

Copland Community School,
High Road, Wembley, London Borough of Brent,
Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**COPLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL
HIGH ROAD
WEMBLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
GREATER LONDON**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of

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Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Introduction	6
1.2 Archaeological Background	7
1.3 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval (AD 410 – 1499)	7
1.4 Post-Medieval (AD 1499-1799)	7
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
2.1 Archaeological Evaluation: Aims and Objectives.....	9
3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Field Evaluation	9
3.2 Recording.....	10
3.3 Finds collection	10
3.4 Environmental sampling	11
4 RESULTS	11
4.1 Introduction	11
4.2 Neolithic/Bronze Age Period (4000-800 BC)	12
4.3 Medieval (AD 1066-1500).....	12
4.4 Post-medieval – Modern period (1500 – present day).....	12
5 FINDS ASSESSMENT	12
5.1 Introduction	12
5.2 Pottery.....	13
<i>Late Bronze Age.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Medieval.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Post-medieval.....</i>	<i>13</i>
5.3 Ceramic Building Material	13
5.4 Worked and Burnt Flint	13
5.5 Metalwork	13
5.6 Other Finds	13
6 ENVIRONMENTAL	14
7 DISCUSSION	14
7.1 Introduction	14
7.2 Late Bronze Age (1100-700BC).....	14
7.3 Medieval (AD 1066-1500).....	14
<i>Summary</i>	<i>15</i>
7.4 Post-medieval (1500-1799 AD).....	15
<i>Summary</i>	<i>15</i>
7.5 Undated.....	15
7.6 Conclusion.....	15

8 REFERENCES.....16

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

**COPLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL
HIGH ROAD
WEMBLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
GREATER LONDON**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site and trench location

Figure 2: Plans of trenches 3 & 4 with selected photographs

Plate 1: Section of tree throw 412 in Trench 4, viewed from the south-west

Plate 2: Representative section in Trench 5

Plate 3: Section of gully 304 in Trench 3, viewed from the south

Plate 4: Section of ditch 306 in Trench 3, viewed from the south

Tables:

Table 1: Overall trench breakdown

Table 2: Finds total by trench

COPLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL HIGH ROAD WEMBLEY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching on land located at Copland Community School, High Road, Wembley, London Borough of Brent, Greater London, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The land is to be developed as a new school on an area of approximately 1.1ha centred on NGR 51875, 18515 (**Figure 1**).

No archaeological sites or findspots of prehistoric or Roman date have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site, although an undated alluvial deposit is noted by the GLSMR. A desk-based assessment, undertaken in mid 2003, concluded that there was a potential for Late Saxon or medieval remains to be present on the site as well as evidence of a house (Wembley House) and farm (Dairy Farm) of Post-medieval date.

The evaluation of the 1.1ha development area was undertaken in February 2008 and comprised a 5% sample, consisting of 11 trenches, each 25m by 1.8m.

The evaluation identified limited archaeological remains and finds, dating from the Late Bronze Age, medieval and Post-medieval periods within 4 of the 11 excavated trial trenches. Land drains were also identified in 7 trenches.

The earliest activity comprised a single residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery which was recovered from a modern shallow pit.

In addition, medieval remains comprised a shallow gully and a shallow ditch, adjacent to each other and on the same alignment, which were likely to have been cut to facilitate drainage in the medieval period. The natural clays were found to be at a very shallow depth across the Site which was waterlogged during the evaluation.

The low level of archaeological remains revealed during the evaluation would suggest that there is little potential for archaeological remains to be affected by the proposed development.

**COPLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL
HIGH ROAD
WEMBLEY
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GREATER LONDON**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation was directed by Robert De'Athe with the assistance of Stella de-Villiers. This report was prepared by Robert De'Athe with contributions from Lorraine Mephram (finds). The report illustrations were prepared by Liz James. Nick Truckle managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Copland Community School High Road Wembley

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land located at Copland School, High Road, Wembley, London, centred on NGR 51875, 18515 (**Figure 1**), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 The Site is currently occupied by existing school buildings predominately dating from the early 1950s and cost-estimates for refurbishment and modification indicate that they are beyond economically viable repair. The school's Governing Body has consequently submitted a planning application for demolition of existing structures and construction of a new school complex on playing fields south of the existing buildings.
- 1.1.3 It is proposed that the school buildings fronting the High Road will be demolished and the land redeveloped for residential use.
- 1.1.4 The Site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2003). This assessment concluded that there is potential for Late Saxon or medieval remains to be present on the Site as well as evidence of a house (Wembley House) and farm (Dairy Farm) of Post Medieval date.
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2008). The WSI was submitted to, and approved by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.1.6 This report details the results of the evaluation, which was carried out in early February 2008.
- 1.1.7 The Site is located just to the east of Wembley town centre, and comprises a north-south aligned strip of land immediately south-west of the junction of Cecil Avenue and Wembley High Road. The majority of the Site is bounded to the east and west by domestic housing and its southern limit respects the present course of Wembley Brook.
- 1.1.8 The majority of the Site comprising the present playing field area is relatively level, with its southern end at 33.37 metres above Ordnance

Datum (aOD). Land in the northern part of the Site rises to 49.69 metres aOD at the High Road.

- 1.1.9 The Site lies on Palaeocene and Eocene London Clay. Small localised outliers of Anglian–Devensian Lynch Hill Gravels and older Anglian Dollis Hill Gravels occur to the south-east, and Flandrian alluvium is mapped in the old channel of Wembley Brook immediately south of the Site. This watercourse has probably been diverted and its former channel lies partially buried beneath made-ground associated with recent railway construction (British Geological Survey 1994).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The Site was the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment by Wessex Archaeology in 2003 and its main findings are set out below.
- 1.2.2 No archaeological sites or findspots of Prehistoric or Roman date have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site, although an undated alluvial deposit is noted by the GLSMR.

1.3 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval (AD 410 – 1499)

- 1.3.1 Wembley Green first recorded as '*Wemba Lea*' in AD 825 when, at the Council of Cloveshore, the Archbishop of Canterbury acquired the Manor of Harrow from King *Cenulf*'s daughter as recompense for injustices inflicted on him by *Cenulf*. The place-name probably means 'Wemba's Clearing', and obliquely references the thickly wooded nature of the area at the time.
- 1.3.2 Wembley developed slowly from a small Late Saxon settlement or landholding into a small township by AD 1212, and has variously been known as *Wambely* (1259) and *Wembely* (1507), first becoming the modern *Wembley* in 1535 (Elsley 1953, 39; Kraithman 1971; Victoria County History 1971, 190-91; GLSMR).
- 1.3.3 Wembley High Road (formerly Harrow Road) is also believed to have formed a Late Saxon or Medieval routeway, forming an important link between London and the Kentish ports, and the midlands and north (Elsley 1953).
- 1.3.4 Medieval origins are also suggested by the GLSMR for Wembley House (see below).

1.4 Post-Medieval (AD 1499-1799)

- 1.4.1 Wembley House is mentioned as early as 1510, (GLSMR, Victoria County History 1971, 190-91) and it is possible that Dairy Farm (sometimes 'Wembley Manor') may be of similar antiquity.
- 1.4.2 Post-medieval ground-raising deposits were also noted at Wembley Hill Road, sealing undated alluvium.

- 1.4.3 The approximate site of a former windmill is noted on a map of 1673.
- 1.4.4 The earliest accessible, detailed representation of the Site and its surroundings is presented by the maps of John Rocque. Rocque's map of 1745 clearly indicates Wembley Green, graphically illustrating Wembley Hill and Harrow Road to the south.
- 1.4.5 To the north part of the Site, buildings are shown fronting onto the southern side of Harrow Road, and amongst these must lie Wembley House and Dairy Farm. A footpath is illustrated south of these buildings, leading eventually to Aperton. This routeway remains a landscape feature to the present day, now providing access to the Copland School grounds from London Road. A small pond is indicated to the south-west, although this is believed to lie outside the Site. Rocque indicates land within the Site as enclosed, contrasting with the remnant Medieval open field systems which lay to the south.
- 1.4.6 The Rev'd H.W.R. Elsley, writing in 1953, comments on the absence of a parish church, summarising Wembley and its landscape before the 20th century thus:
- "..it consisted of broad acres, pleasant pastures watered by many streams, extensive waste and commons, and a hamlet or two isolated from the world at large, owing allegiance in spiritual and secular affairs to authority on the hill of Harrow."*
- 1.4.7 The London to Birmingham Railway opened in 1837, and a railway station at Wembley was built in 1844, although this made little immediate difference to the area (Victoria County History 1971,191, Weinreb & Hibbert 1993). OS 25" maps of 1880/1894 still illustrate an essentially rural landscape. Buildings and yards forming Dairy Farm and Wembley House lie south of Harrow Road, and Wembleyhill Farm lies to the north. Several orchards are shown, and land is enclosed with hedges, which include mature trees.
- 1.4.8 In 1894, Wembley was created an Urban District (Elsley 1953, 1). The 1894 OS 25" maps the former Dairy Farm is mapped as Rhampore House, although no change in building layout is evident. To the east, a series of houses and gardens have been carved out of agricultural land, and at the eastern end of these, a smithy is indicated. To the south, an isolated pavilion has been erected, suggesting the Site was already being used for sports by this date.
- 1.4.9 The rapid impact of Wembley's Urban District status is evident by 1914. A substantial railway cutting has been sunk through the flanks of Wembley Hill and all around the Site grids of new roads (demonstrating incomplete, ongoing development of terraced housing) are shown, setting the basic layout of modern Wembley. Wembley house remains intact at this date, as does Rhampore house, although all trace of Dairy Farm has been swept away,

replaced by more domestic housing along the south of Harrow Road. The southern parts of the Site are noted formally as *Athletic Ground*.

- 1.4.10 In 1924, Wembley hosted the British Empire Exhibition, which led to construction of Wembley Stadium and, in the 1930s, the Empire Pool and Wembley Arena. These factors provided further stimulus for town development, and the OS 25" map of 1935/36 illustrates that Wembley was fully subsumed into suburban London. For the first time, a school is shown immediately south-east of Wembley House, beneath what is now the Copland School. Wembley was created a Borough in 1937 (Elsley 1953, 3).
- 1.4.11 During World War II the Government encouraged the production of 'Victory Gardens' in an attempt to reduce the pressure on food supplies brought on by the onset of war. As a result most of the open spaces, parkland etc within London were turned over to the production of food via allotment gardens. Aerial photography dating to the immediate post war period (<http://www.shockymap.com/timemachine/index1.htm>) shows the site to be occupied by allotment gardens. Garden plots of this type are still present to the immediate west of the Site backing onto residential housing.
- 1.4.12 By 1958, Harrow Road has been re-named High Road, and Copland County Secondary School has replaced both Wembley House and the earlier school-buildings. Thereafter, the topography and layout of the Site remain relatively unaltered to the present day although, immediately to the north, housing which formerly fronted High/Harrow Road was replaced by larger buildings (Brent House, Elizabeth House) prior to 1971.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation: Aims and Objectives

The objective of the evaluation is to establish and record the presence and nature of any archaeological remains that may survive associated with human occupation and activity in the area of the proposed new development.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Field Evaluation

- 3.1.1 A total of 11 trenches, each 25m in length and 1.8m in width were excavated, comprising a 5% sample of the 1.1ha development area. The trenches were located within the new school development area that is currently part of the school playing fields (**Figure 1**).

- 3.1.2 Trial trenches were laid out in advance, using GPS, to an accuracy of within $\pm 100\text{mm}$. A small number of trial trenches were adjusted in the field to take account of hazards or obstructions; for example to avoid excavation close to existing and newly erected fence lines.
- 3.1.3 Prior to excavation all trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live subterranean services. A Site walkover was also conducted to inspect for any obstructions which may have facilitated the realignment of any trenches.
- 3.1.4 All trenches were machine excavated by a JCB under constant archaeological supervision. All machine excavation was carried out using a toothless ditching bucket in discrete level spits of approximately 0.2m, with spoil stored adjacent to each trench. All trial trenches were machine-excavated to the upper surface of significant archaeological features and/or deposits or the surface of *in situ* solid or drift geology, whichever was encountered first. Trenches were cleaned by hand to ensure the machine-stripped surface was clean and as clear as possible to allow confident identification of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.5 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork a Museum of London site code was obtained and arrangements were made with the Museum of London for deposition of the archive and finds, subject to agreement with the landowner.

3.2 Recording

- 3.2.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.2.2 The spot height of all principal features and levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations were annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.2.3 Photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints and colour transparencies. Digital images were also taken to support general Site recording.

3.3 Finds collection

- 3.3.1 Artefacts relating to human exploitation of the area that were exposed in the course of the evaluation were recovered or, where recovery was impracticable, recorded. All finds were recorded by context and significant objects recorded in three dimensions.

- 3.3.2 All recovered objects were retained unless they were undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. The presence of modern objects were however, noted on context records.

3.4 Environmental sampling

- 3.4.1 Provision was made for the bulk sampling of appropriate archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation for artefactual, economic and environmental data.
- 3.4.2 The environmental sampling strategy followed the guidance set out in English Heritage's *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Bulk environmental soil samples of up to 30 litres were taken from sealed archaeological features for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. Where the complete context volume is less than 40 litres, a 100% sample was taken.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Evidence of an archaeological presence has been recorded on the Site with datable remains and finds ranging from the Late Bronze Age period to the present day (**Figures 2**).
- 4.1.2 Of the total of **11** trenches (**Table 1**):
- **2** trenches contained archaeological features
 - **2** trench contained natural features such as tree throws and hollows
 - **3** trenches contained land drains only
 - **2** trenches contained modern disturbance
 - **2** trenches contained neither land drains, archaeological features or natural features

Table 1: Overall trench breakdown

Archaeology	Natural Features	No evident archaeology (No's in bold contain land drains)	Modern disturbance
3, 4	3,4	1, 2 , 5 , 7, 8 , 9	3,11

- 4.1.3 Within the 11 excavated trenches, a total of 8 land drains, 6 tree throws, 1 ditch, 1 gully and 6 postholes were recorded.
- 4.1.4 The results of the archaeological evaluation are described below, by period. Trench summaries are presented in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.5 Numbers in bold are deposit and feature context numbers and contain a trench number prefix (For example context 01 in Trench 1 becomes

context number **101**, context 01 in Trench 10 becomes context number **1001**).

4.2 Neolithic/Bronze Age Period (4000-800 BC)

- 4.2.1 No features relating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age were identified. However, a single piece of residual Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a shallow modern pit in Trench 3 (see below).

4.3 Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

- 4.3.1 Two features (**304** and **306**) were found to contain material remains dating to the medieval period. Both features were located within Trench 3.
- 4.3.2 Feature **[304]** was a shallow narrow gully aligned North East/South West which exhibited a terminal end towards the North East.
- 4.3.3 Feature **[306]** was a shallow ditch aligned North East/South West adjacent to **[304]** (to the South West). This feature also exhibited a terminal end towards the North East.
- 4.3.4 Both features appear to represent an attempt to facilitate drainage in this area. A medieval roof tile was also recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1 (context **101**)

4.4 Post-medieval – Modern period (1500 – present day)

- 4.4.1 The post-medieval and modern use of the Site for agricultural purposes was testified by the presence of numerous land drains. Three basic land drain types were identified, a segmented pipe type, a gravel filled type and a brick lined type between which a segmented clay pipe was laid. Post-medieval-modern features were recorded throughout the Site.
- 4.4.2 Land drains were recorded in plan. These are described below.
- Trenches **4,7,8,9** (possibly Trench **11** although disturbed) – gravel filled
 - Trenches **5** and **6** – brick lined with clay pipe
 - Trenches **2** and **3** – clay pipe with clay backfill

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from 3 of the evaluation trenches (Trenches **1**, **3** and **4**). No significant concentrations of material were encountered in any of the trenches. There is a small amount of residual prehistoric pottery; other finds were either medieval or Post medieval in date.

- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by trench are given in **Table 2**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Apart from the ceramic building material, this was the only closely datable material recovered. Sherds fall into two chronological periods: Late Bronze Age and medieval.

Late Bronze Age

- 5.2.2 A single piece of flint tempered pottery was recovered from context **(405)**. Although the sherd was undiagnostic it can be dated on fabric grounds to the Late Bronze Age. This residual sherd was recovered from the surface of a shallow pit in Trench **4**.

Medieval

- 5.2.3 Medieval pottery sherds fall into a single chronological division, both represent a potential date range of between the 12th and 14th century. Both sherds were recovered from features within Trench **3**. One from gully feature **[304]** (context **305**); the other from ditch feature **[306]** (context **307**).

Post-medieval

- 5.2.4 A single piece of modern refined whiteware was recovered from the topsoil in Trench **3** (context **301**).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 A single piece of CBM was recovered from the topsoil of Trench **1** (**101**). This has been identified as a piece of medieval roof tile.

5.4 Worked and Burnt Flint

- 5.4.1 Three pieces of undiagnostic flint were recovered from the Site. Two were identified as being burnt. The burnt flint was recovered from subsoil in Trench **4** and **5** (**402** and **502** respectively) with a possible struck flake from context **413** (fill of tree throw).

5.5 Metalwork

- 5.5.1 The metalwork comprises one iron horse shoe from the topsoil (**101**) of Trench **1** which is of modern (19th-20th century) date.

5.6 Other Finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise two complete glass bottles also of modern date which were recovered from the topsoil (**301**) of Trench **3**.

Table 2: Finds totals by trench (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material; Fe = iron

Tr.	Context No.	CBM	Prehist. Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Fe	Glass
1	101	1/47				1/436	
3	301				1/24		2/510
3	304			1/2			
3	307			1/18			
4	405		1/7				
Total		1/47	1/7	2/20	1/24	1/436	2/510

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has identified limited evidence of archaeological features and finds, dating from the Late Bronze Age to the present day.
- 7.1.2 No concentrations of archaeological remains were identified across the Site. Prehistoric finds are believed to be residual in origin with medieval finds restricted to topsoil and two shallow drainage features observed in Trench 3.
- 7.1.3 In addition, a widespread series of land drains across the majority of the Site indicates attempts to alleviate the poor drainage which was observed on Site during the evaluation during the Post medieval period.

7.2 Late Bronze Age (1100-700BC)

- 7.2.1 The single residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery identified in the fill of a shallow pit (context 405) is not in itself indicative of any occupation of the Site during this period.

7.3 Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

Trench 3

- 7.3.1 It is believed that the two medieval features located within this trench were also cut to facilitate drainage in the medieval period. The Site

area has remained undeveloped since the mid 18th century and it is likely that it was undeveloped prior to this date.

Summary

- 7.3.2 It is probable that any medieval activity on the Site was centred around agriculture, although no features indicative of field systems were identified. It is possible the Site was utilised for the cultivation of crops or pasture as some effort at drainage had been attempted. A single residual medieval find identified as a roof tile fragment was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1.

7.4 Post-medieval (1500-1799 AD)

Summary

- 7.4.1 The Post-medieval use of the Site for agricultural purposes is suggested through the number of field drains mapped in the evaluation trenches. The horse shoe and whiteware pottery recovered from the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3 are not in themselves proof of this usage, although it would appear a likely scenario. Three basic land drain types were identified, a segmented pipe type, a brick lined and clay pipe type and a gravel filled type. A level of landscape continuity was implied by the insertion of land drains across the Site.

7.5 Undated

Trenches 6 and 9

- 7.5.1 Located towards the centre and South East of the Site a series of undated post/stake holes were identified. Two post holes were located within Trench 6 with a single posthole and four associated stake holes in Trench 9. These features were investigated and revealed no dating evidence. However, the fills of all were identified as modern. The Site is situated on the current school's playing fields which included football pitches etc. It is likely that these features were formed as a result of the insertion of posts relating to sporting activity or are associated with allotment gardens which were present on the Site during World War II.

7.6 Conclusion

- 7.6.1 No Prehistoric sites are recorded in the immediate area surrounding the site. The single residual pottery sherd recovered from a modern pit in Trench 4 is not, in itself, suggestive of any wider occupation of the Site or local vicinity.
- 7.6.2 Within a 500m radius of the Site a number of place-names are known to be of medieval origin. Two features have been identified as being medieval in date, a gully and ditch both shallow. It is likely these features are associated with attempts to manage drainage on the Site and do not appear representative of any larger settlement.

- 7.6.3 Modern features, tree throws and land drains all suggest the Site was sporadically used for agriculture/allotment gardens prior to becoming playing fields in the mid-late 20th century.
- 7.6.4 The low level of archaeological remains revealed during the evaluation would suggest a very low potential for archaeological remains to be affected by the proposed development.

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<http://www.shockymap.com/timemachine/index1.htm>

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Key:

- FW = feature was *filled with*
- FO = deposit was a *fill of*

Evaluation Trench 1		Max depth: 0.42	Length: 25	Width: 1.8
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
101	layer	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.25m
102	layer	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.25-0.30m
103	layer	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.30m+

Evaluation Trench 2		Max depth: 0.48m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
201	layer	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.29m
202	layer	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.29-0.36m
203	layer	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.36m+
204	cut	Cut of land drain		0.36m+
205	Fill	Fill of land drain		0.36m+

Evaluation Trench 3		Max depth: 0.70m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
301	layer	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.47m
302	layer	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.47-0.55m
303	layer	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.55m+
304	cut	Cut of NE/SW aligned shallow gully concave sided with a shallow concave base. FW 305		0.55-0.62
305	fill	FO 304 – light greyish/brown silty clay with rare flint sub-rounded inclusions		0.55-0.62m
306	cut	Cut of NE/SW aligned shallow ditch with concave sides and a shallow concave base. FW 307		0.55-0.65m
307	fill	FO 306 – light greyish/brown silty clay		0.55-0.65m
308	cut	Cut of tree throw – shallow irregular oval hollow. FW 308		0.55-0.66m
309	fill	FO 309 – light greyish/brown silty clay		0.55-0.66m
310	cut	Cut of modern ditch FW 311 . A NE/SW aligned feature – unexcavated FW 311		0.55m+
311	fill	FO 310 – Dark brown charcoal rich fill containing brick, concrete, glass and metal fragments		0.55m+
312	cut	Cut of modern disturbance FW 313		0.55m+
313	fill	FO 312 contains brick, plastic, glass and metal fragments - unexcavated		0.55m+
314	cut	Cut of tree throw FW 315 . An irregular ovoid hollow with irregular base		0.55-0.63m
315	fill	FO 314 – light greyish/brown silty clay. Cut by land drain 316		0.55-0.63m

316	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain – cuts fill 315 of tree throw 314	0.55m+
317	<i>fill</i>	FO 316 – backfilled clay	0.55m+
318	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain	0.55m+
319	<i>fill</i>	FO 318 – backfilled clay	0.55m+

Evaluation Trench 4		Max depth: 0.47m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
401	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.25m
402	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.25-0.45m
403	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.45m+
404	<i>cut</i>	Cut of shallow modern square pit, shallow concave sides and base. FW 405		0.45-0.52m
405	<i>fill</i>	FO 404 – A charcoal rich deposit which includes modern glass		0.45-0.52m
406	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 407		0.45m+
407	<i>fill</i>	FO 406 – a gravel deposit no clay pipe observed		0.45m+
408	<i>cut</i>	Cut of tree throw FW 409		0.45-0.55m
409	<i>fill</i>	FO 408 – mid greyish/brown silty clay, moderately compact		0.45-0.55m
410	<i>cut</i>	Cut of tree throw FW 411 , irregular shallow hollow		0.45-0.55m
411	<i>fill</i>	FO 410 – as 409		0.45-0.55m
412	<i>cut</i>	Cut of tree throw FW 413		0.45-0.55m
413	<i>fill</i>	FO 412 – as 409 , one piece of burnt flint recovered		0.45-0.55m
414	<i>cut</i>	Cut of tree throw		0.45-0.54m
415	<i>fill</i>	FO 414 – as 409		0.45-0.54m
416	<i>cut</i>	Cut of tree throw		0.45-0.53m
417	<i>fill</i>	FO 416 – as 409		0.45-0.53m

Evaluation Trench 5		Max depth: 0.30m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
501	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.20m
501	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.20-0.26m
502	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.26m+
503	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 504		0.26m+
504	<i>fill</i>	FO 503 – brick lined (yellow stocks) with a clay pipe between bricks		0.26m+

Evaluation Trench 6		Max depth: 0.41m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
601	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.30m
602	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.30-0.37m
603	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.37m+
604	<i>cut</i>	Cut of post hole – modern feature likely associated with sports equipment (i.e. goal post)		0.37-0.45m
605	<i>fill</i>	FO 604 – A pea grit modern deposit		0.37-0.45m
606	<i>cut</i>	Cut of post hole FW 607 – As 604		Not excavated
607	<i>fill</i>	FO 606 – as 605		
608	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 609		0.37m+

609	<i>fill</i>	FO 608 – brick lined with clay pipe	0.37m+
610	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 611	0.37m+
611	<i>fill</i>	FO 610 – as 609	0.37m+

Evaluation Trench 7		Max depth: 0.38m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.8m
Context No.	Type	Description:	Depth: (m)	
701	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting	0-0.25m	
702	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.25-0.33m	
703	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles	0.33m+	
704	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain – NW/SE aligned	0.33m+	
705	<i>fill</i>	FO 704 – gravel backfill no clay pipe present	0.33m+	

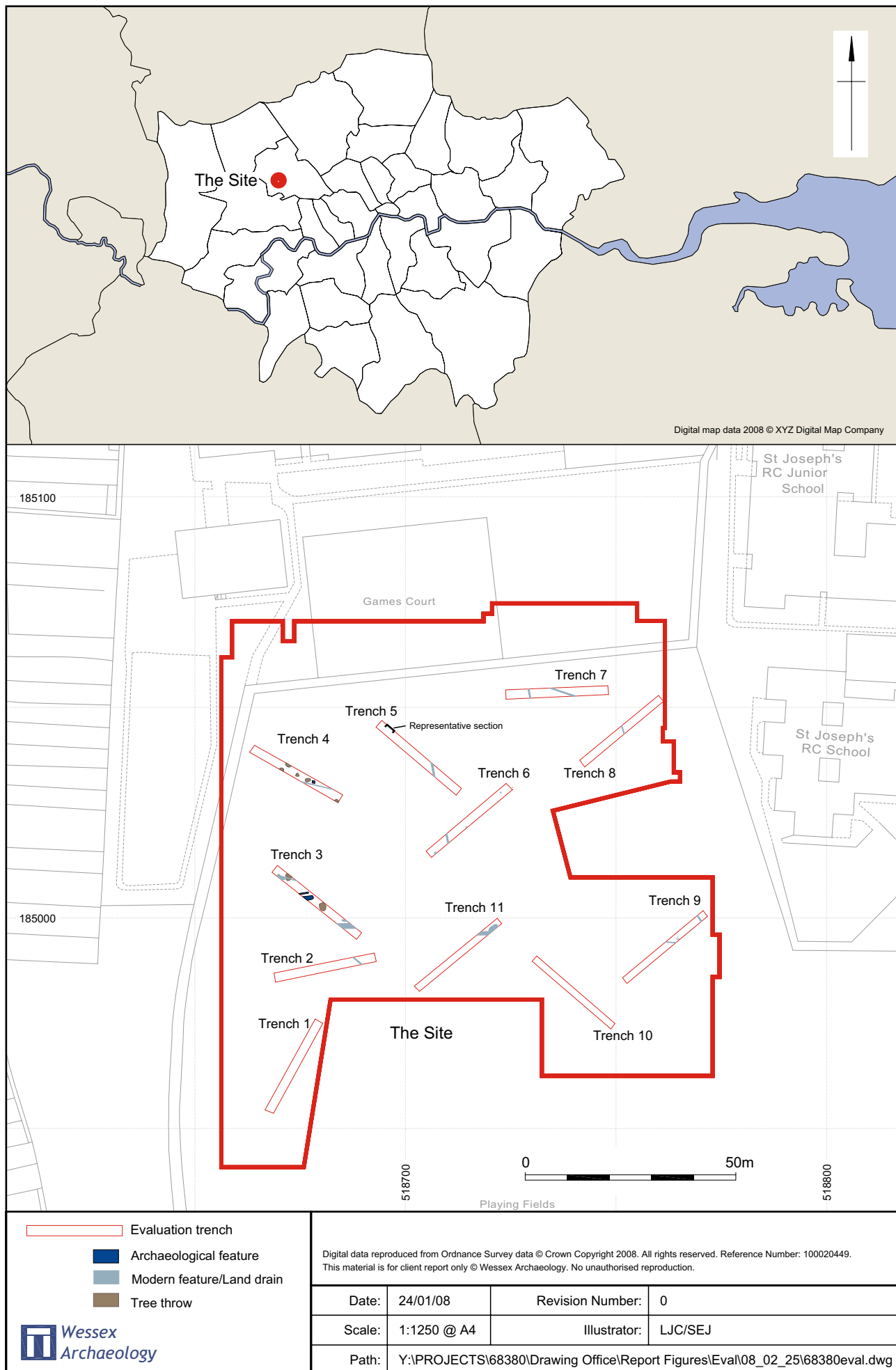
Evaluation Trench 8		Max depth: 0.33m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.5m
Context No.	Type	Description:	Depth: (m)	
801	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting	0-0.18m	
802	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.18-0.22m	
803	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles	0.22m+	
804	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 805	0.22m+	
805	<i>fill</i>	FO 804 – gravel deposit no clay pipe observed	0.22m+	

Evaluation Trench 9		Max depth: 0.40m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.5m
Context No.	Type	Description:	Depth: (m)	
901	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting	0-0.12m	
902	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.12-0.20m	
903	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles	0.20m+	
904	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain FW 905	0.20m+	
905	<i>fill</i>	FO 904 - gravel backfill	0.20m+	
906	<i>cut</i>	Cut of stake hole – modern feature FW 907	0.20m+	
907	<i>fill</i>	FO 906	0.20m+	
908	<i>cut</i>	Cut of stake hole FW 909 – as 906	0.20m+	
909	<i>fill</i>	FO 908	0.20m+	
910	<i>cut</i>	Cut of stake hole FW 911	0.20m+	
911	<i>fill</i>	FO 910	0.20m+	
912	<i>cut</i>	Cut of stake hole FW 913	0.20m+	
913	<i>fill</i>	FO 912	0.20m+	
914	<i>cut</i>	Cut of land drain	0.20m+	
915	<i>fill</i>	FO 914 – clay backfill	0.20m+	

Evaluation Trench 10		Max depth: 0.40m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.5m
Context No.	Type	Description:	Depth: (m)	
1001	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting	0-0.20m	
1002	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.2-0.35m	

1003	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles	0.35m+
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Evaluation Trench 11		Max depth: 0.40m	Length: 25m	Width: 1.5m
Context No.	Type	Description:		Depth: (m)
1101	<i>layer</i>	Topsoil – A dark brown loam soil containing rare sub-rounded flint inclusions and common rooting		0-0.21m
1102	<i>layer</i>	B horizon – A medium brown silty clay containing moderate flint sub-rounded flint inclusions		0.21-0.31m
1103	<i>layer</i>	London Clay – A light to medium brown clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles		0.31m+
1104	<i>cut</i>	Area of disturbance – no discernable edge to cut, FW 1105		0.31m+
1105	<i>fill</i>	FO 1104 contains modern brick, rubble, plastic and glass		0.31m+
1106	<i>cut</i>	Area of disturbance although possibly a land drain FW 1107		0.31m+
1107	<i>fill</i>	FO 1106 containing brick, glass, plastic, rubble and gravel		0.31m+



Site and trench location

Figure 1

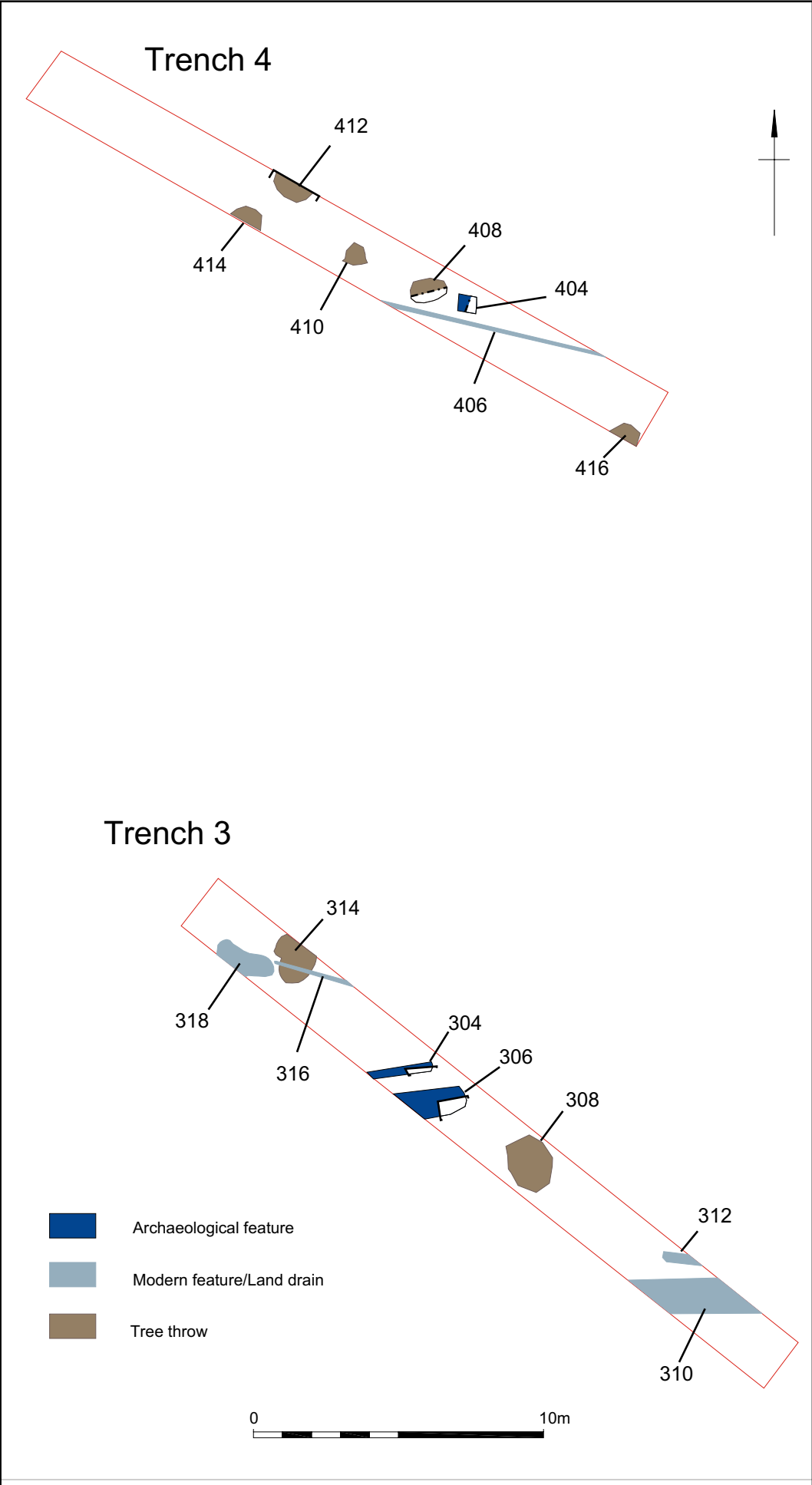


Plate 1: Section of tree throw 412 in Trench 4, viewed from the south-west



Plate 2: Representative section in Trench 5



Plate 3: Section of gully 304 in Trench 3, viewed from the south



Plate 4: Section of ditch 306 in Trench 3, viewed from the south