

An archaeological  
desk-based assessment  
of  
Hounslow Town Primary School  
Hounslow  
London



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Worcestershire Archaeology  
Archive and Archaeology Service  
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,  
The Butts, Worcester  
WR1 3PD

Date: 8 May 2015  
Author: Andrew Walsh  
Illustrator: Laura Templeton  
Project reference: P4566  
Report reference: 2221



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## **An archaeological desk-based assessment of Hounslow Town Primary School, Hounslow, London**

Andrew Walsh

### **Summary**

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of Hounslow Town Primary School, Hounslow, London (NGR TQ 1441 7584). It was undertaken for Pick Everard, on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow, who plan to redevelop the site with a new school and residential development.

The assessment has identified limited potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval remains to exist on the proposed development site. Although the site is located close to the alignment of the Roman Road between London and Silchester no evidence of the road or any significant Roman activity has been identified in the study area.

The site is located adjacent to the historic core of Hounslow, which has its origins in the early medieval period and developed throughout the post-medieval period. There is a moderate potential that medieval and post-medieval activity extends into the proposed development site. Most of the site was in use as pasture and/or orchards throughout the post-medieval period and appears to have been undeveloped until the current school was built on the site around 1960. However there is some evidence that historic buildings and medieval backplots extended into the western part of the site.

The assessment also identified that two buildings standing on the western part of the site date to between 1865 and 1896. They were originally built as part of the expansion of the original subscription school. Externally they appear well preserved although their internal condition was not established.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation be considered in advance of the development. The exact nature of this work will need to be considered with reference to access arrangements during school hours and term times. The scope and methodology of the works will need to be agreed with GLAAS



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## Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken at Hounslow Town Primary School, Hounslow, London (NGR TQ 1441 7584; Figure 1). It was undertaken for Pick Everard (the Client), on behalf of the London Borough of Hounslow, who plan to redevelop the site with a new school building and residential development.

The proposed development site is partially located in the Hounslow Archaeological Priority Area (APA; Figure 2) and is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2014).

#### 1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

Within Greater London planning policy is guided by the London Plan. Policy 7.8 states that:

- *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*
- *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*
- *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset (GLA 2015, 219).*

More locally the London Borough of Hounslow submitted its Local Plan to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Inspector on 20 August 2014. From this date the Local Plan is being treated as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and all other planning decisions and advice.

Policy CC4 of the Local Plan states:

- *We will identify, preserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets as a positive means of supporting an area's distinctive character and sense of history.*

For sites of archaeological importance it states that:

- *z. We will expect the development proposal to submit an Archaeological Evaluation Report if the proposal falls within or adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Area.*
- *aa. 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.*
- *ab. We will require any nationally important remains and their settings to be preserved permanently in situ, subject to consultation with English Heritage as the borough's archaeological adviser. If preservation in situ is required the development proposal will need to accommodate this in the design (LBoH 2014, 134-136).*

Archaeological Priority Areas are defined as *Sites and areas of known archaeological importance* (ibid. 320).

## 2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of the heritage assets;
- assesses the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets.

## 3 Methods

### 3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Andrew Walsh BSc MSc FSA Scot ACIfA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers BA MSc. The illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton BA PG Cert MCIfA.

### 3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Historic maps, archives and published sources were consulted at Hounslow Local Studies Library, and relevant online resources including *A Vision of Britain Through Time*, and *British History Online* were also searched.

All medieval and earlier records are discussed in the text but post-medieval records and archaeological events have been omitted if they were deemed not relevant to the proposed development site. All listed buildings (**NHL**) are listed in Appendix 1, monuments (**MLO**) from the GLHER listed in Appendix 2 and archaeological events (**ELO**) are listed in Appendix 3. During the production of the report additional heritage assets were identified. These have been given the reference code **AHA** and are listed in Appendix 4. The records are mapped on Figures 3-6.

### 3.3 List of sources consulted

#### *Cartographic sources*

- 1635 Map of Isleworth Hundred by Moses Glover (Figure 7)
- 1754 A Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex by John Rocque (Figure 8)
- 1818 Heston Inclosure award and map (Figure 9)
- 1818 Isleworth Inclosure award and map (Figure 9)
- 1865 1st edition Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 10)



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- 1896 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 11)
  - 1915 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 12)
  - 1936 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 13)
  - 1963 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 14)
  - 2015, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,000 (Figures 1-6)
  - BGS 2015 Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 1 May 2015

#### *Documentary sources*

- BHO 2015 'Heston and Isleworth: Manors', in *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington*, ed. Susan Reynolds (London, 1962), pp. 103-111, available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol3/pp103-111>, accessed 7 May 2015
- ClfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated December 2014
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- GLA 2015 *The London Plan*, Greater London Authority, available at: <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/London%20Plan%20March%202015%20%28FALP%29%20-%20Ch7%20London%27s%20Living%20places%20and%20spaces.pdf>, accessed 29 April 2015
- Institute for Name-Studies 2015 *Key to English Place-names*, <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Middlesex/Hounslow%20Hundred>, accessed 6 May 2015
- LBoH 2014 *Local Plan Proposed Submission 2015-2030*, London Borough of Hounslow, draft dated March 2014, available at: [http://www.hounslow.gov.uk/local\\_plan\\_proposed\\_submission\\_draft\\_consultation\\_document\\_-\\_volume\\_1\\_part\\_2.pdf](http://www.hounslow.gov.uk/local_plan_proposed_submission_draft_consultation_document_-_volume_1_part_2.pdf), accessed 29 April 2015
- Williams, A and Martin, GH 2002, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, Penguin

### **3.4 Other methods**

A site visit was undertaken on 5 May 2015.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

### **3.5 Impact assessment criteria**

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

<p><b>Major Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p><b>Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p><b>Not Significant:</b> Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p><b>Minor Adverse:</b> Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Moderate Adverse:</b> Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Major Adverse:</b> Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Severe Adverse:</b> Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p><b>Unknown:</b> Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage asset

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## 4 The application site

### 4.1 Location and size

The study area included the proposed development site and an area of 1km around the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context (Figure 2). The site is approximately 2.6ha in area.

### 4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The proposed development site lies on level ground which lies at a height of approximately 15m AOD. The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay Foundation overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Taplow Gravel Formation (BGS 2015).

### 4.3 Current land-use

The central and eastern part of the proposed development site is currently occupied by Hounslow Town Primary School (Plate 1). The western part of the site is currently in use as a car park (Plate 2).

### 4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Greater London identified the site as *Hounslow Expansion* and formerly *Farmland*.

The site is also located within Hounslow Archaeological Priority Area (**DLO33007**; Figure 2). This is described by the GLHER as a *roadside village from the Saxon period, it was the site of a religious house, the Priory of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1296. It developed as an important coaching station on the road to the West*. The site also lies immediately south of the Staines Road/London Road Archaeological Priority Area (**DLO35691**; Figure 2). This is recorded as the *line of the main Roman Road from Londinium to Silchester and the West. The road has been found in the roadside at Brentford, but its exact route has not been demonstrated elsewhere*.

## 5 Heritage assets

### 5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets recorded within the proposed development site. Within the wider study area there are 12 listed buildings (Figure 3). There are no other designated heritage assets within the study area. Due to the limited impact the development will have on designated heritage assets only those whose setting will be impacted upon are discussed below. Details of all designated heritage assets within the study area are presented in Appendix 1.

#### 5.1.1 Listed buildings

103 Pears Road (**NHL1260971**) is a Grade II listed building. It is recorded as an ex-militia barracks and gun powder factory built in 1854. It was called Jubilee Mineral Water Works in 1896 and it is now part of Hyde House, a housing accommodation site operated by the London Borough of Hounslow.

The settings of all the other listed buildings in the study area are fully screened from the site by other buildings or structures.

### 5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

The GLHER records that there are no undesignated heritage assets recorded within the proposed development site. During this project three additional heritage assets (**AHA001-3**) were identified within the proposed development area.

The GLHER records that there are 42 undesignated heritage assets in the study area (Figure 3) and 21 archaeological events have been undertaken (Figure 4).

### 5.2.1 Prehistoric

The GLHER holds no records of archaeological activity from any of these periods on the proposed development site. Within the wider study area the only recorded evidence of prehistoric activity is limited to find spots, apart from a possible barrow site (**MLO1934**) that is described as 'dubious' by the GLHER.

Palaeolithic finds, including three flints and a scraper (**MLO2182**) are simply recorded as being from 'south of Osterley Field'. No Mesolithic or Neolithic finds have been recorded in the study area. A Bronze Age socketed axe (**MLO2152**) and a hoard (**MLO2163**) are recorded on the GLHER although they are only described as being 'from Hounslow'. Five Iron Age figurines and a small bronze wheel (**MLO2167**) were also found in the 'same field' as the hoard. A single residual retouched flint flake (**MLO72939**) was also found in 1998 during an archaeological evaluation at Thornbury Road, 450m north-east of the proposed development site.

### 5.2.2 Roman

The site is located approximately 45m south of the A315 London Road/High Street which is thought to be on the alignment of the Roman Road between London and Silchester. The road is an Archaeological Priority Area (see section 4.4) although the designated area does not extend into the proposed development site. The only evidence of Roman activity recorded on the GLHER in the study area is a silver Roman coin (**MLO2212**) found at Spring Grove Road, c.700m north of the proposed development site.

### 5.2.3 Medieval

The GLHER holds no records of archaeological activity from the early medieval period on the development site or in the wider study area. Hounslow probably derives its name from the Old English personal name *Hund* and the name *hlaw* meaning tumulus or hill (Institute for Name-Studies 2015). It is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Hounslow Hundred which contained the manors of Isleworth and Hampton (Williams and Martin 2002). As Isleworth Manor was divided up during the medieval period the site probably fell under the control of Hounslow Manor which is first recorded in 1296. However the proposed development site is located across the former boundary between Heston and Isleworth parishes which probably represented the fossilised division between two manors.

Medieval activity was identified at High Street (Nos 26a-34 & 44-52; **MLO104881**) during an evaluation (**EL012632**) in 2012. This site was located on the northern side of High Street, to the north of the west end of the proposed site (c.60m). Features included a ditch, dump deposits, a pit and postholes of 13th to 15th century date. Other activity in the area includes a ditch (**MLO65991**) and hearth (**MLO65992**) found during an evaluation in 1995 at Montague Road, c.400m west of the proposed site and a vase of medieval coins (**MLO25596**) found on the High Street in 1860, c.330m to the west. The GLHER also records a possible moated site (**MLO10576**) at Warton.

### 5.2.4 Post-medieval

The earliest map of the area to illustrate the site in any detail is Glover's map of 1635 (Figure 7). It shows the settlement of Hounslow built up along London Road and High Street and a stream or small river, which later maps show crossing the proposed site, is also shown. Other lanes or tracks are also illustrated including School Road and the split in London Road immediately west of the proposed site, a track to the north which is now Kingsley Road, and another to the east (possibly Bridge Road). Some of the fields to the south of the proposed site can also be identified on the later tithe map. Interestingly on the eastern part of the site, between a lane (now School Road) and the stream, three buildings are illustrated (**AHA001**). These appear to be labelled *Ansham* (*Croft?*), which maybe a misspelling of the family name Awnsham. Richard Awnsham inherited an estate called Woodhall in 1488, which included a house in Isleworth and land in Heston (BHO 2015). The Awnsham family continued to hold land in both Heston and Isleworth until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century.

Rocque's plan of Middlesex dated 1754 (Figure 8) illustrates the settlement of Hounslow along the main road, the roads and lanes, other buildings, and fields. The course of the stream which crosses the site is not illustrated. The fields in the area are shown as a mixture of pasture and orchards. The buildings recorded on the 1635 plan at the eastern end of the site are no longer illustrated.

### 5.2.5 Modern

Heston and Isleworth parishes were enclosed around 1818. The *Inclosure* plans (Figure 9) record the site across plots of land located to the rear of buildings fronting onto London Road/High Street. These plots are in use as meadow or gardens although their individual field names are not recorded. The proposed development site lies across the boundary of a stream or small river, which was also illustrated by Glover (1635). No buildings are illustrated on either plan within the site boundary.

The first edition OS map (OS 1869; Figure 10) generally records little change to the site although a building, recorded as a *National School (Boys & Girls)*, is recorded at the eastern end of the site. This opened in 1831 as a subscription school, and was enlarged at various times during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was transferred to Isleworth School Board during the 1890s.

Along the southern side of the site are a row of terraced houses which have been built opposite to the Militia building (**MLO85665**). Ordnance Road (now Pears Road) has been built to the south of the site. The site is divided by the stream and largely made up of small fields although some back plots, which may be medieval or post-medieval in origin, extend into the proposed development area near the north-western corner of the site.

The 1896 OS map (Figure 11) records the expansion of the school. Two new school buildings, which survive to the present day (**AHA002** (Plate 3) and **AHA003** (Plate 4)), are recorded to the north of the original school. New buildings are also recorded to the east and south of the school, and a new glasshouse building has been built towards the eastern edge of the site, immediately south of the stream. New paths are also recorded in this part of the site. There has been little other development on the site. New housing has been built on the west side of School Lane (now School Road) and along Ordnance Road.

The 1915 OS map (Figure 12) again shows expansion at the school which is now labelled *Schools* and the glass house at the eastern end of the site is now labelled as a *Nursery*. School Lane is now called School Road. There has been little other development on the proposed development site, although new housing and road have been laid out to the south of the site.

The 1936 OS map (Figure 13) also shows few significant changes on the proposed development site although the glass house at the eastern end of the site has been removed and a new building labelled as *Club* is located to the south. The former fields are now labelled as *Allotment Gardens* and *Playing Field*.

The 1963 OS map (Figure 14) illustrates the radical changes which took place in the area in the post-war period. The present Hounslow Town Primary School has been built on the former site of the playing field, allotments and terraced housing facing the former militia and water works building. The old school is now a Library. To the north of the site most of the buildings along High Street/London Road, have been demolished to make way for a new shopping centre and block of flats.

### 5.2.6 Archaeological works

An archaeological evaluation (**ELO6273**) at Tankerville Arms on the corner of School Road and High Street, c.15m west of the proposed site, did not identify any evidence of archaeological activity (**MLO97898**). As noted above (section 5.2.3) an archaeological evaluation north of the site identified evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity (**ELO12632**). There have been no other significant archaeological works in the vicinity of the site.



## 6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

### 6.1 Designated assets

#### 6.1.1 Listed building

The primary significance of the Grade II listed 103 Pears Road is derived from its fabric, although its setting also makes an important contribution. The main aspect of 103 Pears Road faces north towards the site so there is intervisibility between the building and the proposed development site, although it is mostly screened from the site by trees and boundary hedges. The setting when facing towards the northern aspect will not be affected by the development.

### 6.2 Undesignated assets

#### 6.2.1 Historic buildings

No 4-6 (Plate 3) and No 8 (Plate 4) School Road date to the enlargement of the National School between 1865 and 1896. Externally the buildings appear to be well preserved although it is likely that their internal features structure have been significantly altered. They were important buildings in the social history of Hounslow, providing the local community with access to council services since the 1960s, and prior to that as a free school since the late 19th century.

#### 6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

##### *Nature of the archaeological interest in the site*

No significant prehistoric heritage assets have been recorded within the proposed development site or within the study area. Within the wider landscape the gravel terraces in the Crane Valley have produced extensive evidence for archaeological activity. Archaeological works at Heathrow Airport (c.4-8km west) has identified extensive evidence of Prehistoric and Roman activity, and highlights the potential of the area to produce more such sites.

The site is located south of the route of a Roman Road which between London and Silchester although no evidence of the road itself, or any roadside settlement, has been identified in the study area. The settlement of Hounslow developed during the medieval period along the Roman Road, although most of proposed development site appears to have been located just outside the main settlement area and was probably part of an open field system throughout the medieval period. The 1635 map by Glover indicates some buildings may have been located on the western edge of the site in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. During the post-medieval period the site was enclosed although it was not developed until a subscription school was built on the western edge of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The rest of the site was largely undeveloped until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

##### *Relative importance and physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site*

The western part of the site lies in Hounslow Archaeological Priority Area. Archaeological Priority Areas are not designated heritage assets but they are identified as areas where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

No prehistoric or Roman archaeological sites have been identified on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the proposed development site. Although the site lies in a wider landscape where extensive remains dating to these periods have been identified, archaeological evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity is extremely limited in the study area and it is therefore considered that there is **low potential** for prehistoric and Roman activity to exist on the site.

The site is located close to High Street, which developed as the main area of settlement during the medieval period. Cartographic analysis indicates that most of the site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period, with the exception of the western edge which the 1635 map suggests may have been occupied by a small group of buildings. Later mapping also indicates that medieval/post-medieval back plots extended into the western of the site. The rest of the site

was crossed by a stream or small river and was probably used as pasture during the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is therefore considered that there is **moderate potential** for medieval and/or early post-medieval activity to exist on the western edge of the site, **low potential** for medieval and post-medieval settlement activity to exist on the rest of the site, and **moderate potential** for agricultural remains of these periods to exist on the site.

#### *Existing impacts*

Any potential archaeological features or deposits noted above may have been disturbed or destroyed by the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century school buildings, the 1960s school buildings, the car park and/or any associated service runs and drainage. However the extent and nature of this disturbance is uncertain and there may be archaeological deposits which survive in pockets across the site.

## **7 The impact of the development**

### **7.1 Impacts during construction**

The proposed development involves building a new school on the western half of the site, demolishing the current school, and building a new residential development on the eastern part of the site. The works will also involve the demolition of the former Victorian National School buildings. Such work can typically involve the excavation for the removal of old foundations, excavation of trenches for new foundations, service runs, soakaways as well as larger areas of soil stripping for ground levelling purposes, new roads and car parks. These operations can damage or remove surviving buried archaeological remains and therefore have the potential to have a **minor to moderate adverse** effect on any potential heritage assets.

### **7.2 Residual impacts**

The setting of 103 Pears Road will be altered by the proposed development of the site. The proposed plans for the site indicate that the current trees and boundary hedges will be retained suggesting the impact of the development will have a **minor adverse** impact.

## **8 Recommendations**

In order to establish the nature of the archaeological resource, further investigation should be undertaken. This will establish the nature, extent, character and date of any archaeological features which survive and help to place them in a local, regional and national context. As the site is partially located in an Archaeological Priority Area, Hounslow's Local Plan (see section 1.2) requires that an archaeological evaluation report be submitted. The scope and methodology of any future archaeological works will need be agreed with GLAAS and the London Borough of Hounslow, but should be focussed on the western part of the site where historic mapping suggests the potential for medieval and/or early post-medieval remains to survive, and on the playing field to the east of the site which may be relatively undisturbed. Depending on the results, further excavation and/or monitoring may also necessary.

The desk-based assessment has identified that 4-6 and 8 School Road probably date to the late 19th century. In order to mitigate their removal a programme of building recording and photographic survey should be undertaken to allow a full record and interpretation of the buildings.

## **9 Publication summary**

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken at Hounslow Town Primary School, Hounslow, London (NGR TQ 1441 7584). It was undertaken for Pick Everard, on behalf of the*

*London Borough of Hounslow, who plan to redevelop the site with a new school building and residential development.*

*The assessment has identified limited potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval remains to exist on the proposed development site. Although the site is located close to the alignment of the Roman Road between London and Silchester no evidence of the road or any significant Roman activity has been identified in the study area.*

*The site is located adjacent to the historic core of Hounslow, which has its origins in the early medieval period and developed throughout the post-medieval period. There is a moderate potential that medieval and post-medieval activity extends into the proposed development site. Most of the site was in use as pasture and/or orchards throughout the post-medieval period and appears to have been undeveloped until the current school was built on the site around 1960. However there is some evidence that historic buildings and medieval backplots extended into the western part of the site.*

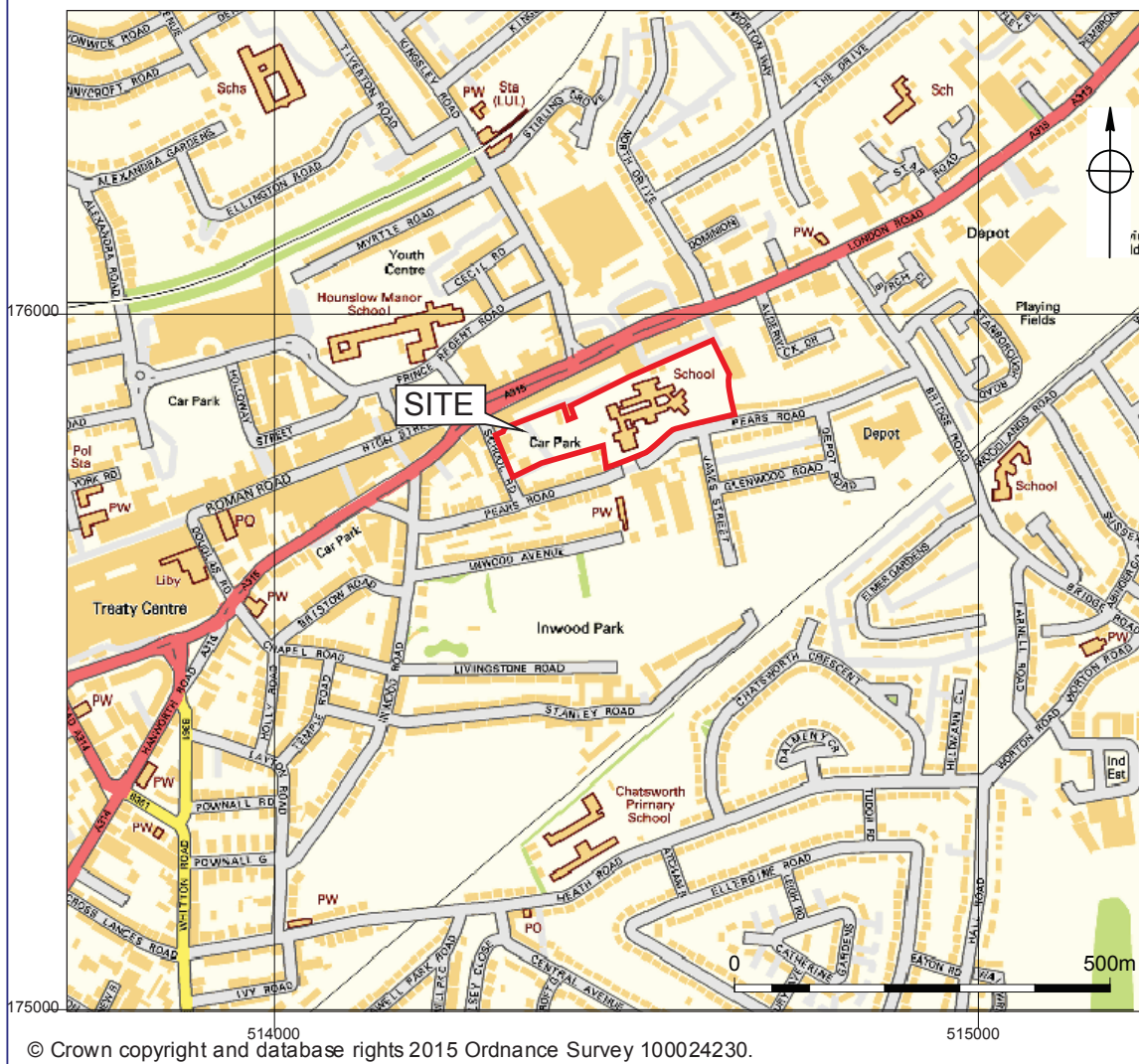
*The assessment also identified that two buildings standing on the western part of the site date to between 1865 and 1896. They were originally built as part of the expansion of the original subscription school. Externally they appear well preserved although their internal condition was not established.*

*It is recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation be considered in advance of the development. The exact nature of this work will need to be considered with reference to access arrangements during school hours and term times. The scope and methodology of the works will need to be agreed with GLAAS.*

## **10 Acknowledgements**

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Huw Jenkins of Pick Everard for commissioning the project and his help and support throughout, Hounslow Local Studies Library and Archive, and the staff and children of Hounslow Town Primary School.

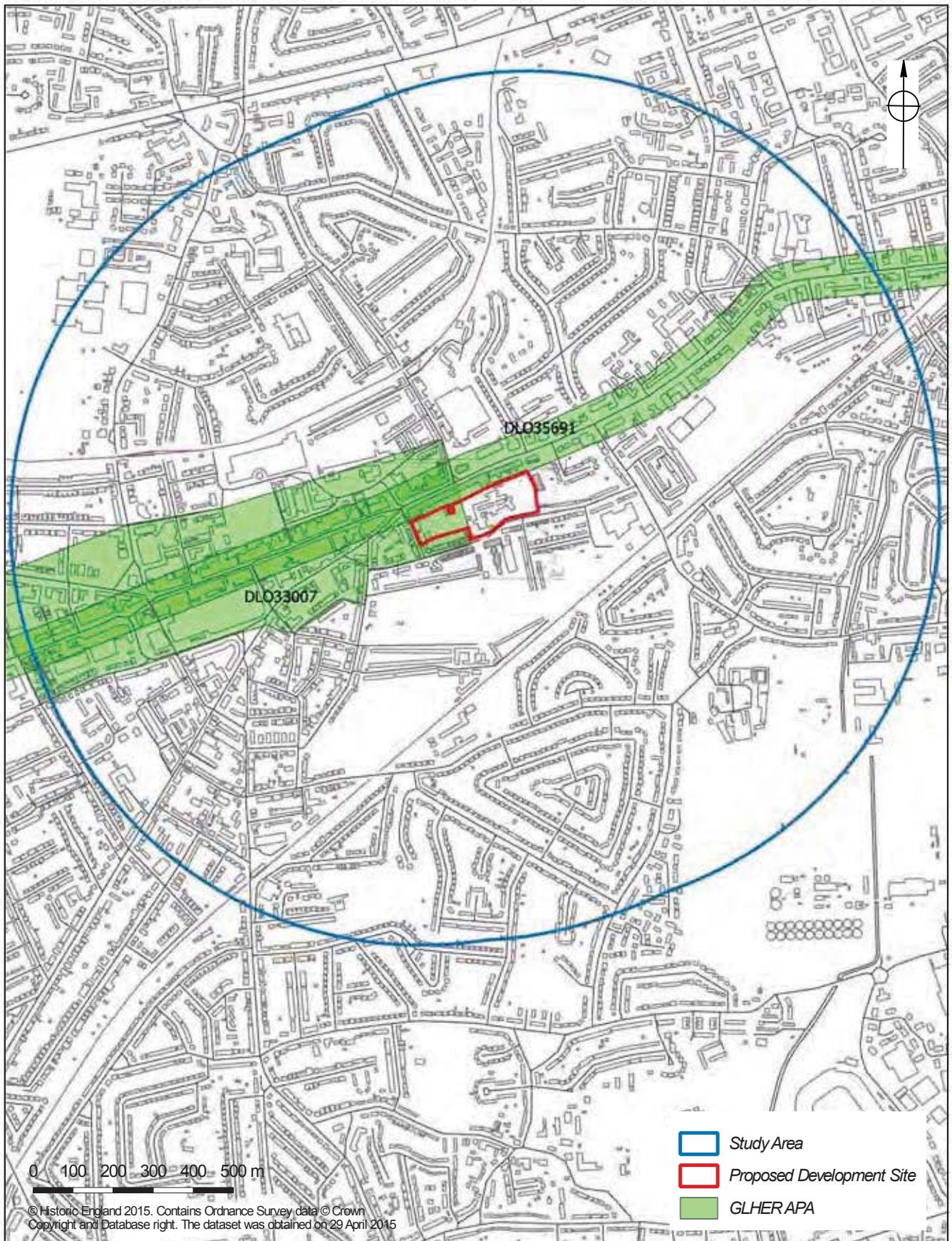




Location of the site

Figure 1

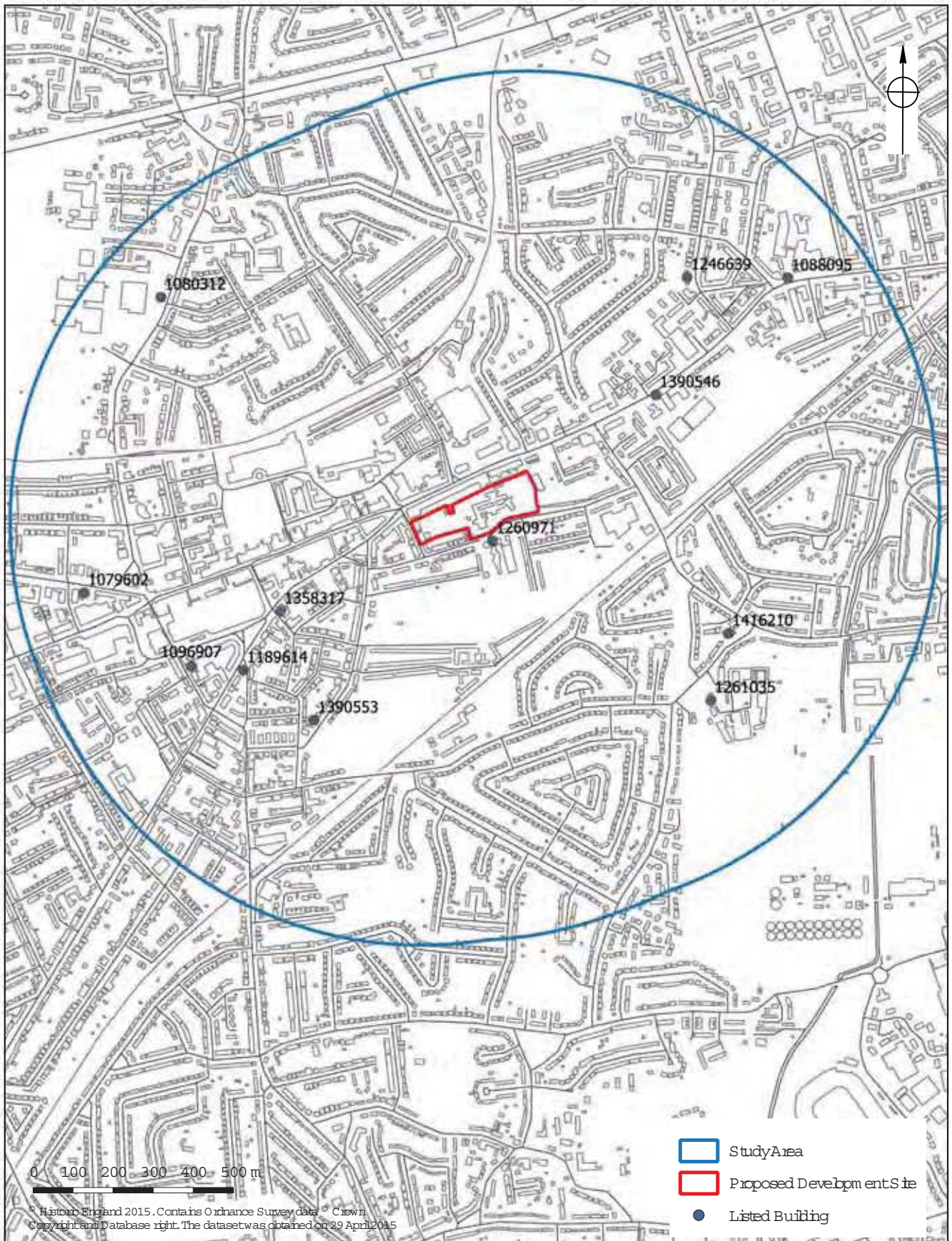




Archaeological Priority Areas in the study area

Figure 2

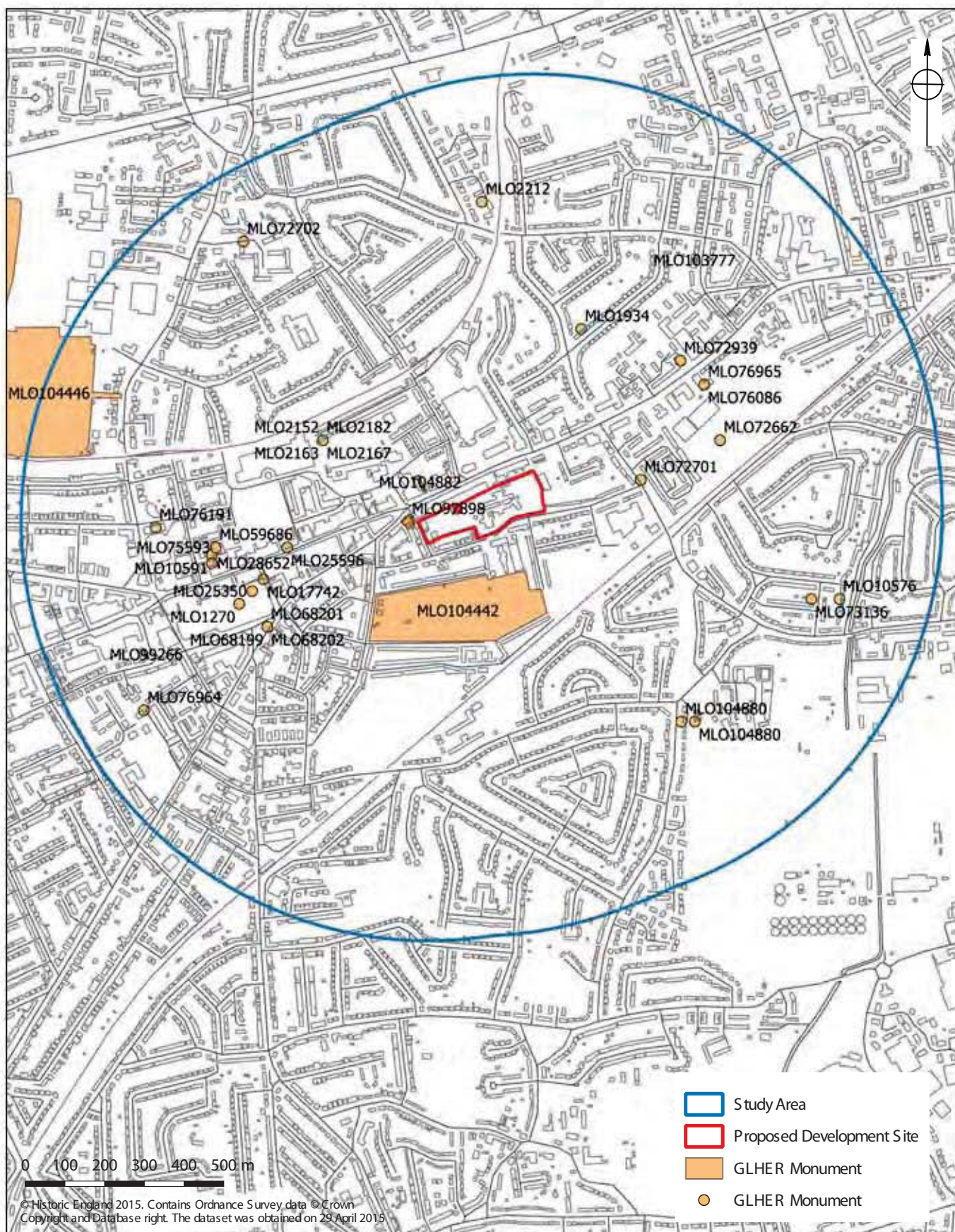




Listed buildings in the study area

Figure 3

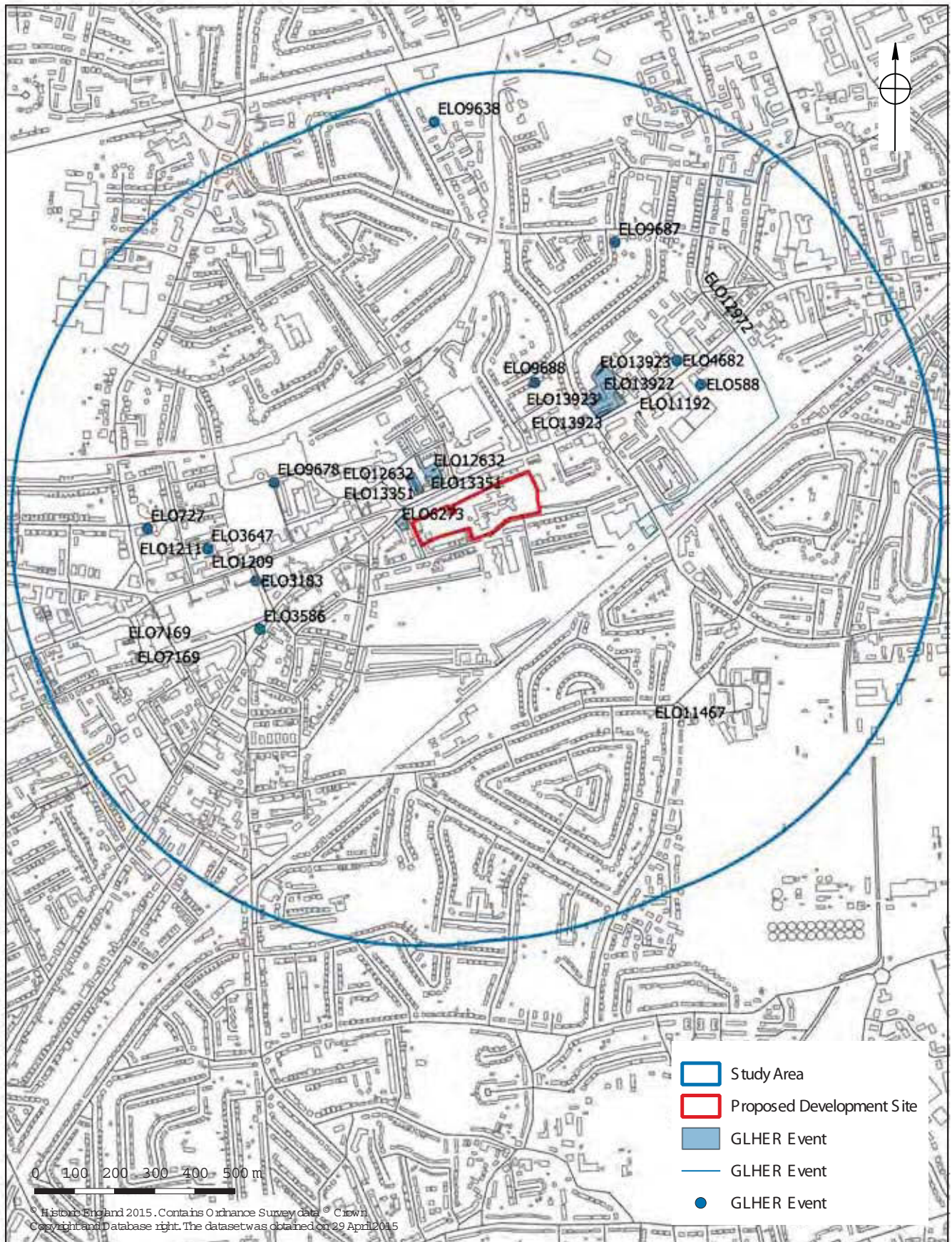




GLHER monuments in the study area

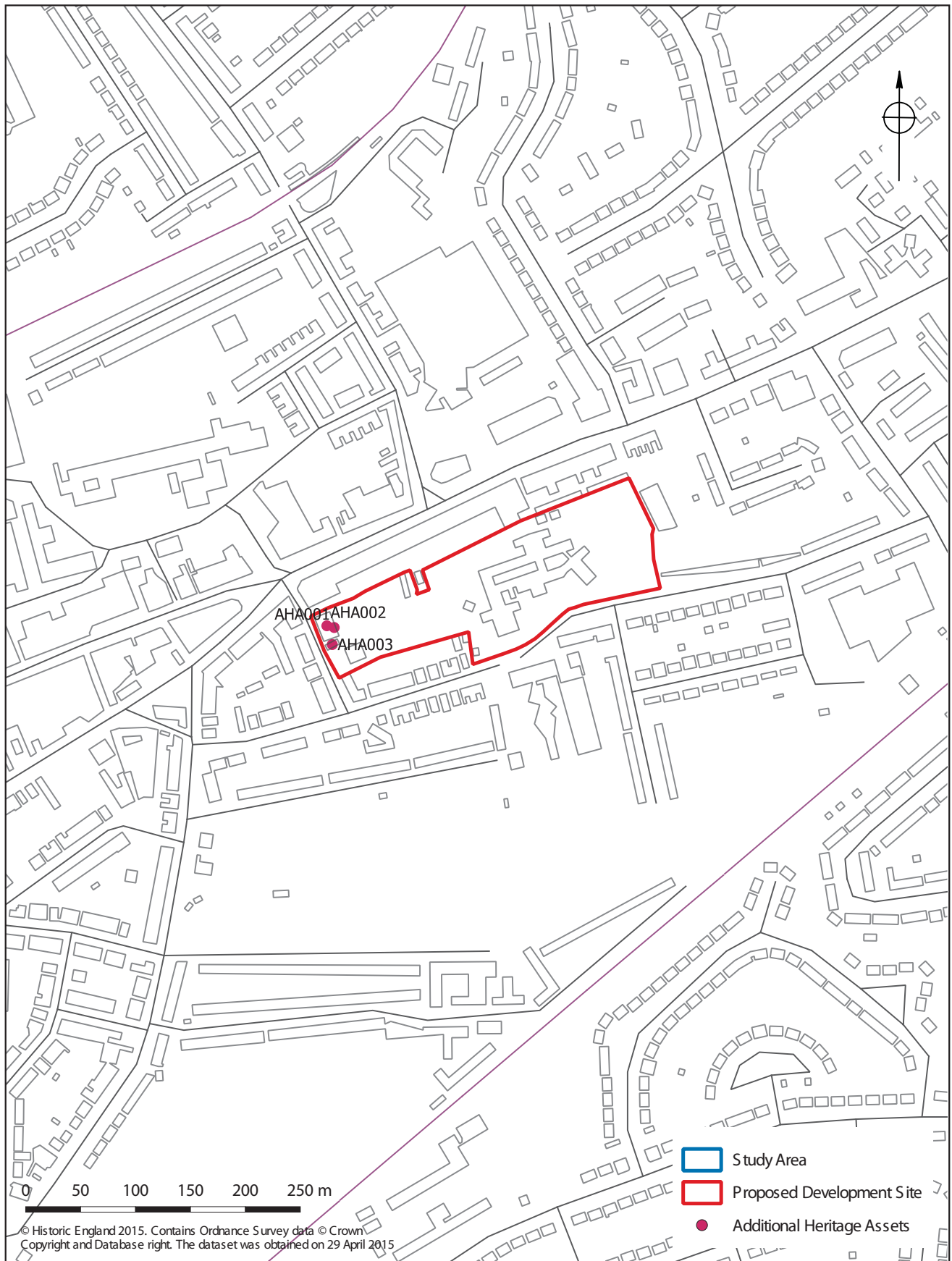
Figure 4





Events recorded on the GLHER

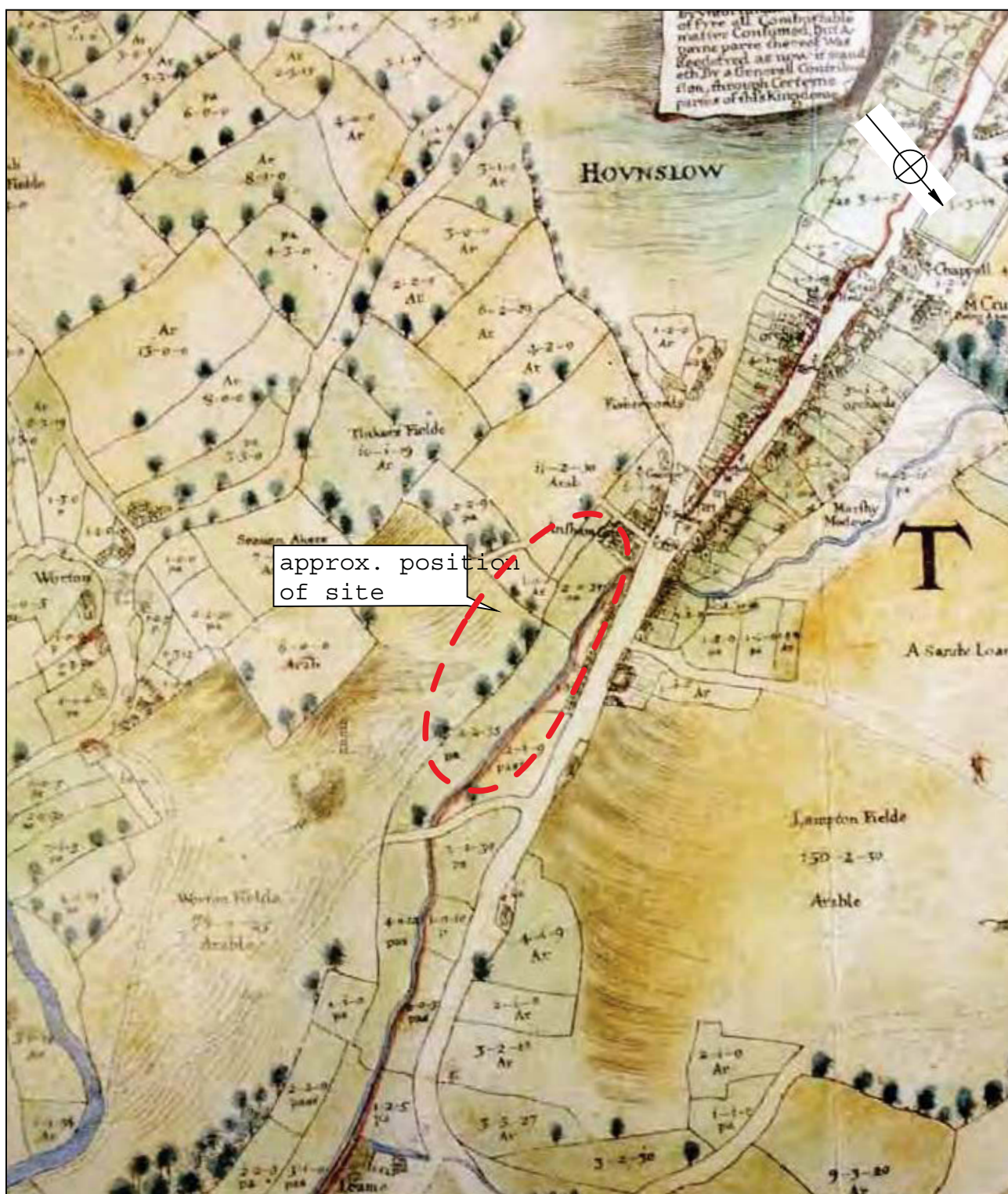
Figure 5



Additional Heritage Assets

Figure 6

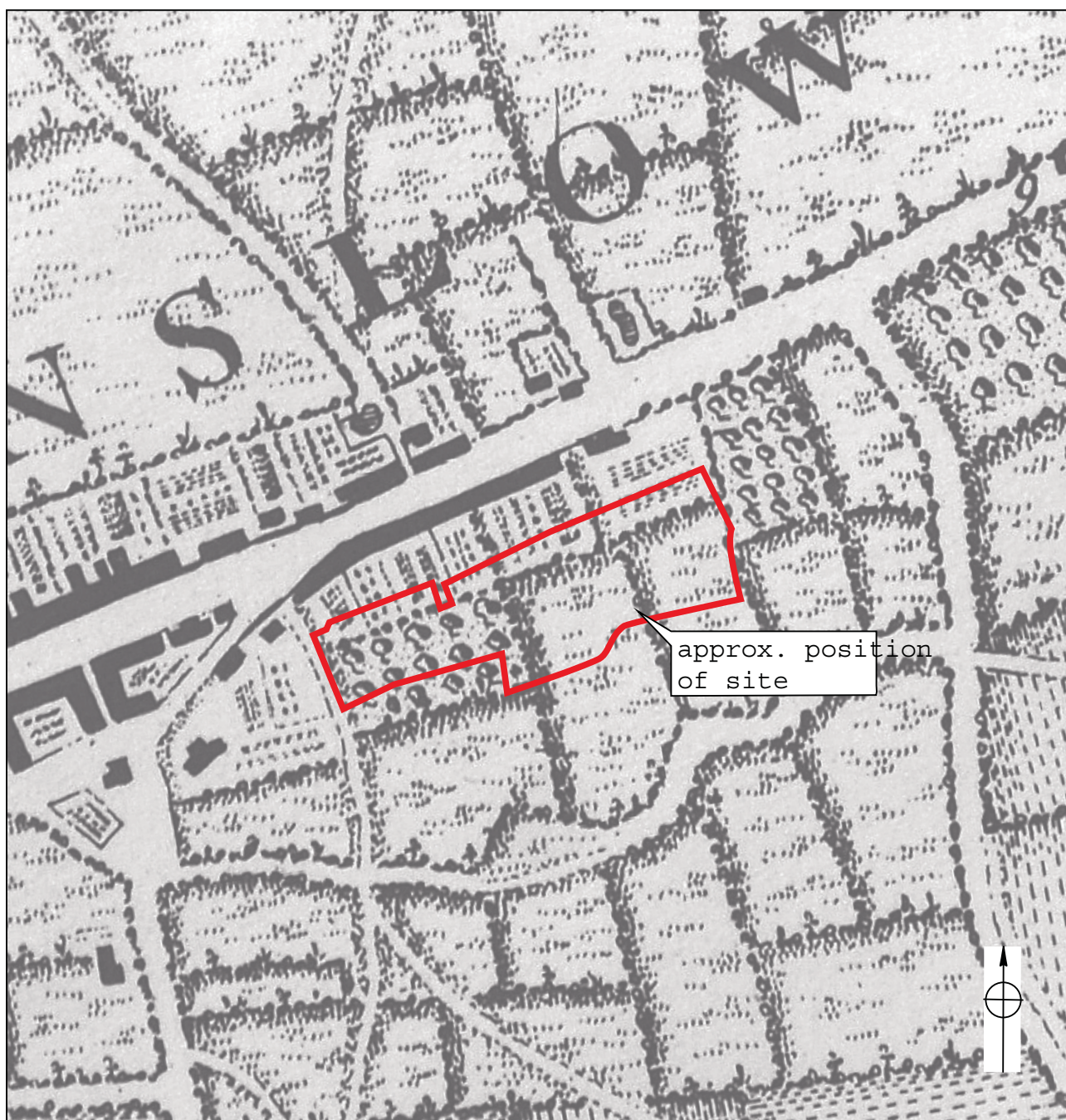




Glover 1635

Figure 7





Rocque 176

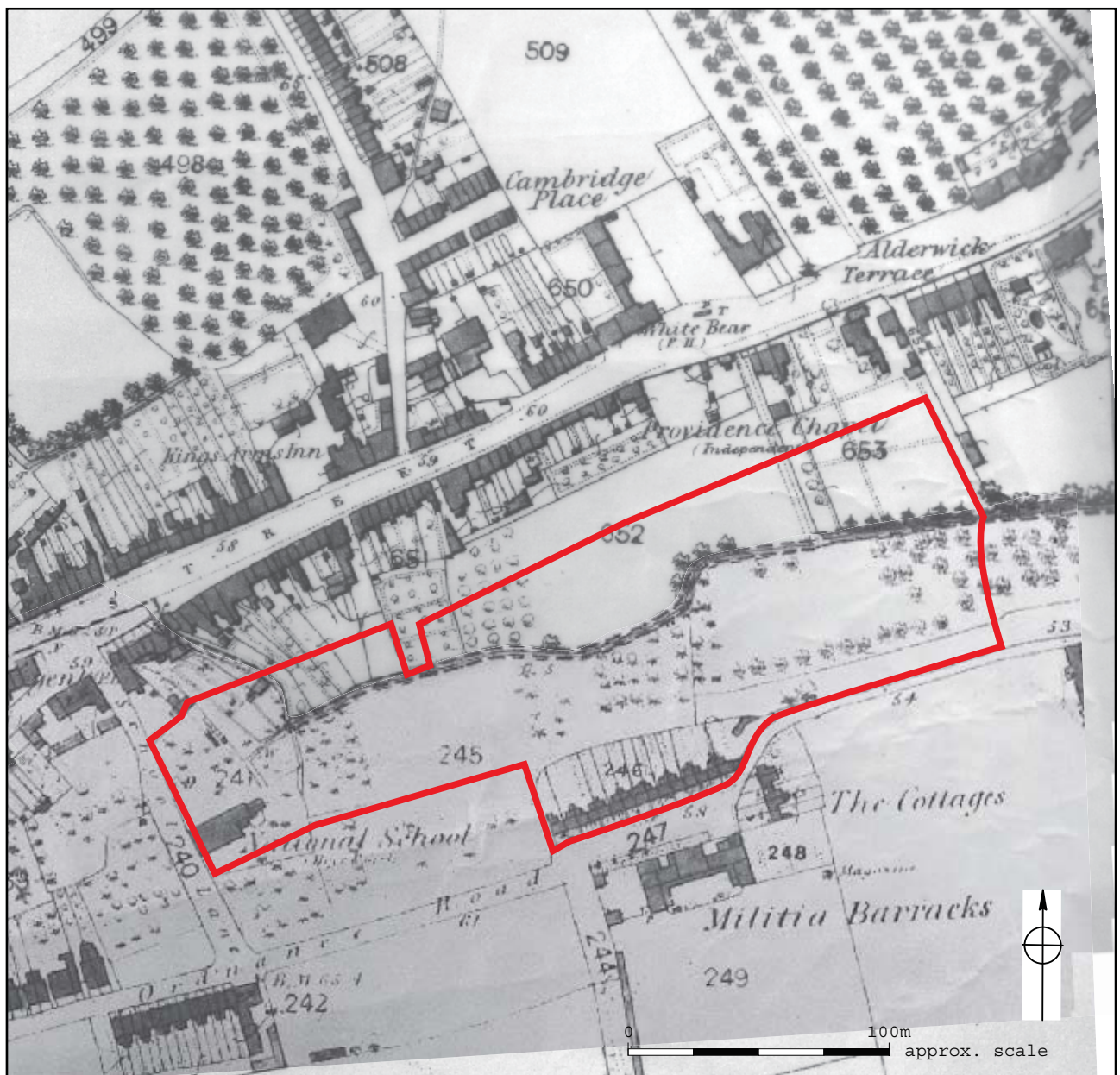
Figure 8





Inclosure Award 1818

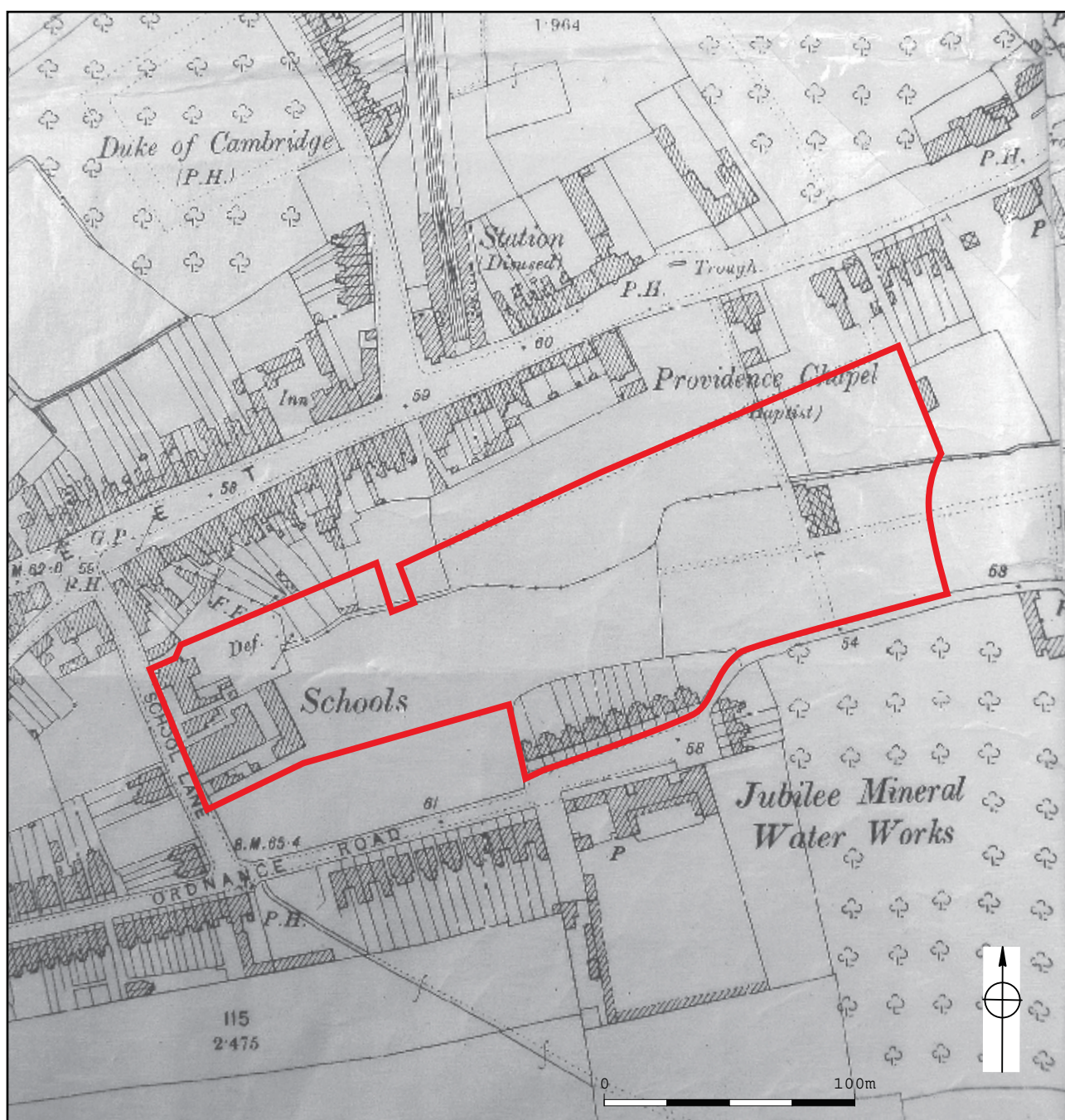
Figure 9



Ordnance Survey 1865

Figure 10

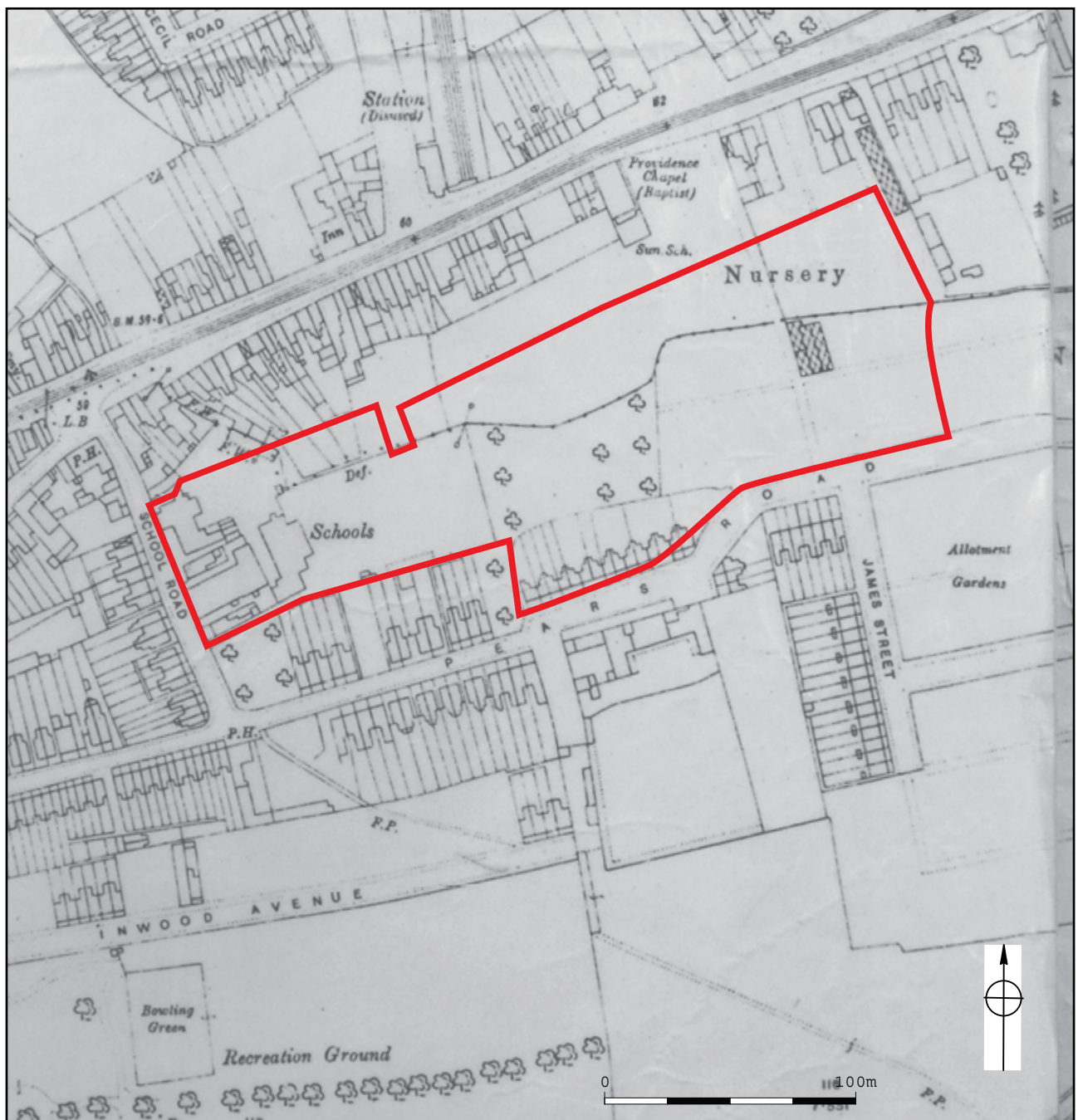




Ordnance Survey 1896

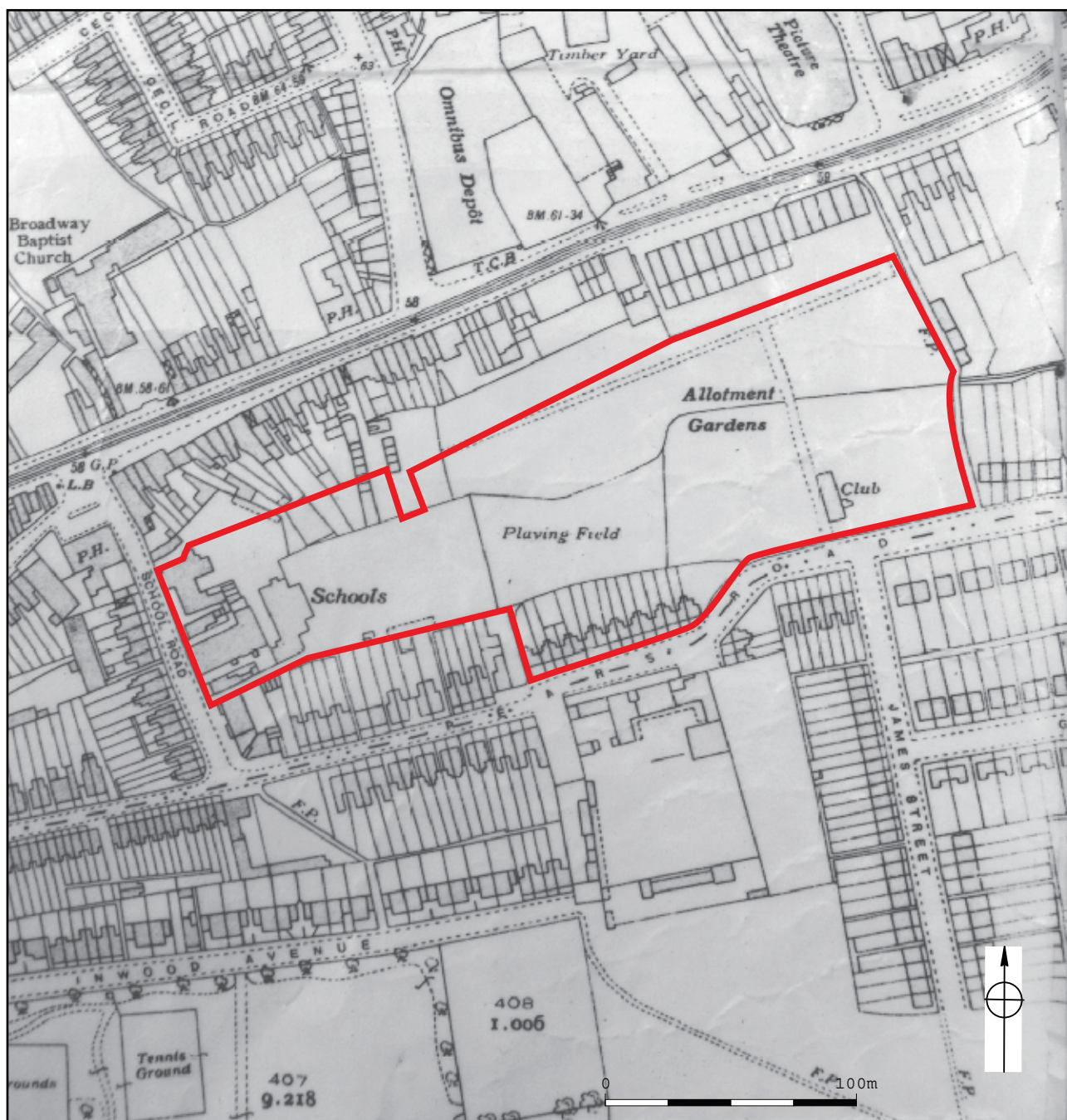
Figure 11





Ordnance Survey 1915

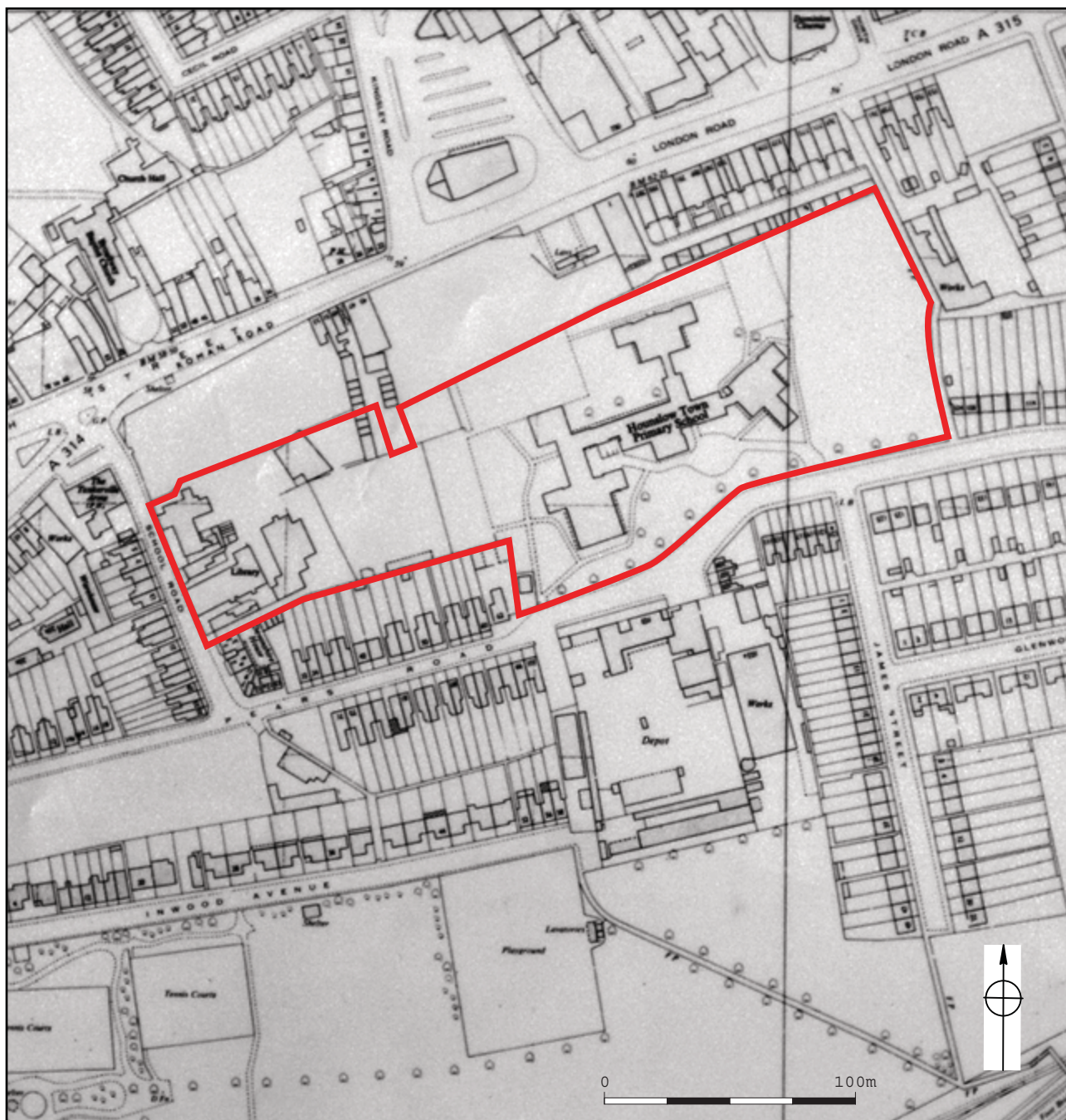
Figure 12



Ordnance Survey 1936

Figure 13





Ordnance Survey 1963

Figure 14



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## Plates



*Plate 1: Hounslow Town Primary School, built around 1960, currently occupies the eastern part of the site. Photo looking north-west*



*Plate 2: The car park which occupies the western part of the site. The historic school buildings (AHA002-3) are also visible. Photo looking south-west*

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*Plate 3: Nos 4-6 School Road (AHA002), looking south-east*



*Plate 4: No 8 School Road (AHA003), looking north-east*

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**Appendix 1 Listed building in the study area (those within the application site are indicated in bold)**

NHL ref	Name	Grade	NGR	List Date
1079602	44-50, BATH ROAD	II	TQ 13431 75624	21/05/1973
1080312	GATE TO THE LAWN THE LAWN	II	TQ 13622 76362	12/05/1972
1088095	FORMER ENTRANCE GATES AND PIERS TO SPRING GROVE HOUSE (NOW WEST THAMES COLLEGE)	II	TQ 15185 76410	09/08/2002
1096907	BELL ROAD METHODIST CHURCH	II	TQ 13697 75440	18/06/1990
1189614	1 AND 3, WHITTON ROAD	II	TQ 13827 75431	21/05/1973
1246639	OSTERLEY MANSIONS	II	TQ 14934 76412	15/11/2000
1260971	103, PEARS ROAD	II	TQ 14448 75754	23/04/1975
1261035	WORTON HALL	II	TQ 14994 75356	21/05/1973
1358317	HOUNSLOW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	II	TQ 13920 75578	21/05/1973
1390546	MILESTONE OPPOSITE STAR ROAD	II	TQ 14857 76118	31/07/2003
1390553	OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS	II	TQ 14004 75306	06/08/2003
1416210	CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II	TQ 15038 75523	16/11/2007

**Appendix 2 Monuments recorded on the GLHER (those within the application site are indicated in bold)**

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Period Range	Findings	Summary
MLO1270	Monument	TREATY RD	PUBLIC LIBRARY	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO1934	Monument	WORTON WAY	BARROW?				
MLO2152	Find spot	-	FINDSPOT	1000 BC to 701 BC	Late Bronze Age	AXE (Late Bronze Age)	
MLO2163	Find spot	HOUNSLOW (A FIELD AT)	FINDSPOT	2200 BC to 701 BC	Bronze Age	HOARD (Bronze Age)	
MLO2167	Find spot	HOUNSLOW (IN A FIELD AT)	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	700 BC to 42 AD	Iron Age	FIGURINE (Late Iron Age), FIGURINE (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age), HOARD (Late Iron Age), HOARD (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age)	
MLO2182	Find spot	OSTERLEY PARK (FIELD SOUTH OF )	FINDSPOT	500000 BC to 10001 BC	Palaeolithic	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic)	
MLO2212	Find spot	SPRING GROVE RD	FINDSPOT	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman	COIN (Roman)	
MLO10576	Monument	ISLEWORTH (WEST OF )	MOAT, MOATED SITE	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval		
MLO10591	Monument	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH [ON SITE OF]	RELIGIOUS HOUSE, RELIGIOUS HOUSE, RELIGIOUS HOUSE, PRIORY, PRIORY, PRIORY	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		
MLO10649	Monument	MONTAGUE ROAD	HOUSE, HOUSE	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		
MLO17742	Monument	1-3 DOUGLAS RD	GRAVEL PIT, GRAVEL PIT	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Period Range	Find	Summary
MLO25350	Monument	1 TREATY RD	TOWN HALL	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO25596	Find spot	172 HIGH ST (FORMERLY)	FINDSPOT	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval	COIN HOARD (Medieval)	
MLO28652	Monument	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (ON SITE OF )	CHAPEL, CHAPEL, CHURCH, CHURCH	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		
MLO59686	Monument	MONTAGUE RD	WALL	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO59687	Monument	MONTAGUE RD	MANOR, OCCUPATION SITE	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO59688	Find spot	MONTAGUE RD	FINDSPOT	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval	POT (Medieval)	
MLO65990	Monument	MONTAGUE RD	PIT				
MLO65991	Monument	MONTAGUE RD	DITCH	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval		
MLO65992	Monument	MONTAGUE RD	HEARTH	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval		
MLO68199	Monument	GROVE RD	POST HOLE				
MLO68201	Monument	GROVE RD	CULTIVATION SOIL				
MLO68202	Monument	GROVE RD	CULTIVATION SOIL	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO72662	Monument	LONDON RD LONDON RD SPORTS GROUND	LANDFILL SITE	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO72701	Monument	BRIDGE RD	LANDFILL SITE	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO72702	Monument	BROOKWOOD RD	LANDFILL SITE	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Period Range	Findings	Summary
MLO72939	Find spot	THORNBURY RD FORMER SPRING GROVE EDUCATION CENTRE	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	50000 BC to 42 AD	Prehistoric	FLAKE (Prehistoric), LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric)	
MLO73136	Monument	WORTON	SETTLEMENT, HAMLET, VILLAGE	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval		
MLO75593	Monument	Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow	BACKLOG REPORT				
MLO76086	Monument	641-647 London Road	BRICKEARTH	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval		
MLO76191	Monument	Viking House, Lampton Road, Hounslow	SUBSOIL	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		
MLO76964	Monument	Magnolia Park	QUARRY PIT, QUARRY	1800 AD to 1950 AD	18th Century to Modern		
MLO76965	Monument	641-647 London Road	WATERBOURNE DEPOSIT	1066 AD to 1900 AD	Medieval to 19th Century		
MLO97898	Na	Tankerville Arms, Hounslow	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE				An archaeological evaluation carried out by M.Beasley on behalf of AOC Archaeology between the 21st and 25th Feb 2005.  No archaeological features were present.
MLO99265	Monument	Staines Road (20-28), Hounslow, TW3 {19th century brick-lined drain}	DRAIN	1801 AD to 1900 AD	19th Century		A 19th century brick-lined drain was found through excavation at the site of 20-28 Staines Road. Hounslow, by Compass Archaeology in 2007.

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Period Range	Find	Summary
MLO99266	Monument	Staines Road (20-28), Hounslow, TW3 {Post medieval field drain/field boundary}	DITCH, BOUNDARY DITCH, LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN	1480 AD to 1600 AD	15th Century to 16th Century	POTTERY (15th Century to 16th Century)	A post medieval linear ditch, possibly a field drain or field boundary, was found through excavation at the site of 20-28 Staines Road, Hounslow, by Compass Archaeology in 2007. The ditch contained a single sherd of post medieval pottery.
MLO103777	Building	Thornbury Road (No 38), Spring Grove, Hounslow {19th century semi-detached house}	SEMI DETACHED HOUSE	1896 AD to 2050 AD	19th Century to Modern		38 Thornbury Road is one of a pair of semi-detached houses built as part of the Spring Grove estate in 1896-1913.
MLO104442	Park	Inwood Road/Inwood Avenue/Livingstone Road [Inwood Park] Hounslow, TW3 {Public Park}	PARK, CRICKET PITCH, FOOTBALL PITCH, TENNIS COURT	1902 AD to 2050 AD	Modern		Inwood Park opened as Hounslow Recreation Ground in 1902, the first recreation ground in the area. A meeting of Heston & Isleworth UDC in March 1897 had agreed to provide a recreation ground in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee and the site of the new pa
MLO104446	Park	Lampton Road/Harte Road/Bulstrode Avenue [Lampton Park] Hounslow, TW3 {20th century park}	PARK, ROSE GARDEN	1930 AD to 2050 AD	Modern		Lampton Park was laid out on agricultural land purchased by Heston & Isleworth UDC in 1925, and eventually opened in 1930. It was laid out by the Park Superintendent, with a large and elaborate rose garden as its main feature.
MLO104880	Monument	Hall Road [The County Arms Public House], Isleworth, Hounslow {Post medieval gully and pit}	GULLY, RUBBISH PIT	1540 AD to 1901 AD	Post Medieval to Modern	POTTERY (Post Medieval), BOTTLE (Post Medieval), ROOF TILE (18th Century to 19th Century)	A truncated post medieval gully and a Victorian period pit were identified during an evaluation at The County Arms Public House in 2011.
MLO104881	Monument	High Street (Nos 26a-34 & 44-52), Hounslow, TW3 {Medieval features}	DITCH, DUMP LAYER, POST HOLE, PIT	1250 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval to 16th Century	POTTERY (Medieval to 15th Century), ROOF TILE (15th Century to 16th Century), ANIMAL REMAINS (Medieval to 18th Century)	Medieval features comprising a ditch, dump deposits, a pit and post holes of a 13th-15th century date were identified during an evaluation at Hounslow High Street in 2012.

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
MLO104882	Monument	High Street (Nos 26a-34 & 44-52), Hounslow, TW3 { Post Medieval features}	ROBBEY TRENCH, LEVELLING LAYERS, PIT	1540 AD to 1900 AD	Post Medieval	POTTERY (Post Medieval), ROOF TILE (Post Medieval), ANIMAL REMAINS (Medieval to 19th Century)	Post Medieval robber trenches and deposits were identified during an evaluation at Hounslow High Street in 2012.

**Appendix 3 Events recorded on the GLHER (those within the application site are indicated in bold)**

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name
ELO588	Event-intervention	641-647 London Road
ELO727	Event-intervention	Viking House, Lampton Road, Hounslow
ELO1209	Backlog report	Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow
ELO1211	Backlog report	Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow
ELO3183	Event-intervention	1-3 Douglas Rd
ELO3586	Event-intervention	Grove Rd
ELO3647	Event-intervention	Hounslow Police Station
ELO4682	Event-intervention	Spring Grove Community Education Centre (former)
ELO6273	Event-intervention	Tankerville Arms, Hounslow
ELO7169	Event-intervention	Staines Road (Nos 20-28), Hounslow, TW3, Evaluation
ELO9638	Backlog report	Great West Road, [Osterley Spots Ground and Allotments], Hounslow: Desk Based Assessment
ELO9678	Backlog report	Alexandra Road, [Land at], Hounslow, Desk Based Assessment
ELO9687	Backlog report	Spring Grove Road (No 185), [Land at], Hounslow, TW7, Desk Based Assessment
ELO9688	Backlog report	North Drive, [Land at], Hounslow, Desk Based Assessment
ELO11192	Backlog report	London Road (No. 689) [Salopian House], London, TW7 4ES: Historic Building Recording

GLHER ref	Record type	Site Name
ELO11467	Event-intervention	Hall Road [The County Arms Public House], Isleworth, Hounslow, TW7 7PQ: Evaluation
ELO12632	Event-intervention	High Street (Nos 26a-34 and 44-52), Hounslow, TW3: Evaluation
ELO12972	Event-interpretation	Thornbury Road/Osterley Road/St Mary's Crescent/Braybourne Drive/Clayponds Avenue/Swincombe Avenue, Hounslow/Ealing: Desk Based Assessment
ELO13351	Backlog report	High Street (Nos 26a-34 & 44-52), Hounslow, TW3: Watching Brief
ELO13922	Backlog report	London Road (Nos 632-652), Isleworth, Hounslow, Desk Based Assessment
ELO13923	Backlog report	London Road (Nos 632-652), Isleworth, Hounslow: Evaluation



**Appendix 4 Additional heritage assets identified by the desk-based assessment (those within the application site are indicated in bold)**

Additional heritage asset	Site name	Grid reference	Source	Date	Description
<b>AHA001</b>	School Road, Hounslow	TQ 1426 7579 (approx)	1635 map of Isleworth Hundred by Moses Glover	Medieval/early post-medieval	The possible site of a small group of buildings recorded on Glovers Map apparently on the east side of a lane which is now probably School Road. These buildings may have been associated with the Awnsham family who held land in the area between the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The buildings are not recorded on any later mapping.
<b>AHA002</b>	4-6 School Road, Hounslow	TQ 14265 75775	1896 to present day OS mapping	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Victorian school building built between 1865 and 1896 as part of the expansion of Hounslow National School.
<b>AHA003</b>	8 School Road, Hounslow	TQ 14260 75792	1896 to present day OS mapping	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Victorian school building built between 1865 and 1896 as part of the expansion of Hounslow National School.