CREST BOYS & GIRLS ACADEMIES, NEASDEN NW2 7SN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

SITE CODE: DLS12

REPORT NO: R11819

AUGUST 2014

Crest Boys & Girls Academies, Neasden NW2 7SN, London Borough of Brent
An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code:	**DLS12**
Central NGR:	**TQ 5120 8090**
Local Planning Authority:	**London Borough of Brent**
Planning Reference:	**11/1698**
Commissioning Client:	**Mills Whipp Projects**
Written/Researched by:	**Paw Jorgensen**
	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project Manager:	**Helen Hawkins (MIfA)**
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August 2014

PCA REPORT NO. R11819

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd prior to the redevelopment of Crest Boys and Girls Academies, London Borough of Brent. The field evaluation was undertaken in two phases with the first phase carried out between 28th May and 1st June 2012 and the second phase carried out between 28th and 31st July 2014. The commissioning client was Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Capita Symonds and Wates Construction.

1.2 The archaeological programme for the Phase 1 works consisted of the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 6) located within the western portion of the development site. Prior to the work commencing this part of the site had been occupied by temporary, modular school buildings resting on concrete block piers. Although the buildings did not impact greatly on the below ground archaeology the site appeared to have previously been terraced, presumably during the late 19th-20th century.

1.3 Phase 2 consisted of an additional three trenches (Trenches 7, 9 and 10) located in the eastern part of the site. These were entirely devoid of archaeological features. However, a late 19th/early 20th century buried topsoil horizon was recorded in two of the trenches.

1.4 Topographically the site was situated near the summit of the northern slope of Dollis Hill. Natural deposits were exposed in five of the six trenches and comprised of colluvial gravels overlying clay. In Trench 1 the gravels had been removed by terracing of the hill in the 19th or 20th century and only the underlying clay survived while the southernmost trenches showed little evidence of truncation. The colluvial deposit was not exposed in Trench 7.

1.5 With the exception of three parallel late 19th/20th century narrow and shallow linear features, presumably planting rows, in Trench 6 no archaeological features were uncovered.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The first phase consisting of three evaluation trenches in the western part of the site was carried out between 28th May and 1st June 2012, in advance of Phase 1 of the redevelopment of Crest Girls and Boys Academies, London Borough of Brent, NW2 7SN (Figure 1). A second phase of work, also consisting of the excavation of three evaluation trenches was carried out between 28th and 31st July 2014. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 5120 8090.

2.2 Three trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 6) were excavated prior to Phase 1 of the redevelopment commencing (Figure 2). An additional three trenches (Trenches 7, 9 and 10) were excavated prior to the Phase 2 work commencing in the eastern portion of the site.

2.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects acting for Capita Symonds on behalf of Wates Construction. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out the work under the supervision of Paw Jorgensen and the project management of Peter Moore (Phase 1) and Helen Hawkins (Phase 2). The Phase 1 evaluation trenches were monitored by Kim Stabler, previously English Heritage archaeology advisor for the London Borough of Brent while the excavation of the Phase 2 evaluation trenches was monitored by Sandy Kidd, now English Heritage archaeology advisor for the London Borough of Brent.

2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC under the unique site code DLS12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The planning background of the site along with all relevant planning policies have been discussed in detail in the Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2011a). Therefore only the site specific planning background is discussed below.

3.2 Planning Condition

3.2.1 On 19th October 2011 Brent Council approved the planning application (11/1698) for the phased redevelopment of The Crest Boys Academy & The Crest Girls Academy, Crest Road, London, NW2 7SN. Attached to the planning permission were a number of conditions, one of which is particularly pertinent to the commissioned work (Condition 18):

> 18 No development shall take place, including demolition and ground works, 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, in consultation with English Heritage. Such a programme should include:
>
> (i) Archaeological monitoring of any geotechnical investigations, to establish the degree of truncation and landscaping already present on the site
>
> (ii) An appropriate mitigation strategy, which may include archaeological excavation, in the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered
>
> English Heritage will advise on whether archaeological remains are significant and the programme of archaeological work shall be implemented on commencement of works.
>
> Reason: The development of this site may cause damage to heritage assets of archaeological interest.

3.2.2 It is the aim of this report to satisfy the above condition for the development of the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 On the British Geological Survey map (1:50,000 Series, Sheet 256, North London) the site is shown to be located over an area of Dollis Hill Gravel overlying London Clay. Previous geotechnical work carried out in association with the British Geological Survey in the Dollis Hill area has revealed the Dollis Hill Gravel deposit to vary in thickness from approximately 1-15m. The deposit is generally comprised of gravel with varying silt and clay content. In places there are localised lenses of silt, clay, peat and other organic material. The Dollis Hill Gravel deposit is derived from the fluvial gravels of the Sudbury Formation deposited during the Pleistocene period. Generally the deposition of the Dollis Hill Gravel is thought to have occurred between the Cromerian interglacial period and the Anglian glaciation of the Middle Pleistocene (The BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units).

4.1.2 This sequence corresponded to the natural stratigraphic sequence observed during the excavation of the three evaluation trenches. The Dollis Hill Gravel deposit survived only in the two southernmost trenches where it was recorded as loose to moderately compact yellowish red moderately sorted gravel occasionally interrupted by lenses of clay and silty clay. The area between the first terrace and the Thames is directly characterised by alluvium, which overlies the flood plain gravel to a distance of approximately 0.5 miles from the river. At the southern end of Trench 6 (the highest point at which the gravel occurred) the top of the gravel was recorded as 70.49m OD from which point it sloped down towards the north to 67.05m OD at the northern end of Trench 4 (the lowest point observed).

4.1.3 In Trench 1 the gravel appeared to have been truncated away by terracing of the site. Here the natural sequence comprised firm reddish brown clay, presumably weathered London Clay, first observed at a height of 63.05m OD. The interface between the late 19th-20th century deposit (directly overlying the clay) and the clay itself appeared very irregular with the height of the clay dropping to 62.50m OD in places before again rising to approximately 63m OD.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site itself was located on the north facing slope of Dollis Hill near the summit of the hill. The site is situated on a relatively steep slope dropping from 73.5m OD to the south to 57.00m OD to the north. In order to facilitate use of the land the site was terraced – this is likely to have occurred either in the late 19th century or the early 20th century with additional terracing taking place from the 1960s onwards in order to level the land prior to the construction of the temporary buildings currently occupying the western part of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the study site. This summary highlights the general trends and opportunities for archaeology in the area but should not be taken as being a comprehensive analysis. The desk based assessment produced by Mills Whipp Projects in 2011 formed the primary resource consulted for the historical and archaeological background.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Little evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity exists. This is especially true for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods where no materials have been recovered in the vicinity of the site. During work on the Brent Reservoir to the north of the current site a single cremation dating to the Bronze Age was discovered. Along with a Bronze Age palstave found near the River Brent in Neasden it could suggest that local activity during this period was focused around the river. Evidence for a possible Early Iron Age farm was recorded in 2000 during excavations by the Dollis Hill Reservoir to the south-east of the site (Mills Whipp Projects 2011a).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Despite the relative proximity of the Roman Watling Street (partially followed by the present day Edgware Road) approximately 1km to the east of the study site few Roman remains have been recovered from the area. Even so, excavations by the Dollis Hill Reservoir uncovered a number of features related to quarrying and possible field boundary ditches suggesting the presence of a farmstead in the vicinity during the later part of the Roman period. An additional cluster of Roman finds including pottery and ceramic building material has been recorded near Salmon Road and Old Church Land to the west of the present site (ibid).

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 While no archaeological evidence for Saxon period activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity, the site lies within close proximity to a number of hamlets suggested to have had their origins during this period. The first mention of Neasden to the west of the study area was in a document claiming to date to AD936 (ibid) while nearby Dollis Hill and Kingsbury are both mentioned in Domesday (Weinreb & Hibbert 1985).

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 The only recorded medieval finds in the vicinity of the site are sherds of pottery recovered during excavations by Brooks Road reservoir in 2000. It is likely that the pattern of land use established during the Saxon period continued throughout the medieval period, i.e. areas of farmland punctuating the otherwise densely forested landscape (Mills Whipp Projects 2011a).

5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.6.1 Throughout most of the post-medieval period the area appears to continue to be used as farmland and it is not until the inter-war years that significant development of the area occurs. Even so, the study site continued to lay in open fields and then allotments until the 1960s when the school buildings currently occupying the eastern part of the site were built (ibid).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of the trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (Mills Whipp Projects 2011b). All site work was carried out in accordance with the method statement prepared prior to the commencement of the work (Moore 2012, Hawkins 2014).

6.2 Prior to excavation the trenches were marked out and then CAT scanned by the groundworks contractor, Toureen Mangan, who also carried out the excavation of the trenches under archaeological supervision and with a banksman present at all times. Excavation was then carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The excavation of the trenches was carried out in spits of between 150mm and 200mm through undifferentiated deposits.

6.3 Following fill clearance, all aspects of each trench that required examination were cleaned and excavation undertaken on any extant discrete archaeological features using appropriate hand tools. All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats.

6.4 All survey work and levels during the Phase 1 work were carried out using a handheld GPS while during the Phase 2 work trench locations were triangulated in using known points. Levels were recorded using a dumpy level measuring from one of three known Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs).

6.5 Initially four trenches had been planned for the Phase 2 work (Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 10). However, during the setting out of Trench 8 it became clear that this trench could not be safely excavated due to underground services (high voltage cable, fire hydrant and water main). Because no suitable location could be found as an alternative for this trench it was abandoned and only three trenches excavated.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Natural

7.1.1 In four of the six excavated trenches (Trenches 4, 6, 9, and 10) the basal layer reached was a deposit comprising firm to stiff light to mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent patches of gravel. It contained occasional dark reddish brown patches of clay, occasional iron pans and occasional medium sub-rounded pebbles. Within the gravel patches the stones were very poorly sorted. The deposit was recorded variably as [11], [16], [102] and [106] and was believed to be the Dollis Hill Gravel.

7.1.2 At the highest point the deposit was recorded at 74.89m OD, This height was taken at the southern end of Trench 10 near the highest point of the hill upon which the site is located. From here the top of the deposit sloped down to 67.05m OD at its lowest observed point in Trench 4 approximately 135m to the northwest. It is not believed that the top of the deposit represents the untruncated height of the natural deposit. Evidence of terracing of the site during the late 19th/early 20th century and then again from the 1960s onwards was seen in most of the trenches. The recorded heights on the top of the deposit thus are likely to represent the truncated state of the deposit post-terracing.

7.1.3 Evidence for the terracing of the site was most noticeable in Trench 1 in the northern part of the site where the natural deposit had been removed in its entirety down to the top of the underlying London clay, [4]. The natural clay deposit in Trench 1 comprised reddish brown clay, presumably weathered London Clay. It was first observed at a height of 63.05m OD although the top of the deposit undulated heavily varying between 62.50m OD and approximately 63.00m OD.

7.2 Post-Medieval to Modern

7.2.1 As previously stated, the natural gravel was not observed in Trench 1. Here the modern truncation caused by terracing of the site extended into the underlying London Clay. The stratigraphic sequence here showed a number of modern deposits ([1]-[3]) overlying the natural clay.

7.2.2 Cutting the natural gravel within Trench 6 were three parallel narrow and shallow linear features ([6], [8] and [13]) roughly aligned along a north-south axis. These varied only slightly in depth from 80mm to 110mm and all had moderately step sides breaking sharply at the top and gradually at the bottom into a slightly concave base. In width they all measured between 0.40m at the narrowest point to 0.60m at the widest. Each of these cuts were filled with similar fills ([5], [7] and [12]) comprising greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent small sub-rounded pebbles likely derived from the underlying gravel. In places the fills were reddish yellow sandy clay also containing frequent small sub-rounded pebbles. Pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe fragments and corroded ferrous metal fragments were recovered from the fills.

7.2.3 Sealing the features in Trench 6 was a 0.22m thick buried plough soil horizon ([10]) comprising friable greyish brown very sandy organic silt containing moderate small sub-rounded pebbles and showing occasional signs of root activity. This extended beyond the limits of the trench in all directions. It was in turn sealed by the current topsoil horizon [9], which was approximately 0.18m thick.

7.2.4 In Trench 4 the natural gravel was sealed by a levelling deposit comprising friable dark brown moderately organic clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles and flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal. Recovered from this deposit were pottery sherds and fragments of ceramic building material. The deposit was sealed by a modern made ground deposit ([14]) presumably laid down to level the ground prior to the construction of the temporary building just south of the trench.

7.2.5 A similar sequence was seen in Trench 10 where the natural gravel [102], was also sealed by a 0.35m thick made ground deposit, [101]. The made ground deposit comprised firm mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent ceramic building material flecks, charcoal flecks, mortar flecks, small angular concrete fragments and small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. It extended across the entire trench and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the north, east, west and south and was first encountered at a height of 72.24m OD at the southern end of the trench. From this point the top of the deposit sloped down to 71.46m OD at the northern end of the trench. This deposit was sealed by the 0.25m thick modern topsoil horizon [100]. In both trenches the made ground was sealed by the modern topsoil horizon, which was recorded as [103] in Trench 9 and [109] in Trench 7.

7.2.6 In Trench 9 the natural gravel [106], was sealed at the northern end by a 0.30m thick buried topsoil horizon, [105]. To the south the buried topsoil horizon had been removed entirely. This likely occurred during the terracing of the site in the late 19th or early 20th century. Within the trench the deposit measured 5.00m north-south by 2.25m east-west although it did extend east, west and north beyond the limits of the trench. At its highest point it was seen at 67.78m OD. A similar deposit was identified [108], at the base of Trench 7, although it is not known if this directly sealed the colluvial deposit as excavation of the trench was halted before the natural gravel was reached. Here the buried topsoil extended in all directions beyond the limits of the trench and was first seen at a height of 60.45m OD. In both trenches the buried topsoil horizon comprised soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. The two buried topsoil horizons were sealed by a made ground deposit near identical to deposit [101] in Trench 10. It was recorded as [104] in Trench 9 where it was first seen at 68.58m OD and [107] in Trench 7 where it survived to a maximum height of 60.73m OD.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Original Aims and Objectives of the Evaluation

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Mills Whipp Projects (2011) outlined a number of aims and objectives for the evaluation. The following section seeks to respond to those.

- Assess the degree of archaeological survival.

  While the natural gravel deposit underlying the site was reached in most of the excavated trenches, this seemed to have been heavily truncated by the terracing of the site in the late 19th/early 20th century and then again from the 1960s onwards. This truncation seemed to be more severe towards the top of the hill in the southern part of the site where modern deposits overlay the natural gravel directly. In the lower parts of the site to the north a buried topsoil horizon, presumably associated with the 19th/20th century allotments, survived below the modern terracing. Finds recovered from the buried topsoil were dated to the late 19th/early 20th century. No earlier materials were observed in the later deposits suggesting perhaps an absence of pre-19th century activity.

- Assess the importance of archaeological deposits which may be present.

  The only archaeological deposits and features encountered were likely related to the terracing of the site ahead of the establishment of allotment gardens in the late 19th/early 20th century and planting beds within these gardens. All the features and deposits encountered can be seen as low-grade and of little archaeological importance.

- Investigate the depth of truncation.

  The depth of truncation varied across the site, however, across the entire site the colluvial gravels had been truncated by late 19th/early 20th century terracing and then by subsequent terracing carried out in the 1960 in preparation for the construction of the existing school buildings. In the central portion of the site, as seen in Trench 1, the truncation extended into the London Clay underlying the superficial geology of the site.

- Assess the natural geology for topographical information.

  Due to the lack of untruncated natural deposits across the site it is difficult to ascertain the exact character of the natural topography. However, the fact that the site has been terraced on at least two separate occasions showed that the natural slope of the landscape was too steep to support development without the need to carry out severe levelling of the natural topography.

- Assess cut features within the natural gravels.

  The only cut features observed during the investigation were related to the use of the site for allotment gardens during the late 19th/early 20th century and represent planting beds within these gardens.

- Assess the depositional sequence above the gravels for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology.

  No deposits or features predating the late 19th century were encountered during the evaluation. Cartographic evidence for the area shows that the site was historically located within an area of agricultural fields. Previous archaeological evidence, or rather absence of evidence, from the area suggests that the site was located within the agricultural hinterland until the late 19th century and the lack of earlier features and deposits are thus not entirely surprising.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects for commissioning the work, and Kim Stabler and Sandy Kidd, English Heritage archaeology advisors to the London Borough of Brent for monitoring the site. Thanks also to Wates Construction for providing the site accommodation and for their general support and also to Toureen Mangan for carrying out the excavation of the trenches.

9.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore and Helen Hawkins for project managing the site and to Helen for also editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Cooper for Logistics, Aidan Turner, Phil Frickers and Dave Taylor for their work on site and Richard Archer for surveying the trenches.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mills Whipp Projects 2011b *Crest Girls and Boys Academy, Crest Road, London Borough of Brent, NW2 7SN. Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* Unpublished written scheme of investigation.

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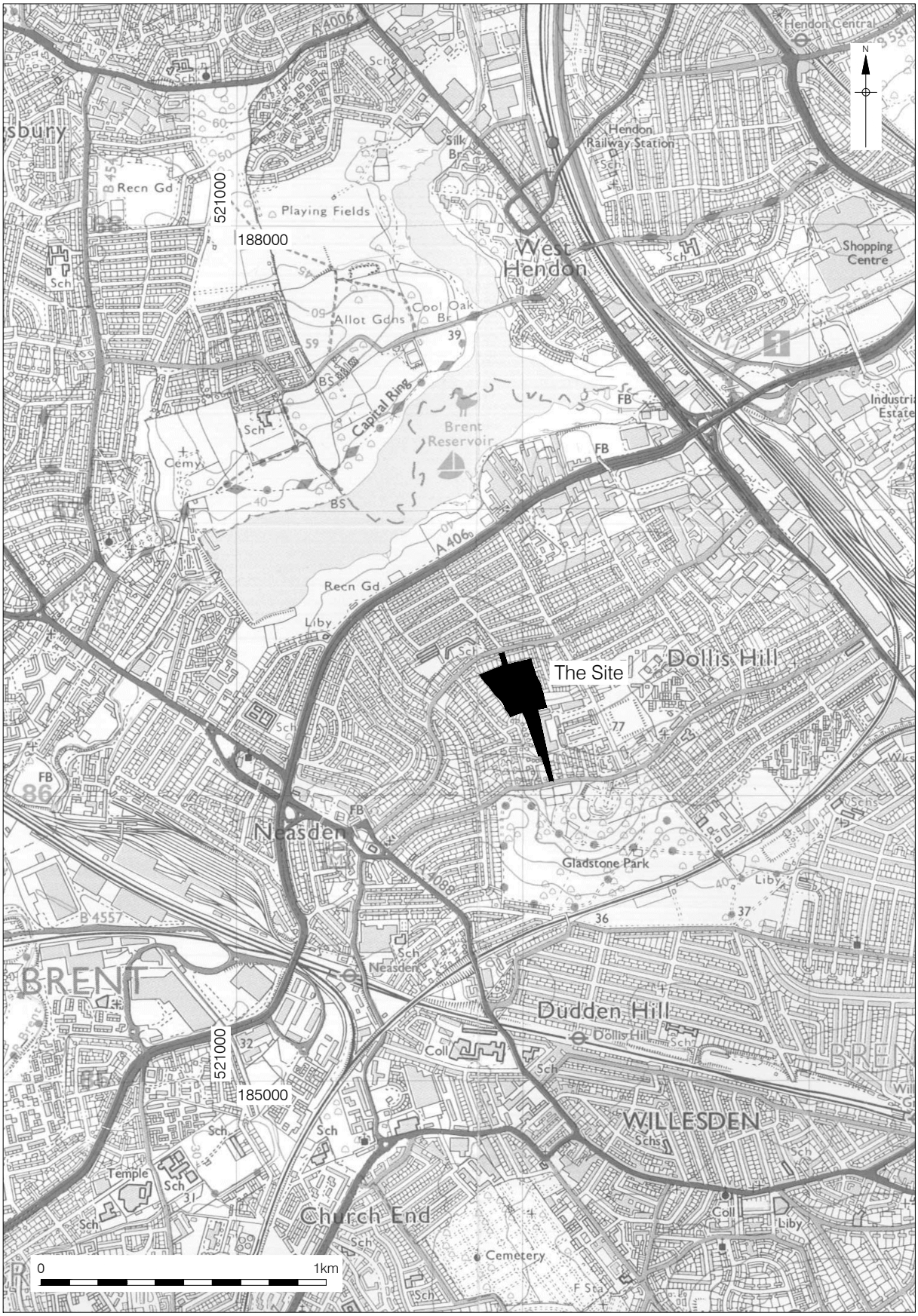
Weinreb, B. & Hibbert, C. 1985 *The London Encyclopedia.*

Plates

Plate 1: Overview of Trench 7, 1.0m Scale, Looking East.

Plate 2: Overview of Trench 9, 1.0m Scale, Looking South.

Plate 3: Overview of Trench 10, 2.0m Scale, Looking South.

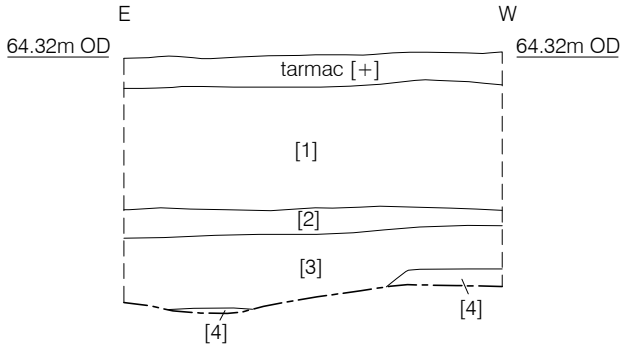


08/08/14 JS

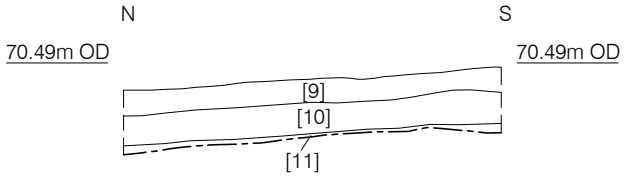
Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

08/08/14 JS

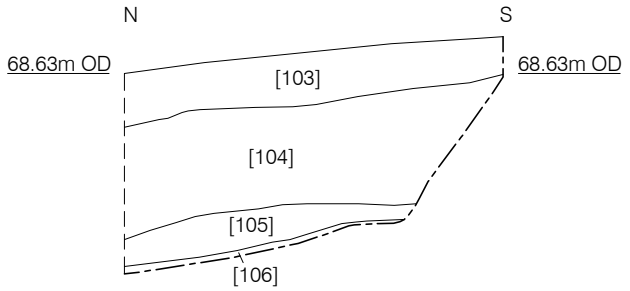
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4



Section 2
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 3
Trench 6
West Facing



Section 101
Trench 9
West Facing

0 2m

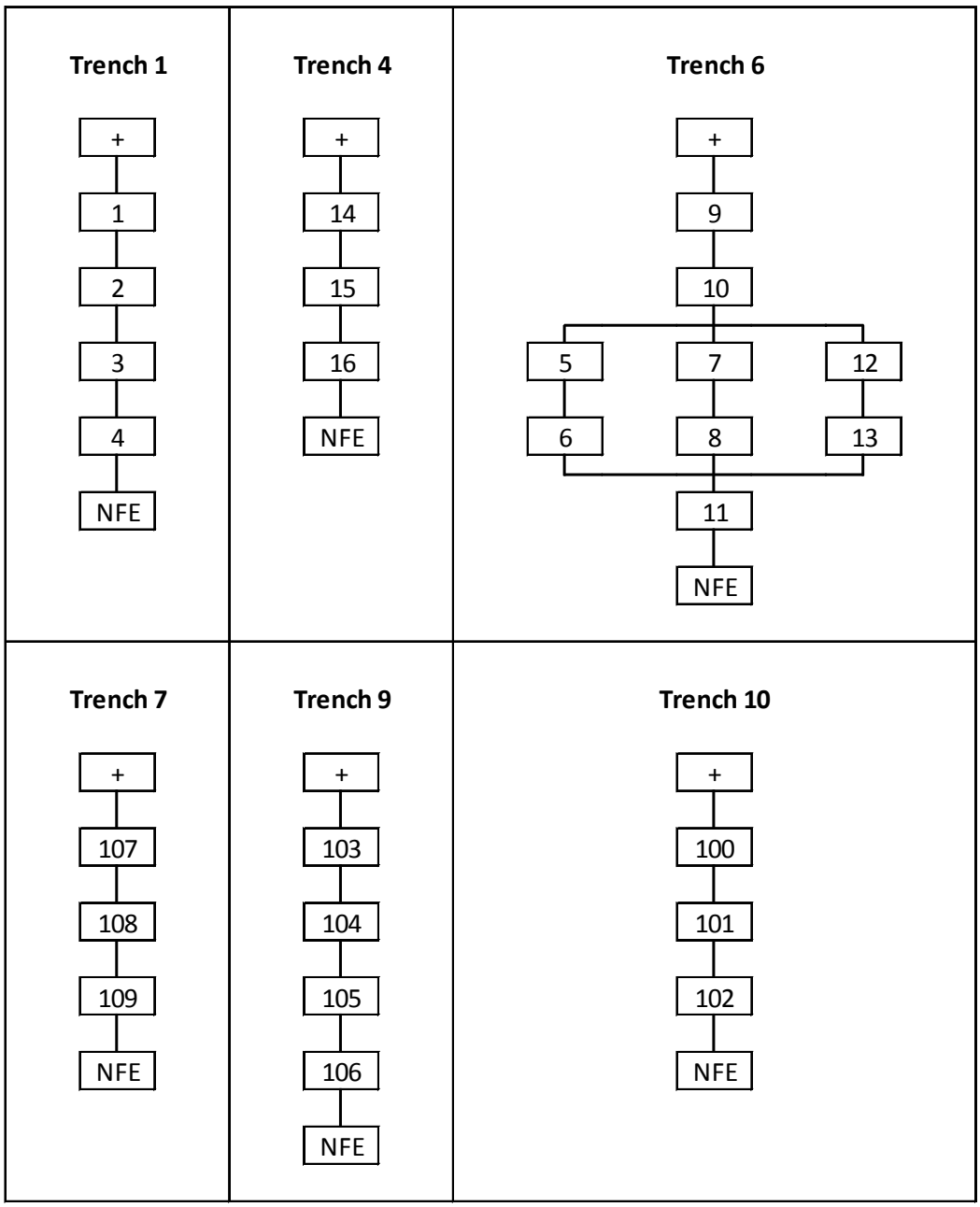
08/08/14 JS

Figure 3
Sections
1:50 at A4

Appendix 1: Context Index

Context	Grid Square/Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low
PHASE I								
1	TR1	Deposit	Modern made ground	3.000	20.000	0.800	64.30	64.25
2	TR1	Deposit	Made ground	2.000	20.000	0.200	63.27	63.24
3	TR1	Deposit	Made ground	2.000	20.000	0.540	63.85	63.15
4	TR1	Natural	Natural clay	2.000	20.000	0.100	63.05	62.70
5	TR6	Deposit	Fill of [6]	2.100	0.600	0.110	69.94	69.90
6	TR6	Cut	Planting row	2.100	0.600	0.110	69.94	69.80
7	TR6	Deposit	Fill of [8]	0.600	0.400	0.080	69.74	69.72
8	TR6	Cut	Planting row	0.600	0.400	0.080	69.74	69.67
9	TR6	Deposit	Topsoil	20.000	2.000	0.180	71.61	69.92
10	TR6	Deposit	Buried plough soil horizon	20.000	2.000	0.220	70.90	69.76
11	TR6	Natural	Natural gravel	20.000	2.000	0.100	70.49	69.61
12	TR6	Deposit	Fill of [13]	1.800	0.400	0.090	69.62	69.61
13	TR6	Cut	Planting row	1.800	0.400	0.090	69.62	69.56
14	TR4	Deposit	Modern made ground	20.000	2.000	0.520	68.52	68.03
15	TR4	Deposit	Levelling layer	20.000	2.000	0.220	68.20	67.57
16	TR4	Natural	Natural gravel	20.000	2.000	0.100	67.52	67.05
PHASE II								
100	TR10	Layer	Topsoil	20.000	2.000	0.250	72.49	71.76
101	TR10	Layer	Made ground	20.000	2.000	0.350	75.24	71.51
102	TR10	Natural	Natural	20.000	2.000	0.100	74.89	71.16
103	TR9	Layer	Topsoil	17.650	2.250	0.350	68.89	67.56
104	TR9	Layer	Made ground	17.650	2.250	0.700	68.54	67.21
105	TR9	Layer	Buried plough soil horizon	5.000	2.250	0.300	67.78	67.56
106	TR9	Layer	Natural	17.650	2.250	0.100	67.67	66.91
107	TR7	Layer	Made ground	1.750	10.000	0.500	60.73	60.62
108	TR7	Layer	Topsoil	1.750	10.000	0.200	60.45	60.37
109	TR7	Layer	Topsoil	1.750	10.000	0.240	60.92	60.85

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-186605

Project details	
Project name	Crest Boys and Girls Academies, Neasden
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Crest Boys and Girls Academies in Neasden ahead of the redevelopment of the site. The work was carried out in two phases with three evaluation trenches excavated in the western part of the site in 2012 and another three trenches excavated in the eastern part of the site in 2014. Both phases of work showed that the site had been heavily terraced in the late 19th/early 20th century and again from the 1960s onwards. The only features and deposits observed were related to the site's function as allotment gardens in the late 19th/early 20th century and the later terracing of the site.
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2012 End: 31-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DLS12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	11/1698 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PLANTING BED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BRENT WILLESDEN Crest Boys and Girls Academies, Neasden
Postcode	NW2 7SN
Site coordinates	TQ 5120 8090 51.5062661913 0.178902340688 51 30 22 N 000 10 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.70m Max: 72.02m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design	Mills Whipp Projects

originator	
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wates Construction
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Crest Boys and Girls Academies, Neasden NW2 7SN, London Borough of Brent: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report
Entered by	Paw Jorgensen (pjorgensen@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 August 2014

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