

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



1-15 Acton Lane  
Chiswick  
W4 5LY

On behalf of

**Portobello Management Ltd**

December 2021

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*Cover: Extract of John Rocque's Map of London & Middlesex (1746) showing the Site (marked in red)  
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## 1 Executive Summary

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Border Archaeology was instructed to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to the proposed redevelopment of 1-15 Acton Lane, Chiswick, W4 5LY. The results of this assessment may be summarized as thus:

**Prehistoric:** The potential for encountering evidence of buried features, deposits and finds of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Significant evidence for early prehistoric remains has previously been identified in the vicinity of the Site and may point towards a focus of prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces to the north of the River Thames within this area of Chiswick. There is potential to encounter further prehistoric remains, particularly given the fact that brickearth deposits have been encountered in this area at depths of between 1.2m and 1.5m below existing ground level and the underlying Kempton Park Gravels at depths of 1.9m to 2.4m below existing ground level.

**Romano-British:** The potential for encountering evidence of Roman activity within the Site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. The Site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area associated with the course of the main Roman road running from London to Silchester and evidence of Roman activity has been identified within c. 300m of the Site. To date, the Roman road has only been identified archaeologically at Brentford but nevertheless there is potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of the road, along with associated roadside settlement features.

**Medieval:** The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This assessment reflects the paucity of archaeological evidence in proximity to the Site. There is, however, potential to encounter evidence for medieval field systems and/or associated occupation as the Site lies close to the medieval hamlets of Little Sutton to the south and Acton Green to the north. Little is currently known of the nature and density of medieval settlement in the vicinity of Chiswick.

**Post-Medieval:** The potential for encountering buried archaeological assets of a post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. This assessment reflects the substantial development of the surrounding area of the development site, and the Site itself, from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Previous archaeological interventions in the area have demonstrated the survival of post-medieval dated deposits and features.

**Overall Conclusion:** The archaeological potential of the Site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate to High**, with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval date. The potential to encounter evidence of medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**.

**Recommendations:** Given the **Moderate to High** archaeological potential of the site, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by The Portobello Trust on behalf of 1CT Limited to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) in connection with the proposed redevelopment of 1-15 Acton Lane, Chiswick, W4 5LY (NGR TQ 20422 78562) (*fig. 1*).

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and forms an initial stage of site investigation enabling the local planning authority to formulate an appropriate response.

## 3 Site Description

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No. 1-15 Acton Lane, the Site of the proposed development, is located within the London Borough of Hounslow, between Acton Lane and Essex Place, and covers an approximate area of 0.12ha of land. Currently, the Site is occupied by six three-storey, flat-roofed, linked buildings of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date. The ground floor functions as a Class E retail space whilst the first and second floors house nine residential apartments. A service yard and parking area are located to the rear of the Site, fronting onto Essex Place.

The Site is bounded to the N by a vacant plot of land which has consent for mixed residential development whilst the Old Pack Horse, a Grade II listed public house, stands adjacent to the S. The Site fronts onto Acton Lane, with views of the recently developed Old Timber Court, a three- to four-storey mixed retail and apartment block to the W. Views overlooking the Old Timber Yard to the SW show the flank and rear elevations of the 19<sup>th</sup> century properties fronting onto Chiswick High Street. Lying directly to the rear of the Site, looking E, is the Sainsbury's store and carpark with views of Empire House, a 12-storey office tower (including roof plant) on Chiswick High Road to the SE.

The Site falls within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) for Staines Road/London Road which is designated by the London Borough of Hounslow and the Greater London Archaeology Adviser Service (GLAAS). This designation relates to the presumed line of the main Roman Road between London (*Londinium*) and Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) and the W. This road has been archaeologically revealed at Brentford but its exact route has not been discovered elsewhere.

Adjoining the northern limit of the Staines Road/London Road APA is the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Acton Green Common, designated by the London Borough of Ealing and GLAAS. This area is designated as it lies on the edge of a Roman road, with the possibility of a Roman settlement at South Parade, and possible medieval hamlet around the Green (Acton).

The Site forms the N boundary of the Turnham Green Conservation Area (CA) is located in the central part of Chiswick. The CA is divided into two distinct character areas, the Site lying within 'The Green' character area.

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The Hounslow Local Plan, Policy CC4 on Heritage, is also pertinent to the Site as it applies to any development sites in the Borough of Hounslow which lie within a Conservation Area and is also relevant to Sites of Archaeological Importance with specific reference to sites located within an Archaeological Priority Area.

### 3.1 Soils & Geology

The area of Chiswick is relatively flat and slopes gently downhill southwards to the River Thames. The British Geological Survey (BGS) records geology of the London Clay Formation comprising sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. The London Clay is overlain by superficial deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Member consisting of sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat (BGS 2021).

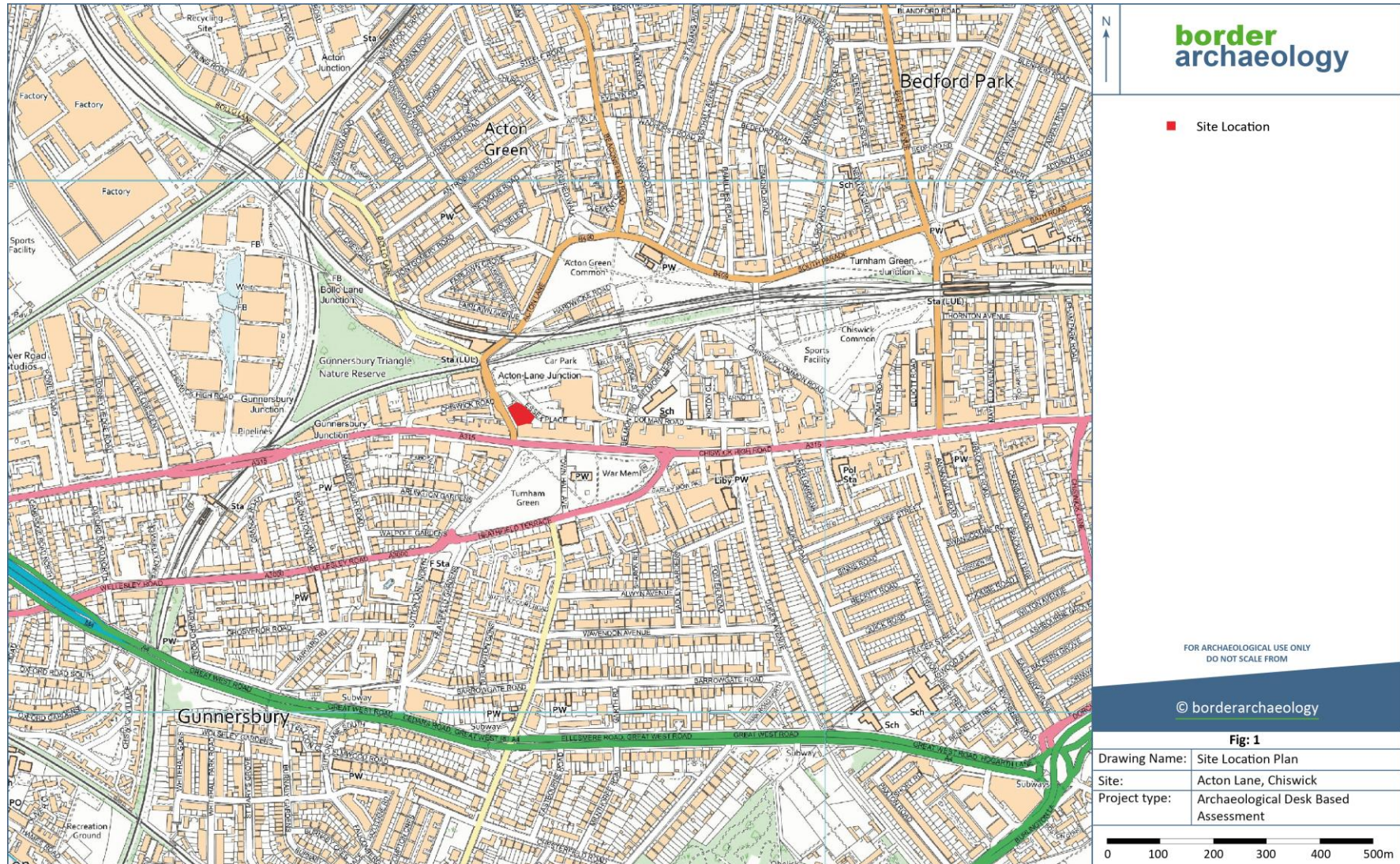
No records for geotechnical investigations have been identified within the Site itself, although historic borehole data is available. The nearest recorded boreholes were drilled in 1983 in the grounds of the Sainsbury's store located at the rear and to the E of the Site but these records are confidential/restricted and unavailable for consultation. The next closest available borehole data is recorded c. 100-120m N of the Site, to the E of Acton Lane, within land belonging to London Underground associated with Chiswick Park Station. A borehole drilled at that site in 2015 to a depth of 12.45m (BGS Ref: TQ27NW1014; NGR 520385 178147) recorded made ground to a depth of 1.90m below ground level (bgl) (4.67m OD) overlying several deposits (gravel, sand, clay) of the Kempton Park Gravel Member to a depth of 8.50m bgl (-1.93m OD) where the top of London Clay (a firm grey clay) was reached.

Borehole TQ27NW1025 (NGR 520379 178670) drilled in 2008, situated just E of Acton Lane, by the junction with Bollo Lane, within the same site recorded the same profile, depths differing slightly for the made ground, which was seen up to 2.40m bgl overlying deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Member with London Clay (stiff high strength dark brown clay) recorded at a depth of 8.50m bgl. Slightly further E of the two aforementioned boreholes, TQ27NW1011 (NGR 520424 178661) drilled in 2010 exhibited a different geological profile, recording a layer of brickearth between made ground and Kempton Park Gravel, the Langley Silt Brickearth observed at a depth of 1.20m bgl (3.25m OD), with the top of the gravels encountered at 2m bgl (2.45m OD).

Further to the E, within c. 220m of the Site, the nearest borehole data is recorded in the grounds of Belmont Primary School. At the SW corner of the school grounds borehole TQ27NW679 (NGR 520640 178560) drilled to a depth of 2.55m revealed made ground to a depth of 2m bgl directly overlying the natural gravel (3.56m OD). Located in the same area, borehole TQ27NW680 (NGR 520650 178560) was drilled to a depth of 10.2m and revealed made ground to 1.95m bgl (3.67m OD) overlying 4.75m of Kempton Park Gravel deposits. London Clay, recorded as a grey stiff fissured silty clay, was reached at a depth of 6.70m bgl (-1.08m OD).

Geotechnical investigations have also taken place to the SW of the Site on the S side of Chiswick High Road, although these records are also classified as restricted/confidential.

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## 4 Methodology

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### 4.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

### 4.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered;

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site;

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* (Historic England 2017), *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England 2019) and *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Historic England 2016).

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 194 stating that *...in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021).

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This ADBA also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan* (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology) and in the *London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan 2015-2030*, with particular reference to policy CC4 concerning Heritage, which states in relation to Conservation Areas that ... *Any development within or affecting a Conservation Area must conserve and take opportunities to enhance the character of the area, and respect the grain, scale, form, proportions and materials of the surrounding area and existing architecture.*

In relation to Sites of Archaeological Importance, the Borough Council will expect ... *the development proposal to submit an Archaeological Evaluation Report if the proposal falls within or adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Area and it may be a requirement that ... an on-site assessment by trial work (archaeological field evaluation) is carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.* It also requires ... *any nationally important remains and their settings to be preserved permanently in situ, subject to consultation with Historic England as the borough's archaeological adviser. If preservation in situ is required the development proposal will need to accommodate this in the design.*

**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 4.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the Site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m radius, the results of which are shown on a series of maps and tables (*figs. 2-5; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the tables and referenced in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER): Information from past investigations, findspots, documentary & cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 18 archaeological monuments, 13 archaeological events and 22 Listed Buildings were recorded within a 500m radius of the site;
- Historic England: Information on statutory designations including SAMs, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk;
- British Geological Survey (BGS): Solid and drift geology digital map \ geological borehole record data;
- The British Library, London Metropolitan Archives and the National Archives: Historic maps, illustrations and relevant primary & secondary sources;
- Internet sources: Including the Local Planning Authority Local Plan and information on Conservation Areas, Archaeological Priority Areas and locally listed buildings.

## 5 Archaeological Assessment

### 5.1 Prehistoric

The site of the proposed development is located on a gravel terrace associated with the River Thames and which forms part of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. In West London the term 'brickearth' is generally applied to the fine-grained sediments which overlie the gravel terraces; thermoluminescence dating has shown that the brickearth (Langley Silt Complex) overlying the Kempton Park gravel is Early Flandrian in date (MOLAS 2000, 34-35). Within the Greater London Area, the majority of Palaeolithic finds derive from gravel deposits, the finds having been redeposited with most showing signs of damage from erosional processes (*ibid*, 32). Where important *in-situ* or undisturbed sites of this date have been identified in Greater London, it has been noted that these have all have been sealed by brickearth deposits (*ibid*, 36).

Lithic artefacts and faunal remains predominantly evidence Palaeolithic activity in the archaeological record and a number of such finds have been made in the vicinity of the Site. An assemblage of Palaeolithic mammalian fossils (with a suggested date of 130-115,000 BC) was uncovered during excavations at Chiswick Road in the early 1870s (GLHER MLO103065; NGR TQ 2030 7857; No. 4 *Fig. 2*). The GIS record represents the approximate location of the assemblage within the street but its precise location is unknown.

In terms of proximity to the development site, the findspot lies within a range of between c.100-200m W-NW of it, this location also falling within the APA for Staines Road/London Road. The fossils were uncovered within a gravel terrace; although individual species were not recorded, specimens now form part of the Busk Collection held at the Natural History Museum. Further evidence for Palaeolithic activity is recorded close by at Turnham Green (GLHER MLO1960; NGR TQ 2040 7840; No. 3 *Fig. 2*), S of the Site, and within the Turnham Green Conservation Area. Here, a flint implement of Palaeolithic date was found, although the GLHER documents no further information on the type of implement or circumstance of discovery.

Prehistoric activity is also recorded within c. 200-350m NE of the Site. An excavation in 1990 at Belmont Road, within the former Turnham Green Bus Garage site, uncovered the remains of a single pit, provisionally assigned a

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prehistoric date, containing several pieces of struck flint, burnt clay/daub and charcoal (GHLER MLO7911 at NGR TQ 2669 7866; ELO4696 at NGR TQ 2067 7866; No. 2 *Fig. 2*; E2 *Fig. 3*). This findspot also falls within the APA for Staines Road/London Road.

Prehistoric activity is also recorded on the perimeter of the 500m study area at the former London Road Transport (LRT) Bus Works site to the NW of the development site (GLHER MLO22185, MLO22186 & MLO22189 at NGR TQ 1987 7865; ELO3938 at NGR TQ 1988 7859; No. 1, 5, 6 *Fig. 2*; E1 *Fig. 3*). The S part of the LRT Bus Works site falls within the Staines Road/London Road APA. Archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavations were undertaken here in 1989 in advance of development, currently known as Chiswick Park comprising office and retail space within 33 acres of landscaped gardens. During these works, a stray Neolithic (transverse type) arrowhead was recovered, in addition to features such as ditches, pits and postholes, which were considered to represent the northern edge of a Late Bronze Age settlement. The earliest pottery uncovered from the features, a fragment of a hook rimmed jar, provided a date of 1200-900BC.

Other noteworthy finds included a conical loom weight and a large piece of a bucket urn. Settlement appeared to have continued in this area into the Early Iron Age, as some of the later pits contained pottery of this date within their fills (Heathcote 1989, 190). Further prehistoric activity was identified at the western edge of the LRT site where a number of pit features were excavated. Although the fills contained no dating material, unspecified prehistoric material was found unstratified on the surface of the natural in their vicinity.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of buried features, deposits and finds of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Significant evidence for early prehistoric remains has previously been identified in the vicinity of the Site, including fossils and a flint implement of Palaeolithic date, occupation features and artefacts relating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age period and a Neolithic flint arrowhead.

Whilst a couple of findspots were recorded in antiquity, the majority of the sites and findspots have been identified as a result of development-led and developer-funded archaeology. The addition of these sites to the archaeological record hints at a focus of prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces to the N of the River Thames within this area of Chiswick. In view of the fact that the underlying Kempton Park Gravels have been encountered in the locality at depths of between 1.9m to 2.4m bgl, there is significant potential for further prehistoric remains (lithic, faunal, palaeoenvironmental, settlement activity) to be found. Brickearth deposits sealing the underlying gravels have also been identified at the adjacent site and at two other locations nearby, prehistoric remains often being found at the interface of the two deposits.

Should the groundworks for the proposed development reveal evidence of early prehistoric remains (in particular, of Lower Palaeolithic date) these would be considered to be of **High** significance. Whilst there is a rich artefactual record for Lower Palaeolithic archaeology in the Greater London Area, contextual information is generally deficient and any evidence for *in-situ* deposits of Lower Palaeolithic date within the Site would therefore be deemed of **National** importance having the potential to add greatly to our understanding of the Lower Palaeolithic in Britain, although later prehistoric remains would also be of **High** importance and contribute substantially to an understanding of the settlement patterns in West London at that time.

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## 5.2 Romano-British

The Site falls within an APA associated with the conjectural course of the main Roman road out of London; this road connecting London (*Londinium*) with Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) and later become the main road leading to the West of England and Wales. The S edge of Chiswick High Road is thought to follow the alignment of the Roman road, the course of which might also traverse the adjoining APA of Acton Green Common (GHLER MLO104022; TQ 2082 7881). It is thought a Romano-British settlement may also have existed close to Acton Green (within the Acton Green APA) and whilst archaeological evidence of the Roman road itself has not yet been uncovered in the vicinity of either of the two APAs close to the development site, a Roman coin hoard consisting of an urnful of silver coins (GHLER MLO249 at NGR TQ 2040 7830; No. 7 Fig. 2) is recorded S/SW of the Site, just to the S of Heathfield Terrace at Turnham Green.

The GLHER record for the findspot is based on information from William Stockley's *Itinerarium Curiosum* (p205). Stukeley narrates his account of travels along the Roman way from Silchester and describes the stretch of road between Staines and London, informing the reader that this was a common and notorious route until it reached Turnham Green, where the route diverged: one course continuing northward towards the Common (assuming this is a reference to Acton Green Common) and the other following the Hammersmith and Kensington Road (as it was in the 18<sup>th</sup> century). In relation to Turnham Green, he noted that in ... *November 1731 a labourer dug up an urn full of Silver Roman coin, at Turnham Green, as repeated in the public prints*. No further information is known, although Turnham Green was close to the convergence of two ancient routes, namely, Chiswick High Road, which is considered to follow the line of the Roman road, and Wellesley Road, the line of which is presumed to follow an earlier routeway (London Borough of Hounslow 2021, 13). Interestingly, the coin hoard is provenanced to a location to the immediate S of Heathfield Terrace, that road being a continuation of Wellesley Road to the E.

Significantly, the Roman road has been recorded at Brentford, c. 4km SW of the development site, Brentford being sited on a Roman settlement that began as ribbon development along the line of the Roman road. The road segments identified at three locations at Brentford (231-232 and 233-246 Brentford High Street and 2-10 London Road) were of typical Roman construction, showing evidence for rebuild and repair throughout the Roman period. The road exhibited a metalled surface (rammed gravels, sometimes including iron slag) and was cambered (having a slightly arched surface) with two lateral roadside ditches. The earliest road, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, comprised a linear metalled surface laid down over a cambered foundation of sterile redeposited brickearth and varied in width between 4 and 6m; it was overlain by a second dumped brickearth layer supporting a more substantial gravel spread c. 12m wide (Darton 2007, 93).

At Brentford Lock, formerly 159-188 Brentford High Street (NGR TQ 1742 7735), a large ditch up to 4m wide and 2m deep has been interpreted as forming the northernmost roadside ditch of the *Londinium* to Silchester road, placing the Roman road directly below the modern road (Brentford High Street) (*ibid.*, 94). Evidence for roadside occupation was revealed in the form of a possible building (slot and postholes), two hearths, a well, a brickearth and gravel worksurface and a possible smithy, occupation continuing up to the mid-late 4<sup>th</sup> century. Finds from this site included a Roman coin assemblage, Roman military belt mount, personal ornaments and a pottery assemblage containing Romano-British and imported wares. Excavations at The Park Tavern, 107 London Road (NGR TQ 5171

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1771), revealed a continuation of ribbon development to the W along the Roman road, with roadside field systems, a small post-built structure (postholes and beam slot) and groups of post- and stake-hole alignments- some of which possibly represent property boundaries, pits, a gravel yard surface and a late 1<sup>st</sup> century cremation (*ibid.*, 98-99). Noteworthy finds included an assemblage of imported and domestic pottery and a copper-alloy coin and brooch.

A 2013 excavation c. 135m N of the projected Roman road at Brentford Lock, Commerce Road (NGR 517100 177522) recorded a NW-SE aligned ditch measuring 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep that may define the N limit of roadside paddocks or field systems associated with the Roman settlement there (Knight 2013, 20).

**Conclusion:** The potential to encounter Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. The Site is located within an APA associated with the course of the main Roman road running between London and Silchester. Evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified within c. 300m S/SW of the Site, which may reflect the proximity of the Roman road, particularly in light of the fact that a coin hoard was deposited at Turnham Green, which is known to have been located close to the intersection of the main Roman road and an ancient routeway. This might also suggest the importance of the area and significance of the deposition at the juncture of two early routeways, an identifiable place to perhaps bury valuables with the expectation of subsequent retrieval.

There would thus appear to be potential for the future discovery of findspots and occupation activity of Romano-British date in this area and for groundworks to reveal evidence of the road and associated roadside settlement features or findspots within the Site itself. The aforementioned archaeological evidence for the Roman road and associated settlement at Brentford might assist in the identification of such features, should any be encountered within the Site, but it also infers the potential to encounter activity up to within a couple of hundred metres of the putative course of the road. Any evidence of Romano-British activity at the Site would be regarded as being of **Medium to High** importance, especially as the nature and extent of the Roman road or any Roman roadside settlement activity in the Chiswick area is unknown.

### 5.3 Medieval

Place-name evidence suggests that 'Chiswick' is a name of Anglo-Saxon origin which translates as 'cheese farm' and which was first recorded as *Ceswican* (c. 1000AD) (Mills 2010). Recorded archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is limited and consequently our knowledge of medieval occupation in this area is chiefly derived from documentary sources.

A medieval settlement, Little Sutton, first recorded in 1181 is recorded on the GLHER within the study area, the northern extent of the settlement area lying c. 350m SW of the Site and the S extent located c. 600m of the Site (GLHER MLO68822; NGR TQ 2017 7816: No. 9 *Fig. 2*). Little is known of the settlement, although documentary sources record it as *Sutton Beauregard* in the 1450s and cites a possible watermill in the Elmwood Road area in 1458. No further documentary evidence is available for medieval activity associated with the settlement, although the settlement itself is documented well into the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

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Also documented within the study area are a number of Commons, the origin of common land lying in the communal farming arrangements of the feudal system. These 'Common Lands' were purportedly established during this period and remained as such until the Victorian period, when they were formally designated as public parks. The Commons include Chiswick Common, also known as Chiswick Back Common, (GHLER MLO104456; NGR TQ 21039 78688), Acton Green (GHLER MLO104022; NGR TQ 2082 7881) and Turnham Green/Chiswick Road/Heathfield Terrace and Townhall Avenue (GHLER MLO104544; NGR TQ 20494 78414).

Archaeological evidence for medieval activity is extremely limited. A single entry is recorded on the GLHER within the search area and relates to the recovery of occasional fragments of medieval pottery during excavation of the former LRT Bus Works site (MLO22187; NGR TQ 1987 7865) situated around 500m W/NW of the Site, where evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity was also identified. It is not known if these came from stratified contexts/deposits or derived from the fills of medieval cut features related to occupation.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate** reflecting the paucity of archaeological evidence in proximity to the Site whilst acknowledging that the medieval settlement of Little Sutton lies within the study area. There remains potential to encounter evidence of features and deposits associated with this focus of medieval settlement. It should also be noted that the Site does lie within a triangular area between three Commons of medieval origin, so it is possible that evidence for medieval field systems and/or associated occupation may be encountered within this area. Should evidence of medieval activity be revealed, this would be considered to be of **Medium** importance, as it could inform understanding of the nature and density of medieval settlement in the vicinity of Chiswick, which is poorly documented in the archaeological record to date.

## 5.4 Post-medieval

The earliest available cartographic source to show the site of the proposed development in any appreciable detail is John Rocque's 1746 map of London and its environs (*Fig. 9*) which shows the development site located within a small settlement/village N of a crossroads and surrounded by common fields and orchards. The development site at this time was bounded at the W by a N-S laneway (the precursor to Acton Lane), with enclosed field plots or paddocks to the N, structures to the E and a property to the S comprising a dwelling fronting onto Chiswick High Road, the main coaching road as it was by this time, and a small enclosed field or paddock to the rear bordering the development site. An open-plan layout with three structures is depicted within the development site, the open space possibly representing a courtyard opening onto the N-S laneway. The road pattern shown very much reflects the modern layout of Acton Lane and Chiswick High Street.

Rocque's map also shows the village of Turnham Green forming part of a much larger common at present, with landscaped gardens surrounded by common fields and orchards. That area was the site of an English Civil War Battlefield where The Battle of Turnham Green was fought in 1642 (GHLER MLO105154; NGR TQ 2078 7829; no. 13 *Fig. 2*). It is said that on 13 November of that year, a force of more than 24,000 parliamentarian troops descended on Turnham Green to confront a Royalist army of 12,000 men, which had fought at Brentford the previous day. The two armies formed up over Turnham Green, Acton Common and Chiswick Common Field. The

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battle ended in stalemate and later that day the Royalists withdrew through Brentford to Hounslow Heath, the war raging on for a further four years (Battlefield Trust 2021).

Settlement continued into the post-medieval period at Little Sutton, named as 'Little Sudden' on Rocque's map (outside of the area shown on *Fig. 9*) (GHLER MLO68822; NGR TQ 2017 7816: No. 9 *Fig. 2*), the N extent of which lies c. 350m SW of the Site. Documentary sources record it as a small hamlet in 1589, although by 1706 it was described as ... *only a few poor cottages near Sutton Court*'. By 1746, only a handful of dwellings are shown aligned either side of what would have been Sutton Lane, surrounded by enclosed and common fields, the settlement essentially representing a small ribbon development along what is now Sutton Lane North.

The Chiswick Tithe Map of 1847 (*Fig. 10*) shows a change of layout affecting the development site. The three structures had been demolished and the open area enlarged. A long rectangular building is shown on the W side of the development site, adjacent to the laneway, with a second rectangular structure at the southern boundary and smaller buildings established along the eastern boundary, bordering an open area in the centre of the Site. A small laneway (now Essex Place) had been established within the northern limit of the Site skirting along its northern and eastern boundary.

The tithe map also shows that some properties were already established to the N of this new lane, which gave access to a row of properties located E of the current development site. The land to the S of the site is shown as largely developed, with properties fronting onto the high road with long gardens to the rear, Occupying the corner plot to the immediate S of the site, the tithe map shows a public house known as the Old Pack Horse, which was originally established around 1750 and was acquired by brewers Fuller, Smith and Turner in 1808. This public house, though rebuilt in 1910, still survives today (Corstorphine & Wright Architects & KIPC, 2021, 10). It is possible that the development site at this time formed part of the curtilage of the public house/coaching inn, the long rectangular buildings possibly representing stables around an open courtyard.

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1873 (*Fig. 11*) shows essentially the same layout seen on the tithe map, although the structures within the development site (along the W, S and E perimeter) appear to have been rebuilt or enlarged and the access at the SW corner bordering the public house been blocked-off. A garden appears to be located centrally, with a small structure shown by the N boundary. The land to the immediate N of the development site remains undeveloped, although this land adjoins the railway, that site being developed from 1849. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (*Fig. 12*) is more detailed.

Within the development site itself the structures which were located along the W and E perimeter appear to have been demolished and replaced by a terrace of housing fronting onto Acton Lane with garden plots to the rear backing onto properties located at the NE and E of the plot, fronting onto the lane (Essex Place). A rectangular structure is depicted running E-W along the S boundary whilst the public house appears to be enlarged, with a small ancillary structure to the rear and a yard area. The land to the immediate N of the development site remains undeveloped but lies adjacent to the railway site. Mass housing is seen to the E and SE of the development site.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915 (*Fig. 13*) shows the public house as depicted in the 1896 map had been demolished and this was rebuilt c. 1910. This building represents the current Grade II listed public house known as The Old Packhorse Public House (GHLER MLO85601; NGR TQ 20427 78532; B13 *Fig. 4*). Housing to the

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SE of the development site has also been redeveloped, the housing being replaced by the Chiswick Empire theatre and cinema which was opened in 1912 (and subsequently replaced by Empire House). The lane (Essex Place) now runs N-S from the SE corner of the development site parallel with the Chiswick Empire theatre site and joins Chiswick High Street to the S. The 4<sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936 shows little substantive change affecting the development site, although the land adjoining the railway line to the NE, which was still undeveloped in 1915, had a bottling store established on-site by this date.

A number of interventions encountering post-medieval archaeology are recorded within the vicinity of the Site. In 2015, an archaeological evaluation took place at the carpark site on Acton Lane adjoining the development site to the N and at the carpark on Essex Place to the E. Post-medieval features were encountered within the Essex place carpark site, seen to truncate the brickearth deposit overlying the gravels. These features included a brick soakaway, two brick wall foundations, a drain cut and a rectangular posthole associated with residential mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development, as seen on the historic mapping (GHLER ELO15705; NGR TQ 2044 7857; E11 Fig. 3). Albeit, of little significance, a pit containing early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass (bottles) and refuse material was revealed during an evaluation at 331-35 Chiswick High Road (GHLER MLO104879; ELO11880; NGR TQ 20236 78485; No. 14 Fig. 2 & E7 Fig. 3), the site being located within c. 250m SW of the development site.

A cluster of pit and ditch features dating between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were identified at the former LRT Bus Works Site (GHLER MLO22188; ELO3938; NGR TQ 1987 7865) whilst 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century bus garages were recorded at the site formerly known as Turnham Green Bus Garage (GHLER MLO7932; ELO4696; NGR TQ 2069 7866). Post-medieval deposits and features relating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the area around Barley Mow Passage were revealed during test investigations there in 2004 (GHLER ELO6065; NGR TQ 20781 78442; E6 Fig. 3) whilst the construction cut for the railway was revealed during an evaluation at Chiswick Common Road (GHLER ELO17541; NGR TQ 20989 78729; E13 Fig. 3) and the 20<sup>th</sup> century remains of a bathhouse identified during evaluation works at Bridge Street (GHLER ELO14090; NGR TQ 2058 7863 E10 Fig. 3).

A number of designated heritage assets, monuments and listed buildings, are known within the vicinity of the Site (see *section 5*).

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering buried archaeological assets of a post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. This assessment reflects the substantial development of the surrounding area of the development site, and of the Site itself, from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Historic mapping shows that the Site was subject to significant alterations throughout the later post-medieval period. Previous archaeological interventions in the area have demonstrated the survival of post-medieval deposits and features and this would therefore indicate the potential for groundworks to encounter evidence of buried remains of the demolished structures associated with development throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Remains of earlier post-medieval date would be considered to be of **Low to Medium** importance in archaeological terms whilst remains of later post-medieval to modern date would be considered to be of **Low** significance.

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## 6 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MLO22189	051094/00/00	LRT BUS WORKS	Prehistoric	TQ 1987 7865
2	MLO7911	051193/00/00	TURNHAM GREENBUS GARAGE	Prehistoric	TQ 2069 7866
3	MLO1960	050857/00/00	TURNHAM GREEN	Palaeolithic	TQ 2040 7840
4	MLO103065	MLO103065	Chiswick Road, Turnham Green, Ealing {Palaeolithic Mammalian Fossils}	Middle Palaeolithic	TQ 2030 7857
5	MLO22185	051090/00/00	LRT BUS WORKS	Neolithic	TQ 1987 7865
6	MLO22186	051091/00/00	LRT BUS WORKS	Late Bronze Age	TQ 1987 7865
7	MLO249	050265/00/00	TURNHAM GREEN	Romano- British	TQ 2040 7830
8	MLO22187	051092/00/00	LRT BUS WORKS	Medieval	TQ 1987 7865
9	MLO68842	053055/00/00	SUTTON LA	Medieval - Post- medieval	TQ 2017 7816
10	MLO104456	MLO104456	Chiswick Common Road, Chiswick [Chiswick Back Common], Hounslow, W4 {Common Land}	Medieval - Post- medieval	TQ 21039 78688
11	MLO104022	MLO104022	The Avenue/South Parade/Acton Lane/Hardwicke Road [Acton Green Common], Bedford Park, Ealing, W4 {public park}	Medieval - Post- medieval	TQ 2082 7881
12	MLO104544	MLO104544	Chiswick High Road/Heathfield Terrace/Town Hall Avenue, Chiswick, [Turnham Green] Hounslow, W4 {former common now public open space}	Medieval - Post- medieval	TQ 20494 78414
13	MLO105154	MLO105154	Turnham Green, Acton Green, and Chiswick Common, [Battle of Turnham Green], {Site of Civil War Battle}	Post- medieval	TQ 2078 7829
14	MLO104879	MLO104879	Chiswick High Road (Nos 331-335), Chiswick, Hounslow, W4 4HS {early C20 pit}	Post- medieval	TQ 20236 78485

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
15	MLO22188	051093/00/00	LRT BUS WORKS (FORMER)	Post-medieval	TQ 1987 7865
16	MLO7932	051194/00/00	TURNHAM GREEN BUS GARAGE	Post-medieval	TQ 2069 7866
17	MLO107550	MLO107550	CHURCH (Presbytery of Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Grace)	Post-medieval	TQ 2081 7845
18	MLO85694	MLO85694	2 Heathfield Court Heathfield Terrace	Undated	TQ 20543 78355

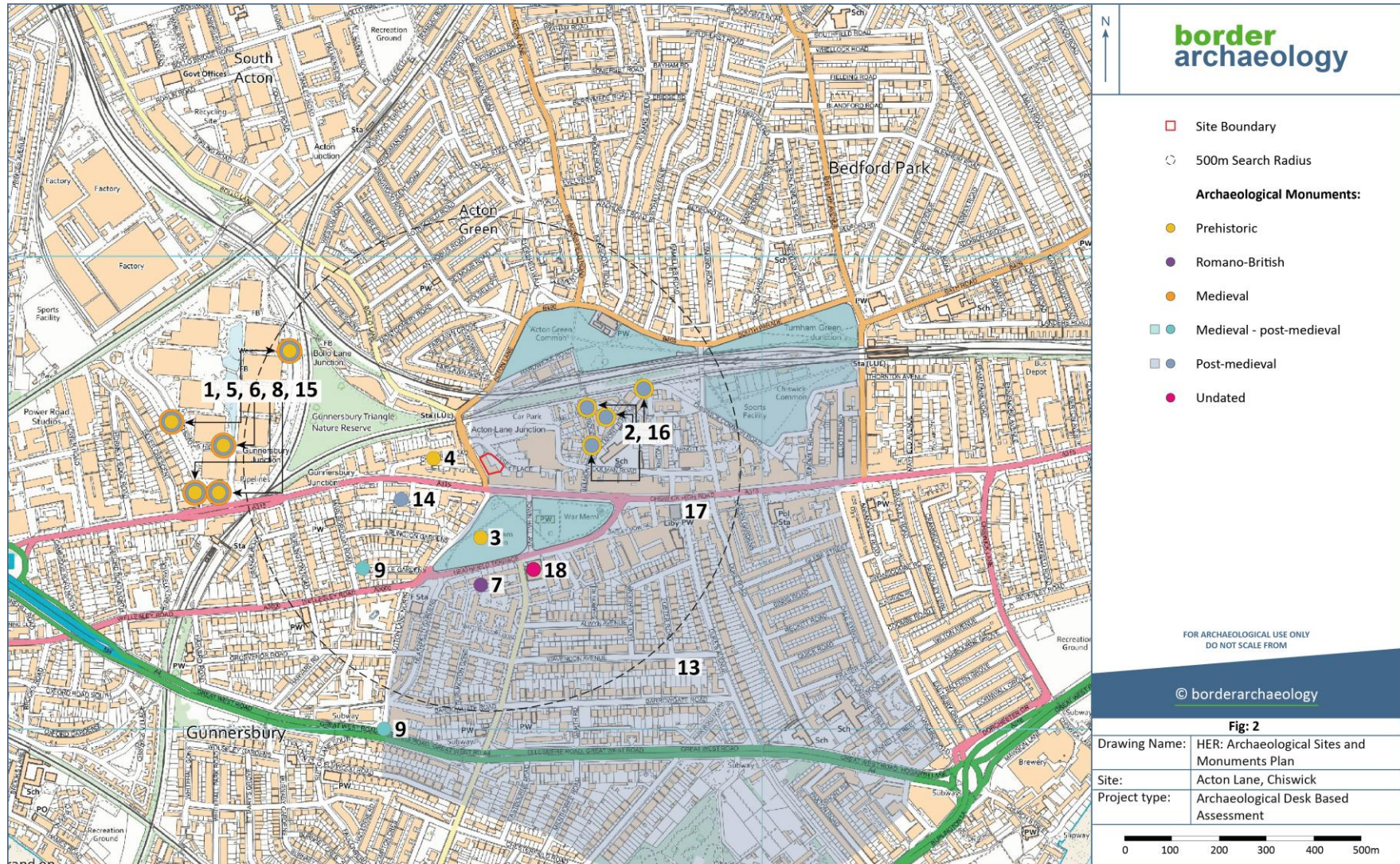
Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

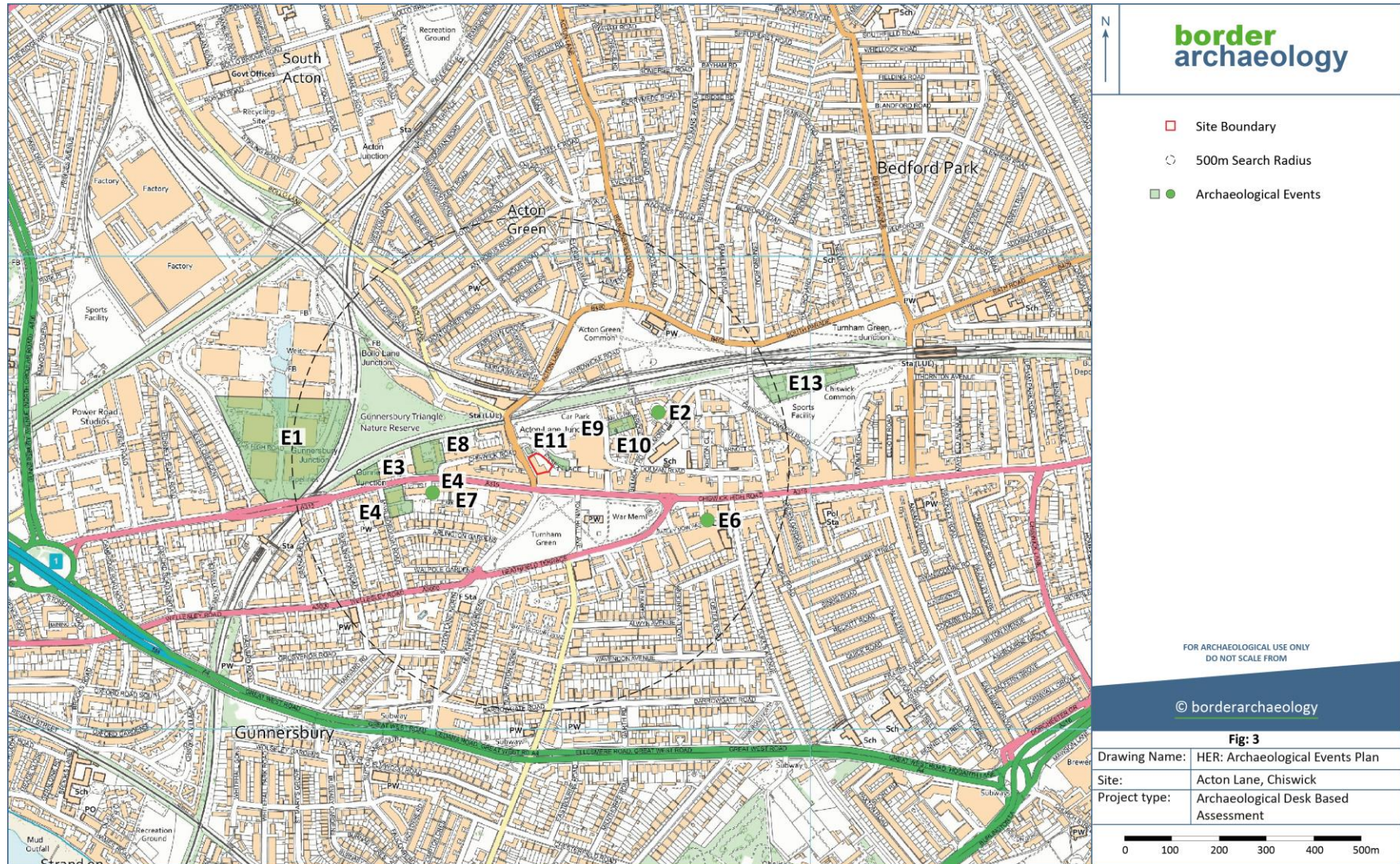
#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO3938	Chiswick High Road [London Road Transport Bus Works (former)] London Borough of Hounslow: Evaluation	1989	TQ 1988 7859
E2	ELO4696	Turnham Green Bus Garage	1990	TQ 2067 7866
E3	ELO9668	Chiswick High Road (Nos 532-546) Chiswick W4: Desk Based Assessment	1997	TQ 20062 78539
E4	ELO9679	Chiswick High Road (Nos 361-365) and Marlborough Road [Land at] Chiswick: Desk Based Assessment	2000	TQ 20147 78481
E6	ELO6065	1-4 BARLEY MOW PASSAGE, CHISWICK, W4, Evaluation	2004	TQ 20781 78442
E7	ELO11880	Chiswick High Road (Nos 331-335), Chiswick, Hounslow, W4 4HS: Archaeological Evaluation	2011	TQ 20236 78492
E8	ELO13533	Chiswick High Road (No 500)/Chiswick Road (No 30-32), Chiswick, Hounslow, W4: Historic Environment Assessment	2013	TQ 2019 7857
E9	ELO13950	Bridge Street, Chiswick, Hounslow: Desk Based Assessment	2013	TQ 2060 7864
E10	ELO14090	Bridge Street, Chiswick, Hounslow: Evaluation	2014	TQ 2058 7863
E11	ELO15705	Chiswick High Road (Nos 408-430), Chiswick, Hounslow, W4 5TF: Evaluation	2015	TQ 2044 7857
E13	ELO17541	Chiswick Common Road, (No. 60) [Rocks Lane Multi Sports Centre] Chiswick London Borough of Hounslow, W4: Archaeological Evaluation	2016	TQ 20989 78729

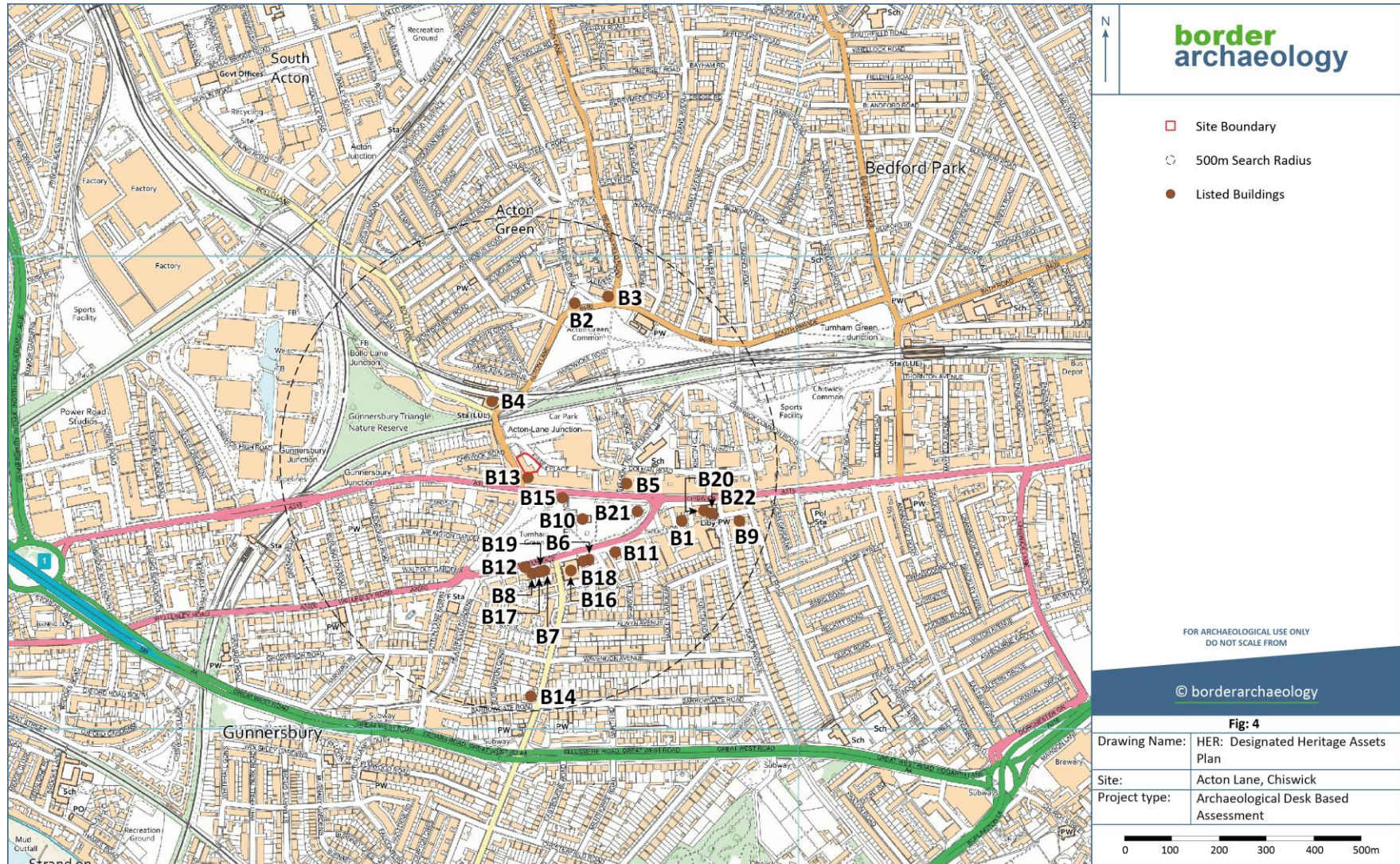
Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

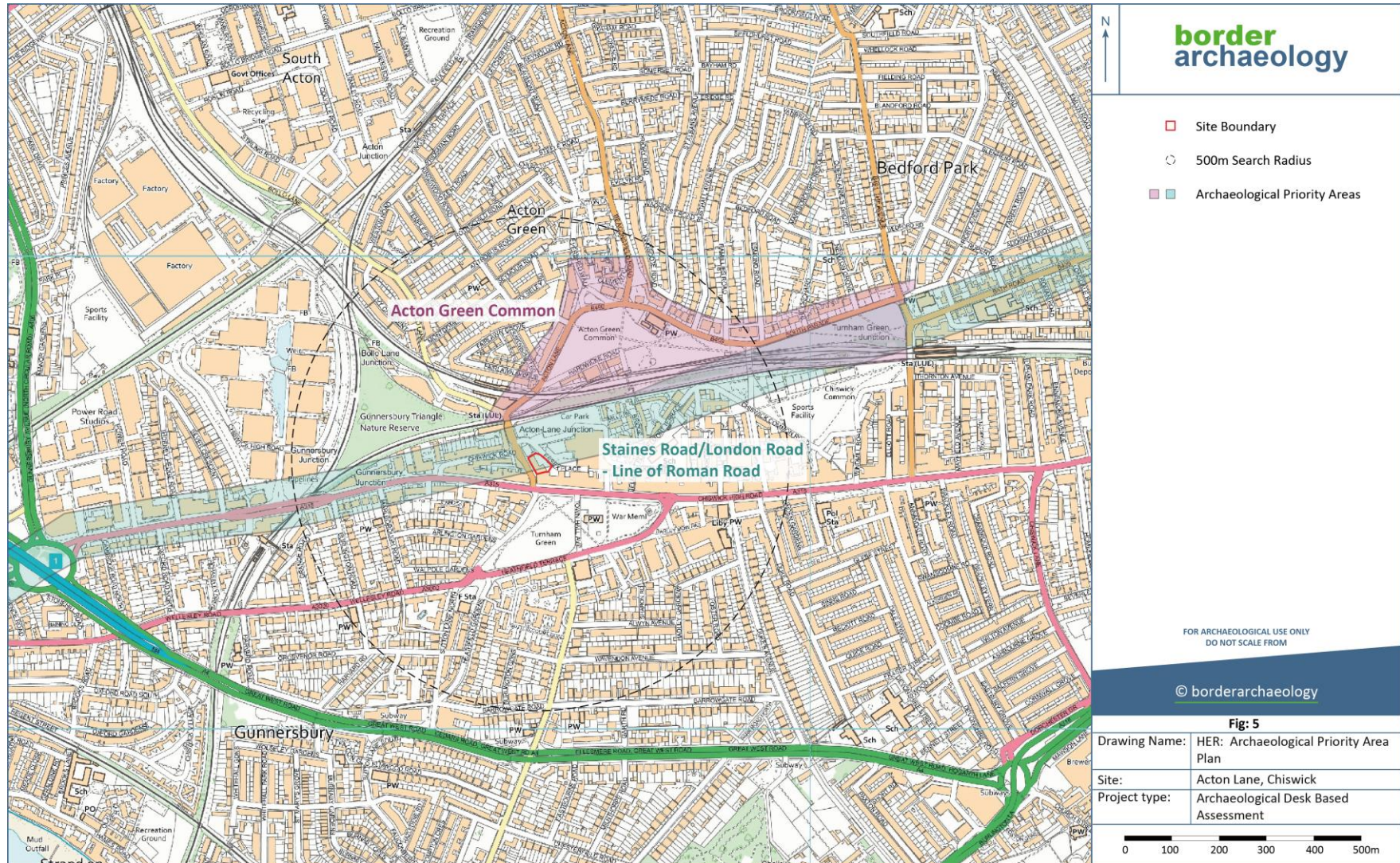
#	DesigUID	Grade	PrefRef	Name	NGR
B1	DLO20709	II*	1294655	VOYSEY HOUSE	TQ 20753 78440
B2	DLO17272	II	1079329	PAIR OF TELEPHONE KIOSKS	TQ 20526 78901
B3	DLO17469	II	1268490	THE DUKE OF SUSSEX PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 20597 78915
B4	DLO17542	II	1358798	CHISWICK PARK UNDERGROUND STATION, INCLUDING TWO PLATFORMS WITH CANOPIES AND SHELTERS AND SHOPS TO EITHER SIDE OF TICKET HALL	TQ 20351 78693
B5	DLO20331	II	1079584	CROWN AND ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 20636 78519
B6	DLO20429	II	1080337	10 AND 11, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20556 78358
B7	DLO20430	II	1080338	16-19, Heathfield Terrace	TQ 20462 78335
B8	DLO20431	II	1080339	22-26, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20436 7832
B9	DLO20509	II	1188792	AFTON HOUSE AND CHISWICK MEMORIAL CLUB	TQ 20875 78440
B10	DLO20519	II	1189239	CHRIST CHURCH TURNHAM GREEN	TQ 20546 78448
B11	DLO20535	II	1189626	2A, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20672 78403
B12	DLO20536	II	1189662	RAILINGS TO GARDEN OF NUMBER 24	TQ 20421 78342
B13	DLO20597	II	1240781	THE OLD PACKHORSE PUBLIC HOUSE	TQ 20427 78532
B14	DLO20602	II	1240805	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	TQ 20092 77900
B15	DLO20604	II	1240807	2 K6 TELPHONE KIOSKS, JUNCTION TOWN HALL AVENUE/CHISWICK HIGH ROAD	TQ 20500 78489
B16	DLO20636	II	1260615	CHISWICK TOWN HALL (FORMER)	TQ 20518 78335
B17	DLO20689	II	1294155	21, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20450 78332
B18	DLO20690	II	1294191	12 AND 13, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20544 78355
B19	DLO20745	II	1358319	20, HEATHFIELD TERRACE W4	TQ 20456 78333
B20	DLO20784	II	1358691	PRESBYTERY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GRACE	TQ 20800 78462
B21	DLO37805	II	1424996	Chiswick War Memorial	TQ 20659 78460
B22	DLO20479	II	1096073	OUR LADY OF GRACE AND ST EDWARD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	TQ 20816 78460

Table 4: Gazetteer of designated heritage assets recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).











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## 6.1 Site Assessment

The Site covers an approximate area of 0.12ha and is currently occupied by six, three-storey, flat-roofed, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century linked buildings with Class E retail use at ground-floor level with nine residential apartments over two levels above. A service yard and parking area at the rear of the Site fronting onto to Essex Place has vehicular access from Essex Place only. The land adjoining the Site to the N is currently hoarded and comprises a vacant lot with planning consent for residential redevelopment as part of a mixed-use scheme, the plot having been previously been in use as a car park.

To the S of the Site, on the corner plot at the junction between Acton Lane and Chiswick High Street, is a Grade II listed public house, The Old Pack Horse, a three-storey building recorded on the GLHER as being ... *the best-preserved example of a public house by the Fuller, Smith and Turner house architect*, having an unaltered exterior of red brick with terracotta and colored tiling decoration, tiled roofs, and two gabled ends fronting Acton Lane and Chiswick High Street, with a largely unaltered interior. To the SW of the Site, lying E of The Old Pack Horse, with rear access onto Essex Place, is Empire House, an 11-storey office tower (not including roof plant) which dominates the skyline of the area. This site is temporarily hoarded and is subject to redevelopment.

The existing building is at a height of +9.5m OD with the roofline of the proposed development at a finished height of 17.5m OD. The proposed development steps down on the S side at the Acton Lane frontage, with the scaling and massing of the proposed development designed as such to bridge the aesthetic and physical gap between the modern build and the historic building and thereby prevent spatial dominance, with the intended result that The Old Pack Horse could be set apart as a standalone keystone building (see *Fig. 7* & *Fig. 8*).

The proposed development is for a five-storey mixed-use scheme (not including basement level) and comprises:

- A servicing bay to Acton Lane within the existing pavement apron to allow for goods deliveries to be serviced from the front of the building;
  - A gymnasium below ground-floor level (see *Fig. 6*);
  - Retail at ground-floor level with access to both the Acton Lane and Essex Place frontage;
  - Commercial Office Space and Residential accommodation above ground-floor level: four floors of office accommodation fronting Acton Lane adjoining the site of The Old Pack Horse and residential apartments to front Acton Lane to adjoin the consented residential development at the N side of the Site and also fronting onto Essex Place, with access proposed from Essex Place.
-

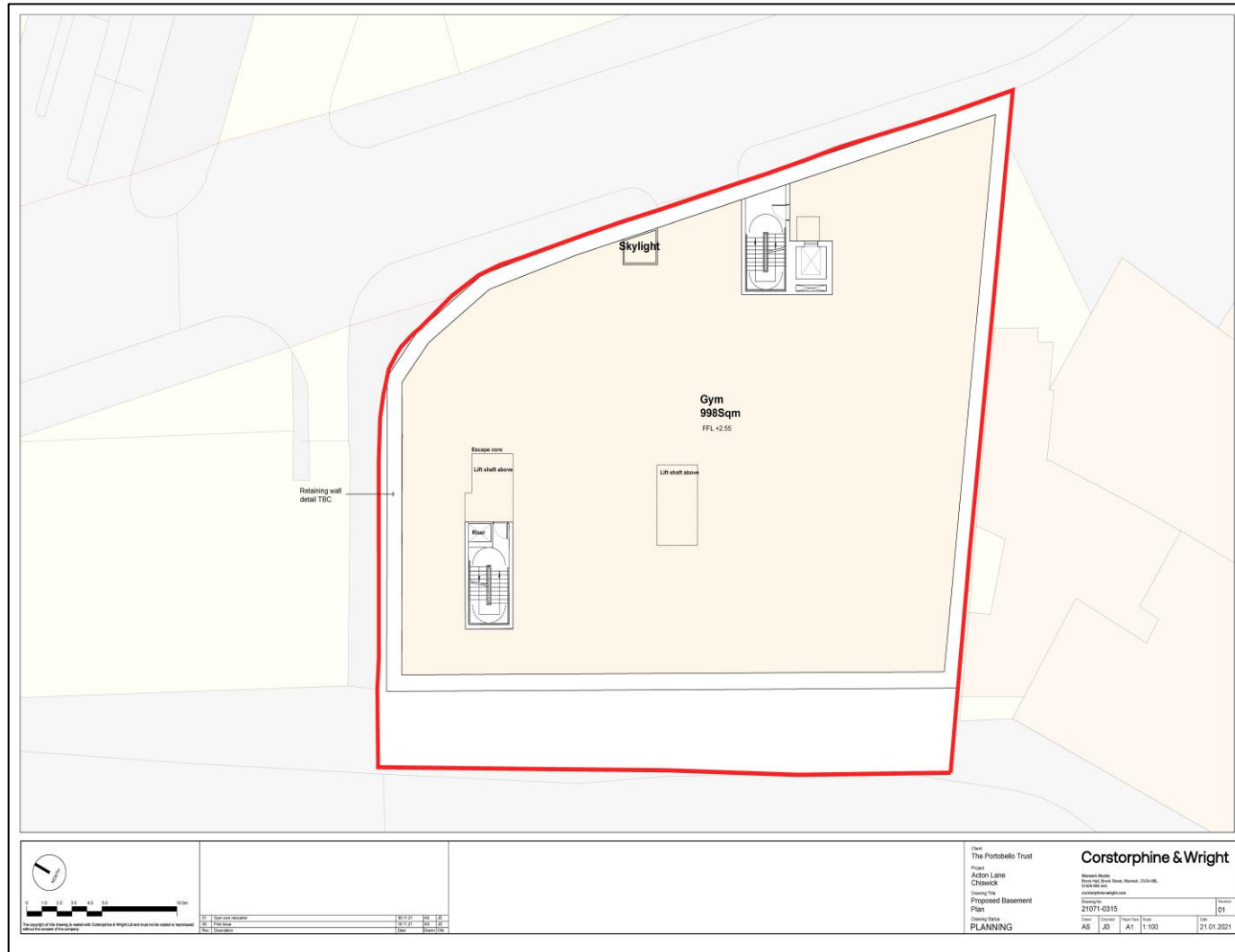


Fig 6:  
Proposed  
Basement Plan  
(Reproduced  
courtesy of the  
Client)



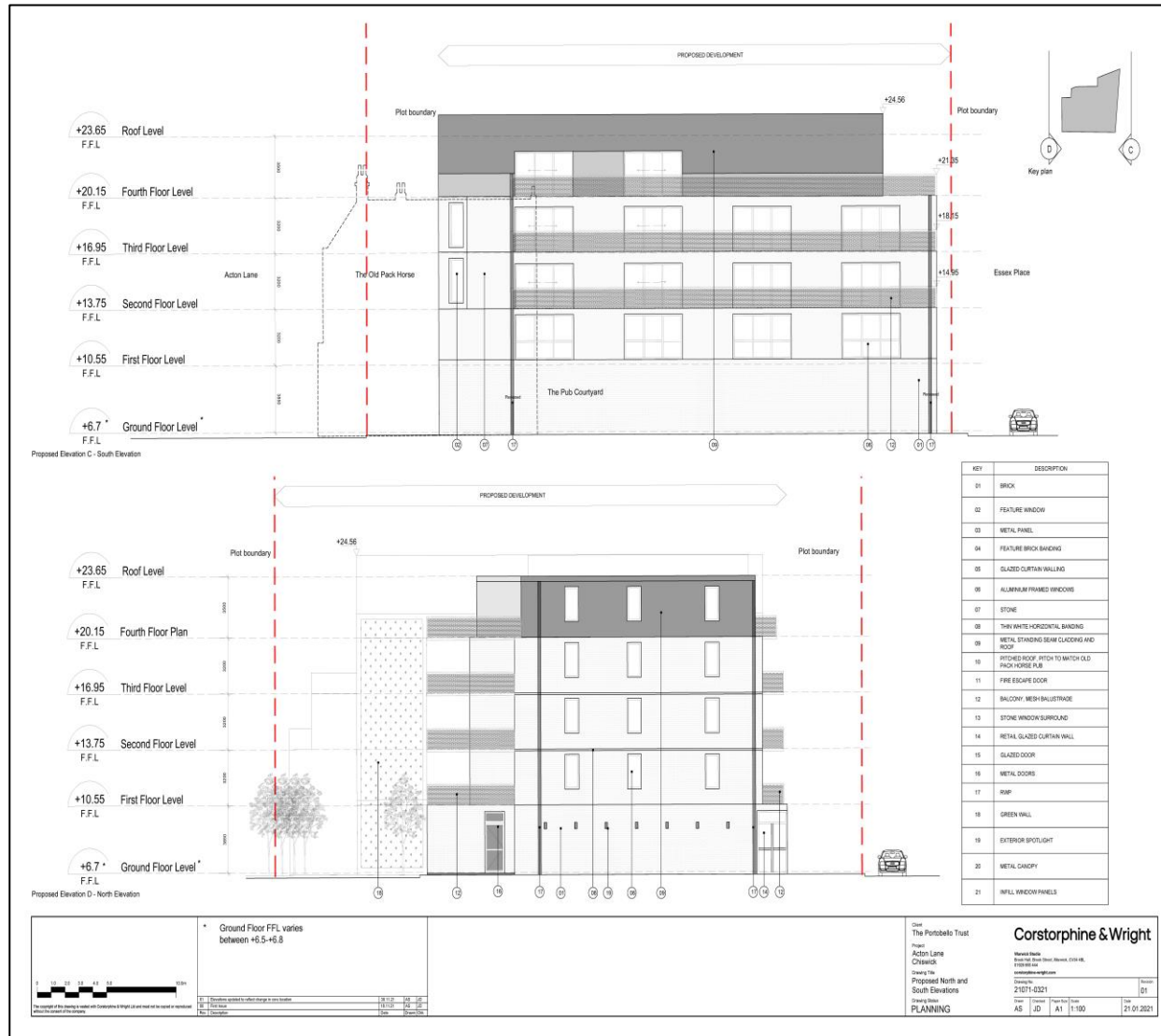


Fig 8: Proposed Elevations C and D - South and North Elevations (Reproduced courtesy of the Client)

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## 7 Conclusions

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### 7.1 Potential Impacts

The following description of the development is based on the architects' drawings and specifications provided by the Client on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2021. Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development (finalised methodology for groundworks and any revisions in relation to the Essex Place Public Realm Works), together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

Full details of groundworks required for the proposed development were unavailable at the time of writing; however, a request to the Client for more information on the potential methodology of groundworks was met on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and the assessment of potential impacts has been reached on the basis of this information.

The potential impacts on subsurface remains, to include foundation excavations and utility trenching and the creation of a service bay at Acton Lane, are discussed below:

#### 7.1.1 Foundations and associated utility services

The proposed redevelopment includes a gymnasium below ground level. The proposed basement plan (*Fig. 6*) shows the gym space covering the entire footprint of the building with a finished floor level (FFL) of +2.55m OD. The architect's drawings also show two service cores and a lift pit. Column supports are likely to be required between ground-floor and basement levels, possibly set out on a grid of eight. It is likely a secant retaining wall will be installed prior to any bulk excavation of the Site.

Whilst foundation designs have not yet been finalised, it is assumed the basement foundations would be piled and possibly extend to a depth of 25m. Formation level of the basement slab is estimated at 5m bgl at a height of -3.55m OD. It is anticipated that localised deeper excavation may be required for any internal foundations and utilities and any services associated with the development, such as the lift pit, service core etc; these excavations being estimated at a depth of 1m below the basement slab, c. -4.55m OD.

Given the height of the existing building, it most likely sits on a raft foundation. Street level on the Acton Lane frontage is recorded at +6.856m OD and the proposed ground-floor level of the development varies between +6.5m OD and +6.8m OD.

Given that brickearth deposits have been encountered at the adjoining site to the N (Acton Lane car park) and at the carpark site at Essex Place (recorded between 6.28m OD and 4.90m OD), and to the NE of the Site within the London Underground site (between 1.2m-2m below ground level), it is presumed that brickearth deposits will be encountered within the development site.

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It is likely that the foundations for the current building, which mostly encompasses the W half of the Site, will have impacted/truncated the top of the potential underlying brickearth deposits or, in their absence, the Kempton gravels. Although the E part of the development site is used as a yard/parking area, the foundation for the existing building may extend across the whole footprint of the Site. If this is the case, the impact on the subsurface deposits will be the same across the Site.

However, if the yard area foundations are shallow then there is the potential that the current foundations have had less of an impact within this part of the Site and there is greater potential for the survival of any archaeological features cut into the brickearth or for any surface remains at the top of the gravels. It is worth noting that concreted made ground was observed at the Acton Lane carpark up to 0.90m thick, which lay directly above the brickearth deposit (the brickearth recorded there at depths of 5.34m OD and 5.12m - 5.18m OD). The top of the Kempton gravel was also exposed at this site at a depth of 4.83m - 4.95m OD and was reached between a depth of 1.9m - 2.4m bgl at the nearby London Underground site.

The bulk excavation associated with the proposed basement (formation level being estimated at -3.55mOD) and associated services (possibly extending to -4.55m OD) would entirely remove any surviving archaeological remains within the brickearth and/or gravel deposits.

### 7.1.2 Servicing Bay to Acton Lane

The creation of a servicing bay at Acton Lane within the pavement apron may require some excavation in relation to sub-surface drainage works. This might include the installation of a new system or require connection to existing drainage infrastructure with the potential to extend to a depth of at least 1m. The potential impacts of service trenching within the existing pavement/carriageway are likely to be negligible given that pre-existing utility services and drainage features are likely to have already disturbed or removed any in-situ deposits.

## 7.2 Overall Conclusions

The overall potential of the Site has been assessed as **Moderate to High** with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval date. The overall assessment reflects the significant archaeological resource within the vicinity of the development site and takes into account the requirements for archaeology under the London Borough of Hounslow's Local Plan (Policy CC4 on Heritage).

**Recommendations: Given the Moderate to High archaeological potential of the site, it is respectfully suggested that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.**

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## 8 Copyright

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## 9.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated).

1746 John Rocque's Map of London and Middlesex

1847 Tithe Map of the parish of Chiswick

1873 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-inch map.

1896 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-inch map.

1915 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-inch map.

1936 Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 25-inch map

1954: OS provisional edition 6-inch map

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10 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig 9: Extract of John Roque's London 10 mile Round Up (1746) showing the Site (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

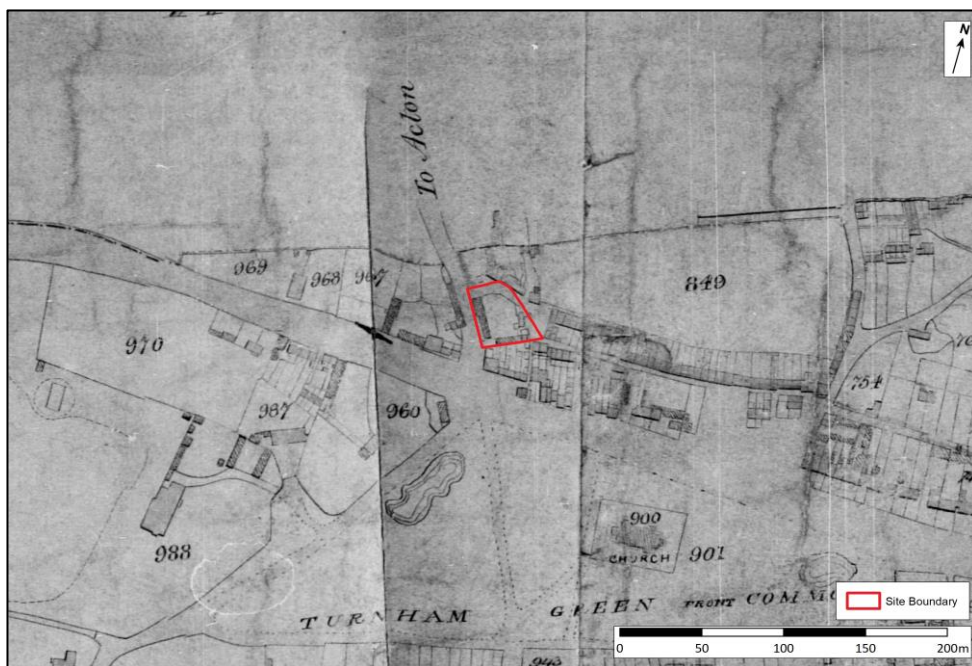


Fig.10: Extract from the Chiswick Tithing Map (1847) showing the Site in Plot 849 (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-inch map (1873) showing the Site (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

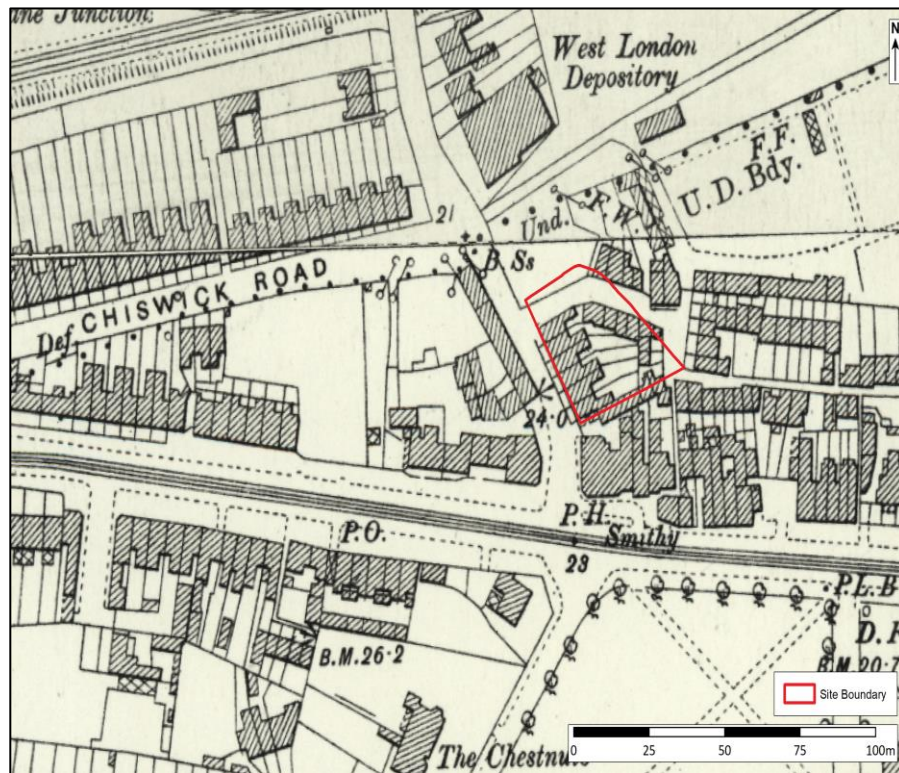


Fig.12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-inch map (1896) showing the Site (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

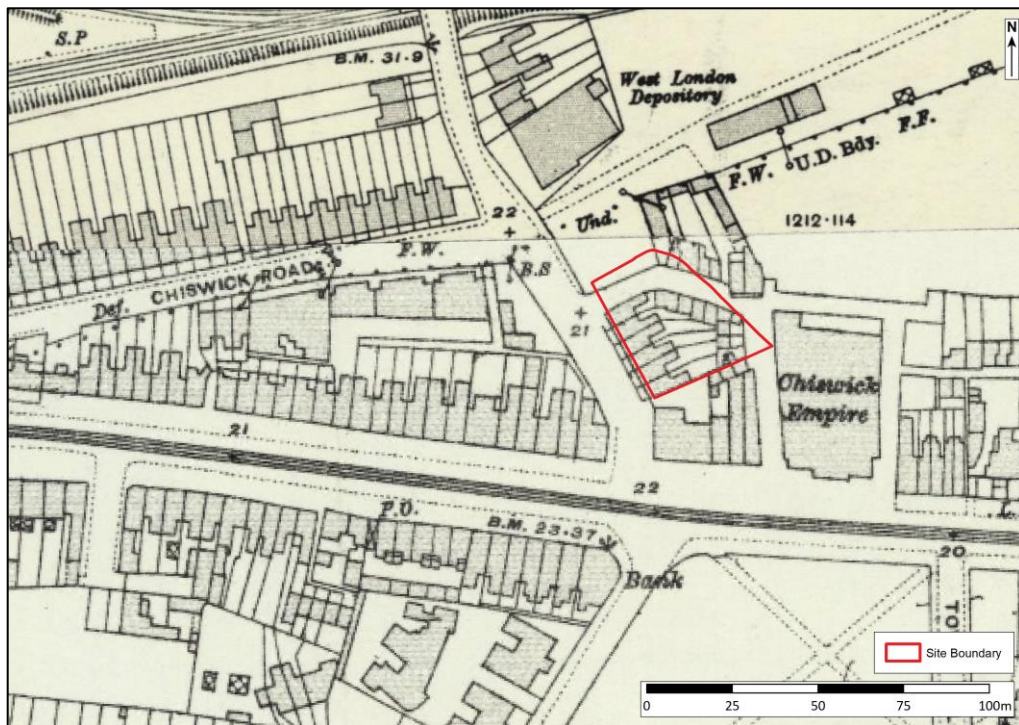


Fig.13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-inch map (1915) showing the Site (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

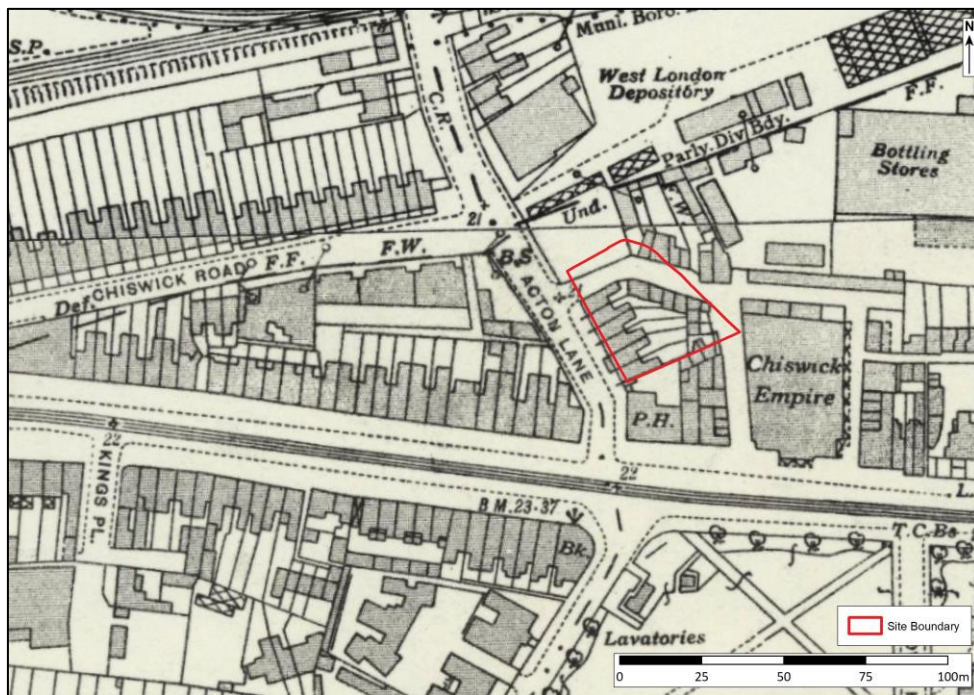


Fig.14: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 25-inch map (1936) showing the Site (marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

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