

Langley Academy, Slough, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

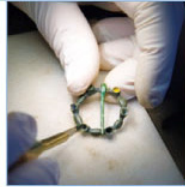
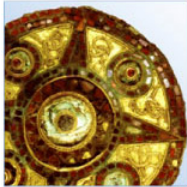
Planning Application Number: P/02631/011

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 0045 7924

AOC Project no: 7852

Site Code: REDMG:2007.1287

November 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Langley Academy, Slough, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Commissioned by: **The Langley Academy Trust**
C/O EC Harris
ECHQ
Regent Quarter
34 York Way
London

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 0045 7924

AOC Project No: 7852

Prepared by: Chris Clarke

Illustration by: Jon Moller

Date of Evaluation: 9th February to 28th March 2009

Date of Report: November 2009

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 9th February and 28th March 2009 at the site of Langley Academy, Langley, Slough. The work was undertaken on behalf of The Langley Academy Trust. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the academy development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation initially comprised eleven machine excavated trenches varying in length between 20m to 30m. Due to changes within the scheme of development, only seven trenches were excavated. All seven trenches demonstrated that made ground directly overlay natural Brickearth deposits, indicating that horizontal truncation of deposits had taken place. No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 1.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0045 7924, and is within land bound by residential properties on all sides. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and covers an area of approximately 6.5ha.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Planning permission to undertake the development has been granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.: P/02631/011), subject to conditions. Condition 15 states that:

“No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a phased programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.”

REASON: The site is within an area of archaeological potential, as identified through archaeological assessment. A programme of investigation and other works is required to mitigate the impact of the development and ensure preservation ‘by record’ of any surviving remains.

- 1.2.2 Further intrusive works, in relation to the construction of reed beds, may still be required as part of the development. If this aspect of the development occurs then further archaeological investigations will be required. Due to the potential of further work, this report solely describes the results of the archaeological trenching that has taken place so far, and does not yet facilitate the discharging of the archaeological condition.
- 1.2.3 The status of the site, with regard to areas that have been subject to trenching, and those areas that have not is illustrated in Figure 4. The area which has been impacted without mitigation lies predominately in the central and northeast areas of the site.
- 1.2.4 The proposed scheme involves the redevelopment of Langley Wood School to provide a new educational building for Langley Science Academy with associated sports pitches and changing rooms.
- 1.2.5 The site does not fall within an Archaeological Priority Zone or a designated Conservation Area.
- 1.2.6 AOC Archaeology Group Ltd were commissioned by The Langley Academy Trust to carry out the field evaluation. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2009). This document detailed how the evaluation, comprising of eleven trenches, would be undertaken.
- 1.2.7 This document is a report detailing the results of the evaluation trenching undertaken to date.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 255) indicates that the site is situated upon ‘River Brickearth’, more specifically known as Langley Silt which dates to the Devensian period. The site stands at a height of approximately 27m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) on a generally flat area of land.

- 1.3.2 A watching brief undertaken in December 2004 demonstrated that the natural 'Brickearth' was preserved at a depth of approximately 0.50m below ground level (AOC 2004b).

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following background information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2004a).

Prehistoric (before cAD 43)

- 2.2 The site is part of the low lying gravel terrace and floodplain of the Middle Thames Valley, which has been investigated at a number of similar topographic locations. These are:

- The Eton Rowing Course, Dorney NGR SU 9200 7850 to 9360 7730
- Eton Wick Causewayed Enclosure NGR SU 9500 7810
- Agars Plough, Eton NGR SU 9750 7840
- Terminal 5, Heathrow NGR TQ 0540 7580

Eton Rowing Course

- 2.3 Excavations at the Eton Rowing Course by Oxford Archaeology, which involved large areas of the floodplain, revealed that the present floodplain results from two different situations. The first comprises areas where low-lying gravel terrace areas are flooded on occasion, leading to a build-up of alluvium. The alluvium was usually truncated by modern ploughing. Ditches and pits were found beneath the alluvium cut into the underlying gravel terrace deposits. On the gravel terrace just above flood levels, settlements of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date have been discovered.
- 2.4 The second comprises areas that were formerly Early Holocene lakes or former channels of the Thames, some active as late as the Roman period, and which became hay meadow in the medieval period. The former lakes silted up gradually, and within the alluvial sequence occupation horizons of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found, some preserving hearths and surface spreads of prehistoric artefacts virtually undisturbed. These occurred at several levels, representing several phases of use dating from the Early Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age.
- 2.5 Similar conditions to those at the Eton Rowing Course have also been found on the banks of the Thames at Runnymede Bridge, Egham, Surrey, several kilometers downstream.

Eton Wick Causewayed Enclosure

- 2.6 Trenching by Thames Valley Archaeology Service of a complex of cropmarks resulted in the identification of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure adjacent to a stream running into the Thames. The site was low-lying gravel terrace, and in the lower-lying areas the archaeological features were overlain by between 0.4 and 0.8m of alluvium. Cropmarks show that there are several other phases of activity represented, and the trenches revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age fields and of a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman enclosure.

Agars Plough

- 2.7 In advance of the Maidenhead-Windsor Flood Alleviation Scheme this area was evaluated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, and was subsequently excavated by Oxford Archaeology.
- 2.8 Both the evaluation and the excavation found an Iron Age and Roman settlement, together with struck flints indicating Neolithic or Bronze Age activity, cut into the gravel terrace beneath up to 0.3m of alluvium. The depth of the buried archaeology below modern ground level varied from 0.4m to

0.7m. Part of the site overlay a deeper hollow crossing the gravel terrace, possibly a former channel, and here the Iron Age and Roman original ground surface was preserved intact at a depth of c. 1m. Lying upon this horizon were humic soils, pottery and bones, including a human skull.

Terminal 5, Heathrow

- 2.9 Large scale archaeological investigations were undertaken by Framework Archaeology, on behalf of BAA, in advance of (and during) the construction of Terminal 5 at Heathrow. These investigations revealed evidence of Mesolithic communities and the emergence, during the Neolithic period, of a landscape comprising a number of monumental structures including the Stanwell Cursus. Later communities modified this landscape, particularly during the Bronze Age, with the formation of enclosed agricultural fields and associated settlements. This predominantly agricultural landscape was to be successively re-orientated during the Roman and Medieval periods.

Summary

- 2.10 Evidence from these sites shows that the Middle Thames floodplain was intensively used from the later prehistoric period onwards, and that buried archaeological horizons that are well preserved may be expected in areas that have not been truncated by post-medieval development. The depth at which these horizons occur may vary from as little as 0.4m to 1m below current ground levels, though the majority of such horizons will be found at more than 0.5m depth.

Other evidence

- 2.11 There are four finds from the Palaeolithic period within the vicinity of the site. Two of these were handaxes from the Lower Palaeolithic period, found during the cutting of the GWR railway line, and two were elk and bison bones found within the grounds of another school in Langley approximately 600m from Langley Academy. Another handaxe and scraper were found approximately 800m from the development site in Willoughbury Road
- 2.12 A flint flake of probable Neolithic date was discovered approximately 500m from the site.
- 2.13 A Bronze Age dagger and arrowhead were found approximately 500m to the east of the site.

Roman (cAD 43 - 410)

- 2.14 A single Roman pendant was found approximately 1km to the east of the site and ten Roman coins were discovered 400m to the south of the site.

Medieval (1066 - 1485)

- 2.15 Two separate areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified from aerial photographs at Ditton Park, approximately 1km to the south of the site. Two postholes containing medieval pottery were excavated during archaeological work at the Mountbatton Hall site in Langley Road, approximately 100m to the north of the site.
- 2.16 Excavations at the site of the old vicarage identified evidence of settlement dating from the 13th century onwards. The place name was first recorded in 1208 and St Mary's Church is believed to date from the 12th to 14th century.

Post-Medieval (1485 – present)

- 2.17 There are several buildings within the vicinity of the site dating to the 16th and 17th century, notably the Red Lion and the George Inn. To the south of the church is a rectangular block of Almshouses consisting of four tenements which were founded by Sir John Kidderminster in 1617. Almshouses to

the north of the church were founded by Henry Seymour in 1679. The four central tenements are built in the same style as those to the south.

- 2.18 Detailed cartographic evidence for the site is the enclosure map of 1809 which shows the area in which the site is located is fields and meadows. Two of the fields are illustrated with possible ridge and furrow marks. By time of the 1845 Tithe Map, the same boundaries are shown, but the ridge and Furrows have gone.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 2.19 In December 2004 AOC Archaeology undertook a watching brief on geotechnical test pitting at the Langley Academy site (AOC 2004b). Recording undertaken during the geotechnical works indicated that natural 'Brickearth' was preserved at a depth of 0.5m below ground level in the areas investigated. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.
- 2.20 A site visit was undertaken in February 2008 to inspect small scale ground works associated with insertion of a storm cell in the southeast area of the site (Figure 2). Observations indicated that up to 0.4m of made ground was present overlying Brickearth deposits. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

- 3.1.2 The specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of Neolithic date.
- Determine the presence of any remains of Palaeolithic date on the site.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Slough.

- 3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Research Design

- 3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (2009), detailed how the evaluation, originally consisting of eleven evaluation trenches, would be undertaken.
- 3.2.2 The location of Trenches 1 to 4, 9 and 10 remained unaltered. Trenches 5 to 8 were not excavated as it was decided no intrusive development works would take place in this area. The location of Trench 11 was relocated a short distance to the north of its original position in order to avoid pre-existing obstructions (Figure 2).
- 3.2.3 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 1994). Provision was made for a report as defined in the written scheme of investigation.

3.3 Methodology

- 3.3.1 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was undertaken with modification to the methodology as stated in the WSI (AOC 2009), in regards to the number of trench excavated and their locations (see paragraph 3.2.2).
- 3.3.2 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (**REDMG:2007.1287**) for the project was obtained from Reading Museum.
- 3.3.3 The trenching was undertaken in two phases. The first phase involved the excavation of Trenches 1 to 4, undertaken between 9th and 10th February 2009. Trenches 9 to 11 were excavated in the second phase of work between 26th and 28th March 2009.
- 3.3.4 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a surveyor's on site Bench Mark with a value of 27.02mAOD (Above Ordnance Datum).
- 3.3.5 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Andy Leonard. The site was monitored by Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 27.07m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
27.07-26.82m	0.00m	(101)	Made Ground. Firm, mid orangey brown, silty clay CBM and concrete rubble.
26.82-26.67m (NFE)	0.25-0.40m	(102)	Brickearth. Firm, orangey brown, sandy clay.

4.1.2 The earliest deposit was a layer of firm, orangey brown, sandy clay (102) Brickearth, which was observed at its highest at 26.82m AOD. Overlying Brickearth (102) was a layer of silty clay made ground (101), containing fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and concrete rubble. The Brickearth was up to 0.25m thick.

4.1.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Surface of Trench = 27.41m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
27.41-27.31m	0.00m	(201)	Tarmac.
27.31-27.01m	0.10m	(202)	Formation Layer. Artificial stony deposit.
27.01-26.76m (NFE)	0.40-0.65m	(203)	Brickearth. Firm, orangey brown, sandy clay.

4.2.2 The earliest deposit, observed across the full area of the trench, was a firm, orangey brown, sandy clay (203), believed to be the natural Brickearth. At its highest the Brickearth was recorded at 27.01m AOD. Lying above the Brickearth (203) was a 0.4m thick formation layer (202) for the tarmac surface (201).

4.2.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 3)

4.3.1 Surface of Trench = 27.21m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
27.21-26.96m	0.00m	(301)	Made Ground. Firm, mid orangey brown, silty clay CBM and concrete rubble.
26.96-26.86m (NFE)	0.25-0.35m	(302)	Brickearth. Firm, orangey brown, sandy clay.

4.3.2 The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, orangey brown, sandy clay (302) Brickearth, recorded at a height of 26.96m AOD. Present above the Brickearth was a layer of silty clay made ground (301) which contained fragments of CBM and concrete, and measured up to 0.25m thick.

4.3.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 3.

4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

4.4.1 Surface of Trench = 26.86m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
26.86-26.39m	0.00m	(401)	Tarmac and Formation Layer.
26.39-26.25m (NFE)	0.47-0.61m	(402)	Brickearth. Firm, orangey brown, sandy clay.

4.4.2 The earliest deposit was a layer of firm, orangey brown, sandy clay (402) Brickearth. At its highest the Brickearth was recorded at 26.39m AOD. Directly above the Brickearth was a layer of formation material overlain by tarmac (401), 0.47m thick.

4.4.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 4.

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 Trench 5 was not excavated.

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 Trench 6 was not excavated.

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 Trench 7 was not excavated.

4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 Trench 8 was not excavated.

4.9 Trench 9 (Figure 3)

4.9.1 Surface of Trench = 28.28m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
28.28-28.03m	0.00m	(901)	Imported Topsoil. Soft, dark brown/black, clayey silt.
28.03-27.73m	0.25m	(902)	Made Ground. Soft, brownish grey, silty clay CBM and large stones.
27.73-27.58m (NFE)	0.55-0.70m	(903)	Brickearth. Firm, reddish brown, silty clay.

4.9.2 The earliest deposit, observed across the full area of the trench, was a firm, reddish brown, silty clay (903) Brickearth. At its highest the Brickearth was recorded at 27.73m AOD. Lying above the Brickearth was a layer of silty clay made ground (902) which contained large fragments of CBM. The made ground measured up to 0.3m thick. Sealing the made ground was a 0.25m thick layer of dark, organic, clayey silt imported topsoil (901).

4.9.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 9.

4.10 Trench 10 (Figure 3)

4.10.1 Surface of Trench = 28.30m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
28.30-28.00m	0.00m	(1001)	Made Ground. Soft, grey brown, silty clay CBM and demolition debris.
28.00-27.65m (NFE)	0.30-0.65m	(1002)	Brickearth. Firm, reddish brown, silty clay.

4.10.2 The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, reddish brown, silty clay (1002) Brickearth, recorded at a height of 28.00m AOD. Present above the Brickearth was a layer of silty clay made ground (1001) which contained fragments of CBM and demolition debris, and measured up to 0.30m thick.

4.10.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 10.

4.11 Trench 11 (Figure 3)

4.11.1 Surface of Trench = 28.19m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
28.19-27.79m	0.00m	(1101)	Made Ground. Soft, dark grey brown, silty clay, CBM.
27.79-27.69m (NFE)	0.40-0.50m	(1102)	Brickearth. Firm, reddish brown, silty clay.

4.11.2 The earliest deposit was a layer of firm, reddish brown, silty clay (1102) Brickearth. At its highest the Brickearth was recorded at 27.79m AOD. Directly above the Brickearth was a layer of silty clay made ground (1101), 0.40m thick, containing frequent fragments of CBM.

4.11.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 11.

5. Finds

5.1 No finds were collected during the course of the archaeological investigation.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological potential of the site. Natural Brickearth deposits were observed in all seven trenches, between a height of 26.39m and 28.00m AOD. This is consistent with the general topography of the site.
- 6.2 All seven evaluation trenches excavated exhibited similar profiles, consisting of a similar depth of made ground or tarmac car park deposits directly overlying the natural Brickearth. This result strongly indicates that horizontal truncation of previously existing deposits has occurred in the area of the site investigated, removing any previously existing deposits. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.3 In conclusion, the horizontal truncation observed in both areas of trenching is likely to have removed any archaeological evidence that may have previously existed within those areas of the site. This is not to say that the archaeological potential of the site as a whole is removed. In the event that installation of the reed-beds proceeds, the excavation of the remaining evaluation trenches should proceed.
- 6.4 In the event that the reed-bed installation is abandoned it is recommended that no further work is required to fulfil the archaeology condition although the final decision will rest with Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology.

7. Publication

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Berkshire Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, 35mm and digital photographs, will be deposited with the Reading Museum.

9. Bibliography

AOC Archaeology (2004a). *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Of Langley Academy, Slough, Berkshire.*

AOC Archaeology (2004b). *Langley Academy, Slough. A Watching Brief Report.*

AOC Archaeology (2009). *Langley Academy, Slough, Berkshire. A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation.*

British Geological Society 1:50,000 series (1995). *Sheet 255.*

Institute for Archaeologists (1994). *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

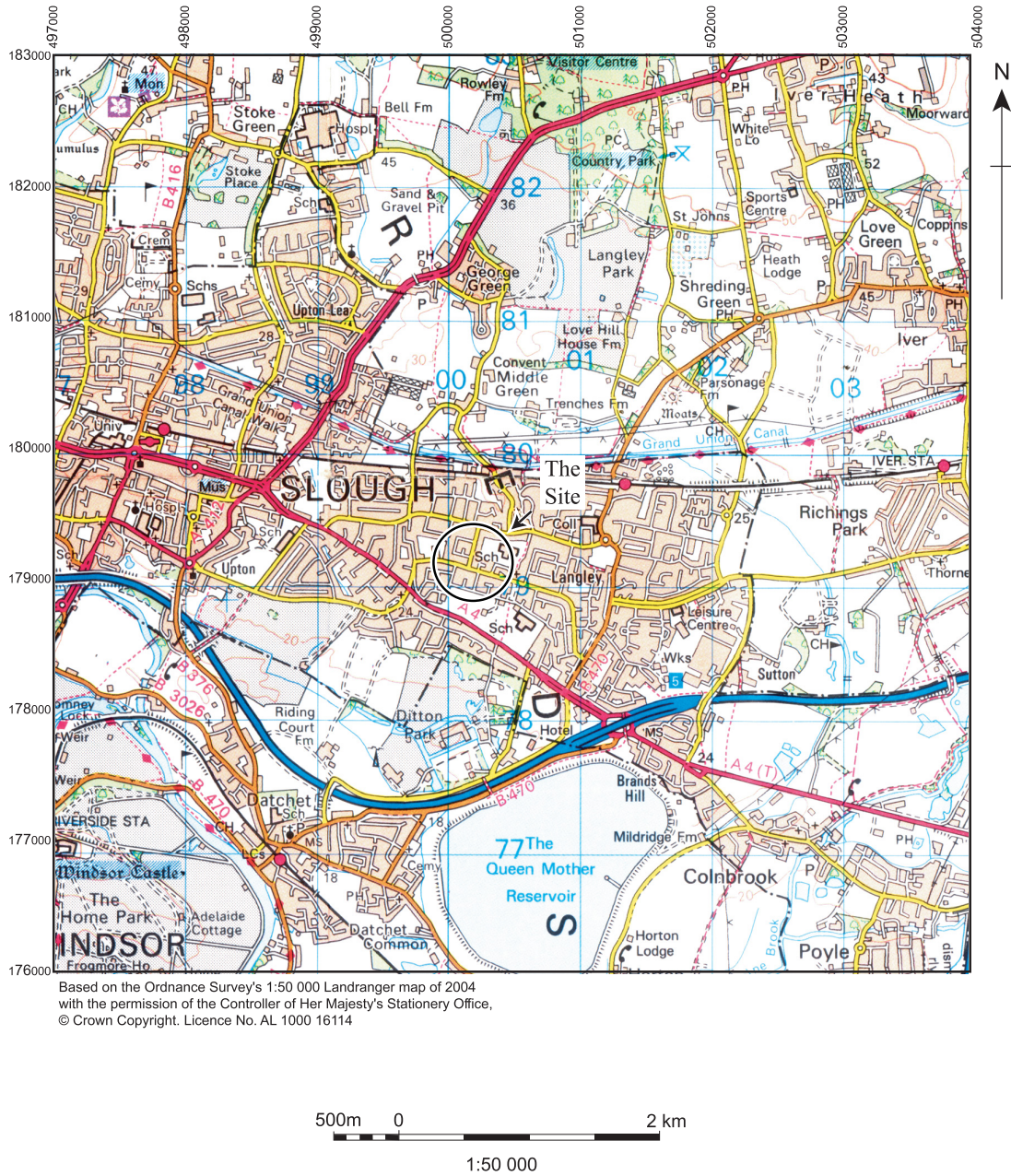
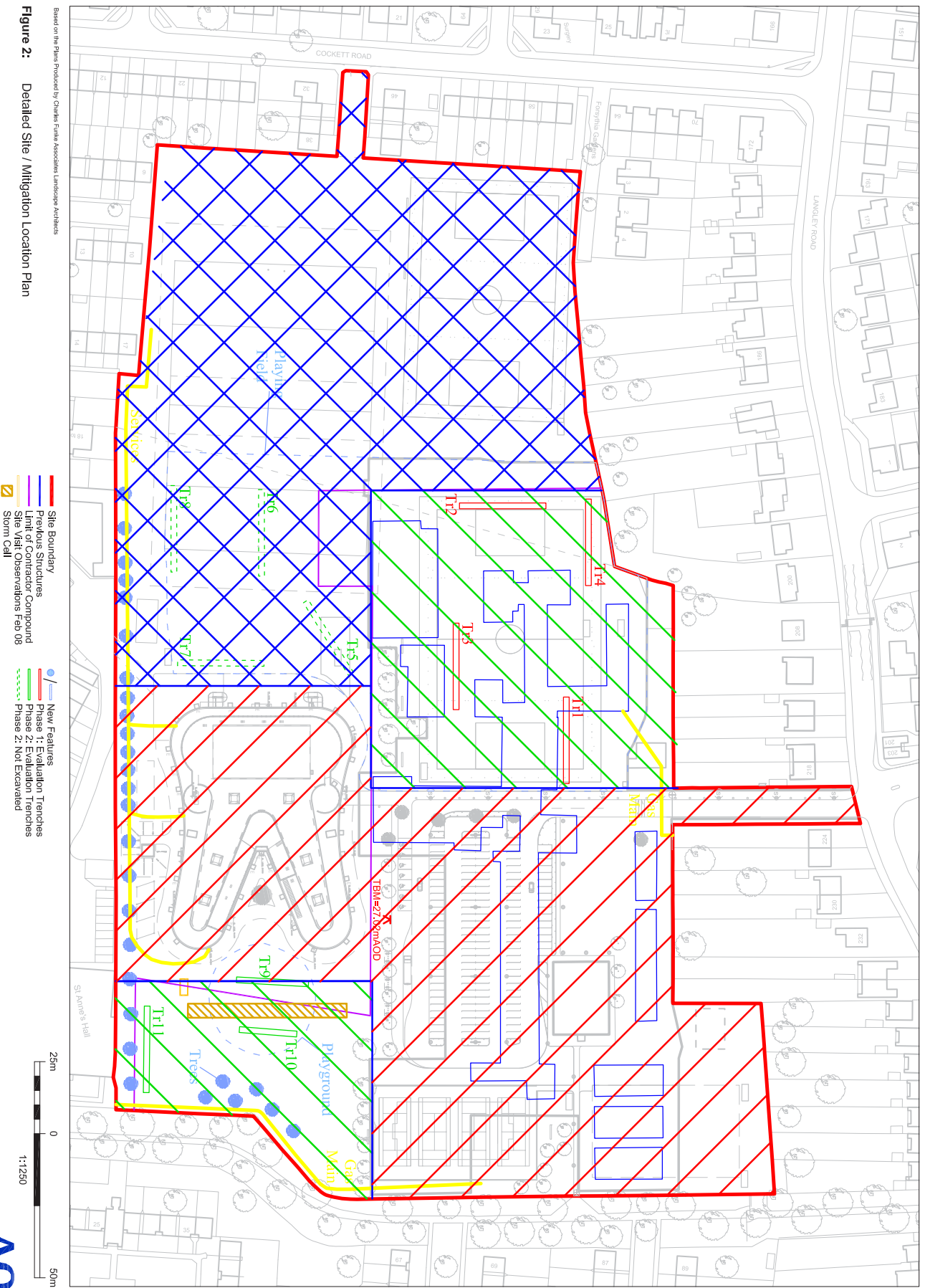


Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Plans Produced by Charles Furler Associates Landscape Architects

Figure 2: Detailed Site / Mitigation Location Plan

- ▬ Site Boundary
- ▬ Previous Structures
- ▬ Limit of Contractor Compound
- ▬ Site Visit Observations Feb 08
- ▨ Storm Cell
- New Features
- ▬ Phase 1: Evaluation Trenches
- ▬ Phase 2: Evaluation Trenches
- ▬ Phase 2: Not Excavated

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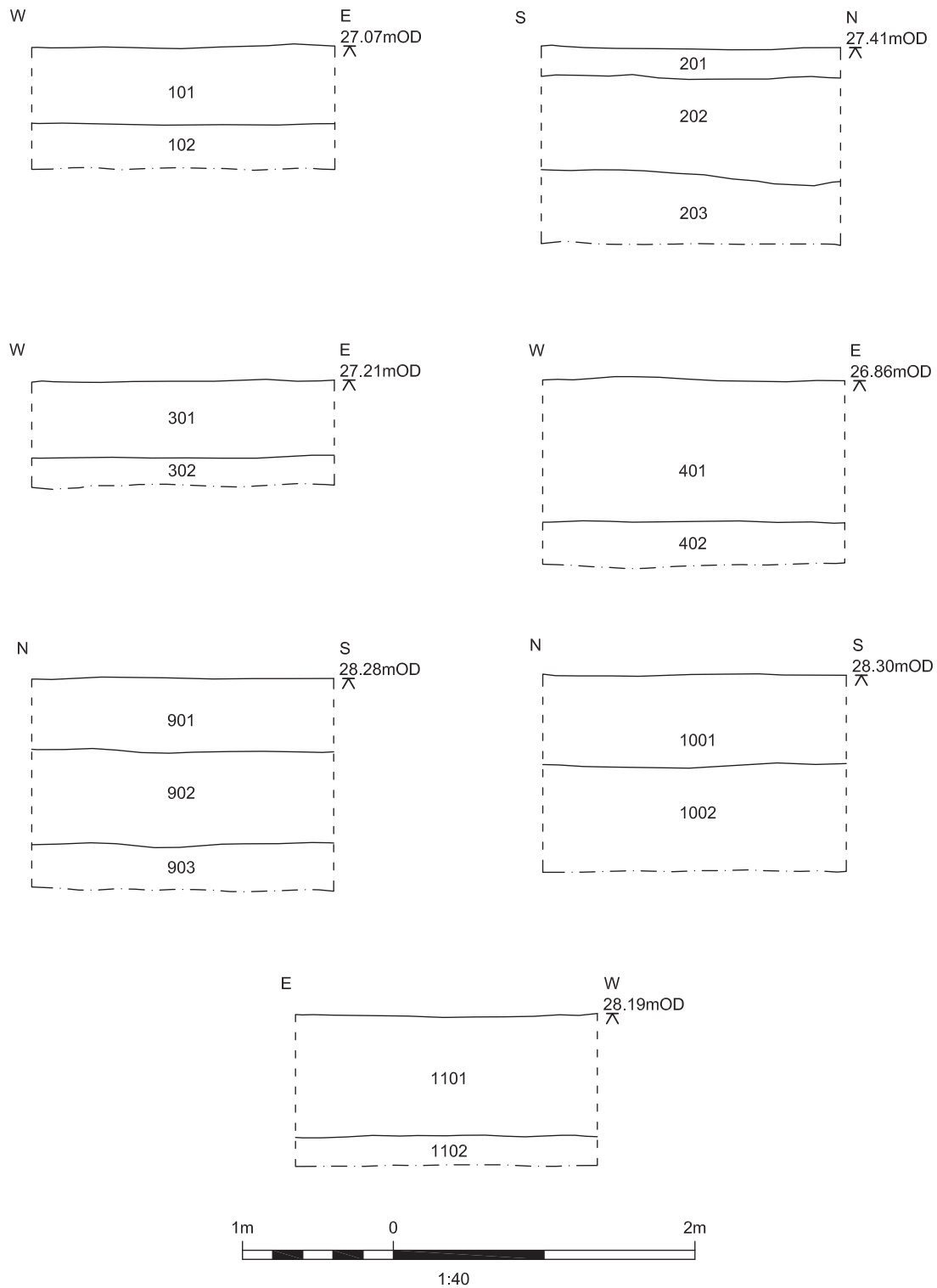


Figure 3: Sample Sections

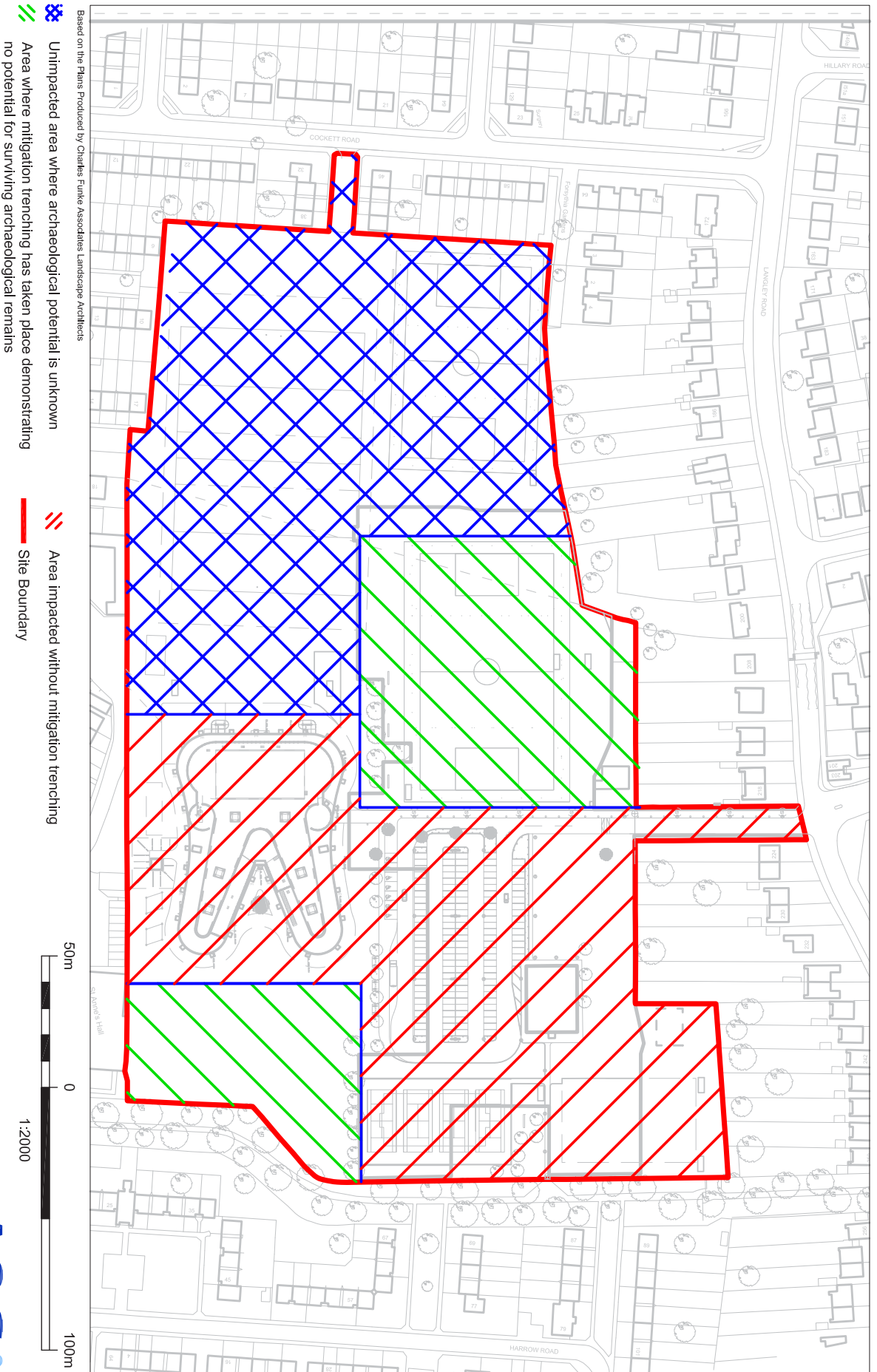


Figure 4: Plan showing Mitigation Areas



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Made Ground	35.00m	2.00m	0.25m
102	Natural Brickearth	35.00m	2.00m	0.15m+
201	Tarmac	34.00m	2.00m	0.10m
202	Formation Layer	34.00m	2.00m	0.30m
203	Natural Brickearth	34.00m	2.00m	0.25m+
301	Made Ground	35.00m	2.00m	0.25m
302	Natural Brickearth	35.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
401	Tarmac	20.00m	2.00m	0.47m
402	Natural Brickearth	20.00m	2.00m	0.14m+
901	Imported Topsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.25m
902	Made Ground	25.00m	2.00m	0.30m
903	Natural Brickearth	25.00m	2.00m	0.15m+
1001	Made Ground	20.00m	2.00m	0.30m
1002	Natural Brickearth	20.00m	2.00m	0.35m+
1101	Made Ground	30.00m	2.00m	0.40m
1102	Natural Brickearth	30.00m	2.00m	0.10m+

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-66761

Project details

Project name Langley Academy, Langley, Slough, Berkshire

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the site of Langley Academy, Slough. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the academy development on any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation initial comprised eleven machine excavated trenches, but due to changes within the scheme of development, only seven trenches were excavated. All seven trenches demonstrated that made ground directly overlay the natural Brickearth deposit, indicating that horizontal truncation of deposits had taken place. No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the evaluation. Overall, the horizontal truncation observed is likely to have removed any archaeological evidence that may have previously existed on site, which indicates the site possess negligible archaeological potential.

Project dates Start: 09-02-2009 End: 28-03-2009

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 7852 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference P/02631/011 - Planning Application No.

Any project codes associated reference REDMG:2007.1287 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Methods & 'Sample Trenches'
techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country England

Site location BERKSHIRE SLOUGH SLOUGH Langley Academy, Langley, Slough

Postcode SL3 7EF

Study area 6.50 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 0045 7924 51.5026691451 -0.552600937785 51 30 09 N 000 33 09 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 26.39m Max: 28.00m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Langley Academy
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID REDMG:2007.1287

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID REDMG:2007.1287

Paper Media 'Context sheet', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'
available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Langley Academy, Slough, Berkshire:A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole, C.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text and illustrations, bound between plastic covers, 23 pages

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LANGLEY ACADEMY, SLOUGH, BERKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2009

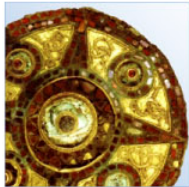
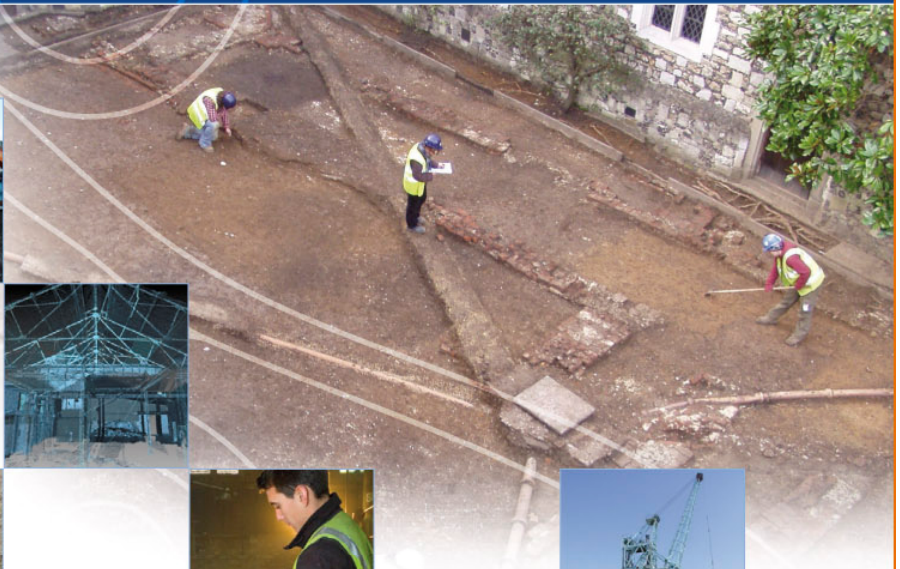
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
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