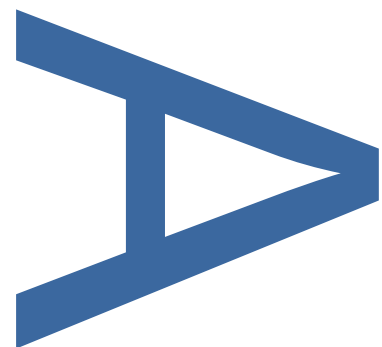
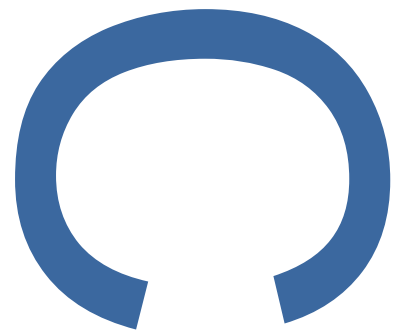


**THE GREEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
SIXTH FORM, LONDON ROAD,
ISLEWORTH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

SITE CODE: GSC18

SEPTEMBER 2018



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
The Green School for Boys Sixth Form, London Road, Isleworth
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5715	
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THE GREEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS SIXTH FORM, LONDON ROAD, ISLEWORTH AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: GSC18

Central NGR: TQ 16448 76895

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow

Planning References: P/2018/1317 & P2018/1325

Commissioning Client: Archaeology Collective

On behalf of: The Green School Trust

Written/Researched by: Tanya Jones & James Langthorne
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September 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land within the proposed Green School for Boys Sixth Form, London Road, Isleworth. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 16448 76895 in the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeology Collective (Emms, 2018a), an archaeological evaluation consisting of four trial trenches was carried out in two stages: a single trench on 17th August 2018 and the remaining three trenches between 28th -31st August 2018.
- 1.3 The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological remains or deposits that pre-dated the 20th century. This paucity of remains was interpreted as being the result of 20th century landscaping works pertaining to the creation and later development of the school upon previously open ground.
- 1.4 Natural gravels were seen to gently slope from 5.12-5.52mOD in the south-western part of the site to 6.29m OD in the north-eastern part.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the proposed Green School for Boys Sixth Form, London Road, Isleworth (Figure 1). The site was located at the Green School for Girls complex and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 16448 76895 in the London Borough of Hounslow. The site measures approximately 0.7 hectares.

2.2 The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches (Trenches 2-5); three of these trenches were located in a car park on the western side of the school (Trenches 2-4) and the final trench (Trench 5) was situated in a green area in the north-eastern corner of the school (Figure 2). A fifth trench (Trench 1) was originally to have been part of the evaluation but ultimately proved to be unnecessary following the findings of the first four trenches.

2.3 As defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Emms 2018a) the general aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- 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 site.
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

Further specific aims comprised:

- To mechanically excavate five trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground,
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section,
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible date,
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.4 The evaluation was performed in two stages. Trench 5 was excavated first, on 17th August 2018, in advance of the car park work in the north of the site. While Trenches 2, 3, and 4 were dug between 28th -31st August 2018.

2.5 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Tanya Jones and James Langthorne at different times under the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective Limited on behalf of The Green School Trust and monitored by Laura O’Gorman of Historic England’s Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for the London Borough of Hounslow.

- 2.6 As archaeological consultants to the client, Archaeology Collective had previously prepared a desk-based assessment (Emms, 2018b) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Emms, 2018a) for the project which designed the evaluation work and was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS.
- 2.7 The site was recorded using the site code GSC18, issued by the Museum of London. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be, upon completion of the project, 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, updated July 2018, 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 southern part of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA), the Staines Roman Road APA.

3.4.2 The Green School site is also close 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, the Isleworth Riverside Conservation Area, and the Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford APA, 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 numbers P/2018/1317 and P2018/1325. The works described in this report were completed in response to archaeological planning conditions.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as London Clay Formation, of clay and silt, sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Period and which indicates a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. The solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Langley Silt Member, of clay and silt, which indicates a local environment previously dominated by windblown deposits. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the northern part of the Site.

4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations across the site have indicated that made ground was present, up to 1m in thickness. Natural gravels and brickearth have been recorded across several archaeological fieldworks sites in the area, including the main Green School for Boys site to the south (Langthorne 2017 and Jones 2018).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site within the Green School for Boys covers an area of approximately 0.7 hectares, that slopes gently from *circa* 7m OD at its southern boundary to c.8.50m OD at its northern boundary.

4.2.2 A temporary benchmark was established in the south-western part of the site at a height of 7.04m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by Archaeological Collective (Emms 2018b) and previous archaeological reports (Langthorne 2017 and Jones 2018).

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 Green School site is situated close to 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 lies relatively close 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 or Syon Farm to the east.

5.4.2 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 a 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.

5.5.2 Cartographic evidence showed that the Green School site remained as open ground until the 20th century, although the 1896 Ordnance Survey delineates a Friends' Meeting House and burial ground immediately adjacent to the site.

5.5.3 The earliest development of the site is exhibited on the 1913-1915 Ordnance Survey map and depicts the main school building fronting London Road. Subsequent additions and alterations to the school are seen on the later editions of the Ordnance Survey until the present day.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of five trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Emms 2018a).

6.2 The locations of the trenches were determined using the trench location plan; with small amendments being made to the proposed positions of the trenches due to the presence of obstacles such as services and tree canopies not present on the plan. All trenches were excavated by a 13 tonne mechanical excavator 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)
2	NW-SE	15.00	2.00	1.14
3	NW-SE	15.00	2.00	1.14
4	NE-SW	10.00	2.00	1.14
5	N-S	21.15	1.80	1.25

6.3 Trench 1, located on the western side of the school close to Trenches 2-4, was not excavated. After examination of the contents of Trenches 2-5 and following consultation with Laura O' Gorman of GLAAS it was concluded that little additional information would be gained by proceeding with Trench 1.

6.4 Following the original excavation of the trenches, sondages were opened in the bases of Trenches 2, 3, and 4 with the purpose of ascertaining the potential for prehistoric activity and the height of 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	NE-SW	1.80	1.00	0.70
3	N-S	1.80	1.00	0.64
4	N-S	1.80	1.00	1.02

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

6.6 Temporary benchmarks at heights of 7.04m OD in the western part of the site and 7.36m OD in the north-eastern area were established for levelling purposes using road heights as indicated on the *Existing Site Plan* provided by hnw architects and Willmott Dixon Construction.

- 6.7 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code GSC18.
- 6.8 All works were carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered within the sondage dug in to the base of Trench 2 was naturally deposited fairly loose, mid-light greyish brown sand with sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel [18]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 5.52m OD.

7.1.2 Natural gravel [18] was overlain by a 0.85m thick layer of firm, light yellowish brown natural brickearth [17], which was encountered at a maximum height of 6.33m OD.

Phase 3: Modern

7.1.3 Sealing natural brickearth [17] was a 0.40m thick layer of redeposited or weathered brickearth [16] described as fairly firm, friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent sand and gravel inclusions, occasional flecks of ceramic building material (CBM) and moderate root activity. Redeposited brickearth [16], which would have resulted from the construction of the school, was encountered at heights between 6.70-6.74m OD.

7.1.4 Overlying redeposited brickearth [16] was a layer of made ground composed of masonry rubble, sand and gravel [15]. Rubble made ground [15] was 0.40m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 7.13m OD.

7.1.5 Made ground [15] formed a levelling layer for the tarmac surface of the current car park that capped Trench 2 at heights between 7.25-7.29m OD.

7.2 Trench 3 (Figures 2 and 3)

Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 As in Trench 2 the earliest deposit encountered within the sondage dug in to the base of Trench 3 was naturally deposited sand and gravel [19]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 5.45m OD.

7.2.2 Natural gravel [19] was in turn sealed by a 1.10m thick layer of natural brickearth [14] of the same description as brickearth [17] found in Trench 2. It was encountered at a maximum height of 6.54m OD.

Phase 2: Modern

7.2.3 Overlying natural brickearth [14] was a 0.26m thick layer of redeposited or weathered brickearth [13]. It was found at a maximum height of 6.85m OD.

7.2.4 Overlying weathered brickearth [13] was a levelling layer of masonry rubble, sand and gravel [12]. Rubble made ground [12] was 0.26m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 7.06m OD.

7.2.5 All deposits in Trench 3 were ultimately capped by the tarmac of the current car park at a maximum height of 7.06m OD.

7.3 Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 3)

Phase 1: Natural

7.3.1 As with the previous trenches the earliest deposits found in Trench 4 were natural deposits, natural gravel [20] sealed by natural brickearth [9], found at maximum heights of 5.12m OD and 6.58m OD respectively.

Phase 2: Tree bowls

7.3.2 Truncating natural brickearth [9] was a sub-circular cut [11], the remnant of a tree bowl. Cut [11] was filled by a fairly firm, friable light grey silty sand with frequent root activity and occasional sub-angular pebbles [10]. No dating evidence was recovered from fill [10]. The treebowl extended 0.54m northeast-southwest by 0.50m northwest-southeast by 0.12m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 6.46m OD.

Phase 3: Modern

7.3.3 Sealing natural brickearth [9] and treebowl [11] was redeposited brickearth [8] of the same description as found in Trenches 2 and 3. This layer was 0.28m thick and was found at a maximum height of 6.93m OD.

7.3.4 Redeposited brickearth [8] was sealed in turn by a levelling layer of masonry rubble, sand and gravel [7]. Rubble made ground [7] was 0.16m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 7.08m OD.

7.3.5 The tarmac of the car park sealed all deposits in Trench 4 at a maximum height of 7.24m OD.

7.4 Trench 5 (Figures 2 and 3)

Phase 1: Natural

7.4.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was compacted mid yellow brown sandy gravel [4] which was encountered at a maximum height of 6.29m OD.

7.4.2 Natural gravel was overlain by a by 0.61m thick layer of natural brickearth [3] which was encountered at a height of approximately 6.72m OD.

Phase 2: Tree bowls

7.4.3 Cutting brickearth [3] was a sub-circular feature [6], interpreted as being a treebowl. Treebowl [6] measured 1.10m north-south by 1.20m east-west by 0.12m and was filled by firm but friable mid brownish yellow brickearth with frequent rooting [5]. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Phase 3: Modern

7.4.4 Sealing the brickearth [3] and treebowl [6] was a friable mid greyish brown silty clay [2] with occasional small stones, ceramic building material fragments and charcoal flecks, seen at a height of 7.17m OD measuring 0.44m thick. This was considered to be a subsoil deposit from the construction of the school.

7.4.5 Overlying the subsoil [2] was fairly loose, mid blackish brown silty clay including occasional small stones and frequent rooting [1], seen at a height of between 7.32m and 7.17m OD. Layer [1] was the top soil which covered the immediate surrounding area.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Emms, 2018) for the evaluation:

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

No archaeological deposits or remains were found during the course of the archaeological investigation.

8.1.3 *To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site*

The deposits and features recorded within the four evaluation trenches were either the product of natural processes or the result of the 20th century construction and the subsequent development of the school.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the investigation.

8.1.4 *To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site*

The stratigraphic profile presented in the four archaeological trenches bore testament to the substantial landscaping of the property during the construction and development of the school from the 20th century onwards. Modern subsoil, redeposited brickearth and made ground consisting of masonry rubble was seen to directly overlie naturally occurring brickearth in all trenches; and no deposits or manmade features pre-dating the modern period were found.

8.2 Conclusions

8.3 The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological remains or deposits that pre-dated the 20th century. Trial trenching presented only natural deposits of gravel and brickearth, very occasionally cut by the remnants of treebowls, superseded by modern made ground, rubble levelling layers and tarmac on the western car park and by modern subsoil and topsoil in the north-eastern part of the site.

8.4 This sequence was interpreted as being the result of 20th century landscaping works pertaining to the creation and later development of the school upon previously open ground.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Archaeology Collective Limited for commissioning the work on behalf of The Green School Trust, and Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.

9.2 The authors would like to thank:

- Stephen Davy of Western Build for all of his assistance facilitating the evaluation.
- Tom and the Curryhills team for all of their help on site.
- Chris Mayo for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
- Amelia Fairman for additional project management
- Richard Krason and Ferdinando Lentini for their hard work on site.
- Anna Tonelli for the CAD illustrations.
- John Joyce and Pat Cavanagh for their help with logistics.

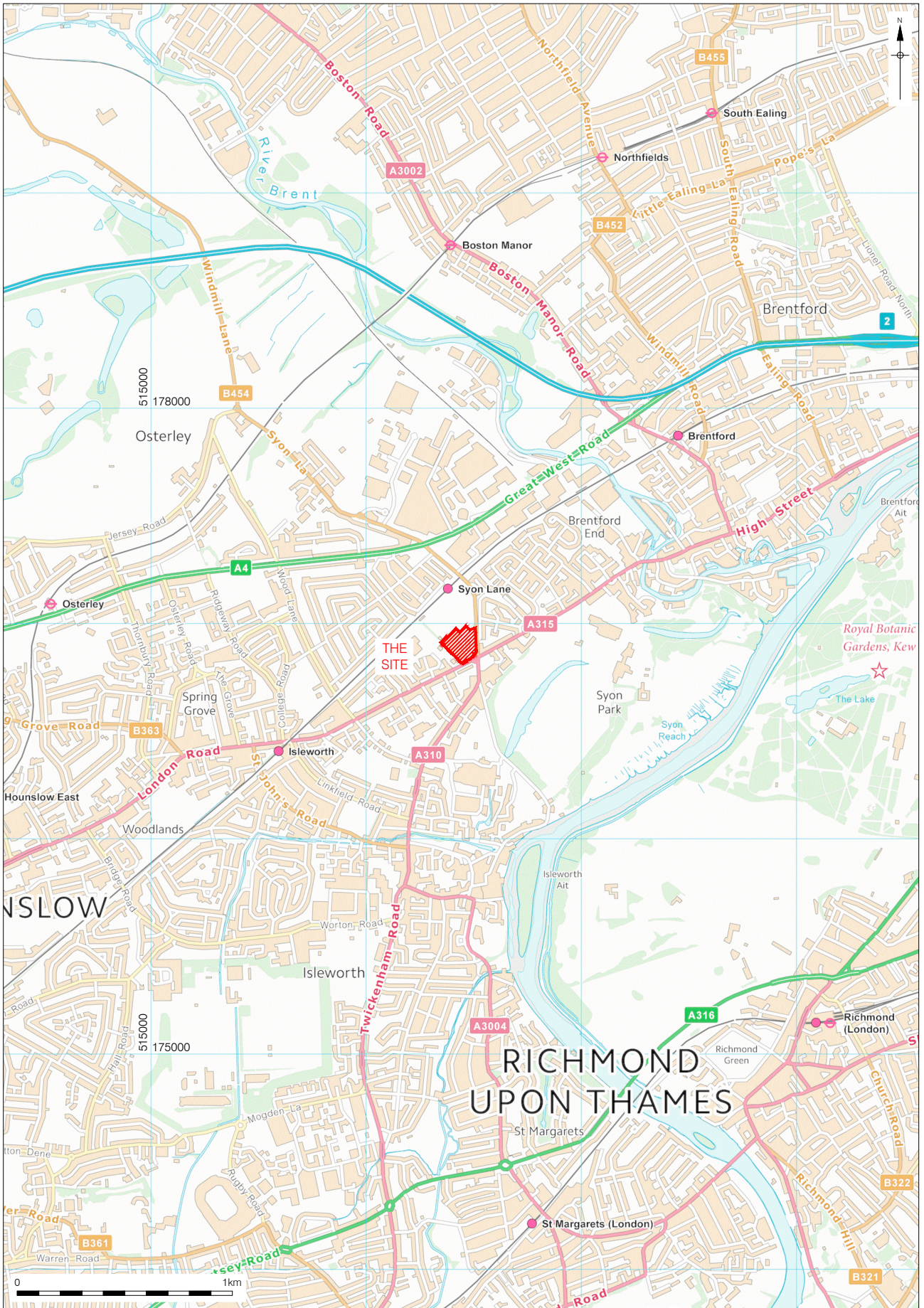
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4

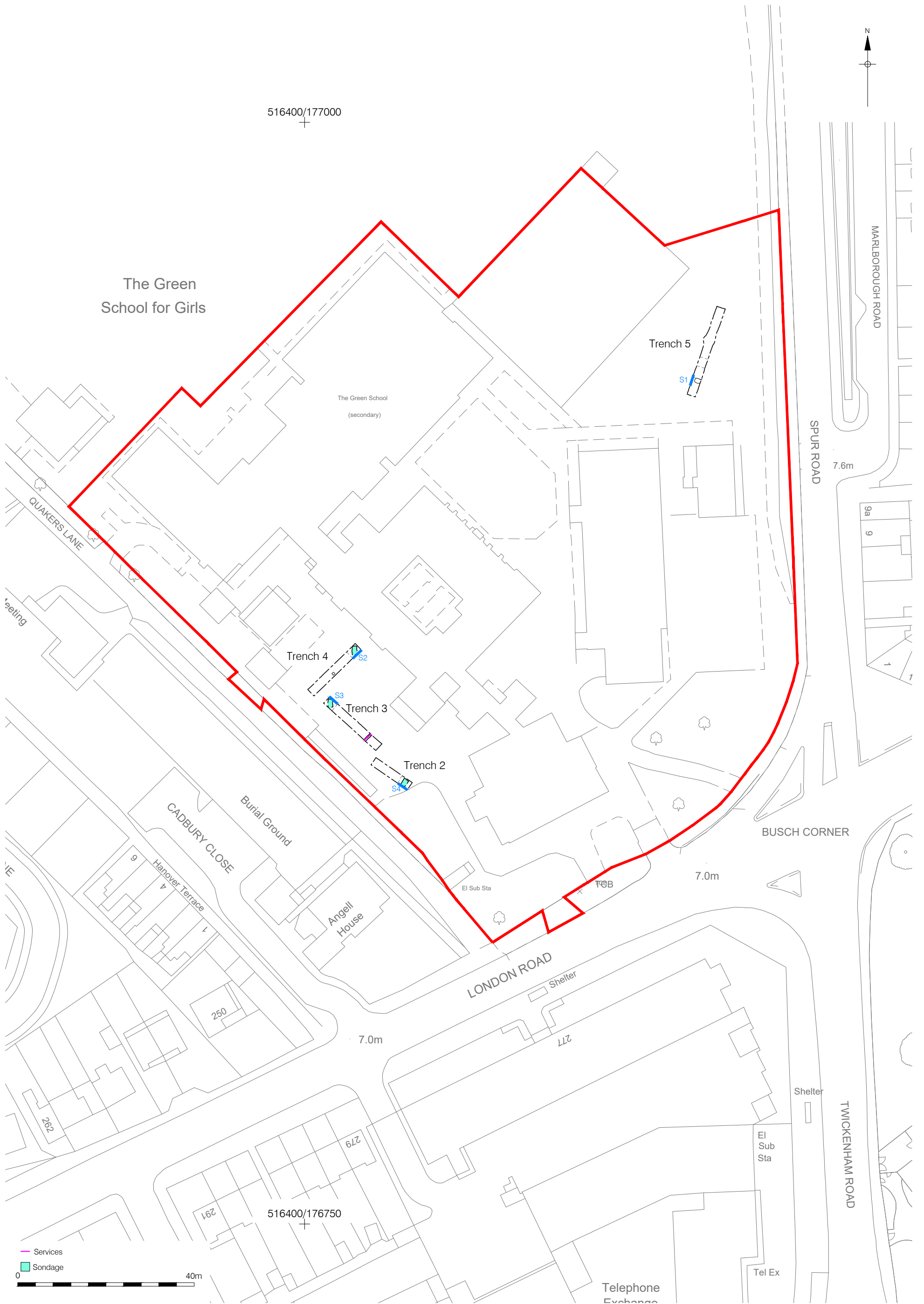
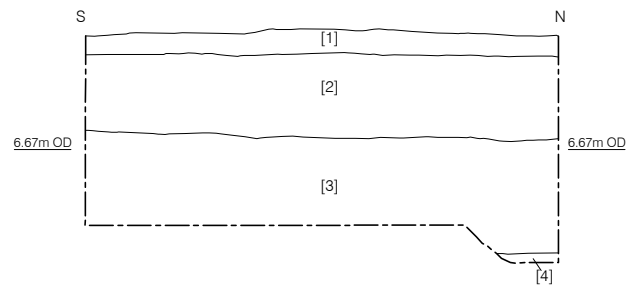
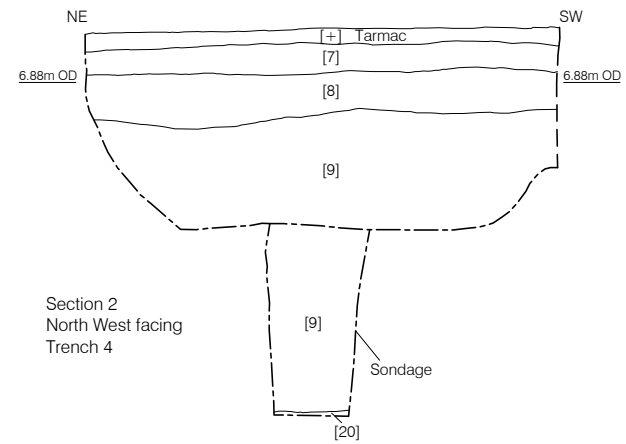


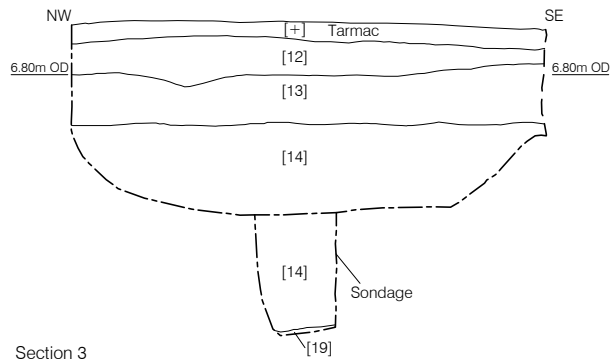
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A3



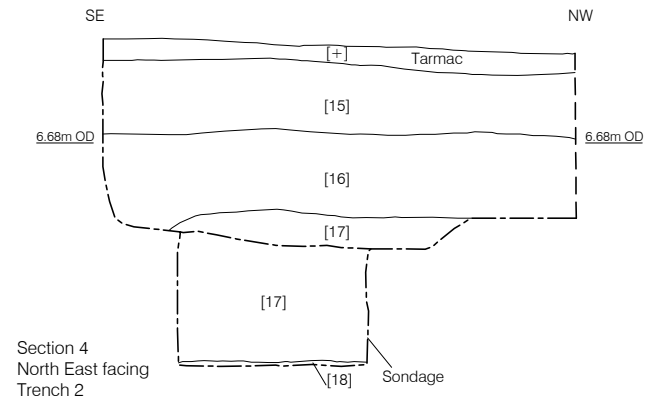
Section 1
East facing
Trench 5



Section 2
North West facing
Trench 4



Section 3
South West facing
Trench 3



Section 4
North East facing
Trench 2



APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: North facing view of Trench 2 (0.5m scale).



Plate 2: South-east facing view of Trench 3 (scale).



Plate 3: North-east facing view of Trench 4.



Plate 4: North facing view of Trench 5.



Plate 5: South facing view of tree bowl [6] in Trench 1 (0.5m scale).



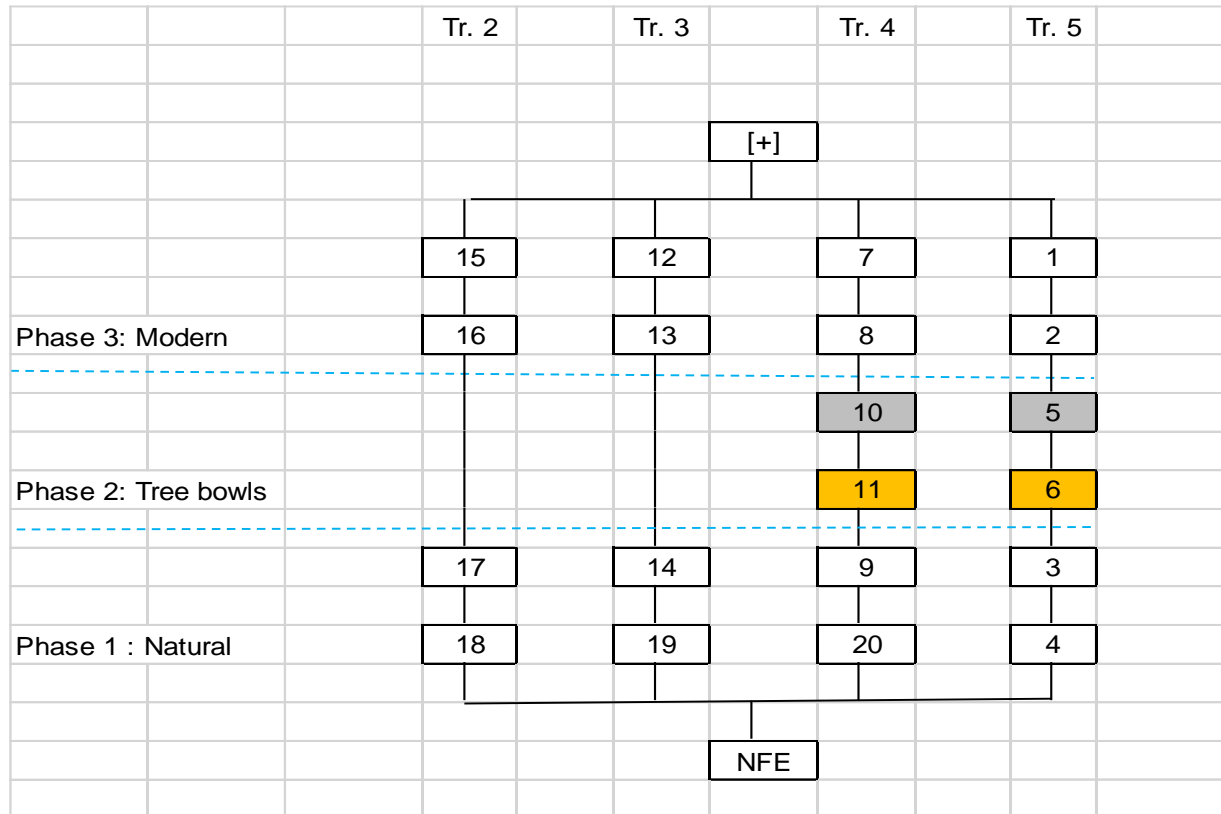
Plate 6: North-west facing section in Trench 4.



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
1	Layer	5	Topsoil	7.32	7.17	3
2	Layer	5	Subsoil	7.17	-	3
3	Layer	5	Natural Brickearth	6.72	-	1
4	Layer	5	Natural Gravels	6.29	6.07	1
5	Fill	5	Fill of [6]	6.27	-	2
6	Cut	5	Tree bowl	6.27	6.15	2
7	Layer	4	Rubble levelling layer	7.08	-	3
8	Layer	4	Redeposited/ weathered natural brickearth	6.93	6.87	3
9	Layer	4	Natural Brickearth	6.58	6.38	1
10	Fill	4	Fill of [11]	6.46	-	2
11	Cut	4	Tree bowl	6.46	6.21	2
12	Layer	3	Rubble levelling layer	7.06	-	3
13	Layer	3	Redeposited/ weathered natural brickearth	6.85	6.79	3
14	Layer	3	Natural Brickearth	6.54	6.50	1
15	Layer	2	Rubble levelling layer	7.13	7.10	3
16	Layer	2	Redeposited/ weathered natural brickearth	6.74	6.70	3
17	Layer	2	Natural Brickearth	6.33	6.21	1
18	Layer	2	Natural Gravels	5.52	-	1
19	Layer	3	Natural Gravels	5.45	-	1
20	Layer	4	Natural Gravels	5.12	-	1

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-327719

Project details

Project name	The Green School for Boys Sixth Form, London Road, Isleworth
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trial trenches was carried out in two stages: a single trench on 17th August 2018 and the remaining three trenches between 28th -31st August 2018. The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological remains or deposits that pre-dated the 20th century. This paucity of remains was interpreted as being the result of 20th century landscaping works pertaining to the creation and later development of the school upon previously open ground. Natural gravels were seen to gently slope from 5.12-5.52mOD in the south-western part of the site to 6.29m OD in the north-eastern part.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2018 End: 31-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GSC18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	BRICKEARTH None
Monument type	GRAVELS None
Monument type	TREEBOWL Uncertain
Monument type	SUBSOIL Modern
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	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD The Green School for Boys Sixth Form
Postcode	TW7 5BB
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 16448 76895 51.478516289819 -0.322955991657 51 28 42 N 000 19 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.12m Max: 6.29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeology Collective
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	The Green School Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Green School Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	GSC18
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	GSC18
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GSC18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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