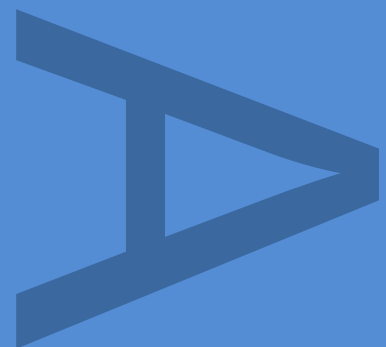


**425 OXFORD STREET,
CITY OF WESTMINSTER, W1C 2PJ**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PCA REPORT NO: R12567

AUGUST 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 425 Oxford Street, City of Westminster, W1C 2PJ

Type of project
Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K600
	Name	Signature	Date
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 425 OXFORD STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER, W1C 2PJ

Local Planning Authority: City of Westminster

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 28321 81046

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2016

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August 2016**

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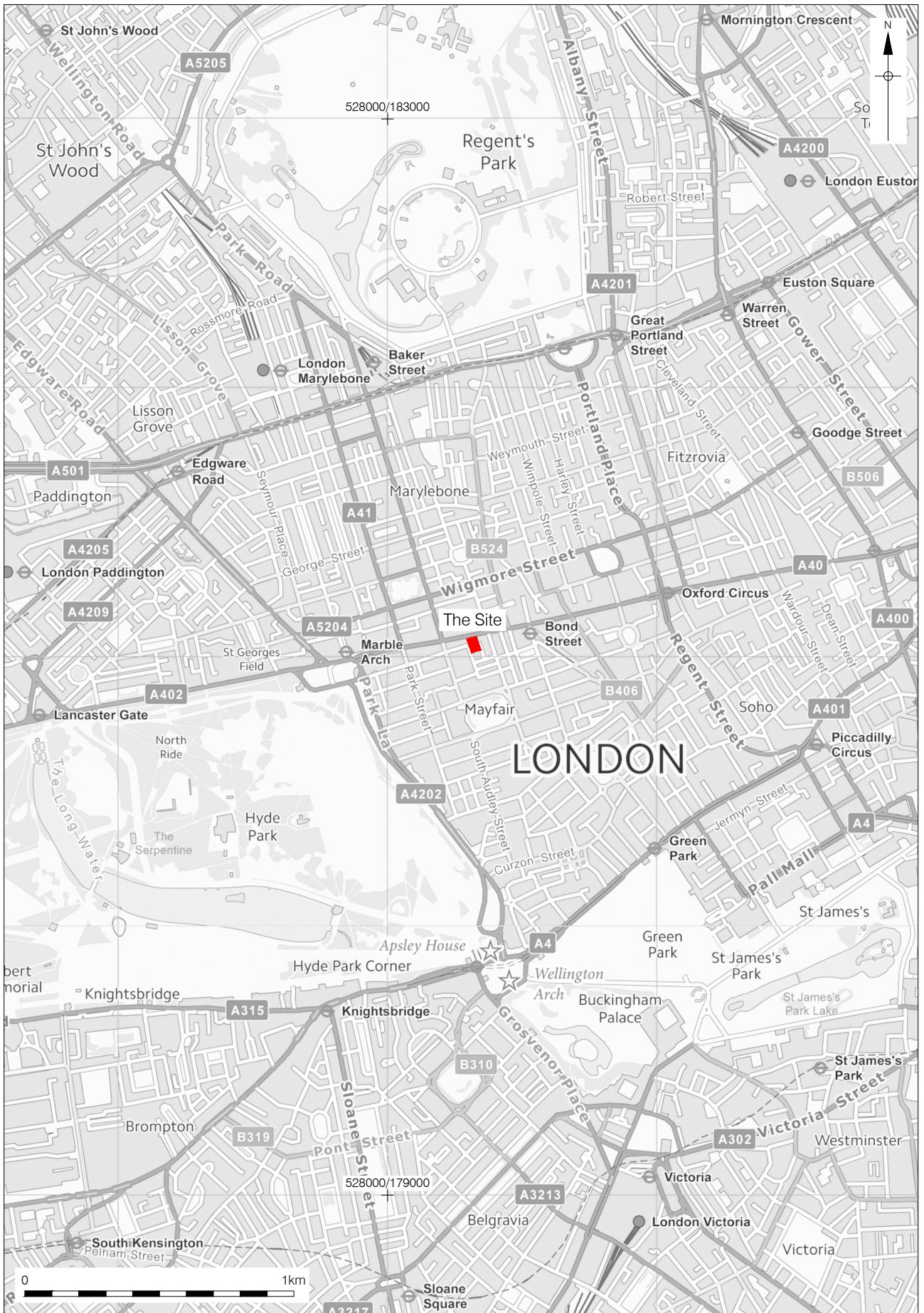
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 425 Oxford Street, City of Westminster, W1C 2PJ (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken from 21st June 2016 until the 6th July 2016. A series of geotechnical investigations were archaeologically monitored across the basement of the building as part of the investigation.
- 1.1.3 Modern structures and truncated deposits of London Clay were recorded across the area of investigation. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the watching brief.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land at 425 Oxford Street, City of Westminster (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The site is proposed for redevelopment which will include the installation of a lift shafts and foundation strengthening below lower ground floor level.
- 2.1.3 The work was commissioned by Structural Soils Limited, the geotechnical contractor for the investigation. The archaeological watching brief was supervised by the author, Aidan Turner. The archaeological project manager was Tim Bradley of PCA.
- 2.1.4 The site is located immediately to the west of an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the City of Westminster in their Unitary Development Plan. The archaeological watching brief was preceded by the preparation of an archaeological desk based assessment (Ramboll Environ 2015).
- 2.1.5 The work was undertaken from 21st June 2016 until the 6th July 2016.
- 2.1.6 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

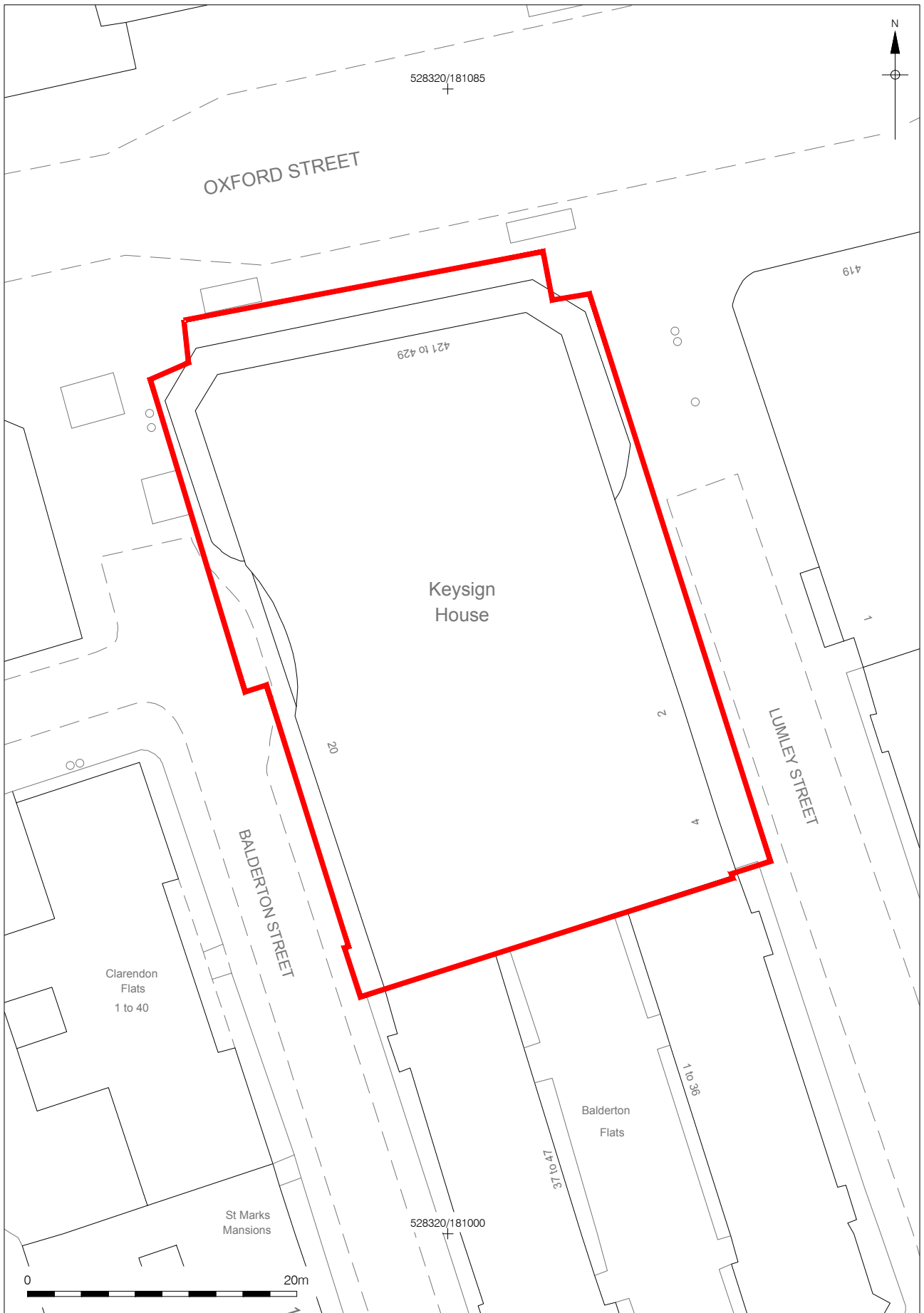


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11/07/16 MR

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:400 at A4

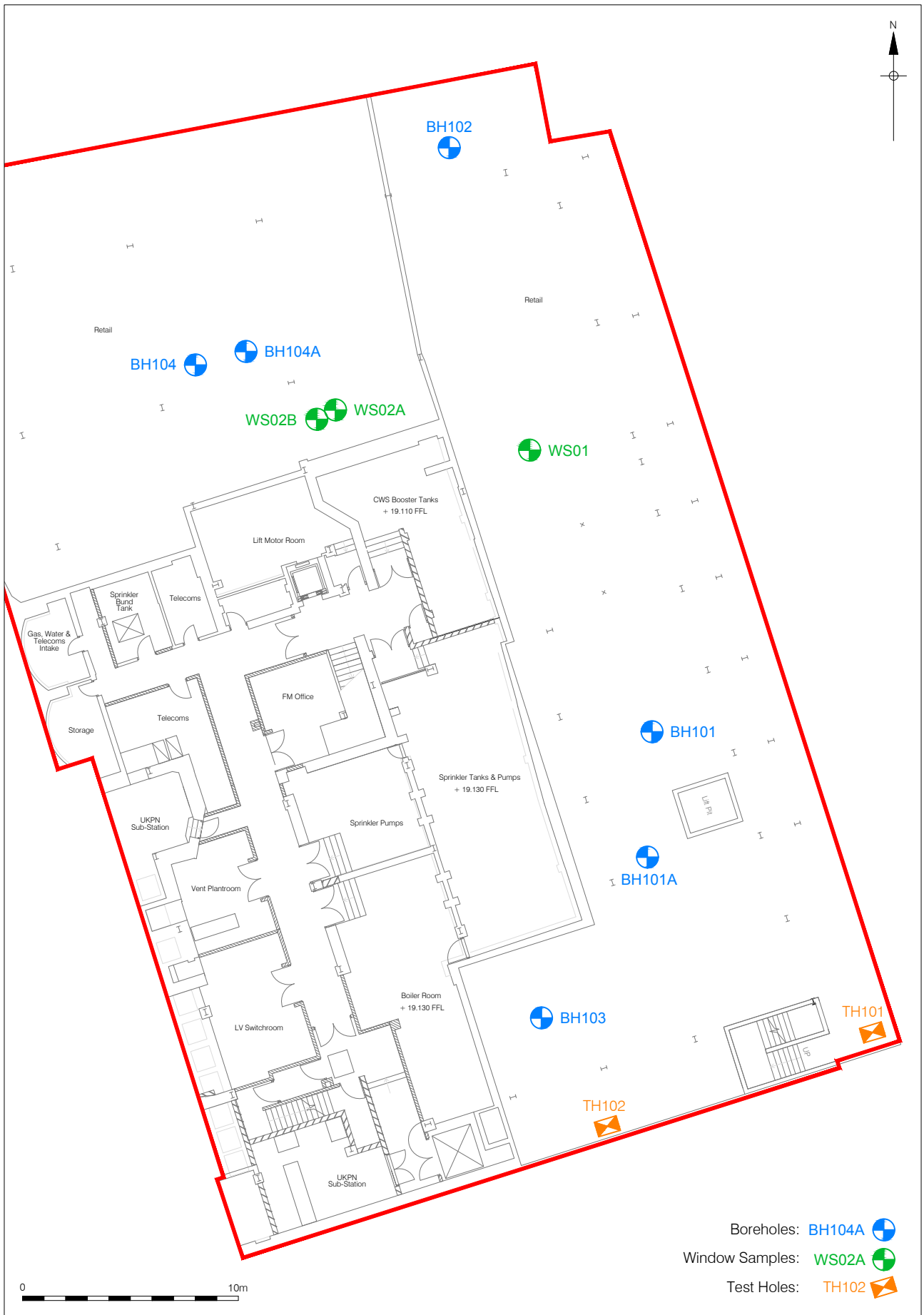


Figure 3
Plan of Lower Ground Floor showing the Locations
of Boreholes, Window Samples and Test Holes
1:250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HM Government (a), 1979), provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Monument.

National Planning Policy National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.2 The following paragraphs of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012) are relevant to the present application:

“Paragraph 128 - 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;

•Paragraph 135 - The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset;

•Paragraph 139 - Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets; and

•Paragraph 141 - Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”

- 3.1.3 Guidance on the application of the NPPF, referred to as National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), was first issued as an online searchable website in March 2014 and is subject to periodic updating. The above policies are explained in detail in the “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” section of the NPPG (HM Government, 2014).

Regional Planning Policy

The London Plan

- 3.1.4 The London Plan was adopted in July 2011 and has been subject to several stages of alteration since this date. A version consolidating these alterations was issued in March 2015 (Greater London Authority, 2015). The London Plan (March 2015) forms the overall strategic plan for London up to 2036 and provides the strategic policy context within which boroughs set detailed local planning policies. The Plan acknowledges that London’s heritage provides a depth of character that has immeasurable benefit to the city’s distinctiveness, economy, culture and quality of life.

- 3.1.5 The following policies of the London Plan (March 2015) are relevant to the present application:

Policy 7.8 - Heritage Assets and Archaeology

“London’s heritage assets and historic environment (...) should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site’s archaeology. Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.”

Policy 7.9 Heritage-led Regeneration

“Regeneration schemes should identify and make use of heritage assets and reinforce the qualities that make them significant so they can help stimulate environmental, economic and community regeneration (...) The significance of heritage assets should be assessed when development is proposed and schemes designed so that the heritage significance is recognised both in their own right and as catalysts for regeneration (...)”

Local Planning Policy

Westminster's City Plan

- 3.1.6 Westminster's City Plan was adopted in 2013 and is the principal document in Westminster's Local Development Framework. The principal purpose of this is to manage Westminster's future sustainable development. The following policy acknowledges the local authority's heritage:
- 3.1.7 "S25 Heritage - Recognising Westminster's wider historic environment, its extensive heritage assets will be conserved, including its listed buildings, conservation areas, Westminster's World Heritage Site, its historic parks including five Royal Parks, squares, gardens and other open spaces, their settings, and its archaeological heritage. Historic and other important buildings should be upgraded sensitively, to improve their environmental performance and make them easily accessible."
- 3.1.8 In accordance with the above national, regional and local guidance, and following the recommendations of the archaeological desk based assessment, this report details the results of the monitoring of geotechnical site investigations across the basement of the building.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the application site is located in an area of overlies bedrock geology of London Clay, comprised of clay, silt and sand deposited in a deep sea environment. There are recorded alluvial deposits associated with the River Tyburn, which lies to the east of the application site (and is culverted). BGS boreholes from North Audley Street, c. 55m to the west of the application site, show gravels at c. 19.9 m AOD, overlying clay at c. 18.5 m AOD. Another borehole from the intersection of Duke Street and Oxford Street, c. 60 m to the east of the site, does not include gravel deposits. Instead made ground directly overlies the clay, which was identified at a depth of 18.75m AOD.
- 4.1.2 The ground surface topography for the study area reflects the in-filled Tyburn valley. A river valley once ran in a general north-to-south alignment through an area to the east of the site. The valley contained the river Tyburn which flows to this day in culverted form along South Molton Lane, c. 215 m east of the application site. At 65 Davies Street, where the former river course has recently been excavated, the alluvium-filled valley was seen to have eroded through the terrace gravels into the London Clay.
- 4.1.3 The excavations at 65 Davies Street, which lay at their closest c. 150m to the south-east of the application site, demonstrated that Langley Silt (more commonly referred to as brick earth) survived to heights of between 17.29m OD and 17.52m OD. In the central part of the site where the brick earth was not visible, the edges of the former watercourse were located. The excavation defined the eastern and western sides of this channel, the watercourse therefore appearing as a north-to-south aligned feature cut through brick earth.

Topography

- 4.1.4 The current building is basemented and the greater part of its lower ground floor level, where the geotechnical investigation is focussed, lies at 19.11m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Archaeological Desk Based assessment for the site (Ramboll Environ 2015).
- 5.1.2 The site lies close to an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the City of Westminster:
- 5.1.3 The earliest archaeological interest of the site lies in the potential for redeposited Palaeolithic material to be found within the Lynch Hill Gravel Member, at the interface between the Lynch Hill Gravel Member and the London Clay.
- 5.1.4 In the Roman period site was situated against the route of a road, via Trinobantia. This road would have provided access to Londinium, c. 6.5 km to east of the site, and also the possible Roman settlement identified in the Tyburn Settlement APA (City of Westminster, 2004). A series of wooden piles or stakes (MLO12183), thought to be the remains of a Roman bridge, were also discovered on Oxford Street
- 5.1.5 The site seems to have been largely rural in the Saxon and medieval periods, with evidence of field ditches recorded near Wigmore Street. This appears to have continued into the Tudor period, with no evidence of construction on the site and field and pasture land likely to have predominated.
- 5.1.6 Evidence for the post-medieval development of the area can broadly be divided into four phases of construction within the application site prior to the construction of the current building. These can be summarised as:
1. Initial construction of small dwellings in the 1730s for poor occupants;
 2. Occupation by Joseph Thrupp from 1810 and development of the application site as a coach works;
 3. The expansion of the coach works including addition of Italianate façade in 1857-8;
 4. Construction of new Thrupp and Maberly coach works in 1884–6, built in a ‘lumpy Tudor style’ using red brick and terracotta dressing.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The watching brief was designed to investigate the nature of the underlying deposits exposed during the geotechnical investigation and establish the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief comprised the observation of boreholes, pits and window samples undertaken during investigatory works prior to the refurbishment of a basement.
- 6.1.3 Under the observation of the attending archaeologist the upper 1.2m of the borehole and window sample locations were concrete-cored and investigated by hand digging, prior to their drilling with the appropriate rig. Although this procedure was primarily conducted to avoid damage to underground services, it also enabled the attending archaeologist to ascertain that natural deposits had been identified.
- 6.1.4 Two test pits were also observed. In these locations excavation through modern material onto the top of the natural geology was discernible.
- 6.1.5 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, later re-published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata, along with 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 1:20. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated from the known height of the basement floor, and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was also kept during the watching brief.
- 6.1.6 On site recording and survey was conducted using hand tape methods. Records were tied into engineers site plans.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The overall character of this site consisted of a sequence of modern features and natural deposits.

Phase 1 – Palaeogene Marine Deposits

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit was given the designations contexts [3], [9], [12], [15], [23] and [27] and was recorded at heights of between 17.91m and 18.55m OD.
- 7.1.2 It consisted of a very firm, homogenous, dark brownish grey, silt clay with frequent micaceous flecks.
- 7.1.3 The British Geological Survey of the area shows the site to be underlain by the London Clay Formation, formed of Clay, Silt and Sand. This forms the sedimentary deposits laid down approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.
- 7.1.4 With no superficial sand and gravel deposits recorded, it is likely that these deposits are part of a Palaeogene marine deposit.
- 7.1.5 As the British Geological Survey of the area records the presence of superficial deposits of the Lynch Hill sequence, consisting of river terrace gravels, it is assumed that this horizon was entirely removed during the construction of the building's basement.

Phase 2 –Late Post Medieval to late 20th Century Modified London Clay

- 7.1.6 In all locations where the underlying London Clay deposit was recorded a layer of modified, or 're-worked', clay was observed just below the modern concrete slab. This deposit was recorded as contexts [2], [8], [11], [14], [22] and [26] and was formed of a firm, dark brown silt clay, which contained a moderate amount of small brick fragments and occasional small gravels.
- 7.1.7 The deposit varied in thickness between 0.5m thick and 0.83m thick. It was recorded at an approximate height of 18.91m AOD to 18.28m AOD and is likely to have been exposed and reworked during previous development of the site.

Buried Structures

- 7.1.8 In four locations buried structures were encountered, which in all cases obstructed further investigation. This occurred in BH101, WS02A, WS02B and BH104A. The second window sample was subsequently abandoned.
- 7.1.9 In BH101A a course concrete layer was encountered to depths of 0.9m below ground level. It is likely that this represented a foundation structure, although it could not be ascertained as to whether this was a late 19th structure or from a later period. This was designated context [6] and was recorded at approximately 18.71m AOD.
- 7.1.10 In WS02A a buried concrete obstruction with a metal bolted plate was revealed, [17]. This

most likely related to temporary works associated with the modern structure. In WS02B a buried concrete structure [20] was encountered at 0.6m below ground level. It is likely that this represents a foundation structure, although again the phase of construction to which this relates was not clear. This was estimated to be at a height of 18.75m AOD.

- 7.1.11 In BH104A a similar, or possibly identical, feature was encountered at the same depth as WS02B. Due to the relative location of these two holes, it is likely that this represents the same or a very similar and related foundation structure. This was given the designation context [32].

Phase 3 –The Modern Period

Made Ground

- 7.1.12 The buried structures were sealed by a thin deposit of mixed silt, clay and rubble. This appeared to have its origin in either the demolition of pre –existing buildings, such as the carriage works, or more likely, the modification of the current building in the late 20th century. This was recorded as contexts [5], [19] and [31]. A similar deposit, recorded as contexts [25] and [29], was encountered immediately below the surface slab in TH101 and TH102. This was almost certainly associated with the modern structure in this location as it overlay a step in the modern foundations. The made ground deposits were generally recorded 0.3m below the basement slab, in the eastern side of the building, and 0.45m below the slab in the western side of the building.

Modern Structures

- 7.1.13 Overlying the made ground was a 300mm to 450mm thick unreinforced concrete slab. Typically this contained a bitumen damp proof course and showed signs of multiple resurfacing. The surface recorded at a height of between 19.11 and 19.35m AOD. This surface was allocated the context number [1], [4], [7], [10], [13], [16], [18], [24] and [28].



Plate 1. South west facing shot of WS 01



Plate 2. East facing shot of WS01, showing concrete core. Scale 0.5m in length.



Plate 3. North facing shot of BH103.



Plate 4. Northwest facing shot of BH103.



Plate 5. South facing shot of BH 102 Scale 0.5m

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development/reworking of the upper parts of the solid geology. However, although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods during the investigation.
- 8.1.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain records the superficial deposits in the locale as being part of the Lynch Hill Gravel Member, which is formed of river terrace sands and gravels. These were deposited in the local environment by rivers, and are believed to have formed up to 2 million years ago, in the Quaternary Period.
- 8.1.3 No evidence was found for the river terrace deposits in this location, which suggests they were entirely removed during the excavation of the existing basement.
- 8.1.4 Although it is possible that concrete foundation structures found during the investigations date from the late Victorian period, it is more likely that they are associated with the construction and later modifications to the current building, which was constructed in the late 1930's and modified, possibly more than once, in the late 20th century.
- 8.1.5 Consequently no further archaeological works are recommended.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 PCA would like to thank Ramboll Environ for commissioning this project on behalf of 20 Balderton Street Project 1 Limited and Andy Shelley for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.1.2 We also thank Luke Montgomery, of RSK, and his workforce for their assistance on site.
- 9.1.3 The author would like to thank the CAD office for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Watching Brief', unpublished report

APPENDIX 1: OASIS

Project details

Project name	425 Oxford Street
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical site investigations undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 425 Oxford Street, City of Westminster, W1C 2PJ. The work was undertaken from 21st June 2016 until the 6th July 2016. A series of geotechnical investigations were observed across the basement area. Modern structures and deposits of London Clay were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2016 End: 06-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER MARYLEBONE ST JOHNS WOOD AND MAYFAIR 425 Oxford Street
Postcode	W1C 2PJ
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 528321 181046 50.94152528947 0.175623446618 50 56 29 N 000 10 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.91m Max: 18.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Tim Bradley

Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Geotechnical Contractor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Structural Soils Ltd

Project archives

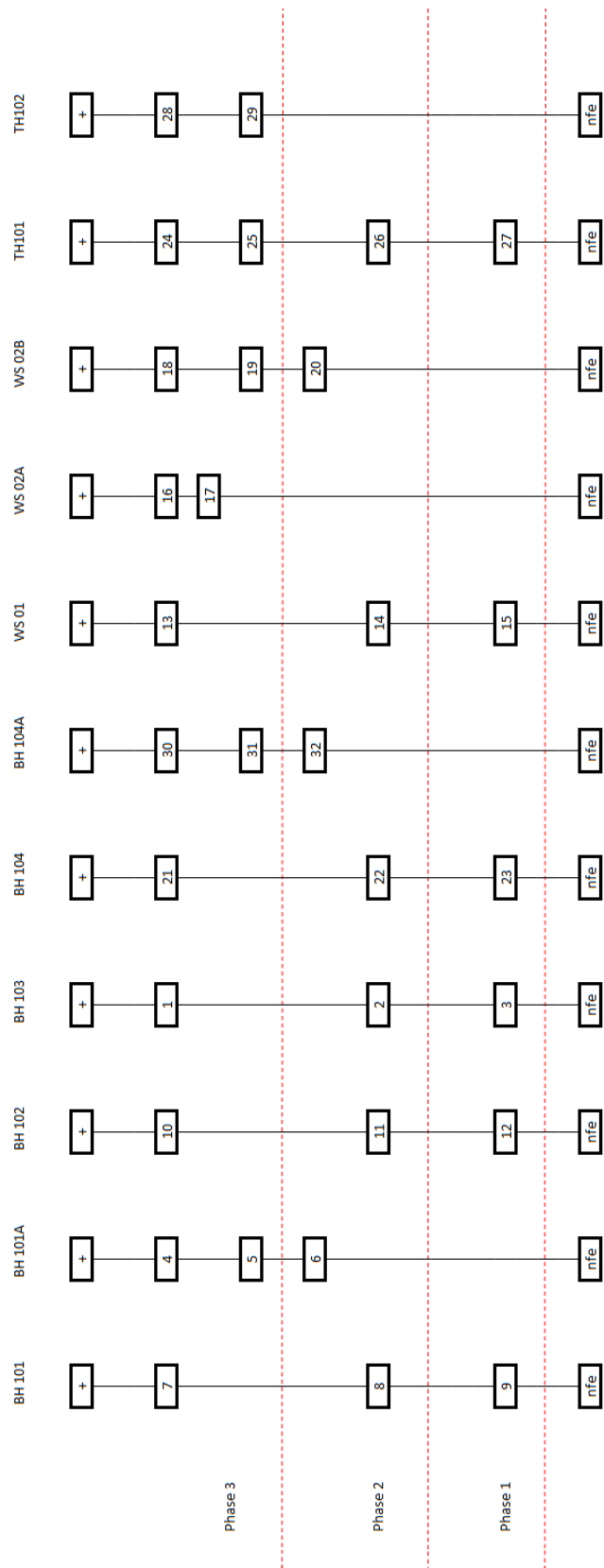
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes"

Entered by	T Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 July 2016

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Dimensions dia (m)	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
1	BH 103	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.3	19.11	3
2	BH 103	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod.fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.25	0.3	0.5	18.61	2
3	BH 103	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.25	0.8	>>10	18.31	1
4	BH 101A	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.3	19.11	3
5	BH 101A	Layer	Soft, mid brown mixed silt clay-rubble. Frequent brick and concrete fragments, occa. flint gravels	0.25	0.3	0.3	18.81	3
6	BH 101A	Masonry	Concrete, possibly contains brickwork?	0.25	0.6	>0.9	19.71	2
7	BH 101	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.3	19.11	3
8	BH 101	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod.fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.25	0.3	0.5	18.81	2
9	BH 101	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.25	1.2	n/a	17.91	1
10	BH 102	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.45	19.11	3
11	BH 102	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod. fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.25	0.45	0.25	18.66	2
12	BH 102	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.25	0.7	>>10	18.41	1
13	WS 01	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.4	19.11	3
14	WS 01	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod. fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.25	0.4	0.3	18.91	2
15	WS 01	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.25	0.7	n/a	18.41	1
16	WS 02A	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.03	19.35	3
17	WS 02A	Masonry	High density concrete, with bolted steel plate and pipe fitting, late 20th C.	0.25	0.03	n/a	19.32	3
18	WS 02B	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.55	19.35	3
19	WS 02B	Layer	Soft, mid brown mixed silt clay-rubble. Frequent brick and concrete fragments, occa. flint gravels	0.25	0.55	0.05	18.8	3
20	WS 02B	Layer	Concrete, possibly contains brickwork?	0.25	0.6	n/a	18.75	2
21	BH 104	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.45	19.35	3
22	BH 104	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod.fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.25	0.45	0.5	18.9	2
23	BH 104	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.25	0.8	>>10m	18.55	1
24	TP 101	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.375	n/a	0.3	19.11	3
25	TP 101	Layer	Soft, mid brown mixed silt clay-rubble. Frequent brick and concrete fragments, occa. flint gravels	0.375	0.3	0.07	18.81	3
26	TP 101	Layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay, mod.fragments of brick & concrete, occa gravels, reworked deposit	0.375	0.37	0.83	18.28	2
27	TP 101	Layer	Very firm, dark brownish grey, silt clay, micaceous, very homogenous deposit, marine deposit, London Clay	0.375	1.2	>>0.2	17.91	1
28	TP 102	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.375	n/a	0.45	19.11	3
29	TP 102	Layer	Soft, mid brown mixed silt clay-rubble. Frequent brick and concrete fragments, occa. flint gravels	0.375	0.45	0.55	18.66	3
30	BH 104A	Masonry	High density concrete, consisting of blinding, DPC, main slab, screed and multiple resurfacings	0.25	n/a	0.45	19.35	3
31	BH 104A	Layer	Soft, mid brown mixed silt clay-rubble. Frequent brick and concrete fragments, occa. flint gravels	0.25	0.45	0.15	18.8	2
32	BH 104A	Layer	Concrete, possibly contains brickwork?	0.25	0.6	n/a	18.75	2

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



PCA

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