

Stirling Road, Acton London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

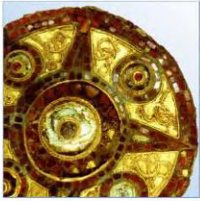
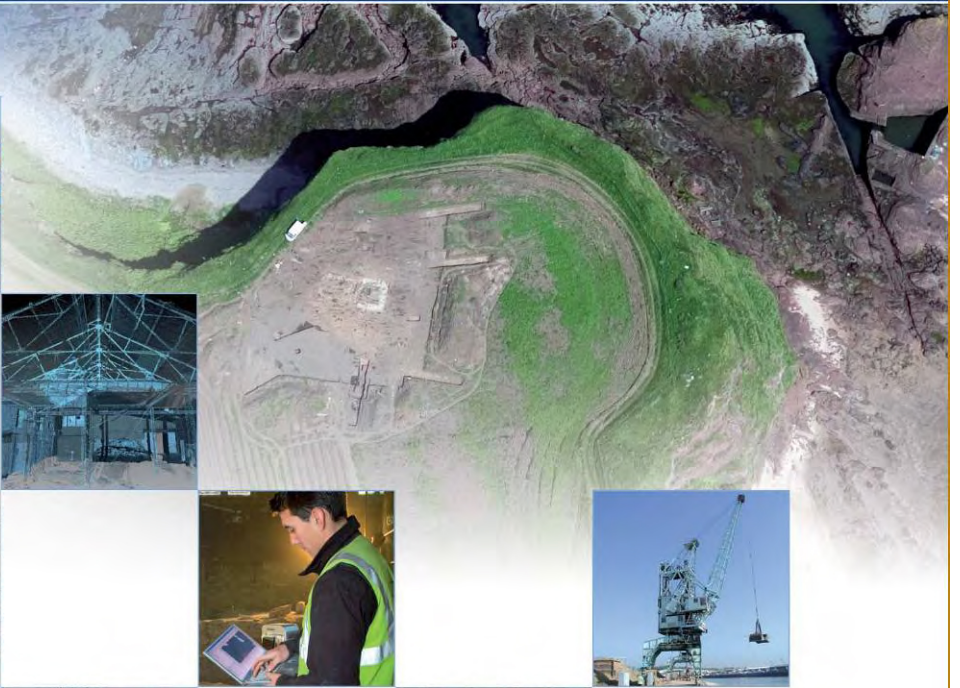
Planning Application Number: PP/2015/1628

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 19871 79284

Site Code: 32950

AOC Project No: SRL15

Date: April 2015



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Stirling Road, Acton, London Borough of Ealing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Downham Properties Ltd
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 19871 79284

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

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Contents

	Page
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
3 Aims of the Investigation.....	4
4 Methodology	4
5 Results	5
6 Finds.....	11
7 Conclusion	11
8 Publication and Archive Deposition	12
9 Bibliography.....	12
Appendix A – Context Register.....	14
Appendix B – OASIS Form	17

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1 – Site Location
- Figure 2 – Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3 – Trench 1 Plan and Sections
- Figure 4 – Trenches 2 and 3 Plans and Sections
- Figure 5 – Trench 4 Plan and Sections
- Figure 6 – Trenches 5 and 6 Plans and Section

List of Plates

- Plate 1 & 2 – Trench 1 and section through [105]
- Plate 3 – Trench 2 looking east
- Plate 4 – Trench 3 looking northeast
- Plate 5 – Trench 4 looking north
- Plate 6 – Trench 5 looking east
- Plate 7 – Trench 6 looking west
- Plate 8 – Trench 6 west end, looking west

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of Downham Properties Ltd on 23rd and 24th April 2015 at Stirling Road, Acton, London Borough of Ealing, NGR TQ 19871 792824. The work consisted of a six machine-excavated trenches, each measuring 25.00m long and 1.8m wide.

The natural geology was characterised by Kempton Park Gravel in the south part of the site and orange brown sandy clay (brickearth) in the northern three trenches. This was overlaid by a layer of made ground up to 0.60m thick, containing very frequent modern demolition rubble.

Two archaeological features were recorded; a very well defined linear in Trench 1 and a shallow pit in Trench 2. Finds recovered suggested these were of late post-medieval / 20th century date.

All trenches contained modern demolition and frequent services.

Due to the lack of significant 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 photographs, 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 at Stirling Road, Acton, London Borough of Ealing; National Grid Reference TQ 19871 79284 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site covers an area of 6636.5m² and is located on the northern side of Stirling Road. It is bound by Stirling Road to the south, by a footpath to the east, by industrial units to the south-west and the north (Figure 2). The area immediately surrounding the site is primarily industrial in character but with residential properties beyond and Gunnersbury further to the south-west.
- 1.1.3 The site was formerly the Stirling Road Day Centre which was run by the Council and closed in 2013. The site has now been sold by the council for redevelopment. The property, which has now been demolished, comprised a single storey building constructed in the early 1960's with brick and block elevations under a flat roof (PRC Group 2015).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Ealing. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Sandy Kidd, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment was produced by AOC (AOC 2015a). Initial advice was sought from Sandy Kidd who highlighted that the archaeological interest relates primarily to the potential for prehistoric (Bronze Age) remains on the gravel geology close to the former course of a tributary of the Stamford Brook; a topographically favourable location where such remains have been found previously. Due to this it was recommended that a phase of archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching in the northern and southern areas be undertaken prior to construction. This would help to establish whether Langley Silts and Lynch Hill sands and gravels exist within the site and if these contain archaeological material (AOC 2015a).
- 1.2.3 There are five Designated Heritage Assets within the 500m radius of the site (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monument or World Heritage Sites). These comprise two Conservation Areas; Gunnersbury Park to the west and Acton Green to the southeast; one Archaeological Interest Area, within which the development site is located; one Listed Building, located to the south of the site; and one locally listed building, to the west of the site.
- 1.2.4 Planning application PP/2015/1628 has been submitted for the redevelopment of the site. It is currently classed as pending.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 On the British Geological Survey map (BGS GeoIndex, 2015) the site is underlain by the London Clay Formation comprising clay and silt; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.
- 1.3.2 The drift/superficial geology is on the boundary between the Kempton Park Gravel Formation and the Langley Silt Member. Kempton Park Gravels comprise sand and gravel formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel material in channels to form river terrace deposits; while the Langley Silt Member comprises Clay and Silt formed by wind-blown deposits. Both of these Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information is collated from published sources as well as the desk-based assessment (AOC 2015a).

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

- 2.1 The prehistoric potential of the study area (within 500m of the site) has been noted through the designation of the area to the east of Bollo Lane, including the site, as an Archaeological Interest Area. The designated area is focussed on the Lynch Hill terrace gravels which form a promontory with finds from the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods recorded.
- 2.2 The earliest remains within the study area come from find spots of Palaeolithic material including a large flint hand axe (MLO444) found in 1873 in the Bollo Bridge Area, c. 120m to the north of the site, and a retouched flake (MLO13735) found in the vicinity of Ramsay Road, c. 740m to the north-east of the site, within 'mid terrace gravel', which is a particularly rare and usual find.
- 2.3 During evaluation at 49-51 Avenue Gardens (MLO17553), c. 520m to the north of the site, flint blades and microliths were recovered in sufficient quantity to infer the existence of an occupation site of Mesolithic date within the area.
- 2.4 The Neolithic period is represented by two findspots: a partially polished axe (MLO11297) found near Acton Town station and a single arrowhead (MLO22185) found with later material during evaluation at the former LRT Bus Works, c. 690m to the south-east of the site.
- 2.5 Remains of a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery have been recorded at 36 Avenue Gardens, c. 600m to the north of the site. Bronze Age cinerary urns and human remains (MLO18854) were recorded in the 19th century and excavations undertaken in the 1980s found linear features and sherds of an addition urn. A Bronze Age cinerary urn (MLO68431) has also been recorded in Mill Hill Park, c. 450m to the north of the site. Trial trenching at 49-51 Avenue Gardens, c. 520m to the north of the site, is described on the GLHER as 'adjacent to site of Middle Bronze Age Flat cemetery' (MLO3199). Residual prehistoric pottery sherds of late Bronze Age to Iron Age found in Roman ditch fill were also recorded here.
- 2.6 Late Bronze Age occupation (MLO22186) is recorded at the former LRT Bus Works, c. 690m to the south-east of the site, comprising pits, postholes and ditches forming what is probably the northern edge of a small, Late Bronze Age settlement. The features contain some hook-rimmed jars which provide a date of around 1200-900BC. Some small pits (MLO22189) found at the western edge of this site contained no finds although prehistoric material was recovered, unstratified, on the surface of the natural geology.
- 2.7 A residual prehistoric struck flint has also been recorded in the fill of a post-medieval pit (MLO99355), during an evaluation at Palmerston Road, c. 285m to the east of the site.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.8 There are two entries relating to Roman activity nearby. Evaluation at 49-51 Avenue Gardens, c. 520m to the north of the site, recorded a series of intercutting Roman ditches (MLO17554) and the discovery of a complete Samian Ware Bowl dating to c.100-130AD. Several linear features (MLO66577), presumed to be of Roman date, were also found during excavations nearby at 36 Avenue Gardens, c. 600m to the north.

- 2.9 There is generally considered to be little securely dated evidence of Roman activity in Acton; however, some finds have been noted from Acton Green around the Roman road leading into Londinium (Oates 2003).
- 2.10 The most significant evidence 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 (Margary 1955) 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). The road would have continued west from Acton, approximately along the line of the modern Chiswick High Road (Baker et. al. 1982), c. 1.1km south of the proposed development site (AOC 2012).

The Early Medieval (Saxon) Period (AD 410-1066)

- 2.11 Although the name Acton, meaning 'farmstead or village by the oak trees' (Mills 1991), is Anglo-Saxon, it was first recorded in 1181. The manor of Acton was a division of the Manor of Fulham acquired by the Bishop of London between 704 and 709. Acton is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and was probably included under the Manor of Fulham (Baker et. al. 1982).
- 2.12 No evidence of early medieval activity is recorded within 500m of the site.

The Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)

- 2.13 Medieval settlement was focussed around two rural hamlets; Church Acton (or Acton Town) and East Acton, both of which comprised farmhouses and cottages with some outlying farmsteads. The medieval settlement of Acton (town) was focussed along Horn Lane, and houses are recorded from the 13th century onwards. In the extreme south part of the parish a few farmhouses on the northern side of Acton common or Acton Green were mentioned as in Turnham Green until the 19th century (Baker et. al. 1982).
- 2.14 Bollo Lane, which followed Bollo Brook to Acton Common, existed by 1394 (Baker et. al. 1982) but the site area appears to have remained in the rural outskirts between Acton Town and Acton Common.
- 2.15 The only medieval remains recorded within 500m of the site are fragments of pottery (MLO22187) recorded during the excavation of the former LRT Bus Works, c. 690m to the south-east of the site.

The Post-Medieval (AD 1550-1900) and Modern Period (post-1900)

- 2.16 Evidence of post-medieval activity within the 500m of the site includes a small cluster of pits & ditches dating from 17th century to 19th century (MLO22188) recorded during the excavation of the former LRT Bus Works, c. 690m to the south-east of the site. A Victorian gravel quarry was also recorded to the west of these pits & ditches. Two late post-medieval pits (MLO99355) were recorded during an evaluation at Palmerston Road, c. 285m to the east of the site.
- 2.17 Generally, the parish remained rural throughout the post-medieval period. Development took place mainly in the existing villages of Acton Town and East Acton, but by 1842 Acton Green is also recorded as having a cluster of cottages and houses at the south of Acton Lane by 1842. Acton was still a rural village, with agriculture providing the main employment in both 1801 and 1831 (Baker et. al. 1982).
- 2.18 Following the enclosure of the four common fields in 1859, land was purchased by speculative builders and building began in the 1860s. New houses were typically two-storey terraces or semi-detached villas rented out at low cost for those who worked locally in laundries or such occupations

as brick making. Demand for cheaper housing continued and this type of building by land companies tended to be free from restrictions on use, with the result that South Acton quickly became a mixed industrial and residential district. Laundries were run in private houses, several occupiers kept pigs, and businesses included bone crushing plants and slaughterhouses. The last two major sites in South Acton were sold for building in 1895. One lay next to Bollo Lane north-west of the N.L.R. line and formed the South Acton estate; the other site was north of Acton Green. The demand cheap properties, led to the construction of cottages and laundries by 1896. In Stirling and Colville roads 178 cottages were approved, and most apparently had been built by the early 1900s (Baker et. al. 1982).

- 2.19 The Grade II Listed Bollo Lane Junction Signal Box (MLO82569), c. 410m to the south-east of the site, was probably built around 1878 when the junction was opened for the London and South Western Railway Company.

3 Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1 The aims of this evaluation were defined as:

- To establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of the archaeological remains encountered
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered
- To assess the ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental potential of any archaeological deposits
- To further determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits
- To enable the archaeology advisor to Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), 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 these further investigations

- 3.2 The specific aims of this evaluation were defined as:

- Determine the presence of any prehistoric (Bronze Age) evidence on the gravels close to the tributary of the Stamford Brook
- Determine the presence/absence of any later remains or activity

4 Methodology

- 4.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2015b) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a, b & c, and HE 2015).
- 4.2 A unique site code for the project (**SRL15**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier. The Museum of London was notified of the project prior to the fieldwork.
- 4.3 The location and level of the trench was established using a Trimble GPS.
- 4.4 The evaluation was conducted by Tony Walsh and Ewan Chipping and managed by Tony Walsh. The site was monitored by Sandy Kidd, on behalf of the London Borough of Ealing.

5 Results

5.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
101	0.20m	10.73m – 10.53m	Modern demolition rubble
102	0.25m	10.53m – 10.28m	Buried soil
103	0.25+m	10.28m – 10.03m	Brickearth

5.1.1 Trench 1 was located within the northern section of the site, orientated northwest-southeast, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 3).

5.1.2 The earliest deposit identified was (103), an orange yellow sandy clay, recorded at an upper height of 10.28mOD, interpreted as brickearth. Overlying the brickearth was (102) a 0.25m thick layer of grey brown silty clay buried soil, possibly an early made ground deposit. Cutting into (102) was [105], a linear post-medieval feature measuring 25.00m x 0.70m x 1.10m deep. The ditch was filled by (104), a dark brown silt with inclusions post-medieval bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe. A total of six sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered including four sherds (24g) from two vessels in transfer-printed ware (TPW4). These are from two different vessels with green or purple transfers dating from 1825–1900. The other sherds are from a refined whiteware (REFW) saucer (1g) and a post-medieval redware (PMR) flowerpot (33g) dating from 1900 to the present day. The function of the linear is unknown.



Plate 1 & 2 – Trench 1 and section through [105]

5.1.3 Two further features were recorded cutting into (102). All two features, recorded as [107] and [109], relate to modern disturbance of previous demolition activity. As such the features were not fully excavated. They were recorded as been filled by (106) and (108), a re-deposited sandy yellow

orange gravel. Two modern drains runs were also observed and recorded as [111] and [113] which were backfilled by sandy gravel and clay (110) and (112).

- 5.1.4 Overlying the trench was (101) a 0.20m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 10.73mOD.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
201	0.20m	10.98m – 10.78m	Modern demolition rubble
202	0.18m	10.78m – 10.60m	Buried soil
203	0.30+m	10.60m – 10.30m	Brickearth

- 5.1.5 Trench 2 was located within the northern section of the site, orientated northeast-southwest, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 4).

- 5.1.6 The earliest deposit identified was (203), an orange yellow sandy clay, recorded at an upper height of 10.60mOD, interpreted as brickearth. Overlying the brickearth was (202); a 0.18m thick layer of grey brown silty clay buried soil, possibly an early made ground deposit. A small fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from (202). A small pit [205], measuring 1.20m x 0.90m x 0.45m deep contained similar grey brown silty clay (204) with inclusions of brick fragments, tile which are likely late post-medieval date.



Plate 3 – Trench 2 looking east

5.1.7 Located within the northeastern extent of the trench was [207], a modern concrete capped service measuring 1.80m x 0.45m wide.

5.1.8 Overlying the trench was (201), a 0.20m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 10.98mOD.

Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
301	0.20m	10.61m – 10.41m	Modern demolition rubble
302	0.10m	10.41m – 10.31m	Buried soil
303	0.40m+	10.31m – 9.91m	Brickearth

5.1.9 Trench 3 was located within the northern section of the site, orientated northeast-southwest, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 4).

5.1.10 The earliest deposit identified was (303), an orange yellow sandy clay, recorded at an upper height of 10.31mOD, interpreted as brickearth. Overlying the brickearth was (302); a 0.10m thick layer of grey brown silty clay buried soil, possibly an early made ground deposit.



Plate 4 – Trench 3 looking northeast

5.1.11 The only feature present in the trench was [305] a modern service trench capped with concrete (304), measuring 2.30m x 1.50m.

5.1.12 Overlying the trench was a 0.20m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 10.61mOD.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 5)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
401	0.25m	9.90m – 9.65m	Modern demolition rubble
402	0.20m	9.65m – 9.45m	Buried soil
403	0.25+m	9.45m – 9.20m	Natural gravel

- 5.1.13 Trench 4 was located within the southern section of the site, orientated northwest-southeast, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 4).
- 5.1.14 The earliest deposit identified was (403), an orange clay gravel, recorded at an upper height of 9.45mOD, interpreted as the natural horizon. Overlying the gravel was (402); a 0.20m thick layer of grey brown silty clay buried soil, possibly an early made ground deposit.



Plate 5 – Trench 4 looking north

- 5.1.15 The majority of recorded features in Trench 4 are related to the demolition and grubbing out of structures that had previously occupied the site. Cuts [407], [409] and [413] measured 2.00m x 1.25m, 2.80m x 1.00m and 5.00m x 1.75m respectively. All three features contained the same dark silty rubble fill with inclusions of brick fragments (406), (408), (412). Two drains were also recorded within the trench as [405] and [411]. Both were backfilled with the same dark silty rubble fill with CBM inclusions (404) and (410).
- 5.1.16 Overlying the trench was (401) a 0.25m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 9.90mOD.

Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 6)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
501	0.50m	9.90m – 9.40m	Modern demolition rubble
502	0.25+m	9.40m – 9.15m	Orange sandy gravel

- 5.1.17 Trench 5 was located within the southern section of the site, orientated west northeast-southwest, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 4).
- 5.1.18 The earliest deposit identified was (502), an orange sandy gravel, recorded at an upper height of 9.40mOD, interpreted as the natural horizon.



Plate 6 – Trench 5 looking east

- 5.1.19 All of the recorded features in Trench 5 are related either to the demolition and grubbing out of structures that had previously occupied the site or services. Pits [505] and [510], measured 4.0m x 1.80m and 2.80m x 1.80m respectively and were filled with black silt and rubble associated with the backfilling of the pit post grubbing out, (506) and (511). Service trenches were recorded as [503], [507] and [509]. Cut [507] was backfilled by (508), a mid grey clay with no inclusions whilst cut [[503] was backfilled with loose flint Type 1 stones (504).
- 5.1.20 Overlying the trench was (501) a 0.50m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 9.90mOD.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 6)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
601	0.60m	9.81m – 9.21m	Modern demolition rubble
602	n/e	9.21m	Orange brown, sandy clay, natural geology
603	n/e	9.40m	Orange sandy gravel, natural geology

5.1.21 Trench 6 was located within the southern section of the site, orientated northwest-southeast, measuring 25m by 1.8m at base (Figure 2 and 4).

5.1.22 The earliest deposits identified were (602), an orange sandy clay present at the east 10m of the trench and (603) orange brown gravel in the west part of the trench; recorded at an upper height of 9.40mOD. Both were interpreted as the natural horizon.



Plate 7 – Trench 6 looking west



- 5.1.23 At the east end of the trench was a modern ditch [607]. The ditch was orientated generally northeast-southwest, with concave sides and rounded base, and measured c2.50m wide and 0.45m deep. The ditch was filled by (607), very dark silty clay containing modern bricks and rubble.
- 5.1.24 Overlying the trench was (601) a 0.50-0.60m thick deposit of demolition hardcore recorded at an upper height of 9.90mOD.

6 Finds

- 6.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation, modern pottery and ceramic building material was observed, generally in the demolition levelling; there was also large pieces of plumbing ceramics, pipes and fragments of sinks. These were not retained due to their commonality.
- 6.2 A total of six sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered from [104], the fill of 'ditch' [105], including four sherds (24g) from two vessels in transfer-printed ware (TPW4). These are from two different vessels with green or purple transfers dating from 1825–1900. The other sherds are from a refined whiteware (REFW) saucer (1g) and a post-medieval redware (PMR) flowerpot (33g) dating from 1900 to the present day. The function of the linear is unknown.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The geology of the site was made up of clays and gravels observed at an upper height of 2.07mOD. The site was located on the transition of the natural geology.
- 7.2 Although gravels were visible in the southern three trenches, there was no evidence of prehistoric activity. The trenches in the north part of the site, in the clay, contained a remnant buried soil which

probably represents a made ground or levelling, perhaps associated with a previous phase of development or soft landscaping. All trenches showed disturbance dating to the 19th century onwards.

- 7.3 The clearest archaeological feature present on site was a 19th-20th century linear feature in Trench 1, cutting into the natural clay. This was extremely regular and probably represents a boundary. It contained a homogenous fill and its sides did not appear to have weathered, which suggests it was deliberately infilled very soon after it was dug. A shallow pit was found in Trench 2.
- 7.4 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 Sandy Kidd of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of Historic England.

8 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 8.1 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 Greater London Archaeological round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 8.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with LAARC. Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

9 Bibliography

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STIRLING ROAD, ACTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

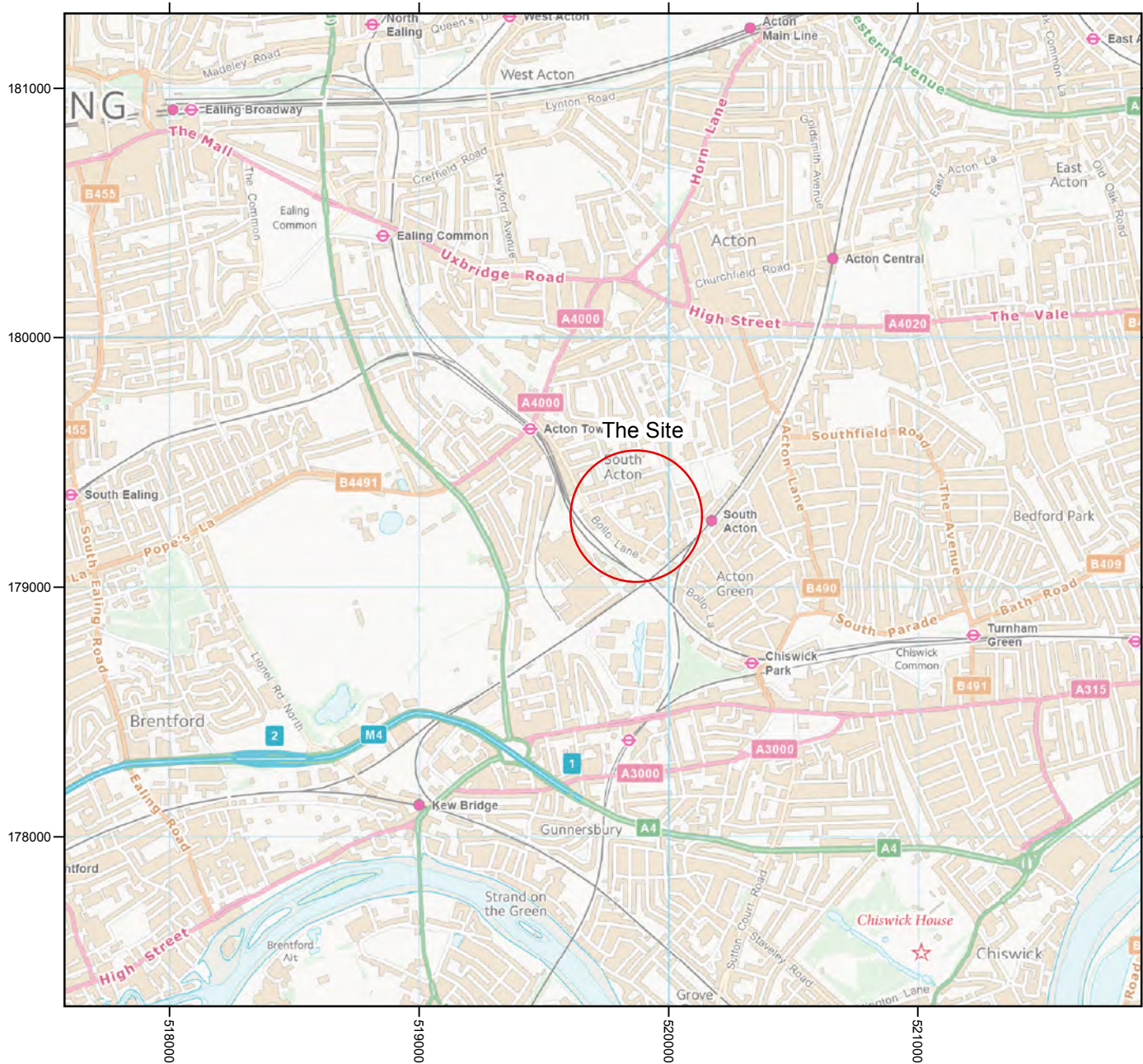
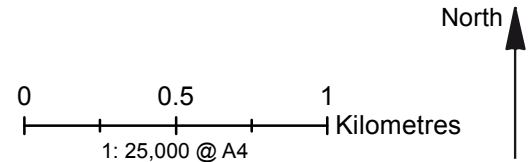
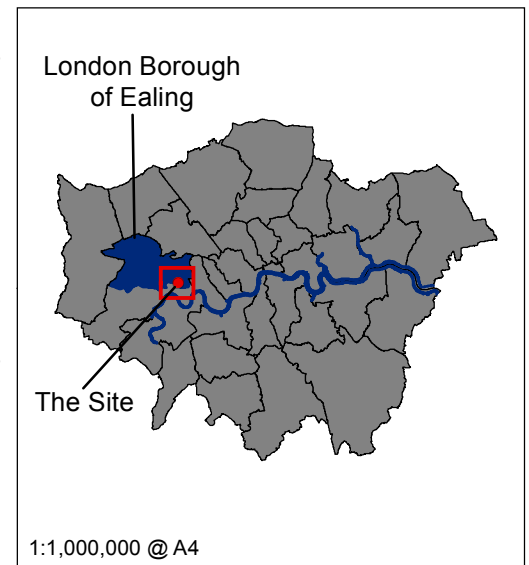
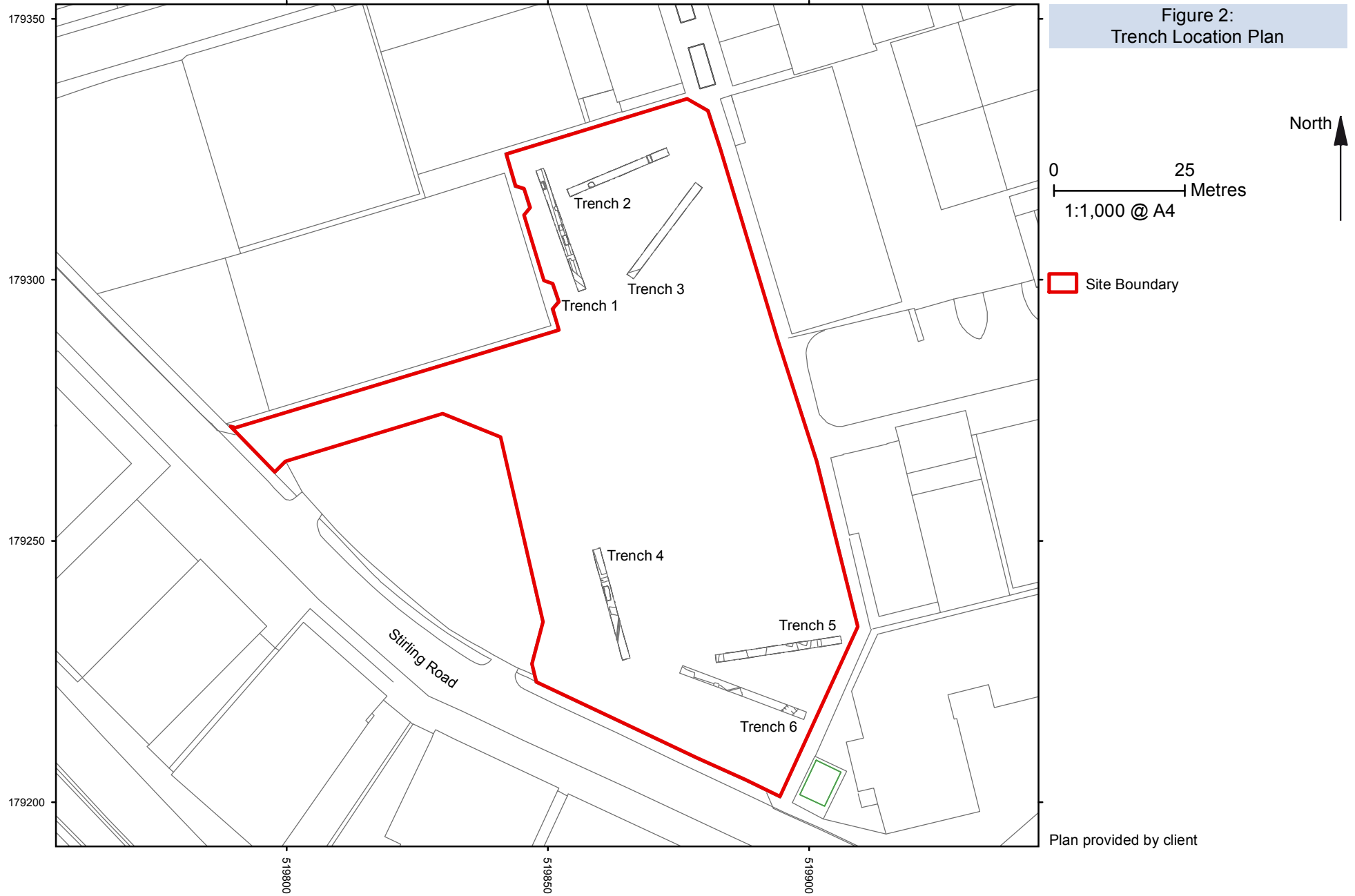


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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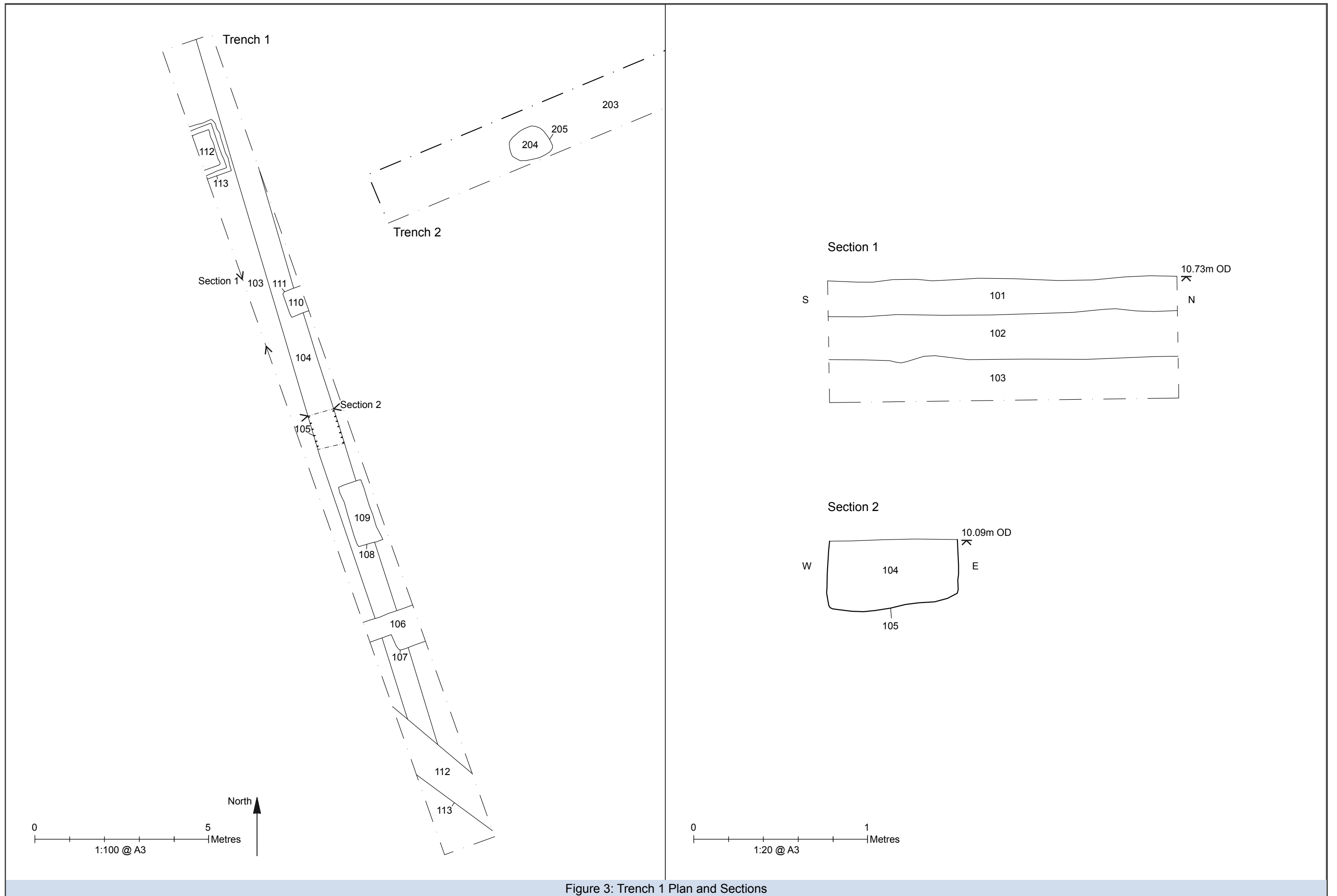


Figure 3: Trench 1 Plan and Sections

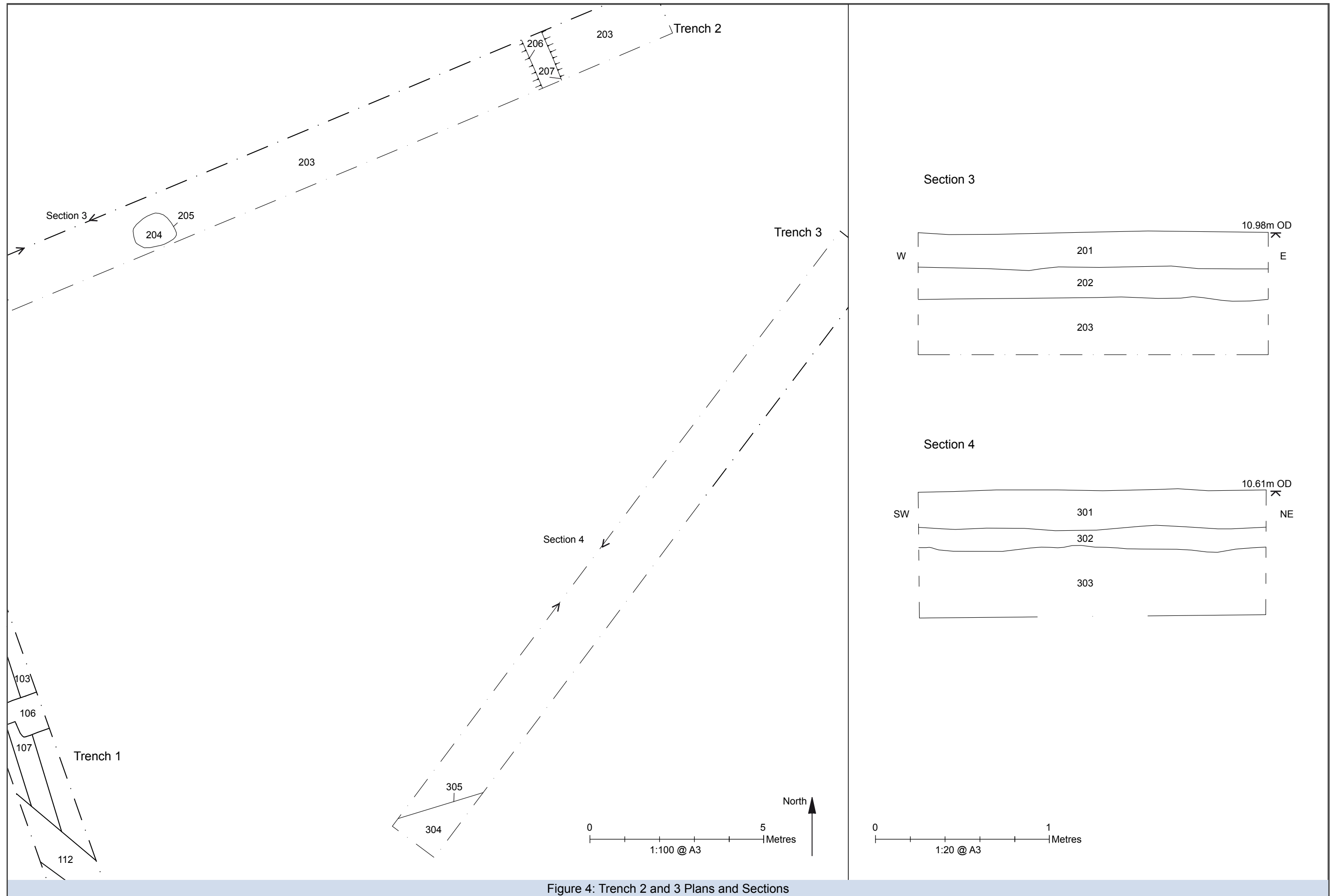


Figure 4: Trench 2 and 3 Plans and Sections

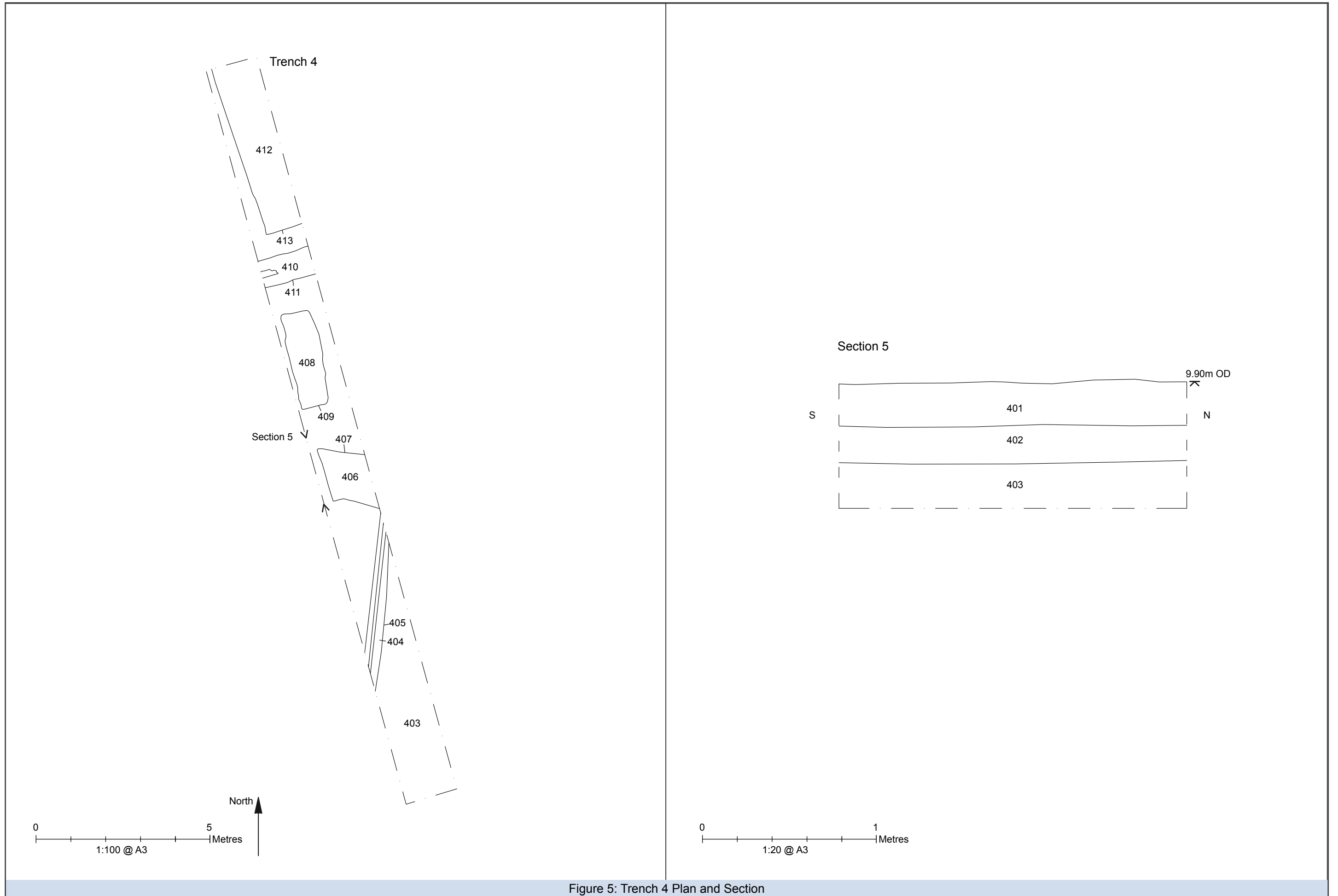


Figure 5: Trench 4 Plan and Section

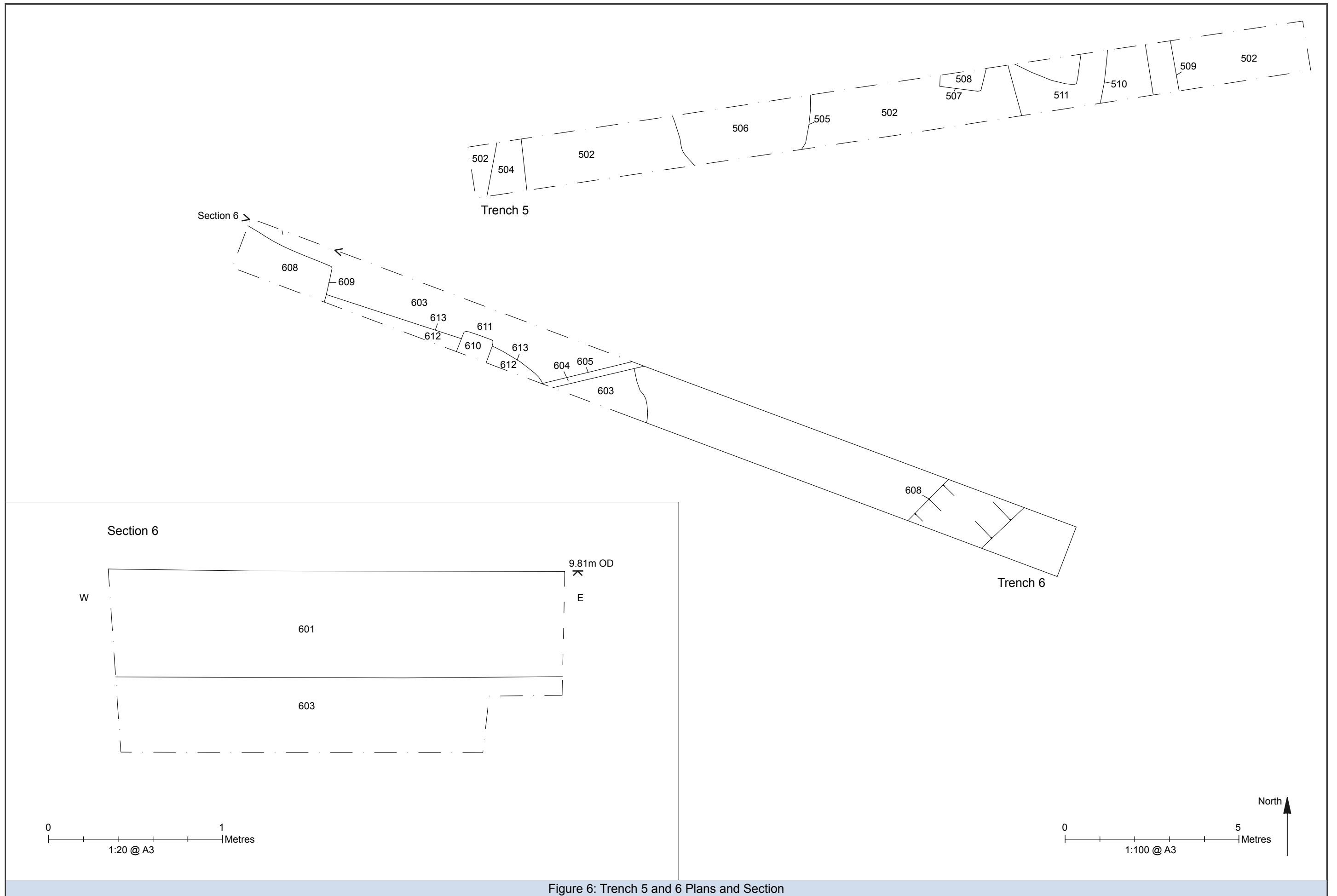


Figure 6: Trench 5 and 6 Plans and Section

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
101	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.20
102	Brown silty sandy clay, with cbm fragments. Possible made ground, levelling.	-	-	0.25
103	Orange sandy clay (brickearth). Natural geology	-	-	0.25+
104	Fill of linear 105	-	1.10	0.70
105	Linear feature (Ditch or boundary?),	25	1.10	0.70
106	Mixed sandy gravel, fill of 107	-	1.0	-
107	Modern intrusion	-	1.0	-
108	Mixed sandy gravel, fill of 109	1.80	0.65	-
109	Modern Intrusion	1.80	0.65	-
110	Mixed gravel, sand and clay, fill of drain	0.70	0.55	-
111	Drain	0.70	0.55	-
112	Concrete drain	2.10	1.40	-
113	Cut of drain	2.10	1.40	-

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
201	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.2
202	Brown silty sandy clay, with cbm fragments. Possible made ground, levelling.	-	-	0.18
203	Orange sandy clay (brickearth). Natural geology	-	-	0.25+
204	Fill of pit 205, mid brown sandy clay, cbm, tile fragments.	1.20	0.90	0.45
205	Pit, shallow sides, concave base.	1.20	0.90	0.45
206	Concrete drain	-	0.90	-
207	Cut of drain	-	0.90	-

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
301	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.2
302	Brown sandy clay, with cbm fragments. Possible made ground, levelling.	-	-	0.10

303	Orange sandy clay (brickearth). Natural geology	-	-	0.40+
304	Concrete drain	2.30	1.50	-
305	Cut of drain	2.30	1.50	-

Context	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
401	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.25
402	Brown silty sandy clay, with cbm fragments. Possible made ground, levelling.	-	-	0.20
403	Orange sandy clay (brickearth) with patches of gravel. Natural geology	-	-	0.25+
404	Dark silt and rubble, plastic pipe. Fill of drain 405	4.50	0.50	-
405	Cut of modern drain	4.50	0.50	-
406	Dark silt and rubble, cbm	2.00	1.25	-
407	Modern intrusion, demolition	2.00	1.25	-
408	Same as 406	2.80	1.00	-
409	Modern Intrusion, demolition	2.80	1.00	-
410	Dark silt and rubble, incl plastic pipe. Fill of drain	0.80	1.50	-
411	Cut of modern drain	0.80	1.50	-
412	Same as 406	5.00	1.75	-
413	Modern intrusion, demolition	5.00	1.75	-

Context	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
501	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.50
502	Orange sandy gravel, frequent small flint stones. Natural geology.	-	-	0.25+
503	Cut of modern drain	-	0.75-1.20	-
504	Fill of drain 503, loose flint stones and type 1	-	0.75-1.20	-
505	Modern Intrusion, demolition	Trench width	4.00	-
506	Mixed rubble and scrap from demolition	Trench width	4.00	-
507	Modern service pit / drain, subrectangular	1.20	0.60	-
508	Mid grey clay, no visible inclusions	1.20	0.60	-

509	Modern Service, concrete drain across trench	-	0.80	-
510	Modern Intrusion, large irregular, demolition	2.80	0.50	0.50+-
511	Similar to 506, fill of 510	2.80	0.50	0.50+-

Context	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
601	Mixed demolition levelling, compacted stone, silt, sand and gravel.	-	-	0.50
602	Orange sandy clay at E end of trench (brickearth). Natural geology.	-	-	0.25+
603	Orange brown compacted gravel, visible poorly sorted stone.	-	-	0.15+
604	Fill of modern service -concrete	-	0.20	-
605	Cut of modern service	-	0.20	-
606	Modern ditch, orientated NE-SW, concave sides to rounded base (oblique view)	Trench width	2.50	-
607	Dark silty clay, frequent bricks and rubble, fill of ditch 606	Trench width	2.50	-
608	Dark grey silty clay, frequent roots and medium stones. Fill of planting pit.	1.20	0.60	-
609	North east corner of sub-rectangular modern pit, Planting pit/	-	0.80	-
610	Mixed dark grey brown silty clay, frequent stones, fill of 611	2.80	0.50	0.50+-
611	Square pit, cuts 613, modern service	2.80	0.50	0.50+-
612	Mid grey brown clay, some stones, fill of service 613	6.70	0.50+	-
613	Modern service	6.70	0.50+	-

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-208517

Project details

Project name Stirling Road, Acton

Short description of the project Development of land off Stirling Road, Acton, London Borough of Ealing. 6 x 20m x 1.8m trenches. The natural geology was characterised by Kempton Park Gravel in the south part of the site and orange brown sandy clay (brickearth) in the northern three trenches. This was overlaid by a layer of made ground up to 0.60m thick, containing very frequent modern demolition rubble. Two archaeological features were recorded; a very well defined linear in Trench 1 and a shallow pit in Trench 2. Finds recovered suggested these were of late post-medieval / twentieth century date. All trenches contained modern demolition and frequent services.

Project dates Start: 13-04-2015 End: 13-10-2015

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON EALING ACTON Stirling Road

Postcode W3 8BL

Study area 6636.50 Square metres

Project creators

Name of Organisation of AOC Archaeology Group

Project originator brief PRC Architects

Project originator design Melissa Melikian AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Melissa Melikian

Entered by Tony Walsh (tony.walsh@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 6 May 2015



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