

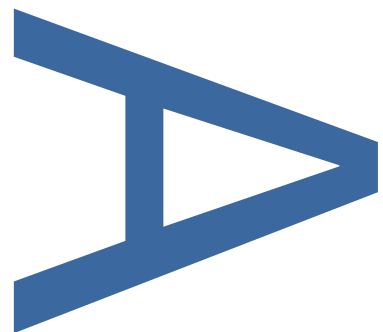
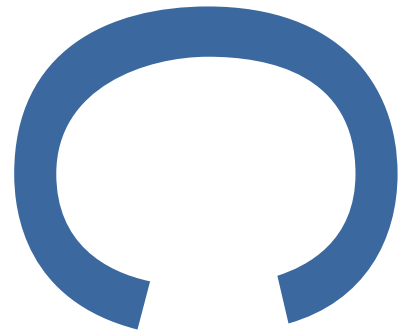
**14 MOSS CLOSE, PINNER,
LONDON HA5 3AY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

PCA REPORT NO: R13228

APRIL 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

14 MOSS CLOSE, PINNER, LONDON HA5 3AY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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14 MOSS CLOSE, PINNER, LONDON HA5 3AY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: MOS17

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Harrow

Scheduled Monument No.: SM 29448, HA 1019135

SM Consent reference: S00154261

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 12641 90220 (512641, 190220)

Written by: Patric Cavanagh, March 2018

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April 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on at 14 Moss Close, Pinner HA5 3AY. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 12641 90220 (512641, 190220), in the London Borough of Harrow.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Mayo 2016), an archaeological watching brief was carried out between December 2017 and January 2018.
- 1.3 The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor the restoration of a damaged scheduled monument and the removal of recently deposited materials. The monument surrounds in parts the perimeter of Pinner Deer Park, and over a number of years had been incorporated into the gardens of properties at Moss Close which face Deer Park.
- 1.4 The archaeological watching brief revealed natural London Clay underlying the site, and noted that the natural topographic profile in the area slopes markedly from east down to the west. The archaeological evidence suggests that the earthen bank which bounds the scheduled monument is the product of excavation into the natural hillside rather than deliberate upstanding construction: a small ditch on the inner face of the bank created the profile which is currently visible, with the western boundary to the bank formed by the course of the River Pinn.
- 1.5 The extent of modern impact to the buried remains of the bank has been recorded, as has the profile through the deposits overlying the monument. In the course of the watching brief all groundworks necessary to restore the were monitored in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 14 Moss Close, Pinner HA5 3AY in December 2017 and January 2018. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 12641 90220 (512641, 190220) in the London Borough of Harrow (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Mr Vijay Sisodia in response to an order received from Iain Bright of Historic England to restore a scheduled monument, namely the boundary earthwork that lies within Pinner Deer Park and partially within the property of 14 Moss Close and adjacent properties. The monument had been altered during garden landscaping works conducted by the client.
- 2.3 The watching brief was completed by Patric Cavanagh and Kari Bower, and managed by Chris Mayo, all of PCA. The archaeological project was monitored by Mr Bright of Historic England.
- 2.4 The archaeological work comprised a watching brief during all excavations necessary to restore the monument, and was completed in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016).

3 SITE BACKGROUND

3.1 Site Location

3.1.1 The site is bordered by Pinner Deer Park to the east, 16 Moss Close to the north, 12 Moss Close to the south and Moss Close itself to the west. It is centred at NGR TQ 12641 90220 (512641,190220).

3.2 Development Background and Scheduled Monument Consent

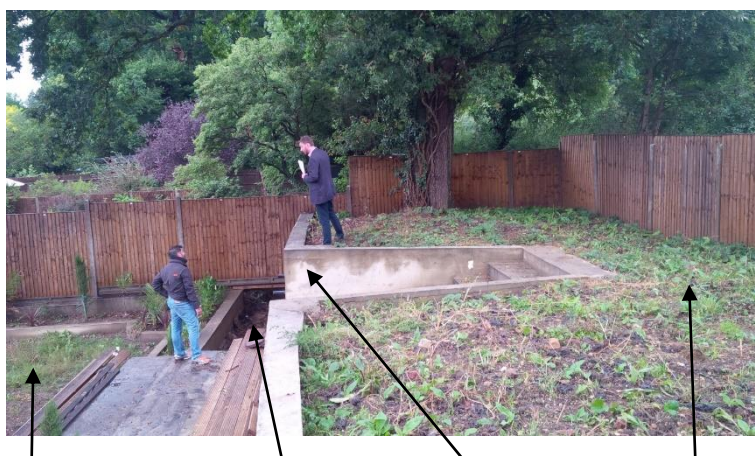
3.2.1 The property is privately owned by Mr Sisodia and has been the subject of recent refurbishment (permitted under application number P/0783/15), including alterations to the garden. The garden of the property backs onto Pinner Deer Park and Pinner Park Farm, land which is classified as a Scheduled Monument (list entry number 1019135) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. An element of the scheduled monument, namely the boundary earthwork, actually lies within the rear garden of 14 Moss Close and neighbouring properties, as an elevated bank at the back of the garden which slopes down to a watercourse, the River Pinn, running through the garden on a roughly north-south alignment.

3.2.2 Mr Sisodia was not advised that his property included an element of the Scheduled Monument when he bought the property and then undertook the works to it. His alterations to the garden included: the construction of a detached summer house; the construction of a concrete retaining wall and steps to the rear of the River Pinn (on the side of the scheduled monument); the infilling of the land behind this retaining wall to create a level terrace atop the bank which provides views across the adjacent Pinner Deer Park; and the construction of a closed fence at the rear of the property (Plates 1 and 2).

Plate 1: East facing view of recently constructed terrace, showing retaining wall and steps.



Plate 2: North-facing view across recently constructed terrace.



Approximate level of former garden | River Pinn | New retaining wall | Newly constructed terrace

3.2.3 Mr Sisodia was informed that his works were not permitted and was advised by the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Mr Iain Bright of Historic England, that restorative action must be taken to return the monument to its previous state.

3.2.4 Meetings were held on site between the client and Historic England to agree a suitable course of action to restore the monument, and one of these was attended by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on 16th September 2016. The agreed course of action was as follows:

- i. The client would employ a groundworker to excavate by hand all of the fill material which was dumped over the boundary earthwork to restore it to its original profile. This excavation will be monitored and guided by an archaeologist from PCA.
- ii. The concrete retaining wall and steps which had been built at the western side of the earthwork will be demolished. Any footings which were constructed will be removed under an archaeological watching brief.
- iii. The course of the River Pinn will be returned to its previous arrangement. Any excavation necessary for this will again be subject to a watching brief.
- iv. The close-board fence constructed at the rear of the property will be removed and a new fence established, to comprise of a concrete post and wire chain-link fence type, as per the neighbouring properties. Any excavation necessary to install the uprights will be subject to a watching brief.

3.2.5 To implement the above scheme, PCA made a retrospective SMC application on behalf of the client (Historic England reference S00154261) which was granted on 19th December 2016. The application was accompanied by a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) which designed the archaeological work.

3.3 **Geological Background**

3.3.1 The British Geological Survey records that the site sits at the edge of two bedrock geologies, the London Clay Formation to the east and the Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand) to the west. No

superficial deposits are recorded.

3.4 Historical Background

3.4.1 The following is summarised from the list summary for Pinner Deer Park and Pinner Park Farm, taken from the Historic England website¹. The sections underlined are those which reference the boundary earthwork which is relevant to 14 Moss Close.

Name: Pinner deer park, Pinner Park Farm.

List entry Number: 1019135.

Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-2000.

Reasons for Designation

Deer parks were areas of land, usually enclosed, set aside and equipped for the management and hunting of deer and other animals. They were generally located in open countryside on marginal land or adjacent to a manor house, castle or palace. They varied in size between 3ha and 1600ha and usually comprised a combination of woodland and grassland which provided a mixture of cover and grazing for deer. Parks could contain a number of features, including hunting lodges (often moated), a park-keeper's house, rabbit warrens, fishponds and enclosures for game, and were usually surrounded by a park pale, a massive fenced or hedged bank often with an internal ditch. Although a small number of parks may have been established in the Anglo-Saxon period, it was the Norman aristocracy's taste for hunting that led to the majority being constructed. The peak period for the laying-out of parks, between AD 1200 and 1350, coincided with a time of considerable prosperity amongst the nobility. From the 15th century onwards few parks were constructed and by the end of the 17th century the deer park in its original form had largely disappeared. The original number of deer parks nationally is unknown but probably exceeded 3000. Many of these survive today, although often altered to a greater or lesser degree. They were established in virtually every county in England, but are most numerous in the West Midlands and Home Counties. Deer parks were a long-lived and widespread monument type. Today they serve to illustrate an important aspect of the activities of medieval nobility and still exert a powerful influence on the pattern of the modern landscape. Where a deer park survives well and is well-documented or associated with other significant remains, its principal features are normally identified as nationally important.

Pinner deer park at Pinner Park Farm, still perpetuated in the outline of the modern farming estate, represents a remarkable survival of ancient landscape in an area substantially altered by modern development. Although the original boundary earthwork has been denuded, the three surviving sections of the pale, to the south west, north west and east, reflect the extent of the former park and provide a graphic illustration of the nature and appearance of the original pale. The sections of the bank will retain evidence for the process of construction and the accumulated silts within the ditches will provide conditions suitable for the preservation of

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019135>

artifacts and environmental evidence related to the period of use. The deer park provides insights into the status of its medieval lords, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and their place in the pattern of medieval society and landholding. The use of the double ditch is particularly interesting since it signifies a need not only to contain the stock, but also to prevent unlawful entry into the park, a problem arising perhaps from the population pressures of the 14th century and certainly apparent in the historical documentation.

Fishponds are artificially created pools of slow moving fresh water constructed for the purpose of cultivating, breeding and storing fish in order to provide a constant and sustainable supply of food. The tradition of constructing fishponds began during the medieval period and reached a peak in the 12th century. They were largely the province of the wealthier sectors of medieval society, and are considered particularly important as a source of information concerning the economy of various classes of medieval settlements and institutions.

The fishpond adjacent to the pale at Pinner Park remains well preserved and represents an important component of the medieval landscape created to enhance the deer park and lodge - not least as the fishpond would have enabled the archbishops and their retinues to comply with the strict dietary requirements of the church. Although now dry, the pond still exhibits many features related to the system of water management, and the silts within the base will retain artefactual and environmental evidence related to its operation.

History

The monument includes three sections of the earthen park pale and a system of artificial ponds and water features related to the medieval deer park at Pinner Park or Hall's Farm within four areas of protection.

Pinner Park Farm, located either side of George V Avenue between Pinner and North Harrow, is a notable open space within the suburban landscape of the London Borough of Harrow, comprising some 81ha (200 acres) crossed by the River Pinn. The boundary of the farm estate is thought to have origins in the demesne woodlands of the Manor of Harrow, the property and exclusive hunting preserve of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the time of the Norman conquest. The earliest clear reference to a formalised deer park covering this area, occurs in a document of 1273-4, which mentions an area of some 250 acres (101ha) surrounded by a bank and double ditch. The line of this park pale is largely perpetuated in the modern farm boundary, although it only remains visible in three areas: alongside the River Pinn near Park View to the north west, to the south west where the River Pinn issues from the park by Moss Close, and to the east where it marks the boundary between the farm estate and the Broadfields Sports Ground. These three sections are included in the scheduling.

The north western section of the park pale extends over a distance of approximately 320m with the bank measuring between 5m and 8m in width and, towards the northern end, some 1.5m in height. The inner ditch is clearly visible, showing evidence of later re-cutting, whilst the outer ditch is largely infilled and represented by a shallow depression some 8m in width. The bank

along the eastern section survives over a distance of approximately 250m, averaging 7m in width and 1m in height although somewhat distorted by episodes of comparatively recent dumping. The inner ditch (approximately 3m wide and 1m deep) flanks the bank along the entire section. The outer ditch, however, has been completely infilled, presumably to increase the available land on the Sports Ground side. The south western section (near Moss Close) extends for approximately 200m passing through two sharp deviations in its course which suggest the restrictions imposed by the early development of other land holdings between the park and the medieval village of Pinner. The bank here averages 3m in width and 1m in height with a flattened summit. The two flanking ditches are also visible and are included in the scheduling. The outer ditch has been recut in recent memory to alleviate problems of flooding associated with the River Pinn.

At the northern end of the south western section of the park pale is a clay dam, 50m in length and some 2m high, incorporated within the line of the boundary. The dam served to retain water from the Pinn within a large artificial fishpond (now dry) which tapers to the north east over a distance of some 150m. The pond is flanked to either side by low retaining banks (also clay) and external ditches. The modern course of the River Pinn runs slightly within the southern perimeter of the fishpond, suggesting that the southern ditch formerly served to divert the river around the pond during periods of dredging or repair. The northern ditch is thought to have carried away surface water from the slope above and prevented the pond from becoming silted. The dam is broken by a narrow gap which is thought to have originally housed a sluice gate.

The present farm buildings, which are not included in the scheduling, occupy a relatively elevated position near the centre of the former park. These mainly date from the 19th century although they surround the principal farmhouse house of 1753. An earlier farmhouse, probably built around 1560, stood slightly to the south within the arms of a three sided moat shown on a plan of 1634. This moated site, almost certainly the site of the original lodge within the deer park, has been overlain by later farm buildings and yard surfaces and is also not included in the scheduling. The position of the moated site commands a view to the west which would (prior to the construction of George V Avenue) have encompassed the fishpond and much of the course of the River Pinn. To the north of the Avenue (upstream from the fishpond) the line of the river is flanked by a shallow artificial pond bay, measuring some 150m in length and up to 35m in width. This feature (now normally dry) lies at the base of the slope to the west of the former moated lodge, and is thought to have been created specifically as a watering place for the stock. The regular congregation of deer would have provided an attractive backdrop for social functions at the lodge and assisted in the monitoring and management of the stock.

Deer keeping is known to have been practised in the Harrow and Pinner area before 1273, and it is possible that Pinner deer park may have been established on the Archbishop's demesne lands prior to the first specific mention of this use in 1273. The park remained the property of the See until the manor of Harrow was transferred to the King by Archbishop Cranmer in 1546. Many records survive from the period of episcopal ownership, including writs against persons

damaging the park during the voidance of the See in 1314 and following the Archbishop's death in the Peasant's Revolt of 1381. In 1349 Bartolemew de Burgherssh was granted keepership of the park during a further voidance of the See, to ensure that neither deer nor trees (the second valuable commodity of the park) were removed. Specific keepers are recorded between 1348 and 1547. These persons, or their deputies, had the task of managing the stock (recorded as 137 deer in 1490), administering the sale of timber and regulating pannage (swine herding). In the 15th century the park appears to have shifted towards a money economy with tenants paying rents for the use of its resources. Accounts for 1544 show the park leased out at 20 pounds per annum. In 1986 a survey of the surviving hedgerows flanking the boundary bank found that they were probably established in the late medieval period, perhaps in the early years of the Tudor dynasty, replacing paling fences required to contain the deer and therefore signifying the changing nature of the parkland.

Following the transfer of the manor in 1546, Henry VIII granted the estate to Sir Edward North. In 1630 the park was sold to the Hutchinson family. A map was made of the holding in 1634 which, in addition to depicting the division of the park into fields and the development of a mixed farming regime, also demonstrates a remarkable similarity between the extent of the present farm and the former parkland boundary. The Ewer family feature as the principal tenants throughout the remainder of the 17th century. In 1687 the estate was bought by Sir Edward Waldo and it was sold again in 1731 to St Thomas's Hospital. The hospital retained the property for the next two centuries, allowing the railway to cross the north eastern corner of the estate in the 1830s and leasing the farmland to a succession of tenants. In 1930 the County and Parish Councils purchased the farm to safeguard the open space which was otherwise destined for development as a residential area. The tenancy was retained by the Hall family (who had farmed the estate since World War I) and, with the exception of the construction of George V Avenue shortly before World War II, the farm remains substantially unaffected by modern development.

All fences, gates and modern garden features are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 As outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) the watching brief monitored the following works:

- The excavation of 3 slit trenches aligned across the bank to establish the original surface of the monument and thereby guide the removal of modern made ground which had been deposited atop the bank behind the wall;
- The demolition and removal of the concrete retaining wall and steps;
- Then the removal of the modern made ground to expose the entirety of the earthwork.

Plate 3: south-facing view after removal of retaining steps and excavation of slit trenches, prior to removal of modern ground.



4.2 The excavations were undertaken under strict rules established by PCAs archaeologist, and was carried out using hand tools only by contractors working for the client. Archaeological remains or natural layers were hand cleaned by the attendant archaeologist as appropriate.

4.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 / 1:10 and were located using a dGPS. A digital photographic record was also kept of all monitoring works.

4.4 Heights above Ordnance Datum were obtained using dGPS survey equipment.

4.5 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records was identified by the unique site code MOS17 issued by the Museum of London.

4.6 The work was to address the following objectives:

- To guide the restoration of the scheduled monument to its former state;
- To record any exposed sections, deposits, features or finds which may be revealed by the work.

5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 5.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded on the site was naturally deposited firm mid-light yellow-brown clay [1]. The clay had been heavily truncated by excavation in the medieval period to form the bank, however these excavation 'cuts' could no longer be discerned as sharp edges. The clay was recorded at levels between 54.34m OD and 53.40m OD; however the lower levels are entirely the product of human truncation and therefore are irrelevant.

Plate 4: Looking east at natural clay [1].



5.2 Phase 2: Medieval

- 5.2.1 The watching brief revealed no evidence for an upstanding construction to the bank. Instead it appears that the bank was formed by excavation into the natural clay and its profiling to form the earthwork rather than by constructing it upwards from an existing level (Plate 4). This excavation is considered to be of the medieval period, although a more precise date could not be discerned as no dateable material was found.
- 5.2.2 This excavation utilized the natural slope of the area (visibly falling from east on the monument to west, see Plate 5) to assist in the landscaping. A small inner ditch [2] excavated into the inner edge of the monument (corresponding to the small linear visible at the rear (east) of the site boundary) gives the impression of a raised earthwork at the perimeter bank. The bank then slopes down to the west [3], into the gardens of the site and the neighbouring properties, towards the River Pinn which flows N-S through the site.

Plate 5: View east across Deer Park from rear of site, showing natural topography (sloping down to

the site)



- 5.2.3 The bank was recorded during the watching brief at upper heights along its ridge between 54.34m OD and 54.13m OD. The inner ditch, no longer discernible as a cut feature but instead more of a gentle furrow (Plate 6), had basal levels between 53.70m OD and 53.58m OD. As the bank fell to the west to the River Pinn, the watching brief recorded levels between 53.84m OD and 53.40m OD.

Plate 6: Inner ditch [2] at rear of site, creating impression of raised bank to the west. The stumps are the result of modern (and older) vegetation, see Plate 7



5.3 **Phase 3: Modern**

- 5.3.1 A thin layer of decomposing vegetation [4] was visible at the base of the inner ditch, the remnants of the vegetated and turfed surface to the bank as it was prior to the recent works (Plates 6 & 7).

Plate 7: View east of bank at rear of garden at point of client purchase.



- 5.3.2 In the process of constructing a level terrace and steps leading to it, the recent works had caused truncation from construction cut [5] for the steps. This was a linear, open-sided cut which faced into the bank for a distance of approximately 7m N-S by a maximum of 1.71m E-W (Figures 3 & 4, Plates 8 & 9).

Plate 8: view north after removal of retaining wall, showing modern cut [5] into lower face of bank

[3]



Plate 9: view north of bank, cleaned to show extent of modern truncation [5]



- 5.3.3 It was noted that only the lower portion of the bank facing the garden was damaged, the upper section remaining largely intact.
- 5.3.4 Sealing the clay bank was a substantial deposit of rubble and silty clay [6] dumped to create the recent terrace to a heights at around 54.50m OD.

Plate 10: view north of bank during removal of modern dumped material [6]



Plate 11: view south of bank during removal of modern dumped material [6]



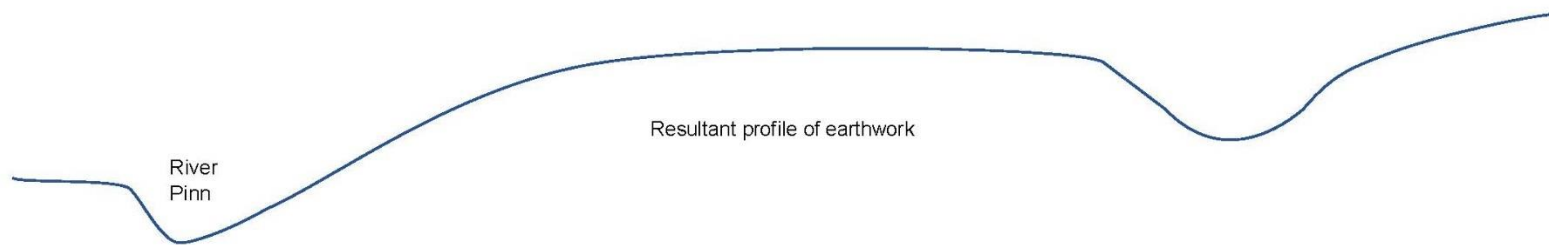
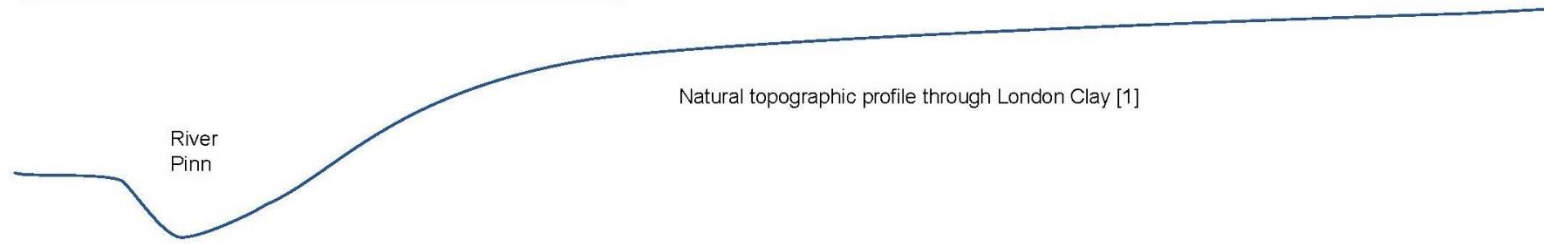
Plate 12: view east of bank during removal of modern dumped material [6]



6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief has monitored all works required to restore the monument to its former state, and have been completed to the satisfaction of the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England.
- 6.2 The excavations have revealed the London Clay Formation which underlies the site, and the evidence suggests that the earth bank which forms the perimeter to the Old Pinner Deer Park scheduled monument was created by excavation into the naturally sloping topography of the area, rather than being the result of upstanding construction. On the inner face of the existing bank, a shallow ditch was found which is likely to be medieval in date (datable artifacts were notable in their absence from the site). The excavation of this ditch had the effect of raising the profile of the external bank. No evidence was found for any upcast material from the excavation of the ditch, and therefore it is possible that it was either removed from the area, ploughed away over later centuries or deposited to the east, beyond the site boundary. The bank incorporated an existing topographic feature (the River Pinn) to defined its western side.
- 6.3 A schematic interpretation of how the bank has been formed is suggested below.
- 6.4 With the exception of the modern construction cut for the steps and heavy tree rooting, the removal of the made ground revealed the monument in good state of preservation. A profile of the bank was recorded (Figures 3 & 4). The former surface of the bank prior to the modern work has been sealed below a membrane of geotextile material and then topsoil, and will eventually be turfed.
- 6.4.1 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by Historic England, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under site code MOS17 and a summary report published in the *London Archaeologist* annual round-up.

Schematic development of medieval earthwork, view north



7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Vijay Sisodia for commissioning the work. We also thank Iain Bright of Historic England, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Harrow, for monitoring the project.
- 7.2 The author would like to thank the groundworkers for their on-site work and assistance, Kari Bower for additional work and survey, and Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology for his project management and editing.

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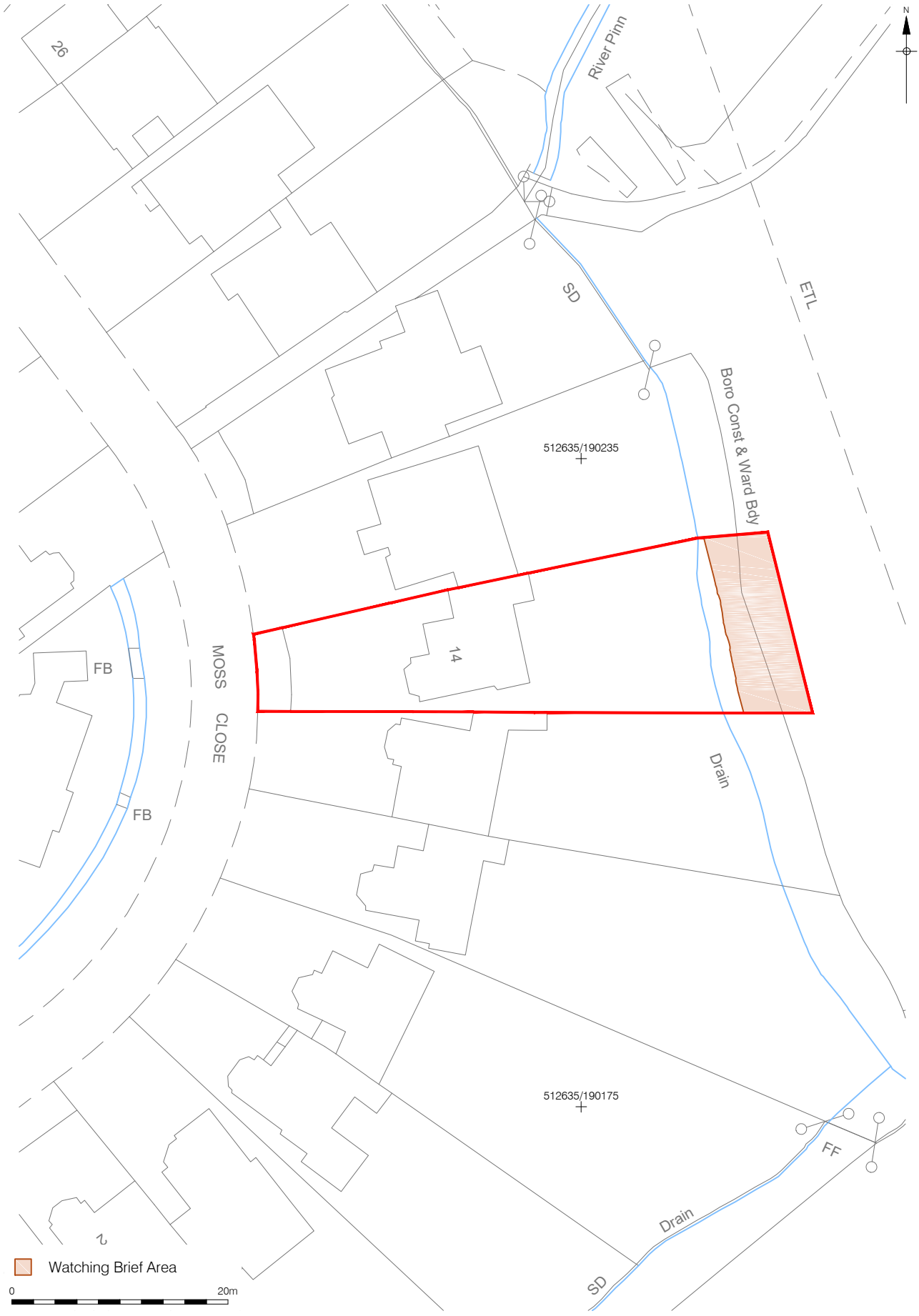
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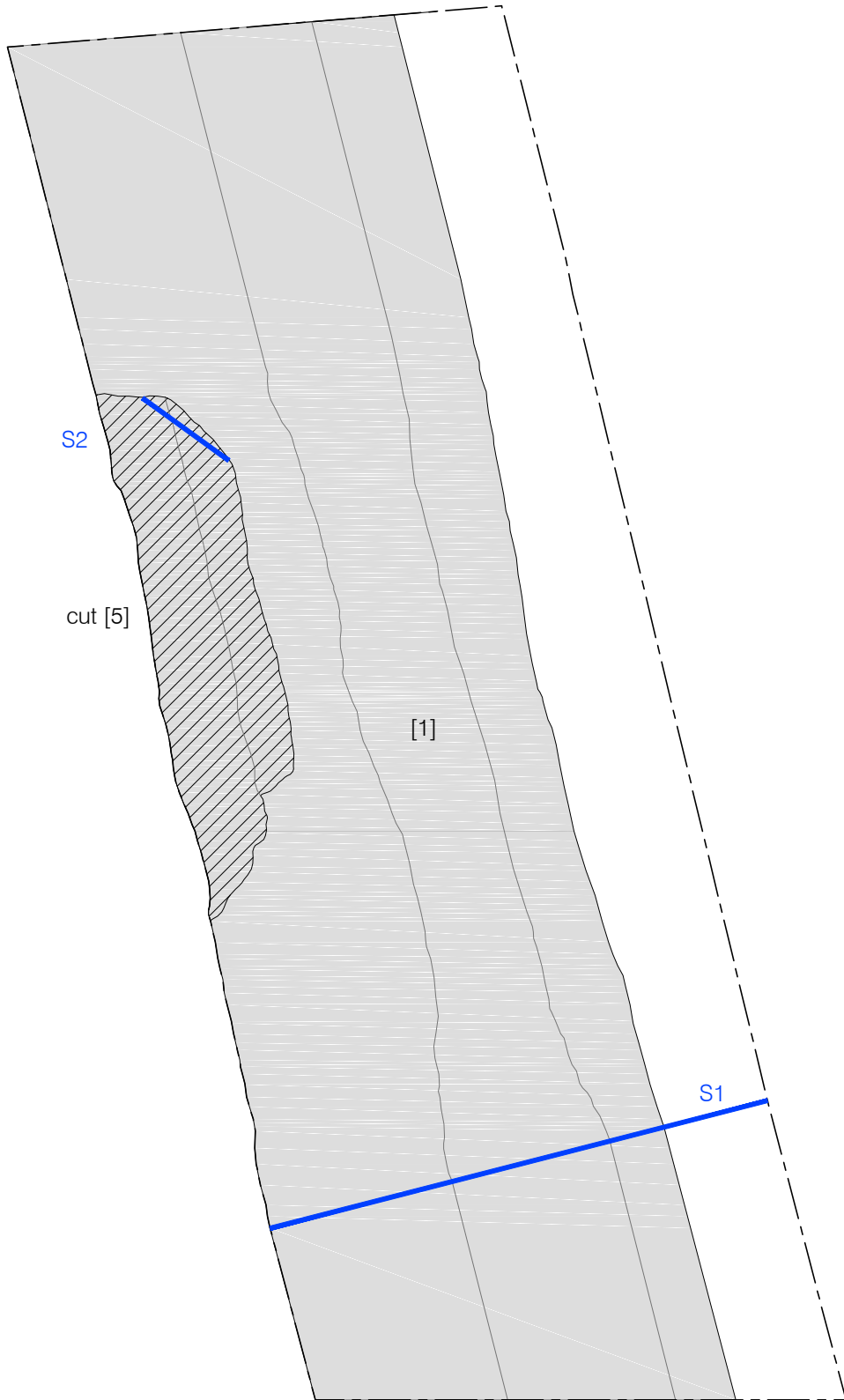
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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 19/04/18 MS

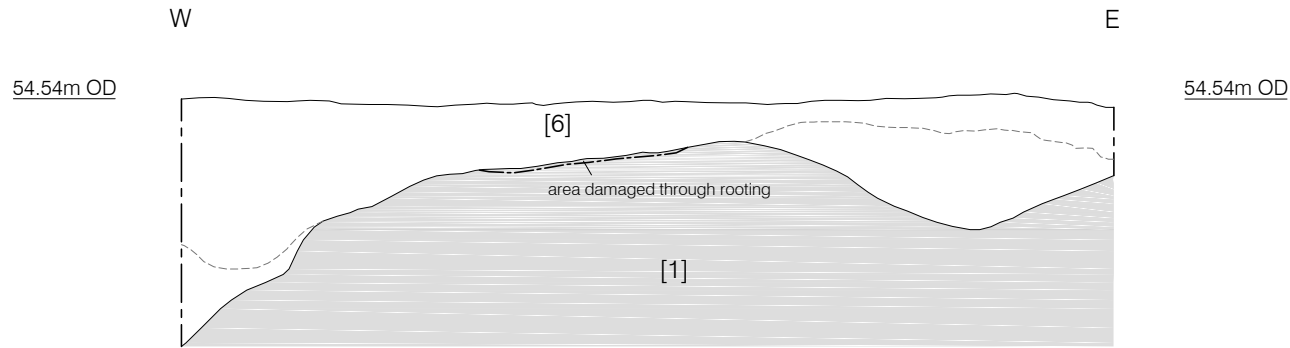
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4



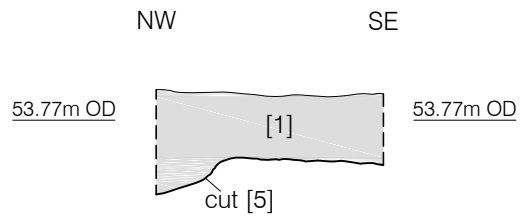
- Medieval Bank
- ▨ Truncated Area

0 4m

Figure 3
Plan of monument
1:80 at A4



Section 1
South Facing
Profile of Medieval Bank



Section 2
Southwest Facing

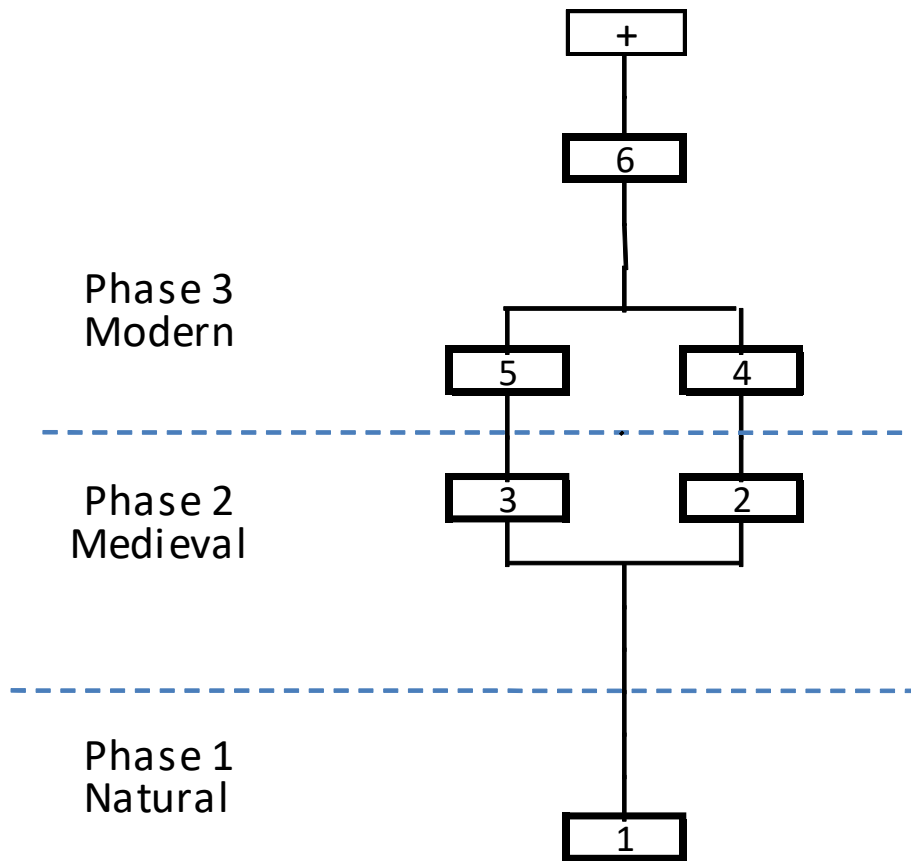
■ Medieval Bank



9 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Phase |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Natural | Natural Clay | PH1 |
| 2 | Cut | Landscaping Cut | PH2 |
| 3 | Cut | Landscaping Cut | PH2 |
| 4 | Layer | Modern ground raising | PH3 |
| 5 | Cut | Construction Cut | PH3 |
| 6 | Layer | Modern ground raising | PH3 |

10 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-314696

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | 14 Moss Close, Pinner HA5 3AY An Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Short description of the project | Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology an archaeological watching brief was carried out between December 2017 and January 2018. The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor the restoration of a damaged scheduled monument and the removal of recently deposited materials. The monument surrounds in parts the perimeter of Pinner Deer Park, and over a number of years had been incorporated into the gardens of properties at Moss Close which face Deer Park. The archaeological watching brief revealed natural London Clay underlying the site, and noted that the natural topographic profile in the area slopes markedly from east down to the west. The archaeological evidence suggests that the earthen bank which bounds the scheduled monument is the product of excavation into the natural hillside rather than deliberate upstanding construction: a small ditch on the inner face of the bank created the profile which is currently visible, with the western boundary to the bank formed by the course of the River Pinn. The extent of modern impact to the buried remains of the bank has been recorded, as has the profile through the deposits overlying the monument. In the course of the watching brief all groundworks necessary to restore the were monitored in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation. |
| Project dates | Start: 04-12-2017 End: 04-01-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SM 29448, HA 1019135 - SM No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | MOS17 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | P/0783/15 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Scheduled Monument (SM) |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | DEER PARK Medieval |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Scheduled Monument Consent |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON HARROW PINNER 14 Moss Close, Pinner |
| Postcode | HA5 3AY |
| Study area | 50 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 12641 90220 51.599064573922 -0.373493995362 51 35 56 N 000 22 24 W Point |

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 53.4m Max: 54.34m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Chris Mayo |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Patric Cavanagh |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Vijay Sisodia |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAA |
| Digital Archive ID | MOS17 |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAA |
| Paper Archive ID | MOS17 |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | 14 Moss Close, Pinner HA5 3AY An Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Cavanagh, P. |
| Other bibliographic details | PCA R13228 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | London |
| Description | A4 grey literature report, pdf format with PCA covers |

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Entered by | Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com) |
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