

**KEW BRIDGE WEST, BRENTFORD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HOUNSLOW, TW8 0EF**

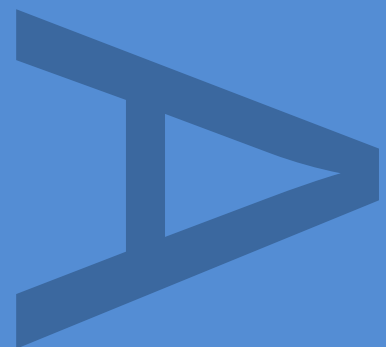
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW**

PCA REPORT NO: R12073

SITE CODE: KBE15

APRIL 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Kew Bridge West, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow, TW8 0EF: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hounslow

Planning Application Number: P/2011/2757

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1866 7803

Site Code: KBE15

Written and researched by: James Young Langthorne

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April 2015

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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 at Kew Bridge West, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow. Archaeological monitoring of the site was undertaken between 30th March – 2nd April 2015. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme for the evaluation consisted of a single trench; the objectives of which were to establish the potential for and character of any extant archaeological deposits, particularly relating to the 19th century filtering bed, the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity and the impact of past land use and development at the site.
- 1.3 No discrete features or deposits relating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, or medieval periods were encountered during the archaeological investigation.
- 1.4 The presence of a thick layer of redeposited clay overlying natural sand and gravel was considered to have represented the base of a 19th century filtering bed. The redeposited clay layer was succeeded by masonry elements of a late 19th century water works building.
- 1.5 Once this project is deemed complete and this report approved, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited with the LAARC under site code KBE15.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 30th March – 2nd April 2015 at Kew Bridge West, Brentford TW8 0EF in the London Borough of Hounslow (Figure 1). The site was bordered to the south by Kew Bridge Road, to the east by the Kew Bridge Steam Museum, to the north by the grounds of Wickstead House and to the west by 411 Kew Bridge Road and a former Thames Water office block, The central National Grid Reference for the site was TQ 1866 7803.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised a single trench (Figure 2) in order to fulfil the following objectives as defined by the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015):
- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
 - To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 2.3 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting with the archaeological investigation being undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The watching brief was monitored by Sandy Kidd, Historic England Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, digital and image records will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), identified by the unique site code KBE15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation was set up under the planning regulations that were current in 2014, specifically the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those criteria required by the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22 July 2011.
- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Hounslow Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in September 2007. The Plan contains policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:
- 3.5 In terms of designated heritage assets no nationally designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefields sites, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Parks and Gardens lie within the vicinity of the study site. The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Priority as designated by the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 3.6 Planning consent (LB Hounslow ref P/2011/2757) has previously been granted for residentially led development of the site, on the same ground plan as the revised proposals, with a condition attached relating to archaeology:

38. No development shall take place until the applicant has provided a strategy for the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (including a field evaluation and a subsequent mitigation strategy, if necessary) in accordance with a written scheme investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall be carried out as approved.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) records that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area are London Clay deposits that form the London Basin while the overlying 'superficial' deposits on the site are comprised of a series of gravel terraces deposited during glacial and inter-glacial periods.

4.1.2 A geological borehole survey was conducted at the Kew Bridge West site in 2012 (CgMs 2014: Appendix 1) identified sand and gravel overlying silty clay and clay deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site rises from south to north and also from south east to south west. However the topography of the site is less influenced by natural processes and more by the severe landscaping caused by the former water works. The area where the evaluation trench was situated lay within the footprint of a 19th century filtering bed.

4.2.2 The nearest watercourse was the River Thames that lay c.70m to the south of the Kew Bridge West site.

4.2.3 A temporary benchmark at 6.40m OD was established on site based on the height registered to Borehole 2 (CgMs 2014: Appendix 1 - BH2) which was located in the same position as Trench 1.

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 Kew Bridge West site. The information was principally taken from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014). This summary highlights the general trends and opportunities for archaeology in the area but should not be taken as being a comprehensive analysis.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Prehistoric activity identified within the vicinity of the site was characterized by residual artefacts rather than evidence relating to permanent or temporary settlements.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 It was considered that the Kew Bridge West site was located within agricultural land during the Roman period.

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 The proposed agricultural character of the site was considered to have continued into the Saxon and medieval periods.

5.5 Post-medieval & Modern

5.5.1 The agricultural and horticultural nature of the site changed in the early 19th century with the foundation of the Grand Junction Water Works. The site itself would have been situated within a large filtering bed and one of the purposes of the evaluation trench was to investigate the survival and construction of this feature.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The initial outline in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015) for the Kew Bridge West site required the excavation of a single trench in order to satisfy the following aims:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
 - To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 6.2 A single trench was excavated by a JCB with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision until either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered. These deposits were then cleaned by hand. The trench measured 1.75m north-south by 31.00m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.20m. There were two areas of the trench that could not be excavated, these exceptions were due to the presence of a tree in the western extent of the trench and live services towards the east end of the trench.
- 6.3 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. A trench plan was drawn at a scale at 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital image record was also kept of the evaluation trench.
- 6.4 A temporary bench mark at 6.40m OD was established on site based on the height registered to Borehole 2 (CgMs 2014: Appendix 1 - BH2) which was located in the same position as Trench 1.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded at the Kew Bridge West site was naturally deposited loose, mid-light orange-yellow sand with occasional coarse gravel [9] (Figures 3 & 4). The natural sand and gravel varied in height between 5.31-5.43m OD.
- 7.1.2 This naturally deposited layer was consistent with the underlying geology of the site as established during the 2012 geotechnical investigation (CgMs 2014: Appendix 1).

7.2 Phase 2 – Filtering Bed

- 7.2.1 Overlying natural sand and gravel [9] was a 0.02m thick layer of loose, dark blackish grey slightly silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular pebbles [10] (Figure 4 – Section 1). This thin interface layer was considered to have been caused by exposure of the natural sand and gravel during the construction of the 19th century filtering bed. The presence of this layer may also indicate that the landscaping works involved in the creation of the filtering bed have truncated the natural sand and gravel.
- 7.2.2 Sealing interface layer [10] was a thick deposit of firm-compacted, light-mid slightly orange grey brown slightly silty clay with occasional angular and sub-angular pebbles [8] (Figure 4). There were occasional CBM and charcoal flecks within the matrix that indicated that the layer was redeposited. This layer was up to 0.58m thick and varied in height between 5.96m OD in the central part of the trench and 5.72m OD thick in the eastern part of the trench
- 7.2.3 It was concluded that redeposited clay layer [8] represented the base of the filtering bed.

7.3 Phase 3 – Water Works Building

- 7.3.1 Truncating redeposited clay layer [8] was a construction cut [6] which contained wall foundation [2] and brick floor [1] (Figures 3 & 4).
- 7.3.2 Wall foundation [2] was constructed of type 3032 and 3101 frogged, post great fire brick and wide lime clinker mortar in a header bond set on a 0.07m thick concrete base [4] (Figure 4 – Section 2). The foundation was orientated east-west and measured 29.65m by 0.65m wide and, excluding concrete base [4], 0.30m deep. It was encountered at a maximum height of 6.12m OD.
- 7.3.3 Abutting the northern face of wall foundation [2] was floor [1]; constructed of type 3032 and 3101 frogged, post great fire brick and wide lime shelly mortar in English garden wall bond, the floor was situated upon a 0.21m thick concrete slab [3]. Brick floor [1] encompassed an area measuring 29.65m east-west by 1.22m north-south and, excluding concrete base [3], was 0.14m thick. It was recorded at heights between 6.09-6.11m OD.

7.3.4 To the south of wall foundation [2] construction cut [6] was backfilled by a firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel and CBM inclusions [5].

7.3.5 Brick samples taken from wall foundation [2], brick floor [1] and a brick recovered from construction cut backfill [5] all dated to 1850-1900. In conclusion these structures would appear to represent a water works building that immediately post-dated the decommissioning of the filtering bed during the latter half of the 19th century.

7.4 **Phase 4 – Modern**

7.4.1 Sealing the water works building was a 0.36m thick layer of modern made ground composed of firm, mid grey brown with occasional mid orange and blackish grey mottling silty sand with moderate small rounded pebbles, occasional root activity and occasional residual pot fragments, CBM fragments and pieces of plastic wrappers [7] (Figure 4). The made ground was encountered at a maximum height of 6.40m OD

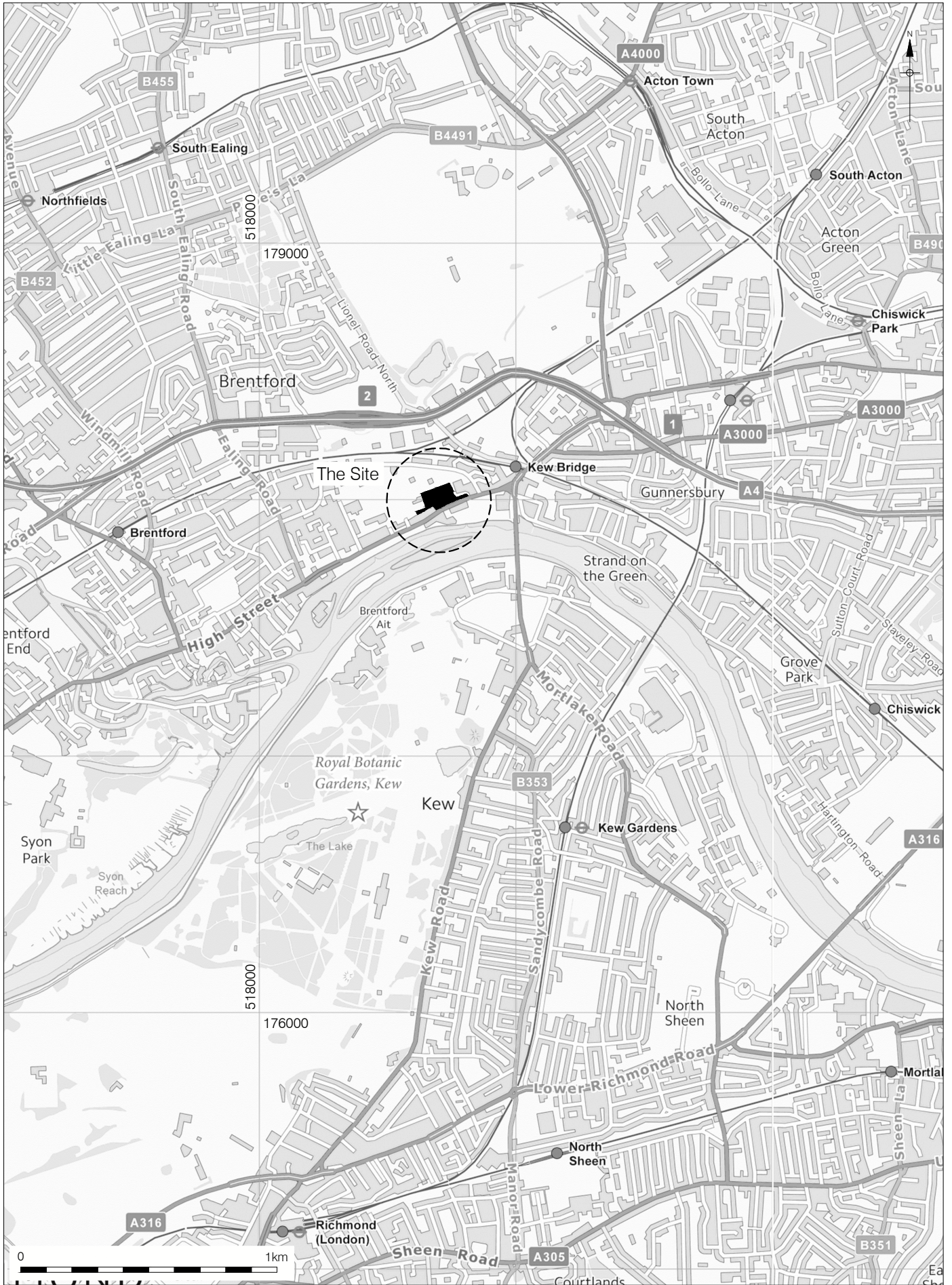
7.4.2 Ultimately all deposits were overlaid by a thin layer of gravel [+].

8 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1

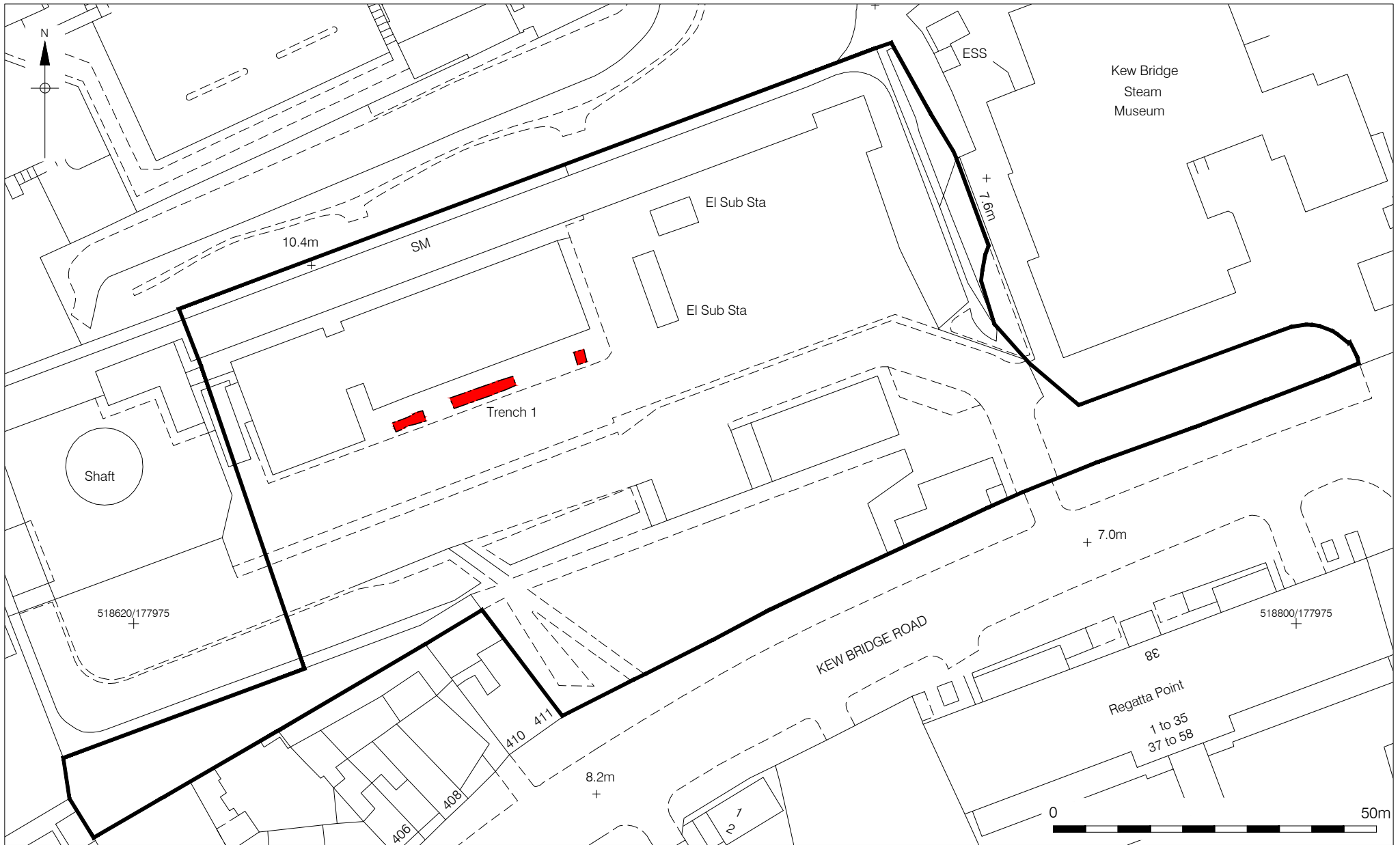
8.1.1 The base of Trench 1 revealed natural sand and gravel [9] which was overlain by a thin interface layer [10] that was in turn sealed by a thick layer of redeposited clay [8]. Truncating layer [8] was construction cut [6] that contained concrete bases [3] and [4] upon which were built brick floor [1] and wall foundation [2] respectively. Construction cut [6] was also backfilled to the south of wall foundation [2] by silty sand [5]. These structures were sealed by made ground [7] and finally by a thin layer of gravel [+].

8.1.2 All archaeological deposits, comprising the base of the filtering bed represented by interface layer [10] and redeposited clay [8] and the water works building consisting of structures [1], [2], [3] and [4] and backfill [5] within construction cut [6], all dated from the 19th century.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

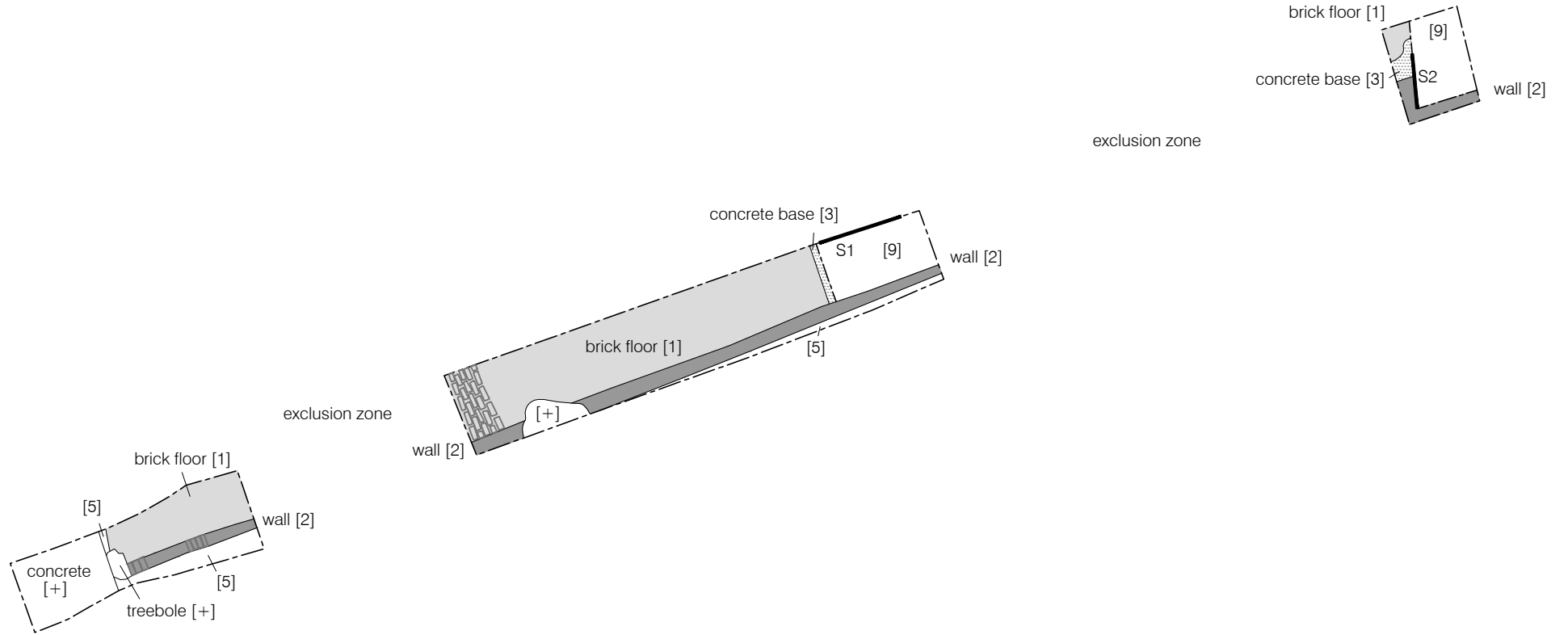


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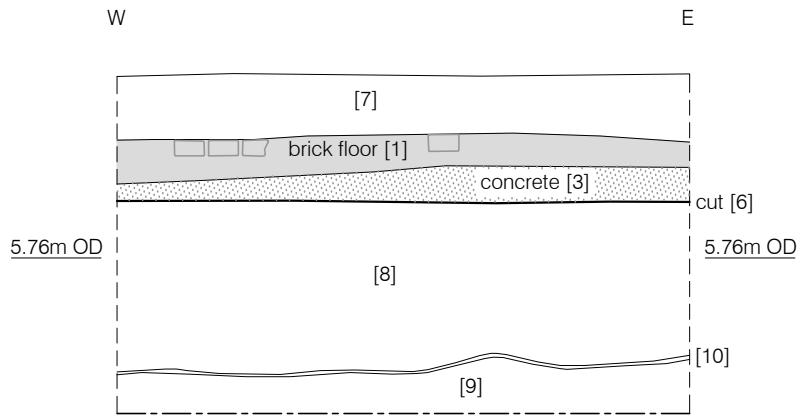
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4



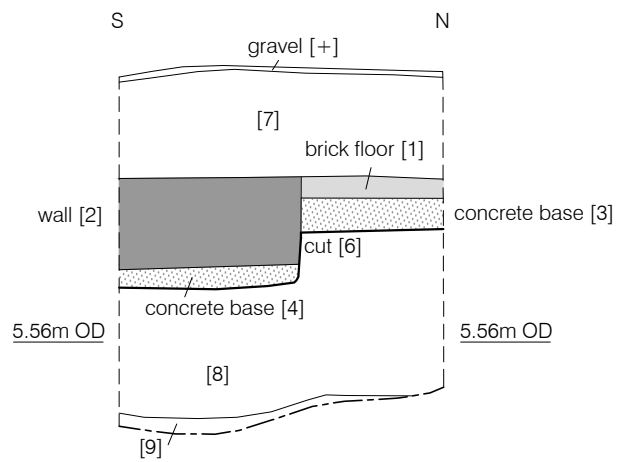
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Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:125 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
South Facing



Section 2
Trench 1
East Facing



Plate 1 – East facing view of Trench 1



Plate 2 – East facing view of Floor [1] and Wall foundation [2]



Plate 3 – South facing section (1m scale)



Plate 4 – East facing section (1m scale)



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The earliest deposit found in the trench was natural sand and gravel that was consistent in character with that identified during previous geotechnical investigations.
- 9.2 All of the archaeological deposits identified during the investigation dated to the 19th century and were seen to directly overlay the natural sand and gravel. This implied that any discrete archaeological deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods that were originally extant at Kew Bridge West, such as the agricultural or horticultural soils indicated on 18th and early 19th century maps (CgMs 2014), would have been truncated by the construction of the filtering bed in the 19th century. It was also likely that landscaping for the filtering bed has impacted on the natural sand and gravel horizon.
- 9.3 Only the base of the filtering bed, a thick layer of redeposited clay, was still extant within the trench. This layer had been truncated by a wall foundation and brick floor surface whose components indicated that they had been constructed within the later part of the 19th century. This building, presumably belonging to the water works, would have been demolished during the 20th century to make way for the present car park and office buildings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, and Sandy Kidd of Historic England for monitoring the site.

The author would like to thank the staff of St James for all of their assistance on site. Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, Kevin Hayward for assessing the CBM, John Joyce for Logistics and Mariangela Esposito for her hard work on site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs 2014. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment to AD1838: Former Thames Water Land, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford.* CgMs Consulting unpublished report.

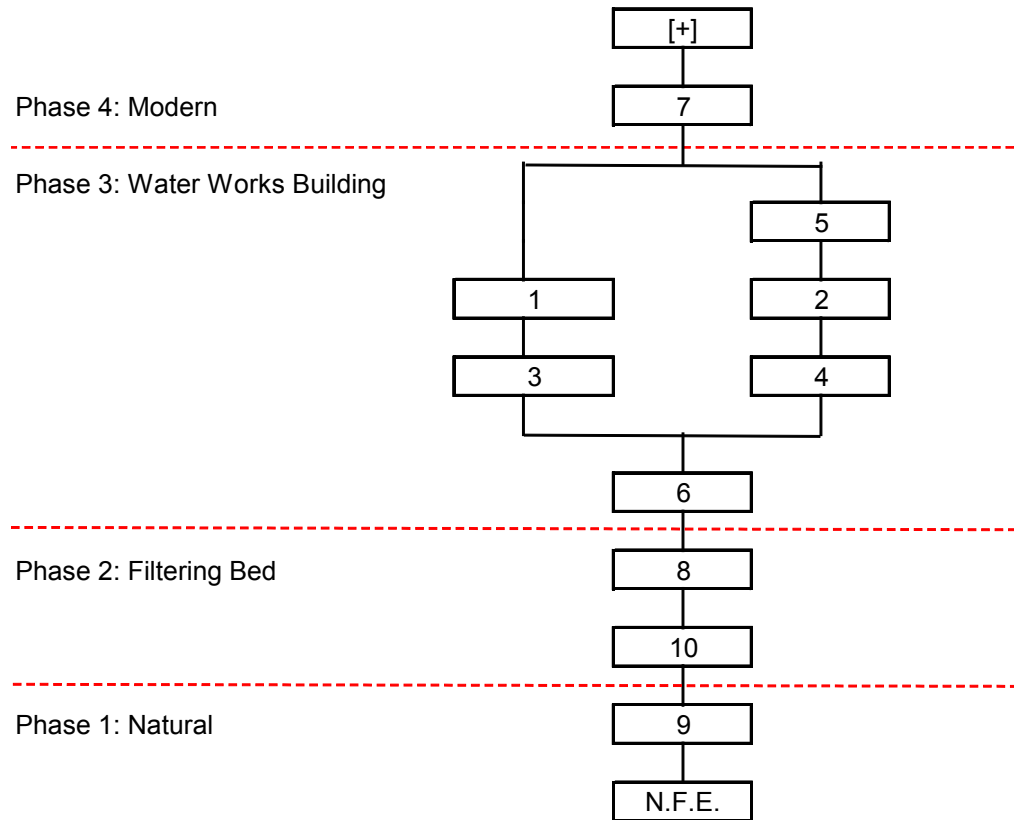
CgMs 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Exercise: Former Thames Water Land, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford.* CgMs Consulting unpublished report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Trench | Plan | Section | Type | Description | Details | Notes | NS | EW | Depth | High | Low | Prov Date | Phase |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | Tr. 1 | 1, 2 | Masonry | Floor | Floor surface constructed of red shallow frogged bricks | - | 1.22 | 29.65 | 0.14 | 6.11 | 6.09 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 2 | 1 | Tr. 1 | 2 | Masonry | Wall foundation | Wall foundation constructed of red frogged brick | - | 0.65 | 29.65 | 0.30 | 6.12 | 5.95 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 3 | 1 | Tr. 1 | 1, 2 | Layer | Concrete base | Concrete base for brick floor [1] | - | 1.40 | 29.65 | 0.21 | 6.06 | 5.92 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 4 | 1 | - | 2 | Layer | Concrete base | Concrete base for wall foundation [2] | - | 0.59 | 29.65 | 0.07 | 5.81 | 5.78 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 5 | 1 | Tr. 1 | - | Fill | Backfill in construction cut [6] | Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular/sub-rounded pebbles and occasional CBM flecks and fragments. | Not bottomed | 0.40 | 17.50 | 0.30 | 6.11 | 5.8 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 6 | 1 | - | 1, 2 | Cut | Construction cut | Linear construction cut for [1] and [2] | - | 1.75 | 29.65 | 0.38 | 6.09 | 5.73 | 3 | Post-Med |
| 7 | 1 | - | 1, 2 | Layer | Modern made ground | Firm, mid grey brown with occasional mid orange and black grey mottling silty clay | - | 1.75 | 31.00 | 0.36 | 6.40 | 6.37 | 4 | Modern |

| Context | Trench | Plan | Section | Type | Description | Details | Notes | NS | EW | Depth | High | Low | Prov Date | Phase |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| 8 | 1 | Tr. 1 | 1, 2 | Layer | Potential base of filtering bed | Firm-compact light-mid orange grey brown slightly silt clay with very occasional CBM and charcoal flecks | Seen in sondage | 1.70 | 2.15 | 0.58 | 5.96 | 5.72 | 2 | Post-Med |
| 9 | 1 | Tr. 1 | 1, 2 | Layer | Natural | Loose mid-light orange yellow sand with occasional coarse gravel | Seen in sondage. Not bottomed | 1.70 | 2.15 | 0.20 | 5.43 | 5.31 | 1 | N/A |
| 10 | 1 | - | 1 | Layer | Interface layer | Loose mid-dark blackish grey slightly silty sand with very occasional sub-angular pebbles | Seen in sondage | 1.08 | 2.15 | 0.02 | 5.45 | 5.39 | 2 | Post-Med |

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The only pottery recovered from the excavation was a single small fragment (1g) of a pearlware plate with transfer-printed decoration (PEEAR TR) and this was found in context [7]. The pottery type is dated c. 1770-1840, while the decoration on the plate is that of the Willow pattern and this was introduced c. 1789. The pottery has no significance, its only potential is to date the feature it was found in and there are no further recommendations for further work on the sherd.

APPENDIX 4: CBM ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

| Context | Fabric | Form | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---------|---------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3032; 3101 | Brick Frogged Post Great Fire – wide lime shelly mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 2 | 3032; 3101 | Brick Frogged Post Great Fire – wide lime clinker mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 5 | 3032 | Machined post great fire brick | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |

Review

This small building material assemblage (5 fragments 10.2) from Kew Bridge West Hounslow consists of a machine made wide frogged post great fire brick. This narrows down the date for structures [1] and [2] to between 1850 and 1900. The lime powdery mortar used in each structure is broadly consistent with this date.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest – all should be discarded. No further work.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-209209

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | An Archaeological Evaluation at Kew Bridge West |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation consisting of a single trench. No discrete features or deposits relating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, or medieval periods were encountered during the archaeological investigation. The presence of a thick layer of redeposited clay overlying natural sand and gravel was considered to have represented the base of a 19th century filtering bed. The redeposited clay layer was succeeded by masonry elements of a late 19th century water works building. |
| Project dates | Start: 30-03-2015 End: 02-04-2015 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | KBE15 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices |
| Monument type | BRICK FLOOR Post Medieval |
| Monument type | WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval |
| Monument type | REDEPOSITED CLAY LAYER Post Medieval |

Monument type INTERFACE DEPOSIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK SAMPLES Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods &
techniques 'Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing

Prompt Planning condition

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Kew Bridge West, Kew
Bridge Road

Postcode TW8 0EF

Study area 15750.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 1866 7803 51.4882577491 -0.290733143182 51 29 17 N 000 17 26 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 17.90m Max: 18.28m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief
originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID KBE15

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID KBE15

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID KBE15

Paper Contents "other"

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

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