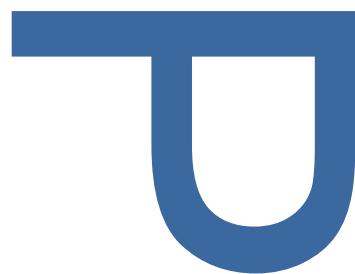
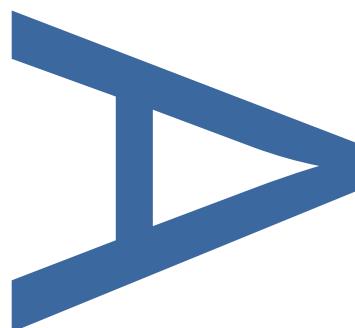


**WINSTON CHURCHILL HALL,
PINN WAY, RUISLIP HA4 7QL**



An Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning reference	78327/APP/2023/2901		
Local planning authority	London Borough of Hillingdon		
PCA report no.	R16355	Site Code	PIW24
PCA project no	K8746	Date	June 2024

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	WINSTON CHURCHILL HALL, PINN WAY, RUISLIP HA4 7QL
Project type	An Archaeological Watching Brief
Site address	Winston Churchill Hall, Pinn Way, Ruislip HA4 7QL
NGR	TQ 09000 87860
Local planning authority	London Borough of Hillingdon
Planning reference	78327/APP/2023/2901
Commissioning client	Austin Gibbons of Ameresco via Sophie Bell of Fuller Long – HEA
Project dates	19/2/24; 22-23/2/24; 29/4/24-1/5/24
Archive site code	PIW24

PCA Information			
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) during groundworks adjacent to Winston Churchill Hall, Pinn Way, Ruislip, HA4 7QL. The site was in the London Borough of Hillingdon and was centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 09000 87860.

1.2 Winston Churchill Hall was a purpose-built community theatre and function venue constructed in the 1960s, located within landscaped grounds fronting to Pinn Way to the north, to the rear of properties fronting onto Bury St to the west, with Manor Farm Stables to the south and the Manor Farm House Museum to the east.

1.3 The site was located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) focussed around the medieval settlement of Ruislip, and to the immediate northwest of the scheduled monument of Ruislip Motte and Bailey (NHE list number entry 1002045) and a Benedictine Priory.

1.4 The watching brief monitored groundworks for the installation of heat pumps adjacent to the south of the building, along with excavations for landscaping work comprising shrub and tree pits to the south and east of the building, and a service trench for an electrical cable at the northeast corner of the building. The watching brief took place over a period of 5.5 days, between 19th February and 1st May 2024.

1.5 The sequence was interpreted as natural clay overlain by upcast material from the construction of the basement for the building in the later 20th century. The made ground in the area of the heat pump pit was likely spoil from the construction of the building used as a levelling layer, while to the east of the building a layer of disturbed clay suggested the area had been truncated to natural clay during building works, with the topsoil overlying it used to provide superficial landscaping following completion of the building.

1.6 No archaeological features were observed in any of the excavations, and no artefacts were recovered.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological watching brief on ground works adjacent to Winston Churchill Hall, Pinn Way, Ruislip HA4 7QL, within the London Borough of Hillingdon. The site was centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 09000 87860 (figure 1).

2.2 Winston Churchill Hall is a purpose-built community theatre and function venue built in the 1960s, located within landscaped grounds fronting onto Pinn Way to the north, to the rear of properties fronting to Bury St to the west, to Manor Farm Stables to the south and to Manor Farm House Museum to the east, a Grade II listed Tudor building. The site was located on an area of ground immediately adjacent to the southeastern external wall of the

Winston Churchill Hall (Figure 2).

2.3 The site lay within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as denoted by CgMs Consulting (2014) for the local planning authority, the London Borough of Hillingdon, and to the northwest of the scheduled monument of Ruislip Motte and Bailey and Benedictine priory.

2.4 An archaeological watching brief during groundworks was carried out in two stages: on 19th, 22nd and 23rd February 2024 to monitor excavations for the installation of heat pumps, and between 29th April and 1st May 2024 to monitor landscaping works and a service trench for an electrical cable. All works followed the methodology detailed within an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2023). It was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Bob Bazely and the project was managed by Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by Austin Gibbons of Ameresco, via Sophie Bell of Fuller Long – HEA.

2.5 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA) identified by the unique site code PIW24.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Permission (78327/APP/2023/2901) was granted by Hillingdon Borough Council for improvement works to Winston Churchill Hall, consisting of the 'Installation of three air source heat pumps (ASHPs) at ground level on the southern elevation enclosed by 1.9m high fencing and additional planting. Replacement of existing windows with double glazing. Installation of 97 PV panels on the roof, installation of a trench required for low voltage cable connection under footpath and installation of cavity wall insulation'.

3.2 The site lies in the APA for the medieval settlement of Ruislip and is to the immediate northwest of the scheduled monument of Ruislip Motte and Bailey, list entry number 1002045 (Historic England 1934), which covers the motte and bailey castle, the remains of a Benedictine priory, and a curvilinear earthwork.

3.3 The client's archaeological consultant at Fuller Long consulted with Sandy Kidd of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, who advised that:

The cable trench is in the Archaeological Priority Area covering the medieval castle and village of Ruislip and is right next to the scheduled monument of Ruislip motte and bailey castle which lies to the east. I have checked with my colleague who advises on scheduled monuments and confirmed that the trench shown on the attached plans would not require scheduled monument consent, but any extension east or south may do so. Although the cable trench only involves minor groundworks, in view of the archaeological sensitivity of the location I recommend that an archaeological watching brief is maintained by a professionally qualified

archaeologist working to a written scheme of investigation agreed with ourselves.

3.4 A project-specific written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared for the archaeological watching brief (PCA 2023) and approved by Mr Kidd.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS online) shows the underlying bedrock geology at the site to be Lambeth Group - Clay, silt and sand, with no superficial deposits. A short distance to the north, however, superficial deposits of Alluvium are recorded, associated with the River Pinn.

4.2 There is an appreciable slope in the area of Winston Churchill Hall with higher ground to the south dropping towards the River Pinn which lies approximately 100m to the north of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following background is taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment for the LB Hillingdon, undertaken as part of an APA appraisal process (CgMs Consulting 2014, 40-42).

Ruislip APA

5.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.2.1 There is very little in the way of evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity with a couple of isolated flint artefacts recorded. There have been a few possible Roman artefacts around the SAM, suggesting some activity in the vicinity.

5.2.2 It is suggested that settlement started at Ruislip in the Saxon/early Medieval period, though there is currently no archaeological evidence to support this. The motte and bailey (now a scheduled ancient monument, list entry number 1002045) must have been constructed around 1066, and the village is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey, along with a park for 'wild beasts', an unusually early example of a deer park. The park was still in use in 1436. In 1087 the land was given to the Abbey of Bec, which later established a priory within the bailey. This was later replaced by Manor Farm which was constructed in the 16th century (now Grade II listed, list entry number 1080162). Work has shown that this complex was moated at one stage. Earthworks relating to the Deer Park and possibly the village remain, and the historic centre of Ruislip contains features and buildings from every period in the last millennium, including a Great Barn of c.1300 (grade II* listed; list entry number 1358359) which is the oldest timber-framed barn standing in Greater London (Bowlt, 2007). St Martin's Church existed by the end of the 12th century (VCH vol. 4; grade I listed, list entry number 1285697), but there presumably was an earlier one linked to the Priory. The northern boundary of the Deer Park survives as a bank and ditch and is a

scheduled ancient monument (list entry number 1021402). There was a brick and tile industry in Ruislip in the 14th century and the end of the 16th century. The woods around Ruislip also provided timber during the 14th century for the Tower, Westminster Palace and Windsor Castle (Schofield, 2011).

5.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows settlement clustered around the crossroads by the castle, but with some settlement along Fore Street on the east side of the APA. To the north of the village lay the hamlet of Park Hearne. The Ruislip Enclosure map of 1806 shows a similar pattern of settlement. By this date Park Hearne was surrounded by land owned by the Grand Junction Canal company. This area was flooded to create a feeder reservoir for the canal. It came into operation in 1816 but was never really successful and later became Ruislip Lido.

5.2.4 Little changed by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 or the 1896 Ordnance Survey when the village remained small and focussed around the crossroads, set in a wider landscape of fields and wood. By 1945 development had started to take place within the former Park area, as part of the significant development that occurred in the area with the arrival of the railway line in 1904. Little further development had taken place in the APA by 1960 or until the present day.

5.3 **Significance of the APA**

5.3.1 Ruislip has been considered one of the best examples of a Medieval rural settlement located within the Greater London area (Schofield, 2011). It contains many features, including an unusually early example of a deer park, ancient woodland, a motte and bailey, a manor farm, a church, evidence of a 14th century brick and tile industry and the old village centre. Unusually it contains buildings representing every period of the last millennium, including the Great Barn, built in c.1300 (Bowl, 2007), making the buildings archaeology of Ruislip very significant.

5.3.2 The APA is thus here designed to protect the complex of interrelated features that make up the village and surrounding area, which includes known archaeology of national significance. Further study may reveal more significant archaeology and provide more information on the Medieval village and its development into the post- Medieval and modern periods.

5.4 **Nearby Sites of Relevance**

5.4.1 Immediately to the east of Winston Churchill Hall is the Scheduled Monument (list entry number: 1002045) of Ruislip motte and bailey. The list entry for the monument describes it thus:

The monument includes a motte and bailey castle, the remains of a Benedictine priory and a curvilinear earthwork, surviving as earthworks and below-ground archaeological remains. It is situated on gently sloping ground south of the River Pinn in Ruislip.

The earthworks of the motte and bailey castle are located at the southern end of the site. The motte is a mound, oval in shape, about 45m long east-west by 32m wide north-south. It rises 3m above a surrounding ditch or dry moat, which is up to 4m wide. The bailey, which is roughly rectangular in form, extends about 46m to the north, enclosing Manor Farm. It was originally denoted by a bank and ditch but landscaping has led to the levelling of much of the bank, whilst the ditch has become in-filled and survives as a buried feature. The remains of the Benedictine Priory are situated to the north of the motte. Partial excavation in 1937 and 1976-9, as well as an archaeological watching brief in 1997, recorded the remains of the priory in the area surrounding Manor Farm. These include flint foundations on the north and east sides of the existing farmhouse, 4.5m of a medieval boundary wall to the south, and stone masonry remains featuring Gothic tracery. To the north of Manor Farm is a prominent curvilinear earthwork running west to east. It is about 200m long and denoted by a ditch, 12m wide and 2m deep, with a bank on its northern side. The earthwork has been truncated by a modern roadway about half way along its length. Partial excavation of the bank and ditch in 1976-7 recovered Mesolithic and/or Neolithic worked flint, Roman and medieval pottery sherds. The exact origin and function of the earthwork is uncertain, although it has been suggested that it was part of a mill leat.

The motte and bailey castle was built on the site shortly after the Norman Conquest. The Manor of Ruislip is recorded in the possession of Ernulf de Hesdin at the time of the Doomsday Survey. In about 1087 it was granted to the Abbot and Convent of the Benedictine Abbey of Bec in Normandy. A cell was established on the site in the 12th century. Documentary evidence in the form of extents or inventories of 1294, 1324 and 1336, show that the priory was the centre of a large demesne largely devoted to arable land at this time. The priory buildings included a hall, chapel, guesthouse and three barns. The priory was dissolved in 1404 and after being passed between several owners the land became the property of Kings College, Cambridge in about 1451. In the early 16th century, the 'Friar's Hall' was demolished and Manor Farmhouse, the current building occupying the site, was built.

An aisled barn, located to the south-west of the site, is the sole surviving building of the Benedictine priory and dates to about 1300. It is listed at Grade II. Manor Farmhouse is Grade II listed).*

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Research Objectives

6.1.1 The work aimed to address the following objectives:

- To characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site.
- Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- To identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

6.1.2 Specific research objectives included the following:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- To prevent damage to any significant archaeological remains.
- To record any archaeological remains of low significance as they are exposed by the works.

6.2 Site Monitoring

6.2.1 The planning application permitted the installation of three air source heat pumps against the southeastern wall of the building. Groundworks necessary for this comprised an access pit to allow cable access into the basement from the pumps, and a shallow foundation trench for a concrete platform to mount the pumps on. These works comprised the first stage of the watching brief. The second stage of the watching brief involved a small trench across a footpath next to the eastern wall of the Winston Churchill Hall for the re-laying of an electric cable into the building. Additionally, some landscaping work for the creation of four tree pits was monitored.

Stage 1 works

6.2.2 The pit measured 1.5m by 2m and reached a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level. This was excavated using a tracked mini digger with a flat bucket on 19th February 2024 (plate 1).



Plate 1: excavation of pit in progress, view looking north.

6.2.3 The foundation trench was immediately to the west of the pit, measuring 7.5m by 3.5m and reached a depth of approximately 300mm below ground level. Around the outer perimeter of the main trench, a deeper trench for footings was dug, 200mm wide and up to 500mm deep, to allow for footings for fencing around the air pumps. The excavation of the foundation trench was undertaken by a tracked mini digger with a flat bucket on consecutive days, 22nd and 23rd February 2024 (plate 2).



Plate 2: excavation of trench in progress, view looking east.

Stage 2 works

6.2.4 The tree pits were to the south (pits 1 and 2) and east (pits 3 and 4) of the building, measuring 1.2m by 1.2m and reaching a depth of approximately 900mm below ground level (Plate 3). Shrub pits were also observed but these were only dug to a depth of ca. 400mm and did not go below the topsoil. These works took place between 29th April and 30th April 2024.



Plate 3: excavating a tree pit (pit 3, looking west)

6.2.5 The service trench consisted of a narrow shuttered trench 1.6m wide dug up to the building across the tarmac pathway alongside it, approximately 3.5m across, and reached a depth of approximately 2m, plus a wider rectangular area extending across the grass beyond the pathway, approximately 3.6m by 2.6m, which reached a depth of 0.7m below ground level. (plate 4). This work took place on 30th April and 1st May 2024.



Plate 4: excavating the service trench, view looking south

6.2.6 A detailed methodology for the watching brief was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2023). The recording system adopted during the investigations was

fully compatible with those presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009, updated 2018).

6.3 Site Recording

6.3.1 A detailed methodology for the watching brief was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2023). The recording system adopted during the investigations was fully compatible with those presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009, updated 2018).

6.3.2 Heights were recorded in metres relative to ground level; subsequently the Ordnance Datum level (m OD) was applied based on survey information.

6.4 Site Archiving

6.4.1 Upon approval of the report by GLAAS and with confirmation that the work is complete, it is intended that the paper archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code PIW24.

6.4.2 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

7 OBSERVED STRATIGRAPHY

7.1 In the notes below, modern and contemporary deposits and features are labelled [+]; layers and features recorded as having potential archaeological interest are labelled with their assigned context number, for example [1]. Note because of the slope of the ground, depths are recorded against the wall of the building. Further details of contexts are in Appendix 1.

7.2 Pit

Size	1.5m X 2m
Location	Adjacent to southeastern wall of building
Ground height	ca. 41m OD
Maximum depth	1.2m
Stratigraphy (depths given are below ground level against wall)	[+] Topsoil 0.0m – 0.15m. Layer sloped downwards from south to north, dropping approximately 0.3m over width of pit. [+] Made ground, up to 300mm thick, containing a range of what appeared to be discarded building material, including a length of scaffolding pipe, a broken and flattened galvanised bucket and very frequent bricks and brick fragments 0.15m – 0.40m. Layer sloped downwards from south to north, dropping approximately 0.2m over width of pit. [1] Reworked clay, occasional fragments of CBM 0.40m – 0.70m. Layer sloped downwards from south to north, dropping approximately 0.15m over width of pit. [2] Stiff brown clay, no inclusions, 0.70m to base (NFE)
Notes	Clay [2] interpreted as natural. Pit recorded as section S1.



Plate 5: Pit looking west showing reworked clay [1] and natural clay [2] at base.

7.3

Foundation trench

Size	7.5m x 3.5m
Location	Adjacent to southeastern wall of building to west of pit
Ground height	ca. 41m OD
Maximum depth	0.5m
Stratigraphy (depths given are below ground level against wall)	[+] Topsoil 0.0m – 0.15m. Layer sloped downwards from south to north, dropping approximately 0.3m over width of trench. [+] Made ground, continuous with layer observed in pit, lenses of yellow sand in some areas. 0.15m – 0.4m. Slope downwards to north observed. [1] Reworked clay, continuous with layer observed in pit; occasional fragments of CBM 0.40m – base (NFE). Slope downwards to north observed.
Notes	[1] was just visible in places below made ground in main trench, more clearly within footing trench on perimeter of main trench. Separate section not drawn.



Plate 6: Foundation trench looking north showing transition to reworked clay [1] below modern made ground.

7.4

Tree Pits

Size	1.2m x 1.2m
Location	Four pits excavated; Pits 1 and 2 to south of building, Pits 3 and 4 to east of building
Ground height	ca. 42m OD (to south) ca. 40m OD (to east)
Maximum depth	0.9m
Stratigraphy (depths given are below ground level against wall)	[4] Topsoil 0.0m – 0.6 to 0.8m. [3] Made ground / dump dk grey brown silty clay with frequent broken roof tile. Observed to base of pit at ca. 0.9m
Notes	Separate sections not drawn.



Plate 7: Tree pit 2, looking southeast. Broken roof tile can be seen at base of layer [4] at start of layer [3] below.

7.5

Service trench

Size	1.6m x 13.5m deep trench plus shallower rectangular area ca. 3.6m x 2.6m
Location	Near NE corner of building. Deep trench against building's eastern wall was 1.6m wide and 3.5m across the tarmac path alongside the building. Beyond this a roughly rectangular area situated on the grassed area to the east of the pathway.
Ground height	ca. 40m OD
Maximum depth	ca. 2m in narrow trench, 0.7m in rectangular trench
Stratigraphy (depths given are below ground level against wall)	In the area of the narrow trench, and extending to approximately 4m to the east of the building, below the tarmac was brick rubble in a silty clay matrix to the base of the excavation. In the rectangular trench on the grassed area to the east, the sequence was [4] Topsoil 0.0m – 0.2m. [6] Made ground / dump dk grey brown silty clay with frequent CBM, modern glass fragments (including whole spirits bottle) metal and plastic fragments 0.2m – 0.45m [7] Disturbed (trampled?) clay layer 0.45m – 0.6m

	[8] Natural clay. Observed to base of pit at ca. 0.75m
Notes	Clay [8] interpreted as natural (= [2]) Rectangular trench recorded as section S2.



Plate 8: west facing section of rectangular trench showing layers [4], [6], [7] with natural clay [8] at base. Construction cut for electrical cable is not clear in section but was visible in plan from below topsoil [4].

8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The clay [2] = [8] recorded in the pit and rectangular area of service trench appeared to be undisturbed and was interpreted as natural. It can be identified with the Lambeth Group clay deposit. Its approximate height was 39m to 40m OD (matching the rise of the surface from north to south).

8.2 Phase 2: Later 20th Century

8.2.1 The reworked clay [1], possibly = [3] was interpreted as upcast material from the construction of the basement for the Winston Churchill Hall in the later 20th century. The overlying made ground recorded as [+] in the heat pump pit was likely spoil from the construction of the building used as a levelling layer. In the service trench, layer [6] may have been equivalent to this layer of made ground; it yielded modern artefacts including fragments of plastic wrappers and a modern glass bottle. Layer [7] appeared to be reworked natural, possibly an *in situ* trample layer rather than upcast material. Overlying all the excavations was topsoil [4] used to provide superficial landscaping, laid down post construction and possibly imported from off site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The WSI set out a number of research objectives for the investigation, which are addressed below.

- To characterise and assess the archaeological resource of the site.

9.2 The excavations appeared to be within the construction footprint of the building, with the exception of the tree pits and the service trench extension into the grassed area to the east. A limit to the modern backfill associated with the construction of the building was observed ca. 4m from the eastern wall, although it appeared that the grassed area itself had also been truncated to the level of the natural clay. The existing ground to the immediate south of the building was heavily truncated during its construction, which was also apparent in the tree pits to the south of the building, where natural clay was not observed at the depth of the pit bases, 0.9m below ground level. The construction of the building had effectively removed any archaeological resource which may have been present in its footprint and to an observed extent of 4m around it.

- To explain any structures and remains and link them to the wider area.

9.3 The excavations did not expose any archaeological structures or features.

- To identify levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

9.4 Any archaeological features or deposits which may have been present on the site are likely to have been truncated by the construction of the building, and if present have not survived within its footprint.

- To determine the natural topography of the site.

9.5 The landscaping of the site respects the slope displayed in the wider area around the building down towards the River Pinn, but this is evidently an effect of landscaping following construction of the building.

- To establish the nature, date and survival of any archaeological periods on the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- To prevent damage to any significant archaeological remains.
- To record any archaeological remains of low significance as exposed by works.

9.6 The monitoring indicated that there is no survival of archaeological features or deposits in the areas of the site to the immediate east, southeast and south of Winston Churchill Hall.

9.7 Upon approval of this report by GLAAS and with confirmation that the work is complete, it is intended that the site archive – which comprises paper and digital records - will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code PIW24.

9.8 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Austin Gibbons of Ameresco for commissioning the work, Fuller Long – HEA for initiating the project and the onsite contractors Baystar for their assistance. The author thanks Chris Mayo who managed the project and Diana Valk for production of the figures.

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12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

12.1 Note the estimated OD height is approximate as no survey was available. Estimates are to nearest 0.5m based on a ground level 41m at the south of the building and 40m at the north of the building.

Context	Type	Location	Description.	Interpretation	Section	Phase	Thickness	Approximate estimated Level OD
1	Layer	Pit, Trench	Firm, brown clay, evidently reworked, with occasional fragments of CBM.	Made ground, interpreted as upcast natural from excavation of basement of building.	S1	2	0.5m max	40.5m
2	Layer	Pit	Stiff brown clay, no inclusions.	Natural clay identified with Lambeth Group geological unit.	S1	1	NFE	40m
3	Layer	Tree Pits	Reworked silty clay, occ. modern roof tile fragments.	Made ground, possibly dumped material from construction of basement. Tentatively = [1]	-	2	0.15m	39.5m (east) 41m (south)
4	Layer	Tree Pits	Topsoil		S2	2	0.6m–0.8m	40m (east) 42m (south)
5			(VOID)					
6	Layer	Service Trench	Medium firm brown-grey silty clay, occ. CBM, glass, metal and plastic	Made ground	S2	2	0.15m	40m
7	Layer	Service Trench	Firm brown grey “dirty” clay, freq. small stones	Possibly a trample layer of exposed natural clay (?)	S2	2	0.1m	39.5m
8	Layer	Service Trench	Stiff brown-orange clay, no inclusions.	= [2]	S2	1	NFE	39m

13 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID (UID): preconst1-523633

Project Name: Watching Brief at WINSTON CHURCHILL HALL, PINN WAY, RUISLIP HA4 7QL

Activity type: Watching Brief

Sitecode(s): PIW24

Project Identifier(s): K8746

Planning Id: 78327/APP/2023/2901

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Dates: 19-Feb-2024 - 01-May-2024

HER: Greater London HER

HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: A watching brief during groundworks for the installation of heat pumps adjacent to the south of the building, along with excavations for landscaping work comprising shrub and tree pits to the south and east of the building, and a service trench for an electrical cable at the northeast corner of the building.

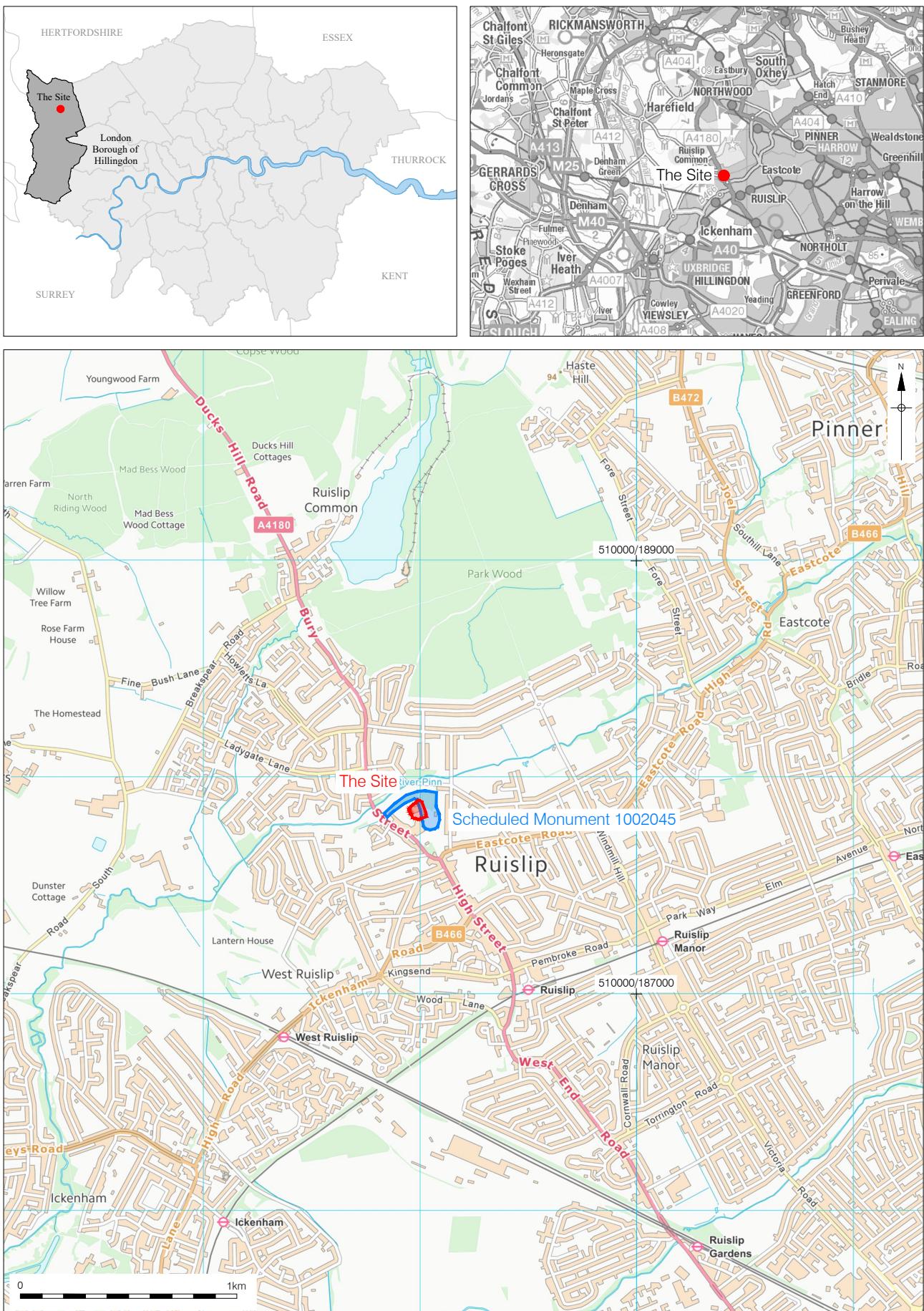
Project Results: The observed sequence was interpreted as natural clay overlain by upcast material from the construction of the basement for the building in the later 20th century. The made ground in the area of the heat pump pit was likely spoil from the construction of the building used as a levelling layer, while to the east of the building a layer of disturbed clay suggested the area had been truncated to natural clay during building works, with the topsoil overlying it used to provide superficial landscaping following completion of the building. No archaeological features were observed in any of the excavations, and no artefacts were recovered.

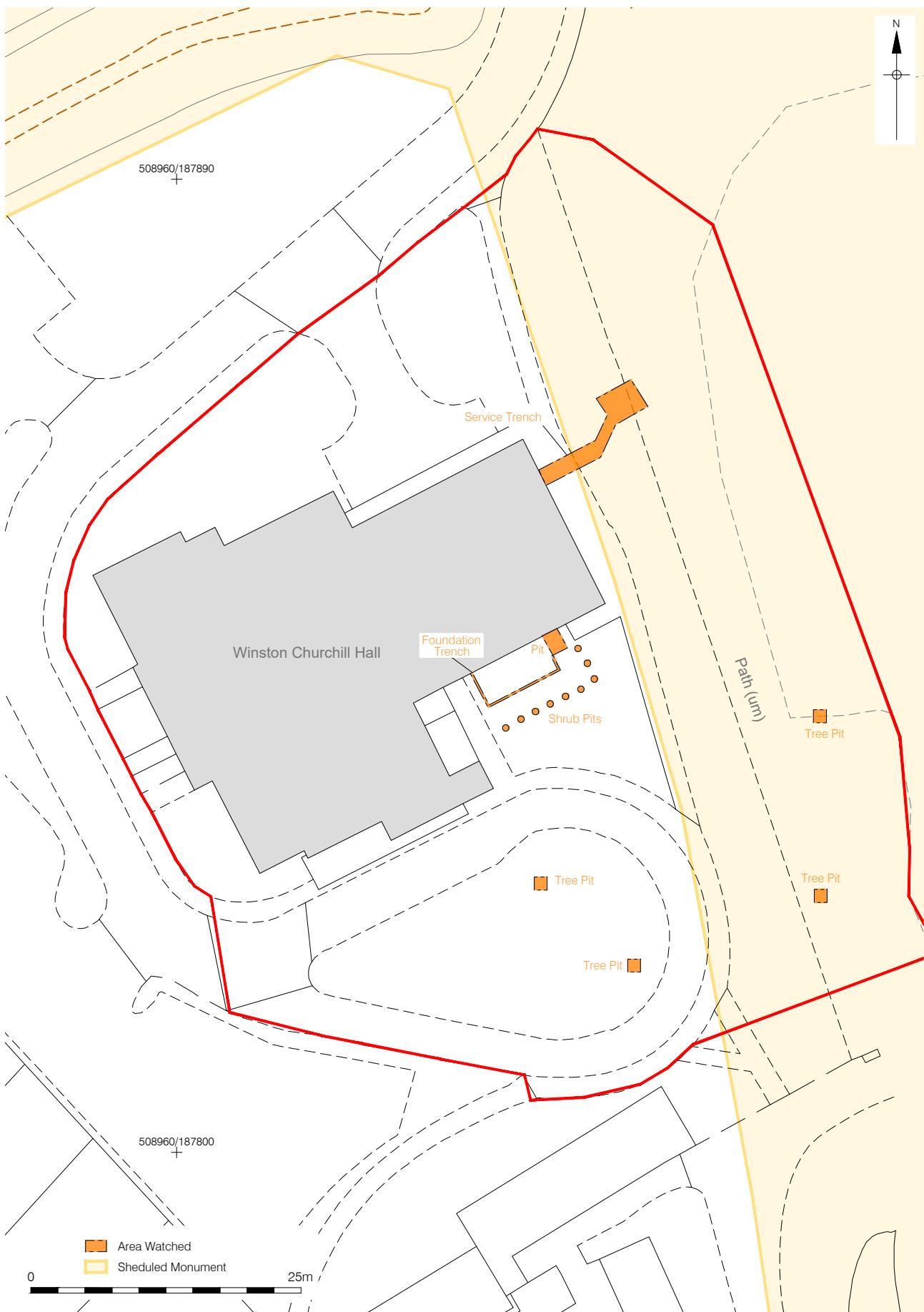
Keywords:

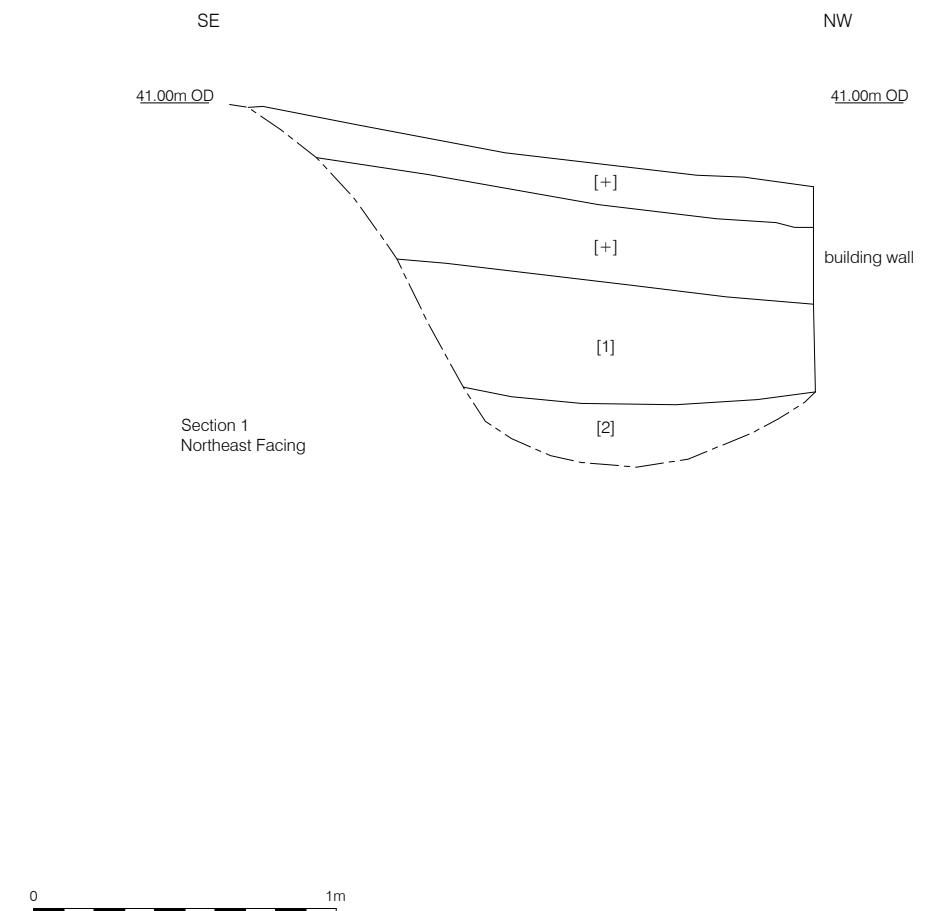
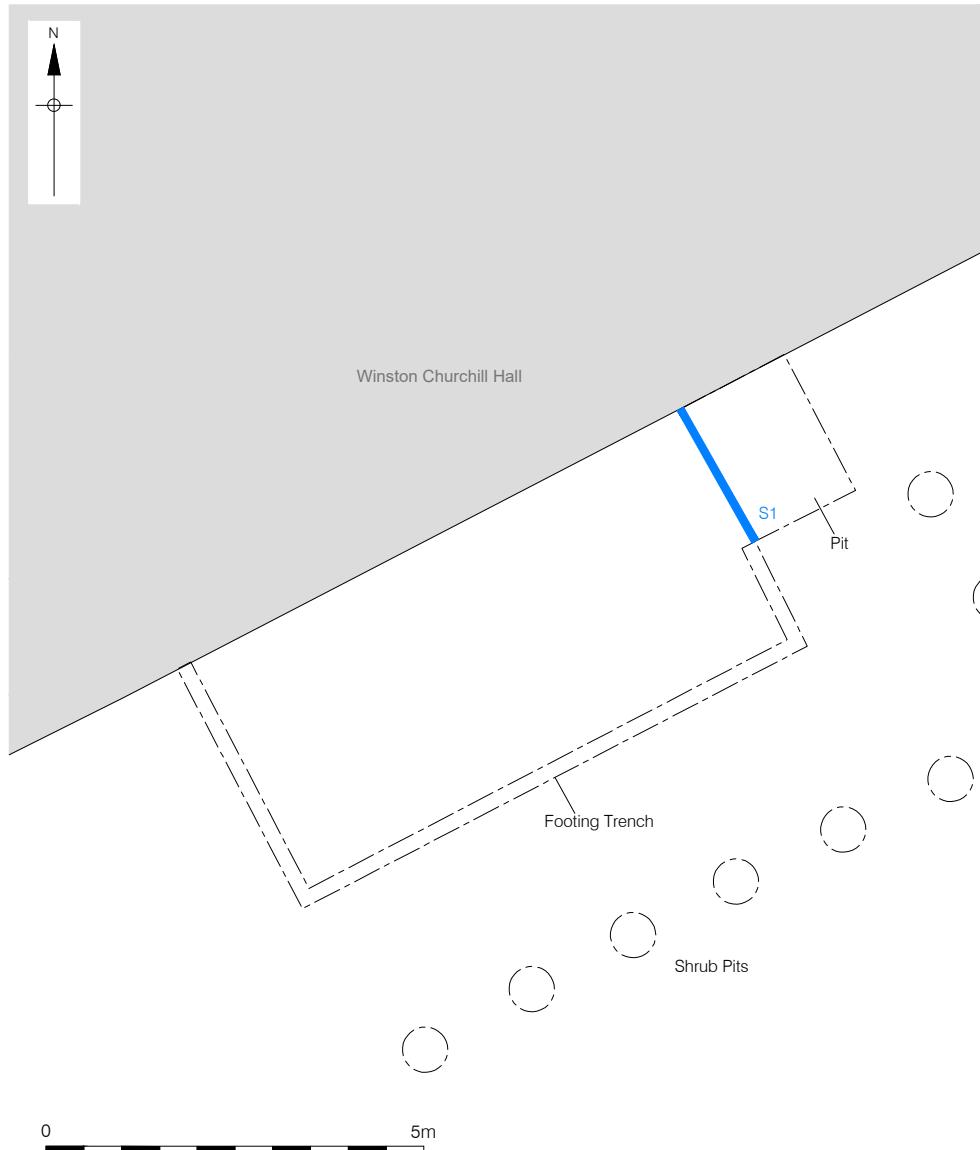
Archive:

Reports in OASIS:

Bazely, B., (2024). *Watching Brief at WINSTON CHURCHILL HALL, PINN WAY, RUISLIP HA4 7QL*. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. R16355. **Embargo ends: 22/11/2024**







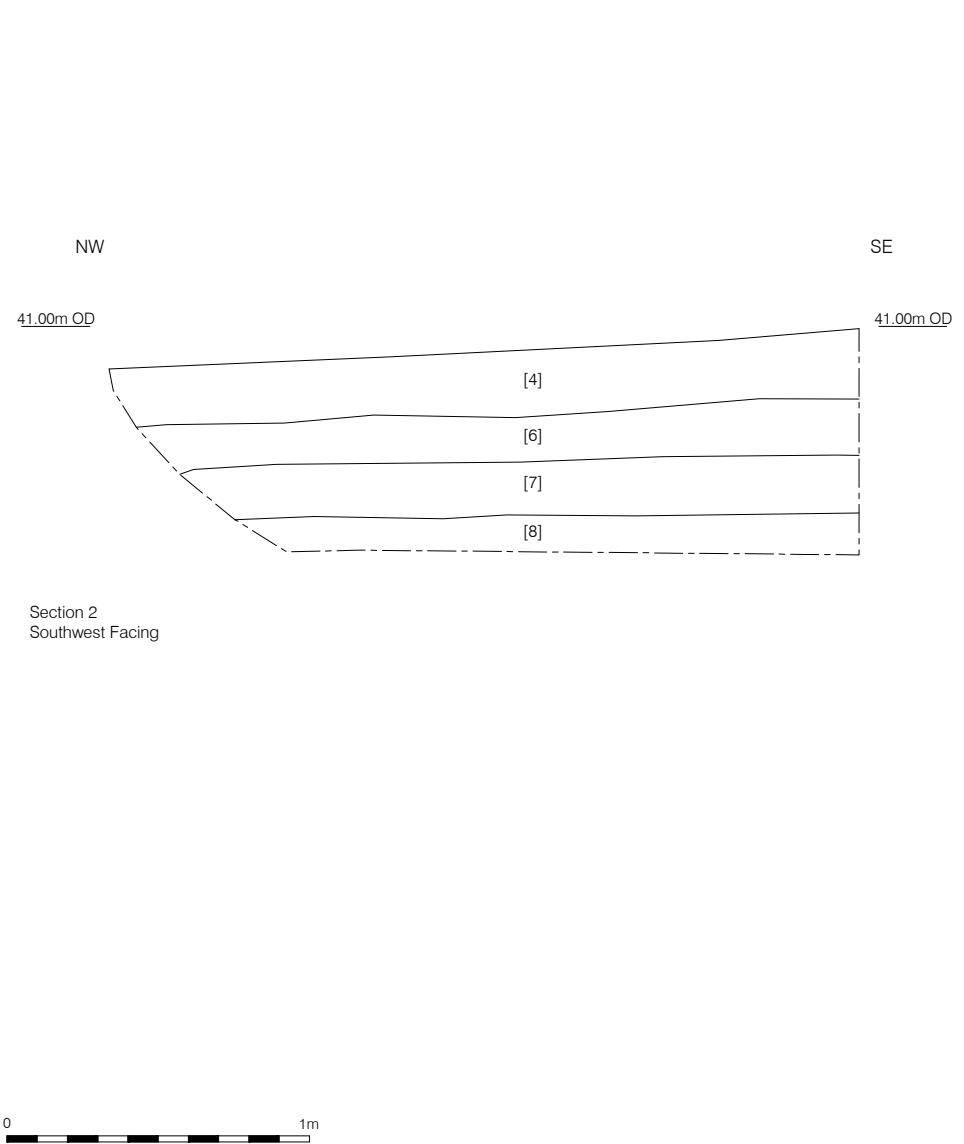
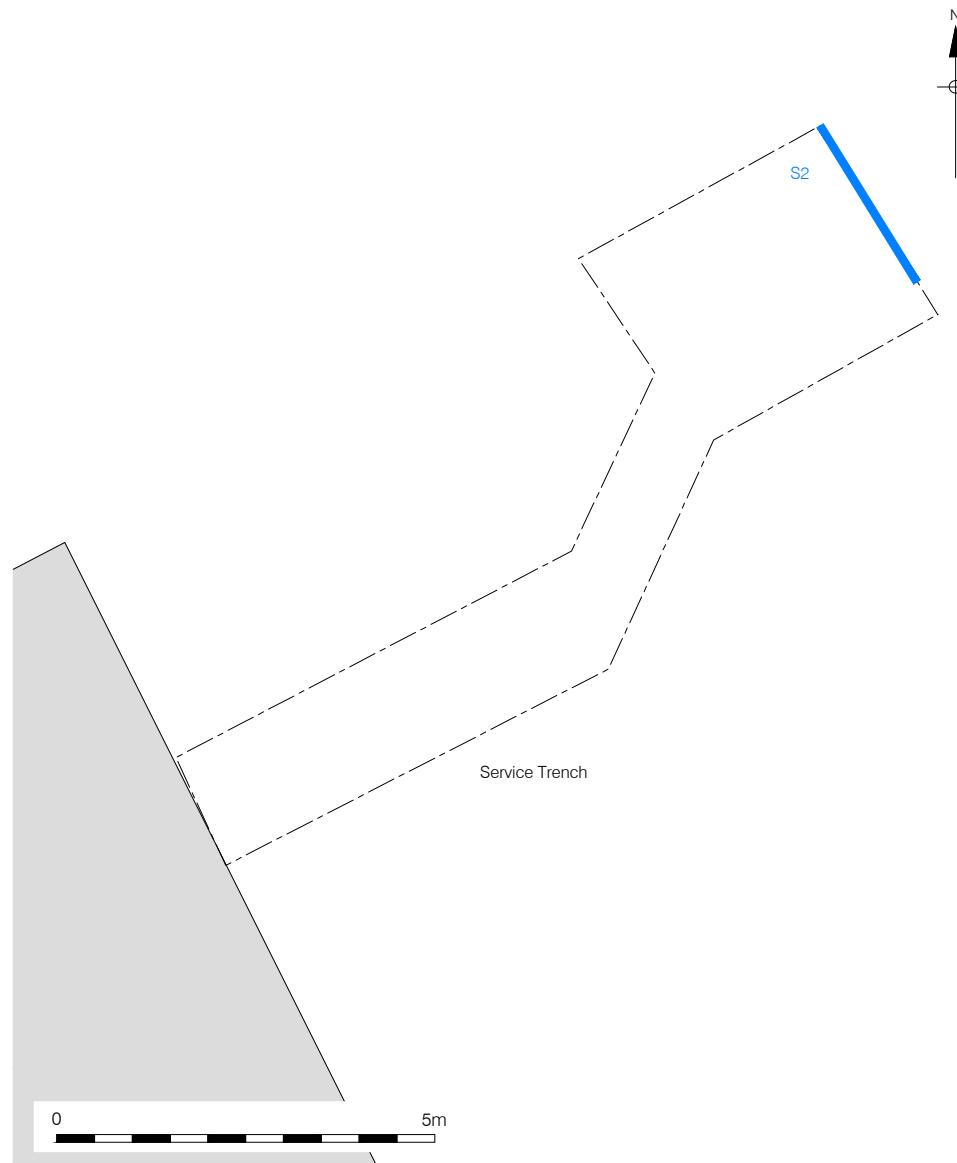


Figure 4
Service Trench Plan and Section
Plan at 1:100 and Section at 1:25 at A4



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