

ARK Priory Primary Academy, Acton Lane, London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

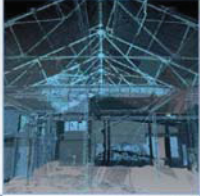
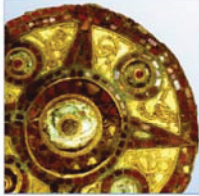
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ARK Priory Primary Academy, Acton Lane, London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	BAM Construction UK Ltd Breakspear Park Breakspear Way Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP2 4UL
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2049 7994
AOC Project No:	32206
Prepared by:	Ian Hogg
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Ian Hogg

Date: August 2012

Approved by: Melissa Melikian

Date: August 2012

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Date: August 2012

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of BAM Construction, on the 30th and 31st July 2012 at the site of ARK Priory Primary Academy, Acton Lane, London Borough of Ealing. The evaluation consisted of two machine excavated trenches, each measuring 15m by 2.0m.

No archaeology was observed in either trench. Natural Langley Silts were observed between 10.67m and 10.06mOD. The natural deposit was overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil; in Trench 1 this sequence was cut by two drains and a wall foundation associated with the recently demolished school buildings. The trenches were sealed by concrete and asphalt surfaces from the school, and demolition deposits.

Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the London Archaeology Round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, digital and black and white photographs, and finds, will be deposited with the LAARC, Museum of London.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of two evaluation trenches excavated at the proposed redevelopment site of ARK Priory Primary Academy (former Priory Community Centre), Acton Lane, London Borough of Ealing (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is located in the south-east of the London Borough of Ealing to the north of the junction of Acton Lane and Petersfield Road, fronting the east side of Acton Lane; National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2049 7994 (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The site most recently comprised school buildings constructed in 1882 in brick and stone, with a partial basement. These had been partially demolished at the time of the fieldwork.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Ealing. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the Archaeological Interest Area of Acton High Street, as identified by Ealing Borough Council. The Archaeological Interest Area relates to the medieval rural hamlet of Church Acton (or Acton Town), recorded in AD 1222, with a church, market and priory. The site does not contain any statutory listed buildings, scheduled monuments or other designated heritage assets.
- 1.2.3 The archaeological and historic background was first assessed in relation to Acton Town Hall regeneration (AOC 2010). Planning consent was granted for the redevelopment of the site on 15th June 2012 (Ref PP/2012/1417), with conditions. The application was for demolition of the existing building and construction of part single- and part three-storey two form entry primary academy school and storage shed, with associated landscaping, multi-use games area, cycle and scooter parking and one disabled car parking space with alterations to vehicular access.
- 1.2.4 Condition 26 relates to the potential archaeology of the site. This reads as follows:

A detailed archaeological assessment shall be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Once approved the development shall be carried out fully in accordance with any steps required in the assessment to limit any impact on any features of archaeological interest and to provide adequate opportunities for archaeological investigation prior to development if required in accordance with the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Code of Practice. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority.

Reason: *To limit any impact on items of archaeological interest at the site, in accordance with the requirements of policy 4.9 of the adopted Ealing Unitary Development Plan,*
- 1.2.5 In response to this, a site-specific, updated archaeological desk-based assessment was produced (AOC 2012a) which included a Level 2 HBR. Accordingly, Kim Stabler of GLAAS requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken.
- 1.2.6 A written scheme of investigation (AOC 2012b) set out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation and was approved by Kim Stabler prior to the start of work on site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The geological mapping for the area indicates that the geology underlying the proposed development site comprises London Clay overlain by Langley Silt. An area of made ground lies to the south and east, associated with the London Overground railway cutting.
- 1.3.2 Geotechnical investigations carried out by Listers Geotechnical Consultants in November 2011 recorded Langley Silt (firm stiff orange brown silty sandy clay with gravel and sand lenses) from a depth of 0.7m to 1.2mbgl (meters below ground level), continuing to a depth of between 1.9m to 4.4mbgl. Underlying river terrace deposits of sandy, clayey gravel were recorded from 1.9m to 4.4mbgl continuing to the full depth of borehole excavation at 5.45mbgl.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

The information below has been extracted and summarised from the desk-based assessment produced (AOC 2012a).

2.1 The Prehistoric Periods (Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

- 2.1.1 The prehistoric potential of the study area has been noted through its designation as an Archaeological Interest Area. The designated area is focused on the medieval settlement of Church Acton, but incorporates known areas of prehistoric and Roman remains.
- 2.1.2 The GLHER shows 32 records of prehistoric sites and finds within 1km of the proposed redevelopment. The majority of these records reflect findspots of prehistoric flint and pottery, largely unprovenanced and with little contextual background. A number of these were collected during the late 19th century and are attributed to Pitt Rivers; the artefacts were donated to the Gunnersbury Museum as part of the Sadler Collection.
- 2.1.3 More significant remains were recorded at Nos. 49-51 Avenue Gardens; although residual finds in more recent deposits, flint blades and microliths were recovered in sufficient quantity to infer the existence of an occupation site of Mesolithic date within the area. Excavations undertaken nearby at No. 36 Avenue Gardens recorded cinerary urns and human remains, indicating the survival of a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery.
- 2.1.4 Prehistoric artefacts were recorded c. 50m west of the proposed redevelopment, following the demolition and clearance of Berrymead Priory in 1984: worked flints and cores of later prehistoric date, and a cordate hand axe of Lower Palaeolithic origin.

2.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 The Archaeological Interest Area reflects the potential for archaeological remains of the Roman period. However, there is very little securely dated evidence of Roman activity in Acton.
- 2.2.2 A coin of Constantine the Great was recorded at Gunnersbury Lane and pot sherds of Romano-British date were found on Chaucer Road. More significant remains have been recorded at No. 36 Avenue Gardens and Nos. 49-51 Avenue Gardens. The former recorded several linear features of probable Roman date, while intercutting ditches were recorded in the latter, the fill of which produced a bronze finger ring and Samian bowl.
- 2.2.3 Occupation during the Roman period was more focused to the east in the modern City of London and to the south around London Bridge and Southwark. The most significant impact of Roman occupation on the landscape around Acton was the road network. London was connected to the rest

of Britain by a complex series of roads; in the west Margary's Route 4 (1955, 50) or the Silchester Road ran from London along the modern A402 through Holland Park and Shepherds Bush to Acton Green. Roman remains of the road were reportedly observed here in the 18th century by Stukely (Margary 1955, 50). The road would have continued west from Acton, approximately along the line of the modern Chiswick High Road, c. 1.1km south of the proposed development site. The road would have formed the major thoroughfare linking London with significant settlements in the west, and settlement along the line of the road in the Acton area is likely.

2.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 2.3.1 A single find of early-medieval origin is recorded within 1km of the study area; excavations by PCA in 2004 at Acton High School recorded a pit, the fill of which produced both prehistoric and Saxon pottery.
- 2.3.2 No further evidence of early-medieval activity is recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development site. The main Saxon settlement was located to the East of Acton, at Lundenwic, outside the walls of the Roman settlement. The Roman road was almost certainly in use during this period. Acton, like many of London's modern suburbs, would have been a small rural hamlet set in open countryside, marsh and woodland. The name Acton derives from the Anglo-Saxon meaning 'oak-town', suggesting much of the parish was wooded. Although there is no documentary reference to Acton until 1131, a settlement of some kind almost certainly existed in the Saxon period.
- 2.3.3 Acton is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, but was probably included under the Manor of Fulham, to which it belonged. The Manor of Fulham was acquired by the Bishop of London between 704 and 709.
- 2.3.4 Acton did not become a manor in its own right until the 13th century, by which time a church, St Mary's had been constructed on King Street. The location of the main Manor House of Acton has been the subject of much speculation, and candidates include the moated site of Friars Place Farm, an additional moated site nearby and Acton or Springfield Farm, all located within the vicinity of Horn Lane c. 1km to the north of the proposed development site. The extent of the manorial estate in the 13th century would probably have included Berrymead and the fields on which the Priory Community Centre is now located. Other smaller manorial estates existed in the vicinity, including the Manor of East Acton, with a house on East Acton Lane.
- 2.3.5 The proposed development site is constructed on an area of former common land, shown on post-medieval cartographic sources as South Field. This land, along with four other large common fields known as East Field, Church Field, North Field and Turnham Field, would have made up a significant portion of the manorial estate (Oates. 2003). The common fields were farmed in strips by tenants of the manorial lord; remnants of the strip-system can be seen on cartographic sources of the early 19th century.
- 2.3.6 The development site lies just beyond the boundary of the former Berrymead Priory estate, which lay on the west side of Acton Lane, c. 50m to the west. Berrymead was originally part of the lands of the Manor of Fulham, and later the Manor of Acton, but developed into an independent estate in the later medieval and post-medieval periods. The development of Berrymead in the medieval period has been the subject of much speculation, but it appears to have been granted, in the 13th century, to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral (Oates 2003). Documentary records suggest that a monastery (AOC 2012a) was founded here, and in the sales particulars of Berrymead dated 1882 the 'interesting historical associations' include the monastery that '*...stood on the site of the present House (or which a portion is said still to remain)...*' (ELHC 311/29, AOC 2010). Little reliable detail is

known about the monastery or its structural remains, but it seems that at the time of the dissolution the entire monastic estate was surrendered to the Crown c. 1544.

- 2.3.7 Settlement in Acton, beyond the manor houses and agricultural land was centred around two rural hamlets: Church Acton (or Acton Town) around Horn Lane, and East Acton, around the north end of East Acton Lane. Houses are recorded around Horn Lane from the 13th century onward, and in 1380 two inns known as the 'The Tabbard' and 'The Cock' are recorded (Oates: 2003; AOC: 2010). The designated Archaeological Interest Area reflects the location of the medieval settlement at Acton, and specifically the location of the medieval church, market and priory (Ealing Council UDP).
- 2.3.8 Apart from the known sites of medieval occupation described above, there have been few recorded remains of medieval origin within 1km of the study area. A kidney shaped bow door key was found on an allotment on Bromyard Avenue, but no other records are held in the GLHER. The majority of the area, including the development site itself, was probably agricultural land, with little by way of material remains surviving.

2.4 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

- 2.4.1 Following the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII, Berrymead Priory was bestowed on the Russell family in c. 1544. A house built here in the 16th century was set in extensive grounds, presumably following the large-scale demolition of the earlier monastic buildings. In 1661 the house was acquired by Sir John Trevor, and in 1705 it was described as 'handsome, low, and regular, with fine gardens' (AOC 2010). In 1802 the house was known as 'Berrymead Lodge', after which it was extensively remodelled and renamed Berrymead Priory. The estate at this time bordered Acton Lane to the east, just 50m from the proposed development site, and covered around 11 ½ acres (Oates 2003). A Catholic boarding school was run here by nuns of the Sacred Heart between 1843 and 1850, following which it was sold to the Berkshire Estates Company for redevelopment (AOC 2010).
- 2.4.2 The Berrymead estate was broken up in the later 19th and 20th centuries, with the new roads Winchester Street and Salisbury Street constructed across it. Council Offices (later Town Hall) and the Public Baths were constructed in the northern part of the estate in 1904-10 and a bakery was developed in the south. The house itself survived as a Constitutional Club while much of the rest of the estate was developed as residential or commercial properties. In 1984 the house was demolished; at which time archaeological excavations purportedly took place but no record of these remain.
- 2.4.3 Cartographic sources from the early 18th century onward allow for a detailed examination of the site's development over the post-medieval period. A map of 'Akton' dated 1700 shows the site within the area marked 'South Field'. This is presumably a large common field, bounded to the north by the High Street on its present alignment and to the west by Acton Lane, shown here as 'Broomcroft Lane'. Berrymead Estate is shown on the east side of the lane, and to the south of the site a watercourse marked as 'Southfeldesbroke' is shown. Markings running adjacent to Acton Lane on the east side, and thus within the development site, are presumably indicating a hedgerow or tree line that separated South Field from the road and shielded the view from the Berrymead Estate. No structures or significant landscape features are shown within the proposed development site.
- 2.4.4 John Rocque's map of London and its Environs 1741-6 shows the site within open and undeveloped fields. The line of Acton Lane is defined by the boundaries of the Berrymead estate, shown here as belonging to the Duke of Kingston. The boundary of the study area as it fronts Acton Lane is defined by a row of trees, and the brook is still shown crossing Acton Lane to the south. It is unclear whether the fields within the development site are part of the Berrymead Estate, but they probably remained

common land and were used for agricultural purposes. No structures or other features are shown within the study area, and no field boundaries are marked subdividing the large field.

- 2.4.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 shows the site again with open fields, although in this illustration the strip-system appears to have been abandoned. Little further detail is provided by this map; Acton Lane continues on the alignment illustrated in the earlier Tithe map, and more detail is shown of the neighbouring Berrymead (Berrymede) Estate.
- 2.4.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1873, 1:10,560 scale shows the site still undeveloped, but a significant addition has been made to the landscape. The modern eastern boundary of the site is formed by the embankment of the London Overground railway between Acton Central and South Acton stations. The route is shown here as it was in 1873 when it formed part of the North and South Western Junction Railway. Acton Central was opened as 'Acton' in 1853, and renamed Acton Central in 1925. Although no development is shown on the study site itself, the area to the north and west of Acton Lane has transformed. Formerly open countryside was heavily developed around this time, with new streets lined with terraced houses and rear gardens constructed.
- 2.4.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1896, 1:2500 scale shows the first significant development of the study area. The school shown here was built in 1882, the buildings of which survived on site as the Priory Community Centre, demolished as part of the proposed development plans. The school was opened on 10th March 1883 and catered for 45 boys and 22 girls. The buildings were constructed to the designs of Mr E. Monson Jnr on '*...the most modern principles...*' with '*...ample provision...being made for light and ventilation. The school rooms are quite separate from each other and one class need not come into contact with any other, either in entering or leaving their rooms. Two main school rooms are divided by a spacious hall which we understand will be available for concerts and other entertainments...*'

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of potential archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to Ealing Borough Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- Determine the presence and nature of any prehistoric remains.
 - Determine the presence and nature of any medieval remains.
 - Determine the presence of any features which may relate to the post-medieval development of the area.

- 3.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions. This will be accomplished through deposition of the record with OASIS and the ADS website.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2012b), defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. This document detailed how the evaluation, consisting of one machine excavated trench, would be undertaken. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 & 2010, EH 2008 & 2009). Provision was made for a report as defined in the written scheme of investigation.
- 3.2.2 A unique site code for the project (**ACL12**) has been issued by the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC), and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 3.2.3 The evaluation trenching was undertaken on the 30th and 31st July 2012
- 3.2.4 The levels for the trenches were established using a GPS System.
- 3.2.5 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Melissa Melikian, AOC Operations Director. The site was monitored by Kim Stabler of GLAAS on behalf of Ealing Borough Council.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
11.36m	0.00m	(101)	Floor Surface
11.11m	0.25m	(102)	Floor Subsurface
11.54m	0.00m	(103)	Asphalt Surface
10.96m	0.40m	(104)	Made Ground
11.24m - 10.64m	0.30 – 0.70m	(107)	Buried Topsoil
10.88m – 10.42m	0.66m - 0.92m	(108)	Subsoil
10.52m – 10.06m	0.98m – 1.24m	(109)	Natural Langley Silts



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking northeast.

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the northwest of the site, partially in the footprint of the demolished school buildings; it was orientated roughly east-west and measured 15.00m by 2.00m (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 1).
- 4.1.2 Natural Langley silts (109) were observed between 10.52m and 10.06mOD; they were mid yellowish brown sandy clay and sloped from northwest to southeast. The natural deposit was sealed by subsoil deposit (108), a firm yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.32m thick. The subsoil was overlain by a deposit of dark grey brown silty clay buried topsoil (107), between 0.22m and 0.36m thick.

- 4.1.3 The topsoil deposit was cut by two drainage runs and a foundation trench. Drainage run [111] was located at the eastern end of the trench and was aligned northwest-southeast; it consisted of a ceramic pipe 0.50m in diameter. Drainage run [106] consisted of a north-south ceramic pipe 0.30m wide. Foundation trench [110] was located in the western portion of the trench, it was linear with vertical sides and a flat base; it was orientated east-west before turning north-south. The foundation trench measured 6.60m east-west, 2.20m north-south, it was 0.65m wide and 0.90m deep. The foundation itself [105] consisted of a concrete beam foundation overlain by yellow stock bricks measuring 225 x 107 x 67mm, they were set in stretcher pattern and bonded with cement mortar; the foundation was 1.50m high and represents part of the recently demolished school building.
- 4.1.4 The foundation and drains were overlain by a 0.40m thick made ground deposit (104); a greyish brown rubbly silt with frequent brick inclusions. The made ground was sealed by a 0.30m thick grey asphalt surface (103) outside of the building footprint. Within the building footprint the made ground was overlain by a brown gravel subsurface (102) to concrete floor (101); the subsurface was 0.15m thick while the floor was 0.25m thick. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
11.42m	0.00m	(201)	Concrete Surface
11.22m	0.20m	(202)	Bedding Layer
10.83m	0.00m	(203)	Demolition Layer
11.17m – 10.57m	0.25m	(204)	Buried Topsoil
10.77m – 10.17m	0.65m	(205)	Subsoil
10.67m – 10.07m	0.75m	(206)	Natural Langley Silts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the southwest of the site within the footprint of the old building; the trench had to be moved slightly to north due to part of the building not being demolished. It was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 15.00m by 2.00m (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 2).
- 4.2.2 Natural Langley silts (206) were observed between 10.67m and 10.07mOD and sloped from north to south; these deposits were mid yellowish brown sandy clay. The natural deposits were sealed by a 0.10m thick mid greyish brown sandy clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecking (205) interpreted as subsoil. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil deposit (204); this consisted of 0.40m thick dark, greyish brown clayey silt. The topsoil was overlain in the southern portion of the trench by a 0.05m thick orange stone subsurface (202) and a 0.20m thick grey reinforced concrete surface (201). In the northern 5.00m of the trench, the topsoil was sealed by a 0.25m thick demolition deposit of brick and concrete in an orange sand matrix (203). No archaeology was seen in this trench.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking southeast

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of the archaeological investigation no finds were retrieved from the evaluation trenches and no environmental samples were taken.
- 5.2 However, during the removal of the foundation stone during demolition, a bundle of newspapers and an architect's business card were found. The newspapers were damp and beginning to disintegrate.
- 5.3 The first newspaper was The Times from Wednesday June 14th 1882. The second newspaper was a copy of The Acton, Chiswick and Turnham Green Gazette, from June 10 1882. This was a weekly publication, founded in 1871 as 'The Acton Gazette and General District Advertiser'. It became the Acton, Chiswick and Turnham Green Gazette from 1880 and the Acton and Chiswick Gazette from 1892. It continued through various guises in the 20th century, and is still published now (Baker et al 1982). The fragility of the paper means that they have not been examined, but on first examination do not appear to refer to the Priory School.
- 5.4 The architects' business card is from Edward Monsoon Junior, the architect of the school. Of interest is a pair of handwritten names, assistants to Mr Monson: Arthur E Bolton and Archer D Green (Plate 3).

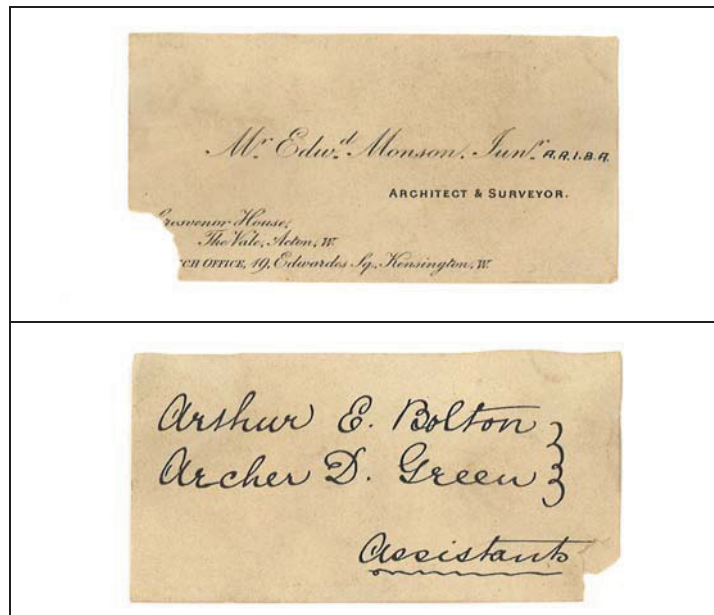


Plate 3: Architects Card

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. Undisturbed natural Langley silts deposits were observed at the base of Trenches 1 and 2 between 10.67m and 10.07mOD.
- 6.2 The natural deposits were overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil; in Trench 1 cut by two drains and a wall foundation all associated with the recently demolished school building. The features were sealed by concrete and tarmac surfaces, as well as demolition deposits, from the school buildings. No archaeology was observed in either trench.
- 6.3 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Kim Stabler of GLAAS, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Ealing.

7 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, digital and black and white photographs, and finds, will be deposited with the LAARC. The newspapers and architects card will not be deposited at LAARC and a local recipient museum/group will be sought.

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Figure 1: Site Location

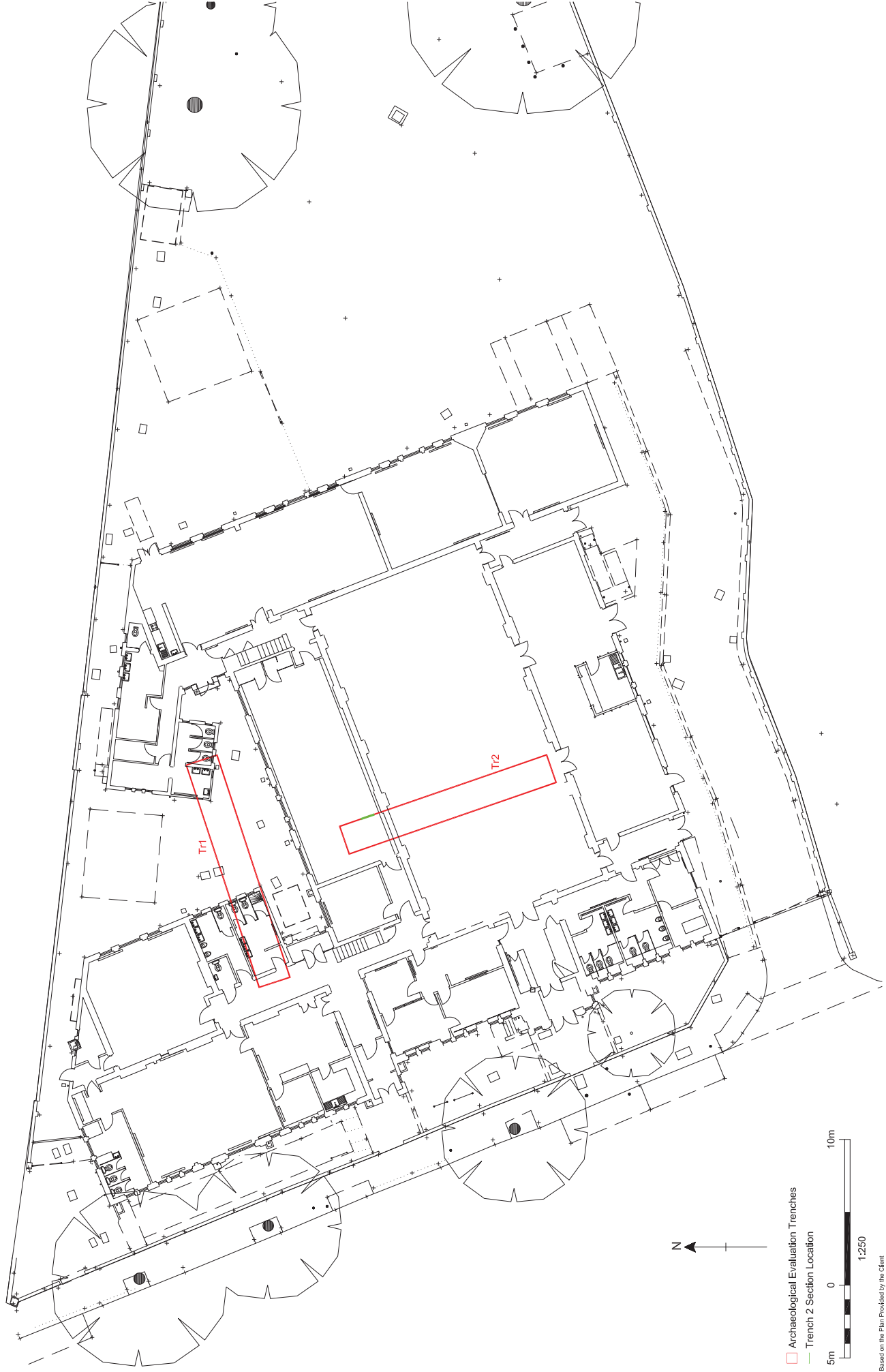
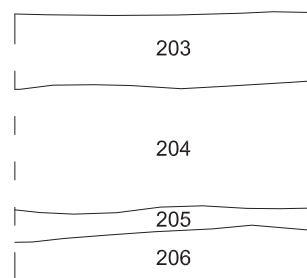


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location and Trench Plan



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Concrete Floor	6.60m	2.00,	0.25m
102	Bedding Layer	6.60m	2.00m	0.15m
103	Asphalt Surface	8.40m	2.00m	0.30m
104	Made Ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.30m
105	Wall Foundation	8.80m	0.65m	1.50m
106	Drain	2.00m	0.30m	0.30m
107	Topsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.36m
108	Subsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.32m
109	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m
110	Foundation Trench	8.80m	0.65m	0.90m
111	Drain	2.50m	0.50m	0.50m
201	Concrete Floor	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m
202	Subfloor	10.00m	2.00m	0.05m
203	Demolition Deposit	5.00m	2.00m	0.25m
204	Topsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.40m
205	Subsoil	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m
206	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

Printable version

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-130989

Project details

Project name Ark Priory Academy

Short description of the project The evaluation consisted of two machine excavated trenches. Natural Langley Silts were observed in both trenches. The natural deposit was overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil; in Trench 1 this sequence was cut by two drains and a wall foundation associated with the recently demolished school buildings. The trenches were sealed by concrete and asphalt surfaces from the school, and demolition deposits.

Project dates Start: 30-07-2012 End: 31-07-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference 32206 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference ACL12 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Monument type WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"

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

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON EALING ACTON ARK Priory

Postcode W3 8NY

Study area 0 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3030 8242 51 0 51 31 30 N 000 07 17 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.06m Max: 10.67m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief
originator EH GLAAS

Project design
originator AOC Archaeology

Project
director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Les Capon

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of
sponsor/funding developer
body

Name of BAM Construction

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive
Exists? No

Digital Archive
recipient Museum of London-LAARC

Digital Archive ID ACL12

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

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

Paper Archive
recipient Museum of London-LAARC

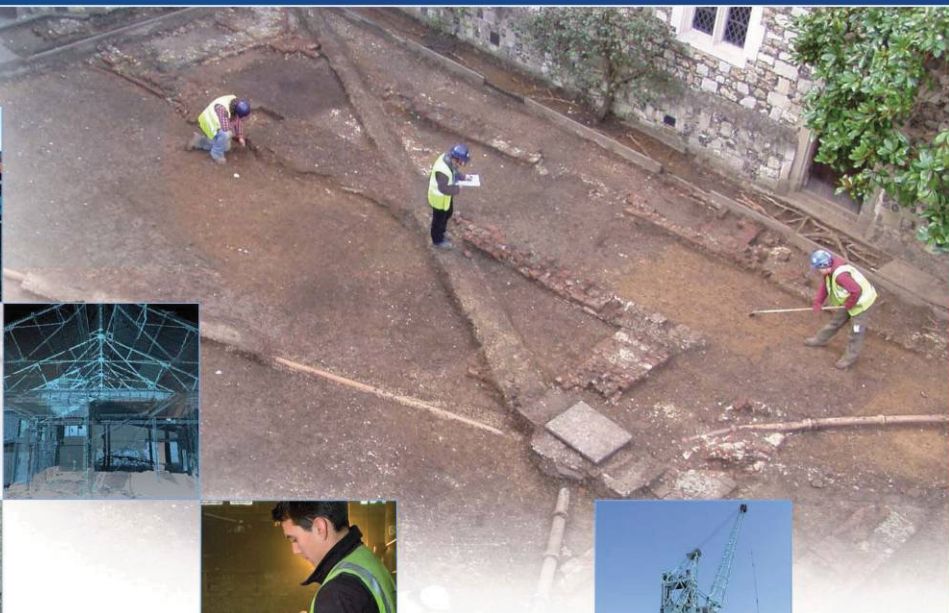
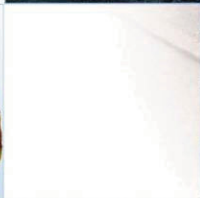
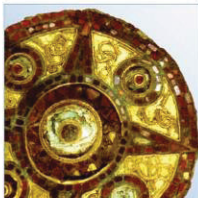
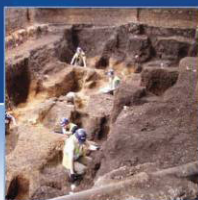
Paper Archive ID ACL12

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media
available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 3 August 2012



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | **fax:** 020 8892 0549 | **e-mail:** london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com