

Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, Southall Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, Southall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Queens Park Rangers Football Club and The Community Trust (the developers) to undertake a 26 trench evaluation of the site of a proposed sports ground development at the former Warren Farm Sports Centre, Southall, in the London Borough of Ealing. The work followed a geophysical survey that did not identify any obviously significant archaeological features. The trenching was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning ref: P/2015/2387, condition 8).

The trenches revealed a low-density of ditches and pits from which a small number of post-medieval finds was recovered. All of the features are consistent with the documented former agricultural use of the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The alignment of the ditches matches several agricultural field boundaries marked on the first edition OS map of 1896.

The results are of negligible significance and suggest that there was very little activity on the site prior to establishment of the sports ground, and none that pre-dates the documented agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval and modern period.



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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Mariusz Górniak, who was supported by Bernadetta Rzadek, Andrew Smith and Jacob Spriggs. The graphics were completed by Matt Bradley and Charles Rousseaux. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Queens Park Rangers Football Club and The Community Trust (the developers) to undertake a trench evaluation of the site of a proposed sports ground development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning ref: P/2015/2387, condition 8). Although the Local Planning Authority, Ealing Council, did not set a brief for the work, discussions between the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (the Council's advisor) and EDP, established the scope of work required. A method statement was prepared in response to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by EDP, which outlined how OA would implement those requirements. Both the WSI and method statement were approved by GLAAS prior to the start of fieldwork. The relevant background sections below are taken from the WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The application site comprises an area of sports pitches between the M4 motorway to the south and the River Brent to the north, in the London Borough of Ealing.
- 1.2.2 It is centred on NGR TQ 14920 79230 and is bounded to the south-west by Windmill Lane (the B454); and to the north-east by a railway line flanking the southern riverbank. The land within the site was previously used for a variety of sporting activities, including football and cricket.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology beneath the application site is mapped as comprising deposits of the London Clay formation, overlain by superficial deposits comprising sands and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation (BGS website).
- 1.2.4 The application site is broadly level and occupies land between 20m and 25m AOD. The River Brent, which lies to the north-east, flows south-east to the Thames.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the main WSI (EDP January 2019) and will not be reproduced here. The summary below covers the sections relevant to the results of the investigation.
- 1.3.2 A geophysical survey was carried out in 2013 and this identified sparse magnetic anomalies with the potential to represent archaeological remains, modern features or geological features. Further anomalies were positively identified as modern services, land drains and features associated with the former sports pitches.
- 1.3.3 Previously identified archaeological features in immediate proximity to the site include a single large ring ditch situated adjacent to the north-western boundary of the site, and two smaller and less well defined ring ditches located immediately to the southwest (MLO 24440). These ring ditches are interpreted as plough-levelled Bronze Age barrows. They are associated with linear and curvilinear cropmarks which could be



- palaeochannels or archaeological features. Slightly further away, a late Neolithic to late Bronze Age cemetery was found during gravel extraction at 'Seward's Pit' (MLO 11276), which is located c 500m to the east of the site.
- 1.3.4 Other known sites of archaeological interest occur in the vicinity of the site. The nearest is a settlement site recorded on John Rocque's 18th-century map of Middlesex which shows a settlement *c* 550m to the north of the site which may have had its origins in the medieval period (EDP, 2015).
- 1.3.5 Much of the wider area around the site was owned by the Childs family, who were responsible for the construction of Osterley Park in the post-medieval period. Subsequently much of the eastern part of Southall, within which Warren Farm and the site lies, was passed to the Earls of Jersey.
- 1.3.6 There is some limited evidence for post-medieval activity in the vicinity, evidenced by small numbers of pottery finds.
- 1.3.7 Map regression has shown that the site was located within areas of farmland and possibly woodland in the 17th- and 18th-centuries (EDP, 2015).
- 1.3.8 Warren's Farm is shown for the first time as a complex of buildings and yards on the OS map of 1868, although it was documented from at least 1821 as part of the Earl of Jersey's estate. The entire curtilage lay within the site, adjacent to the north-western boundary.
- 1.3.9 The land within the site appears to have been sub-divided on a more formal basis during the early part of the 20th-century, with earlier more sinuous field boundaries replaced by an almost gridded arrangement. An orchard is depicted to the south-east of Warren Farm. Otherwise the land within the site remained open and undeveloped until at least the late 1930s. The Warren Farm School Sports Centre was located in the north-western part of the site by the mid-1980s. The sports centre buildings were constructed within the curtilage of Warren Farm, and the associated sports pitches occupied the surrounding farmland.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows, and are taken from the WSI (EDP 2019):
 - i. To gather data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits;
 - ii. To establish the presence, location, extent and condition of any archaeological features within the site;
 - iii. To confirm the accuracy of the geophysical non-intrusive archaeological survey techniques;
 - iv. To clearly define the location, extent, date, character and condition of any archaeological remains that will be affected by the proposed development;
 - v. To characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence in terms of date and nature and to recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of those features and deposits identified;
 - vi. To define the stratigraphic sequence, through the recovery of well-dated artefactual assemblages, and to establish the quality of preservation through the collection of appropriate environmental samples.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The trenching fieldwork was completed between 21st January and 1st February 2019.
- 2.2.2 Through discussions with the council's archaeological advisor (GLAAS), it was agreed through the WSI that the north-eastern part of the site did not require investigation, as the proposed development will build up the existing ground level by at least 0.5m in this location. Therefore, construction will not impact the natural geology or any archaeological features in this area.
- 2.2.3 The evaluation comprised a 2% sample of the development area, totalling 26 trenches, each measuring 50m x 2m, laid out as agreed and described in the WSI using GPS with sub-25mm accuracy. Whilst a contingency for an additional 1% sample of the site was available, it was agreed with the Council's archaeological advisor that it was not needed to clarify matters on this occasion.
- 2.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket, under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to the trenches but at a safe distance. It was separated so that topsoil was on one side of the trench and subsoil was on the other.
- 2.2.5 The trenches were machine-excavated in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending on which was encountered first.
- 2.2.6 Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand. It was agreed with the Council's archaeological advisor that where features were clearly of modern date (e.g. fills containing modern materials etc) they did not require further investigation, but were instead recorded in plan.



- 2.2.7 The exposed surfaces of the trenches were sufficiently clean to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.2.8 Upon completion each trench was backfilled by the machine, subsoil first and topsoil above it. No trenches were backfilled without the agreement of the Council's archaeological advisor.
- 2.2.9 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Samples were allocated unique numbers, and bulk finds were collected by context.
- 2.2.10 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and the evaluation work in general, and form part of the project archive.
- 2.2.11 Plans were drawn at 1:50. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and located on the appropriate plans. The absolute height (mOD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines were indicated on the drawings.
- 2.2.12 The trench and sample sections were located using a GPS unit.
- 2.2.13 As no significant archaeological features were identified, no environmental samples were recovered.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers (e.g. pit 1605 is a feature within Trench 16, while ditch 903 is a feature within Trench 9).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellow/orange sand and gravel was overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt subsoil with gravel inclusions, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil. In Trench 4 the natural was overlain by a tarmac surface and its associated make-up.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Figure 2)

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, and 16. Ditches were revealed in several of these trenches and all were on a NW-SE or NE-SW alignment. A small number were dated by finds to the later post-medieval period. The only other features were four possible pits, three of which at least are most likely of post-medieval date.
- 3.3.2 There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 17-26. Walls were revealed in Trenches 4, 5, 10, 11 and 13 which were connected with modern services associated with the sports ground, and are not described in further detail.

3.4 Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12

- 3.4.1 These trenches all contained ditches on a NW-SE or perpendicular alignment.
- 3.4.2 Trench 3 (Plate 1) contained a single ditch (303, Section 300) which was aligned NW-SE and had steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.8m wide and 0.21m deep. The single fill was a soft grey brown silty sand with patches of mottled orange and occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from it. The ditch cut the natural geology, which comprised dark orange/yellow fine grained sandy gravel.
- 3.4.3 Trench 4 contained two NW-SE ditches, both very different in form. In the north-eastern part of the trench, ditch 402 (Section 401) was very steep-sided with a narrow flat base. It was 1.01m wide and 0.54m deep. The fill was a soft dark grey sandy silt with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill. Ditch 405 (Section 400), to the south-west had a shallower, concave profile, and was 1.35m wide and 0.37m deep. It was filled with a firm mid grey silty sand from which a sherd of pottery of 19th-century date was recovered, along with CBM of late 18th- to 19th-century date.



- 3.4.4 Trench 5 contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch (505, Fig. 5, section 500). It had concave, moderately sloping sides and was 1.3m wide and 0.39m deep. It was filled with a friable grey-brown sandy silt with moderate stone and gravel inclusions and manganese staining (505). This fill contained two sherds of pottery dated to AD 1830-1900 and CBM of late 18th- to 19th-century date, along with a small amount of clay pipe of 19th-century date.
- 3.4.5 Trench 6 also contained a single ditch (602, Fig. 5, section 600) on a NW-SE alignment. It had straight, moderately sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.81m wide and 0.25m deep. The single fill was a friable light grey brown silty sand which contained no finds. In this trench there was also a possible pit/natural feature (603, Fig. 5, section 601). It was circular, and concave in profile, 1.11m in diameter and 0.25m deep. No finds were recovered from the soft light grey brown fill.
- 3.4.6 Trench 9 contained a ditch (903, Fig. 5, section 900, Plate 3) with a wider, shallower slightly irregular profile containing two fills. The ditch was 2.81m wide and 0.5m deep. The primary fill was a soft light grey silt with occasional stone inclusions and the upper fill was a soft greyish brown and orange silt. No finds were recovered from either fill.
- 3.4.7 Trench 11 contained a ditch (1103, Fig. 5, section 1100, Plate 4) on a perpendicular alignment to those described above. The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, aligned NE-SW, with shallow straight sides and a concave base. It was filled with a soft grey brown sandy silt with dark grey mottling and occasional stone inclusions. Fragments of CBM from the fill dated to the 17th- to 19th-century.

3.5 Trench 16

3.5.1 Trench 16 (Plates 5 and 6) was the only other trench to contain archaeological features. Three circular pits (1603, 1605,1607) were located in the middle part of the trench. Pit 1603 was 0.45m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Pit 1605 (Fig. 5, section 1600, Plate 7) was 0.7m in diameter and 0.33m deep. Pit 1607 (Fig. 5, section 1602, Plate 7) was 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep. All three contained a very similiar grey sandy clay fill with occasional stone inclusions. One was found to contain a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe, and – considering there similarity in size and fill – they are therefore all likely to be post-medieval in date.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage, entirely of post-medieval and modern date, comprising three sherds of pottery, nine fragments of ceramic building material and two pieces of clay tobacco pipe. These are detailed in Appendices B, C and D.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of five days in variable conditions ranging from bright clear days to light snow. The trenches were dug at their proposed locations with only one slight orientation change required, which was approved by the Council's archaeological advisor (Trench 8). The evaluation achieved good coverage of the proposed development area and the results can be considered a reliable assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 Ditches were identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12, following a NW-SE and, in one case, a NE-SW alignment. A small number contained pottery, CBM or clay tobacco pipe of post-medieval date. These ditches are interpreted as post-medieval plot divisions related to the agricultural use of the site.
- 4.2.2 In Trench 16 three circular features were revealed. One contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe of 19th-century date. The fills contained nothing to suggest their function, so it has not been possible to further characterize these features. This being said, they are all highly likely to be of post-medieval date and relate to activities associated with the general agricultural use of the land at this time.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The work has identified a very small number of ditches from which a small number of post-medieval finds were recovered. All of the features are consistent with the documented former agricultural use of the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The alignment of the ditches matches several agricultural field boundaries marked on the first edition OS map of 1896.
- 4.3.2 The results are of negligible significance and suggest that there was very little activity on the site prior to establishment of the sports ground, and none that pre-dates the documented agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval and modern period.



APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1	Trench 1									
General o	descriptio	n	Orientation	ESE-						
				WNW						
Trench d	evoid of a	archaeolo	gy. Cont	ained a single linear feature,	Length (m)	50				
possibly	natural/	geologica	al. Soil s	sequence consists of topsoil	Width (m)	1.9				
overlying	natural g	eology of	sand an	d gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.45				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
100	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-				
101	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange						
102	Cut	1.8	0.3-	Natural/geological feature	-	-				
103	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of 102	-	-				

Trench 2											
General o	description	Orientation	NNE-SSW								
Trench d	evoid of a	Length (m)	50								
overlying	natural ge	eology of	sand and	l gravel.	Width (m)	1.9					
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47					
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)								
200	Layer	-	0.47	Topsoil	-	-					
201	Layer	-	-	-							
				sand/gravel							

Trench 3	Trench 3									
General o	description	n	Orientation	NE-SW						
Trench co	ntained o	ne ditch a	along wit	h two modern cable trenches	Length (m)	50				
and one	land drain	. Soil sec	juence co	onsists of topsoil and subsoil	Width (m)	2.0				
overlying	natural ge	eology of	sand and	l gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.31				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
300	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-				
301	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-				
302	Layer	-	-	Natural; dark orange fine	-	-				
			grained gravel							
303	Cut	0.8	Ditch (NW-SE)							
304	Fill		0.21	Fill of 303						

Trench 4									
General o	description	Orientation	NE-SW						
Trench c	ontained tw	rn), one modern wall and	Length (m)	50					
foundation	on cut. Feat	ures ove	rlain by	tarmac. Natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9			
sand and	gravel.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43			
Context	Context Type Width Depth Description					Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						



Trench 4						
400	Layer	-	0.36	Tarmac surface	-	-
401	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange sand/gravel	-	-
402	Cut	1.01	0.54	Ditch NW-SE	-	-
403	Cut			Wall foundation cut		
404	Structure			Wall, modern, fill of 403		
405	Cut	1.35	0.37	Ditch NW-SE		
406	Fill		0.37	Fill of 405	Pot (1 shd, 46g)	1800- 1900 L18-19C
407	Fill		0.54	Fill of 402		

Trench 5								
General o	description	Orientation	NE-SW					
Trench co	ontained ren	nains of a	modern	wall/ service trench aligned	Length (m)	50		
NW-SE a	nd one dito	h. Featu	res overl	ain by subsoil and topsoil.	Width (m)	1.9		
Natural g	eology of sa	nd and g	ravel.		Avg. depth (m)	0.56		
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date		
No.		(m)	(m)					
500	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-	-		
501	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	-	-		
502	Layer			Natural	-	-		
503	Structure			Wall/Service trench -	CBM	1800-		
				modern		1840		
504	Cut			Foundation trench,				
				unexcavated				
505	Cut	1.3	0.39	Ditch				
506	Fill		0.39	Fill of 505	Pot (2 shds, 12g)	1830-		
						1900		
					CBM	L18-		
						19C?		
					Clay pipe	19C		

Trench 6									
General o	description	Orientation	E-W						
Trench c	ontained a	nd a possible pit. Features	Length (m)	50					
overlain l	oy topsoil. N	atural ge	ology of	sandy clay and gravel.	Width (m)	1.9			
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
600	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-	-			
601	Layer			Natural; Orange brown sandy clay with gravel	-	-			
602	Cut	0.81	0.25	Ditch; N-S	-	-			
603	Cut	1.11	0.25	Possible pit/ natural					
				feature					
604	Fill		0.25	Fill of 601					
605	Fill		0.25	Fill of 603					



Trench 7										
General o	description		Orientation	E-W						
Trench co	ontained on	e very sh	allow de	pression that represents an	Length (m)	50				
undulatio	n in underly	Width (m)	1.9							
topsoil. N	latural geolo	gy of san	dy clay a	nd gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.37				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
700	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-				
701	Layer		0.05	Subsoil	-	-				
702	Layer			Natural	-	-				
703	Cut	1.15	0.03	Natural feature						
704	Fill		0.03	Fill of 703						

Trench 8										
General o	description		Orientation	NW-SE						
Trench co	ntained no a	nains. Soil sequence consists	Length (m)	50						
of subsoi	l and topsoil	of sand and gravel.	Width (m)	1.9						
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
800	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	-	-				
801	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	-	-				
802	Layer			Natural	-	-				

Trench 9	Trench 9								
General o	description	Orientation	N-S						
Trench co	ontained a p	ossible di	tch. Feat	ures overlain by subsoil and	Length (m)	50			
topsoil. N	Iatural geolo	gy of san	nd and gra	avel.	Width (m)	1.9			
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
900	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-	-			
901	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-			
902	Layer			Natural	-	-			
903	Cut	2.8	0.5	Ditch NW-SE					
904	Fill								
905	Fill		0.3	Fill of 903					

Trench 10								
General o	description	Orientation	E-W					
Trench co	ntained mo	Length (m)	50					
service ti	enches. The	e natural	was irre	gular and appears to have	Width (m)	1.9		
been dist	urbed by mo	dern acti	vity. Soil	sequence consists of subsoil	Avg. depth (m)	0.62		
and topso	oil. Natural g	eology o	f sandy c	lay and gravel.				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date		
No.		(m)	(m)					
1000	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-		



Trench 10								
1001	Layer		0.13	Subsoil	-	-		
1002	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-		
				sand and gravel				

Trench 1	Trench 11								
General o	lescription	Orientation	NW-SE						
Trench co	ntained one	ditch ov	erlain by	subsoil and topsoil. Natural	Length (m)	50			
geology c	of sandy clay	and grav	el.		Width (m)	1.9			
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1100	Layer		0.39	Topsoil	-	-			
1101	Layer		0.11	Subsoil	-	-			
1102	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-			
				sand and gravel					
1103	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch; NE-SW					
1104	Fill		0.4	Fill of 1103	CBM	17-19C?			
1105	Cut			modern					
				pipe					

Trench 12	Trench 12								
General o	description				Orientation	N-S			
Trench co	ontained po	ssible dit	ch and a	service trench, overlain by	Length (m)	50			
topsoil. N	latural geolo	gy of san	dy clay a	nd gravel.	Width (m)	1.9			
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1200	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	-	-			
1201	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-			
				sand and gravel					
1202	Cut	1.42	0.48	Ditch; NW-SE	-	-			
1203	Fill		0.48	Fill of 1202	CBM	17-19C?			

Trench 13	Trench 13								
General o	description	Orientation	N-S						
Trench co	ontained a	wall and	foundati	on trench and two service	Length (m)	50			
trenches,	overlain b	y subsoi	il and to	opsoil. Natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9			
yellow/o	range sand a	nd grave	l.		Avg. depth (m)	0.35			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1300	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-	-			
1301	Layer		0.13	Subsoil	-	-			
1302	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-			
1303	Structure	0.5		Wall, unexcavated					



Trench 14	Trench 14								
General o	description				Orientation	NW-SE			
Trench co	ntained mo	dern dist	urbance a	at the NW end and a service	Length (m)	50			
trench, d	overlain by	subsoil	and to	psoil. Natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9			
yellow/or	ange sand a	ind grave	l.		Avg. depth (m)	0.60			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1400	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-	-			
1401	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	-	-			
1402	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-			
				sand/gravel					
1403	Layer		0.07	Redeposited natural					
1404	Layer		0.13	Modern makeup					
				sand/gravel and					
				stone/tarmac					

Trench 1	Trench 15								
General o	description				Orientation	NW-SE			
Trench co	ntained no a	archaeolo	gical ren	nains. Soil sequence consists	Length (m)	50			
of subsoil	and topsoil	overlying	natural	geology of light grey/yellow	Width (m)	1.9			
sand and	clay with gr	avel.			Avg. depth (m)	0.74			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1500	Layer		0.45	Topsoil	-	-			
1501	Layer		0.22	Subsoil	-	-			
1502	Layer	-	-						
				sand and clay with gravel					

Trench 16	Trench 16									
General o	description	Orientation	NW-SE							
Trench co	ntained mo	dern dist	urbance a	at the NW end and a service	Length (m)	50				
trench, d	overlain by	subsoil	and to	psoil. Natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9				
yellow/or	ange sand a	nd grave	l.		Avg. depth (m)	0.62				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
1600	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-				
1601	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-				
1602	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-				
				sand/gravel						
1603	Cut	0.45	0.12	Pit						
1604	Fill		0.12	Fill of 1603						
1605	Cut	0.7	0.33	Pit						
1606	Fill		0.33	Fill of 1605						
1607	Cut									
1608	Fill		0.33	Fill of 1607	Clay pipe	19C				

Trench 17		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE



Trench 17	Trench 17								
Trench o	Trench contained no archaeological remains. Contained one Length (m) 50								
modern o	modern drain, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Natural of orange Width (m) 1.9								
gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
1700	Layer		0.30	Topsoil					
1701	Layer		0.10	Subsoil					
1702	Layer			Natural; orange gravel					

Trench 18	Trench 18							
General o	description	Orientation	NE-SW					
Trench c	ontained or	ne ditch	and fou	r postholes, all contained	Length (m)	50		
modern	material in	fill, over	lain by s	ubsoil and topsoil. Natural	Width (m)	2.0		
geology c	of orange gra	ivel.			Avg. depth (m)	0.38		
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date		
No.		(m)	(m)					
1800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-	-		
1801	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	-	-		
1802	Layer			Natural; Orange gravel	-	-		
1803	Cut		0.33	Ditch; contained modern material in fill				
1804	Cut	0.34	0.15	Posthole; contained modern material in fill				

Trench 19	Trench 19										
General o	description		Orientation	NW-SE							
Trench co	ontained no	Length (m)	50								
consisted	of subsoil a	nd topso	il. Natur	al geology of yellow/orange	Width (m)	1.9					
sand and	gravel.				Avg. depth (m)	0.57					
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)								
1600	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-	-					
1601	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-	-					
1602	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-					
				sand/gravel							

Trench 20	0						
General o	description				Orientation NW-SE		
Trench co	ontained a n	Length (m)	50				
Natural g	eology of or	ange/bro	wn sand	y silt and gravel.	Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date	
No.		(m)	(m)				
2000	Layer		0.37	Topsoil	-	-	
2001	Layer		0.05	Subsoil	-	-	
2002	Layer						
				sandy silt with gravel			



Trench 20								
2003	Cut			Ditch, modern				
2004	Fill			Fill of 2003				

Trench 21										
General o	description	Orientation	N-S							
Trench (contained r	Length (m)	50							
consists o	of subsoil an	d topsoil.	Natural	geology of light grey/yellow	Width (m)	1.9				
sand/gra	vel.				Avg. depth (m)	0.80				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
2100	Layer		0.45	Topsoil	-	-				
2101	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-	-				
2102	Layer			Light grey/ yellow sand/gravel						

Trench 22										
General o	description	Orientation	NW-SE							
Trench co	ontained on	Length (m)	50							
and topso	oil. Natural g	eology o	f orange	gravel.	Width (m)	2.0				
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
2200	Layer		0.21	Topsoil	-	-				
2201	Layer		0.09	Subsoil	-	-				
2202	Layer			Natural; orange gravel	-	-				

Trench 23	Trench 23									
General o	description		Orientation	NW-SE						
Trench co	ontained a d	Length (m)	50							
topsoil. N	latural geolo	gy of yell	low/oran	ge sand and gravel.	Width (m)	1.9				
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
2300	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-				
2301	Layer		0.08	Subsoil	-	-				
2302	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-				
				sand/gravel						
2303	Cut	2.6	0.45	Geological feature						
2304	Fill		0.45	Fill of 2303						

Trench 24										
General o	description	Orientation	NW-SE							
Trench c	ontained no	features but did contain a	Length (m)	50						
natural h	ollow. The s	oil seque	nce cons	isted of subsoil and topsoil.	Width (m)	1.9				
Natural g	eology of ye	llow/ora	nge sand	and gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.41				
Context	Туре	Width	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)							



Trench 24	Trench 24										
2400	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-	-					
2401	Layer		0.08	Subsoil	-	-					
2402	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-					
				sand/gravel							
2403	Cut	3.4	1.75	Natural feature							
2404	Fill			Fill of 2403							
2405	Fill			Fill of 2403							

Trench 25										
General o	description				Orientation	NW-SE				
Trench co	ontained no	Length (m)	50							
consisted	of subsoil	and top	osoil, ove	erlying natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9				
yellow/or	ange sand a	nd grave	l.		Avg. depth (m)	0.65				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
2500	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-				
2501	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-	-				
2502	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-				
				sand/gravel						

Trench 26	5						
General o	description				Orientation NW-SE		
Trench co	ontained no	Length (m)	50				
consisted	of subsoil	and to	osoil, ove	erlying natural geology of	Width (m)	1.9	
yellow/or	ange sand a	nd grave	l.		Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date	
No.		(m)	(m)				
2600	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-	-	
2601	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-	
2602	Layer			Natural; yellow/orange	-	-	
				sand/gravel			



APPENDIX B ARTEFACT REPORTS

By John Cotter

Post-medieval pottery

The site produced three sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 58g from two contexts. The Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) was 3 (Table B.1).

All the pottery was examined, spot-dated and fully catalogued using the fabric codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). For each context and fabric, the total pottery sherd count and weight was recorded. Vessel form, if identifiable, was also recorded together with ENV (minimum vessel count). Vessel part, decorative details, condition and traces of use are recorded in the comments field.

The three sherds of pottery are all 19th-century types commonly found in the London area. A single sherd of Sunderland coarseware (SUND) from fill 406 of ditch 405 (Trench 4) dates from c 1800-1900. Two sherds of pottery from fill 506 of ditch 505 (Trench 5), a sherd from a refined whiteware (REFW) cylindrical storage jar which dates from c 1830-1900, and a small sherd of Surrey-Hants border redware which is probably around the same date or slightly earlier.

All of the pottery is in fairly poor condition and has little potential for further analysis. It is recommended that the pottery be retained in the archive as dating evidence for the associated features.

Context	Spot date	Fabric	Common name	Period	Form	Sherds	Weight	ENV	Comments
406	1800- 1900	SUND	Sunderland- type coarseware	PM	JAR	1	46	1	Storage jar with everted thickened rim. External scar in glaze from a detached arched lug handle. Sunderland or South Yorkshire-type 'kitchenware' with allover int white slip under clear glaze and all over ext clear brown glaze
506	1830- 1900	REFW	Refined whitewares	PM	JAR	1	7	1	Body sherd from fairly narrow cylindrical ointment/preserve jar. Trace of horiz groove from just under the missing plain vertical rim. Fairly abraded
506	1830- 1900	RBOR	Surrey- Hants border redware	PM	JAR	1	5	1	Body sherd from jar shoulder (chamber pot?) with late-looking fabric with all over int clear brown glaze. Fairly abraded

Table B.1: Post-medieval pottery

Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, Southall

Ceramic building material

By John Cotter

The site produced a total of nine pieces of post-Roman CBM weighing 1437g from five contexts (Table B.2). This is all highly likely to be post-medieval (after c 1480). No Roman CBM was noted. The assemblage is generally in a very fragmentary condition and of little interest aside from its limited use for dating purposes.

All the CBM was catalogued in some detail in Excel and using the fabric codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014b), and a duplicate reference collection of the commonest fabrics (housed at Oxford Archaeology). The catalogue has a column for each broad functional type or category of CBM (e.g. roof tile, brick, floor tile and 'other' or miscellaneous types). For each context and fabric, the functional types were recorded by sherd (or fragment) count and weight, each functional type being treated as a separate record. Complete bricks or tiles were treated as separate records. A comments field provides additional details including measurable dimensions of all the more complete items. A brief description of fabric colour, condition and anything else of interest was also noted for most items. An approximate spotdate was assigned to the latest material in each context. Full catalogue details remain in archive. Given the conservatism of CBM production techniques and fabrics over time, and the poor condition of the material, spot-dates assigned to individual contexts are usually quite broad. There is also the likelihood of re-use and particularly of re-deposition. Pottery spotdates (where present) usually provide a more accurate estimate of context date.

The assemblage comprises eight pieces of roof tile in red post-medieval fabrics and one piece of 19th-century brick. Most of the roof tile consists of probable peg tile including one definite piece with a circular nail hole, from context 1203. These tile fragments can only be assigned broad dates from the 17th- to the 19th-century. In some cases, the tiles have a more 'modern' look suggesting a late 18th- to 19th-century date. A large fresh piece of pan tile from context 406 is also of this date. The single brick fragment from context 503 is from the complete end of a London stock brick. This has a very early looking narrow rectangular frog suggesting an early 19th-century date (c 1800-1840?). The latter is also of some interest in that it appears to be a waster or a 'second'. Beyond this, the CBM assemblage is not very informative, other than as dating evidence for features.

Most of the CBM assemblage here has little or no potential for further research and could be discarded if so desired. A 'Discard?' field in the catalogue indicates which items could be discarded (items marked with a 'D?'). Otherwise it is recommended that the rest be retained.



Ctx	Spot- date	Roof sh	Brick sh	Floor	Other sh	Fabric Code	Tot sh	Weight	Comments	Discard?
406	L18- 19C?	1		- - - - - - - - - -	9	2276	1	215	Fresh edge frag from a pan tile. Neatly made. Gently curved flattened S-section with a rounded/pointed edge. Smooth orange-red fabric. Finely sanded on the convex underside. Late post-med/modern-looking	D?
406	L18- 19C?	1				2276	1	43	Edge frag from flat roof tile. Hard smooth orange-red fabric with a thin grey core. Quite thick = 15mm. Late post-med/modern-looking	D?
503	1800- 1840?		1			3035	1	803	London stock brick. Complete brick end with part of a very early narrow shallow rectangular frog. 1 side of the brick is bloated and vesicular/spongey from being over-fired - possibly a waster/second? Scraps of orange clay debris from other bricks adhering to this darker material. Thickness = 65mm, width 110-120mm	
506	L18- 19C?	1				2276	1	48	Edge frag from flat roof tile. Hard smooth orange-red fabric. Late post-med/modern-looking	D?
506	L18- 19C?	1				2276	1	34	Edge frag from flat roof tile. Very hard over-fired smooth dark red-brown near-stoneware fabric with grey surfaces. Slightly warped. Late postmed/modern looking	D?
1104	17- 19C?	1				2587	1	111	Body frag from flat roof tile. Hard orange-buff fabric with fine sandy matrix and distinctive pellets and streaks of cream and red clay - fairly common. Resembles the streaky fabrics of some medieval Penn floor tiles. Poss Bucks or Wealden source? Thickness = 13-14mm. Fairly crudely made & with a thumb or finger print on upper surface	
1203	17- 19C?	2				2276	2	113	Frags including edge from 2 peg tiles. 1 with a circular nailhole. Smooth orange-red fabric. Fairly crudely made	D?
1203	17- 19C?	1				2586	1	70	Body frag, fairly abraded. Smooth brown fabric with redder core. Smooth upper surface	D?
Totals		8	1				9	1437		

Table B.2: Ceramic building material

Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

The site produced only two pieces of clay tobacco pipe weighing 4g from two contexts (Table B.3). The assemblage is in a fresh but very fragmentary condition and of little interest aside from dating purposes.

The assemblage has been spot-dated and fully catalogued (in Excel) in accordance with the standards of the Museum of London (MoLA 2007). As only two pipe stems are present no other reference works were consulted. Full catalogue details are available in the project archive.

Two short pieces of 19th-century pipe stem were recovered from contexts [506] and [1608]. Beyond this, the assemblage is not very informative.

Spot/CCDate	Tot sh	Tot wt	Comments
19C	1	2	Slender 19C stem fragment. Fresh
19C	1	2	Slender 19C stem fragment. Fresh but with some brown patches of discolouration
Totals	2	4	

Table B.3: Clay tobacco pipe

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- EDP 2019, Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, Southall, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation, Ref: P/2015/2387, Condition 8, prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Queens Park Rangers Football Club and The Community Trust, January 2019, Report Reference edp1844
- MoLA 2014, London medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, Museum of London Archaeology, http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes (Accessed 11 Jan 2019)

APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name: Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, Southall

Site code: QPR19

Grid Reference TQ 14920 79230

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 21/01/2019 – 01/02/2019

Area of Site 13 ha

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead,

Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of

London in due course.

Summary of Results: Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Environmental

Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Queens Park Rangers Football Club and The Community Trust (the developers) to undertake a 26 trench evaluation of the site of a proposed sports ground development at the former Warren Farm Sports Centre, Southall, in the London Borough of Ealing. The work followed a geophysical survey that did not identify any obviously significant archaeological features. The trenching was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning ref:

P/2015/2387, condition 8).

The trenches revealed a low-density of ditches and pits from which small numbers of post-medieval finds were recovered. All of the features are consistent with the documented former agricultural use of the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The alignment of the ditches matches several agricultural field boundaries marked on the first edition OS map of 1896.

The results are of negligible significance and suggest that there was very little activity on the site prior to establishment of the sports ground, and none that pre-dates the documented agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval and modern period.

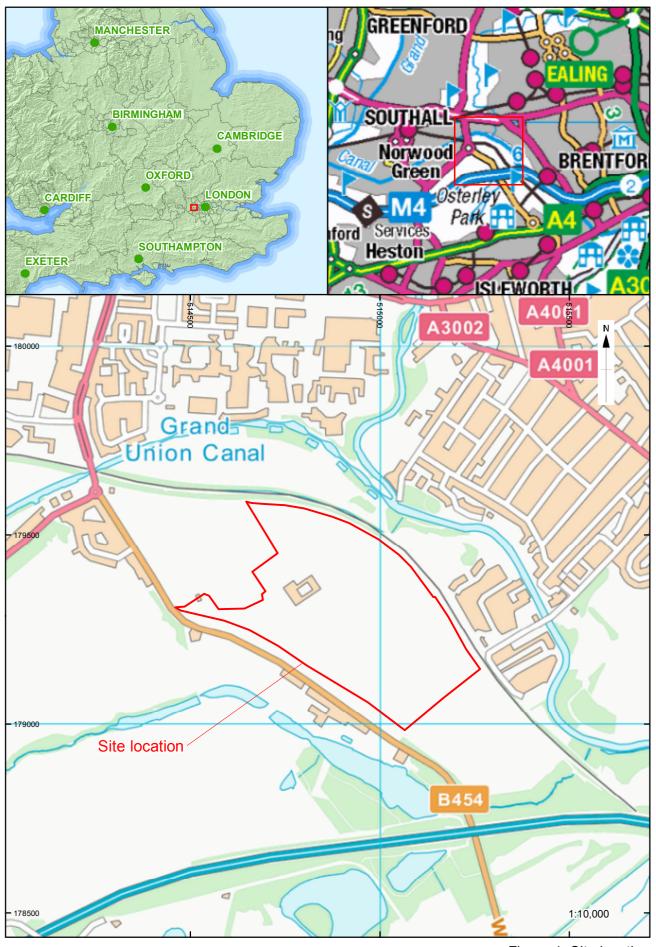
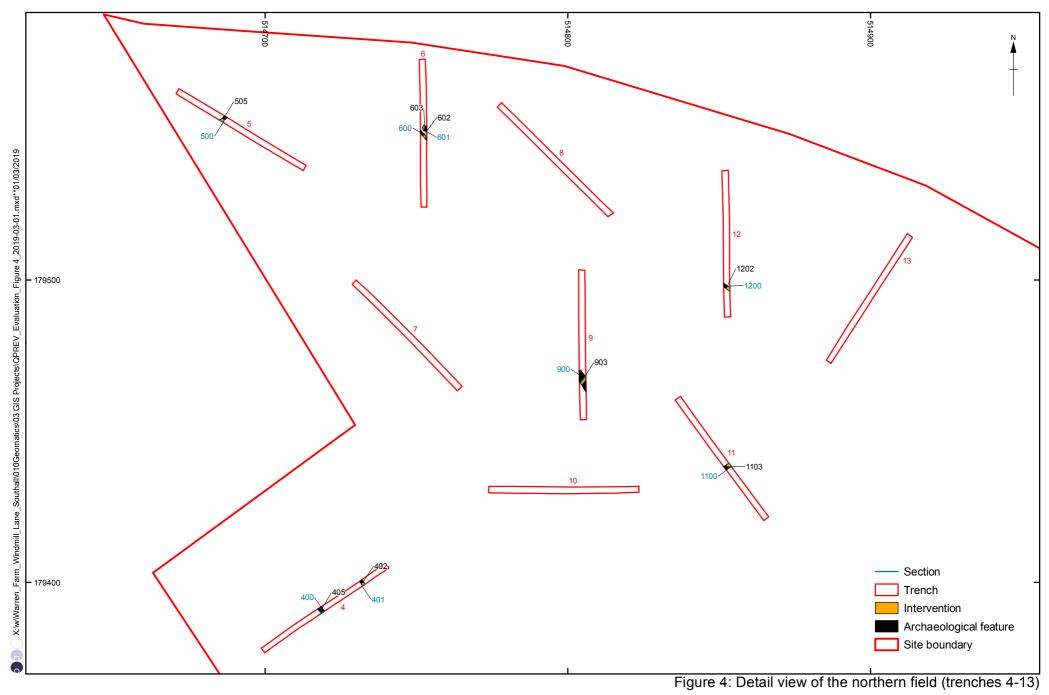


Figure 3: Trenching results overlaid on geophysical survey plot



Figure 2: Trench layout and features



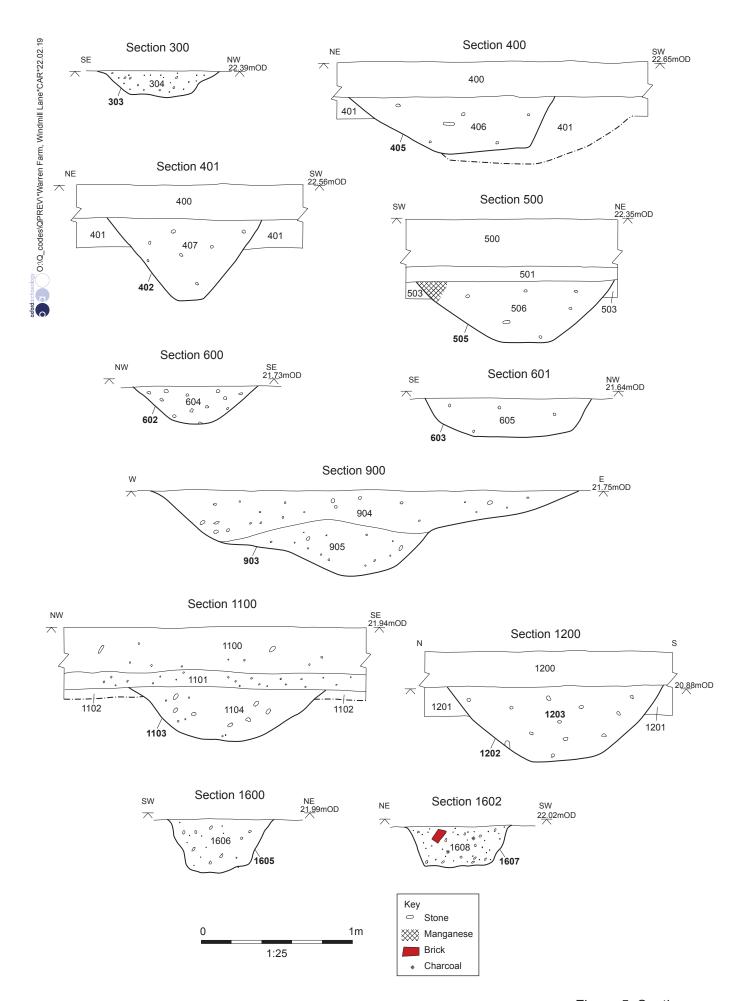


Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 3, view to SE



Plate 2: Ditch 602, view to NE



Plate 3: Ditch 903, view to NW



Plate 4: Ditch 1103, view to NE



Plate 5: Trench 16, view to SW



Plate 6: Trench 16, representative section, view to SE



Plate 7: Pits 1605 and 1607, view to SE



Plate 8: Trench 21, view to N

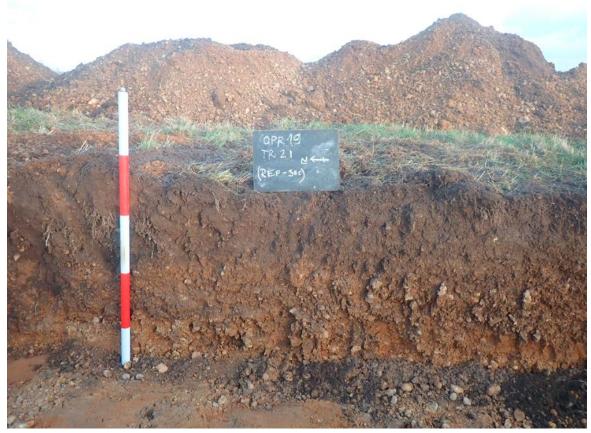


Plate 9: Trench 21, representative section, view to E



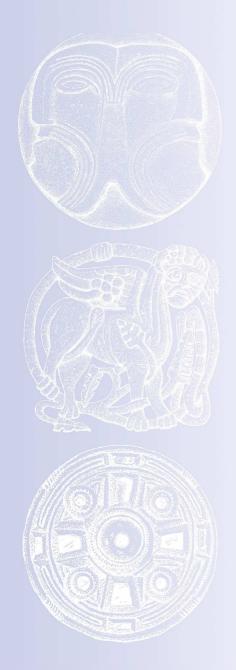
Plate 10: Trench 24, Natural sinkhole, view to S



Plate 11: Trench 26, view to S



Plate 12: Trench 26, representative section, view to E





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