

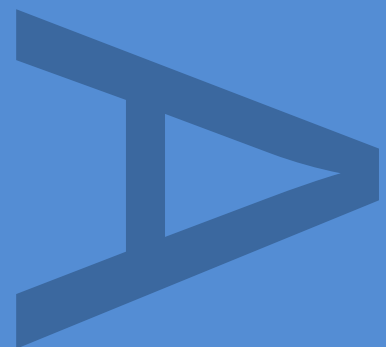
**32-38 UXBRIDGE ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
W5 2BS**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

PCA REPORT NO: 11201

SITE CODE: UXA12

JULY 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

32-38 UXBRIDGE ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 32-38 Uxbridge Road,
London Borough of Ealing, W5 2BS**

Site Code: UXA12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1726 8065

**Written and researched by Douglas Killock
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2012**

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2012**

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July 2012**

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1 Non-Technical Summary

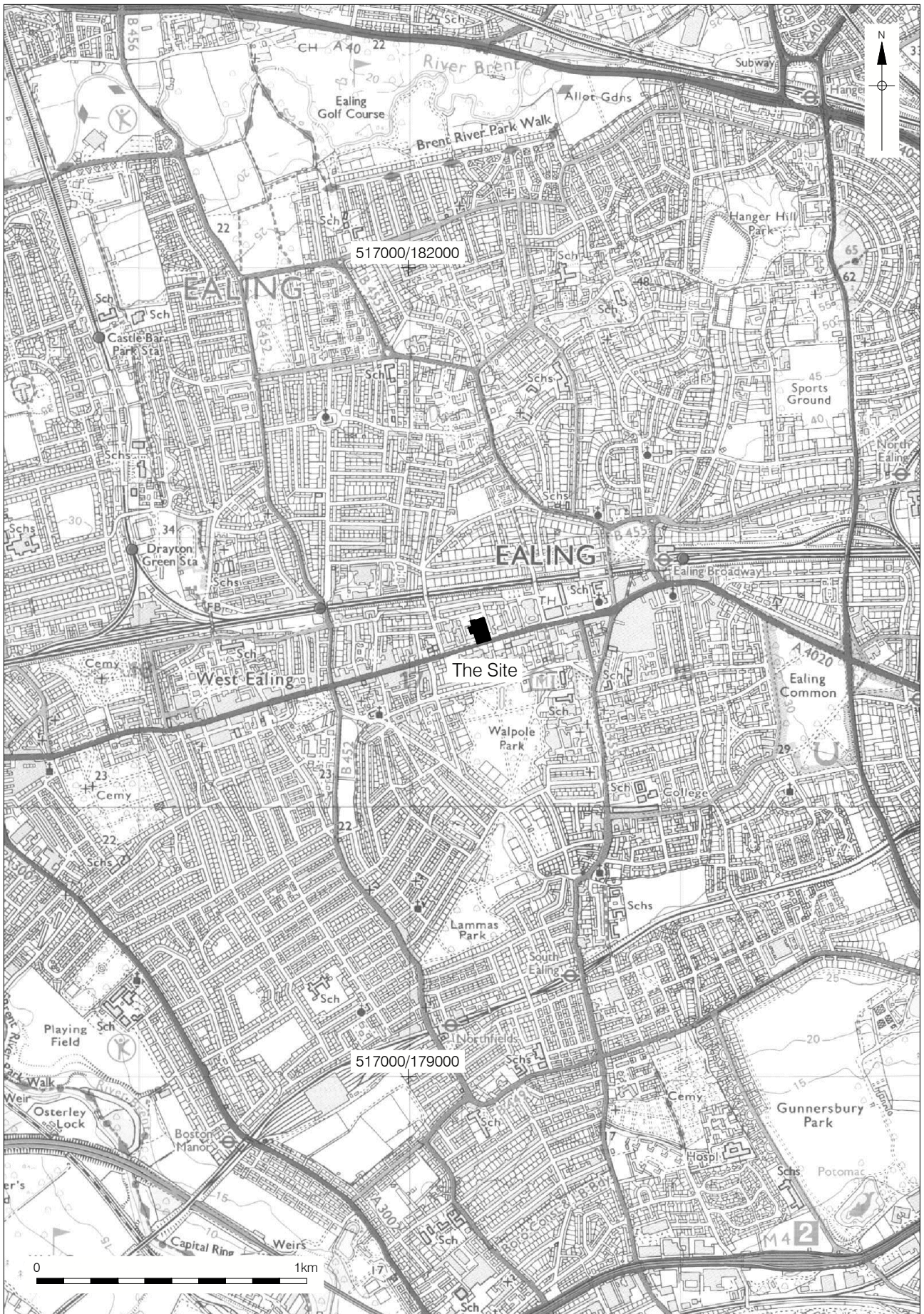
- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 32-38 Uxbridge Road, London Borough of Ealing, London W5 2BS. The site essentially comprises a single multi-storey building (currently under demolition) which occupies land that once constituted four adjacent properties that fronted onto Uxbridge Road on the southern side of the site. A large open area, previously used as a car park, occupies the northern part of the site.
- 1.2 The watching brief was conducted in two phases. The first phase monitored the excavation of four geotechnical test pits located to the north of the building in the former car park, the primary purpose of which was to retrieve geotechnical soil samples from each location.
- 1.3 The excavation of the test pits offered the opportunity to assess the level of archaeological survival on the site. The principal archaeological interest at the site and in the surrounding area consists of flint tools from the earlier prehistoric periods, particularly the Palaeolithic¹. Historical research mapping previous landuse had suggested that some areas of the site had been heavily impacted and that the possibilities of archaeological survival were limited. The observations made during the geotechnical watching brief suggested that these impacts may have been less extensive than previously thought².
- 1.4 Based on these observations a second phase of the watching brief monitored the ground reduction in the northern half of the site to the required formation level, which coincided with the surface of the brickearth horizons previously observed. The observations in this phase confirmed the findings of the first phase, with intact brickearth recorded across the area, with no evidence for cut features or prehistoric material being observed.

¹ Ibid p2

² Meager, R 2011 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Westel House 32-38 Uxbridge Road London W5* Unpublished CgMs report Figure 8

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 32-38 Uxbridge Road, London Borough of Ealing, W5 2BS. The first phase was undertaken on the 3rd of April 2012 by Douglas Killock, and entailed monitoring of the excavation of four test pits by machine and, following recording, they were immediately backfilled in order to avoid them constituting a health and safety hazard. The second phase was undertaken between the 13th and 20th of June 2012 by Richard Humphrey, and entailed the monitoring of the wider ground reduction in the north of the site to formation level.
- 2.2 The standing building, a single multi-storey block which spans what were once four separate properties, is currently being demolished. The proposed mixed use redevelopment will impact areas outside of the footprint of the standing building and potentially disturb areas with archaeological potential.
- 2.3 The site is bounded by Craven Road to the north and east, Uxbridge road to the south and Craven House, a large office building, to the west. The overall footprint of the site measures 4800m² in total.
- 2.4 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 1726 8065.
- 2.5 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code UXA12.
- 2.6 The watching brief was monitored by Kim Stabler on behalf of the London Borough of Ealing, project managed for PCA by Tim Bradley and undertaken by the author. Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting acted as consultant to the client GHL Limited.
- 2.7 The first phase of the watching brief monitored the deposits extant in four test pits located in the former car park area located to the north of the present standing building. The test pits were excavated by machine and measured 1.20m N-S by 2.00m E-W, 2.30m N-S by 1.40m E-W, 2.40m N-S by 1.70m E-W and 3.00m N-S by 1.40m E-W. The maximum depth of the test pits was 1.60m; natural gravels were evident in three of the four test pits and excavation ceased at this level. No gravels were reached in Test Pit 2 where clay was evident in the base but this probably represented a local anomaly. Excavation was abandoned at this level to avoid entry to the trench becoming unsafe.
- 2.8 The second phase of the watching brief monitored the deposits encountered during the wider ground reduction in the northern half of the site. The area was excavated by machine to the required formation level, which coincided with the surface of the brickearth horizon. No archaeological remains or features were encountered.



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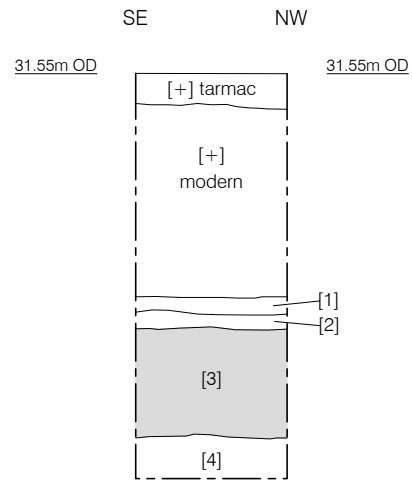
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



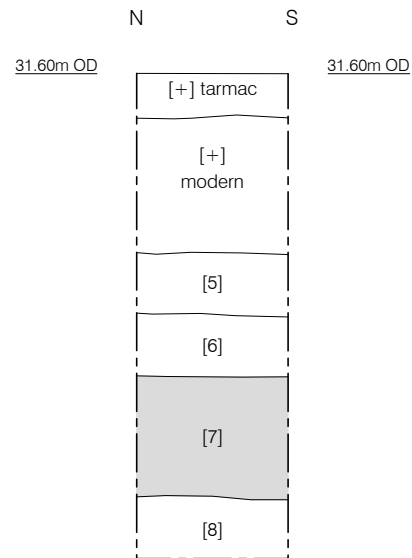
- Site outline
- Phase 2 Watching Brief
- Buildings shown on 1956 OS
- Proposed Buildings Footprint
- Archaeological Test Pit
- Buildings shown on 1896 OS
- Buildings shown on 1999 OS
- Area undisturbed by previous/existing development (data from historic mapping)

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 06/07/12 JS/MR

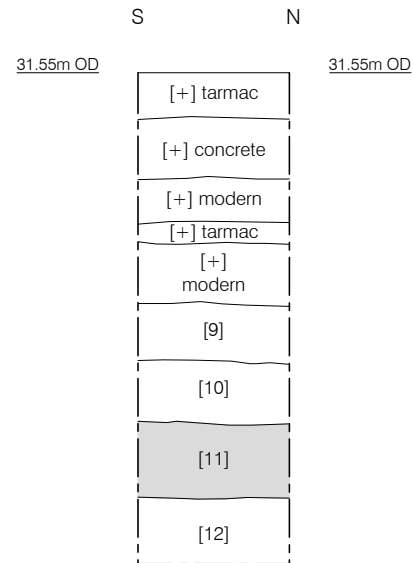
Figure 2
 Plan Showing Previous and Existing Impacts within
 the Site and Phase 2 Watching Brief Area
 1:500 at A4



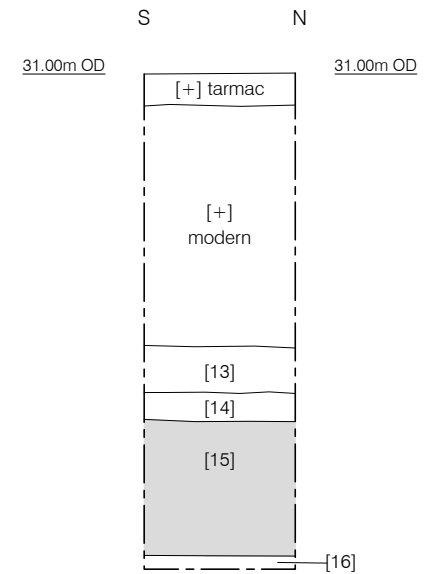
Section 1
Northeast facing



Section 2
West facing



Section 3
East facing



Section 4
East facing

 Brickearth



3 Planning Background

- 3.1 The site has the benefit of planning permission (Reference PP/2010/4585) with the following condition attached:

9. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved programme unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To protect any archaeological remains on the site in accordance with policy 4.9 of the adopted Ealing Unitary Development 'Plan for the Environment' (2004).

- 3.2 The two phases of fieldwork reported herein were undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation³, which was prepared and approved in advance in accordance with the above condition.

³ Meager, R 2011 *Specification For An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise Westel House 32-38 Uxbridge Road London W5* Unpublished CgMs document

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of London Clay which is overlain by more recent drift deposits. The latter consists of deposits that form part of the Langley Silt Complex, a mixture of brickearth with sandy clay and silt (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 256 North London). The Langley Silt Complex seals Thames gravel terrace deposits that lie above the London clay.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The topography of the area is generally flat though there is a gentle slope from north to south. Levels shown on a survey of the site indicate a spot height of 31.69m OD in the north of the car park and 30.54m OD on the pavement to the south of the site on Uxbridge Road.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been detailed in the Desk Based Assessment. The following represents a brief summary of the archaeological potential for the site as represented in that document.
- 5.2 The archaeological potential for the all periods excluding the Palaeolithic is considered to be low. However, substantial quantities of Palaeolithic flintwork, generally consisting of flakes and handaxes, have been identified within the vicinity of the site, and the archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period is therefore considered to be good.

6 Archaeological Methodology

- 6.1 The first phase of watching brief entailed the monitoring of four test pits that were excavated in the area to the north of the standing building previously used as a car park. Two of these, Test Pits 1 and 2, were located in an area to the east which historical research suggested had not been impacted by previous developments. Test Pits 3 and 4 were located in the west of the car park in an area that was thought to have been impacted by previous landuse, namely the coach station which had previously occupied much of the northern part of the site.
- 6.2 The test pits were to have measured c 1m square but as they were excavated by machine and needed to attain a considerable depth they needed to be somewhat larger to allow safe access to the trench. Test Pit 1 measured 2.00m east-west by 1.20m north-south and was 1.35m deep; Test Pit 2 measured 2.30m north-south by 1.40m east-west and was 1.60m deep; Test Pit 3 was 2.40m north-south by 1.70m east-west and 1.60m deep and Test Pit 4 was 3.00m north-south by 1.40m east-west and 1.65m deep.
- 6.3 The second phase of watching brief entailed the monitoring of ground reduction in the north of the site, an area which covered approximately 1577m² and incorporated the locations of Test Pits 3 and 4. This area was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision to the required formation level.
- 6.4 Full sections were not cleaned and drawn but a face of each test pit was drawn and photographed. A representative section 0.5m in diameter was drawn for each section to demonstrate the principal strata present and record the effects of past post-depositional impacts.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.6 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital shots only as the complexity and importance of the archaeological sequence did not warrant the use of black and white film or colour slides.
- 6.7 Ordnance Datum levels have been calculated using the spot heights shown on a WAC Test Location drawing. Although this work was not carried out by PCA it is almost certain that these levels were established using a GPS.

7 Excavation Results

Phase 1: Geotechnical Test Pits

7.1 Test Pit 1

7.1.1 Test Pit 1 was located close to the eastern frontage on Craven Road c. 15m to the north of the standing building. The upper 0.75m of the stratigraphic sequence consisted of modern tarmac and the associated rubble that had been laid below it as make-up for the hard standing (See Section 1 Figure 3 above and Figure 4 below). Below this were the remnants of what may once have been a ploughsoil horizon [1] composed of a light grey mix of silt clay and fine sand. The exact nature of this deposit was difficult to establish as it appeared that the colour was principally the result of hydrocarbons leaching through the rubble make-up above into the soil level that lay immediately below. This was a feature of all four trenches excavated.



Figure 4: Section 1
Scale 0.50m

7.1.2 Below the possible ploughsoil horizon [1], which was only 5cm thick, was a reddish brown clayey brickearth deposit [2]. This thin band, again no more than 5cm thick, appeared to be an undisturbed natural deposit. No artefacts or other signs of human activity such as flecks of charcoal were evident in this deposit. The top of this layer was recorded at 30.75m OD.

7.1.3 The deposit below, layer [3], undoubtedly consisted of naturally deposited brickearth composed of a light yellowish brown mix of clay and silt with some coarse sand and gravel. This deposit was 0.35m thick; the surface was recorded at 30.70m OD.

7.1.4 Below this was a layer of clayey gravel [4] the top of which was found 1.20m below ground level, or at 30.35m OD. This deposit continued to the base of the trench at 1.35m below the ground surface.

7.2 Test Pit 2

7.2.1 The upper part of the sequence in Test Pit 2, as was the case with Test Pit 1, consisted of tarmac and the associated rubble make-up which had a combined depth of 0.60m (Section 2 Figure 3). Below the rubble make-up was a layer of dark greyish brown silt and clay with some gravel [5] which had been contaminated with hydrocarbons (this horizon is clearly visible in Figure 5 below).



Figure 5: Section 2
Scale 0.50m

7.2.2 Below the contaminated soil horizon was a possible remnant of a ploughsoil horizon [6]. This layer consisted of a mid greenish brown mix of silt and clay which contained moderate gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. The top of this layer was recorded at 30.80m OD, it was 0.20m thick.

7.2.3 A homogenous layer of reworked brickearth 0.40m thick [7] was evident below layer [6]. This discoloured light brown mix of clay and silt contained what appeared to be flecks of mortar or possibly crushed chalk. No other artefacts or signs of human activity were present. However, the colour of this deposit was too

dark for a natural brickearth and there seems little doubt that this layer was the result of a human intervention of some kind. It did not appear to be the fill of a cut feature but the base of this layer was recorded at 1.40m below the surface of the tarmac, far lower than any of the other ploughsoil horizons evident in the other three test pits. The cause of this localised anomaly is at present unexplained.

7.2.4 Natural gravel was not apparent in the base of the test pit. The reworked brickearth horizon [7] described above sealed a stiff yellow clay [8]. The surface of the clay was recorded at 30.20m OD; the layer continued below the base of the trench which was 1.60m below the tarmac, or at 30.00m OD. The presence of this clay again represents something of a localised anomaly as natural gravels were recorded in all of the remaining locations and the gravel occurred at a higher level than that attained in the base of Test Pit 2. The stiff clay may represent the natural infilling of an ancient depression in the surface of the gravel or represent the fill of a small watercourse.

7.3 Test Pit 3

7.3.1 The possible impact of the former coach station was perhaps best illustrated in Test Pit 3 (Section 3 Figure 3 above). Rather than there being a single layer of tarmac and associated make-up the upper part of the sequence included two layers of tarmac and a raft of reinforced concrete. This clearly represented an area where hard-standing of differing types had been laid and renewed over a considerable period. These surfaces and associated deposits occupied the upper 0.75m of the stratigraphic sequence (Figure 6 below).



Figure 6: Section 3
Scale 0.50m

- 7.3.2 Below the modern surfaces and makeup deposits lay a ploughsoil layer [9] which consisted of a dark greyish brown mix of silt, clay and fine sand. This layer may have been discoloured due to the presence of hydrocarbons leaching through the rubble make-up layers for the tarmac above. The top of the layer was recorded only 0.75m OD below the modern tarmac, or at 30.80m OD.
- 7.3.3 Below layer [9] was another ploughsoil deposit but layer [10] had preserved its original mid greenish brown colour, probably because it was not contaminated. This deposit also contained fragments of ceramic building material and charcoal flecks, indicating human activity and occupation in the area. The fragments of building material were however extremely small or very heavily abraded and were not collected for dating as they were unlikely to be diagnostic. The surface of this ploughsoil horizon was recorded at 30.60m OD. Layer [9] was almost certainly once identical to layer [10], the colour difference being due to modern contaminants.
- 7.3.4 The ploughsoil horizon [10] sealed a layer of natural brickearth [11] which consisted of light yellowish brown clay and silt. No artefacts or other signs of a human presence such as flecks of charcoal were evident in this deposit the surface of which was recorded at 30.40m OD.
- 7.3.5 Natural gravel was found in the base of the trench below 30.15m OD. Layer [12] consisted of a stiff mixture of yellowish brown medium gravels and clay which continued below the base of the trench which was found at 1.60m below ground level or 29.95m OD.

7.4 Test Pit 4

- 7.4.1 Test Pit 4 was located in the south western part of the car park as close to the standing building as was practicable (the building is currently being demolished and the loose material dropped through the structure near the northwest corner of the building). The upper 0.90m of the stratigraphic sequence comprised modern tarmac and the associated rubble make-up below the hard standing (Section 4 Figure 3).
- 7.4.2 Below the modern material was a layer of dark grey clay and silt [13] which had almost certainly once been part of the ploughsoil horizon in this area but had been contaminated with hydrocarbons (this horizon is very clearly visible in Figure 7 below). Although contaminated this horizon represented the highest undisturbed horizontal deposit in the sequence; it was recorded below a height of 30.10m OD.
- 7.4.3 The remnant of a ploughsoil horizon [14] was evident below layer [13]. This deposit consisted of a mid-light brown mix of clay, silt and coarse sand with some medium gravel. Evidence of human occupation in the area was present in the form of flecks of charcoal and crushed ceramic building materials but no more

precise dating evidence was recovered. This layer was only 10cm thick; the surface was recorded at 29.95m OD.

7.4.4 The ploughsoil sealed natural brickearth [15] which was composed of a mid-light brown mix of clay, silt and coarse sand with some medium gravel. This deposit was found below 29.85m OD.

7.4.5 Natural gravels mixed with clay formed the earliest layer seen in the base of the trench. This layer may have been impenetrable to water and waterlogged reduced conditions may have led to the light grey colour seen here which contrasted with the yellowish browns observed in most of the natural deposits. The surface of the gravel and clay mix was recorded at 29.40m OD, the deposit continued below the base of the test pit which was found at 29.35m OD.



Figure 7: Section 4
Scale 0.50m

7.5 Phase 2 Watching Brief Area

7.5.1 Phase 2 of the watching brief was an open area excavation that was located in the northern half of the site. This encompassed the locations of Test Pits 3 and 4.

7.5.2 The observed deposit sequence was comparable to that seen in the previously mentioned Test Pits 3 & 4 (as described in 7.3 and 7.4) – namely made ground, overlying plough soil, which sealed the natural brickearth. Despite the survival of the deposit sequence and the associated potential for archaeological evidence, no artefacts or features of an archaeological nature were encountered.



Figure 8: North Facing Shot of Phase 2 Excavation



Figure 9: West Facing Shot of Phase 2 Excavation

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The results of the watching brief have demonstrated that intact natural deposits were still present over a large area of the northern part of the site, with undisturbed gravels capped with brickearth and ploughsoil evident in three of the four Test Pits monitored in Phase 1, and with undisturbed brickearth present in the larger area of the Phase 2 ground reduction.
- 8.2 Test Pit 3 was the only Test Pit in which natural gravels were not present but this was probably the result of a natural anomaly. Natural clay was present in this area rather than gravel but the absence of gravel was not the result of modern truncation.
- 8.3 Despite careful monitoring no Palaeolithic artefacts were observed nor were any specific archaeological features recorded, the latter perhaps not surprising given that the site has apparently until recently been agricultural land somewhat distant from any nucleated settlements.

8 Research Questions

8.1 Original Research Questions

8.1.1 The research questions posed in the Written Scheme of Investigation were⁴:

- To determine if possible the date of the earliest human activity in this area and the subsequent sequence of occupation.
- To help further inform our understanding of past activity in the Ealing area.
- To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during construction work.

8.2 Research Questions:- Excavation Results

8.2.1 The watching brief demonstrated that the impacts of truncation were less than had been projected. The maximum depth of modern deposits was seen in Test Pit 4 where modern impacts had removed the upper 0.90m of stratigraphy but ploughsoil, brickearth and gravels were all still extant. A largely intact sequence of deposits was observed to still be extant across the northern part of the site. However, no flint artefacts, features, or evidence dating to prehistoric or early historical periods were encountered during either phase of the watching brief.

⁴ Meager, R 2011 *Specification For An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise Westel House 32-38 Uxbridge Road London W5* Unpublished CgMs document

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of GHL Limited. Thanks also to Kim Stabler of GLAAS, English Heritage who monitored the site for the London Borough of Ealing.
- 9.2 The authors would like to thank:
- Tim Bradley for project managing the watching brief and editing this report
 - Richard Humphrey for supervising Phase 2 of the watching brief
 - Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations
- 9.3 Thanks are also extended to all of the staff of O'Shea Demolition who facilitated the archaeological investigations and for their full cooperation and assistance.
- 9.4 Site photography was undertaken by the author and by Richard Humphrey.

10 Bibliography

- Meager, R 2011 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Westel House 32-38 Uxbridge Road London W5* Unpublished CgMs report
- Meager, R 2011 *Specification For An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise Westel House 32-38 Uxbridge Road London W5* Unpublished CgMs document

APPENDIX 1: Oasis Data Entry Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-122783

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | A 2 Phase Watching Brief at 32-38 Uxbridge Road |
| Short description of the project | Phase One of the watching brief consisted of monitoring geotechnical test pits. Phase Two consisted of the monitoring of the ground reduction of the northwest area of the site. No significant archaeological finds or features were uncovered. The negative evidence meant that further phases of monitoring were not required upon the site. |
| Project dates | Start: 03-04-2012 End: 20-06-2012 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | UXA12 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PLOUGHSOIL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON EALING EALING 32-38 Uxbridge Road |
| Postcode | W5 2BS |
| Study area | 4800.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 1726 8065 51 0 51 30 43 N 000 18 36 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 30.00m Max: 31.00m |

Project creators

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| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | CgMs Consulting |
| Project design originator | Richard Meager |

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| Project director/manager | Tim Bradley |
| Project supervisor | Douglas Killock |
| Project supervisor | Richard Humphrey |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | GHL Limited |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
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| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Barrowman, S. |
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