

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LAND TO THE REAR OF CHURCH FARM
HIGH STREET, PINNER
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW**

NGR: TQ 1232 8970

on behalf of Henry Homes Plc



J Richards BA PIFA

D Fell MA MIFA

February 2008

ASC: 1031/PHS/2

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	PHS	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1031
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-39328	<i>Accession no:</i>	CFP08
<i>County:</i>	Greater London		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Pinner		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Harrow		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 1232 8970		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c. 35m x 70m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of 2 detached & 3 terraced properties		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	P/1253/04/CFU		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	London Borough of Harrow		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	11 th -12 th February 2008		
<i>Client:</i>	Henry Homes Plc 23 The Courtyards Croxley Business Park Hatters Lane Watford WD18 8YH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Sara Bedford		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	J Richards BA PIFA	<i>Date:</i>	26 th February 2008
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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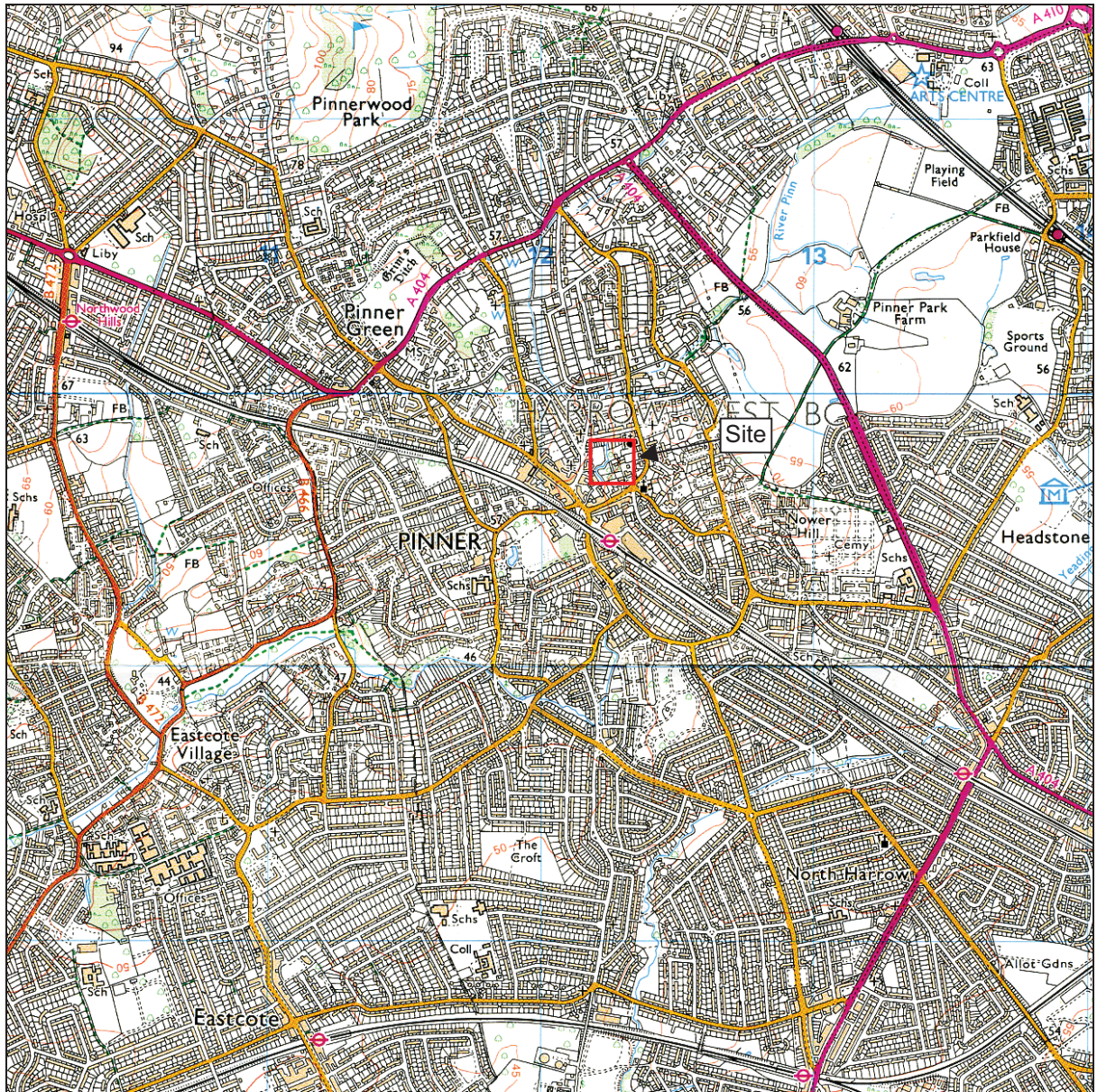


Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In February 2008 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of Church Farm, High Street, Pinner, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Three trial trenches were excavated, which contained a number of ditches and pits dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A small finds assemblage of the same dates was also present. No earlier features or artefacts were observed and it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains are present on the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 In February 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at land to the rear of Church Farm, High Street, Pinner, Harrow. The project was commissioned by Henry Homes Plc, and was carried out according to an advice letter (Stabler 2006) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), the *London Borough of Harrow*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), the *Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Barclay 2008). The relevant planning application reference is P/1253/04/CFU.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was carried out under the overall direction of **David Fell** MA MIFA. David is an experienced archaeologist with extensive fieldwork and post-excavation experience, and also of historical research and building recording. David holds a first degree from the University of York, and a master's degree from Birmingham University. He has held a range of supervisory appointments since 1990, including *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, *Bucks County Archaeology Service*, *Beds County Archaeology Service*, *Archaeological Project Services*, *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust* and the *Museum of London Archaeology Service*.

1.5 ***The Site***

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the village of Pinner, in the London Borough of Harrow, and is centred on Ordnance Survey National grid Reference TQ 1232 8970 (Figure 1). It lies close to the centre of the village *c.* 95m northwest of the parish church (Figure 2). The south side of the site fronts on to an area of grass and private residences are present on all other sides.

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site is in an urban area and the natural soils have not been surveyed (Soil Survey, 1983, U). The underlying geology is likely to be London Clay (BGS, Sheet 51N02W). The site lies at an elevation of 70m AOD.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposal is for the construction of five houses, with associated gardens and driveways (Figure 3).

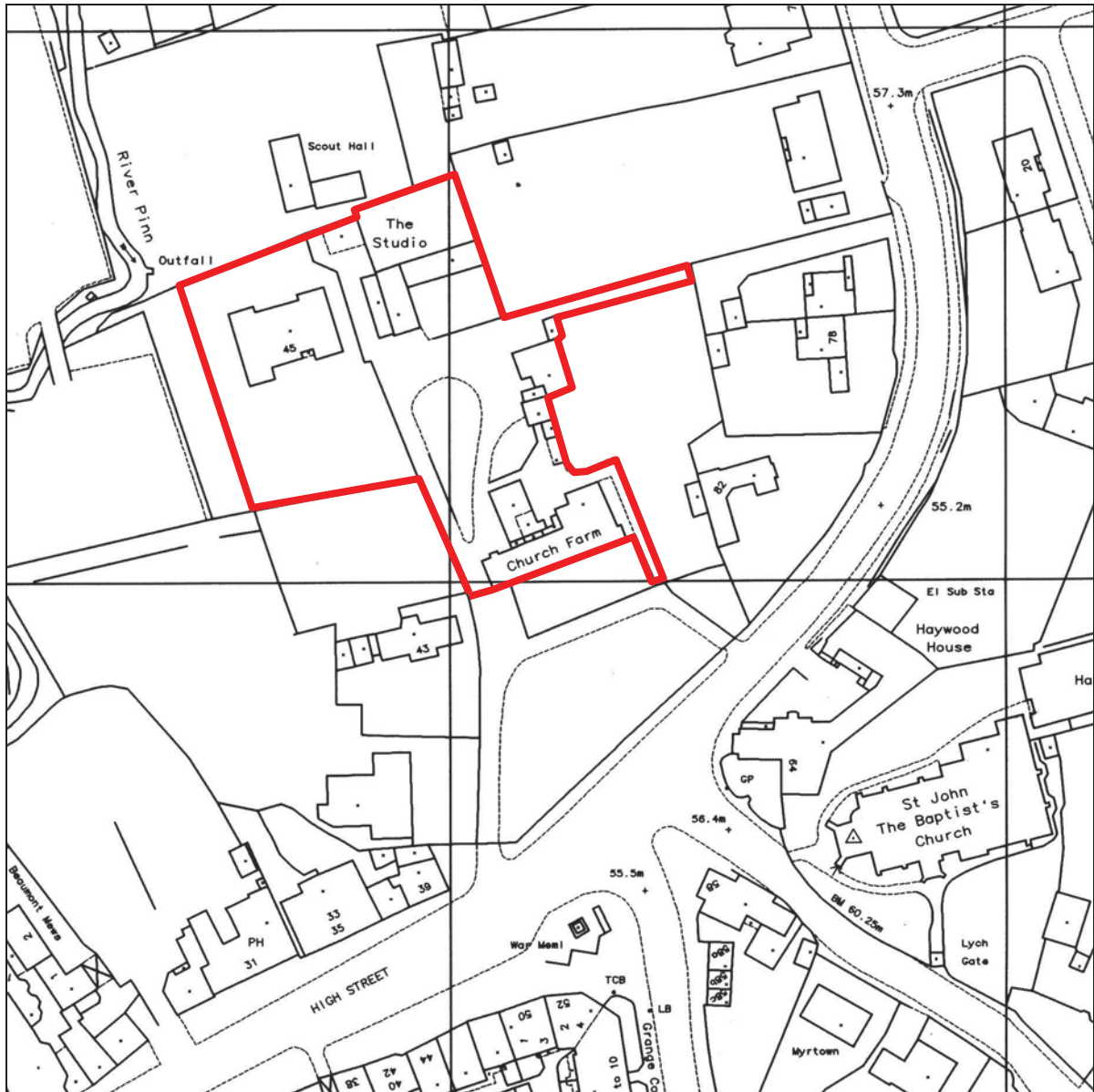


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (*not to scale*)

2. Aims and Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological remains (and associated paleo-environmental deposits) within the site.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an advice letter from *GLAAS* (Stabler 2007), which required:

- Excavation of three 15m trial trenches (Figure 4)

2.4 *Constraints*

The trench layout, as specified in figure 4 of the project design (Barclay 2008), was modified in order to avoid a number of buildings and trees. In addition, access to a road leading to the northeast side of the site had to be maintained. No other constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from a desk-based assessment prepared for this project (Sammelmann & Rouse 2006).

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Although there are three entries in the Historic Environment Record (HER) for prehistoric features and finds, including a barrow (HER 16982) 650m NE of the site, none are known from Church Farm.

3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC-AD43)

The Iron Age in Pinner is represented by some pottery fragments unearthed in Waxwell Lane (HER 20381) approximately 500m NW of the site and Grim's Ditch, approximately 1km to the northwest.

3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Roman coins, pottery and brick and stonework have been found at Waxwell, Bury Pond (Barrow Point) Hill, and Pinner Road in Pinner (VCH 1971).

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The manor of Harrow encompassed the present day town of Pinner in the Saxon period and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Earl Leofwine held the lands during the time of King Edward (Williams & Martin 2002, 358). There is only a little archaeological evidence for Saxon activity within the town including some pottery fragments, which were recovered between Church Farmhouse and Grim's Ditch during an excavation on Waxwell Lane in 1973 (HER 20381).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Archbishop Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury held 100 hides at Harrow until the Dissolution in 1545 (Williams & Martin 2002, 358).

By the early 14th century, Pinner was one of the largest hamlets in the parish of Harrow. Church Farmhouse is first recorded in 1396 as a half hide head tenement known as Newers or Blakes held by Thomas Blake (Clarke 2004, 205). The present building was possibly initially constructed by John Bird who owned the property between 1506 and 1536 (*ibid.* 38).

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Archbishop Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury held 100 hides at Harrow until the Dissolution in 1545 (Williams & Martin 2002, 358).

By the early 14th century, Pinner was one of the largest hamlets in the parish of Harrow. Church Farmhouse is first recorded in 1396 as a half hide head tenement

known as Newers or Blakes held by Thomas Blake (Clarke 2004, 205). The present building was possibly initially constructed by John Bird who owned the property between 1506 and 1536 (*ibid.* 38).

The Domesday Survey (1086) records that Archbishop Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury held 100 hides at Harrow until the Dissolution in 1545 (Williams & Martin 2002, 358).

By the early 14th century, Pinner was one of the largest hamlets in the parish of Harrow. Church Farmhouse is first recorded in 1396 as a half hide head tenement known as Newers or Blakes held by Thomas Blake (Clarke 2004, 205). The present building was possibly initially constructed by John Bird who owned the property between 1506 and 1536 (*ibid.* 38).

3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

The population of Pinner continued to expand into modern times. With the expansion of urbanisation, many of the farm buildings disappeared, although little industrial activity occurred.

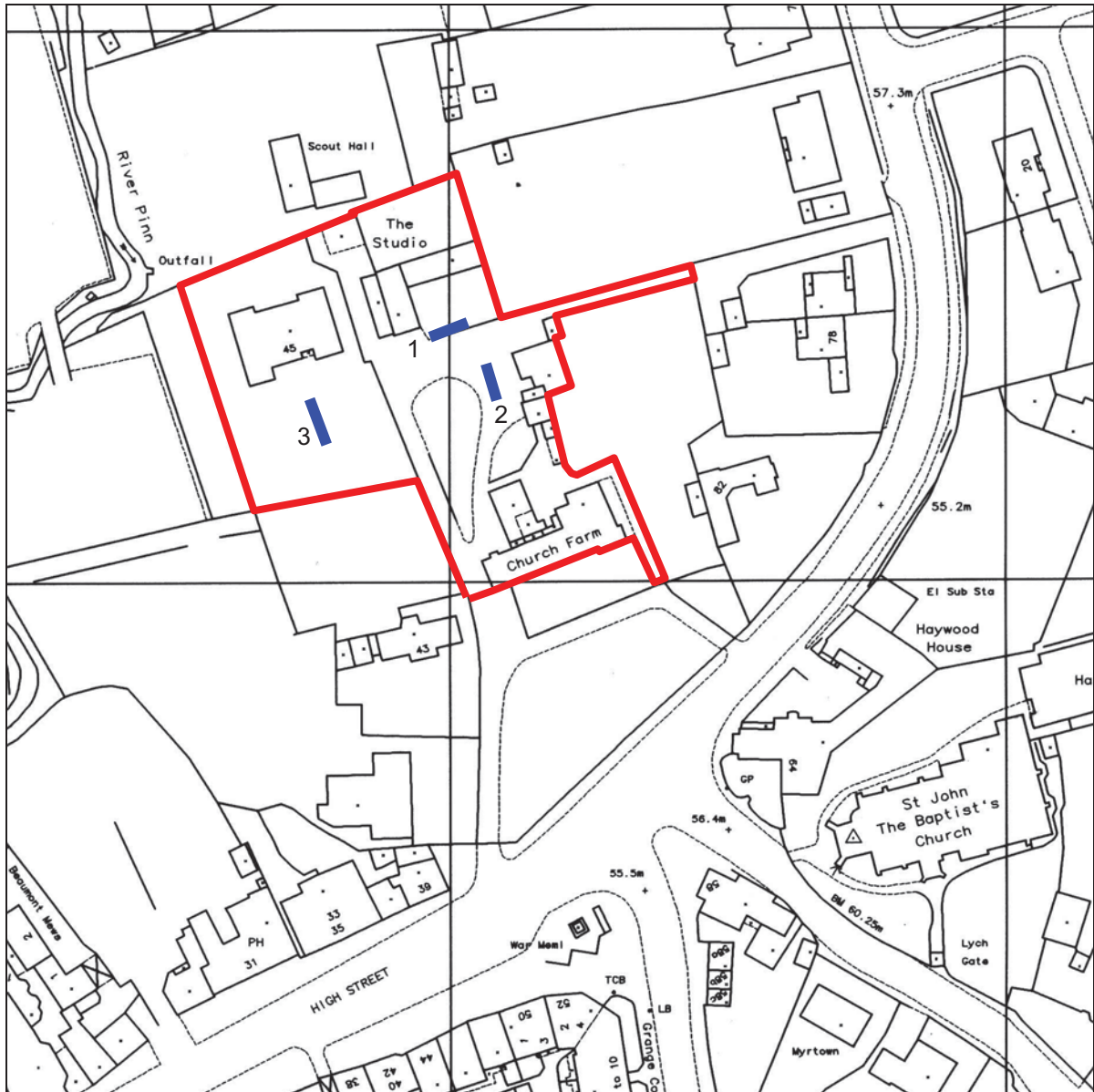


Figure 4: Trench location plan (Scale 1:1250)

4 Results

4.1 General

This section provides a summary of the results of the fieldwork. Full details of each trench, in tabular form, are provided in Appendix 1 and conclusions are provided in Section 5. Three trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 4), and aimed to test accessible areas within, or close to, the footprints of the proposed buildings.

4.2 Natural Soils

The natural strata was a stiff, light yellowish-orange clay. The mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil and dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil were only present in the area of Trench 3, within the garden of 45 High Street. The ground surface in the area of the other two trenches, located to the rear of Church Farm, was flat rather than sloping as it was in the garden.

4.3 The Trial Trenches

4.3.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 5-6: Plate 1)

Trench 1 aimed to evaluate the northern part of the site, and was aligned east-west. A single ditch [107] was observed within this trench.

The natural strata (128) comprised light yellow clay and was present at a depth of *c.*0.65m. It was exposed across the entire trench and had been cut by a single linear feature [107]. No subsoil layer was present in the trench.

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [107] was present in the centre of the trench. It was 0.82m wide and 0.90m deep with a steep sided profile and concave base. The upper fill (108) comprised light grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown mottling and was 0.2m thick. The lower fill (109) comprised dark blue-black silty clay with occasional orange mottling (109). No artefacts were present in this feature, and the ditch is undated.

The ditch had been sealed by a layer of brownish orange silty clay (106). This was 0.12m thick and is interpreted as re-deposited material. It was overlain by a *c.*0.25m thick layer of crush chalk (105) which, in turn, had been sealed by a further deposit of brownish yellow clay (104).

A number of spreads of obviously modern material (101), (102) were present below the topsoil (100). The latter was *c.*0.2m thick and comprised blackish brown silty clay.

4.3.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 7-11: Plates 2-4)

Trench 2 aimed to evaluate the east part of the site, and was aligned from northwest to southeast. Three features dating to the 18th to 19th centuries were observed in this trench.

The natural strata (129) was present throughout the trench. It comprised mottled yellowish brown clay and was present at a depth of *c.*0.35m.

The natural strata had been cut by a circular pit [114]. This was present halfway along the trench and its north edge lay beneath the north edge of the trench. It was 1m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a deposit of grey silty clay (115), which contained a small assemblage of obviously modern brick and tile.

The upper 0.35m of the trench profile comprised a deposit of compacted mid brown gravel and sand (111), which is interpreted as a foundation layer for the overlying tarmac farmyard surface (110).

The makeup layer had been cut by two modern intrusions, namely a trench containing a modern ceramic drain [116] and a 0.9m wide pit [112]. Both these features contained a small assemblage of miscellaneous 19th and 20th century artefacts. They are interpreted as modern intrusions and are not archaeologically significant.

A layer of modern crushed brick and chalk fragments (118) was observed at the north end of the trench. It overlay the natural strata, at a depth of *c.*0.35m and is not archaeologically significant.

4.4.3 **Trench 3** (Figs. 12-15: Plates 5-7)

Trench 3 aimed to evaluate the west part of the site and was aligned north-south. Three undated and 18th /19th century features were observed within this trench.

The natural strata (130) consisted of yellowish brown clay (130) was present at a depth of *c.*0.35m. It was observed throughout the length of the trench and had been cut by three intrusions.

A ditch [122] was present towards the south end of the trench. It was aligned from east to west and was 1m wide and 0.30m deep with a concave profile. It was filled with a deposit of mid brown silty clay (123) but no dating evidence was present.

A circular pit [124] was present to the north of Ditch [122]. It was 0.44m in diameter and 0.20m deep with near vertical edges and a flat base and was filled with a deposit of blue-grey silty clay containing contained fragments of 18th century brick and tile.

A third feature [126] was present *c.*4m from the north end of the trench. It extended beyond the east edge of the trench and its' northern side was obscured by a block of modern concrete (120). It had a concave profile *c.*0.4m deep and was filled with an undated deposit of blackish brown silty clay.

The upper part of the trench profile comprised subsoil and topsoil layers. The subsoil consisted of light brown silty clay (121) and was generally *c.*0.20m thick. A modern concrete slab had been inserted into the subsoil, and partially obscured underlying feature [126]. The overlying topsoil comprised blackish brown silty clay (119) which varied in thickness between 0.40m to 0.60m.



Plate 1: Northwest facing Section of Ditch [107] (*Scale = 1m*)

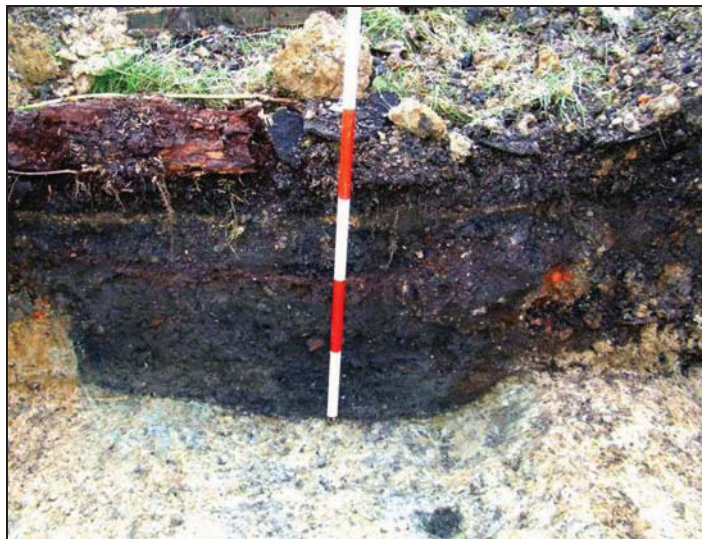


Plate 2: Northwest facing Section of Pit [112] (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 3: Northwest facing Section of Pit [114] (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 4: West facing Section of Gully [116] (*Scale = 0.4m*)



Plate 5: West facing Section of Ditch [122] (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 6: Southeast facing Section of Pit [124] (*Scale = 0.5 m*)

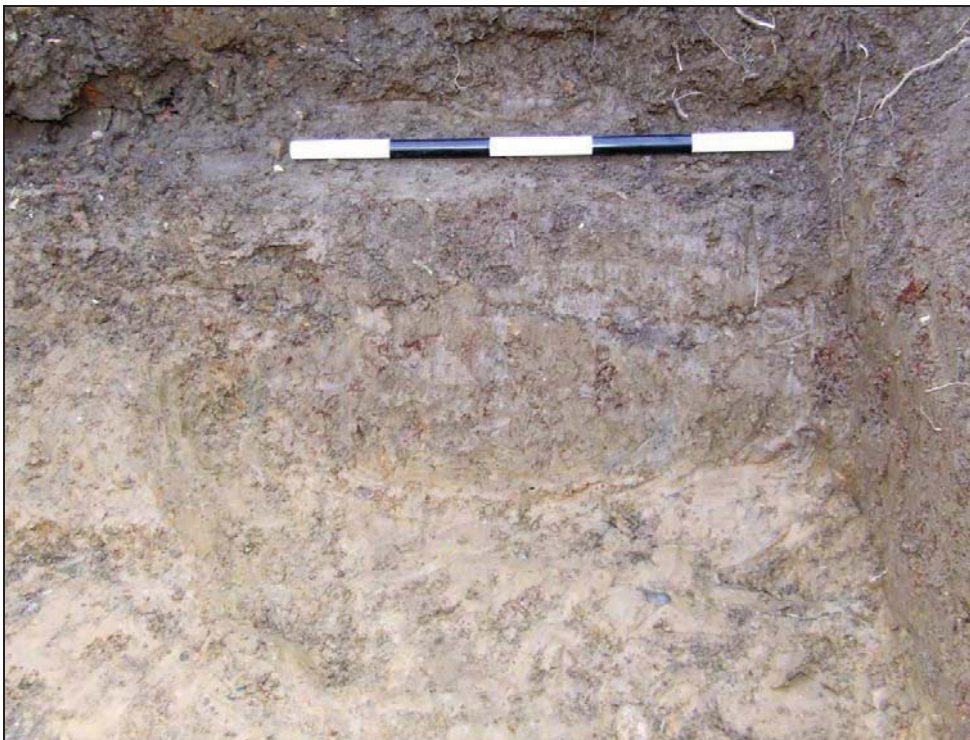


Plate 7: Southeast facing Section of Pit [126] (*Scale = 0.5m*)

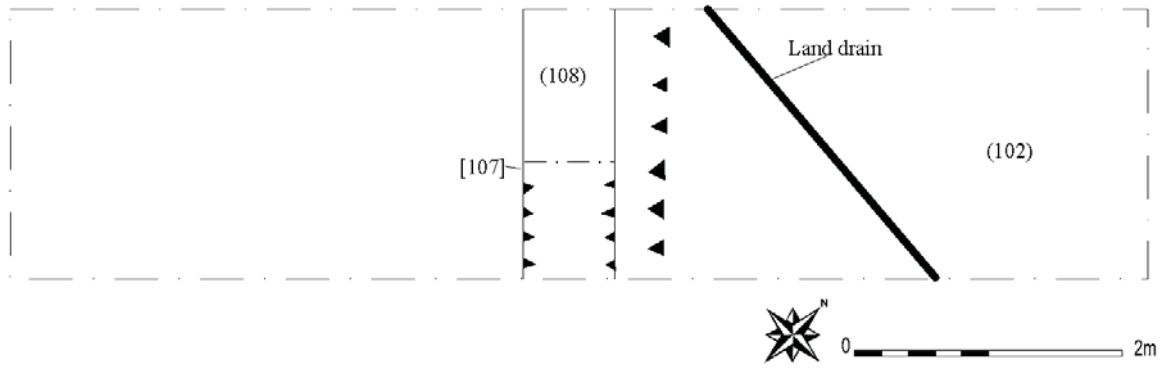


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1 (Scale 1:50)

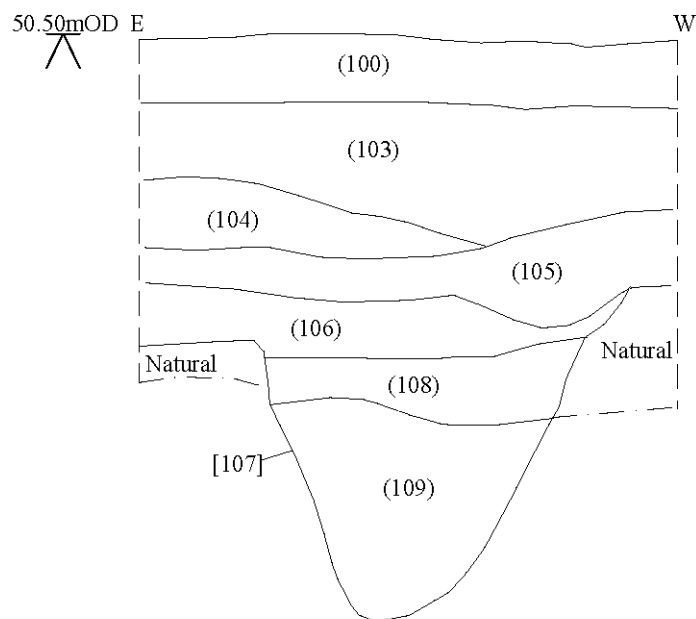


Figure 6: North West facing Section of Ditch [107] (Scale 1:20)

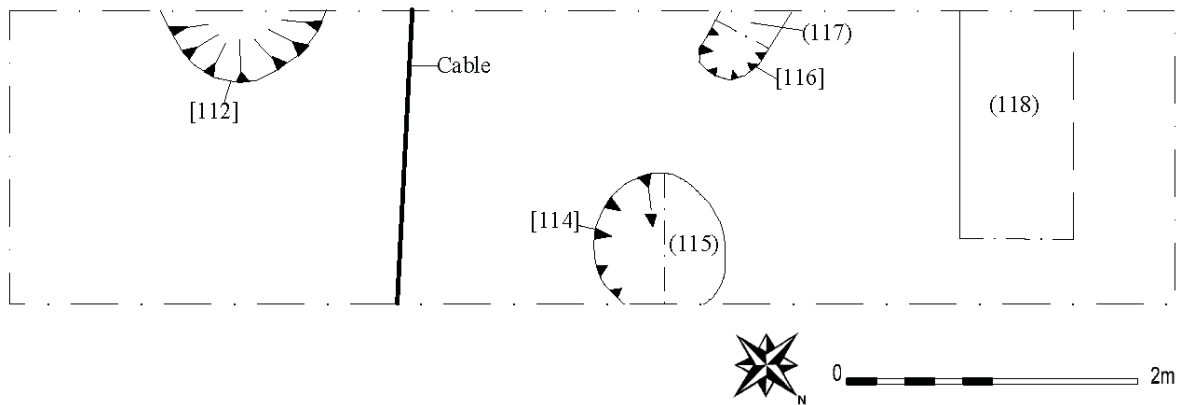


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2 (Scale 1:50)

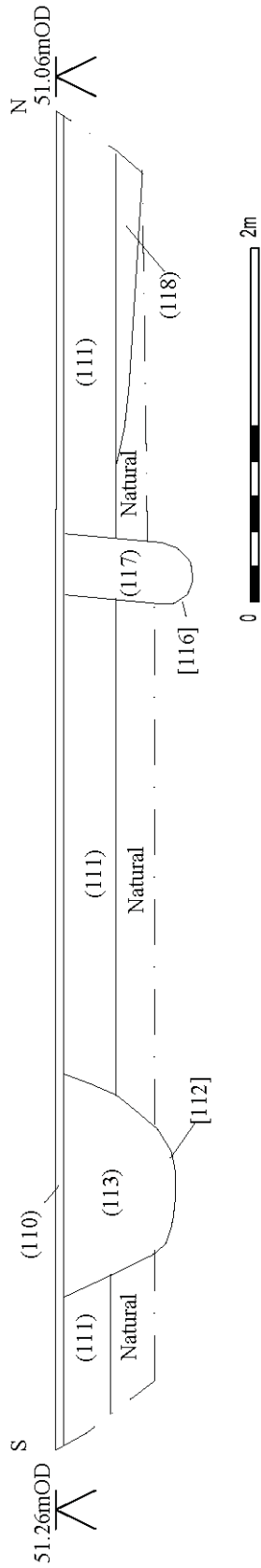


Figure 8: Northeast facing Section of Trench 2 (Scale 1:40)

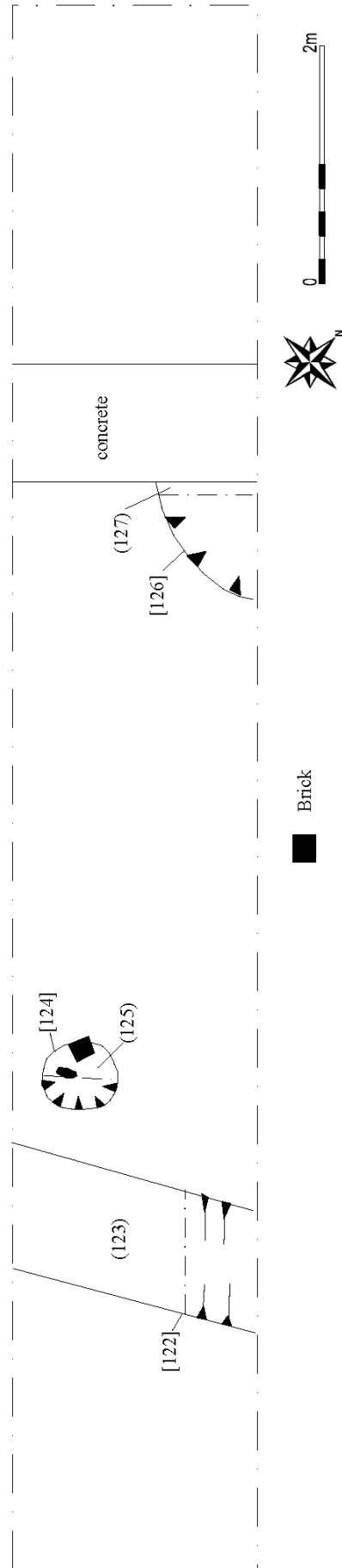
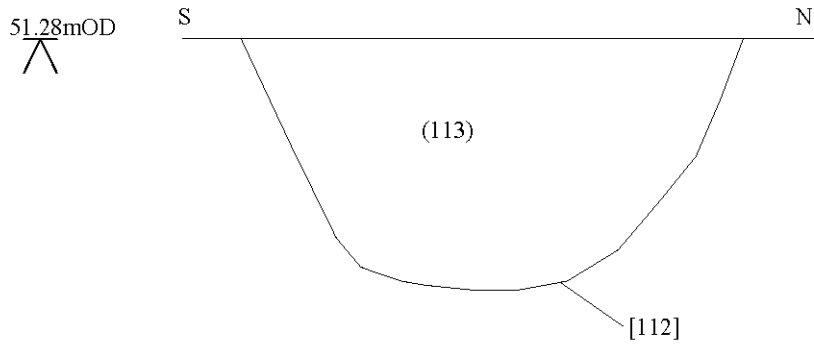
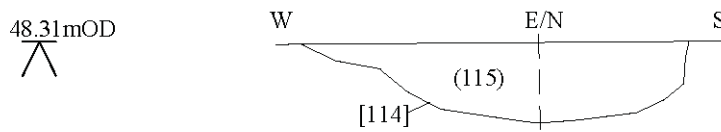


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3 (Scale 1:50)

Northeast facing section of Pit [112]



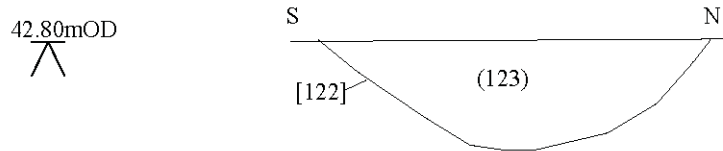
Northwest facing section of Pit [114]



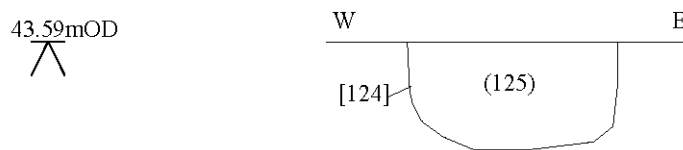
West facing section of Gully [116]



East facing section of Ditch [122]



South facing section of Pit [124]



Section of Pit [126]

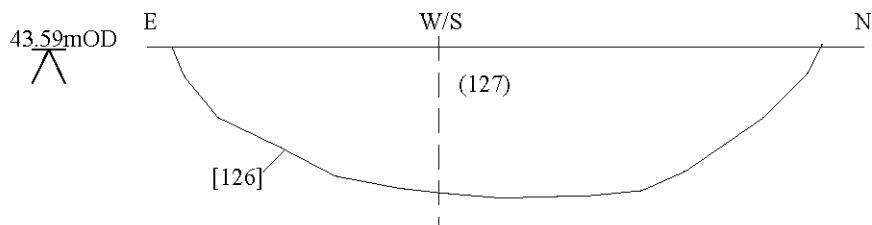


Figure 10: Sections (Scale 1:20)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Three trial trenches were excavated with the aim of providing as wide a sample as possible of the site. They were located in accessible areas, between standing buildings and trees and were aligned from north to south and east to west.
- 5.2 A total of seven features were observed in the trenches. Two 18th to 20th century pits were present in Trenches 2 and 3, and a further late 20th century pit [112] and drain [116] were present in Trench 2, cutting a modern make-up layer (111). Further, undated features, were present in Trenches 1 and 3.
- 5.3 It is likely that the east part of the site, tested by Trenches 1 and 2 had been disturbed by the construction of the existing farm buildings and the laying out of the driveway. The subsoil did not survive in this area. In comparison, in the west side of the site the full soil profile survived and this area has probably seen less modern disturbance.
- 5.4 A very limited finds assemblage was recorded, comprising a small quantity of 18th-20th century brick and tile, pottery and a fragment from the stem of a 19th century clay pipe.
- 5.5 No prehistoric, Roman or medieval features were observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual, isolated archaeological features, away from the trenches, cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features pre-dating the 18th century are present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have significant impact on significant archaeological remains.
- 5.6 *Confidence Rating*
 - 5.6.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in bright sunny weather conditions, although the ground was wet, due to rain the previous night. The machining was undertaken to a high standard and the stratigraphy was well defined and easy to distinguish.
 - 5.6.2 A high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Henry Homes Plc*. The writer is grateful to Sara Bedford for her assistance. The project was monitored by Kim Stabler on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to *Lynch Plant Hire* and *Maxwell Plant Hire*.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jenny Richards BA PIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA. The report was prepared by Jenny Richards and edited by David Fell MA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Museum of London Archive Store*.

8. References

Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Barclay C, 2008 *Land to the rear of Church Farm, High Street, Pinner. Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC Report no **1031/PHS/1**
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Stabler K 2006 *Advice letter* Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (English Heritage)


Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Clarke, P. 2004 *History of Pinner* Phillimore (Chichester)
- Nixon, T., McAdam, E., Tomber, R. & Swain, H. 2002 *A Research Framework for London Archaeology*. Museum of London (London)
- Semmelmann K & Rouse C 2006 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Church Farm, High Street, Pinner* ASC Ltd
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).
- Williams, A. & Martin, G. H. 2003 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* (London)

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1							
No overall trench photograph available		Max Dimensions (m)					
		Length	8m	Width	1.80m	Depth	1m
		Levels					
		Trench base southwest		50.39m OD			
		Trench top southwest		51.43m OD			
		Trench base northeast		50.50m OD			
		Trench top northeast		51.37m OD			
		NGR Co-ordinates					
		SW	TQ 12295 89747	NE	TQ 12304 89749		
		Orientation		SW-NE			
Reason for Trench		Planning condition					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)		
100	Layer	Blackish brown silty clay. Topsoil	-	200	-		
101	Layer	Concrete slabs and tarmac. Modern debris	-	100	200		
102	Layer	Gravel, cut by plastic land drain. Modern	-	100	200		
103	Layer	Brick rubble. Spread of modern brick	-	400	300		
104	Layer	Light yellow brown clay. Subsoil	-	200	700		
105	Layer	Crushed chalk. Modern spread	-	300	900		
106	Layer	Light brown orange silty clay	-	120	1000		
108	Fill	Upper fill of [107]	820	200	800		
109	Fill	Primary fill of [107]	800	600	980		
107	Cut	Steep sided cut with concave base. Construction cut of ditch	820	900	1000		
128	Layer	Light yellow clay. Natural strata	-	-	c.650		

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	7.60m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.80m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		51.06m OD			
	Trench top north		51.85m OD			
	Trench base south		51.26m OD			
	Trench top south		51.78m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NNW	TQ 12377 89740		SSE	TQ 12308 89733	
	Orientation		NNW-SSE			
Reason for Trench		Planning condition				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
110	Layer	Tarmac	-	50	-	
111	Layer	Mid brown gravel and sand	-	300	50	
113	Fill	Fill of [112]	900	650	50	
112	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch with concave base and sides. Modern intrusion	900	650	50	
115	Fill	Fill of [114]	1000	400	350	
114	Cut	Cut of small steep sided pit with flat base	1000	400	350	
117	Fill	Fill of drain [116]	400	200	350	
116	Cut	Cut with near vertical sides and concave base. Construction cut of modern drain gully	400	200	350	
118	Layer	Crushed brick and chalk fragments	-	100	350	
129	Layer	mottled yellowish brown clay. Natural strata	-	-	<i>c.350</i>	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	13m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.88m
	Levels					
	Trench base north			50.21m OD		
	Trench top north			50.80m OD		
	Trench base south			50.71m OD		
	Trench top south			51.59M oD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	TQ 12273 89734		S	TQ 12277 89722	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
119	Layer	Blackish brown silty clay. Topsoil	-	600	-	
120	Layer	Concrete slab. Modern intrusion	3000	400	c.300	
121	Layer	Subsoil	-	200	600	
123	Fill	Fill of [122]	1000	300	800	
122	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch with concave base and sides	1000	300	800	
125	Fill	Fill of [124]	440	200	800	
124	Cut	Cut of small steep sided pit with flat base	440	200	800	
127	Fill	Fill of [126]	1400	200	800	
126	Cut	Cut for pit with concave base	1400	200	800	
130	Layer	Yellowish brown clay. Natural strata	-	-	c.800	

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
113	1	12						Clay pipe stem	1
115			1	45				CBM	14 =2140g
117								CBM	1=97g
125			5	16				CBM	5=60g

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME:			SITE NO/CODE:
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Site overview
2	✓	✓	Site overview
3	✓	✓	Site overview
4	✓	✓	View of Trench 2
5	✓	✓	View of Trench 2
6	✓	✓	View of Trench 3
7	✓	✓	Section of Ditch [107]
8	✓	✓	Section of Pit [112]
9	✓	✓	Section of pit [114]
10	✓	✓	Section of gully [116]
11	✓	✓	Section of Trench 2
12	✓	✓	Section of ditch [122]
13	✓	✓	Section of pit [124]
14	✓	✓	Section of pit [126]
14	✓	✓	Section of trench 3

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Church Farm, Pinner		
Short Description:	In February 2008 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of Church Farm, High Street, Pinner, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Three trial trenches were excavated, which contained a number of ditches and pits dating to the 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries. A small finds assemblage of the same dates was also present. No earlier features or artefacts were observed and it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains are present on the site.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Listed	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Gardens	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Listed building	Monument period:	Medieval and Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Post medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Greater London	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TQ 1232 8970
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Church Farm, Pinner, Harrow, London		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	2450 sq. m.	Height OD: (metres)	c. 51
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	English Heritage	Project design originator:	C Barclay
Project Manager:	D Fell	Director/Supervisor:	J Richards
Sponsor / funding body:	Henry Homes Plc		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	11 th February 2008	End date:	12 th February 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Museum of London Archive Store (CFP08)	Finds (animal bone, CBM)	
Paper:	Museum of London Archive Store (CFP08)	Site records, project design, report, B&W photos and negatives	
Digital:	Museum of London Archive Store (CFP08)	CD-ROM with copies of all digital files and photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation at Church Farm, Pinner, Harrow		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1031/PHS/2		
Author(s):	J Richards		
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