

The Village School, Grove Park, Kingsbury, London Borough of Brent: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

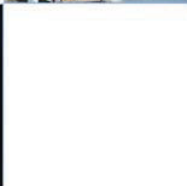
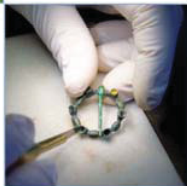
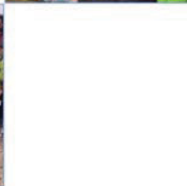
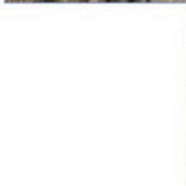
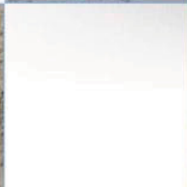
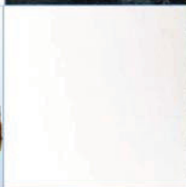
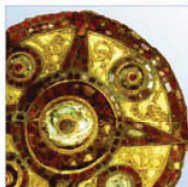
Planning Application Number: 10/2996

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2032 8936

AOC Project No: 31000

Site Code: VIL 11

Date: August 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

The Village School, Grove Park, Kingsbury, London Borough of Brent: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: **Brent Council
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AOC Project No: 31000

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 8th to the 10th August 2011 at the site of the Village School, Grove Park, Kingsbury, London Borough of Brent. The work was undertaken on behalf of Brent Council. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised of four machine excavated trenches.. None of the trenches contained significant archaeological remains. One of the trenches contained a small pit and a single isolated timber branch. The pit contained pottery dated to the late post-medieval period. The same trench contained structural remains in the form of a wall and tile floor indicating the presence of a previous structure on site. Related to this were three drains and brick built culverts. Later post-medieval or modern landscaping was also observed in the form of deep deposits of made ground.

Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains, further work has not been recommended. The final decision rests with the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Brent. The finds assemblage does not require any further work.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The application site presently comprises two schools; Hay Lane School and Grove Park School which lie adjacent to each other off Grove Park, Kingsbury.
- 1.1.2 The site is a sub-rectangular parcel of land bounded by Stag Lane to the west, Grove Park to the north and residential properties to the east and south.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Brent. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Kim Stabler of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary and the site neither contains nor lies within the area of any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Areas of Archaeological Potential, Conservation Areas or Areas of Historic Woodland.
- 1.2.3 The proposed development (Planning Application Ref No: 10/2996) comprises the demolition of parts of the existing schools on the site and the replacement with new classroom facilities.
- 1.2.4 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by Allen Archaeology (AA 2009) and on the basis of this further evaluation work was required as a condition on the granting of planning consent for the site.
- 1.2.5 The next stage involved the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for the evaluation (AOC 2011). The works were carried out on site in line with the methodology stated in the WSI and the current guidelines stated therein.
- 1.2.6 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation. The archaeological evaluation conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines.
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
 - RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is flat, at a height of c 45m OD, and lies over a solid geology of London Clay, an Eocene marine deposit; there is no recorded overlying drift geology (BGS 2006).

2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.1.1 There is only limited evidence for prehistoric activity within 1km of the site; this is limited to the recovery from a site off Old Kenton Lane of a number of fire cracked flints and sherds of Deverel Rimbury type pottery: these can be dated to the early Bronze Age (Wooldridge 1995).

2.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 The site lies approximately 500m to the west of the established line of the Roman Watling Street, the arterial road which linked the south coast of Britain with North Wales. The line of this road is now followed by the present A5.
- 2.2.2 Roman activity has been identified within 1km of the site, mainly in the form of finds that can not be given any direct context; these include the neck of a Roman amphora discovered c 500m to the south of the site on Buck Lane, Roman pottery sherds recorded from Roe Green, also c. 500m to the south of the site and a gold coin reportedly found c. 600m to the north east of the site.
- 2.2.3 In addition a possible Roman road surface made up of compacted pebbles and sand was identified during a watching brief on a pipe trench c. 150m to the north east of the site; this feature could, however not be dated so is merely conjectural (AA 2009).

2.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.3.1 No early Saxon activity is recorded within 1km of the site; although it is apparent that a Royal Estate of the Wessex Kingdom had become established in the area by AD957 as in this year a charter records that King Edwy granted the Royal Estate at Tunworth to his Thane Lyfing (Baker and Pugh 1976).
- 2.3.2 The Saxon estate of Tunworth is believed to lie within the northern part of the parish of Kingsbury and may have been centred on Roe Green, which lies c. 500m to the southwest of the site. The name Kingsbury is in itself interesting as it derives from an Old English root indicating the presence of a Royal fortification; this strongly suggests that a Saxon defended enclosure lay within 1km of the site (AA 2009)
- 2.3.3 A second Saxon estate within the parish of Kingsbury is identified in a charter of Edward the Confessor dating to c. 1044-51. This charter was confirmation of an earlier grant of land at Chalkhill in Kingsbury by the Huscarl Thurston to Westminster Abbey (Baker and Pugh 1976). The location of this estate has been identified as lying to the south of the Tunworth estate and thus formed the southern extant of the parish of Kingsbury (Snow 1990)
- 2.3.4 By the Norman conquest of 1066, the parish at Kingsbury formed part of the Hundred of Gore and was still divided into two manors as it is recorded as such in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Domesday records the manor of Tunworth as having been granted to Arnulf de Hesdin and comprised lands with 16 villagers, a priest and a mill; there was also meadowland and enough woodland for 1000 pigs (Morris 1975). The manor of Chalkhill was smaller with only six villagers and remained in the ownership of Westminster Abbey (*ibid*).

2.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 2.4.1 During the medieval period Kingsbury appears to have remained an agricultural community based around a number of dispersed farmsteads; the original focus of the settlement was probably around St Andrew's Church which lies 2.5km to the south of the site (Snow 1990).
- 2.4.2 Kingsbury's prosperity was gravely affected by the agricultural collapse of the early 14th century and the subsequent onset of the Black Death in 1347. These trials may be related to the apparent shifting of the focus of settlement at Kingsbury to the area of Kingsbury Green, c. 800m to the south of the site (Baker and Pugh 1976). During the 15th century, it is, however apparent, that the parish's fortunes were recovering as by the late 15th century documents paint a picture of a moderately prosperous agricultural community.
- 2.4.3 The structure of this later medieval community at Kingsbury can be quite well understood due to the survival of documents detailing land ownership and rentals for the Manor of Edgware. These identify a number of tenements grouped around Kingsbury Green, one of which, Grove Farm, probably extends to within the boundary of the site (AA 2009).
- 2.4.4 A Capital Messuage of 1426 indicates that Grove Farm included at least one house with associated outbuildings; the house being identified as Grove Place by 1441. In 1597 a messuage includes a sketch which depicts the farm as comprising a u shape of buildings grouped around a courtyard; also depicted was a pond and an orchard (AA 2009).

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (AD 1536 – Present)

- 2.5.1 Throughout the post medieval period, Grove Farm remained a uniform parcel of land, which has passed through several families hands; ending with William Walton at the turn of the 20th century.
- 2.5.2 By 1664 the farmhouse at Grove Farm appears to have been relatively substantial as it is recorded as having 9 hearths for the purposes of its estimation for the Hearth Tax. The other tenements within the parish of Kingsbury also appear to have been similarly rated for the heath tax demonstrating that the area remained a relatively prosperous agricultural community (AA 2009); this seems to have been a situation which continued throughout the post medieval period.
- 2.5.3 The first accurate mapping of the site is the 1877 Ordnance Survey which shows the Grove Farmhouse as lying to the northern side of an L-shaped grouping of buildings. The northern and southern parts of the site are clearly depicted as being orchards. A number of outbuildings occupy the northwest corner of the site; possibly part of a nursery. A structure, which may be a greenhouse is also depicted on the western edge of the site and a pond appears to be depicted in the south eastern corner of the site. By 1914 the majority of the orchard had been cut down with an extension of the area of possible nursery buildings and greenhouses within the northwest and western sections of the site; the pond to the southeast of the farm buildings appears to have been infilled.
- 2.5.4 After World War I much of Grove Farm was sold off so that it could be as part of the massive development of the local area as a suburb of London. Grove Farmhouse being incorporated into a private boys' school in 1923. The ordnance survey mapping of 1935 shows that the range of buildings to the south of the farmhouse had been demolished by this date; a number of changes in the layout of the buildings in the northwest and western sections of the site are also evident. A swimming pool has also been built within the area that may have been a pond in 1877. The 1935

mapping also clearly demonstrates that the site, which was still a rural farmstead in 1914 had become almost entirely surrounded by suburban development.

- 2.5.5 Grove Farmhouse was finally abandoned to dereliction during World War II; the house was demolished in 1947 (Baker and Pugh).

3 Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Brent to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

3.1.1 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- Determine the presence and nature of any mediaeval and early post medieval activity on site; specifically in relation to the development of the tenement of Grove Farm.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Kingsbury.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by modern development of the site.
- To provide suitable information concerning the preservation in situ of archaeological deposits so as to inform further mitigation through foundation design or archaeological mitigation.

3.1.2 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The evaluation involved the machine excavation of four trenches (Figure 2), excavated under archaeological supervision.

3.2.2 All machining was carried out using a 13 Tonne tracked excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket and under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Officer.

3.2.3 Trench 1 contained a live service which was left as a bund, (Figure 3). Trench 2 was slightly curved to avoid live electrical cables and live drains. The trench was also shortened to 27.50m to avoid a second live cable.

3.2.4 The site code VIL 11 was used as the site identifier for all records produced.

3.2.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a survey point established on site by the site engineer, (Figure 2). The value of the survey BM was 53.82mOD.

- 3.2.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 3.2.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:
- *Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 2009)
 - *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).
- 3.2.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 3.2.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 3.2.10 The evaluation was conducted by Catherine Edwards under the overall management of Alan Ford, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Kim Stabler, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Brent.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.08m	51.82m – 51.74m	Mid brown silt and grass. Topsoil.
101	0.50m	51.74m – 51.24m	Dark brown gritty sandy silty clay with pebbles, brick and tile. Made ground.
102	0.25m	51.24m – 50.99m	High density of gravel stone. Made ground.
107	0.50m	50.99m – 50.49m	Orange brown silty clay with inclusions of tile and brick. Re-deposited natural.
108	NFE	50.49m+	Brown orange and blue silty clay with inclusions of natural stone. Natural.

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site, (Figure 2 & 3). The trench was orientated east-west and measured 32.00m by 1.80m.
- 4.1.2 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 was (108), a natural brown orange and blue silty clay with inclusions of natural stone, recorded at a height of 50.49mOD. Overlying the natural was (107), a 0.50m thick layer of orange brown silty clay with inclusions of tile and brick which has been interpreted as re-deposited natural. Cutting into (107) were two linear drains [104] and [106]. Linear [104] ran north-south and measured 1.60m wide and 0.48m+ deep. The drainage (109) was composed partially in brickwork (only observed in southern section) and partially in terracotta drainage pipes dated to the late post-medieval period. The drain was recorded at a height of 50.69mOD. The drain cut was backfilled by (103), a grey brown silty clay with inclusions of fragmented brick and tile.
- 4.1.3 Linear drain [106], ran diagonally northeast-southwest, measuring 9.00m x 0.55m x 0.50m+ deep. The drain was constructed in a typical brick culvert design with two bricks forming each side and approximately four to five bricks forming the roof, (105). The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and were bonded with a lime mortar. The culvert was recorded at a height of 50.79mOD.
- 4.1.4 Overlying the trench were deposits (102) and (101). The lower deposit (102) was recorded as a 0.17-0.25m thick layer of dense gravel, whilst (101) was recorded as a 0.45-0.50m thick layer of dark brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of brick and tile. Both of these deposits have been interpreted as made ground. Above the made ground was (100), a 0.08m thick layer of brown silt and grass, recorded at a height of 51.82m – 52.02mOD.
- 4.1.5 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 2 & 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.10m	53.72m – 53.62m	Modern tarmac surface.
201	0.47m	53.62m – 53.15m	Mixed gravel, clay and silt with inclusions of brick tile and hardcore. Made ground.
202	0.64m	53.15m – 52.51m	Mixed deposit of grey brown, red and black silts and clay. Made ground.
203	0.16m	52.51m – 52.35m	Grey blue and orange silty clay with inclusions of tile and brick. Re-deposited natural.
212	0.10m	52.35m – 52.25m+	Blue and grey silty clay. Natural.

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located centrally on site (Figure 2 & 7), was orientated north-south and measured 27.50m by 1.80m.
- 4.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2 was (212), a natural blue and grey silty clay recorded at a varying height of 52.25m – 52.59mOD. Cutting into (212) and located towards the northern extent of the trench was (206), a 0.14m-0.20m wide piece of timber. The timber piece ran east-west across the trench and measured 0.06m deep. The timber was un-worked and appeared to be the remains of a large branch. The purpose or function of the timber is unclear. It was observed however that the clay located to the south of the timber was significantly bluer in colour than the clay located to its north. The timber was recorded at a height of 52.17mOD.
- 4.2.3 Also cutting into (212) was pit [205] and box drain [209]. Pit [205] was located in the southern section of the trench, measuring 0.94m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The pit had two fills, (210) and (204). The lowest fill (210), was recorded as a light brown silty clay with inclusions of tile. This deposit appeared to line the base and sides of the pit. The upper fill (204), was recorded as dark brown gritty clay sandy silt with inclusions of brick, tile and pottery. The pit had an upper height of 52.53mOD. The small finds assemblage included four small sherds of post-medieval red wares, with two being probable terracotta flower pot sherds. The ceramic building material was identified as a small fragment of peg or pan tile and a half broken overfired brick giving a dark purple colour. The assemblage suggests a 19th-20th century date.
- 4.2.4 Box drain [209], ran east-west through the trench and measured 1.80m x 0.35m. Only the last course of loose brickwork remained *in situ*. The bricks were identified as red bricks measuring 230mm x 120mm x 60mm.
- 4.2.5 Overlying the above features was (203), a 0.16-0.25m thick layer of re-deposited natural clay with inclusions of brick and tile. This deposit has been interpreted as made ground. Overlying (203) was (202), a 0.64m thick mixed deposit of grey, brown, red and black, sands, silts and clays forming a thick layer of made ground.
- 4.2.6 Cutting into (202), was wall [207], floor (208) and associated rubble fill (211). Wall [207] was composed of red brick measuring 200mm x 110mm x 70mm bonded with white chalky mortar. Abutting the wall, which ran northeast-southeast and north-south, was (208) a tiled floor. The floor was composed of individually coloured tiles of either red or yellow measured 0.16m x 0.16m x 0.02m. The tiles had been cemented in place at a height of 53.26mOD. Brick rubble fill (211), located in the northeastern corner of the trench was directly associated with wall [207] and its demolition.

The fill was not fully excavated but was recorded as being composed of brick fragments and brick dust from broken down bricks probably created during the partial removal of the wall. The structure dates to the late post-medieval or modern period.

- 4.2.7 Overlying the structural remains and the remainder of the trench was modern made ground deposit (201). The deposit was composed of mixed gravel, clay and silt with inclusions of hard core. This is likely to have been laid during the construction of the school and the hard standing recorded as (200). This was recorded at a height of 53.72-53.81mOD.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 2 & 5)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.24m	53.79m – 53.55m	Modern concrete located on the western side of the trench only.
301	0.20m	53.79m – 53.59m	Modern tarmac surface and bedding layer.
302	0.36m	53.79m – 53.19m	Dark brown grey silty clay with inclusions of brick, tarmac and concrete. Made ground.
303	0.05m	53.59m – 53.54m	Mid orange brown silty clay. Natural.

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in western section of the site (Figure 2 & 7), was orientated north-south and measured 30.00m by 1.80m.
- 4.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was (303), a natural mid orange brown silty clay, recorded at a height of 53.54m – 53.45mOD. A sondage was excavated to establish the validity of the natural. This was excavated to a depth of 52.57mOD.
- 4.3.3 Overlying the natural were three layers, recorded as (302), (301) and (300). In the western section of the trench was (300), a 0.24m thick layer of concrete, which was used to secure a line of path kerbing. In the eastern section of the trench was (302), a 0.36m thick layer of made ground composed of dark brown grey silty clay with inclusions of brick, tarmac and concrete. This deposit had been used to raise the ground height within the soft play area of the school. Overlying the centre of the trench was (301), a 0.20m thick layer of tarmac with a brick and silt bedding layer. This was recorded at a height of 53.79-53.98mOD.
- 4.3.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 3.

4.4 Trench 4 (Fig 2 & 6)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.10m	53.69m – 53.59m	Modern tarmac surface and bedding layer.
401	0.58m	53.59m – 53.01m	Mixed deposit of brick, mortar, concrete and dark brown silty. Made ground.
402	0.30m	53.01m – 52.71m	Mid orange brown grey clay with inclusions of brick and tile. Re-deposited natural.
403	0.04m	52.71m – 52.67m	Mid orange brown and grey brown clay. Natural clay.

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in northern section of the site (Figure 2 & 7), was orientated east-west and measured 30.00m by 1.80m.
- 4.4.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was (403), a natural mid orange brown and grey brown clay, recorded at a varying height of 52.71-53.27mOD.
- 4.4.3 Overlying the natural was layer (402), a 0.30m thick deposit of mid orange brown grey clay with inclusions of post medieval brick fragments and tile. This has been interpreted as a layer of re-deposited natural used as made ground. Layer (402), was in turn overlaid by (401), a 0.58m thick mixed layer of hard core rubble and dark silts forming a made ground deposit.
- 4.4.4 Overlying the trench was a 0.10m thick layer of modern tarmac surface recorded at a height of 53.69 – 54.08mOD.
- 4.4.5 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 4.

5. Finds (Appendix B)

- 5.1 A very small assemblage of ceramics was recovered during the evaluation trenching. The assemblage was composed of five sherds of pottery in either redware or terracotta. One very large terracotta neck and body sherd from (103) is a fragment of a drain pipe. Four small sherds were recovered from pit [205]. The sherds are post-medieval red wares, with two being probable terracotta flower pot sherds. One of these is glazed both sides with a dark black-brown glaze. It is unlikely that any of the pot sherds pre-date the nineteenth century.
- 5.2 Three fragments of building material were recovered from the excavations, these included two roof tile fragments and one brick piece. A sizable peg tile piece was recovered from layer (203). The fragment has shallow ridged remnants of a white lime mortar possibly hinting at a reuse. A small fragment of peg or pan tile was recovered from fill (204) along with a half broken brick which appears to have been overfired giving a dark purple colour and causing slight distortion and a crude appearance. The brick is likely to date to the twentieth century date.
- 5.3 The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level. The absence of other domestic or fine ware pottery makes the dating of the red wares difficult, though the relative freshness suggests a modern date. The brick in fill (204) is likely to be of twentieth century date.
- 5.4 The pot sherds will be retained and submitted with the final site archive at the LAARC. It is recommended that the CBM is discarded.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully established the presence or absence of archaeological remains on site. None of the archaeological trenches contain significant remains.
- 6.2 The natural horizon was established on site in all trenches, which varied between orange brown silty clay and blue grey silty clay. The heights of the natural varied significantly from the east of the site to the west, suggesting either a natural slope or perhaps evidence of previous terracing on site. The natural deposit was recorded at an upper height of 53.59mOD in the east Trench 3 and 50.49mOD in the western Trench 1.
- 6.3 The only archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 2 as a small pit, a single piece of timber and post-medieval brick work. The origin or function of the timber remains unclear due to its isolated nature. The pit may relate to previous garden activities whilst the brickwork and tile floor belong to a previous structure on site. The drains and culverts recorded on site also indicate the presence of such a structure. This structure may possibly be part of the development of the site in the late 19th century or early 20th century.
- 6.4 The modern landscaping was observed in all trenches in the form of made ground deposits and re-deposited natural which suggests a period of large scale land management.
- 6.5 Due to the low level of remains on site it is recommended that no further work is required on site, however the final decision rests with the archaeological monitor.

7. Publication

- 7.1 A paper copy of the evaluation report will be issued to Kim Stabler, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Brent and to the Greater London HER on the understanding that it will become a

public document after an appropriate period of time. A third digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Greater London HER.

- 7.1 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeological Fieldwork roundup, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 Following completion of the project the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre. The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 8.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre and the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).
- 8.3 An OASIS form has been completed initiated (Appendix C) and this will be completed and deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

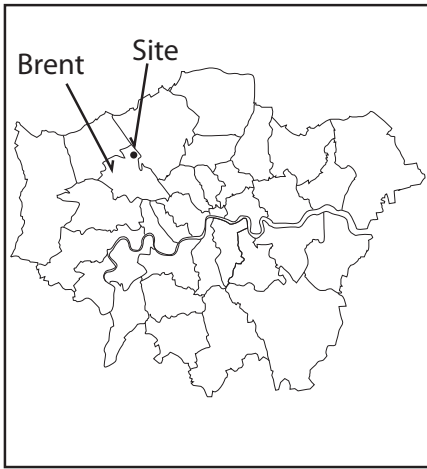
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THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Site Location Within London



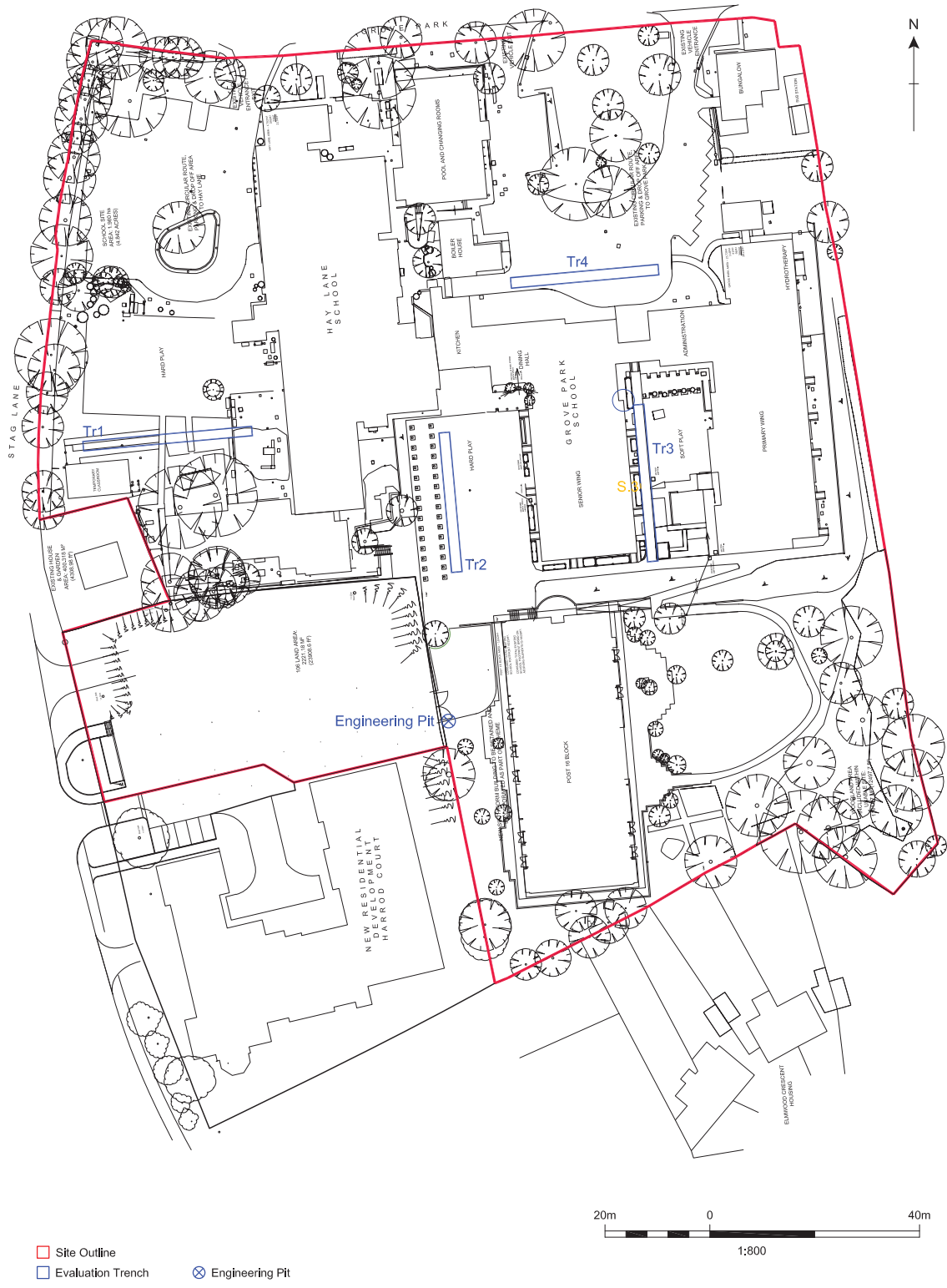
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2008 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Based on the Plan Produced by the Frankham Consultancy Group
Figure 2: Detailed Site / Trench Location Plan

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

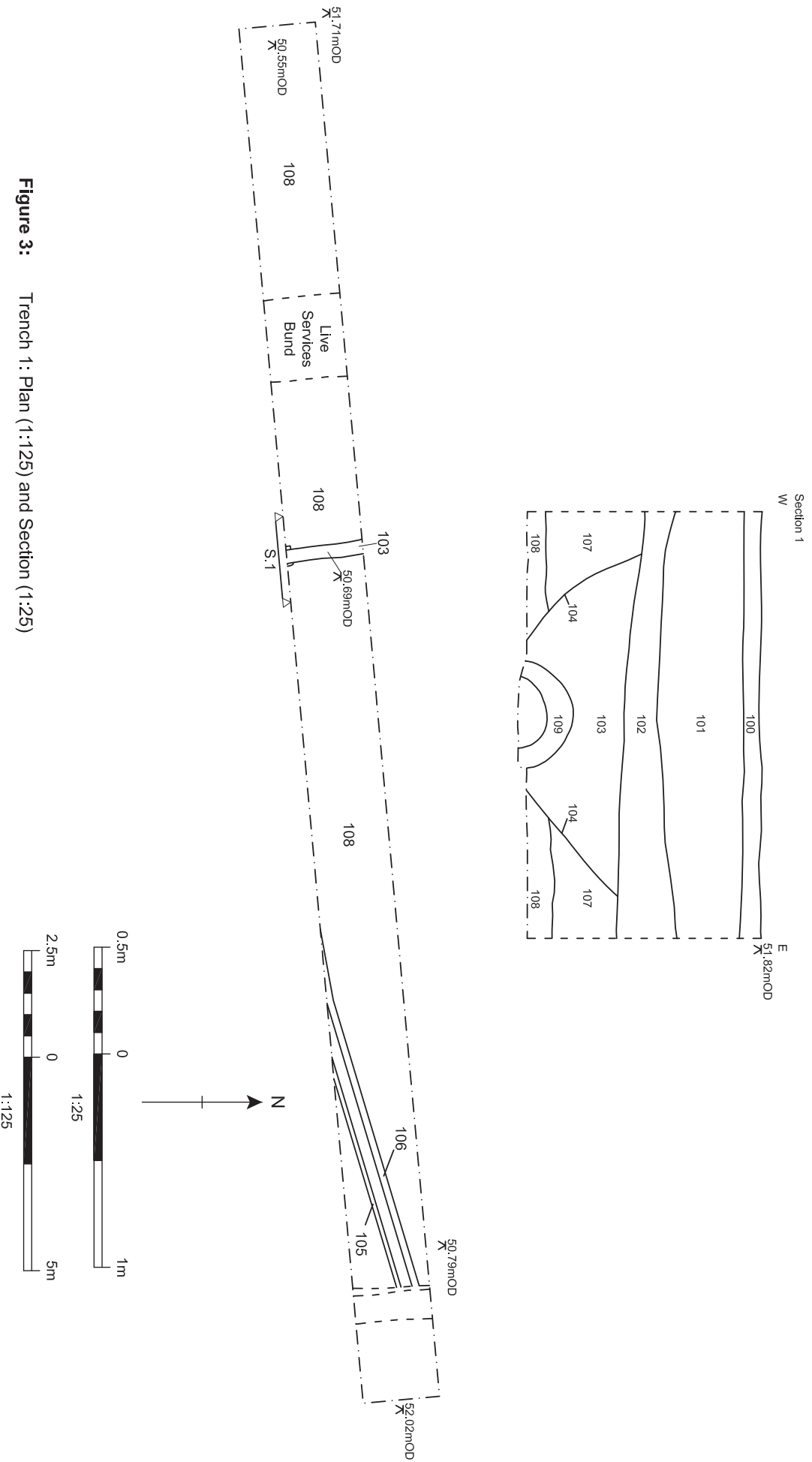


Figure 3: Trench 1: Plan (1:125) and Section (1:25)

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

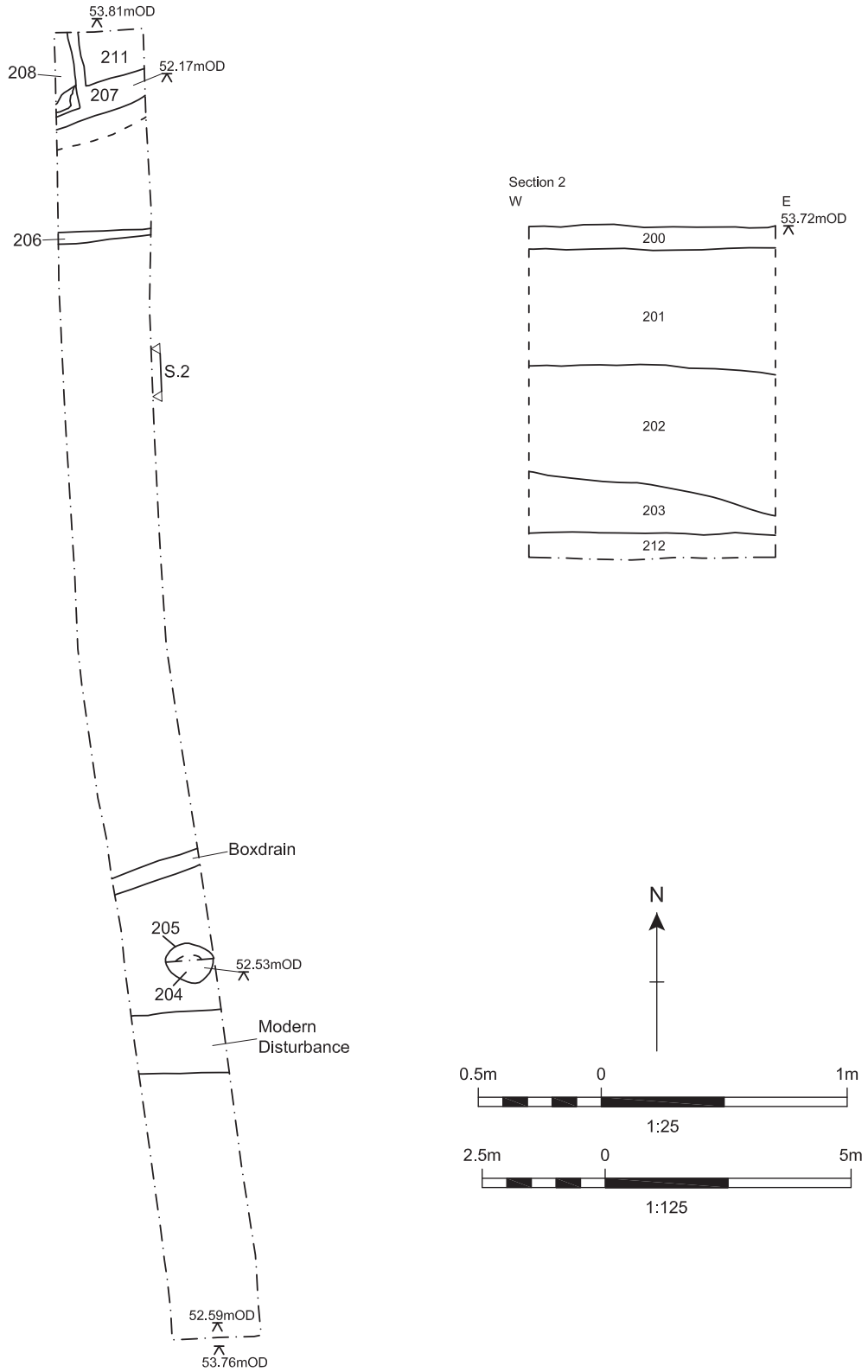


Figure 4: Trench 2: Plan (1:125) and Section (1:25)

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

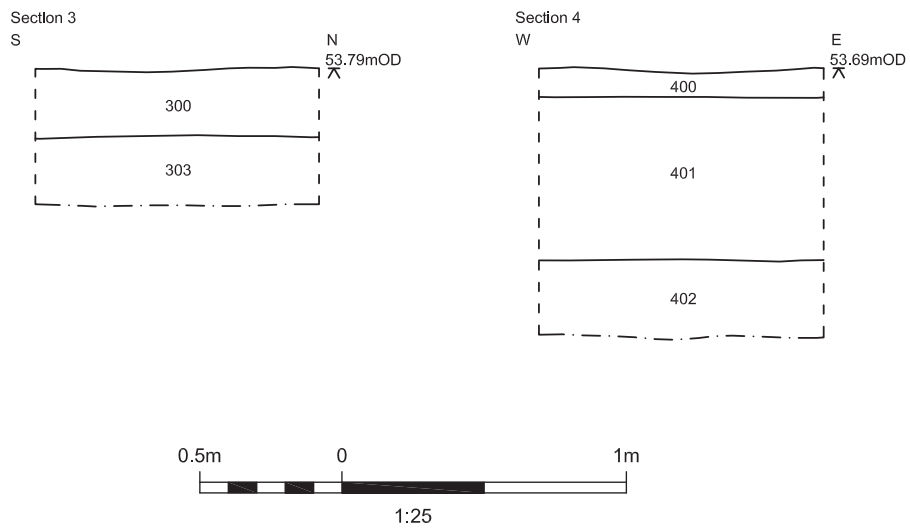


Figure 5: Sample Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Topsoil and Grass	32.00m	1.80m	0.08m
101	Made ground	32.00m	1.80m	0.50m
102	Made ground	32.00m	1.80m	0.25m
103	Drainage	1.80m	1.60m	0.48m
104	Drainage cut	1.80m	1.60m	0.48m
105	Culvert	9.00m	0.55m	0.50m
106	Culvert cut	9.00m	0.55m	0.50m
107	Re-deposited natural	32.00m	1.80m	0.50m
108	Natural	32.00m	1.80m	NFE
109	Ceramic pipe	1.80m	1.60m	0.48
200	Modern tarmac	27.50m	1.80m	0.10m
201	Made ground	27.50m	1.80m	0.47m
202	Made ground	27.50m	1.80m	0.64m
203	Re-deposited natural	27.50m	1.80m	0.16m
204	Pit fill	0.78m	0.78m	0.17m
205	Pit cut	0.78m	0.78m	0.25m
206	Timber	1.80m	0.14m	0.06m
207	Brickwork	1.80m	0.35m	0.15m
208	Tile floor	0.80m	0.40m	0.05m
209	Box drain	1.80m	0.35m	NFE
210	Clay lining of 205	NFE	0.06	0.08m
211	Demo rubble	1.20m	0.80m	NFE
212	Natural	27.50m	1.80m	NFE
300	Concrete	30.00m	1.80m	0.24m
301	Tarmac and hardcore	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
302	Made ground	30.00m	1.80m	0.36m
303	Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
400	Concrete	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
401	Tarmac and hardcore	30.00m	1.80m	0.58m
402	Made ground	30.00m	1.80m	0.30m
403	Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE

Appendix B – Specialist Report

An Assessment of the Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

By Paul Fitz

Summary

A very small assemblage of ceramics was retrieved from three contexts during evaluation trenching. They are summarised below with suggested spot dates.

The Pottery

Five sherds of pot were retrieved from Contexts (103) and (204), all redware or terracotta. One very large terracotta neck and body sherd from (103) weighs 884g. This appears to be a fragment of a terracotta drain pipe piece.

Four small sherds (33grams) were recovered from context (204). They are post medieval red wares, with two being probable terracotta flower pot sherds. One redware is glazed both sides with a dark black-brown glaze. It is unlikely that any of the pot sherds pre-date the nineteenth century.

Building Material

Of three pieces of building material two are roof tile and one is a brick piece.

Context (203) has a sizable peg tile piece (694grams) with two complete dimensions; a width of 174mm and a thickness of 15mm. It has shallow ridged remnants of a white lime mortar possibly hinting at a reuse.

Context (204) has a small fragment of peg or pan tile weighing 26 grams. It is a fresh red fabric with a 15mm thickness. Also present was a half broken brick weighing 1,136 grams. It has been overfired giving a dark purple colour and causing slight distortion and a crude appearance. Its exterior has been coloured yellow by oxide dusting during the firing process. It has a complete thickness of 68mm (2⁵/₈") and width of 100mm.

Discussion/Recommendations

The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level. The absence of other usual domestic and fine ware pottery makes the dating of the red wares difficult, though the relative freshness suggests a modern date. With regard to the brick, it should be considered that the British Standard thickness by 1965 was 2⁵/₈" (,metricated in 1969 to 65mm.) and the width is just short of the 4" ,possibly due to the over firing distortion. A twentieth century date is likely.

The pot sherds will be retained and submitted with the final site archive at the LAARC. It is recommended that the CBM is discarded.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-101785

Project details

Project name The Village School, Kingsbury, Brent

Short description of the project The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation of four trenches distributed across the site. One trench contained a buried timber branch, a post-medieval pit and box drain, whilst another trench contained two post medieval drains. All trenches observed natural and also large scale madeground deposits. No significant remains were recorded.

Project dates Start: 08-08-2011 End: 10-08-2011

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 31000 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes VIL11 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type CULVERT Post Medieval

Significant Finds TIMBER Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Modern

Methods & 'Sample Trenches'
techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BRENT BRENT The Village School, Grove Park, Brent

Postcode NW9 0JY

Study area 4500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2032 8936 51.5897438770 -0.262959321652 51 35 23 N 000 15 46 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 50.49m Max: 52.71m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief English Heritage
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Alan Ford
director/manager

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of Local Council
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Brent Council
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents 'Ceramics'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Hay Lane and Grove Park Schools,
Grove Park, Kingsbury, London Borough of Brent

Author(s)/Editor(s) Allen Archaeology Ltd

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher Allen Archaeology Ltd

Description Desk Based Assessment

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, GROVE PARK, KINGSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF
BRENT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2011

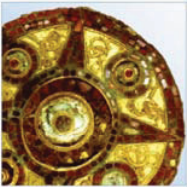
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