
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND REAR OF PICKERING HOUSE,
271 WINDMILL ROAD, EALING,
LONDON W5 4DW**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA | |
| NGR: TQ 1715 7882 | Report No. 3375 |
| District: LB Ealing | Site Code: PIK 09 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA | Project No. 3552 |
| Signed: | Date: September 2009 |

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------|
| Project details | | | |
| Project name | <i>Land rear of the Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, London W5 4DW</i> | | |
| <i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, London (NGR TQ 1715 7882). The evaluation was commissioned by Citywide Construction Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of a new three-story residential building.</i> | | | |
| <i>The site is situated in an area with numerous prehistoric finds dating from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, recovered from the Lynch Hill and Corbetts Tey terraces of the Thames Gravels. The medieval Coldhall Manor is located c.100m to the west and the site is contained in an Area of Archaeological Interest. The western half of the site was occupied by the post-medieval residence of Gumleigh (possibly part of Laurel Court) from at least the late 18th century, and was adjacent to the grand residence of Place House (later Ealing Park) from at least the mid 17th century.</i> | | | |
| <i>The evaluation revealed remains of buildings dating to the 19th / 20th century, probably part of the Gumleigh residence. No evidence of earlier structures was present.</i> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>7th - 9th September 2009</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>Y</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> |
| P. number | <i>3552</i> | Site code | <i>PIK 09</i> |
| Type of project | <i>Archaeological evaluation</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>Area of Archaeological interest</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Disused car park</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>New residential dwellings, car parking and garden</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>Building remains 19th / 20th century</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>-</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>London</i> | <i>LB Ealing</i> | <i>Brentford</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area | <i>GLSMR</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>W5 4DW</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>c. 2500m²</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TQ 1715 7882</i> | | |
| Height AOD (max/ min) | <i>c. 21m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>Advice from EH GLAAS</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>Citywide Construction Ltd</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Land rear of the Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, London W5 4DW. An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>Pozorski, Z.</i> | | |
| Report no. | <i>3375</i> | | |
| Date (of report) | <i>September 2009</i> | | |

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, London (NGR TQ 1715 7882). The evaluation was commissioned by Citywide Construction Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of a new three-story residential building.

The site is situated in an area with numerous prehistoric finds dating from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, recovered from the Lynch Hill and Corbetts Tey terraces of the Thames Gravels. The medieval Coldhall Manor is located c.100m to the west and the site is contained in an Area of Archaeological Interest. The western half of the site was occupied by the post-medieval residence of Gumleigh (possibly part of Laurel Court) from at least the late 18th century, and was adjacent to the grand residence of Place House (later Ealing Park) from at least the mid 17th century.

The evaluation revealed remains of buildings dating to the 19th – 20th century, probably part of the Gumleigh residence. No evidence of earlier structures was present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, London (NGR TQ 1715 7882; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Citywide Construction Ltd, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new three-story building containing six two-bedroom flats, car parking, landscaping and gardens (LB Ealing Planning Ref. P/2009/0860). The evaluation followed the submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site prepared by AS (Higgs & Peachey 2009).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken based on advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; Archaeological Advisors to LB Ealing), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 21/08/2009) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), and the guidelines of the English Heritage (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs; revised 1998).

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. It aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site comprises land to the rear of Pickering House, which is located at No. 271 Windmill Road, Ealing. It lies within the London Borough of Ealing and within the north-western suburbs of Greater London (Fig. 1). Ealing is located along the main arterial A4020 trunk-road running westwards from central London to Uxbridge and Oxford. The historic core and modern commercial centre of Ealing is situated c.2km to the north-east of the site, Brentford c.2km to the south and the smaller area of Northfields lies 600m to the north. The site lies close to the northern course of Windmill Road, which runs from the former area of Little Ealing to Brentford.

2.2 The site is located along the southern frontage of Windmill Road and c.35m to the south-west of its junction with Northfield Avenue (Fig. 2). It incorporates an extant three-storey structure known as Pickering House, which contains a range of 18 flats, and associated land to its rear. To the east of the site is Laurel House, which is occupied by a clinic and nursery, whilst to the west lies a residential property occupying Nos. 31 – 32 Windmill Road. The southern boundary of the site is demarcated by a high brick wall, beyond

which lies part of St Anne's Convent School and Nos. 18 – 28 Hollies Road. The site is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 2,500m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The topography of the site is dominated by its overwhelmingly urban location within the London Borough of Ealing. The Ealing area forms part of the north-western suburbs of Greater London and is situated along the main arterial A4020 trunk-road. The site lies at c.21m AOD, on land gently sloping down to the south towards the River Brent, c.1km to the south (Fig. 1).

3.2 The site and the Ealing area of Greater London are located on the edge of the gravel terrace, which has a solid geology of Eocene Palaeogene London Clay (BGS 1978). Taplow Gravels and areas of brickearth occur locally, giving way to London Clay to the north of Acton. Although soils of Greater London remained un-surveyed (SSEW 1983), the stratigraphy of the site is likely to be much disturbed given its proximity to the road-side frontage of Windmill Road.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site has been prepared by AS (Higgs & Peachey 2009). In summary:

4.1 Find spots on the Lynch Hill and Corbetts Tey terraces of the Thames Gravels have demonstrated that prehistoric artefacts, notably from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods are particularly common in the vicinity and have previously included a range of flint artefacts and an antler hammer.

4.2 Archaeological evidence from later prehistory, the Roman and Saxon periods is scarce in the vicinity of the site, and generally focussed further south closer to the River Thames. A single Roman coin was found c.40m from the site.

4.3 The site lies within close proximity to the location of Coldhall Manor and as a result is included in an Archaeological Interest Area. However, to date no medieval archaeology has been recorded in the vicinity of the site.

4.4 During the post-medieval period Little Ealing developed into a fashionable location for country houses, notably Place House (later Ealing Park), adjacent to the south. A range of smaller residences were constructed to the North of Place House, including Gumleigh (possibly originally part of Laurel Court), whose building occupied the western half of the site. The precise chronology of the construction of these buildings remains unknown, but appears to date to at least the late 18th century if not earlier. These post-medieval buildings had been demolished by 1939 and were replaced by Pickering House in the 1950s.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by EH GLAAS, and based on a 5% sample of the site. Trench 1 was slightly shortened due to access restrictions. The other two trenches measured 15 x 1.60m.

5.2 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3)

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 1, sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>N end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.24m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.08m | L1000 | Tarmac surface. |
| 0.08 – 0.23m | L1001 | Levelling layer. Compacted CBM rubble mixed with grey sandy silt and modern refuse. |
| 0.23 – 0.65m | L1002 | Dark grey, compact sandy silt with CBM. |
| 0.65 – 1.55m | L1007 | Brownish orange, loose sandy gravel. |
| 1.55m + | L1008 | Natural light to mid yellow sandy clay. |

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------------|
| <i>Trench 1, sample section 2 (DP 5)</i> <i>S end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.27m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.08m | L1000 | Tarmac surface. |
| 0.08 – 0.28m | L1001 | As above. |
| 0.28m + | L1006 | CBM (brick) rubble. |

Description of results:

Trench 1 contained the remains of Building S1023. The latter comprised Wall M1003 and its foundation trench, F1004. The building was also recorded in Trench 2 (M1010)

M1003 was located in the northern part of the trench (DP 3 – 4), and measured 3m+ in length. Its southern length measured 0.35m wide and the remainder was 0.24m wide. It comprised two courses of bricks. The latter were mid to dark red bricks (220x100x 60mm), bonded with white to light grey mortar. In the trench sections, to the north of M1003, the foundation trench

F1004 (DP 4; 1.80+ x 0.70 x 1m) was visible. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1005, was a dark blackish grey, loose sandy silt with occasional CBM.

Part of the trench, south of Wall M1003, was filled with L1006 (DP 5), a red brick rubble. The bricks were the same as those used to construct M1003. L1006 was present 2.10m+ below the current ground level, and 0.55m+ below the natural clay, L1008.

6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6)

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 2, sample section 3 (DP 7)</i> | | |
| <i>E end, SE facing</i> | | |
| <i>0.00 = 21.23m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.08m | L1000 | Tarmac surface. |
| 0.08 – 0.90m | L1001 | Levelling layer. As above. |
| 0.90m + | L1012 | Backfill. Light brown loose silt with gravel. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 2, sample section 4 (DP 8)</i> | | |
| <i>W end, NW facing</i> | | |
| <i>0.00 = 21.24m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.08m | L1000 | Tarmac surface. |
| 0.08 – 0.65m | L1001 | Levelling layer. As above. |
| 0.65 – 1.60m | M1010 | Brick wall. |
| 1.60 – 1.65m | L1014 | Dark greyish yellow sandy silt with gravel. |
| 1.65m + | L1008 | Natural clay. As above. |

Description of results:

Trench 2 contained the remains of two structures: Structure 1022 (Wall M1013), and Structure 1023 (Wall M1010 & M1015). It also contained the remains of a floor, M1024.

M1010 (DP 8, 10, 11) was constructed of mid to dark red frogged bricks (220x100x60mm), laid in English bond. It represented the remains of a rectangular or square building, S1023, orientated NW/SE / NE/SW. The building was also recorded in Trench 1 (M1003). Trench 2 revealed the south-western corner of this building, and it was partially revealed in section and in plan. A concrete slab M1011 (0.22m thick; DP 8) was bonded into the wall. Wall M1010, above M1011, was rendered with light grey plaster with chalk and sand. Below the floor level, L1014, was a dark greyish yellow sandy silt with gravel. No finds were recovered from this deposit. A relatively modern drain was located within this structure. Wall M1010 was constructed in the 19th or 20th century.

Wall M1015 (DP 10) was located immediately east of Building S1023. It measured 3.30+ 0.35 x 0.55m+ and was probably the remains of a rectangular structure. It was constructed of dark red bricks (220x100x60mm),

bonded with light grey mortar with visible chalk lumps. The structure may represent an extension of M1010/S1023 to the west.

At a depth c. 0.90m below the existing ground surface and above L1012, the remains of brick floor, M1024, were revealed (DP 9). It was composed of small yellow/cream bricks (160x70x40mm) bonded with concrete. It overlay Wall M1015.

M1013 was located in eastern end of Trench 2 and like M1010 and M1015 was aligned NW/SE. It measured 1.80+ x 0.34 x 0.40m+. The wall was visible in the trench sections, and was constructed of red bricks bonded with light grey mortar with chalk lumps. Like M1010 and M1015 it was 19th or 20th century.

6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 12)

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 3, sample section 5 (DP 13)</i> <i>E end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.21m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.10m | L1018 | Topsoil. Dark grey, soft sandy silt. |
| 0.10 – 0.22m | L1001 | Levelling layer. As above. |
| 0.22 – 0.58m | L1016 | Dark grey, compact sandy silt with gravel and CBM. |
| 0.58 – 1.35m | L1021 | Fill of F1020. Dark brownish grey, friable sandy silt with CBM. |
| 1.35m + | L1008 | Natural clay. As above. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 3, sample section 6 (DP 14)</i> <i>W end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 21.32m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.12m | L1018 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.12 – 0.25m | L1001 | Levelling layer. As above. |
| 0.25 – 0.57m | L1016 | As above. |
| 0.57 – 1.50m | L1017 | Light brownish grey, friable sandy silt. |
| 1.50m + | L1009 | Natural brownish dark yellow, loose sand. |

Description of results:

Trench 3 contained Wall M1019 and a modern drain.

M1019 was a wall located in the eastern end of the trench, aligned NW/SE (DP 13). It was recorded in the trench sections. It measured 1.60+ x 0.36 x 0.90m, and was constructed of red bricks (220x100x60mm) with irregular coursing. The bricks were bonded with a light grey mortar with visible chalk chunks. The wall was contained within Cut F1020, and the wall was probably constructed in the 19th century.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The only factor which inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds was the presence of L1006, a CBM rubble deposit located in Trench 1. The deposit reached a depth over 2m below the current ground level and archaeological features or finds, if present, will have been removed

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost deposit in the western and central sectors of the site comprised Tarmac L1000. In the eastern area of the site Topsoil L1018 was a dark blackish grey, soft sandy silt (c. 0.12m thick).

8.2 L1000 and L018 overlay levelling layers which contained modern building materials, in particular L1001, a CBM rubble mixed with grey sandy silt. L1001 and other similar deposits were c. 0.40 – 0.50m thick. Within Trench 2 Backfill L1012 was 1.80+m deep. The site was probably subject to levelling in its north-eastern and eastern sectors, which may be represented by L1017. The latter was a layer of brownish light grey, friable sandy silt (0.90 – 1m thick).

8.3 Subsoil L1007 was a layer of brownish orange, loose sandy gravel (0.90m thick; present in Trenches 1 and 3). In Trench 3 Subsoil L1009 was a deposit of brownish dark yellow, loose sand.

8.4 The natural was L1008, a light to mid yellow, compact sandy clay (c.1.50 – 1.65m below the present ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had the potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. Palaeolithic and mesolithic finds have been recorded locally, in vicinity of the site. The western half of the site was occupied by the post-medieval residence of Gumleigh and there was a potential for remains related to this property.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed remains of several post-medieval buildings:

| Trench | Context | Feature |
|--------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | S1023 F1003 | Wall |
| 2 | S1023 F1010 | Wall |
| 2 | S1023 F1015 | Wall |
| | | |
| 2 | F1013 | Wall |
| 2 | M1024 | Floor or yard |
| 3 | F1019 | Wall |

The bricks have a broad date range, but are probably 19th century (CBM report below). The structures are likely related to the Gumleigh residence and are visible on early maps. The house was evidently subject to more recent alterations with possible demolition of S1022 F1013 (Tr.2) and laying of brick floor M1024 (Tr.2). The 1865 OS map is the first cartographic source to depict the site in detail Fig.4). The buildings and parkland of Ealing Park are clear; including the wall that forms the southern boundary of the site. The eastern half of the site comprises land, presumably gardens, to the rear of properties with frontages on to Windmill Road (The Hollies and Laurel Court), while the western half of the site is occupied by buildings identified on later maps as Gumleigh. The

9.3 No evidence of earlier structures pre-dating the 19th century were recorded.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Citywide Construction Ltd, in particular Mr Ravi Chandran, for their co-operation and funding of the project.

Thanks are also due to the staff at Ealing Council's Local History Centre (LHC), based at Ealing Central Library, and those at the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA), based in Farringdon. AS is also grateful to Ms. Krysia Truscoe of the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kim Stabler of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

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Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1

SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR).

| SMR | NGR SP | Description |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Prehistoric | | |
| MLO11285 | Centroid TQ 1728 7872 | Ealing Park Gdns (South Of). Flint Implements (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC). |
| MLO2196 | Centroid TQ 1710 7840 | Windmill Rd (Formerly T A Centre). Snapped Thames Pick (Mesolithic - 10000 BC To 4001 BC) |
| MLO68783 | Centroid TQ 1730 7840 | Windmill Rd Brentford. A perforated red deer hammer with reticulate ornament was discovered at a depth of 13 feet in 1875. Probably of mesolithic date. (WLAFG record card also states "L.O. 1154c (12 horn hammers from same place)"). |
| Roman | | |
| MLO2153 | Centroid TQ 1720 7850 | Windmill Rd. Coin Of Commodus |
| Medieval | | |
| MLO24439 | Centroid TQ 1705 7885 | (Medieval to post-medieval) Windmill Rd. Manor House Of The Sub-Manor Of Coldhall Or West Ealing. |
| Post-Medieval | | |
| MLO71490 | Centroid TQ 1700 7905 | 268 Northfield Ave (Land At Rear Of) W5. Evaluation undertaken by D Lakin for Museum of London Archaeology Service, October 1997; site code: NTA97. Fishpond of possible mid 18th century date located in the eastern part of site. Backfilled in a single episode c.1932. No further periods recorded under this site code. |
| MLO73246 | Centroid TQ 1709 7901 | Northfield Ave. First named in 1650, it remained a small hamlet until the 19th century (VCH). |
| MLO63045 | Centroid TQ 1711 7860 | Paragon. Evaluation by A. Steele for Museum of London Archaeology Service, June 1992; site code BMR92. Two large deep pits were cut into the natural brickearth/gravel in the post-mediaeval period. Much of the brickearth had been truncated in recent times. Periods recorded under same site code: post-mediaeval (052498). |
| MLO63046 | Centroid TQ 1711 7860 | Paragon. Evaluation by A. Steele for Museum of London Archaeology Service, June 1992; site code BMR92. A brick-lined soakaway or well was cut into the natural brickearth/gravel in the post-mediaeval period. Much of the brickearth had been truncated in recent times. Periods recorded under same site code: post-mediaeval (052497). |
| MLO74460 | Centroid TQ 1720 7860 | Windmill, Windmill Rd. Recorded in 1698 and 1703 as standing in New Brentford, near Boston Manor Rd. New |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| | | Brentford Field where it stood had been renamed Windmill Field by 1670, presumably towards the present Windmill Rd. A late 18th century legal document concerning a boundary dispute sought to establish the site of the vanished mill as a reference point, but its position could not be proved. Tradition in late 19th century said it stood just south of the gate to the Ride. |
| MLO82592 | TQ 17223 78851 (point) | Place House St Anne's Convent School (Grade II listed) (18 th century to Modern). LITTLE EALING LANE 1. 5010 W5 Place House at St Anne's Convent School TQ 17 NE 5/20 24.2.50 II 2. Mid C18. House in grounds, now stucco fronted. 3:3:3 double hung sashes, 2 storeys. Tetrastyle Roman Doric porch. Quoins, parapet, pediment. C19 additions, north and south. Slate roof. |
| MLO82246 | TQ 17274 78924 (point) | Rochester House (Main Block) At Lourdes Mount Convent High School (Grade II listed). LITTLE EALING LANE 1. 5010 W5 Rochester House (main block) at Lourdes Mount Convent High School TQ 17 NE 5/21 24.2.50 II 2. Early C18. Brown brick house. Three storeys, 5 double-hung sashes in architraves. Parapet, machine tile roof. General Dumouriez lived here 1804-18. |
| 19th Century - Modern | | |
| MLO82550 | TQ 17110 79174 (point) | Northfields London Regional Transport Station Including Forecourt Walls And Platforms (Grade II listed). The following building shall be added: NORTHFIELD AVENUE (east side) TQ 17 NE Northfields LRT Station, including forecourt walls 962-/5/10018 and platforms II GV London Regional Transport 'underground' station, comprising ticket office, forecourt walls and island platforms. 1932 by Charles Holden, assisted on site by Stanley Heaps. Reinforced concrete post and lintel construction, exposed at platform level, with partially load-bearing red brick infil. Flat concrete roof slabs exposed as flat cornice band to ticket office as a feature of the composition under broad eaves. Symmetrical composition on bridge, set behind forecourt with flanking brick walls topped with impaled roundels. Low double entrance under station sign leads through double-height square ticket hall with single 5-bay aisle to lower rear passage, whence stairs under stepped enclosures descend to two platforms. The platforms, their structures and flank walls form an integral part of the composition, the concrete canopies supported on piers in alternating broad and narrow bays - these latter filled by integral original fixed seating and roundels outlined in black. All windows are metal with horizontal glazing bars, some with opening casements. Each elevation of the ticket hall has a full height central window, those to front and back with the Underground roundel in coloured glass. The ticket hall is clad in black |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>tiles at ground-floor level, with exposed brick above and exposed ceiling lintels. Four-light casements over bridge at rear, clerestory lighting to stair enclosures. Beyond platform canopy four concrete slabs with stepped tops carry roundels outlined in black and poster boards. These are of a piece with the station itself. Included as a complete and unaltered example of a Charles Holden station, developing the Sudbury Town principle to a relatively large example with island platforms. Sources: Lawrence Meneer, London's Underground Stations, 1985. The Thirties Society, End of the Line, 1987</p> |
| MLO82220 | TQ 17064 79079 (point) | <p>Odeon Cinema (Grade II* listed). In the entry for; 5/19 NORTHFIELD AVENUE W13 Nos 266 and 268 (Odeon Cinema) The grade shall be amended to read: grade II*(star). NORTHFIELD AVENUE 1. W13 5010 Nos 266 and 268 (Odeon Cinema) TQ 17 NE 5/19 16.1.74 II 2. Circa 1932. By Cecil Massey. Originally called the Spanish City Cinema. The interior was designed by Theodore Komisarjevsky in Spanish style with a tent-like roof, corbelled projections like turrets on the side walls and Moorish arches. Foyer with elaborate ceilings divided by heavy enriched beams. The exterior is plain but has a frieze and cornice in Spanish style with 6 finials. Listing NGR: TQ1706479079</p> |
| Unknown | | |
| MLO78147 | Centroid TQ 1745 7905 | <p>Mount Carmel RC Primary School. Watching brief undertaken by PCA on groundworks. Only natural geology recorded.</p> |

APPENDIX 2

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of five complete bricks. Three of the bricks, in M1003, M1015 and M1019 were soft red bricks with smooth bases and sharp arrises (dimensions 220x100x60mm) potentially dating from the early 18th to early 20th centuries but probably dating within the 19th century. One brick in M1010 was a soft red brick with a broad frog (dimensions 220x100x60mm) dating to the 19th to 20th centuries; and the final brick, in M1024 was a yellow/cream flooring brick (dimensions 160x70x40mm).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Windmill Road and Pickering House, Ealing, London. View E.



DP 2. The site to the rear of Pickering House. View NE.



DP 3. Trench 1. View NW.



DP 4. Trench 1, N end. Sample section and M1003. View NE.



DP 5. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View NE.



DP 6. Trench 2. View NE.



DP 7. Trench 2, E end. Sample section.
View NW.



DP 8. Trench 2, W end. Sample section.
View SW.



DP 9. Trench 2. Brick-made surface M1024.
View SW.



DP 10. Trench 2. M1010 and M1015. View
SW.



DP 11. Trench 2. M1010. View SSW.



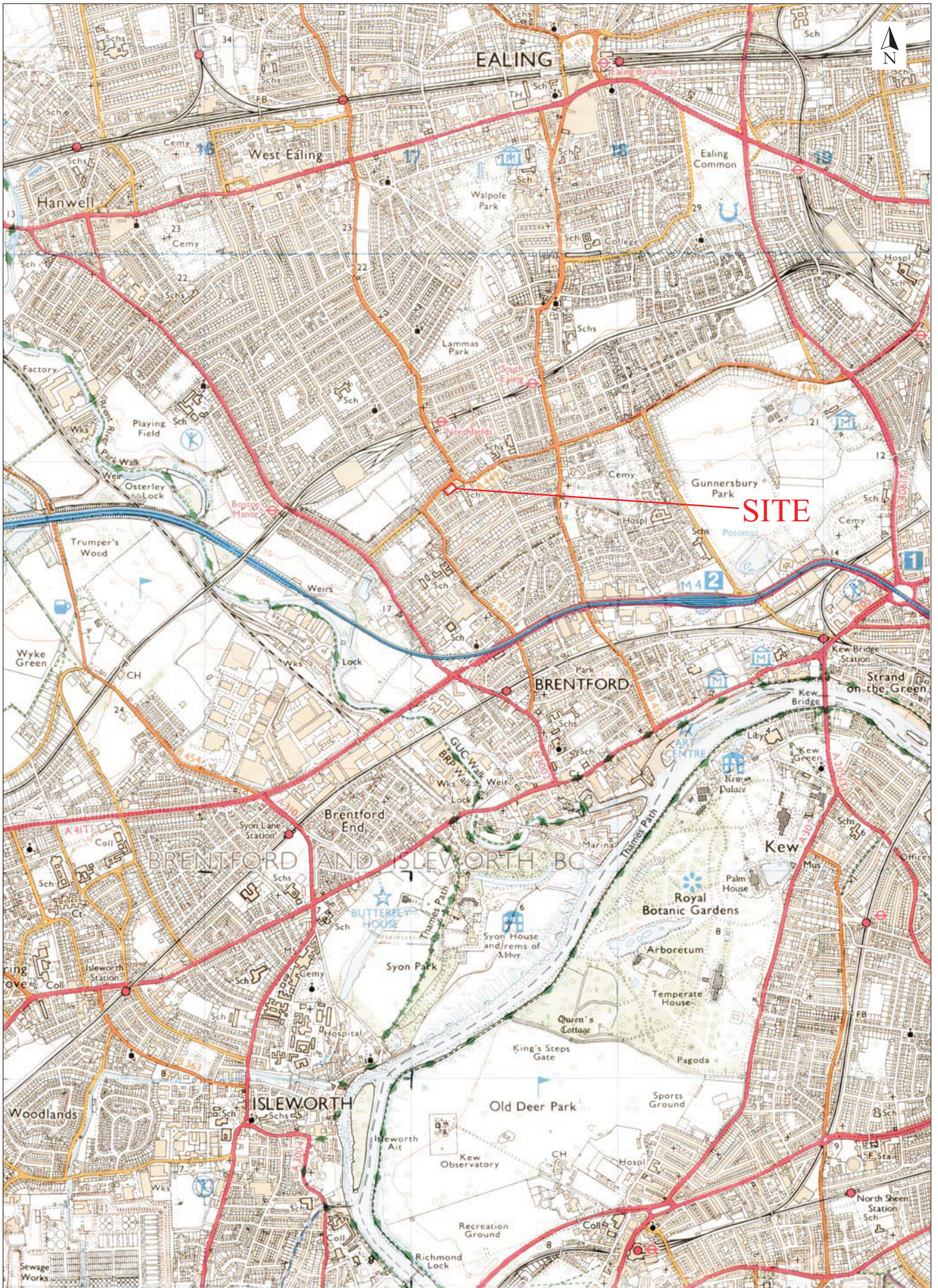
DP 12. Trench 3. View NE.



DP 13. Trench 3, E end. Sample section.
View NW.



DP 14. Trench 3, W end. Sample section.
View NW.



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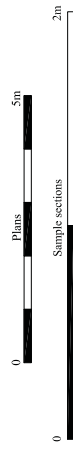
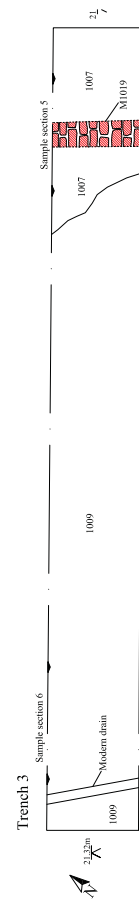
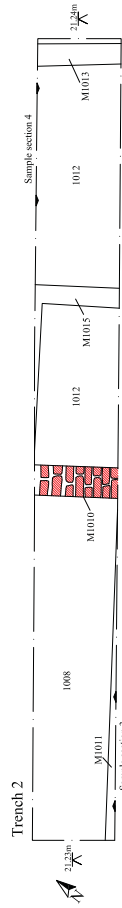
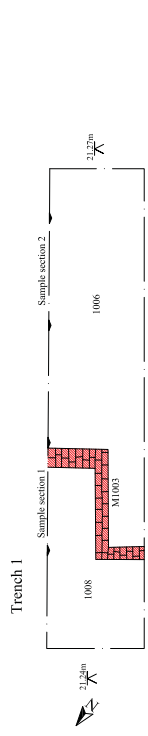
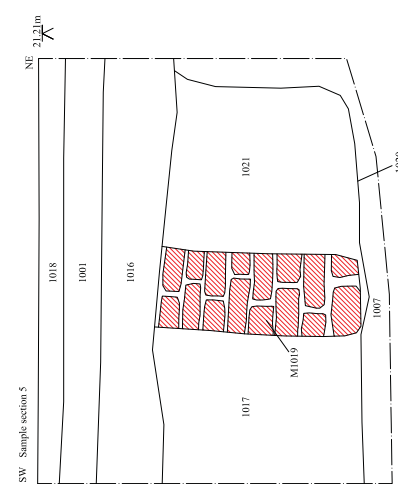
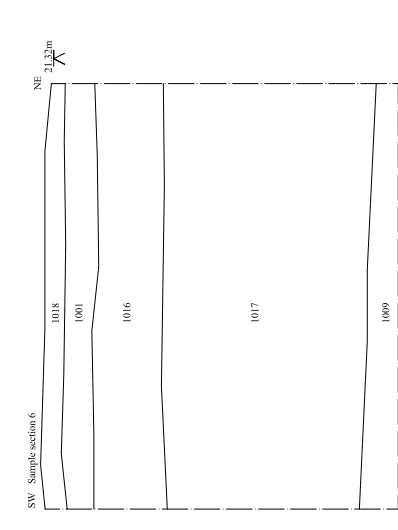
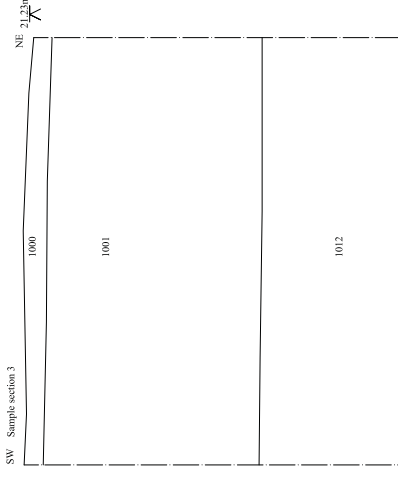
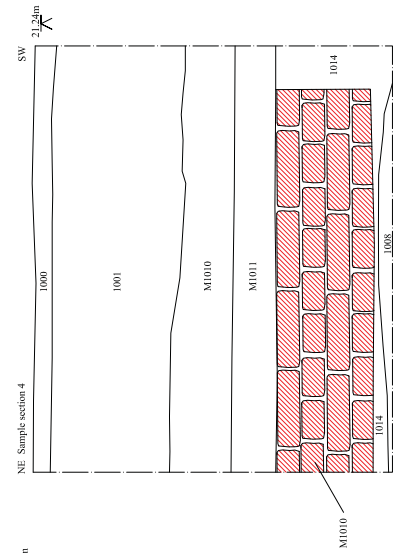
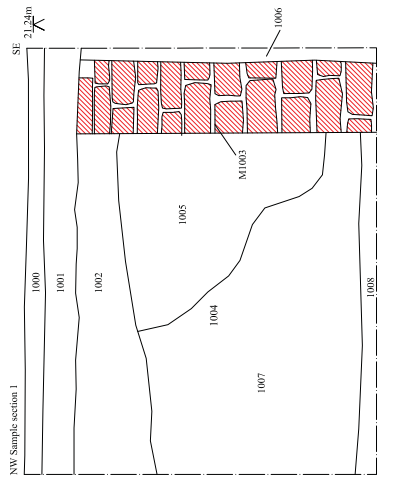
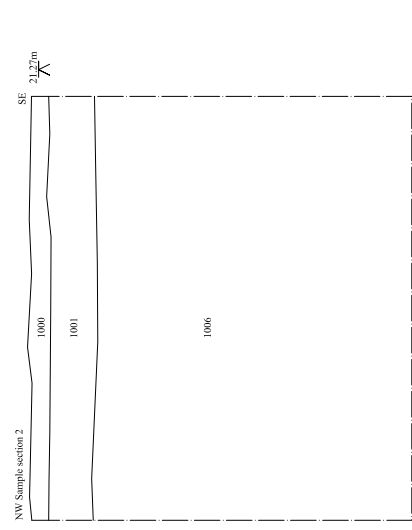
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



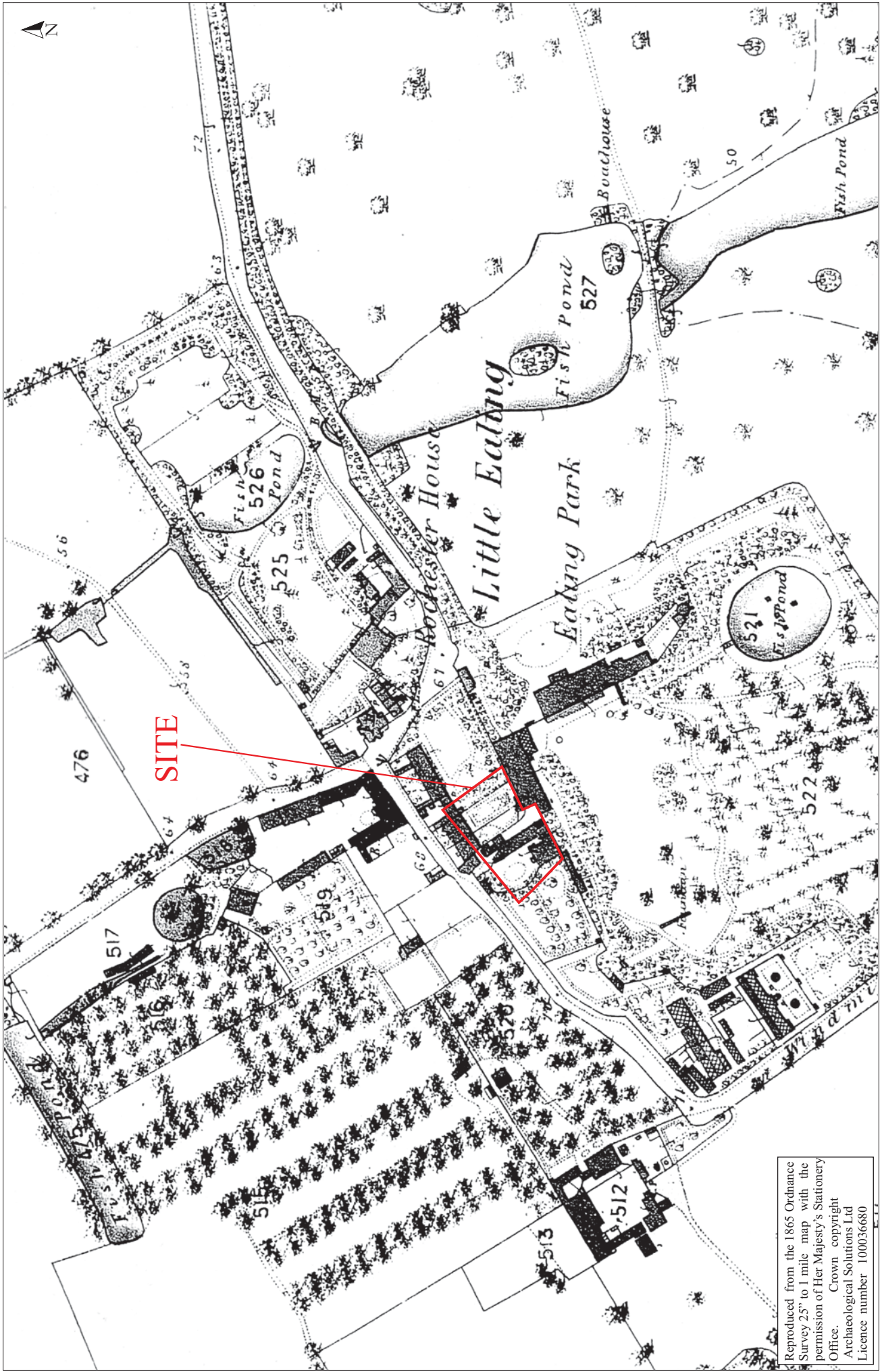
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans & sections
 Scale plans 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 4 OS map, 1865

Scale 25" to 1 mile