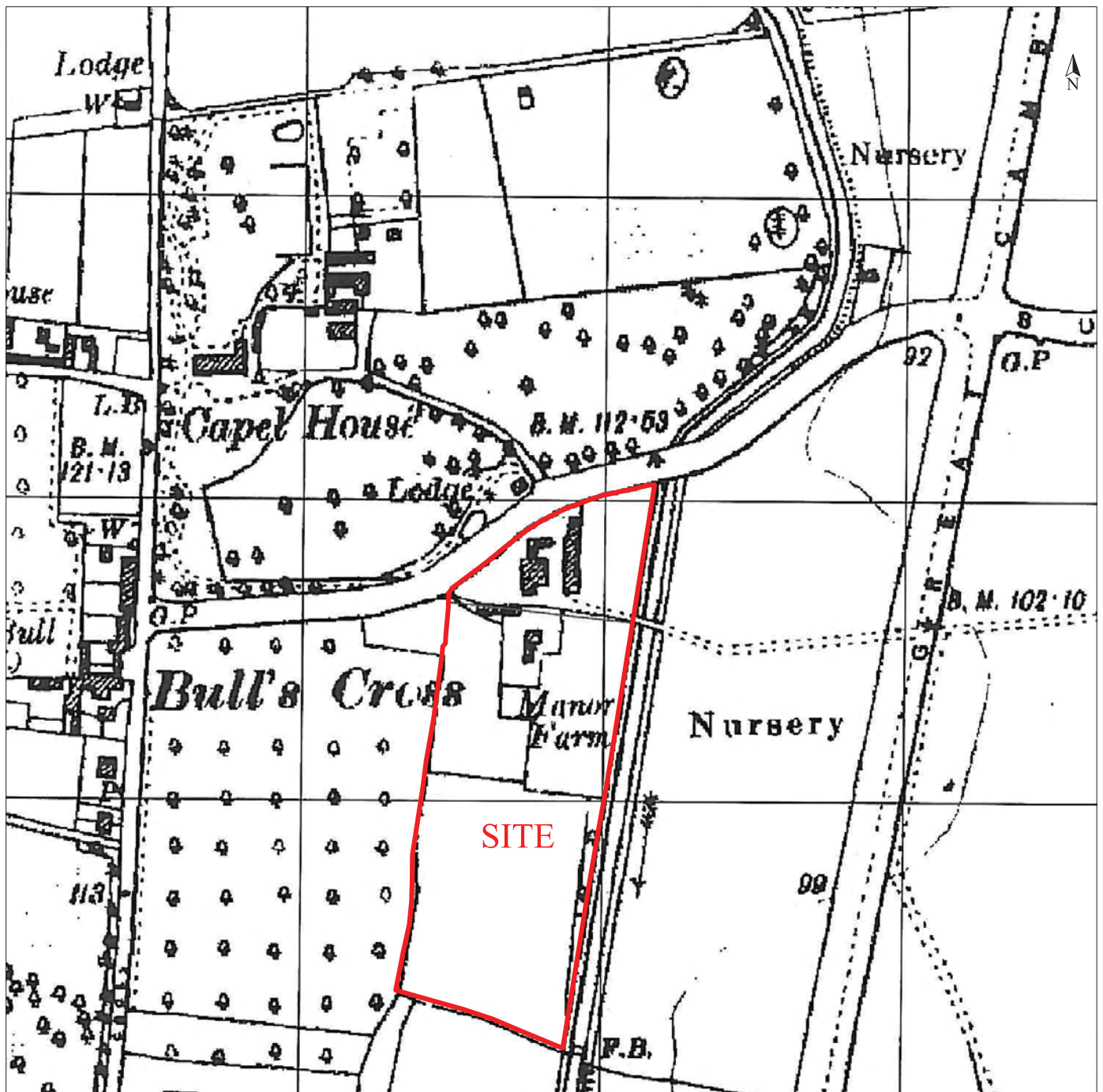
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1896
 Scale 1:4000 at A4



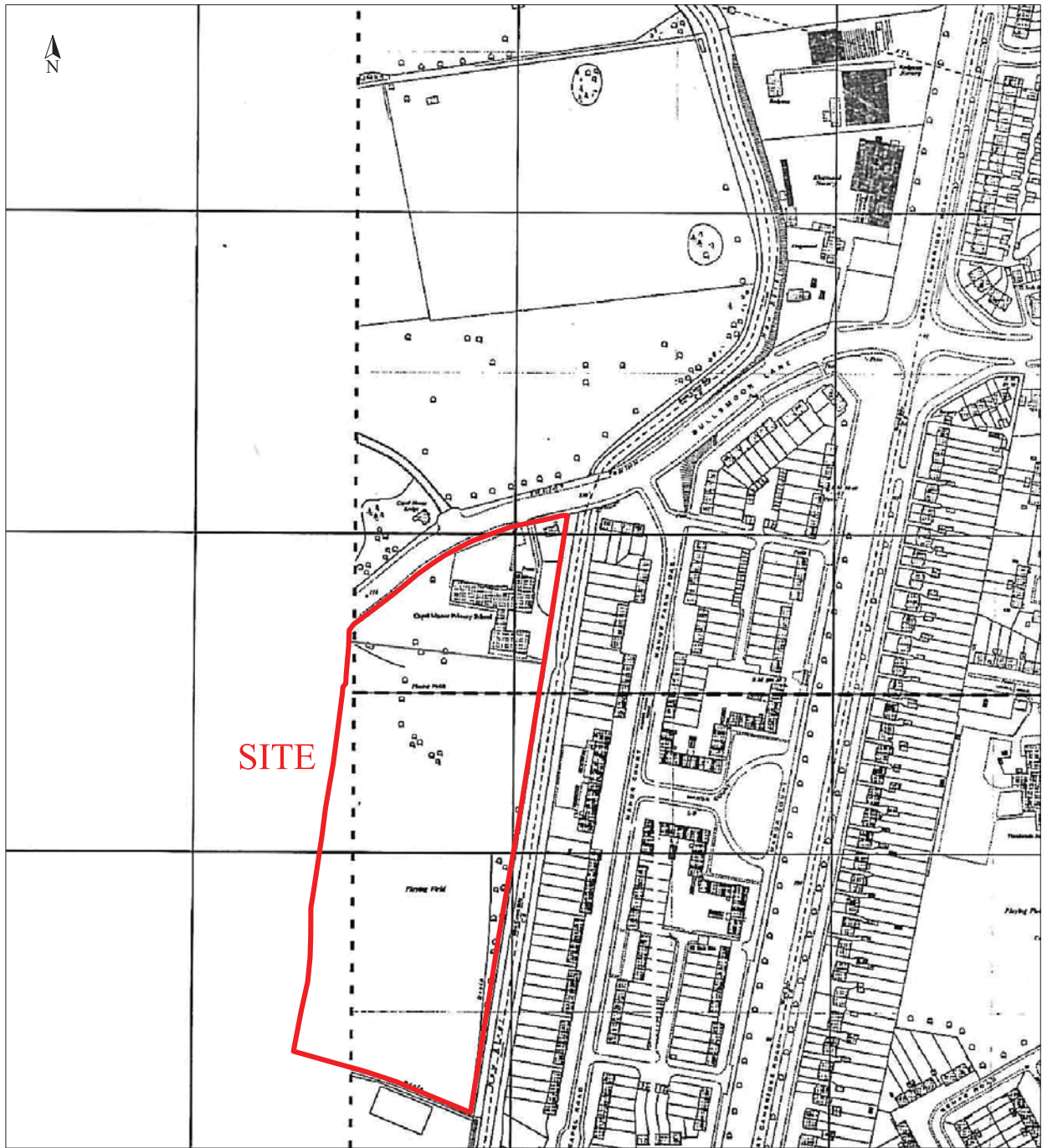
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1920
Scale 1:4000 at A4



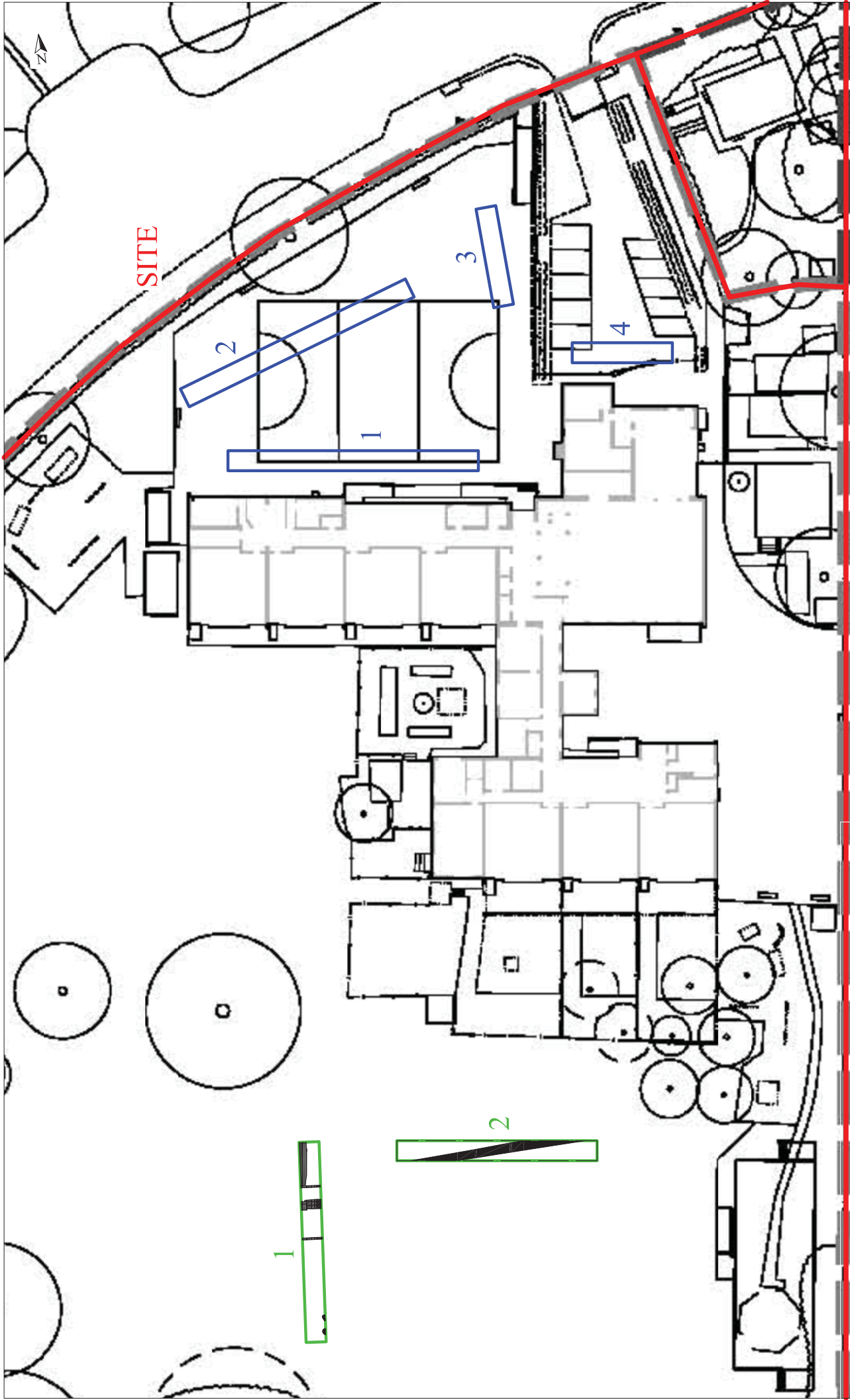
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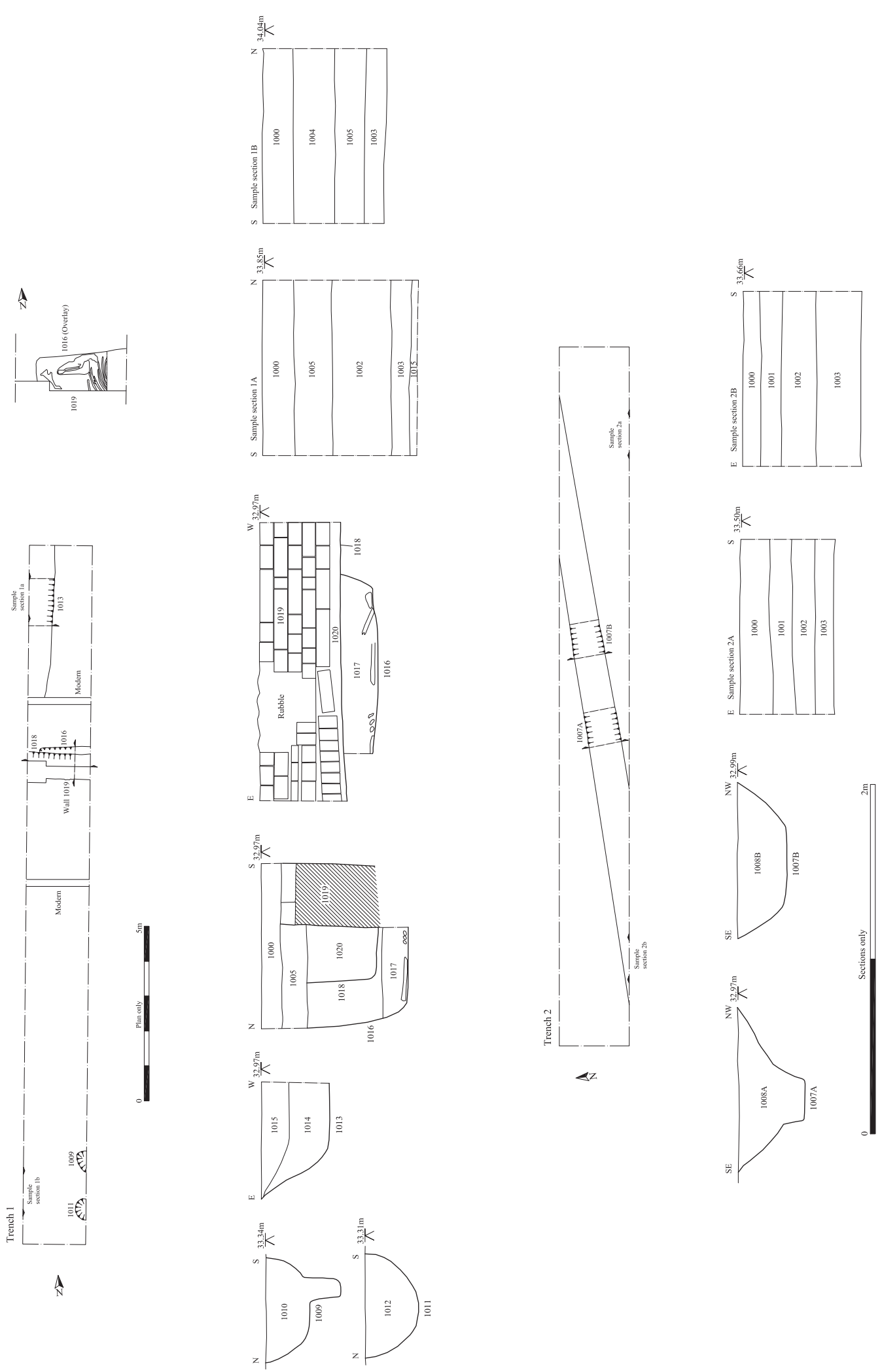
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1935
Scale 1:4000 at A4



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1967
Scale 1:4000 at A4





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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3