

**THE GREEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
BUSCH CORNER,  
TWICKENHAM ROAD,  
ISLEWORTH, TW7 6AU**

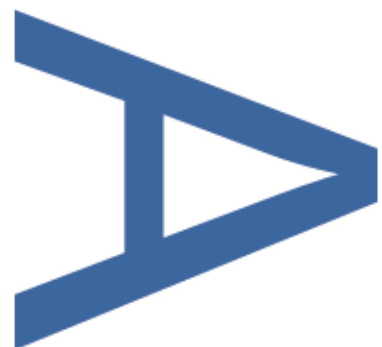
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: BUS17**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12815**

**MARCH 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE GREEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
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ISLEWORTH, TW7 6AU

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** BUS17

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Hounslow

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 16541 76837

**Written by:** James Langthorne  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2017

**Project Manager:** Chris Mayo

**Commissioning Client:** Archaeology Collective Ltd

**On behalf of:** Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd.

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a playing field at Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, TW7 6AU. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 16541 76837 in the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeology Collective Limited (Densem 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> February 2017 prior to the construction of a temporary two storey class room block and other ancillary features. The investigation comprised the excavation of five archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 – 5) within the footprint of the proposed building in order to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits although the only archaeological features recorded were several late post-medieval-modern tree throws, a 19<sup>th</sup> century manhole and a possible service cut. Since no deposits above natural strata pre-dated the late post-medieval period within any of the trenches it was concluded that landscaping works had been undertaken in the northern part of the site, probably during the establishment of Busch House in the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 1.4 Natural brickearth was found in all four of the five trenches (Trenches 2-5) at heights between 5.40-5.94m OD indicative of a ground surface that sloped gradually from the north to the south.
- 1.5 Excavation had to cease in the fifth trench (Trench 1) before it could be satisfactorily completed due to the presence of modern services.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a playing field at Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, TW7 6AU between 21<sup>st</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> February 2017. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 16541 76837 in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation was proposed to consist of five trenches (Figure 2) aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
  - To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the development area,
  - To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on the development area.
- 2.3 The trenches were all situated on the playing field that occupies the northern part of the Green School site and were positioned to lie within the proposed footprint of a new temporary class room building. The site boundaries were defined by Twickenham Road to the west, London Road to the north, Lodge Close to the east and the estate wall of Syon Park to the south. The site encompassed an area of approximately 2.5 hectares.
- 2.4 Two listed buildings were present on the site, Busch House and the estate wall of Syon Park that defined the southern boundary of the Green School site. Additionally a serviceable Second World War Air Raid shelter, currently used for storage, was present on the site. The proposed development did not impinge on any of these structures.
- 2.5 The site lay within two Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs), the Staines Roman Road APA and the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford APA, and the Isleworth Riverside Conservation Area. Additionally the Green School site was also adjacent to the Buffer zone for the Kew Gardens World Heritage Site and the registered garden of Syon Park as well as being in close proximity to the Thames foreshore and Bank APA and Deer Park APA.
- 2.6 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective Limited on behalf of Willmott Dixon Construction Limited and monitored by Laura O’Gorman, Historic England GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.7 As archaeological consultants to the client, Archaeology Collective had previously prepared a desk-based assessment for the project (Parry 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Densem 207) which designed the evaluation work, and was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS.
- 2.8 The site was recorded under the unique site code BUS17, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the
-

project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2012, and constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current local plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011 and amended in 2015. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

#### **3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan**

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan 2015-2030. Policy CC4 of Volume 1 of the Local Plan defines Heritage concerns within the borough and how development plans should address them.

#### **3.4 Designated Heritage Assets**

- 3.4.1 The site lies within two Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs), the Staines Roman Road APA and the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford APA, and the Isleworth Riverside Conservation Area. Additionally the Green School site is also adjacent to the Buffer zone for the Kew Gardens World Heritage Site and the registered garden of Syon Park as well as being in close proximity to the Thames foreshore and Bank APA and Deer Park APA.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geology Survey records that the geology at the site to consist of London Clay Formation bedrock overlain by Langley Silt Member clay and silt deposits (Parry 2017).

4.1.2 A number of geotechnical investigations took place at the Green School Site from 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. The results of this work are yet to be available, however close liaison between the archaeological site team and the SI contractor showed that the geological results recorded in the trial-trenches were repeated in the geotechnical interventions.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site is reasonably flat but appeared to gently slope from north-south.

4.2.2 A temporary benchmark was established on site at a height of 6.15m OD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by Archaeology Collective (Parry 2017).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 A number of prehistoric findspots have been recorded within the environs of the Green School site including flint flakes, tools and potsherds dating to the late Bronze Age from Syon Park and a palaeochannel and Mesolithic - Bronze Age struck flints close to the Syon Park Hotel. The Green School site would have been a prime location for farming during the prehistoric period and the preponderance of findspots indicate that this area had the potential to have been subject to more than transient occupation.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The northern half of the Green School site is situated within the corridor of the line of the Roman Road that existed between *Londinium* and *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester). A small section of this road and a small roadside settlement were excavated approximately 500m to the east of the site in the vicinity of the Syon Park Hotel.

5.3.2 Evidence for Roman field systems have been found during other archaeological investigations, including Syon Lodge close to the Green School site, indicating farming activities taking place alongside the road.

### **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 The Green School site was adjacent to the Syon Abbey manor and estate, a Bridgettine House founded in AD1415. However it was considered likely that the focus of building activity would have been the main Abbey buildings, approximately 750m to the south-east of the Green School site, its entrance or Syon Farm to the east.

5.4.2 As a result it was concluded that the Green School site would, at this time, have been open ground alongside the road that stretched between Brentford and Isleworth.

### **5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.5.1 Syon Abbey became Syon House and Park following its dissolution during Henry VIII's reign becoming the manorial seat initially of the Duke of Somerset and later the Dukes of Northumberland. The 18<sup>th</sup> century house currently extant on the property replaced an earlier Tudor House, with its gardens landscaped by "Capability" Brown.

5.5.2 Cartographic evidence showed that the Green School site remained as open ground, the northern part of which is depicted as containing trees or a formal orchard from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, until between 1787 (Sauthier's map) and 1819 (Enclosure Map of Isleworth) when Busch House, the Grade II building still extant at the site, was constructed.

- 5.5.3 The northern area of the site was part of the garden attached to the Lion School according to the 1840 map of Isleworth. The Ordnance Survey Maps from 1869-1936 show variances in tree coverage but otherwise little apparent change to the northern part of the site although further school buildings were constructed during this time as part of the re-named Busch House Open Air School.
- 5.5.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1959 shows a number of buildings on what would become the playing fields for the Green School for Boys. These buildings were short lived having been demolished by 1974. The playing field has remained clear of other structures until the present day with the singular exception of a brief period in 2010 when, due to the Thames flooding in Isleworth and Brentford, a number of portakabins were set out on the playing field on concrete slabs.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of five trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Densem 2017).

6.2 The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS system as per the proposed trench location plan. All trenches were excavated by a JCB under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered, at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches:

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	NW-SE	7.90	2.00	0.90
2	ENE-WSW	10.00	2.00	1.08
3	NW-SE	10.00	2.00	0.84
4	ENE-WSW	10.00	2.00	0.86
5	NW-SE	10.00	2.00	0.90

6.3 Due to the presence and position of modern services within Trench 1 it was not possible to complete this trench to its full length or potential depth.

6.4 Further to the original excavation of the trenches, sondages were opened in the bases of Trenches 2-4 in order to investigate the potential for prehistoric activity atop the natural gravels. The dimensions of each of these sondages are listed in the following table:

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth of sondage (m)
2	ENE-WSW	1.65	0.50	1.20
3	NW-SE	1.60	0.50	0.56
4	ENE-WSW	1.80	0.50	0.96
5	NW-SE	1.60	0.50	1.06

6.5 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn either at scales of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of all five trenches.

6.6 A temporary benchmark at a height of 6.15m OD was established on site for levelling purposes using the GPS system.

6.7 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code BUS17.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence at the site has been separated into three phases, as follows:

- *Phase 1: Natural*
- *Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval - Modern*
- *Phase 3: Modern*

### 7.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3 & Image 1)

#### ***Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval - Modern***

7.2.1 Due to the restrictions caused by discovering potentially active services in Trench 1 the earliest deposit encountered in the trench was fairly firm, mottled light-mid orange grey and light-mid grey brown silty clay subsoil [5]. Occasional-moderate root activity, coal and CBM flecks and fragments were found within subsoil [5] as well as very occasional oyster shell fragments. Subsoil [5] was recorded at heights between 5.90-5.98m OD.

7.2.2 Truncating subsoil [5] was construction cut [4] containing manhole [3]. Manhole [3] was constructed of type 3039 half bricks and light yellowish grey sandy mortar with frequent gritty inclusions in a stretcher bond. It measured 0.91m north-south by 1.10m east- west and was found at a maximum height of 5.96m OD. Manhole [3] was backfilled with firm, mottled mid-light orange brown and mid grey slightly clay sandy silt [2]. Brick samples were taken from manhole [3] and dated from 1800-1900 perhaps indicating a structure associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century Lion School.

#### ***Phase 3: Modern***

7.2.3 Overlying all of the features and deposits in Trench 1 was a 0.50m-thick layer of topsoil [1] composed of fairly loose and friable, mid-dark brownish grey slightly clay sandy silt with occasional-moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles, occasional CBM, concrete and brick fragments and very occasional glass and metal fragments. Also a possible water or gas pipe and an electricity cable were seen to be contained within layer [1]. The topsoil forms the surface of the current Green School playing field and in the vicinity of Trench 1 it was recorded at heights between 6.46-6.58m OD.

### 7.3 Trench 2 (Figure 3 and 4 & Images 2 and 3)

#### ***Phase 1: Natural***

7.3.1 The earliest deposit found in Trench 2 was naturally deposited loose, wet, mid yellow grey sand and angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel [36]. Natural gravel [36] was found in the base of the sondage excavated in the western part of the trench and was recorded at a maximum height of 4.88m OD.

7.3.2 Natural gravel [36] was overlain by naturally deposited firm, light-mid orange grey brickearth [9]. This layer was up to 1.10m thick and reached heights between 5.90-5.94m OD.



**Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval - Modern**

- 7.3.3 Overlying natural brickearth [9] was a 0.20m-thick interface layer of disturbed or 'dirty' natural, a fairly firm, mottled light-mid orange brown and mid grey brown clay silt with occasional-moderate root activity, and occasional CBM and coal flecks as well as occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles [8]. Disturbed natural [8] was encountered at a maximum height of 6.14m OD.
- 7.3.4 Truncating disturbed natural [8] was a shallow east-west orientation linear cut [11] filled by very loose, dark grey black sandy silt with chalk flecks and very occasional pottery, glass and metal fragments [10]. Linear cut [11] was probably the remnant of a service run, perhaps a land drain, or possibly root activity and was seen to extend 3.80m east-west, was 0.80m wide by 0.04m deep and reached a maximum height of 5.96m OD.
- 7.3.5 Sealing linear feature [11] was a layer of subsoil [7] of the same description as subsoil [5] in Trench 1. Subsoil [7] was 0.20m thick and was found at a maximum height of 6.34m OD.

**Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.3.6 All deposits in Trench 2 were capped by playing field topsoil [6], a 0.30m-thick layer of the same description as topsoil [1] in Trench 1. Topsoil [6] was recorded at heights between 6.51-6.64m OD.

**7.4 Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 4 & Image 4)**

**Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.3.2 As in Trench 2 the earliest deposit found in Trench 3 was naturally deposited sand and gravel [37]. Natural gravel [37] was found within a sondage in the southern part of Trench 3 at a maximum height of 5.00m OD.
- 7.3.3 Natural gravel [37] was subsequently overlain by a 0.40m-thick layer of natural brickearth [33], which reached a maximum height of 5.40m OD

**Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval – Modern**

- 7.3.5 Natural brickearth [33] was succeeded by a 0.61m-thick interface deposit of disturbed natural [32], as previously described in Trench 2, which was recorded at a maximum height of 6.01m OD.
- 7.3.6 Disturbed natural [32] was cut by a tree throw [35] in the south-western part of Trench 3. The slightly irregular semi-circular profile of tree throw [35] was seen to extend 1.03m northwest-southeast by 0.45m northeast-southwest by 0.65m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 6.01m OD. Tree throw [35] was filled by loose, friable mid grey silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, occasional root activity and pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass fragments. A corroded nail was also found within fill [34].
- 7.3.7 Fill [34] of tree throw [35] and disturbed natural [32] were capped by subsoil [31], a layer previously established as [5] in Trench 1 and [7] in Trench 2, which was encountered at a height of 6.21m OD and was up to 0.23m thick.



**Phase 3: Modern**

7.3.9 All deposits in Trench 3 were sealed by a layer of playing field topsoil [30], which reached a maximum depth of 0.35m and was found at heights between 6.28-6.40m OD.

**7.5 Trench 4 (Figures 3 and 4 & Images 5 and 6)**

7.4.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.4.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 4 was naturally deposited sand and gravel [38]. Natural gravel [38] was found within a sondage in the western part of Trench 4 at a maximum height of 4.63m OD.

7.4.3 Natural gravel [38] was overlain by a 0.74m-thick layer of natural brickearth [27], which was encountered at heights between 5.37-5.47m OD.

**Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval - Modern**

7.4.5 Natural brickearth [27] was in turn sealed by a 0.20m-thick deposit of disturbed natural [26] which was recorded at heights between 5.74-5.87m OD.

7.4.6 Disturbed natural [26] was overlain by subsoil layer [25] which was 0.35m thick and reached heights between 6.00-6.12m OD.

7.4.7 Subsoil [25] was truncated in the south-western part of the trench by tree throw [29]. Tree throw [29] measured 1.60m east-west by 0.90m north-south by 0.65m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 6.12m OD. Tree throw [29] was filled by loose and friable dark grey silty sand with frequent small pebbles and occasional pottery sherds [28].

**Phase 3: Modern**

7.4.9 Fill [28] of tree throw [29] was ultimately sealed beneath a 0.30m-thick deposit of playing field topsoil [24]. The topsoil was recorded at a maximum height of 6.37m OD in Trench 4.

**7.6 Trench 5 (Figures 3 and 4 & Image 7)**

**Phase 1: Natural**

7.6.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was naturally deposited sand and gravel [39]. Recorded at a maximum height of 5.15m OD, natural gravel [39] was found within a sondage dug in the northern part of the trench.

7.6.2 A 0.58m-thick layer of natural brickearth [15] was seen to seal natural gravel [39]. Natural brickearth [15] reached a maximum height of 5.70m OD.

**Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval – Modern**

7.6.3 As had been established within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 natural brick earth [15] was overlain by an interface layer of disturbed natural [14], which was 0.29m thick and recorded at heights between 5.70-6.00m OD.

7.6.4 A series of tree throws were seen to truncate disturbed natural [14]: [17], [19], [21] and [23]. The dimensions of each of these features are summarized in the following table:

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Context no.	Fill no.	NW-SE (m)	NE-SW (m)	Depth (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
17	16	0.62	0.17	0.43	5.92
19	18	0.54	0.28	0.37	5.72
21	20	1.64	0.60	0.29	5.80
23	22	2.08	1.08	0.35	5.80

7.6.5 Fills [16], [18] and [20] were composed of fairly firm, mid brownish grey slightly clay sandy silt with moderate root activity, occasional small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, occasional-moderate pottery fragments and, in the case of fill [20] very occasional glass and animal bone fragments. Fill [22] of tree throw [23] was of a slightly different character being a fairly loose and friable, mottled mid yellowish brown and mid brownish grey clay silt with frequent root activity, occasional-moderate sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, occasional coal flecks and very occasional glass and CBM fragments.

7.6.6 All four tree throws, [17], [19], [21] and [23], were sealed beneath a 0.30m-thick layer of subsoil [13] which was encountered at heights between 5.99-6.05m OD.

**Phase 4: Modern**

7.6.7 Subsoil [13] was in turn capped by a 0.47m thick deposit of playing field topsoil [12]. Topsoil [12] was recorded at heights between 6.35-6.55m OD.

7.6.8 The continuation of the possible gas or water pipe seen in Trench 1 was found within topsoil [12] in the northern part of Trench 5 as was a concrete platform, the remains of the base of one of the portakabins that stood on the site during 2010.

## **8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Densem 2017) for the evaluation:

***To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.***

8.1.2 The archaeological investigation at the Green School site did not reveal any features or deposits that pre-dated the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

***To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the development area.***

8.1.3 With the exception of the 19<sup>th</sup> century manhole in Trench 1, which may have been associated with the Lion School, and the possible linear services construction cut in Trench 2 all of the discrete features encountered during the evaluation were tree throws, the fills of which contained modern material such as pottery or glass. It was concluded that the tree throws related to the trees or potential orchard that stood on the site from approximately the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

***To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on the development area.***

8.1.4 There were no deposits between the late post-medieval-modern subsoil and the disturbed natural interface layer in Trenches 2-5 that dated from an earlier period. Therefore it was conceivable that the northern area of the site was terraced as part of landscaping works during the post-medieval period, probably towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> when Busch House was constructed.

### **8.2 Conclusions**

8.2.1 The evaluation concluded that the archaeological evidence was restricted to several tree throws that dated from the late post-medieval and into the modern period, a 19<sup>th</sup> century manhole and the remnant of a possible services run.

8.2.2 The tree throws were possibly representative of an orchard covering the northern part of the site during late post-medieval period, while the manhole, and perhaps the service cut, may have been associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century Lion School. The paucity of archaeological activity prior to the possible orchard may be indicative of landscaping works, probably during the establishment of Busch House in the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, an assertion perhaps supported by the absence of any deposits pre-dating the late post-medieval period above the disturbed natural interface layer in four of the five trenches.

8.2.3 Natural brickearth was found in four of the five trenches (Trenches 2-5) at heights between 5.40-5.94m OD indicative of a ground surface that sloped gradually downwards from the north to the south.

- 8.2.4 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Hounslow, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code BUS17 and a summary report published in the *London Archaeologist* annual round-up.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Archaeology Collective Limited for commissioning the work on behalf of Willmott Dixon Construction Limited and Laura O’Gorman for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.

9.2 The author would like to thank:

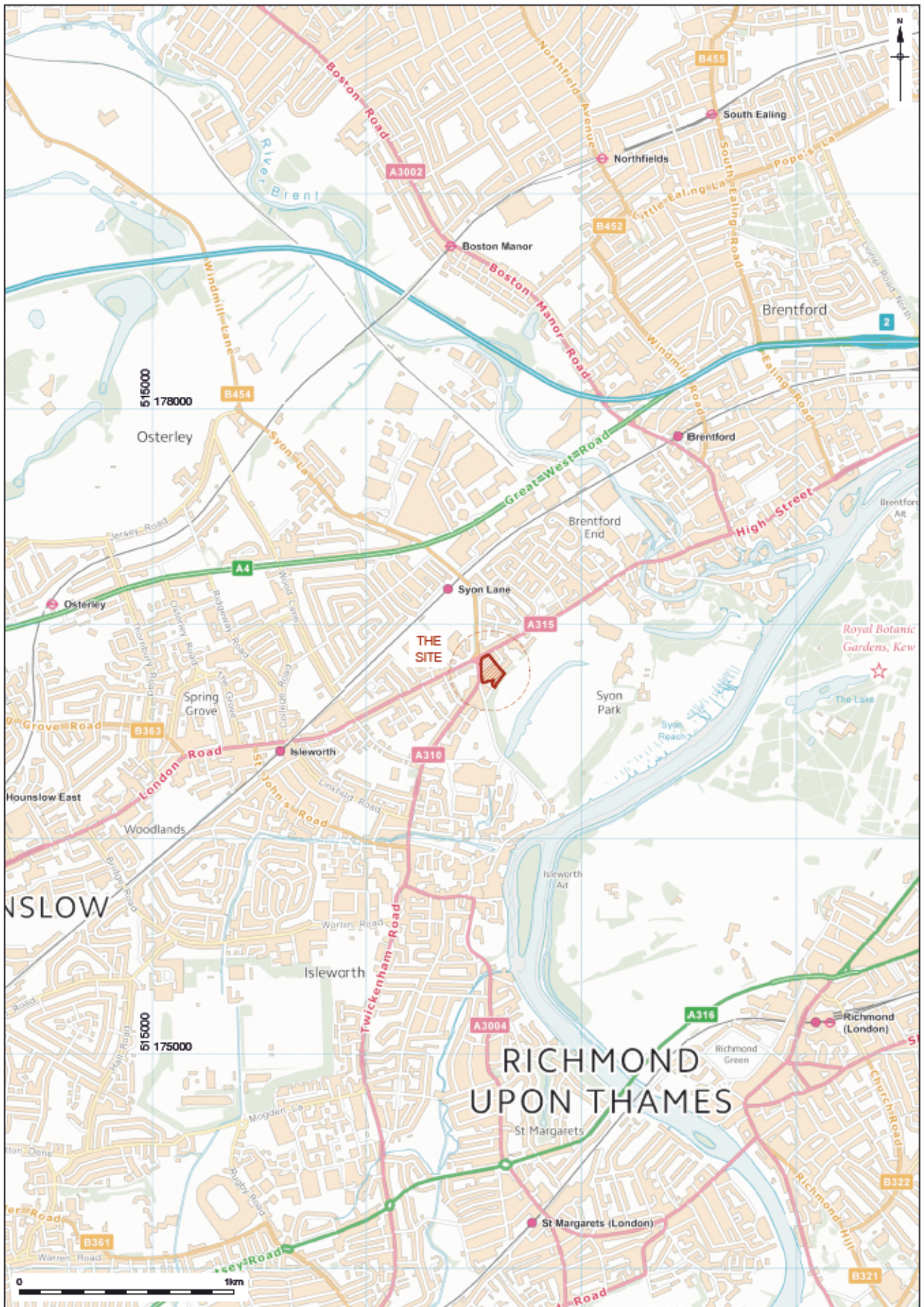
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- Amparo Valcarcel for assessing the building materials.
- Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass.
- Karen Deighton for assessing the animal bone.
- John Joyce and Wayne Richards for their help with logistics.
- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Densem, R. 2017. *Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeological Evaluation): Temporary Classrooms, Green School for Boys, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow* Archaeology Collective Unpublished Report.

Parry, A. 2017. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Green School for Boys, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow*. Archaeology Collective Unpublished Report.





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 03/03/17 HB

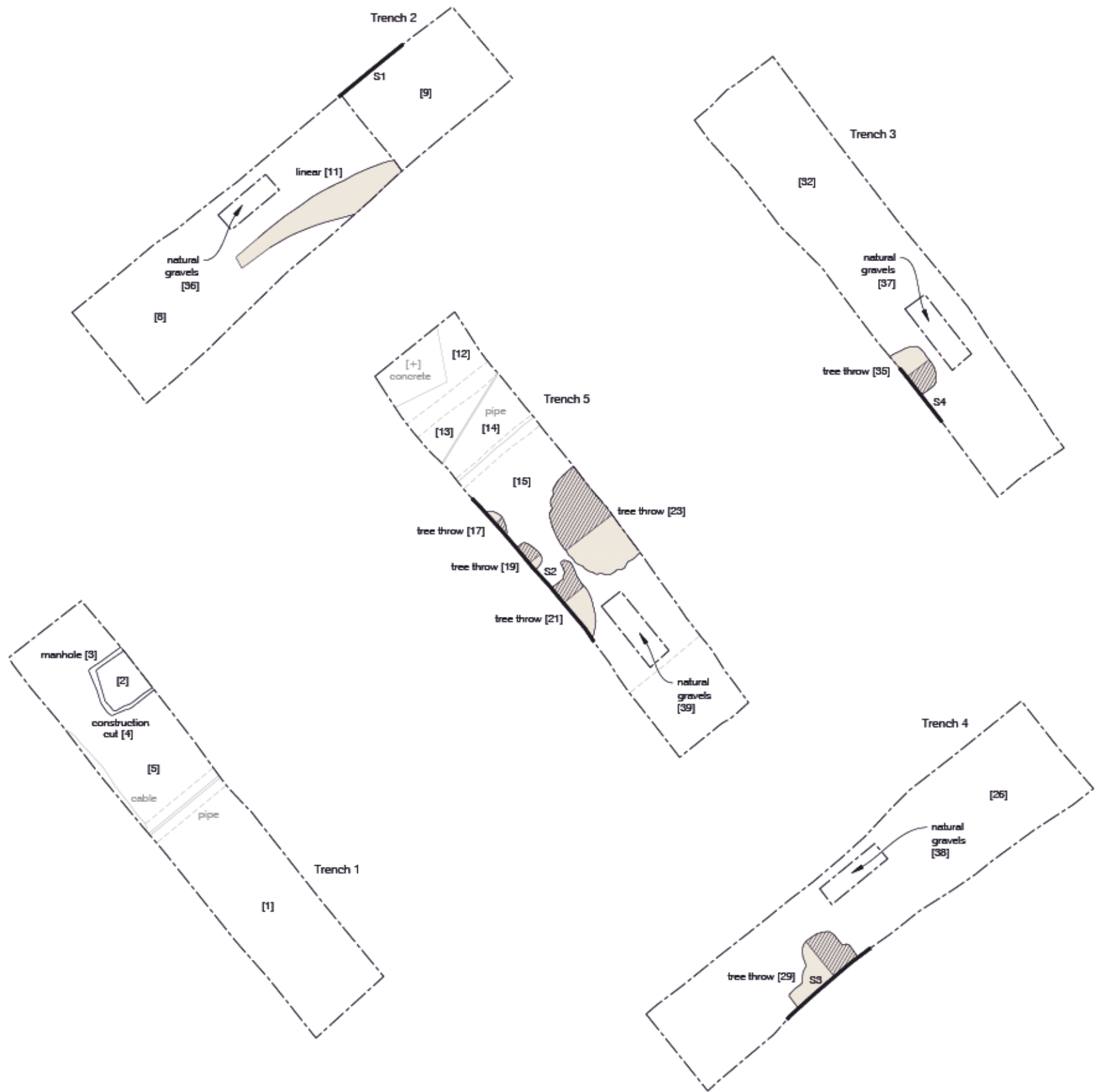
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4

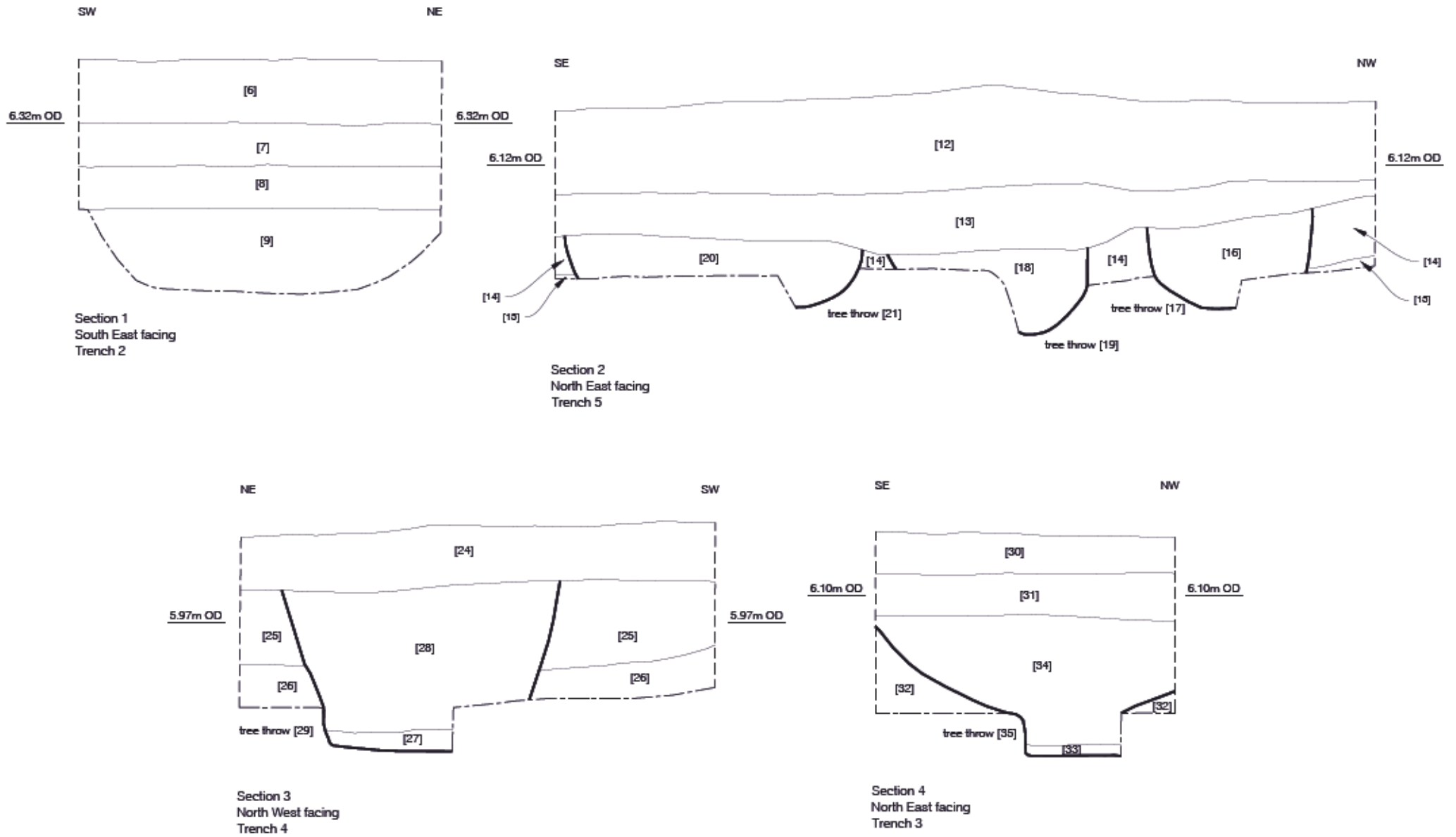


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 03/03/17 HB

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:1,000 at A4







0 10m

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Figure 4  
Sections 1-4  
1:25 at A4

**Image 1: South-east facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)**



**Image 2: West facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)**

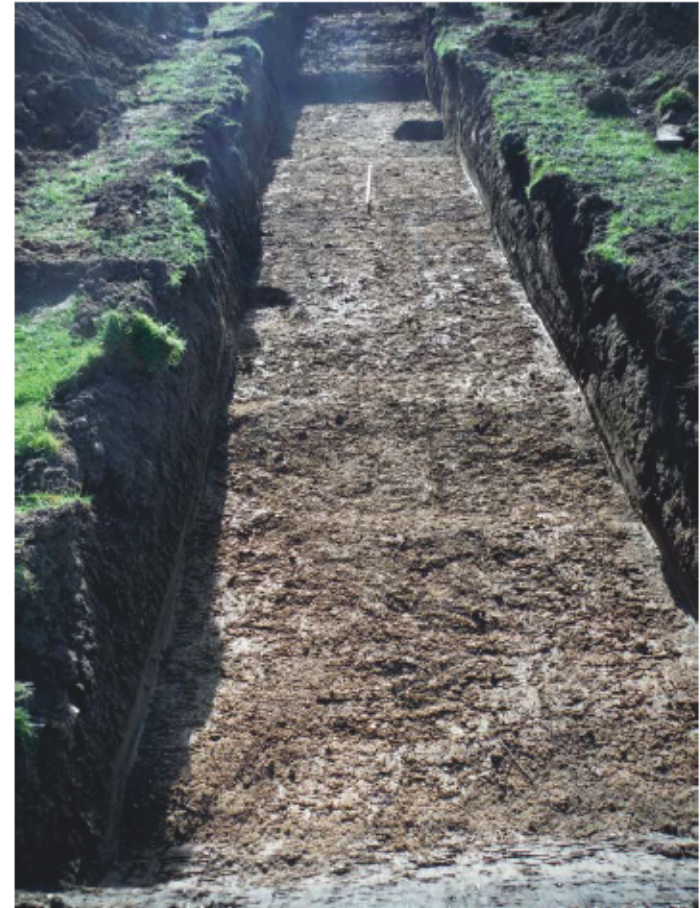




**Image 3: South facing section in Trench 2 (1m scale)**



**Image 4: South-east facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)**





**Image 5: East facing view of Trench 4 (1m scale)**



**Image 6: West facing view of sondage in Trench 4**



**Image 7: South-east facing view of Trench 5 (1m scale)**



## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
BUS17	1	1	Tr. 1	-	Layer	Top soil	Modern	3
BUS17	2	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Backfill in manhole [3]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	3	1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Manhole	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	4	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut for manhole [3]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	5	1	Tr. 1	-	Layer	Subsoil	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	6	2	-	1	Layer	Top soil	Modern	3
BUS17	7	2	-	1	Layer	Subsoil	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	8	2	Tr. 2	1	Layer	'Dirty' natural	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	9	2	Tr. 2	1	Layer	Natural brickearth	N/A	1
BUS17	10	2	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Fill of [11]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	11	2	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Linear cut.	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	12	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Top soil	Modern	3
BUS17	13	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Subsoil	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	14	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	'Dirty' natural	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	15	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Natural brickearth	N/A	1
BUS17	16	5	Tr. 5	2	Fill	Fill of [17]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	17	5	Tr. 5	2	Cut	Possible tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	18	5	Tr. 5	2	Fill	Fill of [19]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	19	5	Tr. 5	2	Cut	Tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
BUS17	20	5	Tr. 5	2	Fill	Fill of [21]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	21	5	Tr. 5	2	Cut	Tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	22	5	Tr. 5	-	Fill	Fill of [23]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	23	5	Tr. 5	-	Cut	Tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	24	4	-	3	Layer	Top soil	Modern	3
BUS17	25	4	-	3	Layer	Subsoil	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	26	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Dirty' Natural	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	27	4	-	3	Layer	Natural brickearth	N/A	1
BUS17	28	4	Tr. 4	3	Fill	Fill of [29]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	29	4	Tr. 4	3	Cut	Tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	30	3	-	4	Layer	Top soil	Modern	3
BUS17	31	3	-	4	Layer	Subsoil	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	32	3	Tr. 3	4	Layer	Dirty' natural	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	33	3	-	4	Layer	Natural brickearth	N/A	1
BUS17	34	3	Tr. 3	4	Fill	Fill of [35]	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	35	3	Tr. 3	4	Cut	Tree throw	Late Post-Med/ Modern	2
BUS17	36	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural gravels	N/A	1
BUS17	37	3	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Natural gravels	N/A	1
BUS17	38	4	Tr. 4	-	Layer	Natural gravels	N/A	1
BUS17	39	5	Tr. 5	-	Layer	Natural gravels	N/A	1





## 13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA, February 2017

### 13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates exclusively from the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th or 20th century. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and only one sherd is laminated and therefore the majority of the pottery was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery consists entirely of sherd material, although the majority of the forms could be identified. Pottery was recovered from six contexts and individual deposits produced only small sized (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of pottery.

13.1.2 All the pottery (41 sherds/23 ENV/369g, none of which are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered in to a database format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV's). The classification of the pottery types follows the standard Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### 13.2 Pottery types

13.2.1 The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in the different wares are shown in Table 1.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	14	Dish
English porcelain with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	ENPO BW	1745-1830	1	1	2	?bowl
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	34	16	342	Flower pots, unidentified
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	2	2	2	Unidentified
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	7	Dish: small rounded
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	1	Plate
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	1	Unidentified

Table 1. BUS17: the pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels and weight and the forms present in the different pottery types.

### 13.3 Distribution

13.3.1 The distribution of the pottery types and the forms are shown in Table 2.

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Pottery types (and forms)	Spot date
10	S	12	7	57	CHPO BW (dish), ENPO BW (?bowl), PMR (flower pots, unidentified), REFW (dish, rounded)	1805-1900
13	S	3	2	60	PMR (flower pot)	19th-20th century
16	S	2	2	23	PMR (flower pot)	19th-20th century
20	S	17	5	164	PEAR TR (unidentified), PMR (flower pot)	1780-1900
28	S	6	6	64	PMR (flower pot)	19th century



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Context	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Pottery types (and forms)	Spot date
34	S	1	1	1	YELL (unidentified)	1820-1900

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Table 2. BUS17: distribution of the pottery showing for each context the pottery was found in the size of the group, the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, the pottery types and the forms and a spot date

### 13.4 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

13.4.1 The pottery is of no significance at a local level and consists of typical pottery types found in the London region. The fragmentary nature of the pottery, together with the high incidence of post-medieval redware flower pots, would indicate that the deposits are largely associated with a horticultural landscape. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work and as the assemblage has been fully catalogued then it can be discarded.

### 13.5 Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, 'Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes'.  
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed March 2017.

## 14 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2017

### 14.1 Catalogue

Context no.	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	3039	Post medieval sandy frogged brick	2	1450-1900	1450-1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
22	2279;3220	Post medieval unglazed pan tile; Gault brick	2	1630-1950	1800-1950	1800-1950	No mortar
28	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1480-1900	No mortar
34	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1480-1900	No mortar

### 14.2 Review

14.2.1 The ceramic building material recovered (6 fragments, 3.18 kg) consists of pieces of late post medieval ceramic building material (Gault and sandy red bricks; peg and pan tiles). Brick from [3] is made of red sandy fabric 3039. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.). The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

## **15 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, PCA, February 2017*

### **15.1 Introduction and Catalogue**

- 15.1.1 Eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the archaeological evaluation and these were found in three contexts. The material consists of two bowl fragments and eight stems.
- 15.1.2 Context [10] produced the heel of an Oswald (1975) type 10 bowl dated 1700–40 and two thin stems, both with fine bores and the latter indicates a deposition date of c. 1730–1910.
- 15.1.3 Deposit [28] produced a small rim fragment from an 18th or 19th century dated bowl and was found alongside a medium thick stem with a fine bore. The latter indicates a deposition date of c. 1730–1910.
- 15.1.4 Context [34] produced three thin stems with fine bores that are dated c. 1730–1910.

### **15.2 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

- 15.2.1 The clay tobacco pipe fragments have little significance as the material is all very fragmentary and none of the material is maker marked or distinguished in any way. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to broadly date the deposit s the material was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on these finds.

### **15.3 Bibliography**

Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

## 16 APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

*By Chris Jarrett, PCA, February 2017*

### 16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th/20th century. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were therefore probably deposited rapidly after breakage or being discarded. The material is in a fragmentary state and consists of window glass; the exception is one intact vessel. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, measured in grams. The assemblage was recovered from five contexts as small (fewer than 30 fragments) sized groups.

16.1.2 All of the glass (thirteen fragments/9 ENV/266g, of which none are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique. The assemblage is domestic in nature and it is discussed by vessel shapes and its distribution.

### 16.2 The forms

16.2.1 The composition of the glass assemblage forms are as follows:

- Bovril bottle: one fragment, 1 ENV, 231g
- Vessel glass: one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g
- Window glass: eleven fragments, 7 ENV, 34g

#### ***Bovril bottle***

16.2.2 The Bovril bottle is intact and made in brown high-lime low alkali glass. The item has a 'double-ring' rim finish, a short cylindrical neck and a globular body, except for two flattened oval side panels, while base underside is concave. Embossed on each of the rounded walls is '8<sup>02</sup>/BOVRIL/LIMITED' and on the underside of the base is embossed ' BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND' around the side and 'BY/FORSTERS/GLASS Co' in the centre. The vessel has a height of 87mm, a rim diameter of 44mm and a base diameter of 39mm. The item was recovered from context [10]. Bovril was invented in the early 1870's and became a limited company in 1896. The bottle dates to the 20th century.

#### ***Vessel glass***

16.2.3 A single fragment of clear soda vessel glass occurs as a curving wall shard. The item was found in context [10] and it is dated to the 19th-20th century.

#### ***Window panes***

16.2.4 The window pane fragments are made entirely in soda glass and consist of mostly clear pieces, except for two green tinted examples. The window glass appears to be mostly machine made and dates to the 20th century. A fragment of frosted window glass has small polygonal shaped depressions on one surface (context [22]).

### 16.3 Distribution

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16.3.1 The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1.

Context	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
10	7	3	11	Vessel glass, window glass	20th century
12	1	1	231	Bovril bottle	20th century
20	1	1	1	Window glass	20th century
22	2	2	21	Window glass	20th century
34	2	2	2	Window glass	20th century

Table 1. BUS17: distribution of the glass showing for each context the glass was recovered from the phase, the fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight, the forms present and a spot date.

#### 16.4 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

16.4.1 The glass assemblage has no significance at a local level as it consists mostly of mundane window glass and the common form of a Bovril bottle. The main potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## **17 APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

*By Karen Deighton, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2017*

- 17.1 A single bone fragment was recovered from tree throw [19] fill [20] in trench 5. This was identified a pig proximal shaft fragment. The bone exhibited evidence of canid gnawing and had been sawn transversely through the shaft.
- 17.2 No further work is recommended. The item is not considered worthy of retention, and should be discarded.



## 18 APPENDIX 8: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-278035

<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Green School for Boys, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow
Short description of the project	The investigation proposed the excavation of five archaeological trial trenches within the footprint of a proposed 2 storey temporary classroom building. The evaluation revealed several late post-medieval-modern tree throws. Since no deposits above natural deposits pre-dated the late post-medieval period within any of the trenches it was concluded that landscaping works had been undertaken in the northern part of the site, probably during the establishment of Busch House in the late 18th-early 19th centuries. Natural brickearth was found in all four of the five trenches indicating a ground surface that sloped gradually from the north to the south.
Project dates	Start: 21-02-2017 End: 27-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BUS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	TREE THROW Post Medieval
Monument type	TREE THROW Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	METAL FRAGMENTS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth
Postcode	TW7 6AU
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 16541 76837 51.477975760467 -0.32163639473 51 28 40 N 000 19 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.4m Max: 5.94m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body	Wilmott Dixon Construction Limited
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BUS17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BUS17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BUS17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, London Borough Of Hounslow, TW7 6AU.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12815
Date	2017
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Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	08-Mar-17

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