AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE FORMER ALPHA LAVAL SITE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

PCA

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Alfa Laval Site, London Borough of Hounslow

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1777 7816

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 ABSTRACT (figs. 1 & 2)

1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a geotechnical investigation at the former Alfa Laval site, London Borough of Hounslow. The watching brief was commissioned by Paul Chadwick, C.g.M.s. Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Wilmott Dixon Group. The geotechnical investigation comprised the excavation of 12 test pits undertaken on the 20th and 21st December 2010. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 1777 7816.

1.2 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that natural Boyn Hill gravel was present between 1.40m and 2.70m below the present ground level, with possible overlying Langley Silt at 0.80m below ground level in Test Pit 3. As noted on a previous archaeological watching brief[1] no archaeological features or (in situ) artefacts were observed and there was considerable truncation of natural deposits across the site.

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 2000," Alfa Laval Site, Great West Road, Brentford, London Borough of Hounslow. Report on the results of an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical survey", unpublished report

2 INTRODUCTION (figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological watching brief on twelve geotechnical test pits excavated by Card Geotechnics Limited at the former Alfa Laval site, Ealing Road, Brentford in the London Borough of Hounslow. It was commissioned by Paul Chadwick, C.g.M.s. Consulting Ltd, on behalf of the Wilmott Dixon Group. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the author on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the 20th and 21st December 2010. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 1777 7816.

2.2 The site is bound to the Great West Road (the M4), to the west by Brook Lane North, to the south by Layton Road and to the east by Ealing Road. The total area of the site is 1.86 ha (4.6 acres). (Figure 1).

2.3 The site is rectangular in shape, and the test pits were excavated over the centre and east of the site (Fig 2). This area was free of buildings being occupied by concrete surfaces.

2.4 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that natural Boyne Hill gravels were present across the area investigated between c.1.40m and c.1.70m below the present ground level, with possible overlying Langley Silt at 0.80m below ground level in Test Pit 3.

2.5 A temporary Ordnance Datum Benchmark was not transferred to the site. As a consequence, reference to the 'height' of deposits within the recorded stratigraphic sequence is given as relative to the existent ground surface, e.g. '0.25m below ground level'.

2.6 The completed archive will be deposited at the Museum of London under the site code ALV10.

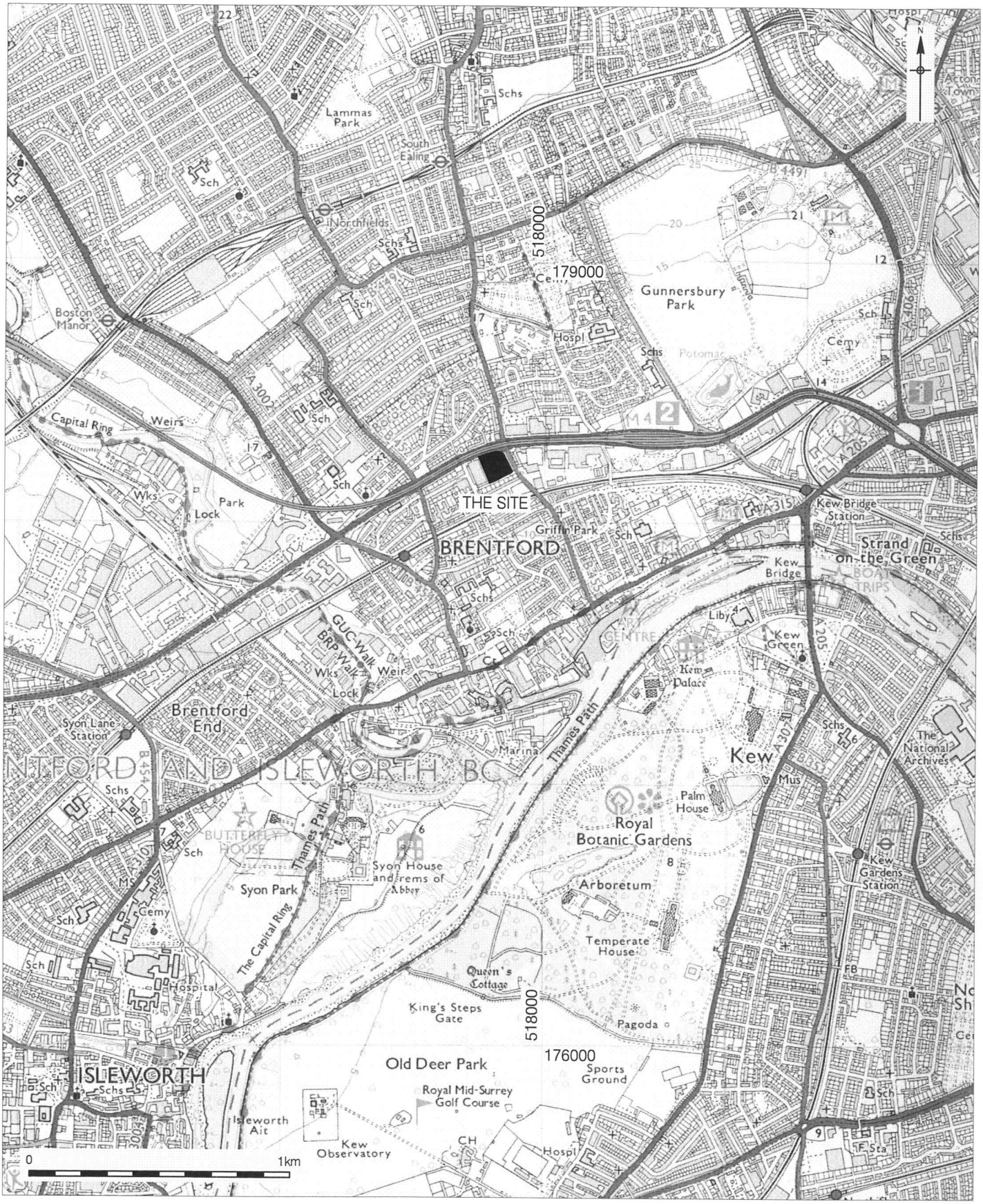


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

Figure 2
Test pit locations
!:800 at A4

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Twelve test pits were excavated with a wheeled JCB excavator using a toothless bucket 0.60m wide which provided the width of each pit. Excavation proceeded under the supervision of staff from Card Geotechnics Limited with the author in attendance throughout.

3.2 Due to the excessive depth of the test pits, it was impossible, on health and safety grounds, to enter any of the pits or to clean sections. Recording was limited to producing a long drawn section of each test pit with measurements being taken down from the current ground surface to what could be observed given the depth, cleanliness and poor light restrictions. The deposits were examined for finds, particularly any anticipated Langley Silts or Boyne Hill Gravel deposits which were expected to have a potential for prehistoric or fossil material.

3.3 A temporary Benchmark was not traversed to the site as part of the watching brief and this report details the relative heights of recorded deposits as ‘below ground level’.

3.4 The site was given the code AVL10.

4 TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY (figs. 2 & 3)

4.1 Test Pit 1

4.1.1 Test Pit 1 measured 1.60m north-south by 0.60m east-west in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.90m.

4.1.2 Natural sands and gravels [4] were encountered at a depth of 1.40m below ground level, exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.50m and continued downwards beyond the base of the test pit. They comprised a loose dark yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel deposit.

4.1.3 Above this lay three modern deposits of made ground and concrete slabs. A deposit of 19th or 20th century made ground [3] lay 0.55m below the surface and was 0.85m thick. It comprised a soft to slightly firm mixed dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt with inclusions of charcoal, pottery, brick rubble, glass fragments, coal and flint gravel.

4.1.4 Above this, at a depth of 0.20m below the present ground surface and 0.35m lay a bedding layer [2] for the modern concrete surface [1] which was 0.20m thick in this area.

4.2 Test Pit 2

4.2.1 Test Pit 2 measured 1.70m north-south by 0.60m east-west in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.70m below the current ground level.

4.2.2 Natural sands and gravels [9] were encountered at a depth of between 1.40m and 2.60m below ground level (the latter depth due to truncation by modern intrusion [7] described below) and was observed to a maximum thickness of 1.30m. This deposit was identical to the natural deposit [4] in TP1.

4.2.3 Above this lay a deposit of modern made ground [8] identical to [3] in TP1 which lay 0.85m below the modern ground surface and was 0.55m thick. As with [9] this had also been truncated by the modern intrusion [7]. This intrusion was observed to be 1.75m deep and also lay at a depth of 0.85m below ground level. It had been backfilled with [6], a mixture of brick and concrete rubble with soft and loose dark brownish grey clay silt with inclusions of iron scrap metal, clay pipe, pot, and flint pebbles.

4.2.4 Above these recent deposits lay the bedding layer [5] for the modern concrete ground surface [1], which measured respectively 0.65m and 0.20m thick.

4.3 Test Pit 3

4.3.1 Test Pit 3 measured 1.80m east-west and 0.60m north-south. It was excavated to a depth of 2.60m

4.3.2 Natural sands and gravels [12] were encountered at a depth of 1.40m below the present ground surface and exposed for a thickness of 1.20m. This deposit was largely identical to [4] in TP1 but also contained lenses of light brownish yellow medium sand.

4.3.3 Above this at a depth of 0.80m below ground level lay a soft light reddish yellowish brown clay silt deposit [11] with inclusions of brick, flint pebbles and sand. It was 0.60m thick and appeared to be very “brickearthy” in character. Despite containing inclusions of brick, this might reflect in situ deposits of Langley Silt, its apparently contaminated character - in terms of occasional brick inclusions - being due to the limitations and biases of the recovery process in this watching brief exercise.

4.3.4 Above this lay a bedding layer [10] for the modern concrete ground surface [1]; they measured respectively 0.60m and 0.20m thick.

4.4 Test Pit 4

4.4.1 Test Pit 4 measured 1.50m north-south by 0.60m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 2.60m.

4.4.2 Natural sands and gravels [16] lay 2.00m below the current ground surface and were identical to natural deposits [4] in TP1. They were exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.60m and extended below the base of the Test Pit.

4.4.3 Above this, at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, lay a deposit of modern made ground [15] which was 1.10m thick. Although otherwise identical to deposit [3] in TP1 it contained very frequent crushed brick inclusions in the bottom 0.30m of this deposit. This was sealed by a dumped modern deposit [14] of firm to stiff light yellowish greyish brown silt clay containing brick and concrete rubble. It lay at a depth of 0.50m below the ground surface and was 0.40m thick.

4.4.4 A bedding layer [13] for the modern concrete ground surface [1] lay above this at a depth of 0.30m and was 0.20m thick. It was overlaid by the modern concrete ground surface which was 0.30m thick.

4.5 Test Pit 5

4.5.1 Test Pit 5 measured 1.60m north-south by 0.60m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 3.10m.

4.5.2 Natural sands and gravels [21] were encountered at a depth of 2.00m below ground level and were exposed for a maximum thickness of 1.10m in the base of the Test Pit. This deposit was identical to [4] in TP1.

4.5.3 Above this lay modern made ground identical to [3] in TP1, which lay at a depth of 1.20m below ground level and was 0.80m thick. Above this lay more modern made ground deposits. [19] comprised a loose mixed mid greyish brown, red, yellow and light grey deposit of brick and concrete rubble with silt sand. It was between 0.30m and 0.60m thick and lay between 0.55m and 0.90m below the surface. Above lay a dumped modern deposit [18] of loose dark brownish yellow coarse gravelly sand containing brick rubble. This was between 0.30m and 0.70m below ground level and was between 0.25m and 0.50m thick. It was partly overlain by [17], a soft dark greyish brown clay silt with inclusions of flint pebbles with a maximum thickness of 0.40m lensing out to the north. Both [17] and [18] acted as a bedding layer for the modern concrete ground surface which was 0.30m thick.

4.6 Test Pit 6

4.6.1 Test Pit 6 measured 1.40m east-west by 0.60m north-south and was excavated to a thickness of 3.40m.

4.6.2 Natural sands and gravels [25] were encountered at 2.30m below ground level and were exposed for a maximum thickness of 1.10m. This deposit was identical to deposit [4] in TP1 and extended below the base of the Test Pit.

4.6.3 Above this lay an 1.30m thick layer of modern made ground [24] comprising a stiff very light pinkish brown silty clay deposit with occasional brick rubble. It was 1.00m below the modern ground surface and was 1.30m thick. Above this lay a soft dark brown clay silt layer [23] also containing brick rubble. This lay 0.70m below the modern ground surface and was 0.30m thick. This was sealed by a bedding layer [22] for modern concrete [1]. They measured respectively 0.45m and 0.25 thick.

4.7 Test Pit 7

4.7.1 Test Pit 7 measured 1.60m east-west by 0.60m north-south and was 3.35m deep.

4.7.2 Natural sands and gravels [29] lay at 2.70m below ground level and were exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.65m. This deposit comprised loose mixed dark grayish brown and mid reddish yellow coarse sandy flint gravel (composed of sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles of up to 0.10m diameter).

4.7.3 Above this, at a depth of 1.20m below the surface, lay a modern made ground deposit [28] which was 1.50m thick. It was a soft to firm dark grayish brown, light grey and light grayish green clay silt deposit with frequent lenses of crushed brick dust and brick rubble and moderate flint gravel inclusions throughout. This was overlain by further modern made ground [27] encountered at a depth of 0.60m below surface level which measured 0.60m thick. It comprised a mixed loose mid reddish brown coarse sandy gravel and brick and concrete rubble dump. This was in turn overlain by more brick, concrete, breeze block and tarmac rubble [26] forming the bedding layer for the modern ground surface [1]. Both were respectively 0.40m and 0.20m thick.

4.8 Test Pit 8

4.8.1 Test Pit 8 measured 2.90m east-west at the top (with a base measurement of 1.40m) by 0.60m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.75m.

4.8.2 Natural sands and gravels [32] were exposed at a depth of 1.70m below ground level for a thickness of 1.05m and extended below the base of the Test Pit. This deposit comprised loose light reddish yellow coarse sandy sub-rounded to sub-angular flint gravel (up to 0.10m in diameter).

4.8.3 This was overlain by deposits of modern made ground. Layer [31] was 0.80m below ground level and was 0.90m thick. It comprised a soft to slight firm dark grayish brown clay silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble. Above this lay a bedding layer [30] for modern concrete [1] above. Both were 0.40m thick.

4.9 Test Pit 9

4.9.1 Test Pit 9 measured 2.00m east-west by 0.60m north-south and was excavated to a depth of 2.80m.

4.9.2 A modern concrete basement slab [35] lay at the base of the Test Pit and is of unknown thickness; it is almost certain to have truncated completely any archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity. Above this, starting at a depth of 0.60m below ground level and measuring 2.20m thick, lay a backfill dump [34]. This infilled a presumed basement in this area and comprised a soft to friable dark grayish brown sandy silt with inclusions of slate, iron and steel

scrap metal, brick rubble and concrete, and chalk fragments (up to 0.15m in diameter.) Above this lay a bedding layer [33] for the modern concrete slab [1]. These were 0.35m and 0.25m thick respectively.

4.10 Test Pit 10

4.10.1 Test Pit 10 measured 4.00m north-south by 0.60m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 3.00m.

4.10.2 Natural gravels [37] were exposed at a depth of 2.20m below the surface, were uncovered for a thickness of 0.80m and extended below the base of the Test Pit. They comprised loose dark reddish brown coarse sandy flint sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel (up to 0.10m in diameter).

4.10.3 Above this lay a mass of modern made ground [36] which lay 0.30m below the surface and was 1.90m thick. It was composed of soft mixed dark brownish grey, dark greenish grey, very dark grey and black clay silt with inclusions of brick and concrete rubble as well as flint pebbles (up to 0.15m thick). This was sealed by the modern concrete ground surface which was 0.30m thick.

4.11 Test Pit 11

4.11.1 Test Pit 11 measured 4.00m north-south by 0.60m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 2.80m.

4.11.2 Natural sands and gravels [40] were exposed at a depth of 1.50m below the surface and for a thickness of 1.30m extending below the base of the Test Pit. They comprised loose light reddish yellow coarse sandy gravel.

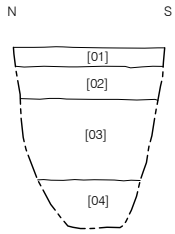
4.11.3 Above this lay a deposit of made ground [39] at 0.80m below the surface and 0.70m thick; it was composed of soft dark grey brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of brick rubble. This was sealed, at 0.20m below the surface, by a 0.60m thick bedding layer [38] for the modern concrete hard standing [1].

4.12 Test Pit 12

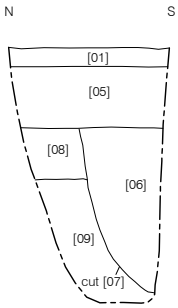
4.12.1 Test Pit 12 measured 3.50m east-west by 0.60m north-south and was excavated to a depth of 3.40m.

4.12.2 Natural sands and gravels [43] were encountered at a depth of 1.50m from the surface for a thickness of 1.90m extending further than the base of the Test Pit. They comprised loose dark yellowish brown coarse sandy flint gravel of up to 0.10m diameter.

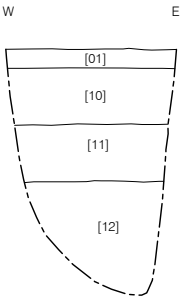
4.12.3 This was sealed by a deposit of modern made ground [42], which lay 0.70m below the surface and was 0.80m thick. It comprised soft dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of frequent brick rubble with very frequent crushed brick being encountered in the bottom 0.30m of the deposit. This was sealed, at a depth of 0.30m below the surface, by a 0.40m thick bedding layer [41] for the modern concrete slab [1].



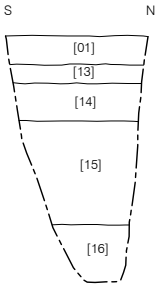
Section 1
TP1, west facing



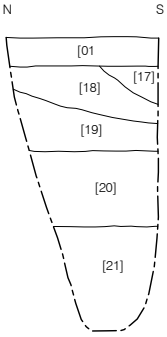
Section 2
TP2, west facing



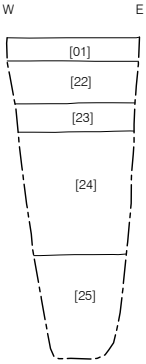
Section 3
TP3, south facing



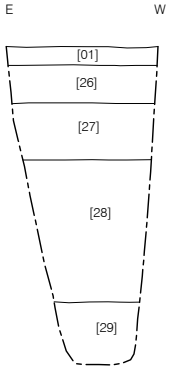
Section 4
TP4, east facing



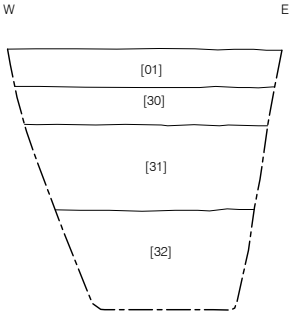
Section 5
TP5, west facing



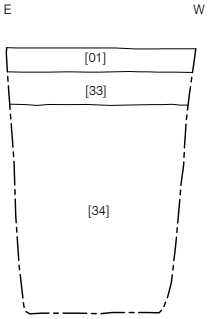
Section 6
TP6, south facing



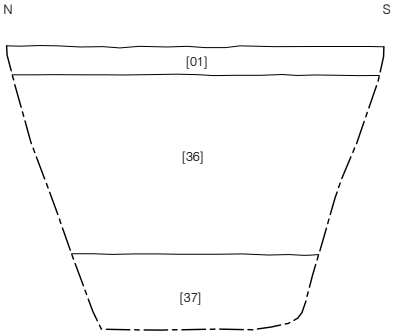
Section 7
TP7, north facing



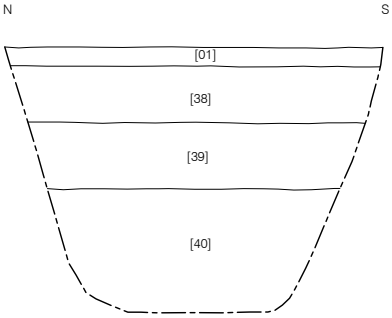
Section 8
TP8, south facing



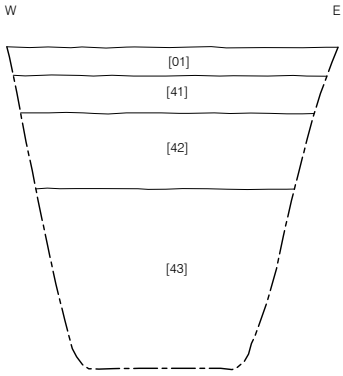
Section 9
TP9, north facing



Section 10
TP10, west facing



Section 11
TP11, west facing



Section 12
TP12, south facing

0 5m

Figure 3
Sections
1:80 at A4

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Natural gravels of the Boyn Hill complex were exposed in all but one of the Test Pits excavated (TP9) where its upper surface was truncated by a modern basement slab. Where observed, these natural deposits lay at a depth of between 1.40m and 2.70m below the current ground level, the latter depth probably reflecting localised truncations.

5.2 Langley Silts (or, more popularly, “brickearth”) might occasionally survive the site’s severe and widespread truncation and was perhaps observed at a depth of 0.80m below the surface within Test Pit 3, although this remains uncertain.

5.3 No archaeological features or artefacts were observed above or within the natural deposits.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

6.1 The author would like to thank Paul Chadwick of C.g.M.s. Consulting Ltd for commissioning this watching brief and report, Peter Moore for his project management and editing, and Josephine Brown for the illustrations. Thanks are also due to the staff of Card Geotechnics Limited for their co-operation on site.

APPENDIX 1: Context Index

Context No	Test Pit	Description	Interpretation
1	1 to 12	Concrete Surface	Modern concrete slab
2	1	Loose brick rubble and concrete	Make-up and bedding for concrete [1]
3	1	Soft to firm dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt (20:80) with occasional charcoal, pot, brick rubble, glass coal and moderate sub-rounded to angular flint pebbles (up to 0.10m)	Modern made ground
4	1	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
5	2	Loose brick rubble and concrete	Make-up and bedding for concrete [1]
6	2	Soft and loose dark brownish grey clay silt (20:80), brick and concrete rubble with occasional clay tobacco pipe, pot, flint pebbles (up to 0.15m) and Fe scrap metal	Backfill of modern intrusion [7]
7	2	Vertical sided pit	Modern intrusion
8	2	Soft to firm dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt (20:80) with occasional charcoal, pot, brick rubble, glass coal and moderate sub-rounded to angular flint pebbles (up to 0.10m)	Modern made ground
9	2	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
10	3	Soft dark brownish grey clay silt (20:80) with frequent brick, mortar and occasional clay pipe	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
11	3	Soft light reddish yellowish brown clay silt (20:80) with occasional brick and very occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles (up to 50mm)	Modern made ground or reworked Langley Silt deposit
12	3	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy gravel (40:60) with moderate lenses of light brownish yellow medium sand	Natural terrace gravels
13	4	Soft dark brownish grey clay silt (20:80) with frequent brick, mortar and occasional clay pipe	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
14	4	Firm to stiff light yellowish greyish brown silty clay (20:80) with moderate brick and concrete rubble	Modern made ground
15	4	Soft to firm dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt (20:80) with occasional charcoal, pot, brick rubble, glass coal and moderate sub-rounded to angular flint pebbles (up to 0.10m). Very frequent crushed brick in bottom 0.30m of deposit	Modern made ground
16	4	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
17	5	Soft dark greyish brown clay silt (20:80) with moderate angular to very rounded flint pebbles (up to 0.15m)	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
18	5	Loose dark brownish yellow coarse gravelly sand (30:70) with occasional brick rubble	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
19	5	Loose mid greyish brown, red, yellow and light grey 50% concrete and brick rubble and 50% silty sand (20:80)	Modern made ground

20	5	Soft to firm dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt (20:80) with occasional charcoal, pot, brick rubble, glass, coal, moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles (up to 0.10m) and frequent clay lenses	Modern made ground
21	5	Loose dark yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
22	6	Loose/friable light greyish green, red, yellow and dark brownish yellow mixed brick and concrete rubble, green sandstone boulders (up to 0.50m) with coarse sand lenses	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
23	6	Soft dark brown clay silt (20:80) with frequent brick rubble	Modern made ground
24	6	Stiff very light pinkish brown silty clay (20:80) with occasional brick rubble	Modern made ground
25	6	Loose dark yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
26	7	Friable/loose red, yellow, light grey and black mixed brick, concrete, breeze block and tarmac rubble	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
27	7	Loose mid reddish brown 40% brick and concrete rubble and crushed brick and 60% coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Modern made ground
28	7	Soft to firm dark greyish brown, light grey and light greyish green clay silt (30:70) with frequent lenses of brick dust and brick rubble with moderate flint gravel	Modern made ground
29	7	Loose mixed dark greyish brown and mid reddish yellow coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
30	8	Loose brick rubble and concrete with frequent Fe scrap metal	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
31	8	Soft to slightly firm dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey and light grey clay silt (20:80) with occasional charcoal, pot, brick rubble, glass fragments, coal, moderate sub-rounded to angular flint pebbles (up to 0.10m) and frequent clay lenses	Modern made ground
32	8	Loose light reddish yellow coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
33	9	Loose red and light brownish grey 40% silty sand (30:70) 60% brick rubble	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
34	9	Soft/friable dark greyish brown sandy silt (20:80) with occasional slate, Fe scrap metal, steel fragments, brick rubble, chalk pebbles (up to 0.15m) and concrete rubble	Modern cellar backfill
35	9	Concrete Surface	Modern basement slab
36	10	Soft dark brownish grey, dark greenish grey, very dark grey and black clay silt (20:80) with occasional brick rubble, concrete and flint pebbles (up to 0.15m)	Modern made ground
37	10	Loose dark reddish brown coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
38	11	Stiff light yellowish reddish brown silty clay (20:80) with frequent brick rubble, concrete and mortar	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab

39	11	Soft dark greyish brown clay silt (20:80) with frequent brick rubble	Modern made ground
40	11	Loose light reddish yellow coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels
41	12	Loose brick rubble and concrete	Bedding layer for modern concrete slab
42	12	Soft dark greyish brown clay silt (20:80) with frequent brick rubble and frequent crushed brick in bottom 0.30m of deposit	Modern made ground
43	12	Loose dark yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel (40:60)	Natural terrace gravels

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORTING FORM

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

1.1.1 Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-91173

Project details

Project name	Former Alpha Laval Site
Short description of the project	The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that natural Boyn Hill gravel was present between 1.40m and 2.70m below the present ground level, with possible overlying Langley Silt at 0.80m below ground level in Test Pit 3. As noted on a previous archaeological watching brief no archaeological features or (in situ) artefacts were observed and there was considerable truncation of natural deposits across the site.
Project dates	Start: 20-12-2010 End: 21-12-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ALV 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Former Alpha Laval Site
Postcode	TW8 0QJ
Study area	11500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1777 7819 51.4898823184 -0.303493914144 51 29 23 N 000 18 12 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	CgMs Consults Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Paul Chadwick
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Ashley Pooley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CGMS Consultants Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Alfa Laval Site, London Borough of Hounslow
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, A.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London

Description	Unpublished client report.
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	13 January 2011

2 OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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