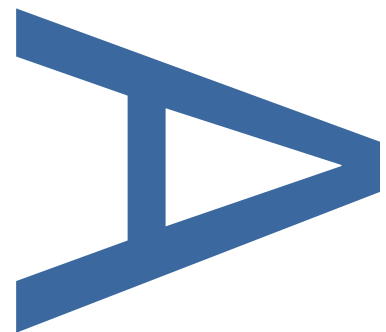
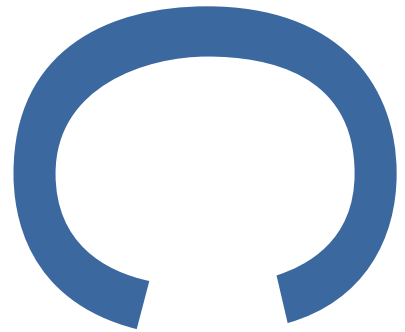


**BOLDER ACADEMY, MACFARLANE
LANE, ISLEWORTH, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW TW7
5PY
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: BOE19

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

MAY 2019



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

**BOLDER ACADEMY, MACFARLANE LANE, ISLEWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF
HOUNSLOW TW7 5PY**

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**BOLDER ACADEMY, MACFARLANE LANE, ISLEWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW,
TW7 5PY
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: BOE19

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow

Planning Application Number: 16/P1968

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 15977 78009

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	13
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	14
8	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS	24
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	26
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	32
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	33
	APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT	35
	APPENDIX 4: POST ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT	38
	APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES	41
	APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT	42
	APPENDIX 7: LITHIC ASSESSMENT	44
	APPENDIX 8: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT	46
	APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM	47
FIGURES		
	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	28
	FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION	29
	FIGURE 3: DETAILED TRENCH PLANS	30
	FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	31

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the methods and results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Bolder Academy Macfarlane Lane, Isleworth, TW7 5PY. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 15977 78009 and was located in the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 23rd April – 3rd May 2019. The evaluation comprised the excavation of nine 30m x 1.8m archaeological trenches 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. A number of prehistoric postholes, ditches and a pit, several features of 18th -19th century date, and a layer of levelling material dating to the late 19th- 20th century were identified across Trenches 1-7 and Trench 9. Trench 8 was the only trench to show no archaeological remains and considerable 20th century disturbance.
- 1.4 Natural gravel was found within the trenches at heights between 20.57m and 21.95m OD.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Bolder Academy Macfarlane Lane, Isleworth, TW7 5PY between 23rd April – 3rd May 2019. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 15977 78009 in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of nine 30m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2), and aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity of all periods on the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The site was bound by MacFarlane Lane to the south east with industrial buildings beyond, by the Centaurs Rugby Club to the south, by a small stream and golf course to the north west and by a railway line to the north.
- 2.4 The site encompassed an area of approximately 4 hectares (ha).
- 2.5 The site lay between the known locations of three medieval manors and the site was likely to have formed part of the land surrounding the manors.
- 2.6 The site is not located in an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in the Borough's Local Plan. The nearest APA is located c. 300m to the south of the site along the route of London Road, a former Roman Road.
- 2.7 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stacey Amanda Harris and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) and monitored by Laura O’Gorman of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.8 A desk-based assessment had previously been prepared for the project by Wessex Archaeology (2017). A Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019) was designed by Pre-Construct Archaeology for the evaluation work and was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS.
- 2.9 The site was recorded under the unique site code BOE19, 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 (LAA) under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), last updated July 2018, 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 regional policy and by local framework as shown below.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published March 2016 and amended in 2017 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-2016-pdf>). Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and then outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site’s archaeology.

Planning decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

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.

POLICY CC4

SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

- (R) WE WILL EXPECT THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT IF THE PROPOSAL FALLS WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA;
- (S) WE MAY REQUIRE THAT AN ON-SITE ASSESSMENT BY TRIAL WORK (ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION) IS CARRIED OUT BEFORE ANY DECISION ON THE PLANNING APPLICATION IS TAKEN; AND
- (T) WE WILL REQUIRE ANY NATIONALLY IMPORTANT REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS TO BE PRESERVED PERMANENTLY IN SITU, SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH HISTORIC ENGLAND AS THE BOROUGH'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISER. IF PRESERVATION IN SITU IS REQUIRED THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL WILL NEED TO ACCOMMODATE THIS IN THE DESIGN.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

- (U) CONSERVE AND ENHANCE A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AND ITS SETTING IF AFFECTED. PROPOSALS MUST ASSESS AND SUBMIT AN EVALUATION REPORT IF THE PROPOSAL AFFECTS A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT.

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Background**

3.5 The site has been granted planning permission for the construction of a large school building within the southern part of the Site, with access from MacFarlane Lane. The building is to be part four storeys at the front of the building and two storeys to the rear as well as incorporating a two storey sports hall. A new Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) will also be created. The archaeological interest on the site has been secured by the following condition:

No demolition or development shall take place until a Stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by Stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a Stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the Stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed Stage 2 WSI which shall include:

- A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the Stage 2 WSI.*

Reason: In order to safeguard the special architectural and historic interest of the area and in accordance with adopted Local Plan Policy CC4.

3.5.1 This report details the evaluation completed in accordance with Stage 1 of the condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following is taken from the archaeological DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2017).
- 4.1.1 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as London Clay Formation Clay and Silt. The majority of the Site is recorded as having overlying deposits of Taplow Gravel, however in the northern part of the Site no gravels are recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 4.1.2 Recent geotechnical work (AGB Environmental 2017) has shown that Langley Silt is present in the south of the site in TP1. The other investigations found made ground over natural gravel. The made ground within the proposed development area varied from 0.15m to 1.40m thick.
- 4.1.3 The site slopes down slightly from 22.28m OD in the south to 20.70m OD in the north. The playing field areas have been terraced and raised up in places to create a level area. The car park and current MUGA areas have also been subject to some levelling during construction.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following is taken from the site-specific archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from within the Study Area. An assemblage of mammalian fossil remains were found 1km to the east of the Site. This comprised fossils of mammoth, large bovid and fallow deer. Also found approximately 1km to the east of the Site was a secondary flake dated to the Palaeolithic period. Numerous flint implements some showing evidence of the levallois technique were found at Macklins Pit 390m to the west of the Site. A large number of Palaeolithic tools are also recorded 840m to the north of the Site recovered during aggregate extraction at Swards Pit, Boston Road Pit and at other locations. Three polished axes dated generally to the prehistoric period are also recorded at this site. During geoarchaeological test pits excavated in advance of the Niksham School development a dubious core and possible debitage were recorded.

5.2.2 A single find recorded dating to the Neolithic period was found 895m to the west of the Site which comprised a chipped flint axe.

5.2.3 Fragments of a Deverel Rimbury urn and some struck flint both dating to the Bronze Age were found 670m to the south west of the Site. A small ring ditch is recorded 235m to the west of the Site. However modern OS maps show that the earthwork is situated further to the north east along the Piccadilly line, opposite to the north western corner of the Site (170m to the north of the Site). The ring ditch is thought to date to the Bronze Age.

5.2.4 Archaeological investigations undertaken at Niksham School recovered struck flints and prehistoric pottery during the evaluation phase; three possible prehistoric features were also recorded. The subsequent excavation of a 25m x 25m area found a single Middle Bronze Age feature comprising a small pit with a deliberately deposited pottery vessel. This was not a cremation burial, however, it does hint at ritualised or funerary activity in the area during the Middle Bronze Age period.

5.2.5 An evaluation 220m to the south of the Site recovered one pot sherd dating to the prehistoric period and several fragments of burnt and worked flint. Fieldwalking undertaken adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site recovered a heavy concentration of burnt flint.

5.2.6 An excavation undertaken 920m to the east of the site at Great West Road recovered finds dating to the prehistoric period from colluvial deposits. The finds included a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age arrowhead and other pieces of burnt and struck flint.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The Romano-British period is not well represented within the Study Area, a coin of Constantine has been recorded 520m to the south of the Site. Several phases of possible Roman ditches were found during an evaluation at Great West Road, 920m to the east of the Site. Subsequent excavation identified that the 'ditches', rather than cut features were in fact slumping within colluvial deposits. Therefore, the 33 pottery sherds that were recovered were found within the colluvial deposits rather than from archaeological features.
- 5.3.2 The line of a Roman Road runs east-west c. 300m south of the site along what is now London Road. This area is designated as an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 5.4 **Saxon and Medieval**
- 5.4.1 To date there is no recorded evidence dating to the Saxon period within the Study Area.
- 5.4.2 Wyke Manor was a medieval manor house which stood 410m to the south west of the Site. The manor was first mentioned in 1210 and is thought to have been a moated manor house. The manor can be seen on the map of 1635 by Moses Glover when it is labelled 'Wicke House'. In 1723 the house was purchased by John Way who constructed a new house to the south of its former location and the old manor and moated enclosure were demolished and backfilled.
- 5.4.3 Boston Manor House was another medieval manor which is recorded within the Study Area. Boston Manor survives as a Grade I Listed Building with Grade II listed stables and wall. The manor is thought to have been founded by Gervais de Blois, the illegitimate son of King Stephen and at this time was referred to as Bordeston, later Borstone and then Burston. It was later granted to Ralf de Brito who built a church and churchyard adjoining the house in 1163. Boston Manor is mentioned in the 14th century when it was owned by the nuns of St Helen Bishopsgate; at this time the nuns ran a weekly market and an annual six day fair took place from St Lawrence's Day. However, at the Reformation in 1538 the manor was taken over by the crown.
- 5.4.4 A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from colluvial deposits during the investigations at Great West Road 920m to the east of the Site. A watching brief 460m to the south of the Site revealed part of a timber and ashlar conduit. This was thought to have been part of the 15th century conduit which extended from the conduit house at Syon Hill to Syon Abbey. Syon Abbey was a Bridgettine monastery which was founded at Twickenham in 1415 by Henry V. The monastery moved from Twickenham to Syon in 1431
- 5.5 **Post-Medieval**
- 5.5.1 The Manor of Osterley is thought to have been built upon the site of a Norman fort or watch tower, however, other references are made to the 16th Century Osterley House being built on the site of a farmhouse. Sir Thomas Gresham completed his manor house in 1577 and he is known to have entertained Queen Elizabeth I there at least twice (British History online). The original house is thought to have been built around four sides of a courtyard however Glover's map shows the house to be an H shape in plan. The four corner turrets are thought to have survived from Gresham's house as well as the stable block. The house and grounds underwent considerable change in the 18th century; the remodelling began in 1752 under the ownership of Sir Francis
-

Child. The house was redesigned and the previously formal gardens were replaced by informal parkland. Today Osterley Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden; the grounds also contain four Grade I Listed Buildings, a Grade II* and four Grade II Listed Buildings.

- 5.5.2 In the late 18th century John Robinson is recorded to have rebuilt Wyke House. He purchased the existing house in 1778 and he approached Robert Adam to design the new house. The house was used as a school between 1820 and 1840 and later used as a psychiatric hospital until the 1970s when it was demolished.
- 5.5.3 An excavation of geotechnical test pits at Nazareth House found the remains of a post-medieval garden wall and a dump of post-medieval demolition material. Post-medieval finds including ceramic building material, pottery and clay pipe were recovered from colluvial deposits at the Great West Road investigations.
- 5.5.4 The present Boston Manor House was built in 1622 by Lady Reade who was the widow of Sir Thomas Gresham's stepson. The house comprises a three storey Jacobean building with Jacobean plaster ceilings and chimney pieces. The building suffered some damage during WWII. An investigation on the lawn of Boston Manor House, revealed one large and several smaller pits dating to the medieval period. These contained glazed floor tile and surrey ware pottery sherds, bricks and roof tile were also recovered. In 1718 the estate is described as comprising the manor house, gardens, walls, walks, courts, five fish ponds, plantation and nursery. In the late 18th century the land was sold for the construction of the grand union canal. Whilst the area surrounded Boston House become more industrial during the second half of the 19th century the house and its grounds remained rural.
- 5.5.5 The earliest map covering the Site dates to 1635 by Moses Glover of Isleworth Hundred. This map shows the site to cover approximately three parcels of land, the north western corner the Site is recorded as Arable, the southern part of the Site is labelled as 'Lawne' and the north eastern part of the Site is recorded as 'Oulde Park', also arable.
- 5.5.6 John Roque's map of 1746 is slightly less detailed. This map also shows the Site to be within undeveloped land, perhaps used for agriculture or meadow.
- 5.5.7 The Enclosure Map of 1818 shows the Site to be divided into approximately the same three parcels of land as shown on the 1635 map. These parcels are recorded in the apportionment as 'field' owned by the Duke of Northumberland. To the north of the Site is a strip of plantation possibly the same as the border of trees seen on the 1635 maps, however to the west of the Site is the addition of a large and small pond.
- 5.5.8 The Site remains within the same three parcels of land on the map dating to the 1840s surveyed by J. Warren however on the 1850s map the three parcels of land had been amalgamated into one larger parcel also incorporating the fields to the north west. In 1850 this larger parcel is recorded as garden owned by the Duke of Northumberland.
- 5.5.9 The 1865 map shows the coming of the railways to the area with the Great Western Railway bisecting the area to the north west of the Site. Apart from the addition of the railway the
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boundaries of the larger parcel of land shown on the 1850 map have remained the same, however the Site is shown to have been bisected by trackways crossing the Site. The western part of the Site is shown to be occupied by orchard with some of the surrounding areas outside the site boundary also given over to this use. By 1894 the northern and eastern parts of the Site were used as orchard, with an additional area of orchard extending to the south by 1915.

- 5.5.10 By 1935 the Site had been subdivided along what was previously one of the trackways. The northern part of the Site had by this time had the orchard removed. The edges of the northern parcel are hachures which indicate a slope. It may be that this area was used for the storage of earth excavated for the expansion of the railway to the east and the district and Piccadilly lines to the north. It was noted upon the Site visit that the Site lay at a much higher elevation than the golf course to the west. On the 1960 OS map the northern part of the Site is still shown to be elevated with an area of orchard in the middle and eastern parts of the Site. The southern part of the Site is shown as an open field.
- 5.5.11 In 1987 the Grasshoppers Rugby Club was established within the Site, comprising a club house, parking area, netball courts and rugby pitches. It was evident that the pitches had been levelled to create level playing fields.
- 5.5.12 A 19th century gas filled lamp was identified on Wood Lane near to the junction with the Great Western Road. A 19th century canal lock is located 690m to the north of the Site on part of the River Brent that has been canalised. Areas of 19th-20th century landfilling are also recorded on the GLHER.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for the excavation of nine evaluation trenches was outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Hawkins 2019).
- 6.2 The trenches were located using GPS survey equipment. The trenches were excavated by a 20ton 360 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 trenches each measured 30m by 1.8m in plan. The trenches were excavated to a depth of between 0.47m and 1.36m. Three of the trenches (Trenches 7, 8 and 9) were excavated through tarmac and the remainder were excavated through grass.
- 6.3 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trenches and all features were planned using GPS survey and sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of the excavation.
- 6.4 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAA, identified by site code BOE19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Forming the earliest seen deposit within Trenches 1 – 6 and Trench 8 (Plate 9-11) was a layer of well compacted yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravels ([33] [17] [10] [43] [27] and [46] respectively). This layer is the natural gravel and was seen from a height of between 20.57m and 21.43m OD.

7.1.2 A layer of pale grey blue silty clay [67] (Plate 1) seen from a depth of 20.23m OD at the southwestern end of Trench 1 where a sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.36m below ground level (BGL). The layer continued below the limit of excavation (LOE) at a height of 19.78m OD. Its relationship with the gravel was unclear due to later truncation.

7.1.3 To the south of the site, within Trenches 7 and 9, the natural deposit [59] / [63] survived to a height of between 21.75m and 21.95m OD, where it appeared similar to the natural gravels seen across the rest of the site, but with frequent lenses of silty clay (brickearth).

7.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric

7.2.1 At the southern extent of Trench 1 a large cut feature [68] (Plate 1) was seen to continue beyond the LOEs to the west. Two fills were visible within this feature, the earliest was a firm but sticky mottled dark blue grey silty clay [66] with inclusions of burnt flint. Fill [66] was overlain by a mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravels [65].

7.2.2 To the east of feature [68], a curved linear feature [29] was seen from a height of 20.58m OD. This feature was filled by a firm grey brown silty clay [28] with a number of pieces of burnt flint and a retouched piece of worked flint which has been dated to the Bronze Age – Early Iron Age. The relationship between [68] and [29] was unclear.

7.2.3 Within the eastern part of Trench 2 a northeast to southwest ditch [35] (Plate 2) was seen to cut the natural gravel [33] from a height of 21.12m OD. The earliest fill was a 0.26m thick deposit of loose light brown/grey orange sandy gravel [37], overlain by a loose light grey gravelly sand [36]. The uppermost fill was a firm light brown orange silty clay [34] from which was retrieved a piece of worked flint dated to the prehistoric period.

7.2.4 Trench 3 contained two postholes [50] (0.20m diameter) and [51] (0.32m diameter). These were both cut into the natural gravels [17] from a height of 21.27m OD. Posthole [50] (Plate 4) was filled by a firm grey silty clay [49] with no artefactual remains, whilst posthole [51] (Plate 3) was filled by a firm dark grey brown silty clay [16] from which fragments of prehistoric pottery of possible Early Iron Age date were retrieved.

7.2.5 In the north of Trench 5 a north-south ditch [41] (Plate 5) was seen to cut the natural gravels [43] from a height of 20.96m OD. This ditch contained a well compacted mid grey orange sandy silt [40] with inclusions of gravel, burnt flint and a fragment of prehistoric pottery of possible Late Bronze Age date.

- 7.2.6 Within Trench 7 a small pit [58] (Plate 6) was seen to cut the natural gravels [59] from a height of 21.74m OD. This pit measured 0.80m by 0.64m continuing beyond the southeastern LOE. It was filled by a firm grey brown silty clay [57] with inclusions of gravel and fragments of prehistoric pottery of possible Early Iron Age date.
- 7.2.7 A northeast-southwest ditch [62] was seen within Trench 9 to cut the natural gravels [63] from a height of 21.95m OD. This ditch was filled by a well compacted orange brown slit clay [61] with frequent inclusions of gravel but no datable artefactual remains.
- 7.3 **Phase 3: 18th – 19th Century**
- 7.3.1 Three post medieval pits were seen within Trench 1 comprising pits [2], [23] and [25]. Pit [25] was oval and was seen during machining to cut into the uppermost fill [65] of feature [68], from a height of 20.79m OD, whilst pits [2] and [23] were cut into the natural gravels [13] from a height of 20.67m OD. All three pits were filled by firm dark grey brown silty clay [1], [22] and [24], with inclusions of pottery and clay tobacco pipe in [1] and pottery in [22].
- 7.3.2 A north-south ditch [31] was recorded in the centre of Trench 2 cut into the natural gravels [33] from a height of 20.89m OD. This ditch was filled by a firm grey brown sandy silt [30] with small well rounded gravels at its base. No artefactual remains were recovered from this feature.
- 7.3.3 A 1.89m wide northeast-southwest ditch was seen within Trench 3 [48] cut into the natural gravels [17] from a height of 21.29m OD. This ditch was filled by a firm grey brown silty clay [47] with occasional fragments of bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass (18th-19th century) and pottery (1820-1900). Cartographic evidence shows a field boundary in this location from 1915 although dating from this feature and that within plough scars cutting this feature would suggest an earlier ditch also existed in this location.
- 7.3.4 A tree throw [53] was seen at the southern extent of Trench 3, and continuing beyond its southern LOE, cutting the natural gravels [17] from a height of 21.52m OD. This feature contained a firm pale grey brown silty clay [52], this fill had frequent gravel inclusions and a large fragment of naturally fractured flint.
- 7.3.5 Another tree throw [39] (Plate 5) was seen towards the western end of Trench 5, and was seen to continue beyond the southern LOE. This feature cut into the natural gravels [43] from a height of 20.97m OD and was filled with a firm yellow brown sandy silt [38] with frequent small rounded gravels.
- 7.3.6 Continuing beyond the southeastern LOE of Trench 6 was another tree throw [21], cut into the natural gravels [27] from a height of 20.58m OD. This feature was filled by a loose mid grey brown silty sand [20] with gravel inclusions.
- 7.3.7 Tree throw [21] was sealed by a 60mm thick layer of firm light grey yellow silty sand [26].
- 7.3.8 Plough scars were visible across Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 9. The plough scars measured between 140mm and 250mm in width and up to 50mm in depth. All were filled with a dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravels, making stratigraphic understanding impossible.
-

7.3.9 From analysis of retrieved pottery and clay tobacco pipe it was established that the northwest-southeast aligned plough scars (Trench 3 [54] [55] and Trench 4 [7] [8]) were potentially of an 18th-19th century date, whilst the northeast-southwest aligned plough scars (Trench 4 [5] [6] and Trench 6 [18] [19]) were potentially of a mid 19th to early 20th century date. These dates are supported by historic maps which show the southern part of the site to be fields; in the 1850 Ordnance Survey Town Plan northeast-southwest striations are visible.

7.4 **Phase 4: 19th – 20th Century**

7.4.1 Within Trenches 1 – 7 and 9 a layer of dark grey silty clay [4] [9] [14] [15] [32] [42] [56] [60] [64] was seen sealing the gravel and measuring between 0.17m and 0.33m in thickness. This layer appeared to be part of levelling across the entire site, with retrieved pottery, building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass providing dates ranging from the 18th century until the early 20th century along with two fragments of prehistoric worked flint from Trench 2 [32] and Trench 5 [42]. It is likely that the prehistoric flints and 18th century artefacts are residual and suggestive of moderate truncation of the archaeological layers during ploughing.

7.4.2 Layer [4] was cut by a 3.60m wide northwest-southeast ditch [12] within Trench 1. Ditch [12] was filled by a firm dark grey brown silty clay [11] with clay lenses, frequent gravels, pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe providing a combined date of mid 19th to early 20th century. On Google Maps images this linear may be seen as a crop mark within the turf continuing towards the northern corner of the Grasshoppers Club House (Plate 8).

7.4.3 Within Trench 8 a levelling deposit of stiff mid green grey silty clay [45] was seen over the natural gravels [46] across the northern 4.45m of the trench and continuing beyond the LOEs. This was sealed by a 0.12m thick layer of dark brown grey gravelly silty clay [44] which was seen across the entirety of Trench 8. These two deposits were most likely laid as part of the ground preparations to allow the construction of the carpark associated with the Grasshoppers Rugby Club.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking northwest feature [68] and natural layer [67]



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking southwest, Ditch [35]



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking southwest, 0.5m scale, posthole [51]



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking southwest, 0.5m scale, posthole [50]



Plate 5: Trench 5, looking west, 1m scale, slot through ditch [41] in the distance and half sectioned tree throw [39] in the foreground



Plate 6: Trench 7, looking southeast, 0.5m scale, pit [58]



Plate 7: Trench 9, looking northeast, 0.5m scale, slot through ditch [62]



Plate 8: Google Maps aerial view of site



Plate 9: Trench 4, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 10: Trench 6, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 11: Trench 8, looking north, 1m scale

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019) for the evaluation:

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

8.1.2 Taplow Gravel was seen in all nine trenches at a height of between 20.57m and 21.95m OD. The natural was higher to the south and lower to the north, with the exception being Trench 8 where 20th century truncation had reduced the natural to a height of 20.88m OD.

To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity of all periods on the site.

8.1.3 Archaeological activity was seen within all but one of the evaluation trenches.

8.1.4 Evidence of prehistoric activity of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date was seen within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

8.1.5 There was no evidence of Roman, medieval or Saxon activity within the evaluation trenches.

8.1.6 Evidence of early to mid post-medieval activity was seen within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9.

8.1.7 Evidence of late post-medieval to modern activity was seen within all nine trenches.

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

8.1.8 During the evaluation prehistoric features were seen comprising four ditches, two postholes, a pit and to the west of the site a large feature of unknown purpose.

8.1.9 Early to mid post-medieval features comprised three pits, two ditches, two phases of plough scars and three undated tree throws.

8.1.10 The site had been levelled during the late 19th to early 20th century with a layer of material seen across all but one of the trenches representing this. A northwest-southeast ditch was seen to truncate this layer to the northwest of the site.

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

8.1.11 Post-depositional impacts upon the archaeological resource have had a limited impact across the site, mostly in the form of post-medieval levelling and occasional deeper truncation from the installation of services.

8.1.12 A concentration of modern activity relating to the construction of the Grasshoppers Rugby Club has had a more destructive impact upon the archaeological remains within Trench 8, with no archaeological remains being seen due to the reduction of the gravels and large number of services.

8.2 **Conclusions**

- 8.2.1 The evaluation concluded that the archaeological evidence comprised of prehistoric and post medieval remains.
- 8.2.2 The prehistoric evidence showed landscape management in the form of four ditches including a curved linear to the west and three northeast-southwest aligned ditches, probably of Early Iron Age date. The prehistoric postholes and pit were seen across the southern and central part of the site, two of which contained prehistoric pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, although the assemblage was small and fragmentary. The eastern edge of a large feature was seen to the west of the site. Whilst there is a possibility this was a natural feature, a prehistoric date has been attributed due to the retrieval of burnt flint and the lack of cartographic evidence of any landscape features within that area of site. Without further excavation the function or purpose of this feature will remain unknown.
- 8.2.3 Post-medieval activity was evident across the whole site, comprising agricultural activity including field boundaries and plough scars, with a spread of small pits across the northern part of the site.
- 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 LAA under site code BOE19.

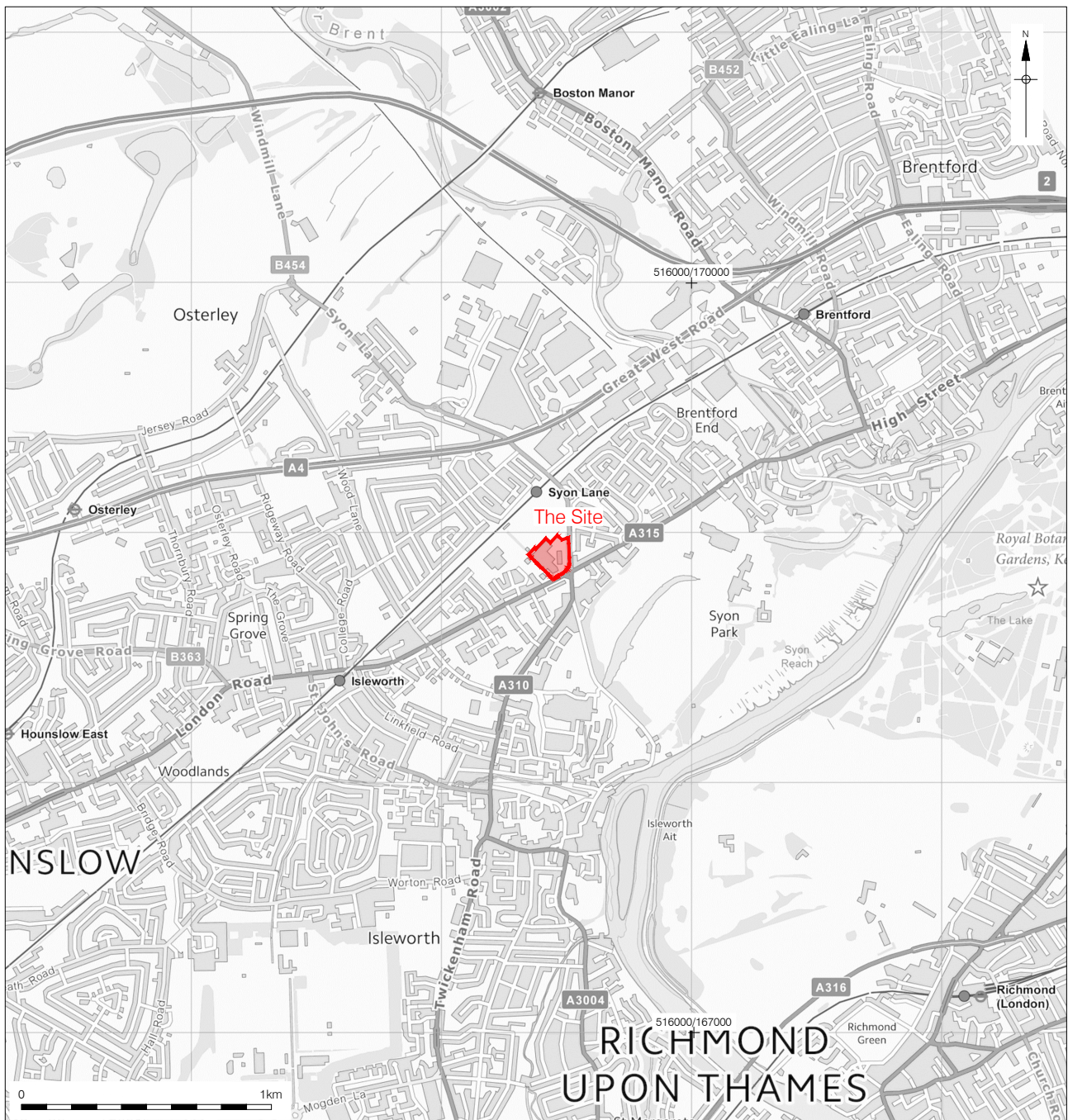
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 We also thank Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 9.3 The supervisor would like to thank Sailesh for his assistance and provision of spanners on site also thanks to Patric Cavanagh, Matthew Edmonds, Alex Belvir and Ferdinando Lentini for their hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her help, project management and editing, also Ray Murphy for the CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her analysis of building materials, Ella Egberts for her lithic assessment, Chris Jarrett for his spot dating of other artefacts and Sevinc Duvarci and Claire Davey for processing the finds.

Hawkins, H. 2019. *Bolder Academy, Macfarlane Lane Isleworth London Borough of Hounslow TW7 5PY: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Wessex Archaeology. 2017. *Bolder Academy, MacFarlane Lane Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Wessex Archaeology

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. *'Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1'*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited





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15/05/19 RM

Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:2,500 at A4

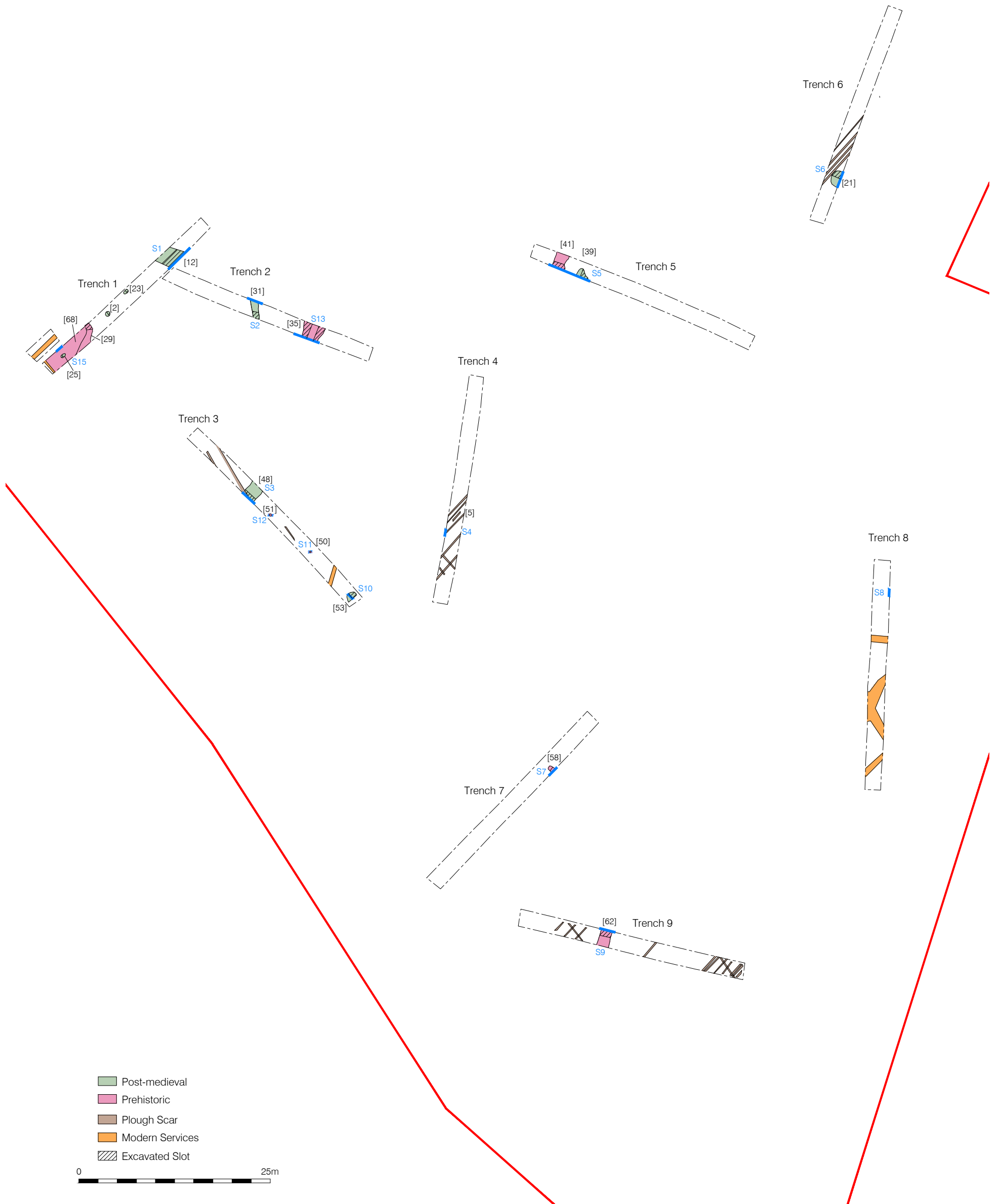
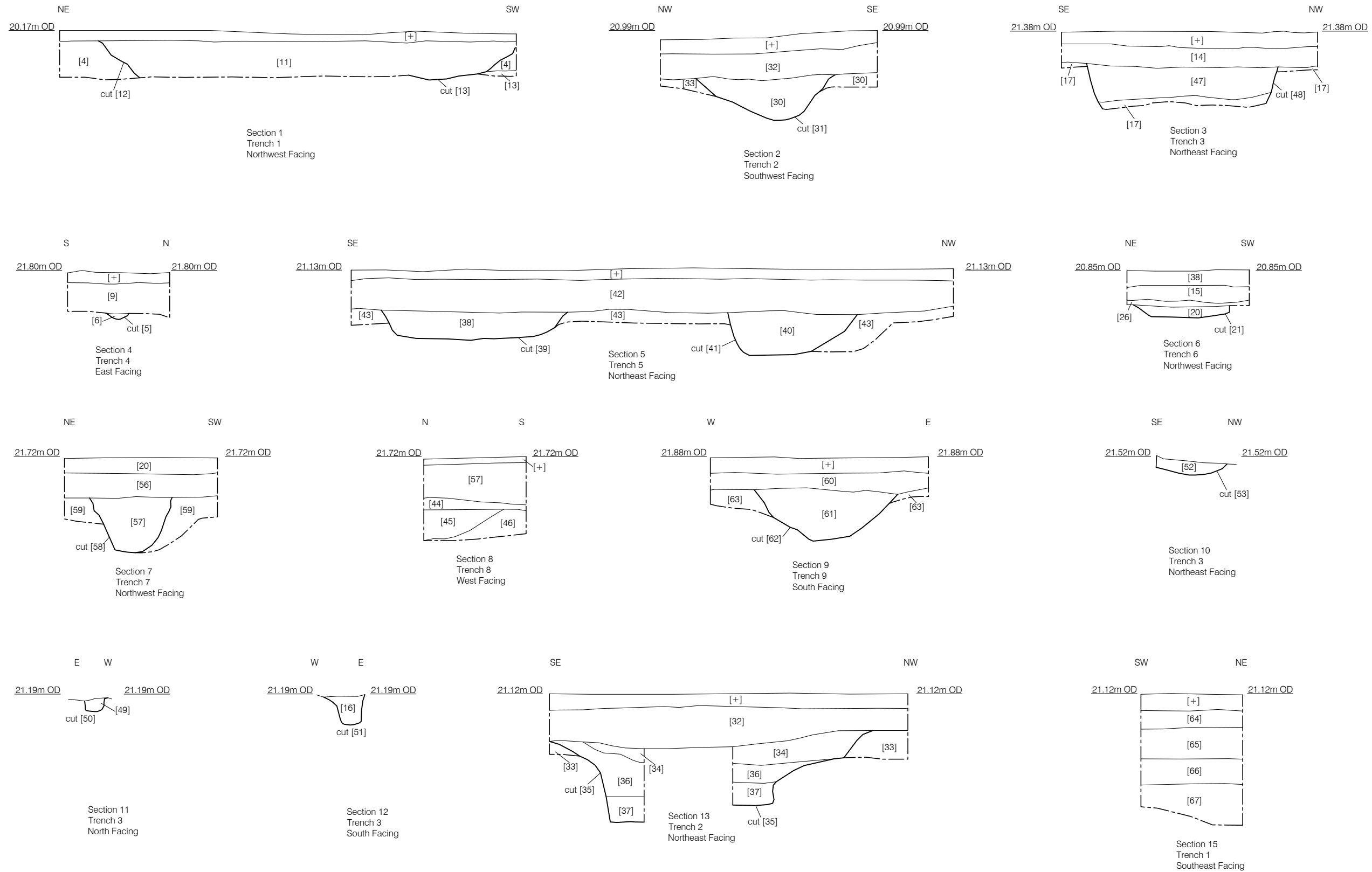


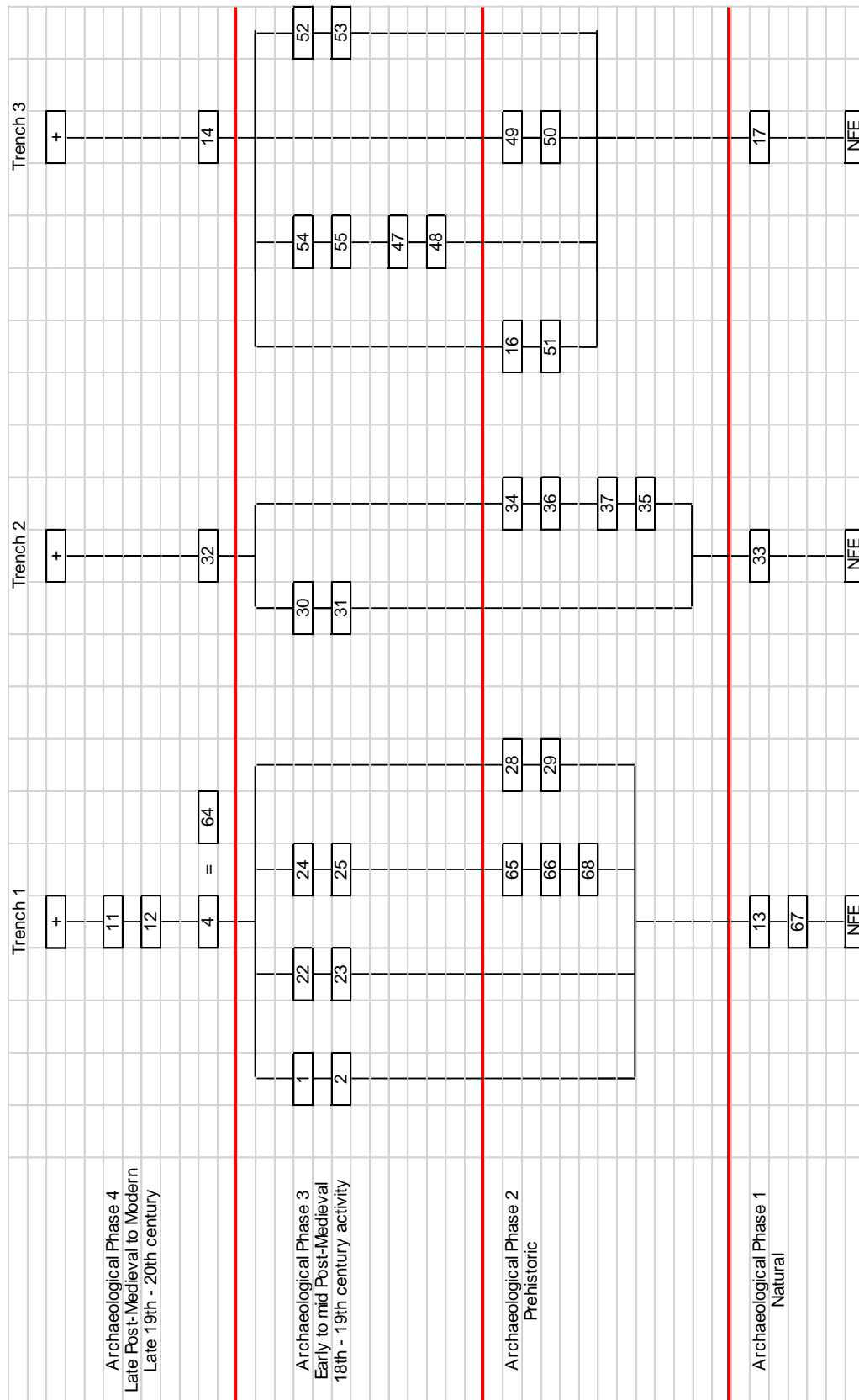
Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:200 at A3

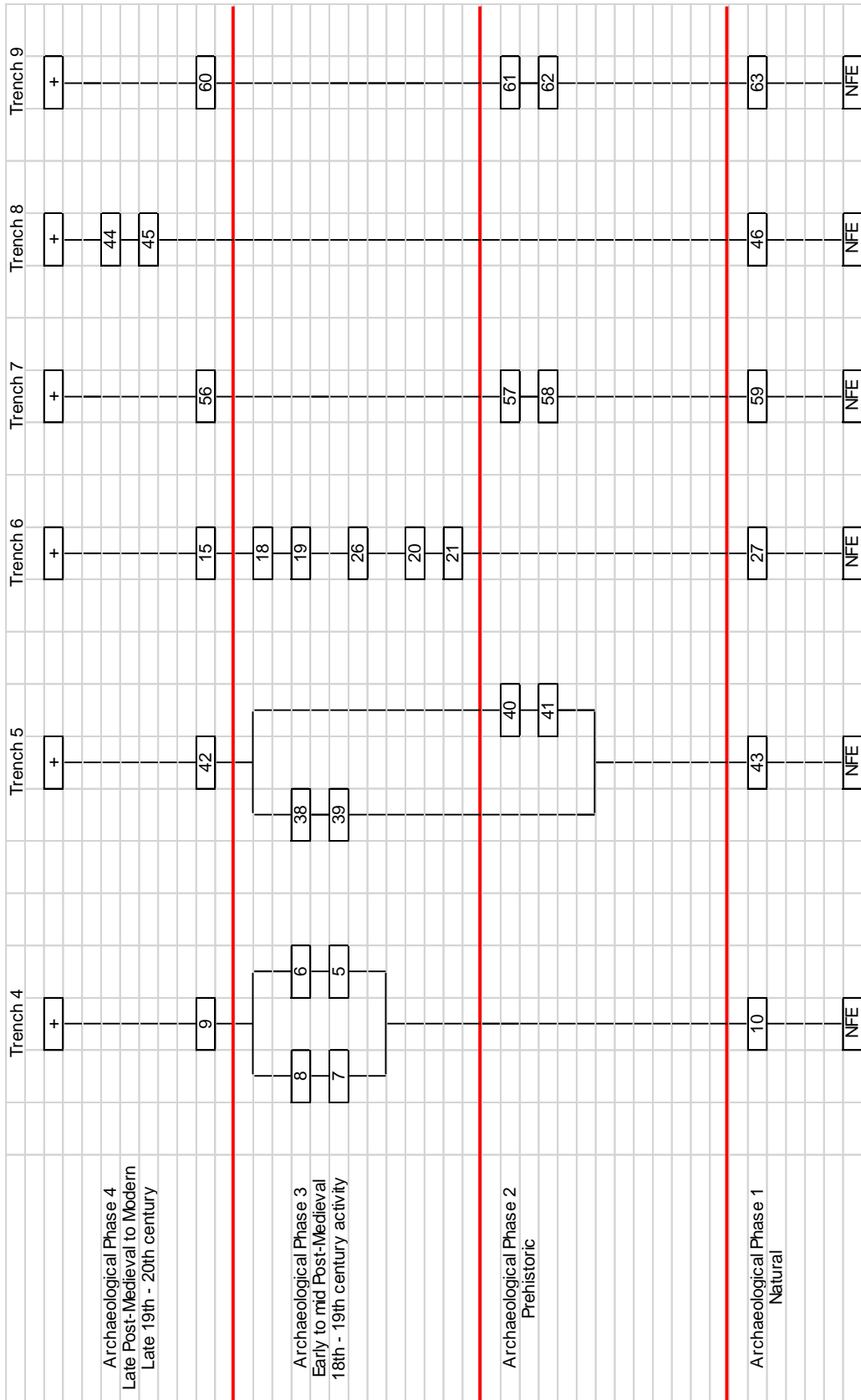


APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Fill of	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
1	Fill	2	1	Backfill of pit	Backfill	0.7	0.6	0.09	20.67	
2	Cut		1	Cut of pit	Pit	0.7	0.6	0.09	20.67	20.56
3	Void			Void	Void					
4	Layer		1	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.3	20.97	20.9
5	Cut		4	Cut of plough scars	Other		0.14	0.05	21.4	21.34
6	Fill	5	4	Fill of plough scar	Use		0.14	0.05	21.4	
7	Cut		4	Cut of plough scars	Other		0.14	0.05	21.4	21.34
8	Fill	7	4	Fill of plough scars	Use		0.14	0.05	21.4	
9	Layer		4	Dark layer		30	1.8	0.33	21.7	
10	Layer		4	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		21.43	21.37
11	Fill	12	1	Fill of post-medieval linear	Backfill	3.6	1.8	0.35	20.97	
12	Cut		1	Cut of post-medieval linear	Ditch	3.6	1.8	0.35	20.97	20.58
13	Layer		1	Natural gravel	Ditch	3.6	1.8	0.35	20.67	20.63
14	Layer		3	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.22	21.49	21.46
15	Layer		6	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.17	20.77	20.75
16	Fill	51	3	Fill of prehistoric pit	Backfill	0.4	0.32	0.28	21.27	
17	Layer		3	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8	0.24	21.27	
18	Fill	19	6	Fill of plough scar	Use		0.25	0.05	20.58	
19	Cut		6	Cut of plough scar	Other		0.25	0.05	20.58	
20	Fill	21	6	Fill of tree throw	Infilling	2.2	1.2	0.12	20.58	
21	Cut		6	Cut of tree throw	Natural	2.2	1.2	0.12	20.58	20.45
22	Fill	23	1	Fill of pit	Backfill	0.68	0.48	0.14	20.67	
23	Cut		1	Cut of pit	Pit	0.68	0.48	0.14	20.67	20.45
24	Fill	25	1	Fill of pit	Backfill	0.7	0.38	0.08	20.79	
25	Cut		1	Cut of pit	Pit	0.7	0.38	0.08	20.79	20.44
26	Layer		6	Layer of disturbed/rooted natural gravel	Other	30	1.8	0.06	20.63	
27	Layer		6	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		20.57	
28	Fill	29	1	Fill of prehistoric pit	Backfill	4.79	1	0.36	20.58	
29	Cut		1	Cut of prehistoric pit	Pit	4.79	1	0.36	20.58	20.22
30	Fill	31	2	Fill of drainage ditch	Backfill	2	0.86	0.4	20.89	
31	Cut		2	Cut of drainage ditch	Ditch	2	0.86	0.4	20.89	20.44
32	Layer		2	Dark Layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.3	21.34	20.09
33	Layer		2	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		21.12	20.84
34	Fill	35	2	Upper fill of ditch	Backfill	2.84		0.33	21.12	
35	Cut		2	Cut of ditch	Ditch	3.04		0.75	21.12	20.16
36	Fill	35	2	Fill of ditch	Backfill	3.3		0.56	21.02	20.82
37	Fill	35	2	Fill of ditch	Backfill	2.24		0.26	20.62	20.47
38	Fill	39	5	Fill of tree throw	Infilling	1.64	1.1	0.16	20.97	
39	Cut		5	Cut of tree throw	Natural	1.64	1.1	0.16	20.97	20.7
40	Fill	41	5	Fill of ditch	Backfill	1.3	1.8	0.44	20.96	
41	Cut		5	Cut of ditch	Ditch	1.3	1.8	0.44	20.96	20.44
42	Layer		5	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.31	21.29	21.26
43	Layer		5	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		20.99	20.94
44	Layer		8	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.12	21	20.93
45	Layer		8	Modern layer	Levelling	30	1.8	0.12	20.88	
46	Layer		8	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		20.88	20.58
47	Fill	48	3	Fill of pit	Backfill	1.89	1.8	0.33	21.29	
48	Cut		3	Cut of pit	Pit	1.89	1.8	0.33	21.29	20.93
49	Fill	50	3	Fill of posthole	Backfill	0.2	0.2	0.13	21.27	
50	Cut		3	Cut of posthole	Post-hole	0.2	0.2	0.2	21.27	21.07
51	Cut		3	Cut of pit	Pit	0.4	0.32	0.28	21.27	20.9
52	Fill	53	3	Fill of tree throw	Backfill	0.7	1.3	0.13	21.52	
53	Cut		3	Cut of tree throw	Pit	0.7	1.3	0.13	21.52	21.33
54	Fill	55	3	Fill of plough scar	Use		0.25	0.05	21.29	
55	Cut		3	Cut of plough scar	Other		0.25	0.05	21.29	
56	Layer		7	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.25	21.97	
57	Fill	58	7	Fill of prehistoric pit	Backfill	0.8	0.64	0.55	21.74	
58	Cut		7	Cut of prehistoric pit	Pit	0.8	0.64	0.55	21.74	21.09
59	Layer		7	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		21.75	
60	Layer		9	Dark layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.19	22.13	22.1
61	Fill	62	9	Fill of ditch	Backfill	1.8	1.3	0.5	21.95	
62	Cut		9	Cut of ditch	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.5	21.95	21.44
63	Layer		9	Natural gravel	Natural	30	1.8		21.95	
64	Layer		1	Dark Layer	Make-up	30	1.8	0.19	20.96	
65	Layer		1	Gravelly silt layer	Levelling	30	1.8	0.19	20.79	
66	Fill		1	Waterlain depoist	Natural Silting	6.08	1.8	0.27	20.49	
67	Layer		1	Disturbed natural gravel	Natural	6.08	1.8		20.23	
68	Cut		1	Cut of feature	Other	6.08	1.8	0.27	20.67	20.23

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Barbara McNee

Introduction

A total of 13 prehistoric sherds weighing 117gms, were recovered from archaeological evaluations at Bolder Academy, Isleworth, London Borough of Hounslow (BOE 19). The pottery is in poor condition.

Methodology

The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). All sherds were examined and assigned to a broad fabric group after macroscopic examination and by using a binocular microscope (x10 power). A basic fabric series was established based on dominant inclusion types. All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and given a unique pottery record number for ease of reference. Characteristics noted include basic forms, decoration and use wear evidence. Parallels have been sought using published and unpublished material. Microsoft Excel has been used to analyse and summarise the data. The pottery has also been assessed in order to identify its potential for further analysis.

Quantification

A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in (table 1). Much of the dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived and can occur in several ceramic phases. The pottery derived from three contexts.

Table 1: quantification and breakdown of the assemblage by context

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Comments
16	Pit cut [51]	5	4 conjoining body sherds and 1 wiped body sherd, possibly earliest Iron Age (800-600 BC).
40	Ditch cut [41]	2	2 conjoining body sherds, coarse flint temper, possibly late Bronze Age (1000-800 BC).
57	Pit cut [58]	7	Body sherds belonging to at least 3 vessels, possibly earliest Iron Age (800-600 BC).

Fabrics

Three basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Fabric Groups

- 1: F/1: Flint and silty clay.
- 2: FG/1: Flint in a silty clay matrix with red iron oxides.
- 3: FGSa/1: Flint and grog in a sandy clay matrix.

Details of the geology surrounding the site have been obtained from British Geological Survey Map, Sheet No. 270. Clay and flint, deriving from geological deposits including River Terrace Deposits and London Clay Formation, would have provided suitable materials for potting. This would suggest that the pots were locally made. All the sherds include crushed flint temper, and this pottery fabric is commonly used to make prehistoric vessels across southern Britain. Similar fabrics have been observed at Caesar's Camp, Heathrow (Close-Brooks: 1993), and further afield in regions such as Kent (McNee 2012). One of the flint tempered sherds

contains a minor quantity of crushed grog. The clay matrices probably derive from at least three clay sources, including iron rich brickearth clays.

Forms, decoration, surface treatments and visible usewear

The assemblage contained just one featured sherd. A tiny rim sherd was recovered from context (57). It is difficult to obtain an accurate orientation, however the rim could belong to an ovoid bowl. Similar forms can be found at Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1980, figure 37/418). There are traces of soot adhering to the exterior and interior of the rim, suggesting that the pot has been used for cooking. There are hints of a fingertip impression on two conjoining sherds from context (40), however this may also be attributed to the manufacturing process. The impression occurs on the upper area of the vessel, and either represents the potter's fingers whilst joining the neck to the rim, or a decorated jar, similar to examples from Petters Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, figure 45/48).

The pottery from context (16) displays evidence of surface treatment. The four conjoining sherds have been smoothed on the exterior, and lightly burnished on the interior. The fifth sherd is a thick walled sherd, which has been burnished on the interior, and quite heavily wiped, almost rusticated on the exterior. The fabric, vessel wall thickness and combination of surface treatments could suggest a later earliest Iron Age date. Similar methods of embellishing a pot is paralleled at Caesar's Camp, Heathrow (Close-Brooks 1993, figure 31/109). This particular group of pottery sherds from Heathrow has been dated within the 9th or 8th centuries BC (*ibid*, 356). There are also several examples recovered from a number of sites across Kent, and these are frequently of an early Iron Age date. It is tentatively suggested that there can be a transitional period during the earliest Iron Age, and this combination of potting attributes may emerge slightly earlier (McNee 2012). Therefore, a suggested date for the pottery recovered from context (16), could be approximately 700-600 BC.

Discussion

Pottery sherds from the evaluation phase show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces. Isolated sherds could have been removed from their original place of discard and may have derived from a rubbish collection or land surfaces open to erosion, weathering and trampling. The pottery was recovered from features sealed by a layer of 19th century material and may also be residual.

Conservation

The pottery is well bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

Summary, significance and research potential

This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Isleworth area during the later prehistoric period, possibly commencing at some point during the late Bronze Age, through to the earliest and possibly beginning of the early Iron Age (1000 or 900-600 BC). This is however, statistically unsound due to the sparse numbers of sherds in each context. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group suggests that a minimum of 25 sherds should be present in a context in order for a reliable estimation of phase to be carried out (PCRG 1997: 21).

The fabrics are mostly fairly coarse, and some of the sherds display evidence of poor clay preparation and wedging. This could suggest a low status settlement site using the locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. The distribution and condition of the sherds is typical of normal domestic settlement debris. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, and therefore no further work is recommended for the prehistoric pottery assemblage.

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APPENDIX 4: POST ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction/Methodology

The assemblage consists of 80 sherds (965g), representing 75 estimated number of vessels (ENV) of post-medieval pottery types, dating mostly to the 19th century and was found in thirteen different contexts. The pottery was collected solely by hand. The material is all fragmentary and a small number of sherds are abraded or have laminated or pockmarked surfaces and were probably deposited under tertiary conditions. None of the material appears to be residual. The pottery was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) post-Roman pottery coding system.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the range of pottery types recorded in the assemblage and the forms present in the individual wares.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	EN V	W t	Forms
Blackware	BLACK	1600–1900	1	1	2 7	Unidentified
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	5	4	4 2	Plate, saucer, unidentified
Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR	1807–1900	1	1	5	Plate
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794–1900	2	2	9	Bowl, saucer
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	3	3	2 9	Bowl or dish, dinner plate
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700–1900	3	3	8 4	Cylindrical section bottle, unidentified
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	8	8	1 6 5	Upright bottle, cylindrical jar, unidentified
London late tin-glazed ware	TGW LATE	1745–1846	1	1	1 3	Tall cylindrical jar
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	4	4	9 6	Bottle or jar, jug, unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	2	2	4 9	Sugar loaf mould, unidentified
Miscellaneous unsorted medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900–1500	3	3	4 8	Dish, flowerpot, rounded jar,
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	3	3	3 1	Plate, unidentified
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	3	3	1 8	BOWL, Medium cylindrical jar, plate
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805–1900	2	2	5	Bowl, bowl or dish,
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	2	2	9	Plate, saucer,
Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	TPW1	1780–1810	1	1	1	Plate

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	EN V	W t	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	2	1	1 3	Plate
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	2	2	9	Plate
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	23	20	1 7 2	Chamber pot, dish, rounded dish, plate, dinner plate, saucer, teacup, unidentified,
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	2 7	Rounded dish
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	2	2	7 4	Deep bowl, bowl or dish
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	1	1	1	BOWL
White stoneware	WHIST	1790–1900	1	1	1 7	Rounded jug
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	2	2	6	Unidentified
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	1	1	3	Unidentified

Table 1. Pottery types quantified by the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams (Wt) and the forms present in the different wares

Distribution

Table 2 shows for each context the pottery types, their quantification and the forms present.

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Wt	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types (codes)	Spot date
4	S	21	20	324	1830	1900	BLACK, BONE, CREA, ENGS, ENGS BRST, LONS, MISC, REFW, STSL, TPW, TPW3,	Late 19th century
6	S	2	2	19	1805	1900	MISC, REFW SPON	1805–1900
8	S	1	1	3	1480	1900	MISC	18th-19th century
9	S	9	7	73	1820	1900	BONE PNTD, ENGS, LONS, TPW, YELL SLIP,	1820–1900
11	S	4	4	31	1830	1900	BONE PNTD, ENGS, ENGS BRST, PMR	1830–1900
14	S	8	8	112	1830	1900	CREA, REFW CHROM, SUND, TGW LATE, TPW	1830–1900
15	S	11	11	82	1830	1900	BONE, BONE TR, ENGS BRST, PEAR TR, REFW CHROM, SUND, TPW, YELL	1840–1870
18	S	2	2	3	1805	1900	REFW, SWSG	1805–1900
32	S	1	1	65	1830	1900	ENGS BRST	1830–1900
42	S	6	4	70	1830	1900	BONE, ENGS BRST, TPW, WHIST	1830–1900
47	S	6	6	107	1820	1900	LONS, TPW, YELL	1820–1900
56	S	5	5	44	1825	1900	PMR, REFW, TPW, TPW4	1825–1900
60	S	4	4	33	1825	1900	CREA, PMR, REFW SPON, TPW4	1825–1900

Table 2. Distribution of the pottery showing for each context containing pottery, the size of the group, the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams (Wt) and the pottery types present and a spot date

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level as it occurs as types frequently found in the London area and in such small quantities that it infers very little upon site activities. The assemblage, however, does contain low socio-economic pottery types, such as sponge-printed refined whiteware or items of a poor quality. The only potential of the pottery is to date the deposits it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery and the finds can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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 April 2019.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

By Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	2280	Post-medieval glazed drain pipe	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
32	2276	Post-medieval sandy red peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

The ceramic building material recovered consists in a single glazed fragment of a drain pipe [4] and a fine moulded sand peg tile, suggesting a 1700-1900 date. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction/Methodology

Nine fragments (116g) of glass, representing nine vessels were found in seven contexts and dates to the post-medieval period. The material is in a fragmentary state although most items could be assigned to a shape. The assemblage was recorded in a database format by glass colour, shape and decoration was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight.

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1 which shows a spot date for each context the glass occurs in.

Context	Spot date	Shape	Colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
4	1860+	Vessel glass	Opaque olive green	1	1	2	Rim sherd, broad rounded fluting. ?Lamp shade
6	Mid 19th-early 20th century	Jar	Blue green	1	1	10	Rim, applied, flat-topped, short rounded side, internal bevel
9	Mid 19th-early 20th century	Soda bottle	Blue green	1	1	24	Blob-type rim with a slightly rounded profile
11	Mid 19th-early 20th century	Bottle-sectioned	Clear	1	1	14	Thick flat wall sherd with a corner embossed '...IOB 1'
11	Mid 19th-early 20th century	English wine bottle	Pale olive green	1	1	4	Wall sherd, weathered surfaces
15	19th century	English wine bottle, cylindrical	Dark olive green	1	1	17	Wall sherd
15	19th century	Rummer	Clear, amethyst tint	1	1	23	Lead glass. Part of the foot, merese and stem, thick walled and robust
32	18th-19th century	English wine bottle	Dark olive brown	1	1	13	Part of a basal rounded kick
47	18th-19th century	Phial, cylindrical	Green tint	1	1	9	Base, slightly splayed with a conical kick

Table 1. Distribution of the glass. FC: fragment count.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level and consists of mostly typical forms recovered from archaeological excavations in Greater London and has little meaning. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

APPENDIX 7: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By Ella Egberts

Introduction/methodology

Archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Distribution

	Decortication flake	Flake fragment	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt. g)
Total	1	1	2	42	604.9

Table L01: Quantification of struck and burnt flint from Bolder Academy.

A total of four struck flints and 42 fragments (604.9g) of unworked burnt flint were found at the above mentioned site (Table L01). All the worked flint was found singly. Context [28] contained, along with one retouched piece, the largest concentration of unworked burnt flint (N= 4, weight=565.0g). The other retouched piece was found in context [42]. One decortication flake was found in context [32], context [34] contained one flake fragment and one unworked burnt flint fragment (7.0 g). Context [42] contained the remaining unworked burnt flint fragment (32.9g).

The assemblage

Raw material

The struck flints from this site were made with fine-grained, yellow/brown stained translucent grey flint. Where present, cortex is a weathered nodular or thin nodular surface. The unworked burnt flint includes weathered nodular flint fragments with ancient recorticated surfaces as well as Tertiary pebbles. The raw material may have been obtained from the Pleistocene river terraces (Lynch Hill Gravel Member, Taplow Gravel Member, Kempton Gravel Member) at and around the site (BGS 2019). The unworked burnt flint also resembles the general composition of these terrace gravels and may have been burnt incidentally through the use of groundset hearths.

Condition

The worked flint is mostly in slightly chipped to chipped condition. This indicates that all worked flint recovered from the site likely moved to more or lesser extent after discard.

Description

A total of four struck flints were recovered from the site. The assemblage includes a decortication flake, flake fragment and two retouched pieces. The decortication flake and flake fragment are undiagnostic, the retouched flakes provide better indications of their age. Both flakes are thick with obtuse striking platforms. The one from context [28] is narrow with coarse, parallel blade scars on the dorsal side. Its margins are very chipped, obscuring possible retouch. Along the left edge however a clear inverse notch is present, 20mm wide and 2mm deep. The blade-like nature of the flake and narrow striking platform are slightly atypical for the otherwise later prehistoric character of the flake. The other flake, from context [42] is a typical later prehistoric retouched flake. It is thick, wide and short with a cortical and obtuse striking platform. Again, there is some possible retouch along the edges but due to its chipped nature this cannot be identified with certainty. However, the distal end of the flake is steeply retouched, forming a wide, slightly skewed notch which is 20mm wide and 4mm deep.

Significance

Although the flint assemblage from Bolder Academy is only small, the two diagnostic pieces indicate human activity at the site during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Potential

The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate prehistoric activity at the site which further fieldwork could potentially elucidate. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes.

Bibliography

BGS 2019. British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (accessed 09-05-2019)

APPENDIX 8: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site by hand and consists of 14 fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition and were deposited under secondary and tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in seven contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The assemblage consists only of stems which were broadly dated according to their thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore.

Distribution

The distribution of the assemblage is shown in Table 1.

Context	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	No. of fragments	Part Comments	Spot date
4	S	1580	1910	1	Stem Thin, fine bore	1730–1910
8	S	1580	1910	2	Stem Medium thick, fine bore	C. 1680– 1740
9	S	1580	1910	2	Stem Thin, fine bores	1730–1910
11	S	1580	1910	2	Stem Thin, fine bore	1730–1910
15	S	1580	1910	1	Stem Medium, fine bore	1730–1910
32	S	1580	1910	1	Stem Thin, fine bore	1730–1910
47	S	1580	1910	5	Stem X1 medium-thick, medium bore, x4 thin, fine bore	1730–1910

Table 1. Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of no interest in that it consists of plain stems with very little meaning. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to broadly date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material which can be discarded at the archive stage.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-351480

Project details

Project name Bolder Academy

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Bolder Academy Macfarlane Lane, Isleworth, TW7 5PY. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 15977 78009 in the London Borough of Hounslow. The evaluation was carried out between 23rd April - 3rd May 2019 and comprised the excavation of nine 30m by 1.8m archaeological trenches. This was to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource. The archaeological evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits. A number of prehistoric postholes, ditches and a pit, several features of 18th -19th century date, and a layer of levelling material dating to the late 19th- 20th century were found across Trenches 1-7 and 9. Trench 8 was the only trench to show no archaeological remains and considerable 20th century disturbance. Natural gravel was found within the trenches at heights between 20.57m and 21.95m OD.

Project dates Start: 23-04-2019 End: 03-05-2019

Previous/future work No / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type PIT Late Prehistoric

Monument type POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric

Monument type DITCH Late Prehistoric

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type PLOUGH MARKS Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric

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 HOUNSLOW Bolder Academy, MacFarlane Lane, Hounslow
Postcode TW7 5PY
Study area 4 Hectares
Site coordinates TQ 15977 78009 51.488626633958 -0.32937011477 51 29 19 N 000 19 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 20.57m Max: 21.95m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Heritage
originator

Project design Helen Hawkins
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Stacey Amanda Harris

Type of School
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAA
recipient

Physical Archive ID BOE19

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive LAA
recipient

Digital Archive ID BOE19

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
available

Paper Archive LAA
recipient

Paper Archive ID BOE19

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Section","Survey "
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, S. A.

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