

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

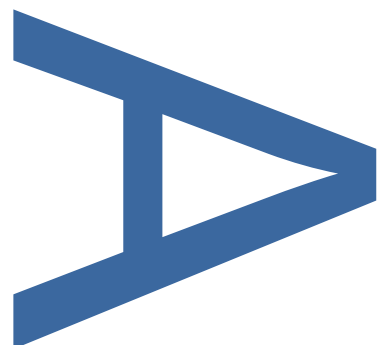
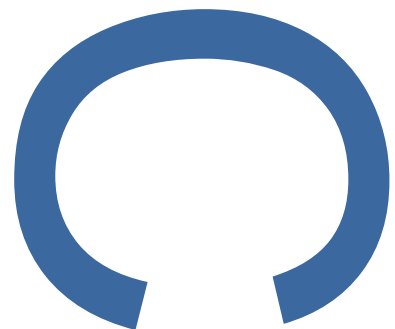
**A FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: BUS17

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

PCA REPORT NO: R13151

JANUARY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

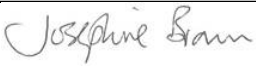

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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

A FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
	Project Number	K4879
	Report Number	R13151

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tanya Jones		January 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Mick Stuart Steel		January 2018
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		January 2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		January 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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

A FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code:	BUS17
Central NGR:	TQ 16583 76789
Local Planning Authority:	London Borough of Hounslow
Planning Reference:	P/2017/3934
Commissioning Client:	Archaeology Collective
On behalf of:	Willmott Dixon Construction Limited
Written/Researched by:	Tanya Jones Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project Manager:	Chris Mayo (MIfA)

Contractor:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre 96 Endwell Road, Brockley London SE4 2PD
Tel:	020 7732 3925
E-mail:	cmayo@pre-construct.com
Web:	www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

January 2018

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	4
2	Introduction	5
3	Planning background.....	7
4	Geology and topography	8
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	9
6	Archaeological Methodology.....	11
7	The Archaeological Sequence.....	12
7.1	<i>Trench 6</i>	12
7.2	<i>Trench 7</i>	13
7.3	<i>Trench 8</i>	15
7.4	<i>Trench 9</i>	17
7.5	<i>Trench 10a and b</i>	18
7.6	<i>Trench 11</i>	20
8	Research Objectives and Conclusions.....	22
9	Acknowledgements	24
10	Bibliography	24

APPENDICES

11	Appendix 1: Context Index	32
12	Appendix 2: Site Matrix.....	33
13	Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Assessment	34
14	Appendix 4: OASIS Data Entry Form.....	36

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 6, facing west	12
Plate 2: Trench 6 section including sondage.....	13
Plate 3: Trench 7, facing east.....	14
Plate 4: Trench 7 north facing section.....	14
Plate 5: Trench 8, facing north.....	16
Plate 6: Wall [68] in Trench 8, facing north.....	16
Plate 7: Trench 9, facing west	18
Plate 8: Wall [65] and [74] in Trench 9, facing south	18
Plate 9: Trench 10a, facing east	19
Plate 10: Trench 10b, facing east	19
Plate 11: Trench 11, facing north.....	20
Plate 12: Slot Dug in Blue Staining (Trench 11, facing south).....	20

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location	25
Figure 2: Trench location.....	26
Figure 3: Trench 8.....	27
Figure 4: Trench 9.....	28
Figure 5: Sections	29
Figure 6: remains overlaid to 1869 map.....	30
Figure 7: remains overlaid to 1894 map.....	31

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a further archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a site formally occupied by the former Woodbridge Park School for Boys, Hounslow, TW7 6AU, which is to be developed as part of the Green School for Boys. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 16541 76837 on the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Fairman 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 12th-15th December 2017 prior to the demolition of extant buildings on the site and construction of a new secondary school with associated sporting and ancillary facilities. The investigation comprised of the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 6-11) spread around the site whilst accommodating existing constraints 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 almost no impact on the buried deposits although the only archaeological features recorded were 19th century walls running east-west across the central part of site. This was a boundary wall to a driveway which linked Busch House and Syon House, and can clearly be seen on historic maps. There was also a tree throw in the north of site which was evidence for the orchard that was also found during PCA's previous evaluation (Langthorne 2017).
- 1.4 Natural brickearth was found in all trenches at heights between 5.95-5.47m OD which was gradually sloping towards the south of site. Natural gravel was exposed beneath the brickearth in three of the trenches (Trench 6, 8 and 11) at heights between 5.05-4.69m OD indicative of a gradual slope from north to south.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 A second archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at a site formally occupied by the former Woodbridge Park School for Boys, Hounslow, TW7 6AU, which is to be developed as part of the Green School for Boys. The work was completed between 12th-15th December 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 designed to consist of six linear trenches (Figure 2) aimed at assessing the presence of archaeological remains within the entire stratigraphic sequence to natural deposits. Five trenches were executed as planned, however one had to be split into two to accommodate an existing service.
- 2.3 The site had been sub-divided to allow the practical implementation of archaeological investigation into two approximate halves. The northern half was subject to an evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited early in 2017 (Langthorne), which demonstrated an absence of significant archaeology. The second phase of evaluation, herein reported, was focussed on the southern half of the site working around the standing buildings of the former Woodbridge Park School for Boys. The investigation was designed to be the first stage of archaeological site investigation on this southern area of the proposed new school and may be followed by further archaeological investigation/mitigation if required by the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) adviser to the LB Hounslow. The wider site encompassed an area of 9,856m², whilst the southern half of the site investigated during the further evaluation covered approximately 7,900m².
- 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 will 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 Tanya Jones 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 of Historic England’s Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (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 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2017) which designed the evaluation work, and was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS.

- 2.8 The site was recorded continuing use of site code BUS17, issued by the Museum of London prior to the first evaluation. The complete 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 27th 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 22nd 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.

3.5 Site Specific Planning

- 3.5.1 Planning consent for the redevelopment of the site has been granted by the London Borough of Hounslow under application number P/2017/3934. The works herein reported have been completed in response to archaeological planning conditions.

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 During the first evaluation at the site in 2017, natural brickearth was found in 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. The brickearth overlay gravels in these trenches at heights between 5.15-4.63m OD.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site is reasonably flat but appeared to gently slope up from north to south.
- 4.2.2 Ground levels at the site ranged between 6.28m OD in the north to approximately 6.50m OD in the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 A number of prehistoric find spots 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 find spots indicate that this area had the potential to have been subject to more than transient occupation.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 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.
- 5.2.2 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.

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 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.
- 5.3.2 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.

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 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 18th century house currently extant on the property replaced an earlier Tudor House, with its gardens landscaped by "Capability" Brown.
- 5.4.2 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 18th 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.
- 5.4.3 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.

- 5.4.4 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 porta cabins were set out on the playing field on concrete slabs.

5.5 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.5.1 An initial evaluation completed by PCA in February 2017 on the northern half of the site (Langthorne 2017, site code BUS17) revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits although the only archaeological features recorded were several late post-medieval-modern tree throws, a 19th 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 18th-early 19th centuries.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

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

6.2 The locations of the trenches were located in order to avoid known underground services that were outlined on site. 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)
6	NE-SW	5.00	1.80	1.14
7	NE-SW	5.00	1.80	1.00
8	NW-SE	10.00	1.80	1.20
9	NE-SW	15.00	1.80	0.85
10a	NE-SW	5.00	1.80	0.85
10b	NE-SW	5.00	1.80	0.85
11	NE-SW	10.00	1.80	1.06

6.3 In order to avoid services in the location of Trench 10 it was divided to make two 5 metre trenches.

6.4 Due to restricted space Trench 11 was not able to be excavated to the full length planned and so was reduced from a 15m trench to a 10m trench.

6.5 Further to the original excavation of the trenches, sondages were opened in the bases of Trench 6, 8 and 11 in order to investigate the potential for prehistoric activity atop the gravels. The dimensions of each of these sondages are listed in the following table:

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
6	NE-SW	1.0	0.50	1.0
8	NW-SE	1.0	0.50	0.87
11	NE-SW	1.0	0.50	1.07

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

6.7 Two temporary benchmarks at a height of 6.09m OD and 6.13m OD were established on site for levelling purposes using the GPS system.

6.8 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

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

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

7.1 Trench 6

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 6 was naturally deposited loose mid yellow grey sand and angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel [77]. The gravel was found in the base of the sondage excavated centrally in the trench and was recorded at a maximum height of approximately 5.05m OD.
- 7.1.2 Natural gravel [77] was overlain by naturally deposited firm light-mid orange grey brickearth [51] with occasional charcoal inclusions likely deposited by root disturbance. This layer was up to 0.85m thick and reached heights of 5.52-5.9m OD.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.1.3 Overlying the brickearth [51] was soft dark greyish brown silty clay [50] with occasional brick fragments. This was most likely a levelling layer deposited as made ground when the site was developed in the early part of the 20th century. The layer was up to 0.70m thick and reached heights of 6.55-6.45m OD.

Plate 1: Trench 6, facing west



Plate 2: Trench 6 section including sondage



7.2 Trench 7

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 7 was naturally deposited firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay brickearth [54] with occasional charcoal inclusions likely deposited by root disturbance. The layer was up to 0.74m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 5.67m OD.

Phase 2: Post Medieval

- 7.2.2 Truncating the brickearth [54] at the eastern end of the trench was a tree throw [52]. Tree throw [52] measured 0.40m north-east by 0.47m east-west and was recorded at a maximum height of 5.34m OD. It was filled with soft dark greyish brown silty clay [53].

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.2.3 Fill [53] of the feature was sealed by loose dark greyish brown silty clay levelling layer [55] with very occasional brick and mortar fragments. The layer was up to 0.70m thick and was seen at a height of approximately 6.21m OD.

Plate 3: Trench 7, facing east



Plate 4: Trench 7 north facing section



7.3 Trench 8

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 8 was naturally deposited loose mid yellowish grey sand and gravel [76]. The layer was found within a sondage in the central part of the trench at a maximum height of 4.93m OD.
- 7.3.2 Natural gravel was overlain by a 0.54m-thick layer of natural brickearth [71] which was encountered at heights of between 5.47-5.3m OD.

Phase 2: Post Medieval

- 7.3.3 The natural brickearth [71] was overlain by firm mid yellowish brown silty clay layer [70] with occasional charcoal, occasional small stones and occasional ceramic building material flecks. This was possibly a working surface for the construction of the wall [68], the layer was found overall to be 0.74m thick and seen at a height of 6.02m OD.
- 7.3.4 Truncating the silty clay layer [70] was a linear construction cut [66] which contained an east-west aligned narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire and occasional silty yellow Medway Intermediate brick wall [68] with a light cream grey gritty lime mortar, which appeared to be laid using English bond. The construction cut [66] had been filled with firm mid greyish brown silty sandy gravel [67] with occasional rubble inclusions. The length of the wall running east-west was 1.50m, the width running north-south 0.45m and the visible height of the wall was 0.36m and was seen at a maximum height of 6.16m OD (Figure 3).
- 7.3.5 Historical maps (Figures 6 & 7) show that the wall is part of a boundary which enclosed a driveway running between Busch House and Syon Lodge to the northwest of the site in the 19th century (see Parry 2017, appendix 3.5-3.8) and which was retained into the 20th century. The wall found in Trench 8 also continued through to Trench 9 (contexts [65] & [74]). Samples collected from the wall [68] has given a suggested date of between 1780-1900 (Appendix 3).

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.3.6 Sealing all the deposits below was a 0.30m-thick firm mid greyish brown silty clay layer [69] including occasional ceramic building material fragments, charcoal flecks, mortar fleck and small stones. This was encountered at a maximum height of 6.26m OD. The layer [69] was likely used as a levelling layer for the modern development of the site as the current tarmac surface appears to have been built overlaying it.

Plate 5: Trench 8, facing north



Plate 6: Wall [68] in Trench 8, facing north



7.4 Trench 9

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 9 was naturally deposited brickearth [62] with occasional root disturbance, which was encountered at a maximum height of 5.66m OD.

Phase 2: Post Medieval

- 7.4.2 Overlying the brickearth [62] was a 0.20m-thick firm mid yellowish brown silty clay layer [61] with occasional ceramic building material flecks, mortar flecks and charcoal flecks, encountered at a maximum height of 5.68m OD. This is considered to be a construction surface contemporary to walls [65] and [74] (see below).
- 7.4.3 Truncating the silty clay layer [61] were two linear cuts [63] and [72] containing walls [65] and [74] respectively. These two walls are in alignment and part of the same boundary, but reflected two different phases of building work (Figure 4).
- 7.4.4 East-west aligned cut [63] contained a locally made narrow red brick wall [65] with cream yellow lime mortar laid in a Flemish bond, dated 1750-1850 (Appendix 3). The length of the wall aligned east-west was 12.50m, the width aligned north-south was 0.39m and the height was 0.62m to the base. Cut [63] was backfilled with a firm mid greyish brown silty sandy gravel [64] which included frequent rubble inclusions.
- 7.4.5 Historical maps (Figure 6 & 7) show that this structure is part of the wall enclosing the driveway between Busch House and Syon House in the 19th century.
- 7.4.6 On the eastern side of the trench wall [63] was repaired or extended with a narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire brick wall [74], laid in an English bond with a light cream grey gritty lime mortar. The length of the wall aligned east-west was 2.5m, the width aligned north-south was 0.35m and the height was 0.65m to the base. The bricks used are spot-dated between 1780-1900 (Appendix 3) suggesting that wall [68] in Trench 8 is a continuation or repair of the earlier boundary.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.4.7 Overlying all features and layers in this trench was a 0.34m-thick firm mid greyish brown silty clay layer [60] containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, mortar flecks, charcoal flecks and small stones. This is likely to be a levelling layer for the 20th century development of the site and was encountered at a maximum height of 6.1m OD.

Plate 7: Trench 9, facing west



Plate 8: Wall [65] and [74] in Trench 9, facing south



7.5 Trench 10a and b

7.5.1 Trench 10 was separated into two due to services being located running across the centre.

Phase 1: Natural

7.5.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 10 was naturally deposited brickearth [56] which was 0.30m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 5.95m OD.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.5.3 Brickearth [56] was overlain by loose dark greyish brown silty clay layer [57] which included occasional ceramic building material flecks, was 0.36m thick and was encountered at a maximum height of 6.25m OD. This is considered to be a levelling layer for the 20th century development of the site, and was observed beneath the current tarmac surface [+].

Plate 9: Trench 10a, facing east



Plate 10: Trench 10b, facing east



7.6 Trench 11

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.6.1 The earliest deposit found in Trench 11 was naturally deposited firm mid yellowish brown sandy gravels [75] encountered at a maximum height of 4.69m OD.
- 7.6.2 The gravels [75] were overlain by a naturally deposited brickearth layer [58] which was 0.80m thick and seen at a maximum height of 5.49m OD. In the layer [58] in the south-east corner of the trench there appeared to be a blue staining that is likely from the breakdown of organic material as it also appeared to continue into the natural gravels.

Plate 11: Trench 11, facing north



Plate 12: Slot Dug in Blue Staining (Trench 11, facing south)



Phase 3: Modern

- 7.6.3 The brickearth [58] was overlain by a firm mid greyish brown silty clay layer [59] including

occasional ceramic building material flecks, charcoal fleck and small stones. The layer was 0.37m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 5.86m OD. It is considered to be a levelling layer from the 20th century development of the site and was observed beneath the current tarmac surface [+].

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

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

To establish the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

- 8.1.2 All of the trenches were excavated to reveal the natural brickearth which was seen to vary in height between 5.90m OD in Trench 6 in the north, 5.47m OD in Trench 8 in the centre, 5.95m OD in Trench 10b on the east and 5.89 in Trench 11 in the south of the site.
- 8.1.3 Within Trenches 6, 8 and 11 a sondage was excavated to the natural gravels; this demonstrated a fall in the gravel surface from 5.05m OD in Trench 6 in the north to 4.69m OD in Trench 11 in the south of site. The sondages also showed the brickearth to be between 0.8m thick in Trenches 6 and 11, and 0.47m thick in Trench 8.
- 8.1.4 The surface elevations of the gravel suggest a dip in the centre of the evaluation area (5.47m OD in Trench 8) compared to the other trenches (approximately 5.92m OD), and furthermore the brickearth cap in Trench 8 was only 0.47m thick compared to 0.8m to the north and south. The results suggest the presence of a natural depression in the geology in this location.
- 8.1.5 No evidence of human activity was seen at either the surface of the gravels, or within the brickearth cap.

To establish the presence or absence of pre-historic activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date

- 8.1.6 No pre-historic archaeology was identified on site.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date

- 8.1.7 No Roman archaeology was identified on site.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date

- 8.1.8 No medieval archaeology was identified on site.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity on site

- 8.1.9 Trenches 8 and 9 revealed two phases of a wall which formed the southern boundary to a driveway linking Busch House and Syon House in the 19th century. Overlaying this feature to historic maps shows a clear match (Figures 6 & 7).

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site

- 8.1.10 The only archaeology found during the further evaluation is a 19th century wall forming the southern boundary to a driveway linking Busch House and Syon House, bordering to orchards and gardens to the south.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

- 8.1.11 No truncation to archaeological horizons was observed during the current works. In all trenches the natural strata was found to survive intact.
- 8.1.12 The evaluation trenches were located away from currently buildings and this the extent of their impact upon buried archaeology could not be seen.

8.2 Conclusions

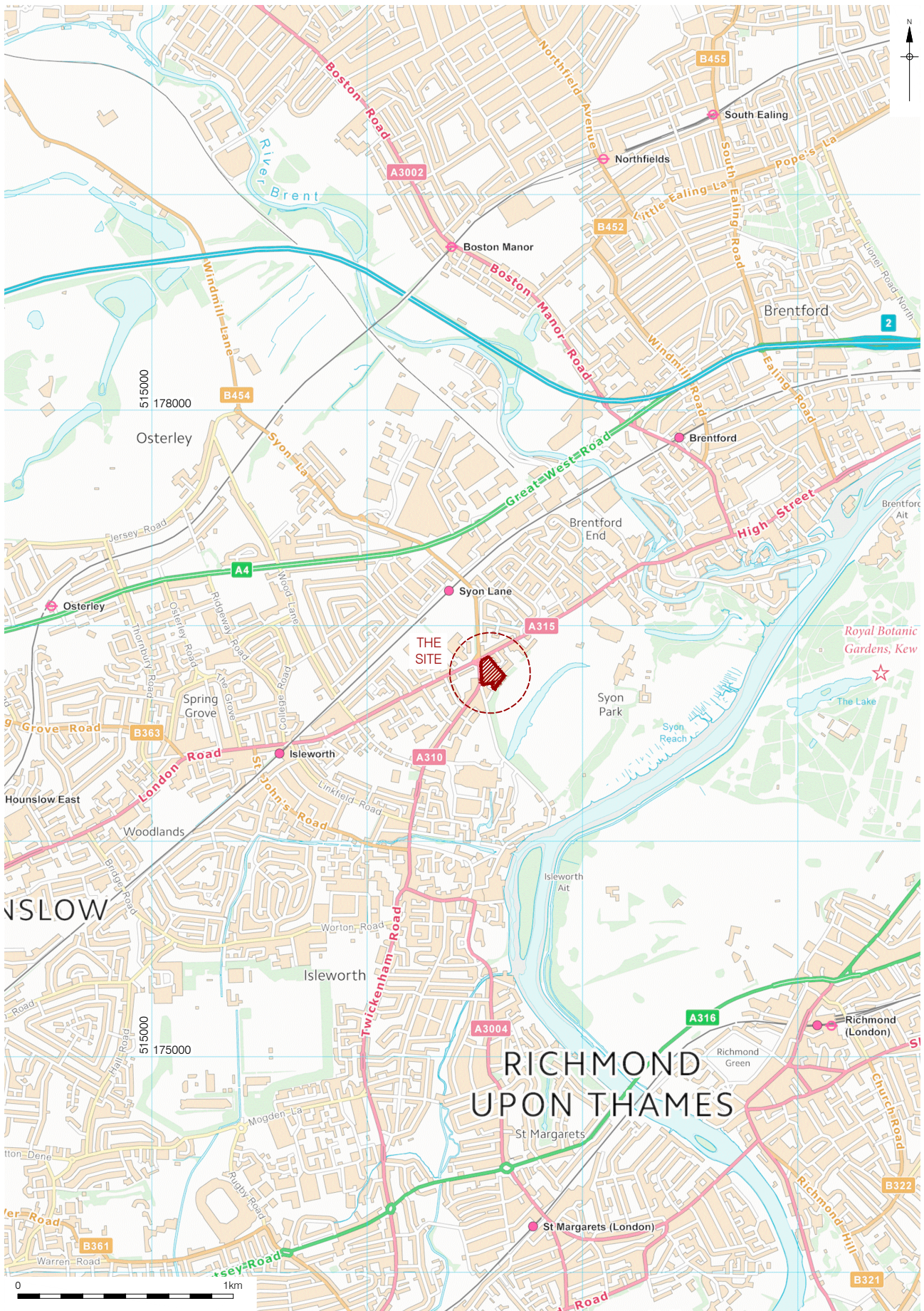
- 8.2.1 The recent evaluation trenches have shown results concordant with those made further to the first evaluation in February 2017 (Langthorne). Natural strata comprised gravels overlain by brickearth, within which no evidence for human activity could be found. The work has suggested the presence of a natural depression within the vicinity of Trench 8.
- 8.2.2 A tree throw was found in Trench 7 which may be related to the orchards which were present on site in the post-medieval period, as shown by cartographic evidence (Parry 2017, Appendix 3). The previous evaluation similarly found evidence of tree throws.
- 8.2.3 Within Trenches 8 and 9 was found a wall which overlies perfectly to a boundary wall shown on 19th century maps, forming the southern edge to a driveway which connected Busch House and Syon House. The brick dates match the documentary evidence, and the archaeology implies that a repair to the wall occurred during the 19th century.
- 8.2.4 Otherwise no archaeological remains were found.
- 8.2.5 Based on these results no further work is envisaged for this development. Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Hounslow, the completed archive comprising all site records from 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 of GLAAS for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank:
- Shane McIntyre of Willmott Dixon for all his assistance facilitating the evaluation.
 - Chris Mayo for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
 - Ester Capuz Duran and Matilda Stevens for all their hard work on site.
 - Richard Archer for his survey work on site.
 - Mick Steel for the CAD illustrations.
 - Kevin Hayward for assessing the building materials
 - John Joyce for his help with logistics.
 - Sevinc Duvani and her team who processed the finds.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Fairman, A. 2017. The Green School for Boys, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow, TW7 6AU: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Further Archaeological Evaluation PCA Unpublished Report
- Langthorne, J. 2017. The Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, TW7 6AU: An Archaeological Evaluation PCA Unpublished Report
- Parry, A. 2017. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Green School for Boys, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow. Archaeology Collective Unpublished Report.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018

05/01/18 MS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

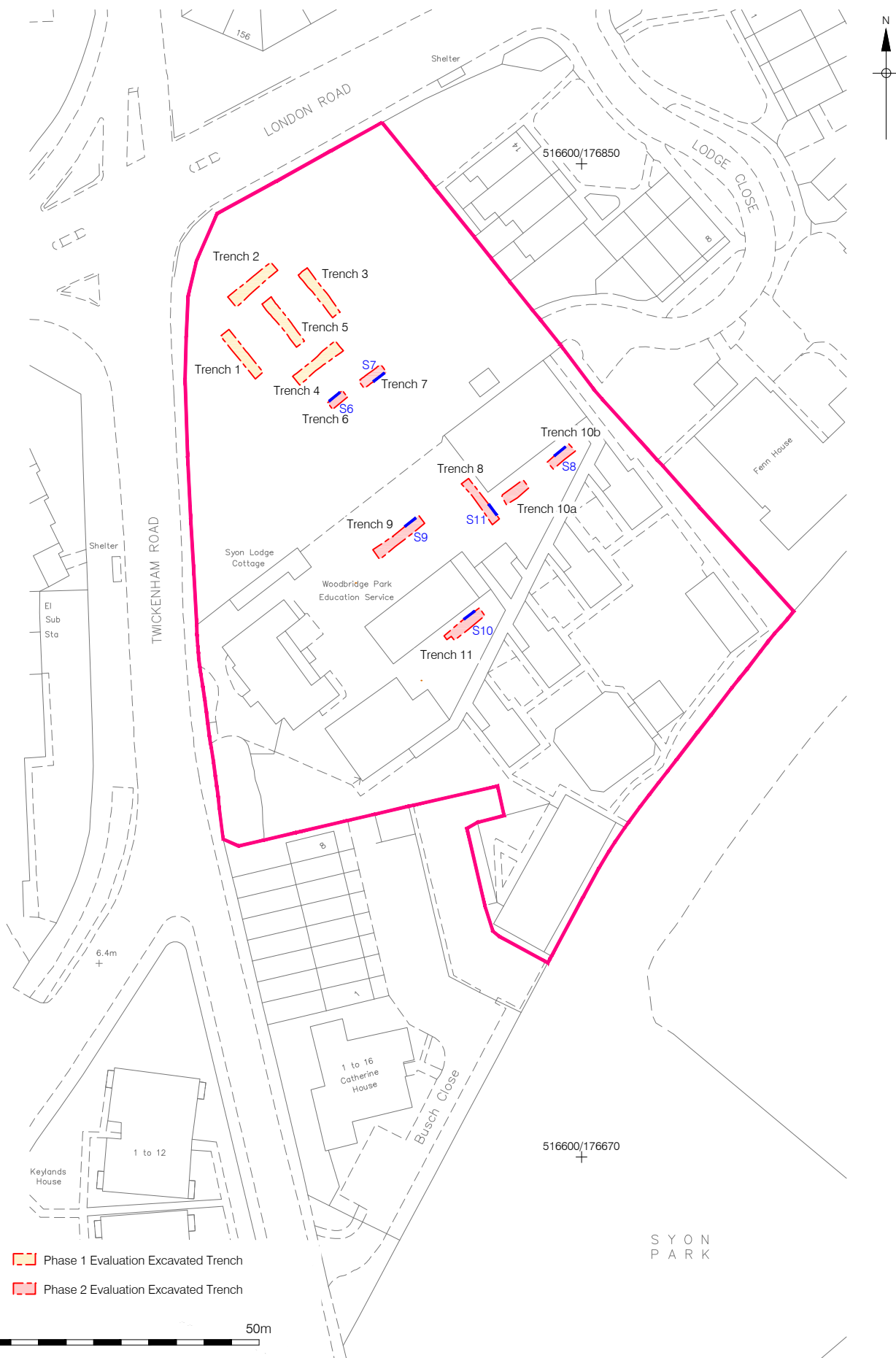


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

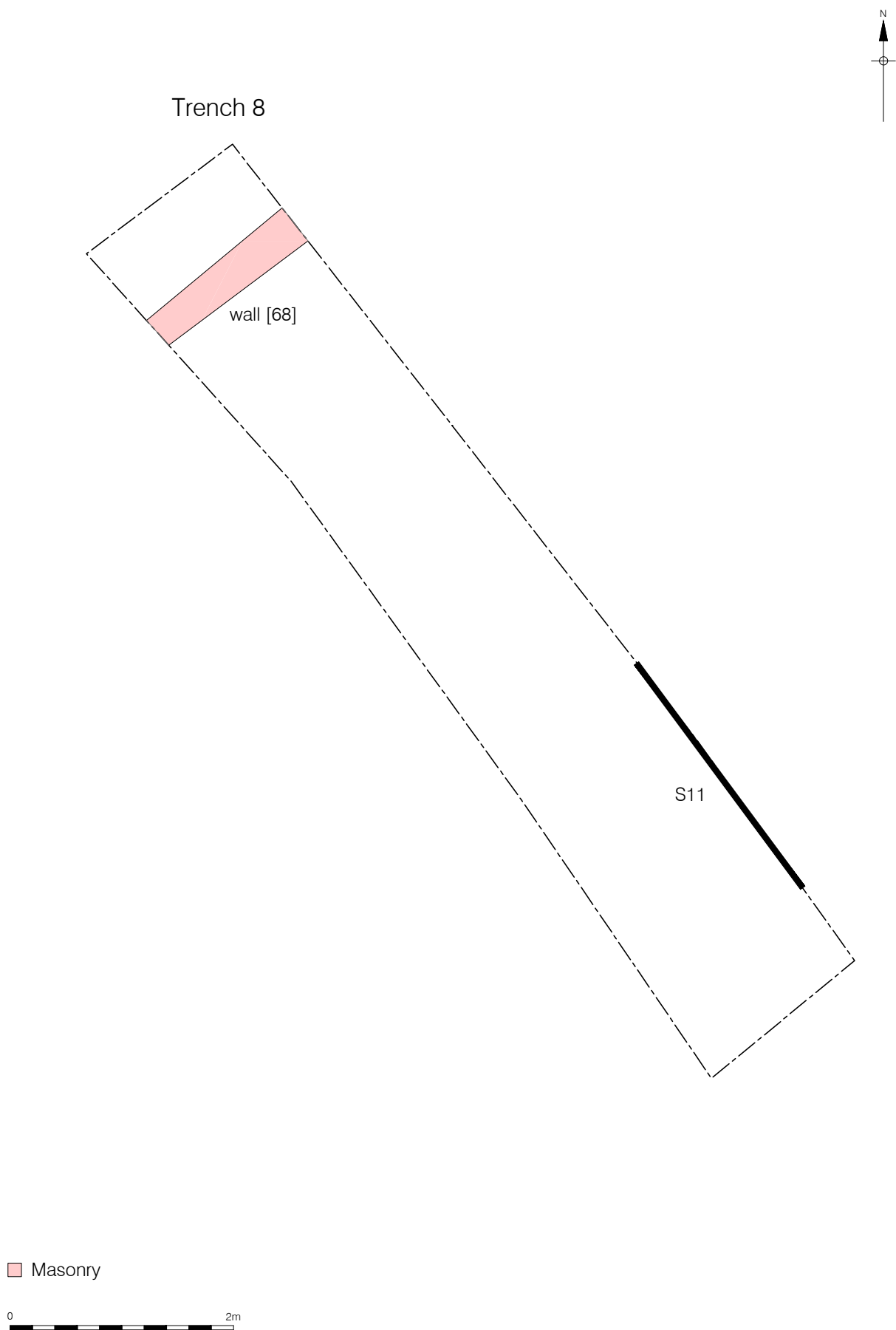
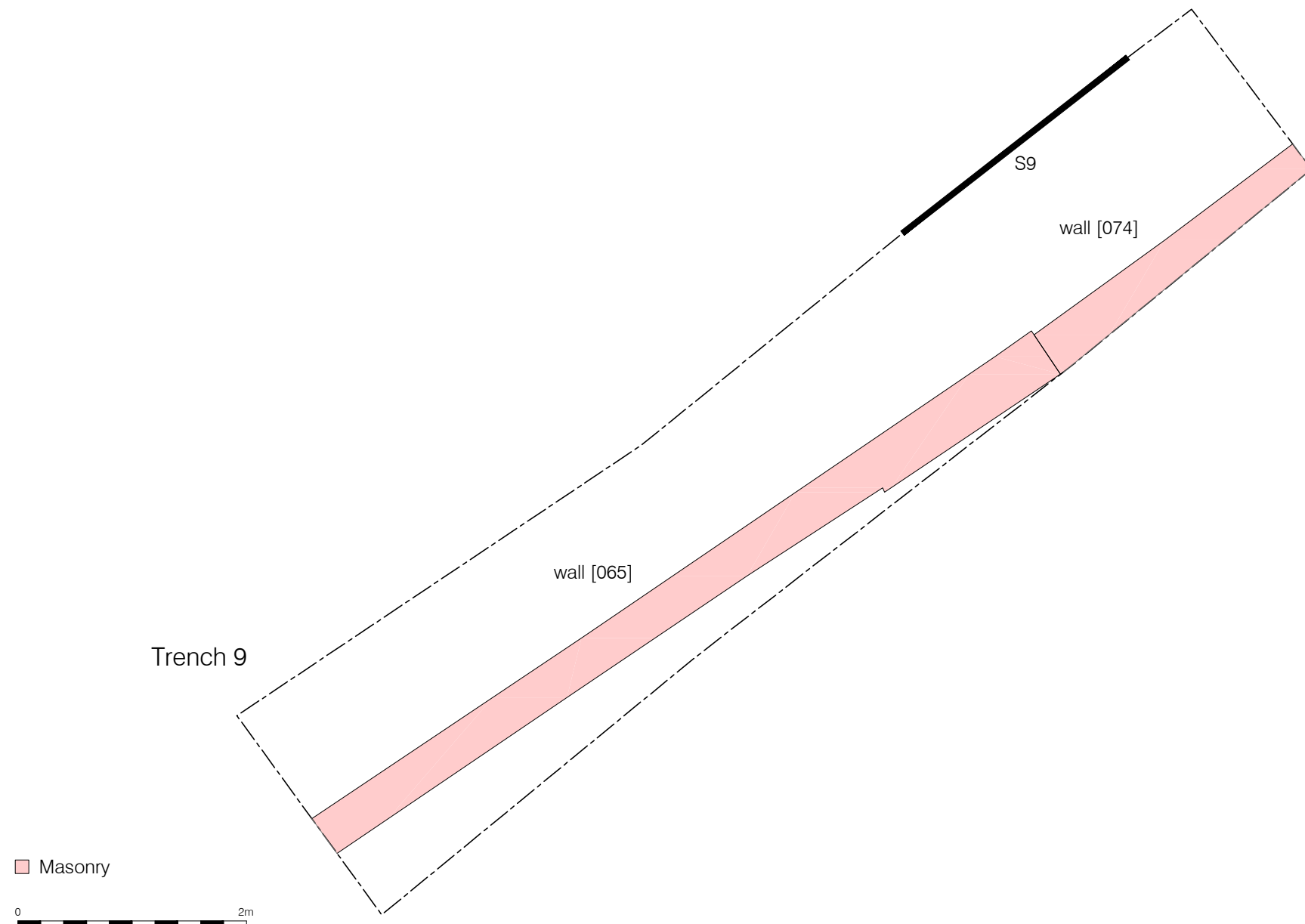
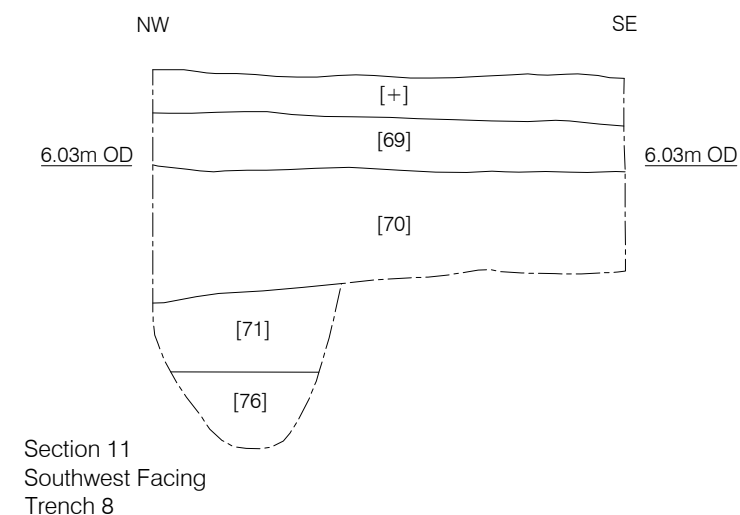
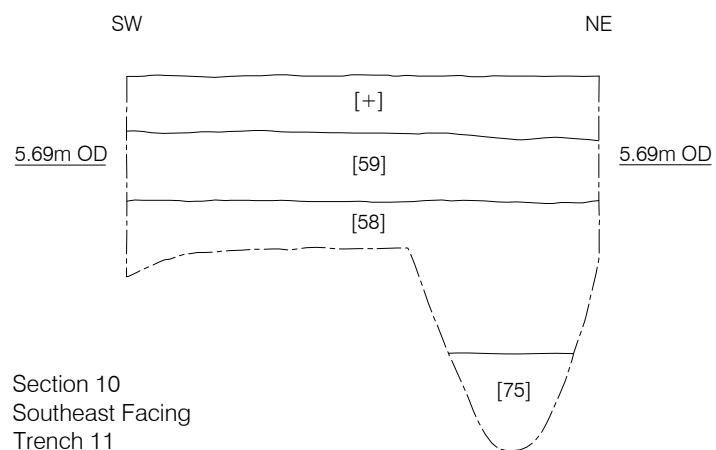
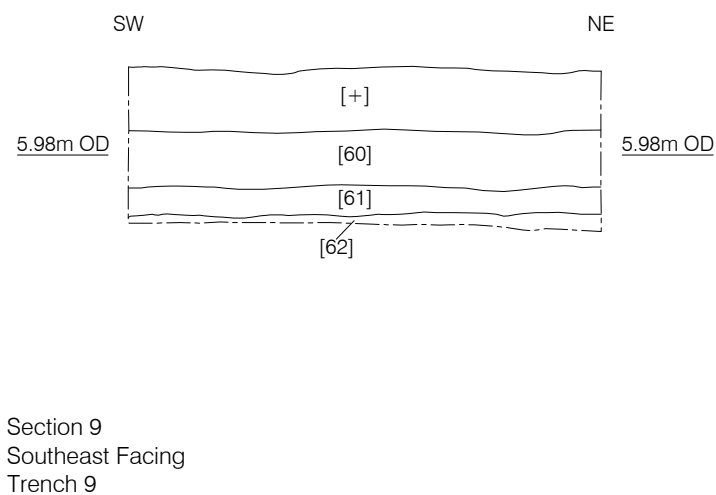
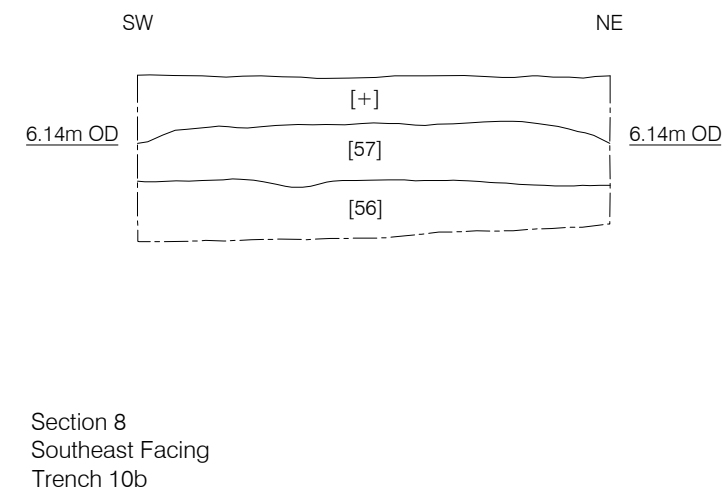
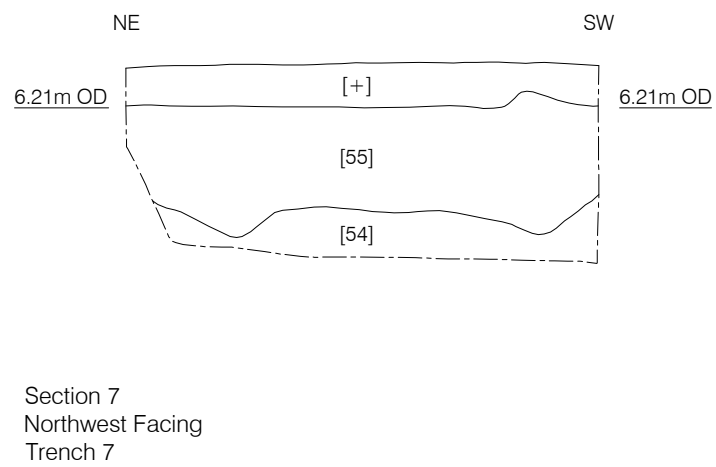
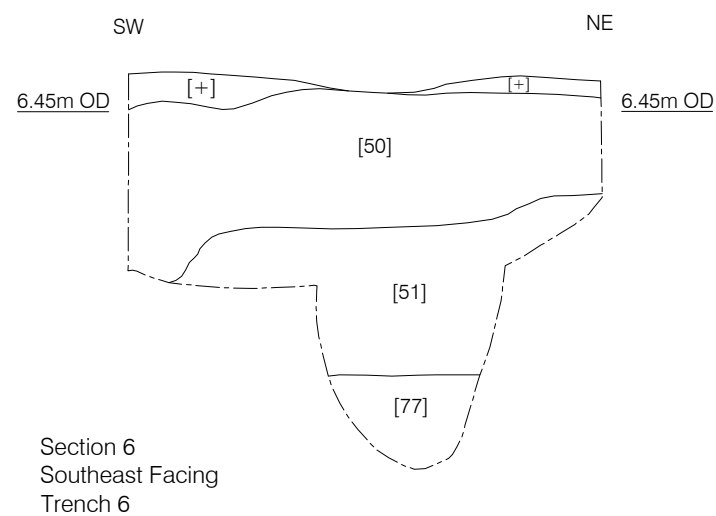
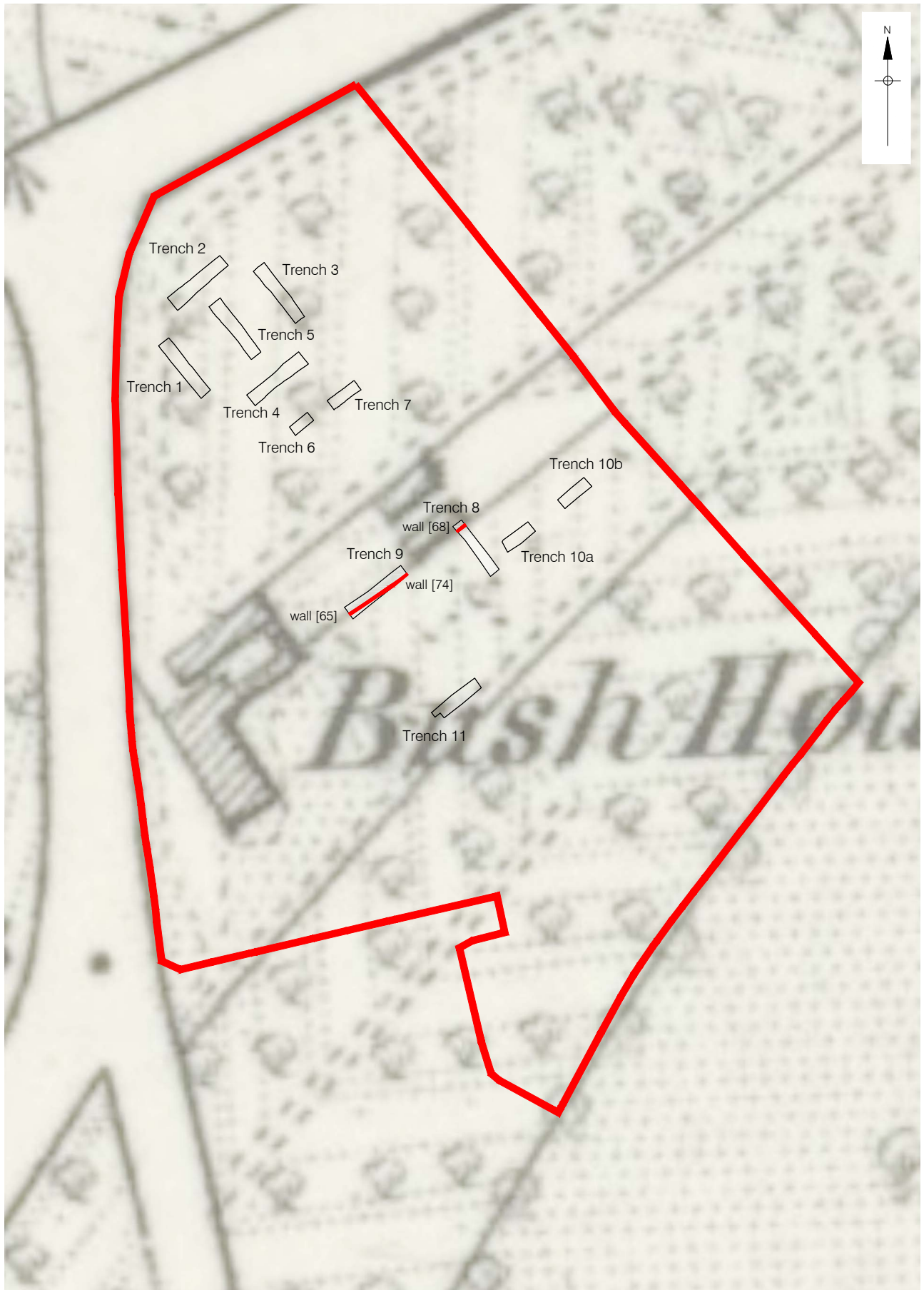


Figure 3
Trench 8
1:50 at A4



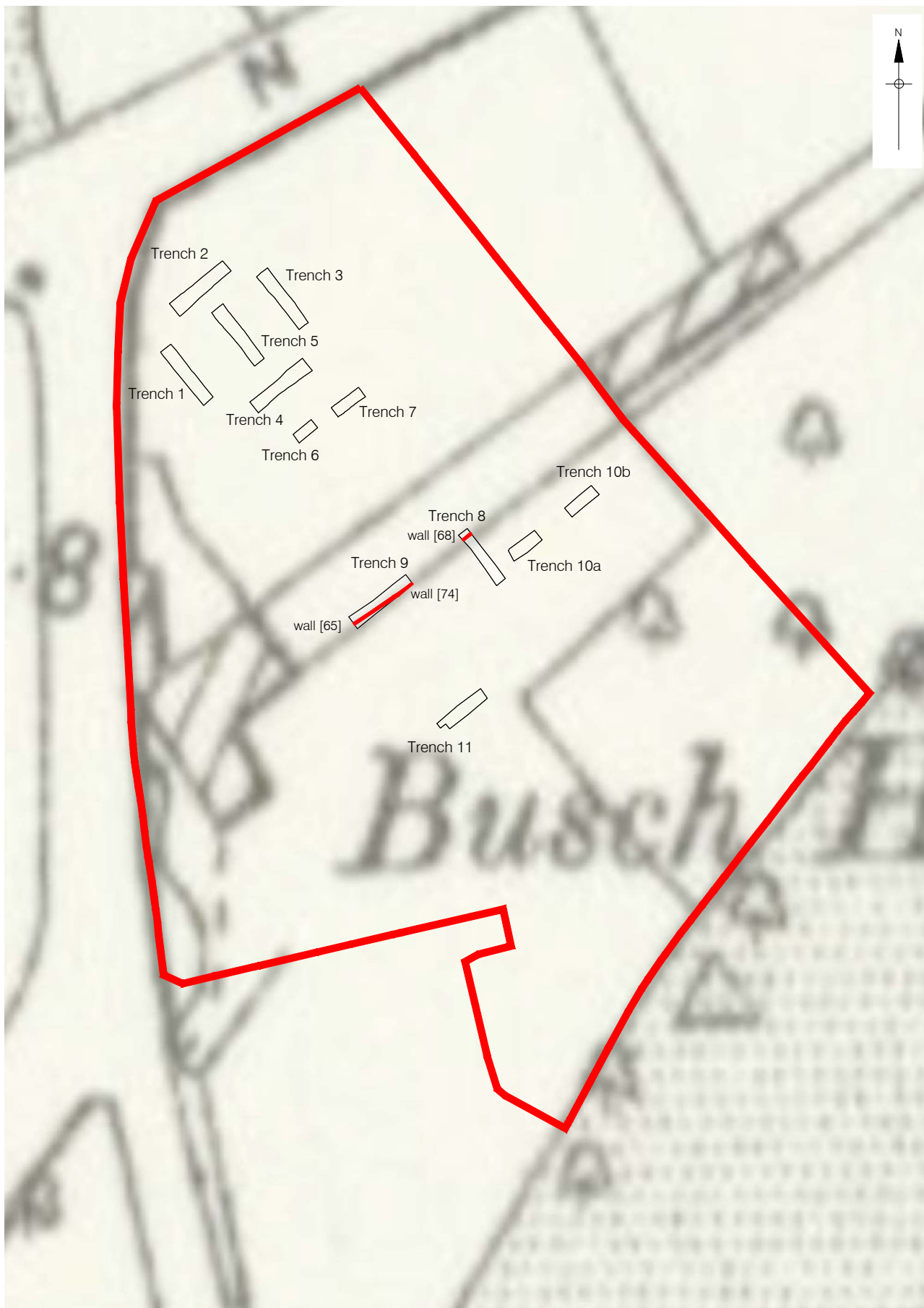




0 40m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
09/01/18 MS

Figure 6
1869 OS Map
1:800 at A4



0 40m

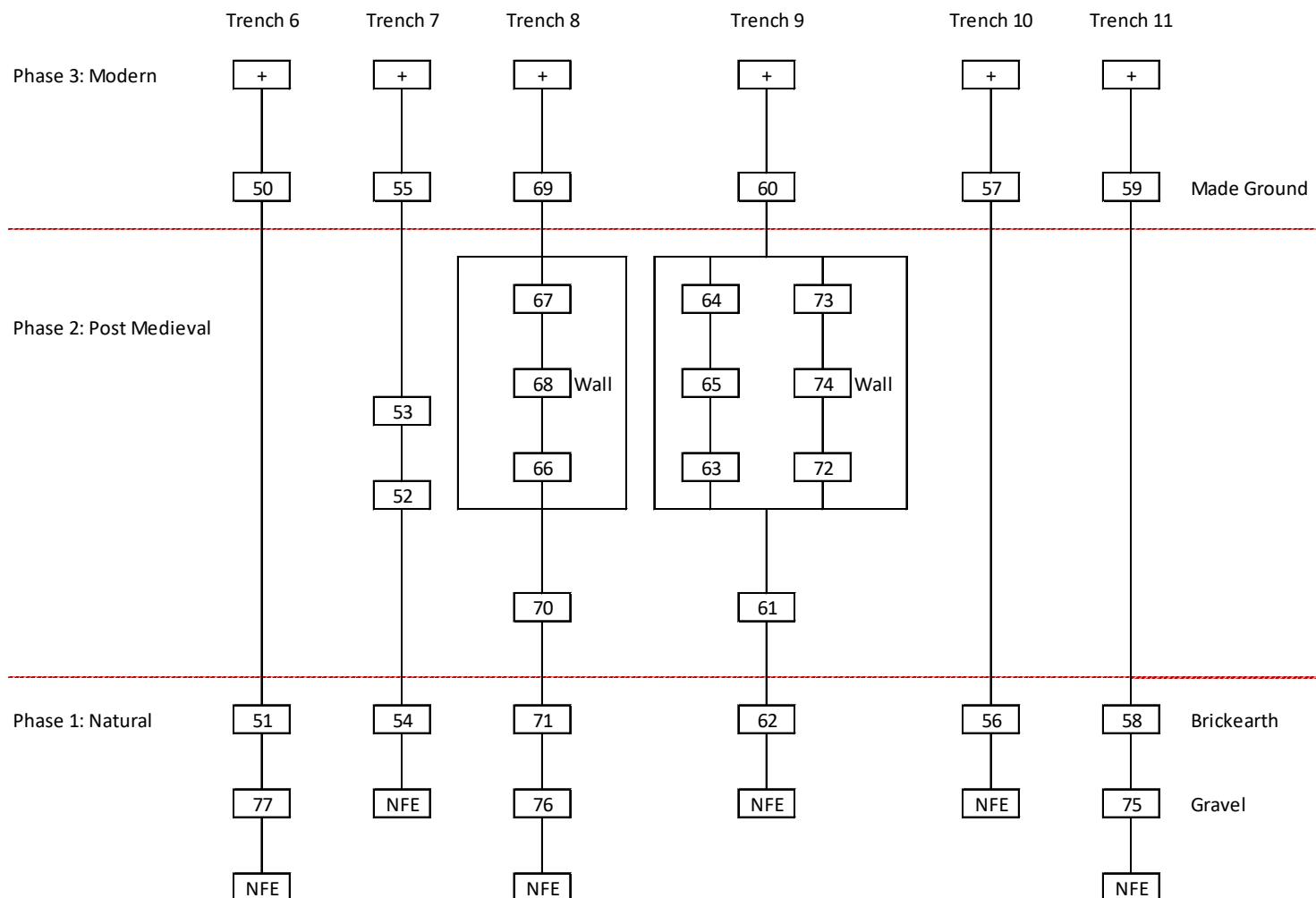
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
09/01/18 MS

Figure 7
1894 OS Map
1:800 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
29	BUS17	50	Layer		6	Made ground	Make-up	5	2	0.7	7	6.34	PH03
29	BUS17	51	Natural		9	Brickearth	Natural	5	2	0.85	5.9	5.52	PH01
29	BUS17	52	Cut		7	Cut of Tree Bowl	Other	0.47	0.4		5.34		PH02
29	BUS17	53	Fill	52	7	Fill of Tree Bowl	Natural Silting	0.47	0.4		5.34		PH02
29	BUS17	54	Natural		7	Brickearth	Natural	5	2	0.74	5.67		PH01
29	BUS17	55	Layer		7	Made ground	Make-up	5	2	0.7	6.21		PH03
29	BUS17	56	Natural		10	Brickearth	Natural	5	2	0.3	5.95		PH01
29	BUS17	57	Layer		10	Made ground	Make-up	5	2	0.36	6.25		PH03
29	BUS17	58	Natural		11	Brickearth	Natural	10	1.8	0.8	5.49		PH01
29	BUS17	59	Layer		11	Made ground	Make-up	10	1.8	0.37	5.86		PH03
29	BUS17	60	Layer		9	Made ground	Make-up	10	1.8	0.34	6.1		PH03
29	BUS17	61	Layer		9	Made ground	Make-up	15	1.8	0.2	5.68		PH02
29	BUS17	62	Natural		9	Brickearth	Natural	10	1.8	0.1	5.66		PH01
29	BUS17	63	Cut		9	Cut for wall [65]	Ditch	12.5	0.39	0.62	6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	64	Fill	63	9	Back fill of wall [65] and cut [63]	Backfill	1.2	0.2		6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	65	Masonry		9	19th century wall	Wall	12.5	0.39	0.62	6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	66	Cut		8	Cut for wall [68]	Ditch	1.5	0.39	0.36	6.16		PH02
29	BUS17	67	Fill	66	8	Backfill of [66]	Backfill	1.5	0.39	0.36	6.16		PH02
29	BUS17	68	Masonry		8	19th century wall	Wall	1.5	0.45	0.36	6.16		PH02
29	BUS17	69	Layer		8	Made ground	Make-up	15	1.8	0.3	6.26		PH03
29	BUS17	70	Layer		8	Made ground	Make-up	15	1.8	0.74	6.02		PH02
29	BUS17	71	Natural		8	Brickearth	Natural	10	1.8	0.54	5.47	5.3	PH01
29	BUS17	72	Cut		9	Cut for wall [74]	Ditch	2.5	0.45	0.36	6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	73	Fill	72	9	Backfill of 72	Backfill	2.5	0.2	0.36	6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	74	Masonry		9	19th Century Wall	Wall	2.5	0.35	0.65	6.01		PH02
29	BUS17	75	Natural		11	Natural gravel	Natural	1.8	1.8	0.5	4.69		PH01
29	BUS17	76	Natural		8	Natural gravel	Natural	1.8	1.8	0.5	4.93		PH01
29	BUS17	77	Natural		6	Natural gravel	Natural	1.8	1.8	0.5	5.05		PH01

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, December 2017

13.1 Introduction and Methods

13.1.1 This small building material assemblage (6 examples 14.6g) from an evaluation at BUS17 Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, London Road, Isleworth was reviewed in order to determine the spot dates of three brick walled structures.

13.1.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Matches then made with the London fabric collection.

13.2 Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
65	3046	Locally made red bricks quite narrow different mortar cream yellow lime mortar	2	1450	1850	1450	1850	1750-1850	1750-1900
68	3034nr3035 3034	Narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire Brick and one silty yellow Medway Intermediate brick with a light cream grey gritty lime mortar M1	2	1664	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
74	3034	Narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire Bricks with a light cream grey gritty lime mortar M1 as [65]	2	1664	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900

13.3 Review

13.3.1 Examination of brick size, fabric, form and mortar type from three structures at BUS17 [65] [68] [74] showed two distinct phases of construction. [65] is probably the oldest (1750-1850) as it uses poorly-made locally acquired red brick, fabric 3046 bonded in a soft cream yellow lime mortar. Brick structures [68] and [74] which are later (1780-1900) both consist of narrow purple post great fire bricks probably manufactured from the Medway brick fields and shipped up the Thames to Isleworth. The mortar here is also different it being a light cream grey gritty mortar.

13.3.2 Although red 3046 bricks within the confines of the City of London and Southwark have a restricted period of early post medieval use (1450-1700), this far out in the brickfields of West London they continue to be made into the 18th and 19th century. (Ken Sabel pers. comm.).

13.3.3 What is more, the narrow size of the brick (100mm 4 inches) and thickness (2 ½ inches 65mm) for all the bricks conform in size to brick sizes brought into play by government legislation after 1776, in order to pay for the American War of Independence.

13.4 Recommendations

13.4.1 The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval building

development of this part of West London. Other than a dating tool for the brick structures, the assemblage has no further use and recommendation for discard should be brought into place.

14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-304643

Project details

Project name	The Green School for Boys, Hounslow, TW7 6AU: A Further Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	The investigation comprised of the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches. It revealed almost no impact on the buried deposits although the only archaeological features recorded were 19th century walls running east-west across the central part of site. This was a boundary wall to a driveway which linked Busch House and Syon House, and can clearly be seen on historic maps. There was also a tree throw in the north of site which was evidence for the orchard that was also found in an earlier evaluation. Natural brickearth was found in all trenches, seen to be gradually sloping towards the south of site. Natural gravel was exposed beneath the brickearth in three of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 12-12-2017 End: 15-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BUS17 - UKHO Reference Number
Any associated project reference codes	P/2017/3934 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-278035 - OASIS form ID
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	MASONRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth
Postcode	TW7 6AU
Study area	8000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 16541 76837 51.477975760467 -0.32163639473 51 28 40 N
Lat/Long Datum	000 19 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 5.47m Max: 5.95m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wilmott Dixon Construction Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BUS17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BUS17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, Twickenham Road, Isleworth TW7 6AU: A Further Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R13151
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature pdf report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	23-Jan-18

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

