

**COOMBE GREEN, COOMBE
HILL ROAD, KINGSTON
UPON THAMES, KT2 7DU:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: CGN15

REPORT NO: R12129

JUNE 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

COOMBE GREEN, COOMBE HILL ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, KT2 7DU
An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: CGN15

Central NGR: TQ 2123 7033

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

Planning Application No:

Commissioning Client: CGMS

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



Site Name

COOMBE GREEN, COOMBE HILL ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES,
KT2 7DU

Type of project

An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4027
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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	8
7	TRENCH RESULTS.....	9
8	PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	10
9	CONCLUSIONS	11
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
12	PLATES.....	14
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	21
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	22
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	23

PLATES

Plate 1: General view of site, looking west	14
Plate 2: General view of Trench 1, looking north.....	14
Plate 3: West facing view of section in Trench 1	15
Plate 4: General view of Trench 3, looking east	15

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Site Location.....	16
FIGURE 2: Trench Locations	17
FIGURE 3: Plan and Section of Trench 1	18
FIGURE 4: Plan and Section of Trench 2.....	19
FIGURE 5: Plan and Section of Trench 3.....	20

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of a site at Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT2 7DU. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between 11th and 12th June 2015.
- 1.2 The site comprised an irregular pentagonal shaped area of land bordered to the south by “Windsong”, a property fronting Coombe Hill Road, to the west by the grounds of the “Cedar Court” property, to the north by the access road that extends from Coombe Hill Road and to the east by the “Anna House” property that fronts onto Coombe Hill Road.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of three trenches that all measured 10m x 1.80m. The trenches were situated to occupy or be in close proximity to the footprints of the three proposed houses.
- 1.4 All three trenches revealed sand and gravel natural overlain by subsoil and finally modern topsoil. A modern garden feature and a modern pipe trench were found cutting the subsoil in Trenches 1 and 3 respectively. No archaeological deposits or features of an earlier date were found within any of the trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CGMS to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT2 7DU (Figure 1 & Plate 1). The evaluation was carried out between 11th and 12th June 2015.
- 2.2 The work was commissioned in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.3 The evaluation was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Helen Hawkins and the fieldwork was supervised by James Langthorne. Gillian King of Historic England, Archaeological Advisor monitored the work on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.
- 2.4 The site at Coombe Green was bordered to the south by “Windsong”, a property fronting Coombe Hill Road, to the west by the grounds of the “Cedar Court” property, to the north by the access road that extended from Coombe Hill Road and to the east by the “Anna House” property that fronted onto Coombe Hill Road.
- 2.5 The proposed redevelopment of Coombe Green involves the construction of three houses. Accordingly three trenches were to be situated within the proposed footprints of these structures. While this was possible in the cases of Trenches 1 and 3 the presence of a large heap of crushed brick and concrete meant that Trench 2 had to be relocated. Trench 2’s new location was as close as possible to the south of the original position.
- 2.6 In all of the trenches a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and underlying natural sand and gravel was recorded. The only features found during the archaeological investigation were a garden feature in Trench 1 and a pipe trench in Trench 3. Both features cut the subsoil layer and were modern in date.
- 2.7 The site was allotted the site code CGN15. Upon conclusion of all stages of the work the completed archive will be submitted for deposition with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The evaluation at Coombe Green was set up under the planning regulations that were current in 2013, specifically the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and those criteria required by the London Borough of Kingston Upon Thames. These have been detailed in the Heritage Asset Impact Assessment (ASC 2013).
- 3.2 The study site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as identified by the local planning authority.
- 3.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Hawkins 2015) set out the archaeological works which were undertaken in order to inform archaeological mitigation at the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 An archaeological watching brief and an archaeological evaluation have previously been carried out to the east of the site, at Green Hollow and Greywood respectively, by PCA (Turner 2014 and Perkins & Langthorne 2015). The geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds below are taken from those reports.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The British Geological Survey does not record any superficial deposits at this location. It records the underlying geology as comprising Eocene Thames Group (London Clay) deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site slopes downhill from south to north with the majority of the site lying at an average elevation of c.42m.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.2 The area has considerable potential for the prehistoric periods but lack of modern large scale excavation has limited the understanding of these periods. Many of the references included in the Historic Environment Record (HER) comprise stray finds of isolated artefacts and are frequently poorly referenced. The HER refers to a number of Prehistoric, Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements from Coombe. A site with better provenance has been recorded west of Warren Road c.1km west of the site, where a lithic working area has been identified within number of hollows or tree throws. A Neolithic greenstone axe was also found nearby. The potential importance of the higher land west of the site is illustrated by the discovery of a Late Bronze Age defended settlement at Coombe Warren c.400m west of the site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 During the Roman period, the area was located away from the main overland communication routes. The principal route through the area was a major road now known as Stane Street, linking Londinium (London) with Noviomagus (Chichester).

5.3.2 As with earlier periods, understanding of the Roman period has been limited by the lack of opportunity for detailed excavation and the fact that many of the references in the HER are to antiquarian finds from the 17th and 18th centuries.

5.3.3 Historic Ordnance Survey maps of the area note the presence of Roman coins and other remains, the most significant of which was a hoard of late Roman coins found in an urn c.300m west of the site.

5.3.4 It is likely that a Roman building existed on Kingston Hill, and the discovery of a fragment of Roman mosaic from Warren Road c.0.8km northwest of the site, indicates the potential of this area to reveal evidence of Roman period buildings.

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 Little is known of the extent or nature of any Saxon occupation around the site, but the higher ground to the west of the site on Kingston Hill may potentially have contained a Saxon settlement. Evidence for the period is limited to the discovery of a Saxon or early medieval spouted pot, found c.700m west of the site, along Warren Park.

5.4.2 The site lies within an area referred to generally as Coombe. The place name Cumbe or Combe has been in use since the 11th century and developed as a separate manor from Kingston-upon-Thames. The manor house was situated on Fitzgeorge Avenue c.0.6km west of the site, but burnt down in 1368-9. It was replaced and developed into the building later known as Combe House. A moated site on the east side of Trapps Lane c.0.5km south of the site may also have had manorial associations and a medieval pond and leat were situated south of Warren Farm c.1km northeast of the site.

5.5 Post-medieval

- 5.6 The earliest available map consulted for the area of the site is the Morden's Map of Surrey, which was compiled in 1703. The small scale of this map does not allow the site to be shown in detail, but the site is part of a larger land parcel delineated as wooded parkland.
- 5.7 The later mapping of the area illustrates that the site remained as wooded land during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the 1920s, Coombe Hill Road began to be divided up into large plots of land with large detached houses on them. Coombe Green appears to have been constructed by the time the 1933 Ordnance Survey map was published. Various further structures, such as the swimming pool and tennis court, were added to the property throughout the 20th century.
- 5.8 The most recent developments on the site prior to the archaeological investigation consisted of the demolition of all structures at Coombe Green.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The machining was undertaken using a mini digger excavator and driver which was provided by PCA. The mini digger was required as it was unknown whether access to the site would be width restricted. The mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket (1.2m wide) to remove modern overburden under archaeological supervision.
- 6.1.2 The proposed development of Coombe Green involves the construction of three houses and thus each of the three evaluation trenches was to be positioned within the footprints of these buildings. While this proved to be possible in the cases of Trenches 1 and 3 the presence of a large heap of crushed brick and concrete meant that Trench 2 had to be relocated as close as possible to the south of the original position. Each trench measured 10m by 1.80m and varied in depth between 0.92m in Trench 1, 0.52m in Trench 2 and 0.64m in Trench 3. Sondages were subsequently cut through natural deposits in the bases of each trench extending their respective depths to 1.00m, 1.11m and 0.90m below ground level.
- 6.1.3 All machine excavation was executed by reducing the ground level incrementally under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine carried on until the top of any archaeological deposits or the natural geology was reached.
- 6.1.4 Archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts and fills) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Appropriate digital images were taken.
- 6.1.5 The recording systems adopted during the investigations was fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994).
- 6.1.6 The site archive was organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London.
- 6.1.7 A unique-number site code, CGN15, was obtained from the Museum of London and notified to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works.

7 TRENCH RESULTS

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3 and Plates 2 & 3)

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit found in Trench 1 was fairly loose, mid orange yellow, naturally deposited sand and coarse gravel [10]. Natural sand and gravel was recorded at a maximum height of 40.31m OD.
- 7.1.2 Natural sand and gravel [10] was overlain by a 0.40m thick layer of subsoil [9], composed of fairly firm but friable, mid- light grey brown slightly sandy clay silt. This layer was encountered at a maximum height of 40.76m OD.
- 7.1.3 Cutting this subsoil [9] at the southern end of Trench 1 was a slightly oval shaped garden feature [8] filled by loose light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles and moderate root activity [7]. This feature, potentially a tree throw, a cut for a hedgerow or a flower bed, ran 1.23m north-south by 1.80m east-west and reached a depth of 0.74m; it was found at a maximum height of 40.76m OD.
- 7.1.4 Garden feature [7] was sealed by modern topsoil [6] that comprised a mid brownish grey slightly clay silt which contained frequent brick rubble and small-medium sized angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity, occasional concrete and metal fragments. It was 0.42m thick and was recorded at a maximum height of 41.23m OD.

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 7.2.1 Natural sand and coarse gravel [13] was found at the base of Trench 2 at a maximum height of 39.78m OD
- 7.2.2 Naturally deposited sand and gravel [13] was overlain by subsoil [12] which was described as fairly firm but friable, mid orange brownish grey slightly sandy clay silt with moderate small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity and very occasional charcoal and brick flecks and fragments. The subsoil was 0.29m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 40.04m OD.
- 7.2.3 All deposits in Trench 2 were ultimately capped by a 0.48m thick layer of firm but friable mid brown grey clay silt topsoil [11] which contained moderate small-medium sized angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, frequent root activity and occasional brick, plastic and concrete fragments. This layer of modern topsoil was recorded at a maximum height of 40.48m OD.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5 and Plate 4)

- 7.3.1 Natural sand and gravel [5] of the same description as those found in the other two trenches was recorded at the base of Trench 3 at a maximum height of 41.05m OD.
- 7.3.2 Subsoil [4] overlaid natural [5] consisting of fairly firm, mid-light grey brown slightly sandy clay silt with frequent small-medium sized angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity and very occasional brick flecks. The subsoil was 0.18m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 41.22m OD.
- 7.3.3 Truncating subsoil [4] at the western end of Trench 3 was a linear pipe cut [3] containing a metal pipe at its base and backfilled with fairly firm but friable mid-light grey slightly clay silt with occasional root activity, occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks and brick fragments [2]. The pipe trench was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 1.80m by 0.50m wide by 0.18m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 41.17m OD.
- 7.3.4 Sealing all deposits in Trench 3 was a 0.27m thick layer of fairly firm but friable, mid brownish grey slightly clay silt topsoil [1] containing frequent brick rubble, occasional plastic fragments, occasional pieces of wire and rebar, frequent small-medium sized angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity, occasional coal flecks and very occasional concrete fragments. Topsoil [1] was recorded at a maximum height of 41.69m OD.
- 7.3.5 In all three trenches the natural geology was 'tested' by a sondage being machined through the natural to confirm its identification and illustrate that it was the basal layer in the sequence.

8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.2 The earliest deposits recorded during the evaluation were the natural sands and gravels [5], [10] and [13]. The level that the natural was discovered at varied significantly from trench to trench and indicated a downhill slope from the south of the site, 41.05m OD (Trench 3), to the north at 40.31m OD (Trench 1) and 41.78m OD (Trench 2). A consistent character for the deposit of fairly loose, mid orange yellow naturally deposited sand and coarse gravel was seen in all trenches.

8.3 Phase 2: Modern (20th Century – Present)

8.3.1 Subsoil horizons were slightly more variable in character than the natural, varying between fairly firm but friable mid orange brownish grey slightly sandy clay silt with moderate small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity and very occasional charcoal and brick flecks and fragments [13] and fairly firm mid-light grey brown slightly sandy clay silt with frequent small-medium sized angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, moderate root activity and very occasional brick flecks [4] and [9]. Brick flecks and fragments indicate deposition of the subsoil during the 20th century foundation and development of Coombe Green with the root activity consistent with garden activity.

8.3.2 Further evidence relating to the development of Coombe Green comprised the modern pipe cut [4], seen in Trench 3, and the garden feature [8], seen in Trench 1. Both of these features truncated their respective subsoil layers

8.3.3 The topsoil layer was recorded at 41.69 OD at the south of the site dropping to 40.31m OD at the north.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that the site was, for the most part, undisturbed apart from two features one relating to the garden and the other, a pipe trench, relating to the infrastructure of Coombe Green. Otherwise the soil layers appeared to have been disturbed only by bioturbation and modern gardening practices.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CGMS for commissioning the work and Gillian King for monitoring the work on behalf of Historic England and the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames.
- 10.1.2 Thanks to Sophie White for logistic support, Richard Archer for surveying the trenches, and Ray Murphy for the AutoCAD illustrations. Thanks to Riz Ahmad for his hard work on the project and thanks also to Helen Hawkins for project management and editing this report.

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12 PLATES



Plate 1: General view of site, West facing.



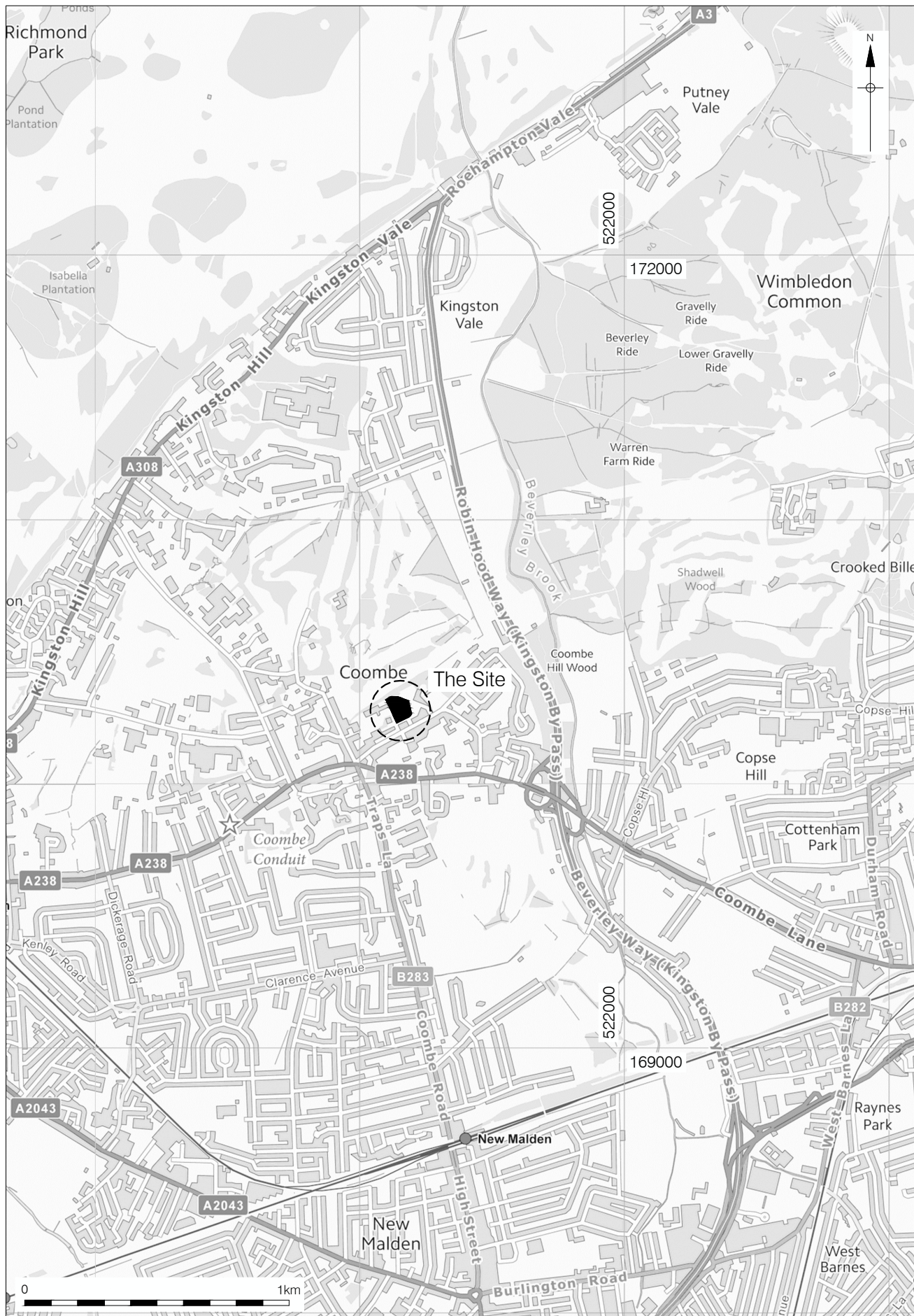
Plate 2: General view of Trench 1, North facing (1m scale)



Plate 3: West facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 4: General view of Trench 3, East facing (1m scale)



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

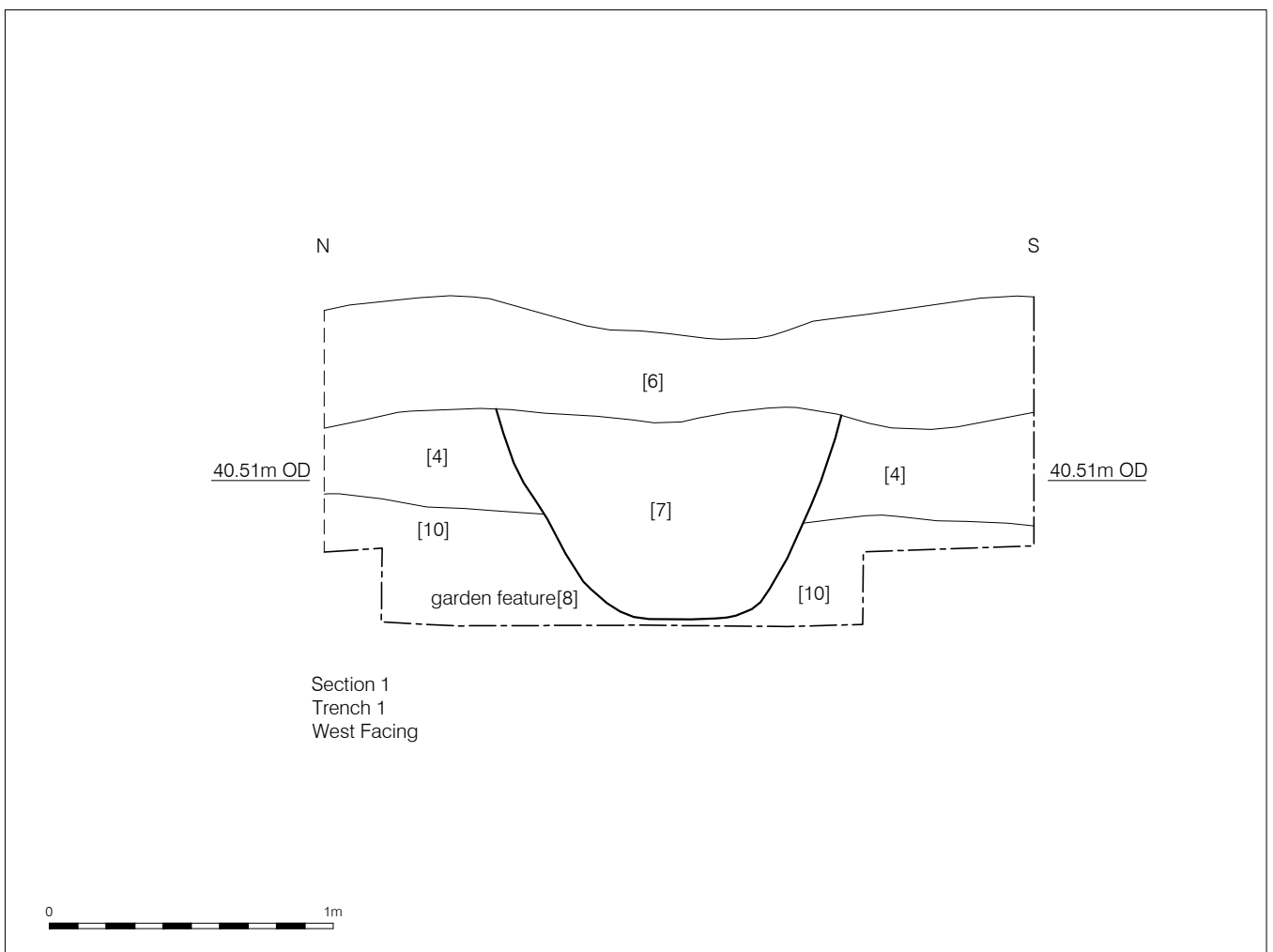
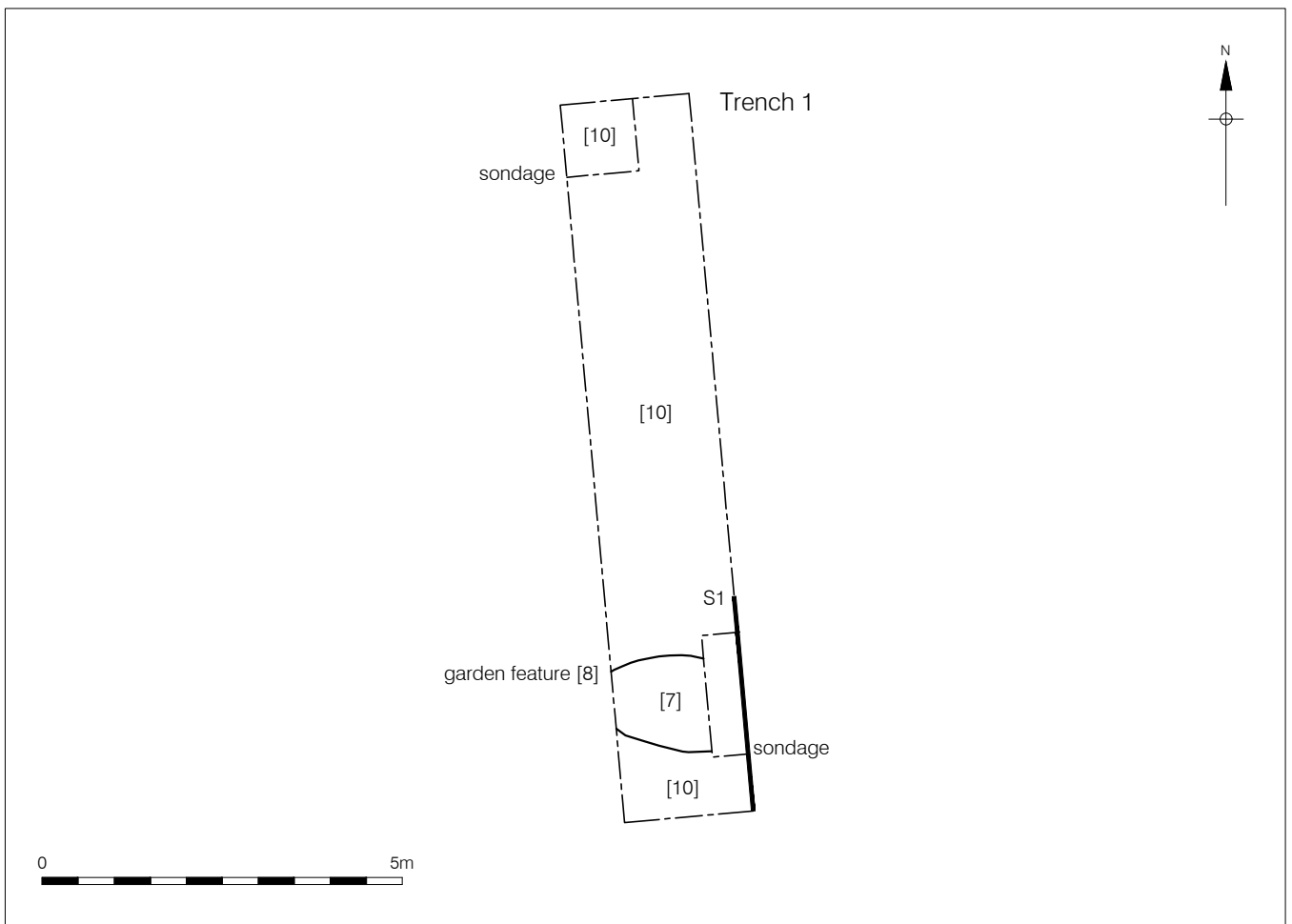


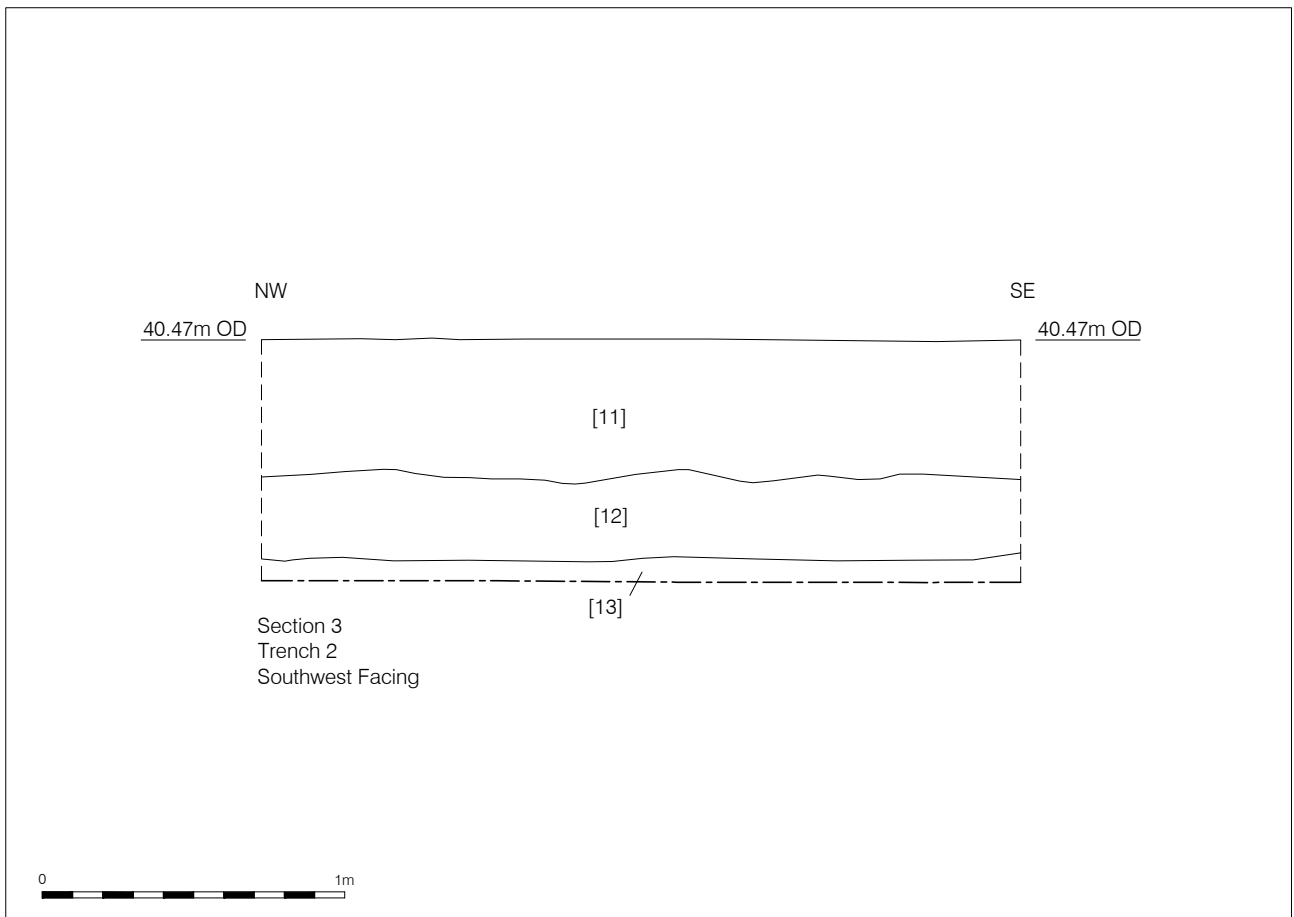
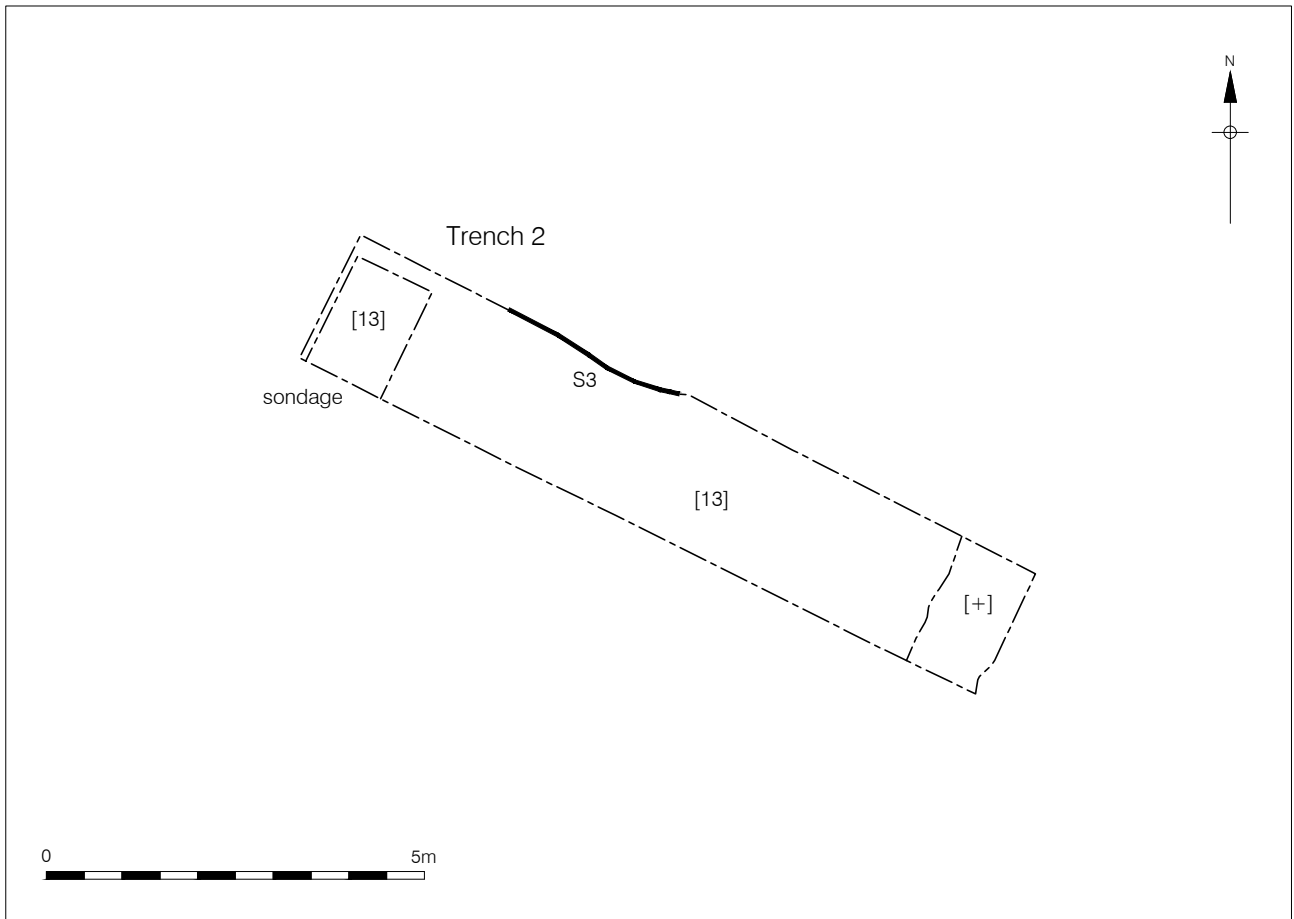
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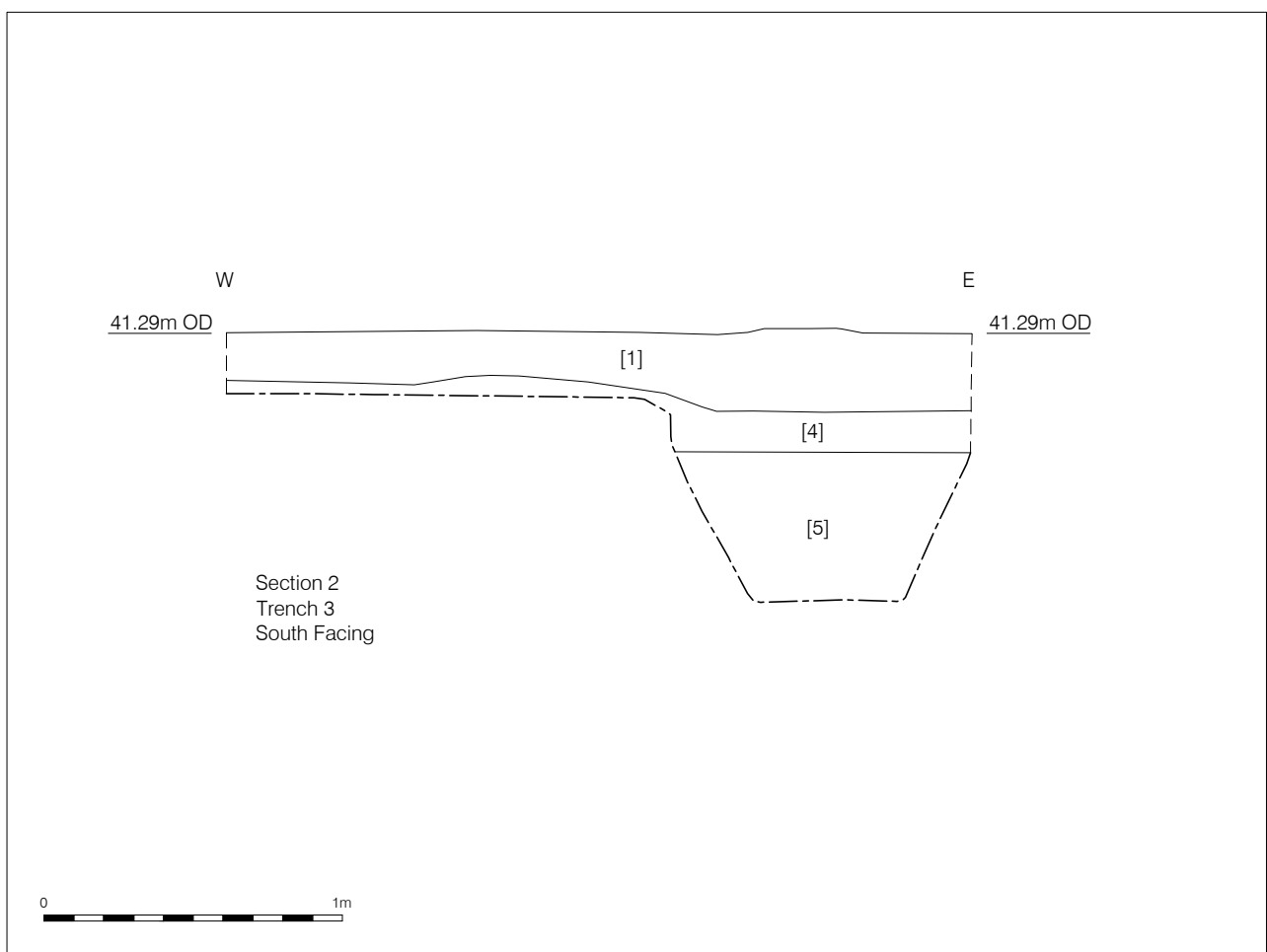
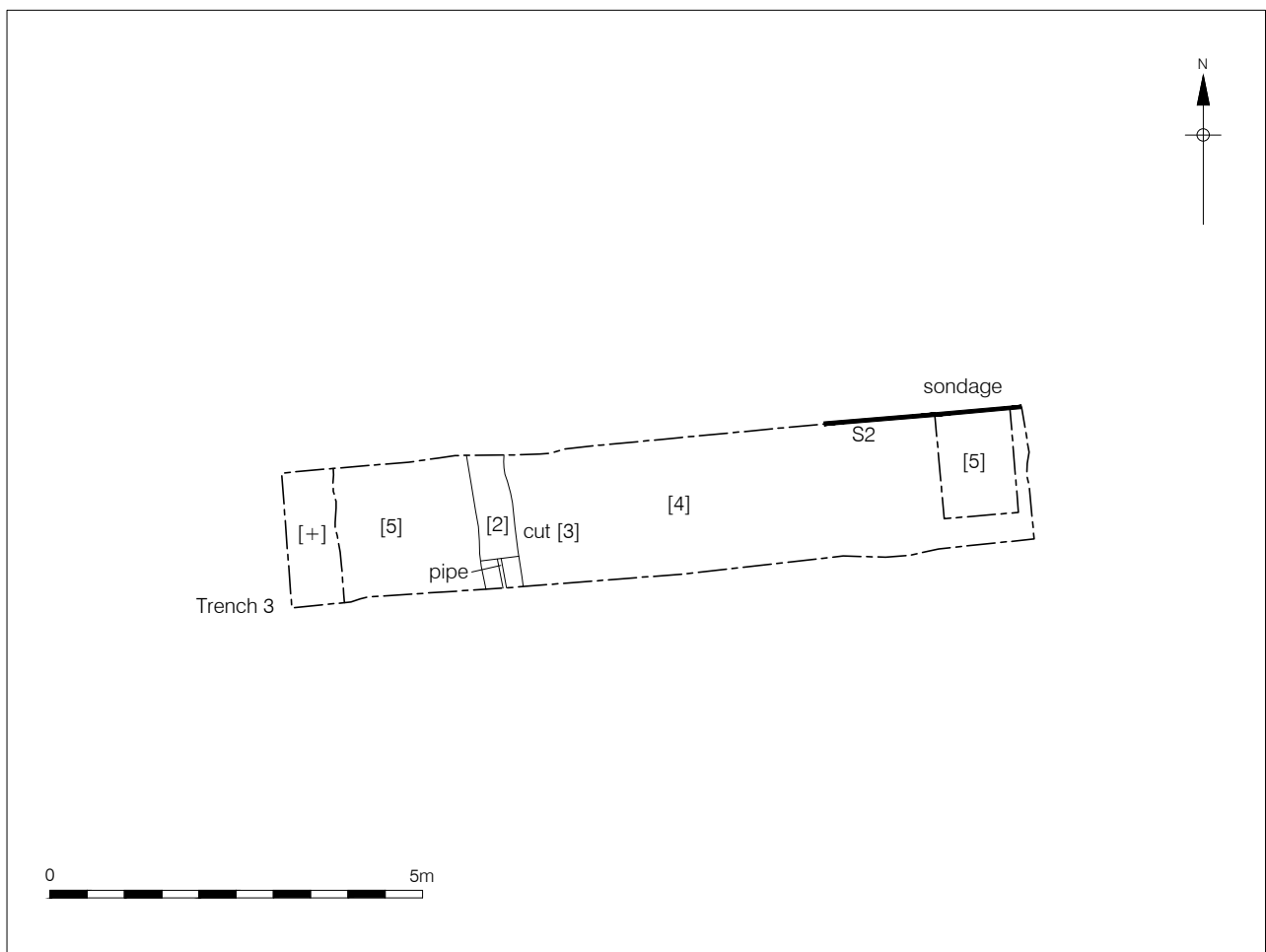
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4







APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context	Trench	Type	Description	Phase
CNG15	1	3	Layer	Topsoil	2
CNG15	2	3	Fill	Fill of [3]	2
CNG15	3	3	Cut	Modern pipe trench	2
CNG15	4	3	Layer	Subsoil	2
CNG15	5	3	Layer	Natural	1
CNG15	6	1	Layer	Topsoil	2
CNG15	7	1	Fill	Fill of [8]	2
CNG15	8	1	Cut	Garden Feature	2
CNG15	9	1	Layer	Subsoil	2
CNG15	10	1	Layer	Natural	1
CNG15	11	2	Layer	Topsoil	2
CNG15	12	2	Layer	Subsoil	2
CNG15	13	2	Layer	Natural	1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-214384

Project details

Project name	Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston-Upon-Thames KT2 7DU
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches. All three trenches revealed sand and gravel natural overlain by subsoil and finally modern topsoil. A modern garden feature and a modern pipe trench were found cutting the subsoil in Trenches 1 and 3 respectively. No archaeological deposits or features of an pre-dating the 20th century were found within any of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2015 End: 12-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any project codes associated with reference	CGN15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIPE TRENCH Modern
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods techniques	& "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road
Postcode	KT2 7DU
Study area	11000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2123 7033 51.4185009682 -0.256370616041 51 25 06 N 000 15 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.78m Max: 41.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
----------------------	-------------------------------

Project originator	brief CgMs Consulting
--------------------	-----------------------

Project originator	design Helen Hawkins
--------------------	----------------------

Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
--------------------------	---------------

Project supervisor	James Langthorne
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Project archives

Physical Exists?	Archive No
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Digital recipient	Archive LAARC
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Digital Archive ID	CGN15
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Digital Contents	"other"
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Digital available	Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
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Paper recipient	Archive LAARC
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Paper Archive ID	CGN15
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Paper Contents	"other"
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Paper available Media "Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

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