

KEW HOUSE SCHOOL, BRENTFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW, TW8 0EX

An Archaeological Evaluation



July 2016



Kew House School, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX

An Archaeological Evaluation

Planning reference: 01508/C/P17

Site NGR (centre): TQ 19085 78225

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July 2016

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Abstract

Between the 19th and 20th of July 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Kew House School. The works were undertaken in accordance with the planning condition attached to the development of the site as a stage 1 preliminary archaeological investigation.

Two trial trenches were dug, trench 1 measured 7.5m NW-SE by 1.94m NE-SW and Trench 2 measured 7.58m NE-SW by 2.38m NW-SE at its greatest extent.

Both trenches, located in a modern sports pitch, cut into an existing MUGA tarmac surface overlying a pebble base and a terram lining (1). Below this was a mixed demolition-derived made ground (2) which sealed the natural deposits (3). Thus, there were no signs of former land surfaces and the site was truncated by modern deposits down to the natural.

Limited evidence for possible earlier post-medieval activity was found in trench 2. This constituted the shallow linear feature (4)/[5] which contained a small piece of Frechen Stoneware dating to 1550-1650 and originally manufactured in the Rhineland. This was first encountered at approximately 1m below ground level (7.92mOD). Potentially the sherd is residual and the feature relates to the later post-medieval agricultural cultivation of the land as part of the associated London Stile Farm from the 18th-19th century.

A moulded red brick found in trench 1, context (2), is likely to have originally formed part of the decorative frontage of Brentford Enclosed Market (c 1906). It can therefore be assumed that the brick is early 20th century in date and that (2) represents a demolition deposit from when the market was cleared in 1982.

The natural geology (3) is characterised as being orange-brown clay-sandy-silt. This was encountered at a level of 720mm below ground level in trench 1 (8.16mOD) and first encountered at approximately 680mm-1.09m below ground level (8.25mOD-7.83mOD) in trench 2, with the natural appearing at a lower level towards its SW end. This corresponds with the site itself generally being at a lower level towards the SW.

No significant archaeological remains were found during the course of the evaluation and there was no indication of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity in the area. This is at least in part likely to be a result of the extensive modern truncation of the site down to the level of the natural deposits. As these stage 1 works¹ have demonstrated the negligible potential for archaeological remains at the site, it is proposed that a further stage 2 archaeological investigation is not required.

¹ King, G. (personal communication by letter. 8th February 2016)

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Figs. 3 and 5-6 adapted from original plans produced and provided by Barnsley Hewett & Mallinson Chartered Architects

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the summary of the results of an archaeological field evaluation conducted at Kew House School, Brentford London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX. The evaluation took place between the 19th and 20th of July 2016. This entailed the excavation and recording of two trial trenches.

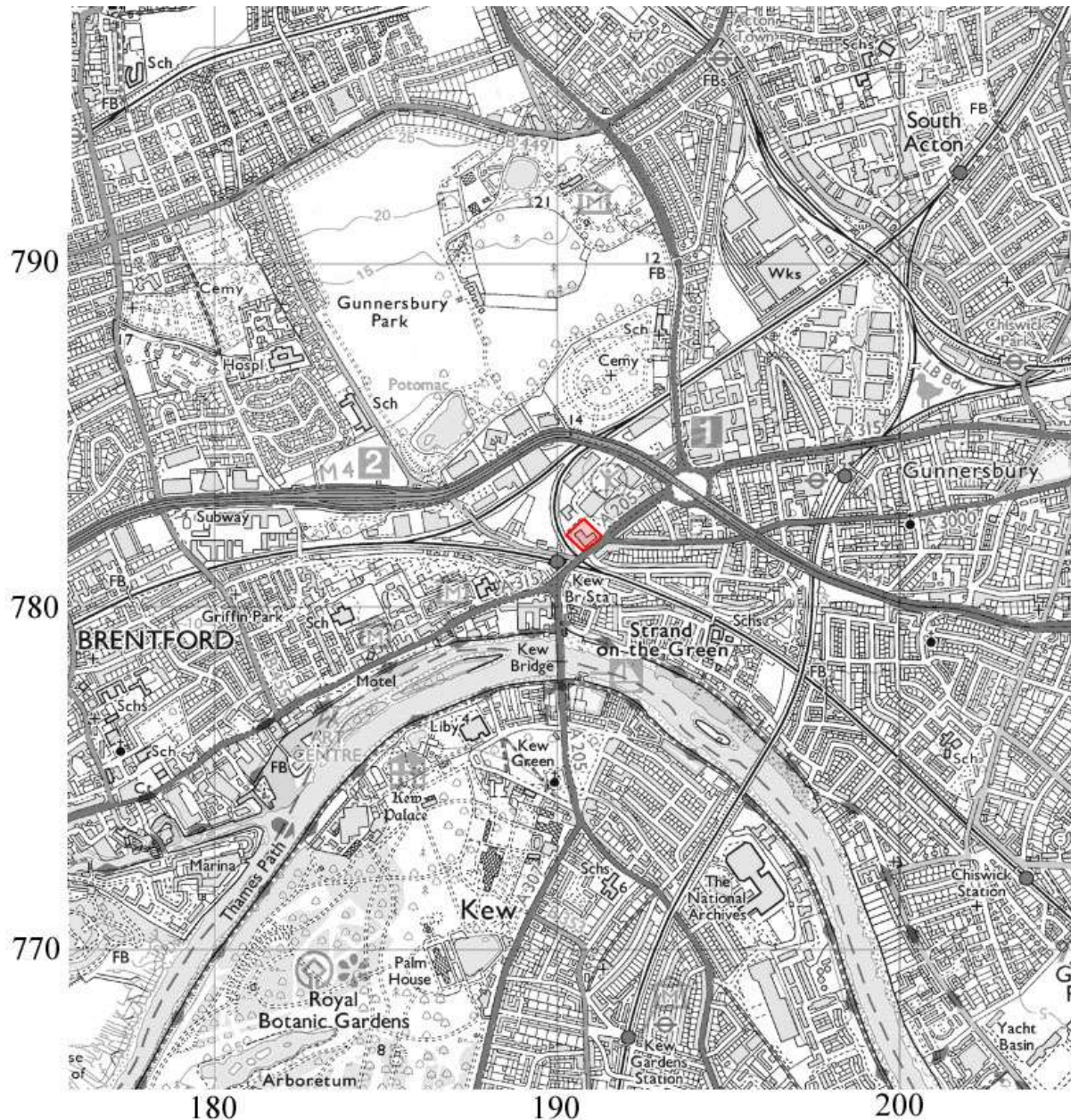


Fig.1: Site location map, with site highlighted in red

- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned by BH&M Architects on behalf of Gardener Schools Group Ltd, following recommendations made by Historic England in light of the site's location within the Archaeological Priority Area of Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford and in relation to the area's continued occupation from at least the Bronze Age onwards.

Because of the site's potential to contain significant archaeological remains relating to prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods it was deemed appropriate for evaluation. The development involves erection of a new 4-storey building to provide sixth form facilities and relocation of the existing basketball court (planning ref. 01508/C/P17).

1.3 The evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with the following planning condition attached to the development of the site²:

13. *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.*

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: To ensure any archaeological findings are appropriately recorded and monitored. It is necessary for this information to be provided prior to any development taking place, as to do so at a later time would materially impact upon the acceptability of the scheme.

1.4 This follows the standards set out in the London Borough of Hounslow's Local Plan, specifically policy CC4: Heritage which sets out the Council's approach, recommendations and requirements regarding archaeology, standing buildings heritage sites etc. Some key points are reproduced here:

We will expect development proposals to

(m) Have regard to any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage assets, including from both direct and indirect effects. Non-designated heritage assets include...Archaeological Priority Areas...

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.

² Ref.01508/C/P17, No.13

- 1.5 The site lies within the locally designated Archaeological Priority Areas of Isleworth, Syon Park and Brentford, and also the Staines Road/London Road – Line of Roman Road. The site also lies adjacent to two Conservation Areas; Wellesley Road, (to the east) and Kew Bridge, (to the southwest). The site is not close to any Listed Buildings and is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

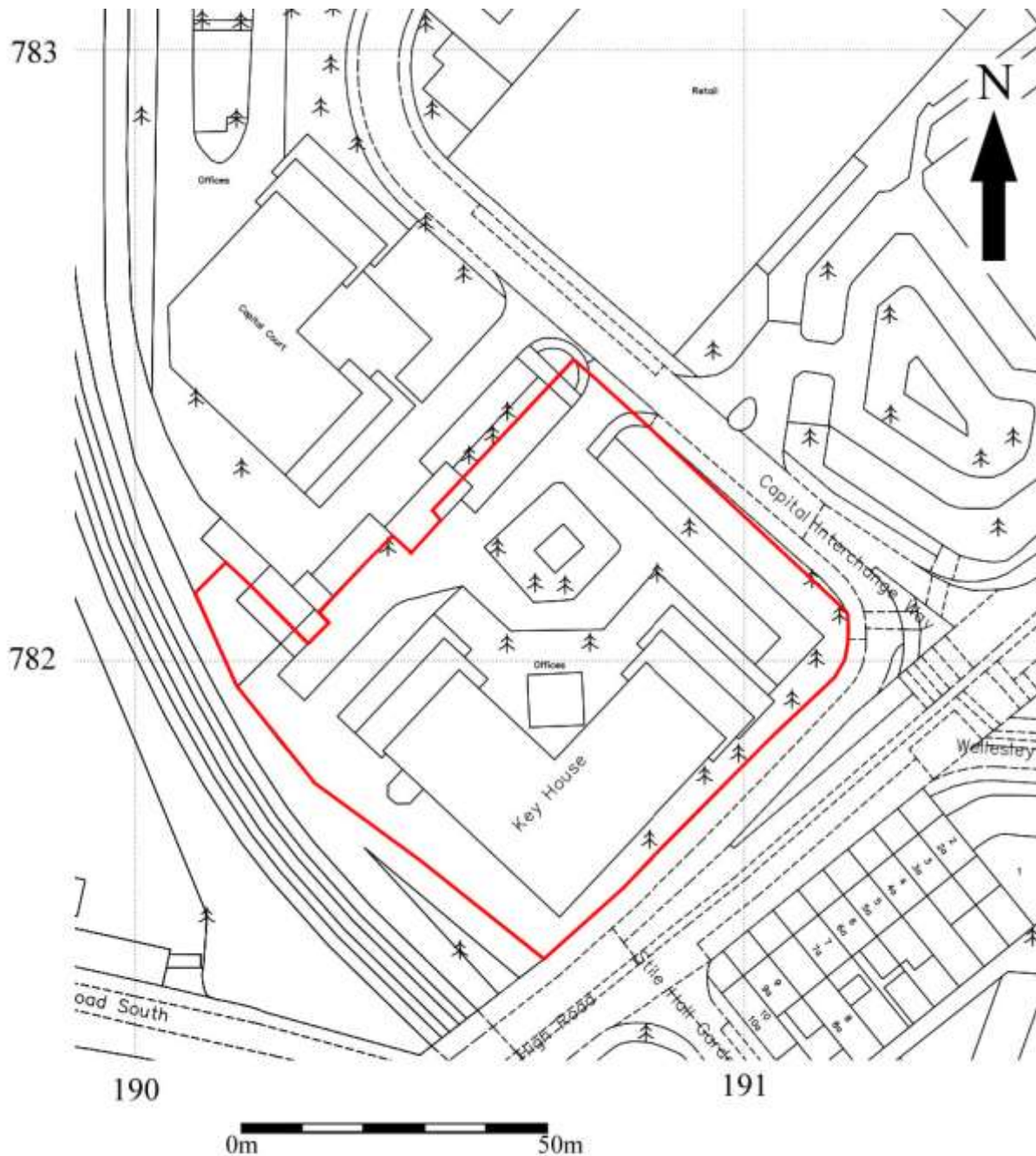


Fig.2: Detailed site location plan, with the application boundary outlined in red

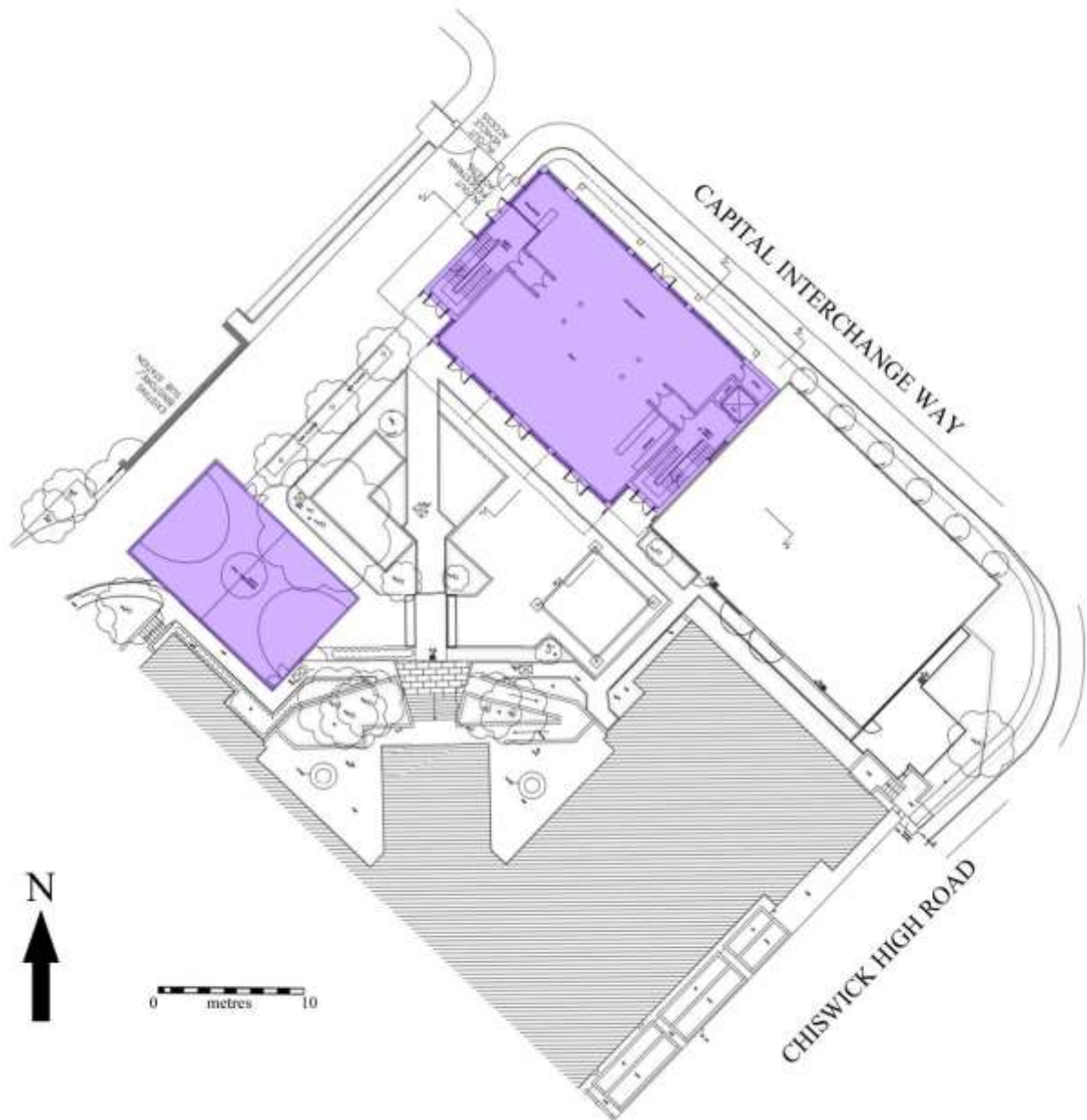


Fig.3: *Plan of site as proposed, with blue indicating the two new structures*

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1** The site lies on the north-western side of Chiswick High Road opposite Wellesley Road and Stile Hall Road. The site lies *c*160m northeast of the junction between Chiswick High Road, Kew Bridge Road and Kew Road, *c*250m north of the River Thames, and 280m southwest from Chiswick Roundabout. The site is accessed from Capital Interchange Way which acts as a site boundary to the northeast, and is surrounded by the Hounslow Loop railway line from to the southwest and northwest.

The present site occupies a rectangular plot of land aligned northeast by southwest and measures approximately 73.5m long by 69m wide amounting to $c5071.5\text{m}^2$. The site is currently occupied by the Kew House School; a three-storey L-Shaped building with underground car parking, occupying the frontage onto Chiswick High Road and backing onto the railway to the southwest. The frontage onto Capital interchange Way is occupied by two sports pitches, including a basketball court which will be relocated to the western corner of the site. The central and northern parts of the site are laid to tarmac, with a few mature trees in the central part of the site, and provide outside space and additional car parking respectively. The site is screened by a mixture of hedge and tree-line from the roads (see fig.2).

- 2.2** The site overlies an island of Langley Silts surrounded by various river gravel deposits to the north, east and west, with the River Thames to the south. The site lies on the erosive side of the Thames so no alluvium is deposited on the north side of the bank south of the site (see fig.4). The well drained silts and gravels on the north bank would have made the site attractive to early settlers, and this is testified to the large number of prehistoric finds found in the near vicinity, see section 3.2 below.
- 2.3** The site rests on relatively level ground with a very slight downwards slope towards the River Thames.

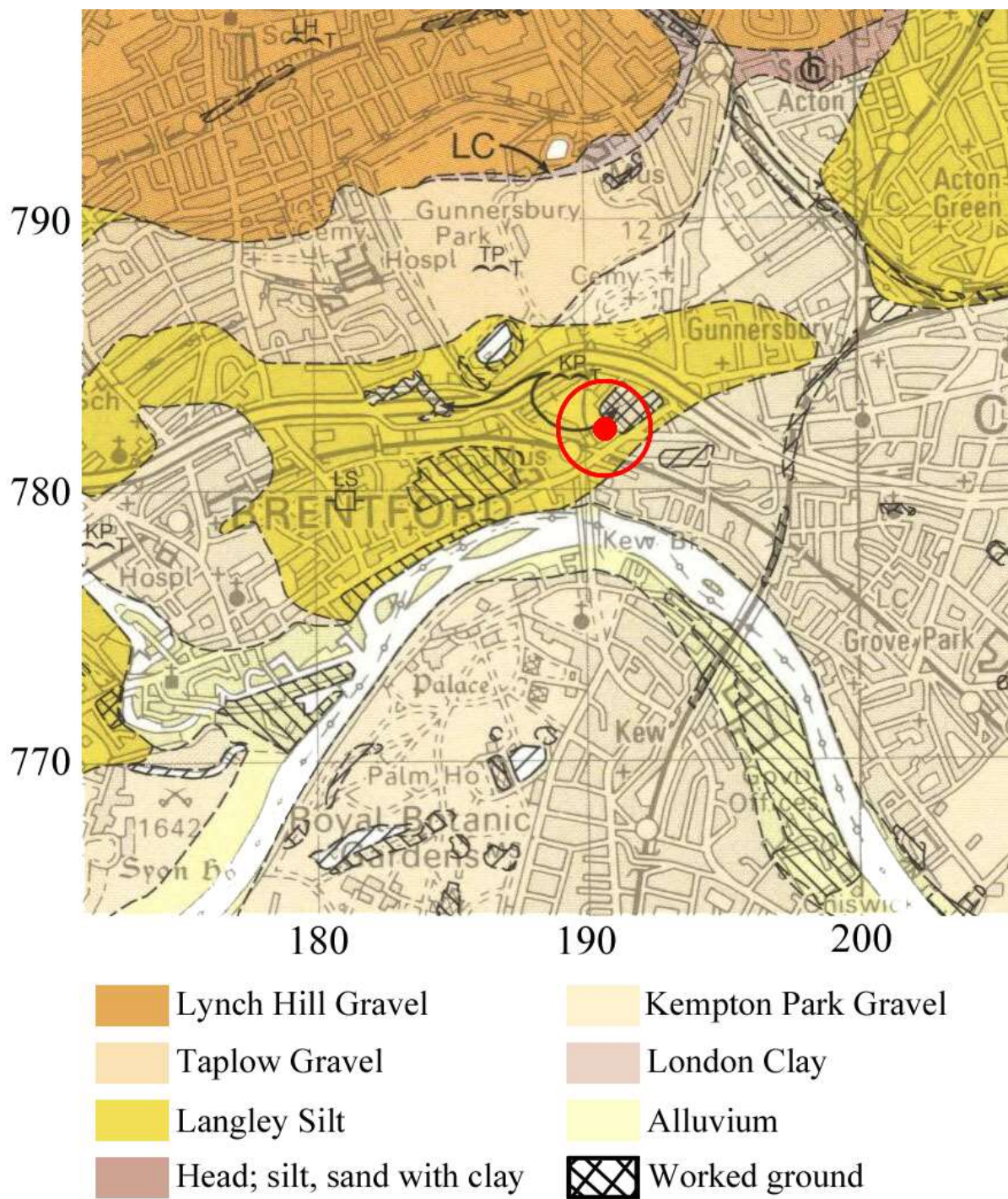


Fig.4: Site location, (red), in relation to the underlying geology. Taken from BGS Sheet 270: South London

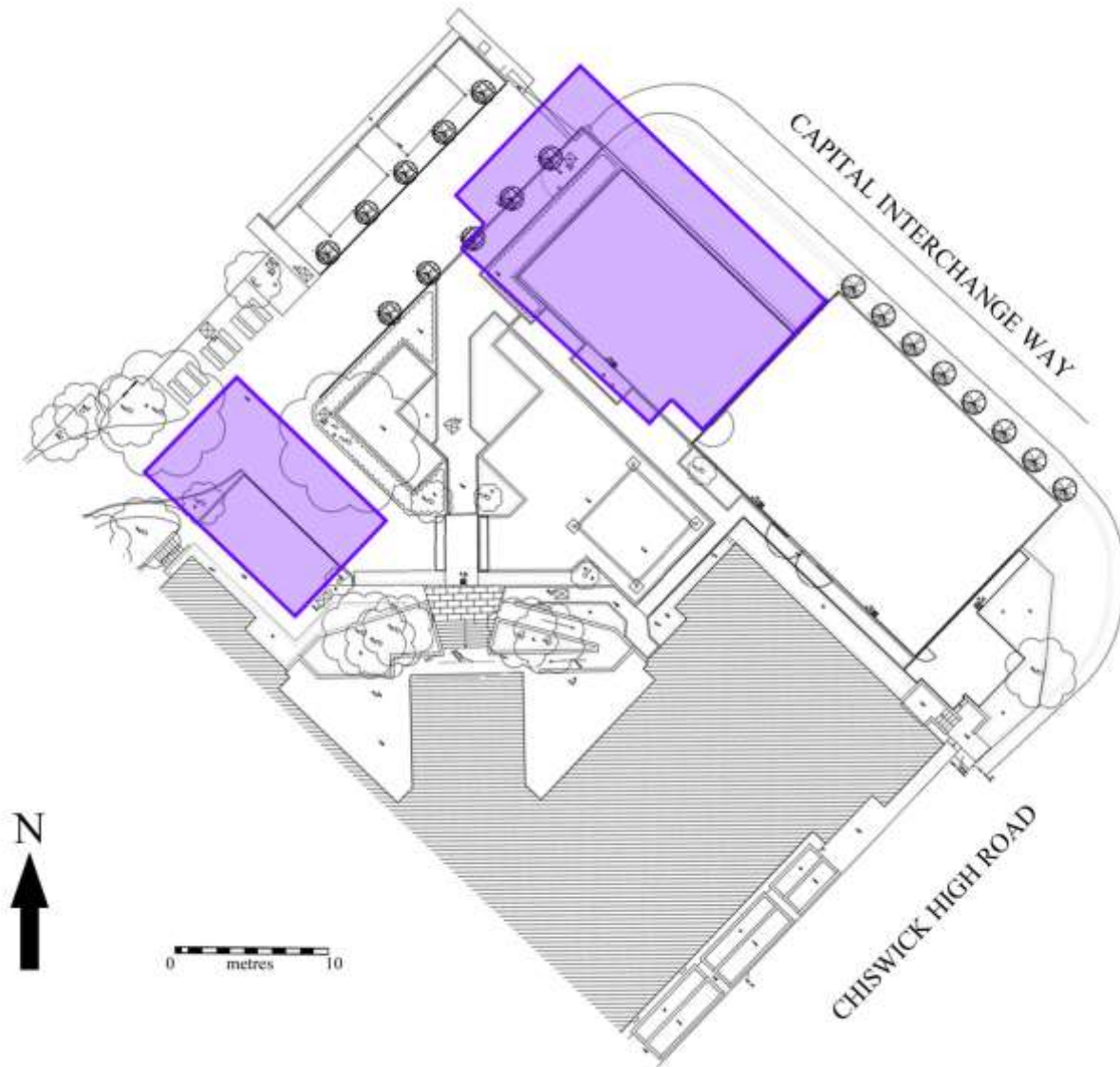


Fig.5: Plan of site as existing with proposed changes transposed in blue

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological and historic background to the site has been discussed at length in the WSI produced to accompany the present planning application (Compass 2016), so will not be reproduced at length. Only the most pertinent points will be repeated below.

3.2 *Prehistoric*

The GLHER search identified 11 entries relating to prehistoric activity. The finds almost universally cover the Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age periods, with only entry 2 relating to an earlier Palaeolithic handaxe. This reflects the general setting of Brentford during the prehistoric period, with human activity only being confirmed from the Mesolithic period onwards.

Close to the study site at Kew Bridge Road, (210m to the southwest), 31 sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from a shallow scoop in the natural believed to be from a single vessel, and on the same site Bronze Age flints and pottery were also recovered in residual contexts, 270m to the west at 1-12 Green Dragon Lane Mesolithic / Neolithic flint work was found during excavations in 1992.

3.3 *Roman*

Brentford was established as a Romano-British settlement early on in the Roman period.

Early on in the occupation the Romans constructed roads linking the various garrison towns and administrative centres of the newly conquered territories. One of these, linking London and Silchester, via Staines, ran within the immediate vicinity of the study site, preserved in the route of modern day Wellesley Road and Brentford High Street. It has been shown from numerous excavations along the High Street that roadside occupation in the form of pits, boundary ditches and huts were situated strung along the north and south sides of the road, from the early years of the occupation in the Flavian period³.

However no direct evidence of Roman roadside occupation has been found in the immediate vicinity of the study site.

3.4 *Saxon*

Brentford was known as Breguntford in 705 when it was granted to the Bishop of London and was name after the crossing point over the River Brent. Several royal councils and ecclesiastical synods were held at Brentford in the 8th century, and fisheries were established on the foreshore by 996. Documentary evidence from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle also makes reference to the ford. In 1016 a number of battles were fought on both sides of the river at Kew, between the Danes and the Saxons under Edward Ironside⁴:

*'the King went over at Brentford; where he fought with the enemy and put them to flight.'*⁵

Some evidence of the Saxon settlement has been identified at 233-246 Brentford High Street in 1971, (Site code BRE70), in the form of pottery and a potential SFB, with stake / post holes, but no evidence of a focal point or concentrated settlement has been positively identified.

³ Parnum & Cotton, (1983)

⁴ Cloake, J. (1995) *Palaces and Parks of Richmond and Kew*— Vol I: The Palaces of Shene and Richmond pg.3

⁵ Ingram, Rev.J. 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' Online: <<http://www.britannia.com/history/docs/asintro2.html>> [Accessed 27.07.16]

3.5 *Medieval*

There is no separate entry in Domesday Book for Brentford, suggesting it was not very large, and neither did it develop into a parish so must have remained relatively small for much of the 11th and 12th centuries. The settlement fell within the manors of Ealing in the east and Hanwell in the west, (the study site falling within the former). However its location on a major trade route between the southwest and London meant that it soon developed into a popular stop off point for sellers on the way to markets. In 1380 the nuns of St Helens Bishopsgate were granted a license to hold a market at Brentford, and this led directly to the future success and growth of the town.

Evidence for this growth and the ribbon development that characterised Brentford have been found at Kew Bridge House in the form of boundary ditches stretching south from the High Street to the Thames foreshore.

3.6 *Post-medieval*

It appears that the evaluation site remained largely undeveloped until the 18th century when London Stile Farm is first depicted on the maps. It is not known whether the farm depicted on Rocque (see fig.15) is the original or if any earlier buildings may have existed. Only the western range, and the western end of the north range of buildings appear to have sat within the footprint of the development site. When Brentford market was built in the 1890s and expanded in the early 20th century more structures would have been constructed over the proposed development area. These however appear to have been largely temporary structures, perhaps small stores for the various traders, perhaps only timber structures with shallow brick foundations. These will have had minimal impact on buried remains. The main indoor market building built by 1906 although large was essentially a large warehouse style building and so will also have had a relatively low impact upon buried remains, with deeper truncation perhaps being confined to the external wall foundations and isolated service runs. The construction of the present site in the 1990s will likely have removed many of the previous footings and service runs associated with these earlier buildings, but some piecemeal truncated surfaces or footings may survive.

4 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

4.1 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Is this evidence *in situ* or residual? What is its nature; sedentary or seasonal exploitation? Can this be related to the overall picture of Brentford during the prehistoric period?
- Is there any evidence for Roman occupation? Is this roadside development associated with the London to Staines route? What is its nature; domestic, industrial, military, administrative?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation? What is its nature?

- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation? Is it domestic, industrial, religious? Can it be related to the development of Brentford as a more permanent settlement or evidence that the site was peripheral in nature?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation? What is its nature; domestic or industrial? Can this be related to surviving cartographic sources?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
- What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 The field and post-excavation work were carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation, 2015*), and to regional frameworks, (Gurney, D. '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*', 2003). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

5.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team have valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, gloves etc., as required.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 The archaeological evaluation took place prior to groundworks for the proposed redevelopment as described above. The fieldwork involved the excavation of two trial trenches, sited to give a suitable coverage of the proposed development footprint, within current site constraints (see fig.6). Trench 1 measured 7.5m NW-SE by 1.94m NE-SW and Trench 2 measured 7.58m NE-SW by 2.38m NW-SE at its greatest extent. The trench was stepped out at the deeper SW end stepped out so as to provide safe and easy access.

5.2.2 Initial bulk excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Deposits were generally removed in this way in shallow spits to the latest significant archaeological horizon, or in the absence of remains to a clean natural / subsoil layer. In areas where concrete had to be removed a pneumatic drill was utilised. The NW end of trench 1 was stepped out so as to provide safe and easy access.

5.2.3 Following initial clearance a base plan of the site was produced followed by an on-site decision as to the extent and likely significance of archaeological deposits and features within the trenches to dictate the extent of hand-excavation required. Sufficient work

was undertaken to establish the nature of deposits and features and their relationships with one another, with adequate recovery of finds dating and other evidence.

- 5.2.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan and section, at scales of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 5.2.5 The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 5.2.6 Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from a Temporary Benchmark, (a drain cover marked in the topographic survey, 8.93mOD).
- 5.2.7 The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 5.2.8 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual, (*MoLAS, Archaeological Site Manual, Third Edition - 1994*). By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used was directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

5.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and / or analysis and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

5.3.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including *CIfA's 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (2014)*.

- 5.3.2 All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of ceramic building material and 20th / 21st century material, were discarded after an appropriate record was made. Sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards as stated above.

5.4 Report procedure

- 5.4.1 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

5.4.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, Historic England, the Borough Council and the Chiswick Library, which houses the Local Collection for Brentford and Chiswick.

5.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with Southwark Council.

5.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

6 THE RESULTS

6.1 What follows is a written description of observations made during the course of the fieldwork augmented by illustrative photographs. The following description should be read in conjunction with fig.6 for trench locations and figs.18-21 for plans and sample section drawings of the trenches, (see appendix II). Fills and layers are shown in (rounded brackets), whilst cuts and structures are shown in [square brackets]. A context list for individual trenches has also been appended to the report; (see Appendix I).

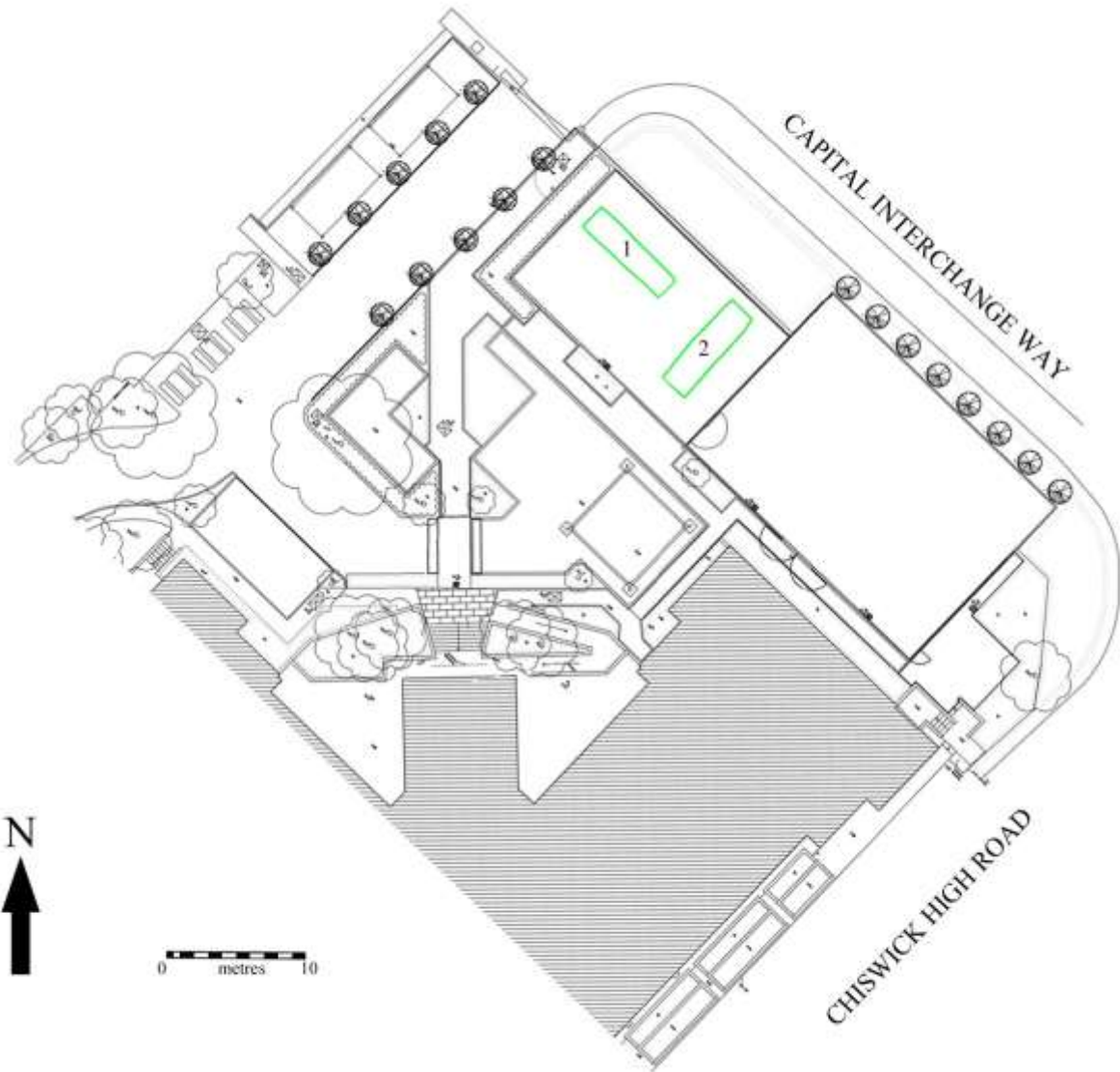


Fig.6: *Plan showing location of archaeological trial trenches*

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Trench 1 was situated towards the NW end of the modern sports pitch at Kew House School. It measured 7.5m NW-SE by 1.94m NE-SW at its greatest extent. The trench was dug to a maximum of 990mm below ground level at its NW end (7.86mOD) and 1m below ground level at its SE end (7.86mOD). The base of the trench was at a slightly higher level in the middle (8.01mOD). A natural deposit, constituting a brown-orange clay-silt-sand was first encountered approximately 720mm below ground level (8.16mOD).



Fig.7: *View of trench 1, facing NW*

- 6.2.2** Trench 1 only contained three contexts. The first of these (1) was defined as the existing MUGA tarmac-like surface of the modern sports pitch (the blue surface that can be seen in fig.7), as well as a base of rounded medium-sized pebbles which it overlaid. This base itself also overlaid a terram lining. In total, these elements together constituted a context which was c.300mm thick in section.



Fig.8: *Detail of NE section in trench 1, facing E*

6.2.3 Below (1) was a mixture of concrete and crushed ceramic building material (CBM), as well as a range of modern detritus (metal wire/ rods/ plastic/granite setts) (see fig.8 above). This deposit (2) was probably created during demolition of the market site which was cleared to make way for Fountains Leisure Centre which opened in 1987.⁶ A piece of moulded red brick, possibly part of the market frontage, was recovered from this layer (see Appendix IV) which was 440-580mm thick in section.

⁶ Compass Archaeology. 2016. *Kew House School, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EX A written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation*



Fig.9: *Oblique view of NE section of trench 1, facing E*

6.2.4 Below (2) was the natural deposit (3). This was sterile, not containing any finds or inclusions. In summary, there were no indications of former land surfaces and the site has been truncated by modern deposits to natural.



Fig.10: *View of trench 1, facing SE*

6.3 Trench 2



Fig.11: *View of trench 2, facing NE*

6.3.1 Trench 2 was situated towards the SE end of the sports pitch at Kew House School. It measured 7.58m NE-SW by 2.38m NW-SE at its greatest extent. The trench was dug to a maximum of 1.04m below ground level at its NE end (7.86mOD) and 1.07m below ground level at its SW end (7.77mOD). The base of the trench was at a slightly lower level in the middle, c.1.15m below ground level (7.66mOD).

The same sterile orange-brown clay-sandy-silt natural deposit (3) was encountered in trench 2 as it was in trench 1. This was first encountered at approximately 680mm-1.09m below ground level (8.25mOD-7.83mOD) in section. As can be seen from fig.21 (3) it is present at a deeper level towards the SW.

The trench was stepped out at the deeper SW end stepped out so as to provide safe and easy access.



Fig.12: *Oblique view of SE section, facing E*

- 6.3.2** Trench 2 had an almost identical stratigraphic sequence to trench 1 (see fig.12). The same MUGA surface overlying a pebble base material and terram (1) was present. This was c.360mm thick in section. Below this, as was the case in trench 1, was a layer of mixed concrete /crushed CBM/wire/plastic/ granite setts (2). This was 320-860mm in section, sloping down to a lower level towards the SW. (2) was at a slightly deeper level in trench 2 than trench 1 and as the section drawing indicates is present at a lower level to the SW, thus the natural deposit (3) which it seals also appears at a lower level.



Fig.13: *Detail of SE section and (on left of frame) post-medieval feature, facing SE*

- 6.3.3** A single shallow feature was present at the NE end of the trench which cut into the natural (3) and was first encountered at 1m below ground level (7.92mOD). This contained fill (4), a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit, and is defined by the butt-ended cut [5]. The feature measured c.1.05m from the NE-facing section and was approximately 420mm wide at its greatest extent and no more than 50mm deep. A single sherd of Frechen Stoneware (see Appendix III), dating to c 1550-1650 and manufactured in the Rhineland, was found within (4). This feature is most likely associated with the post-medieval cultivation of the land when it existed as open farmland and the pottery sherd is likely to be residual in nature.



Fig.14: *View of trench 2, facing SW*

- 6.3.4** Overall, the stratigraphic sequence seen in trench 2 was almost exactly the same as that seen in trench 1, with a MUGA surface over mixed demolition-derived made-ground sealing natural deposits.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation exercise has proved successful in several ways; helping inform us as to the levels of natural ground across the site and demonstrating extensive modern truncation down to the level of natural deposits across the site. The research questions set out in the original WSI will now be considered in terms of the results of the evaluation.

- 7.2 *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Is this evidence in situ or residual? What is its nature; sedentary or seasonal exploitation? Can this be related to the overall picture of Brentford during the prehistoric period?*

No evidence for prehistoric activity on the site was recovered.

- 7.3 *Is there any evidence for Roman occupation? Is this roadside development associated with the London to Staines route? What is its nature; domestic, industrial, military, administrative?*

No evidence for Roman occupation was found during the evaluation.

- 7.4 *Is there any evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation? What is its nature?*

There was no evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation.

- 7.5 *Is there any evidence for medieval occupation? Is it domestic, industrial, religious? Can it be related to the development of Brentford as a more permanent settlement or evidence that the site was peripheral in nature?*

No evidence for medieval occupation was recovered.

- 7.6 *Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation? What is its nature; domestic or industrial? Can this be related to surviving cartographic sources?*

Limited evidence for possible earlier post-medieval activity was found in trench 2. This constitutes the shallow linear feature (4)/[5] which contained a small piece of Frechen Stoneware dating to c 1550-1650 and originally manufactured in the Rhineland. Potentially the sherd is residual and the feature relates to the later post-medieval agricultural cultivation of the land as part of the associated London Stile Farm from the 18th-19th century. The farm and associated farmland can be clearly seen on Rocque's *Survey of London* made in 1746 (see fig.15). Thus, the feature is most likely agricultural in nature and the presence of a piece of Frechen Stoneware indicates links with mainland Europe.

The moulded red brick found in trench 1, context (2), is likely to have originally formed part of the decorative frontage of Brentford Enclosed Market. The market originally opened in 1906 and a picture of the frontage from 1968 shows extensive terracotta decoration (see fig. 25). Figs.16 and 17 show Brentford Market as it existed in 1913-15 and 1958 respectively, with the site lying just SW of the market frontage. It can therefore be assumed that the brick is early 20th century in date and that (2) represents a demolition deposit from when the market was cleared in 1982 (see Appendix IV for more details).

7.7 *At what level does archaeology survive across the site?*

There was only one archaeological feature encountered, the shallow linear feature (4)/[5]; this was first encountered 1m below ground level (7.92mOD).

7.8 *What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?*

The natural geology (3) is characterised as being orange-brown clay-sandy-silt. This was encountered at a level of 720mm below ground level in trench 1 (8.16mOD) and first encountered at approximately 680mm-1.09m below ground level (8.25mOD-7.83mOD) in trench 2, with the natural appearing at a lower level towards its SW end. This corresponds with the site itself generally being at a lower level towards the SW.

7.9 No significant archaeological remains were found during the course of the evaluation and there was no indication of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity in the area. This is at least in part likely to be a result of the extensive modern truncation of the site down to the level of the natural deposits. As these stage 1 works⁷ have demonstrated the negligible potential for archaeological remains at the site, it is proposed that a further stage 2 archaeological investigation is not required.

⁷ King, G. (personal communication by letter. 8th February 2016)

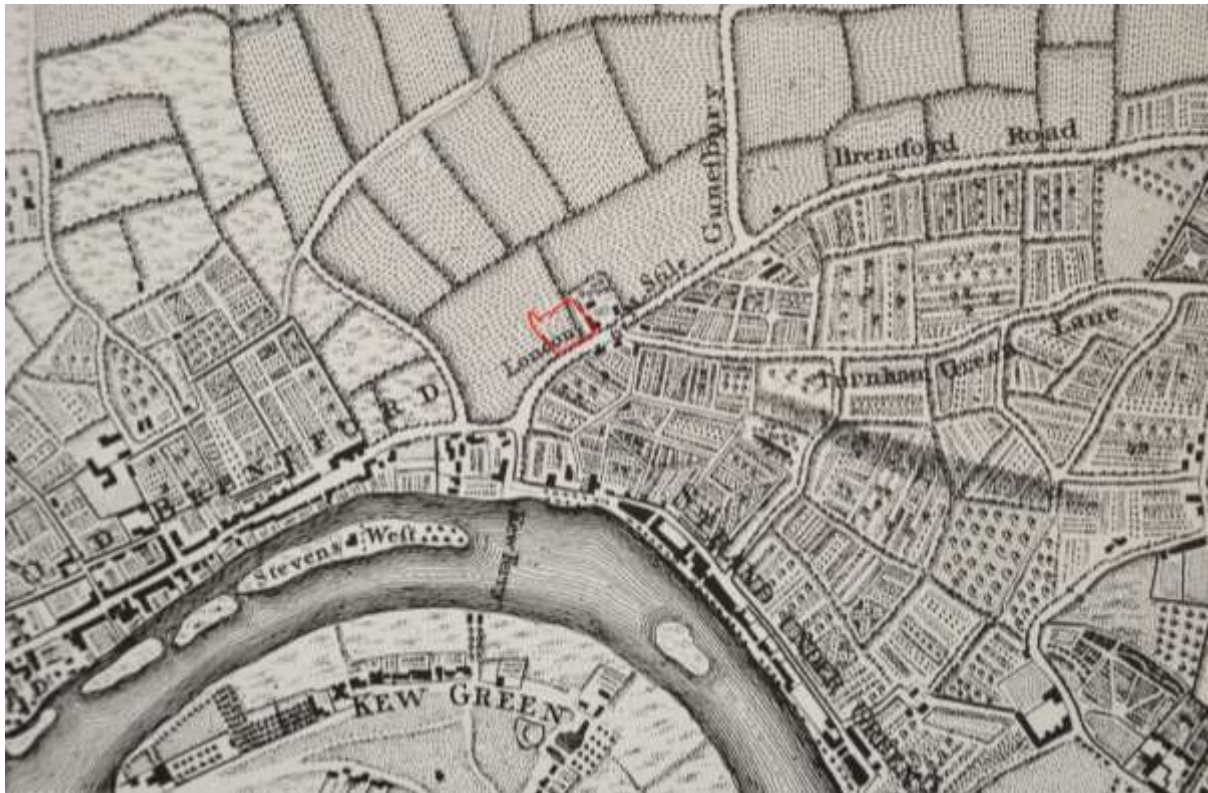


Fig.15: *Extract from Rocque's Survey of London, 1746, with the site outlined in red*

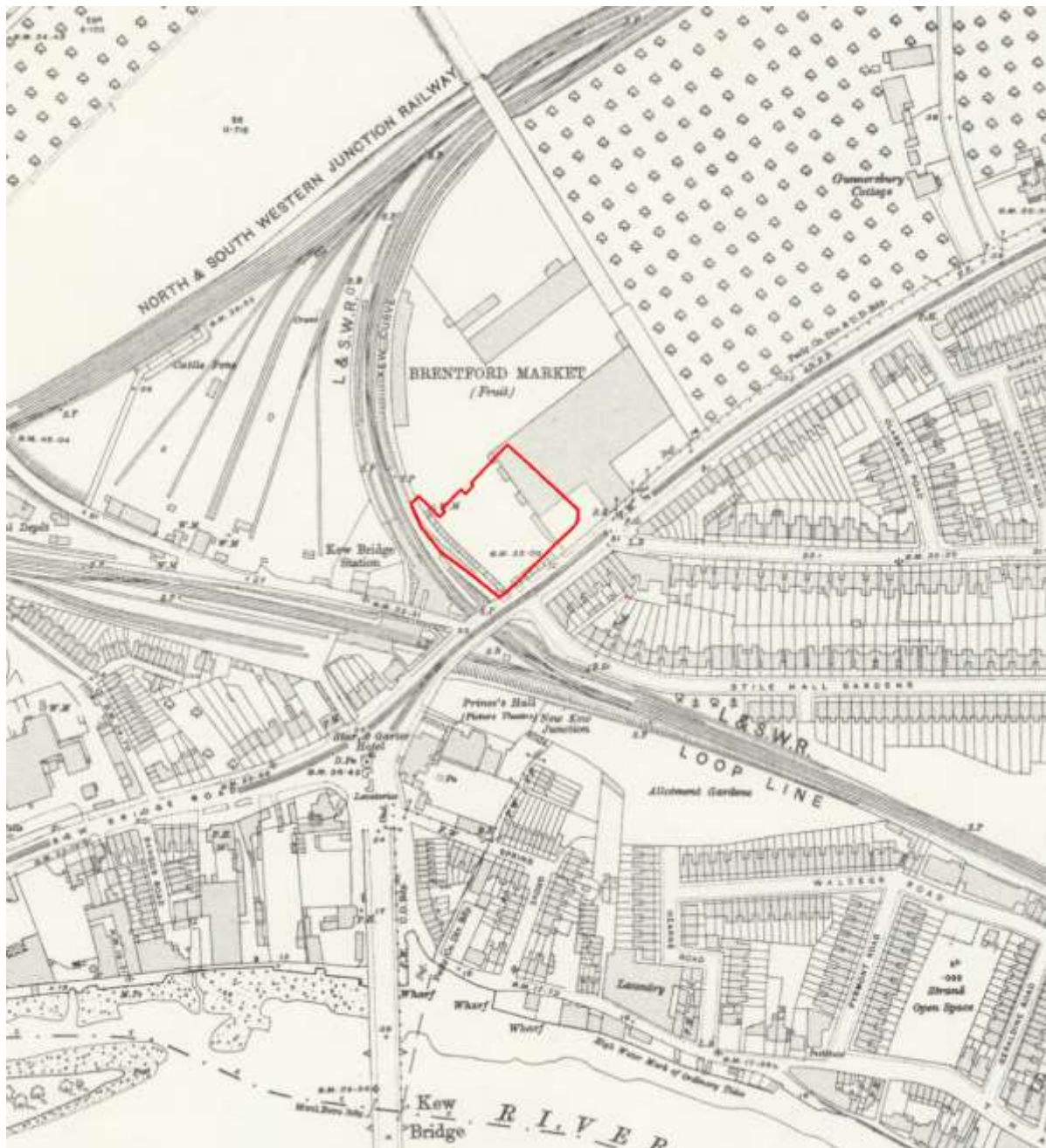


Fig.16: Extract from 1913-15 OS map, with the site outlined in red

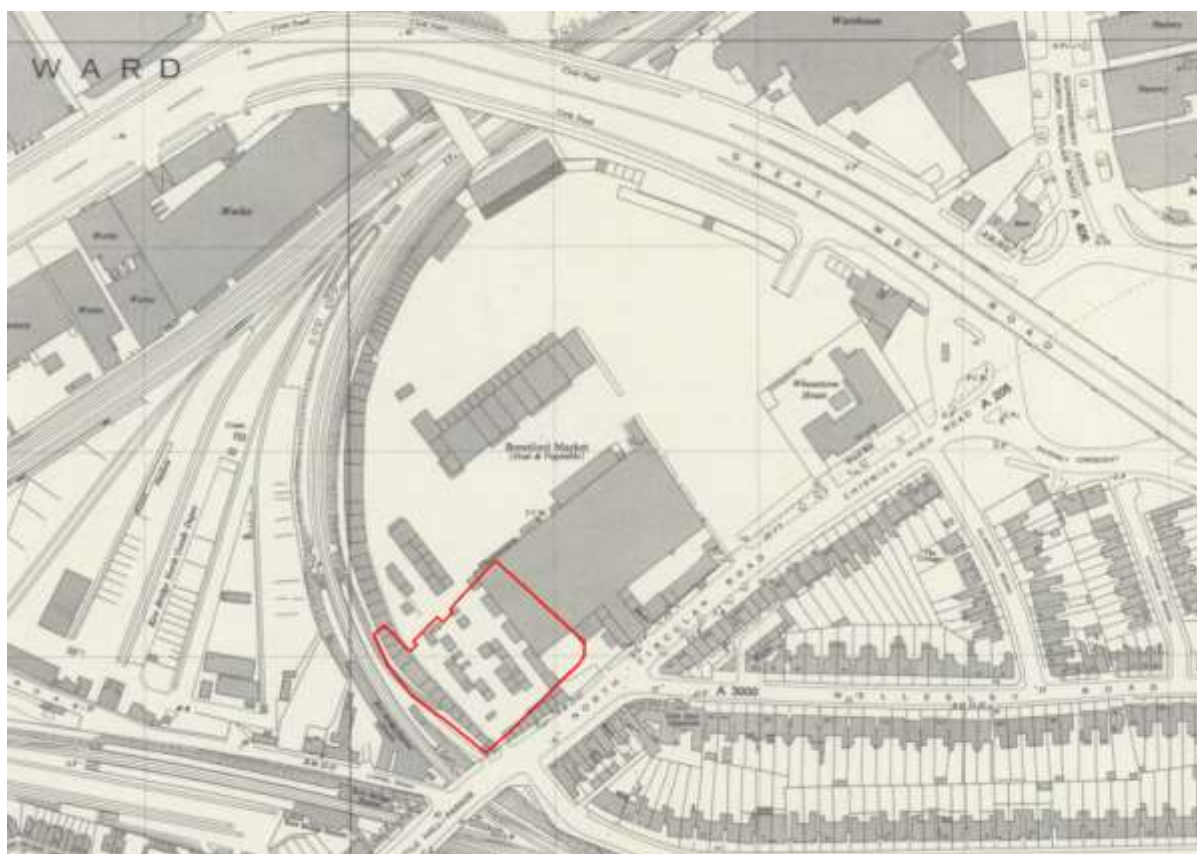


Fig.17: Extract from 1958 OS map, TQ1878 and 1978 SW, with the site outlined in red

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8.3 Web resources

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APPENDIX I Context list

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
(1)	1 and 2	MUGA surface, pebble base and terram
(2)	1 and 2	Mixed demolition-derived made ground
(3)	1 and 2	Orange-brown clay-sandy-silt
(4)	2	Grey-brown sandy-silt fill of shallow linear feature
[5]	2	Cut of shallow linear feature with fill (4)

APPENDIX II Trench plans, levels and sections

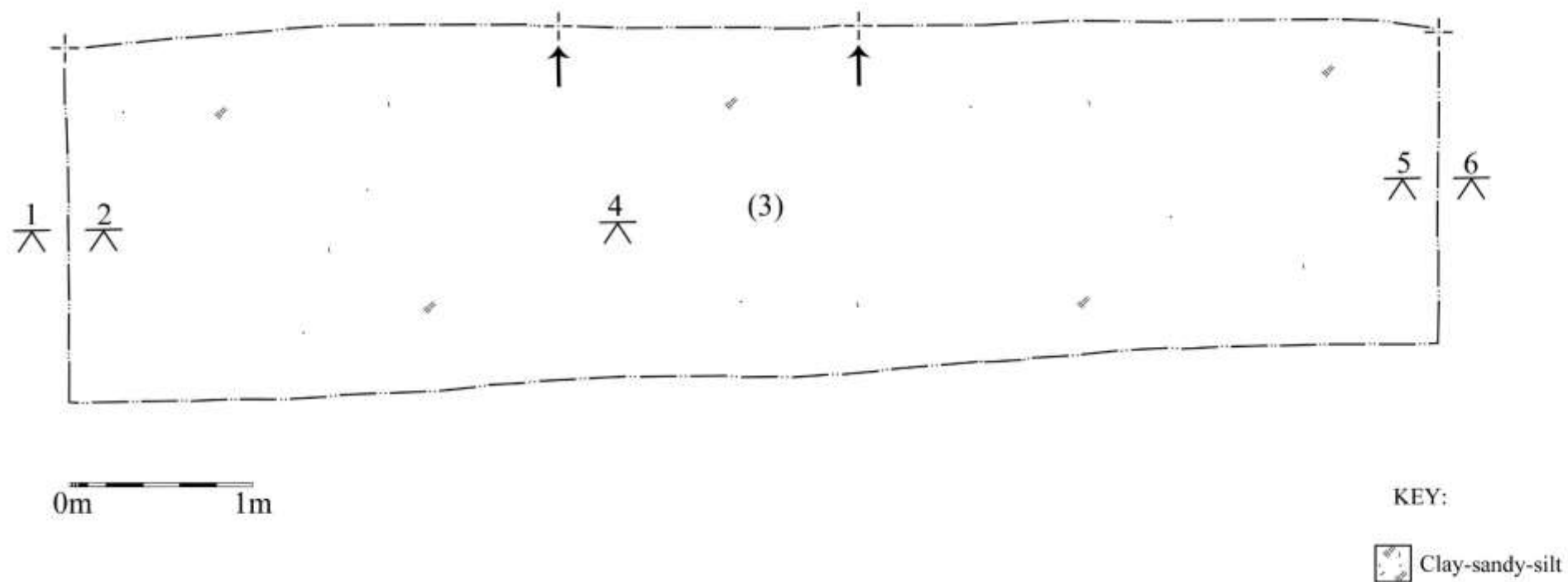


Fig.18: *Plan of trench 1 (original drawn at 1:20)*

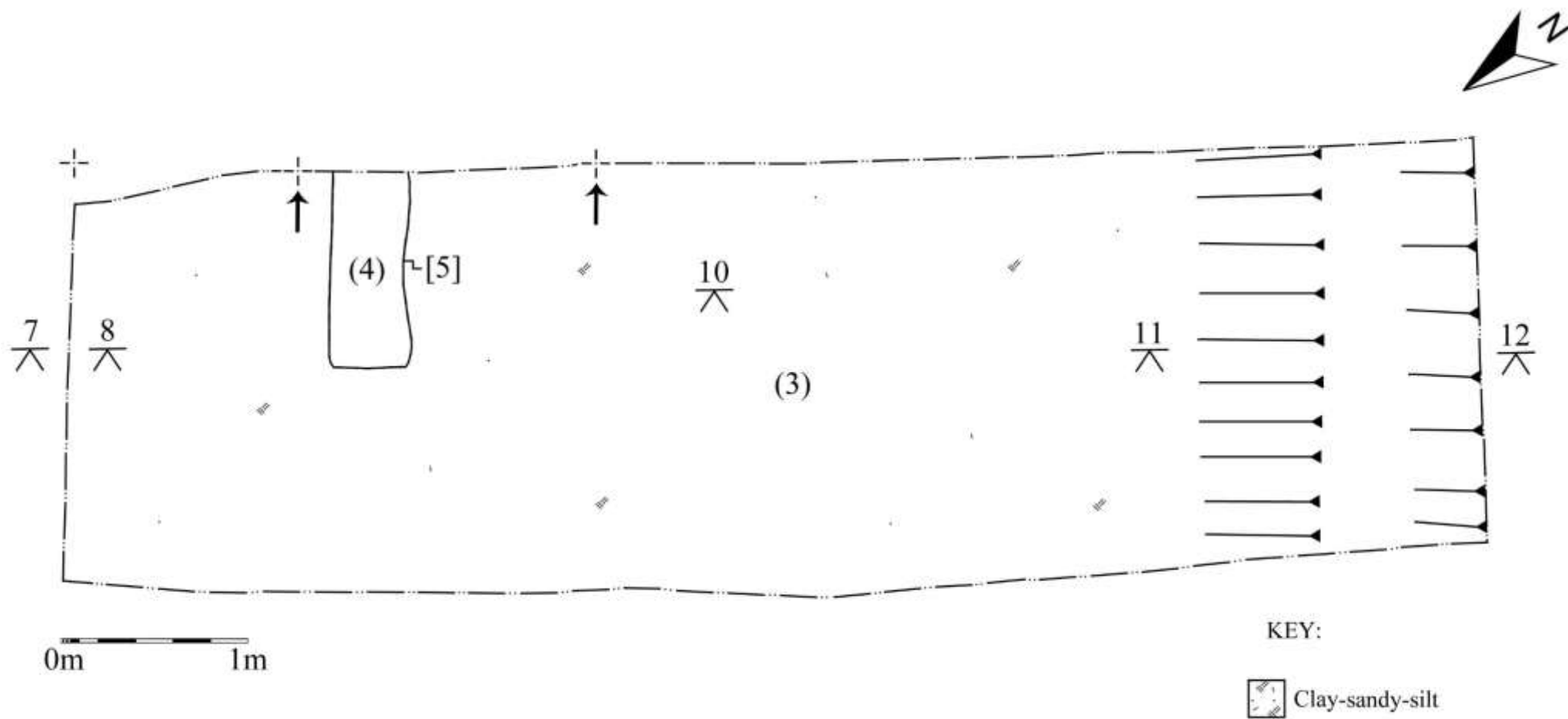


Fig.19: Plan of trench 2 (original drawn at 1:20)

Site levels by trench. All values given in metres above ordnance datum, (mAOD)

<i>Trench 1</i>		<i>Trench 2</i>	
No.	mAOD	No.	mAOD
1	8.85	7	8.90
2	7.86	8	7.86
3	8.10	9	8.05
4	8.01	10	7.66
5	7.86	11	7.77
6	8.86	12	8.84

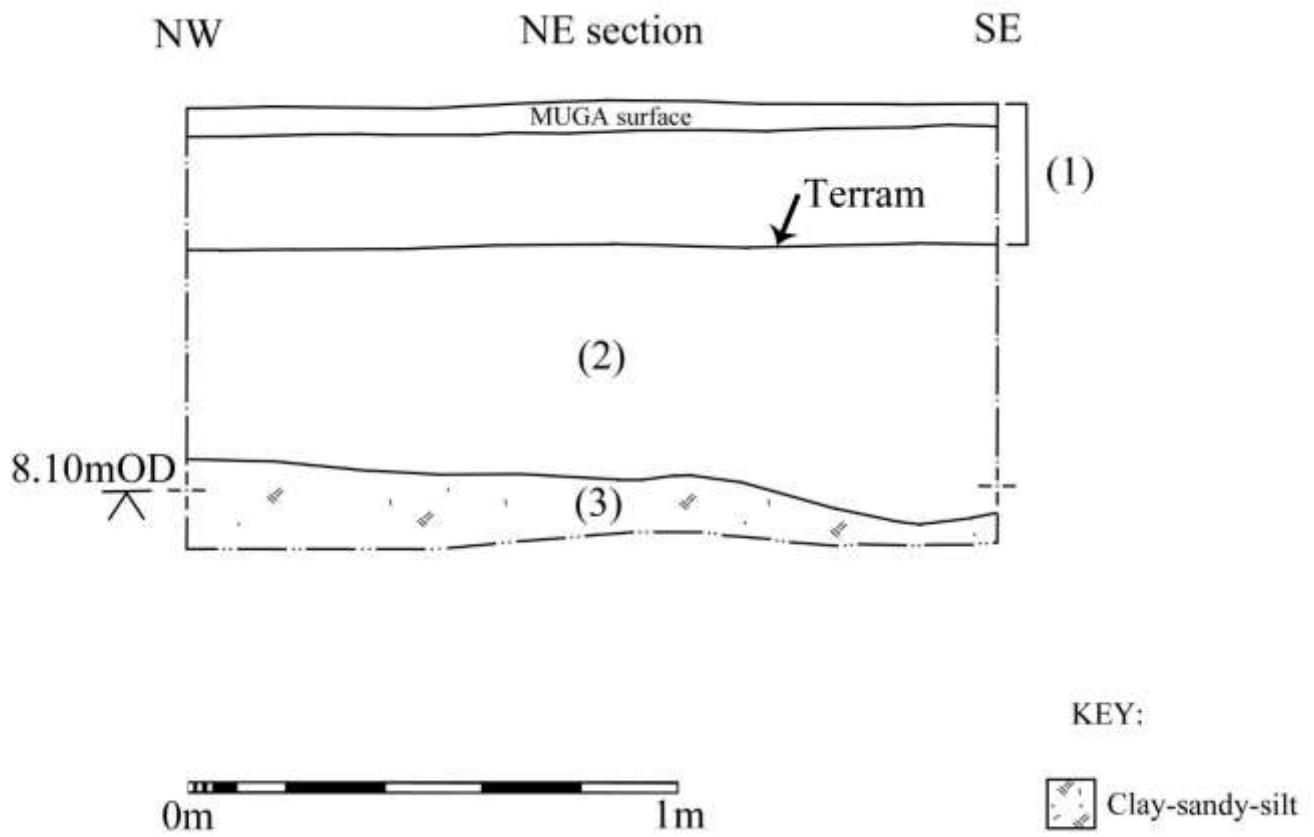


Fig.20: Trench 1 section (original drawn at 1:10)

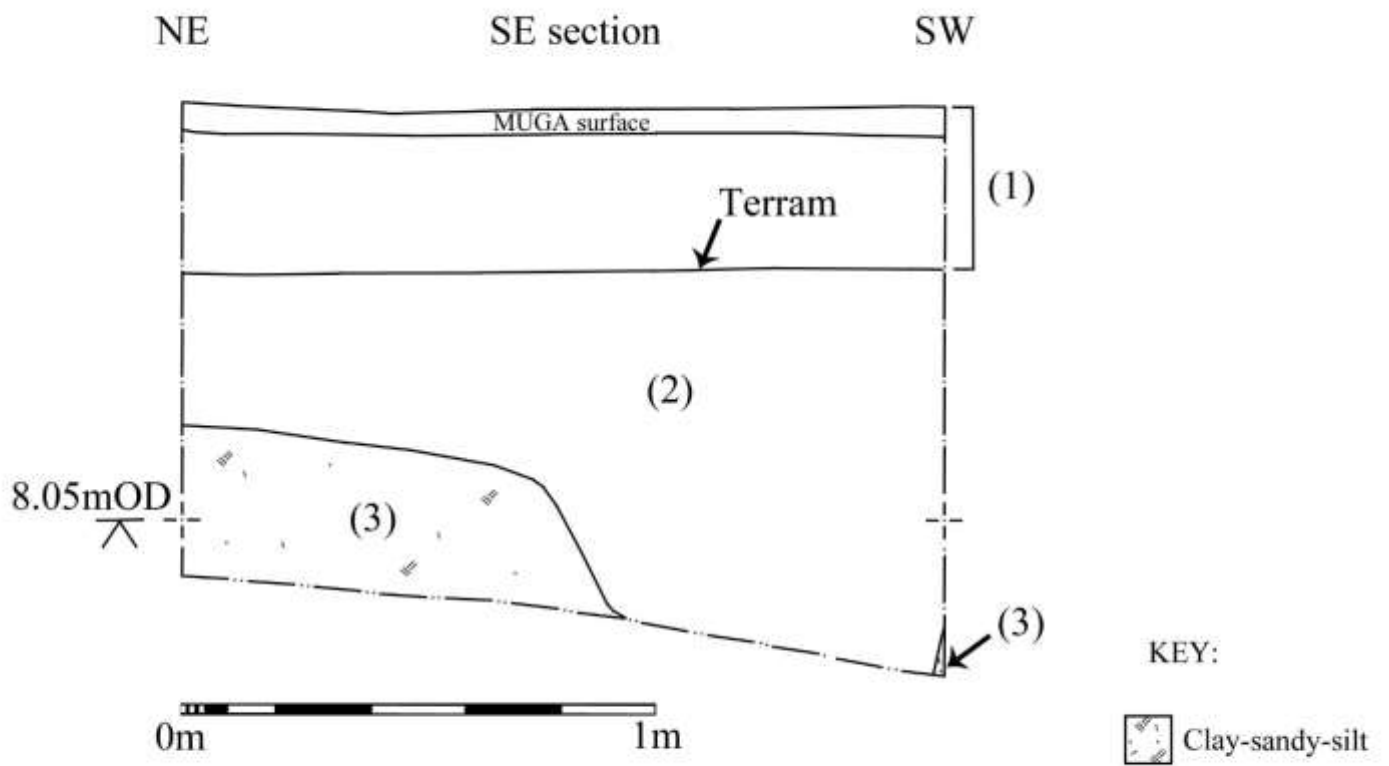


Fig. 21: Trench 2 section (original drawn at 1:10)

Appendix III Pottery report

Kew House School (KHS16)

Paul Blinkhorn



Fig.22: Piece of Frechen Stoneware found in (4)

The pottery assemblage comprised a single sherd from Trench 2, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-series as follows:

FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550 -1650. 1 sherd, 9g

The sherd (Fig.19) forms part of the neck of a Bartmann-type jug, and was manufactured in or near the town of Frechen in the Rhineland.

Appendix IV Brick fragment

Kew House School (KHS16)

Research by Geoff Potter, written by Florence Smith Nicholls



Fig.23: *Front brick profile*

The brick fragment shown in figs. 23 and 24 was found in context (2) in trench 1, which contained a mixture of concrete, crushed CBM along with modern detritus, and was probably derived from the demolition of Brentford Enclosed Market in 1982. Brentford Enclosed Market was conceived in 1893 as a replacement for the informal market along Kew Bridge Road and opened in 1906. It was designed by Thomas Henry Nowell Parr, a local architect, in his “distinctive style of red brick with terracotta decoration.”⁸ This decoration is discernible in a photograph of the market frontage (see fig.25) and it is thought that the brick fragment may have originally formed part of this.

⁸ The Layton Collection. n.d. ‘Thomas Henry Nowell Parr, Architect.’ Online: <
<http://laytoncollection.org/index.php/thomas-henry-nowell-parr/>> [Accessed: 27.07.16]



Fig.24: *Reverse brick profile*



Fig.25: *Decorated frontage of Brentford enclosed market, 1968⁹*

⁹ The Layton Collection. n.d. 'Thomas Henry Nowell Parr, Architect.' Online: <
<http://laytoncollection.org/index.php/thomas-henry-nowell-parr/>> [Accessed: 27.07.16]

Appendix V Oasis data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-258796

Project details

Project name	Kew House School, Brentford: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>Between the 19th and 20th of July 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Kew House School. The works were undertaken in accordance with the planning condition attached to the development of the site as a stage 1 preliminary archaeological investigation. Two trial trenches were dug, trench 1 measured 7.5m NW-SE by 1.94m NE-SW and Trench 2 measured 7.58m NE-SW by 2.38m NW-SE at its greatest extent. Limited evidence for possible earlier post-medieval occupation was found in trench 2. This constituted the shallow linear feature (4)/[5] which contained a piece of Frechen Stoneware dating to 1550-1650 and originally manufactured in the Rhineland. This was first encountered at approximately 1m below ground level (7.92mOD). A moulded red brick found in trench 1, context (2), is likely to have originally formed part of the decorative frontage of Brentford Enclosed Market. It can therefore be assumed that the brick is early 20th century in date and that (2) represents a demolition deposit from when the market was cleared in 1982. The natural geology (3) is characterised as being orange-brown clay-sandy-silt. This was encountered at a level of 720mm below ground level in trench 1 (8.16mOD) and first encountered at approximately 680mm-1.09m below ground level (8.25mOD-7.83mOD) in trench 2, with the natural appearing at a lower level towards its SW end. As these stage 1 works have demonstrated little potential for archaeological remains at the site it is considered that a further stage 2 archaeological investigation is not required.</p>
Project dates	Start: 19-07-2016 End: 20-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	01508/C/P17 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	KHS16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Kew House School
Postcode	TW8 0EX
Study area	32.55 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 519085 178225 50.939234823997 0.162368029753 50 56 21 N 000 09 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.68m Max: 1.09m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	KHS16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	KHS16
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	KHS16
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kew House School, Brentford: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith Nicholls, F.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary of the evaluation detailing site background, known history, research objectives, methodology, and description of archaeological deposits and features recorded supplemented by illustrations and photographs. Conclusions and recommendations for next phase of work given.

Entered by	Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	28 July 2016