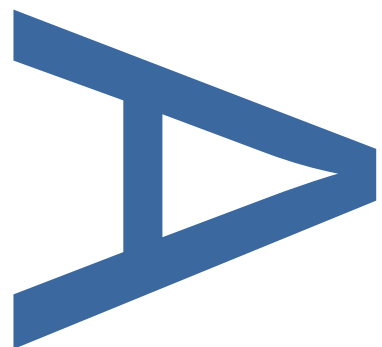
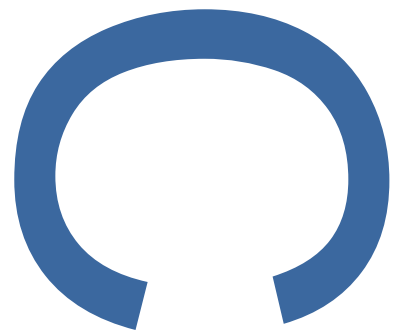


**TINTAGEL HOUSE, ALBERT
EMBANKMENT, LONDON
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, SE11:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

PCA REPORT NO. R12453



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London

Borough of Lambeth, SE11

An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
	Project Number	K4416
	Report Number	R12453

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Wayne Perkins		26 April 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		27 April 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		4 May 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Gemma Stevenson		4 May 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London Borough of Lambeth, SE11

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: AEM16

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 30379 78325 (NGR 530363 178232)

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Lambeth

Written and Researched by: Wayne Perkins
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
April 2016

Project Manager: Gemma Stevenson

Commissioning Client: Mills Whipp Projects
On behalf of: The Office Group

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

April 2016

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND and research objectives	5
4	GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
6	METHODOLOGY.....	9
7	SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRENCHES 1-3, TEST PITS 1-2 & WINDOW SAMPLES 1-5.	10
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED SEQUENCE	13
9	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	16
10	CONCLUSIONS.....	18
11	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	19
12	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	APPENDIX 1: BOREHOLE DATA	27
	APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES.....	28
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY Assessment	30
	APPENDIX 4: GLASS Assessment	32
	APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT INDEX.....	34
	APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM	37

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	20
Figure 2: Trench Locations	21
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1.....	22
Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2.....	23
Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3.....	24
Figure 6: Sections 1 – 5	25
Figure 7: Composite east-west section of site showing identified archaeological deposits and proposed development impact level	26

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 3, Iron rails [25], [26] & granite slipway [27]. View to the north (scale 1m)	14
Plate 2: Trench 3, Iron rails [25], [26] & granite slipway [27]. View to the east (scale 1m).....	14
Plate 3: trench 2, Section 2 brick wall [30] to left of photograph, granite setts [28] just visible top left hand corner and modern service trench in center. View to the north (Scale 1m).....	15

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 11th and 21st April 2016 at Tintagel house, Albert Embankment, London SE11.
- 1.2 A total of three archaeological evaluation trenches and two test pits were excavated and one Window sample was taken with the augur in Trench 1. Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 & 2 were located to the west of the building on a small triangular piece of ground next to the Thames Path. Trenches 2 and 3 were located to the east of the building in what was the car park next to Albert Embankment road. The trenches were so arranged to maximise coverage within the available area further limited by a dense network of service trenches and drainage runs.
- 1.3 The aim of the trenching strategy was to evaluate the potential survival of archaeology of the site, with particular reference to the presence of Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval activity on the Thames Foreshore and to assess the degradation, or contamination, of archaeological deposits which may have occurred during the construction and lifespan of the former 19th century gasworks and the current Tintagel House.
- 1.4 Two Test Pits were excavated to the west of the building; Test Pit 1 was 2.20m long and 1.60m deep whilst Test Pit 2 was 4.5m long and 2m deep. Both were situated close to the Thames Path and were oriented roughly north-south.
- 1.5 Five Window Samples were attempted through auguring. Only one was successful in detecting the natural gravels which was in Trench 1 at a depth of 4.70m from the modern ground surface. Four augurs were attempted through 'made ground' in Trench 2 but the layers were found to be unsuitable for auguring; the combination of compacted mortar and fragmentary CBM blocked the augur. Refusal depth for each was approximately at 2m below the current land surface.
- 1.6 The evaluation concluded that the construction in the 20th century of Tintagel House, in concert with the prior 19th century Gas Works, had severely truncated the archaeological horizon down to the natural geology in many areas.
- 1.7 However, to the south of the site the localised survival of archaeological deposits was illustrated by the discovery of a 19th century Draw Dock in the south of Trench 3, located 1.3m below the ground surface.
- 1.8 Little additional environmental information could be added to the existing borehole data which had suggested that foreshore deposits were minimal or non-existent.
- 1.9 No archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval periods were found.
- 1.10 Ground contamination was rated as low.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 11th and 21st February 2016 at Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London Borough of Lambeth SE11 (Figure 1). The project was designed and managed by Gemma Stevenson of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of The Office Group. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted prior to the re-development and expansion to the east and west sides of Tintagel House which will require a programme of piling for the foundations of the proposed new build.
- 2.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30379 78325 and lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by LB Lambeth and Historic England, advisers to LB Lambeth.
- 2.4 The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land (slightly narrower to the north) which is bounded to the north by Albert House, to the west by the Thames Footpath (and the River Thames itself) to the south by the MI6 headquarters and to the east by the Albert Embankment road. It covers approximately 3500 square metres (Figure 1).
- 2.5 PCA formulated a Written Scheme of Investigation which was approved by the London Borough of Lambeth Council on behalf of the Local Authority. The WSI designed a trial trench evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of site (Figure 2). The WSI outlined the methodology by which the evaluation would be undertaken (Stevenson 2016).
- 2.6 Mills Whipp Projects had previously prepared a desk-based assessment (DBA) (Mills Whipp 2015) which researched the archaeological and historical potential of the site.
- 2.7 The primary objective of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains with particular attention to the possibility of Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval activity on the Thames Foreshore and to seek traces of the site's subsequent uses as a glasshouse, pottery and distillery. Attention was to be paid to the possible contamination associated with the former 19th Century gas works.
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2016)
 - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2014)
 - MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 The full planning background to the site, and the policies of relevance to it, is set out in the desk-based assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mills Whipp 2016 & Stevenson, G 2016 respectively).

3.2 The client, The Office Group, is considering a planning application for the site for redevelopment and accordingly Mills Whipp Projects were appointed to prepare appropriate documentation and, in turn, commission a pre-application evaluation in accordance with best practise as set out in the NPPF (2012). The evaluation by PCA is therefore intended to be an informative investigation to advise relevant parties of the possible archaeological implications of the proposed strategy for the site.

3.3 The evaluation was designed to address the following objectives for the site, as outlined in the approved WSI (Stevenson 2016):

- To assess the interface of the deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date
- To establish the presence or absence of documented, post-medieval activity at the site.
- To assess the degradation of deposits from the contamination from earlier land uses, particularly the 19th century gasworks
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site and to assess the overall archaeological importance of the earlier deposits.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- To make a value judgement regarding the significance of the archaeological deposit and the cost of detailed investigations given the limited sub-ground impact of the development

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site of Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London Borough of Lambeth SE11 (NGR 530363 178232) is situated on the south bank of the River Thames and is bounded to the north by Albert House, the west by the Thames Footpath (and the River Thames), to the south by the M16 Headquarters and to the west by Albert Embankment road. It is a rectangular land parcel whose area is approximately 3500 square metres.
- 4.2 The site is situated immediately to the east of the River Thames. The ground level of the garden area next to the Thames path is c.4.82m OD rising to 5.05m OD in the car park in eastern area of the site next to the road.
- 4.3 The British Geological Survey records the site as being located on the east bank of the main river alluvium of silty clays and on the boundary with the Taplow Gravel Formation comprised of sand and gravel. The solid bedrock geology is the London Clay Formation of clay and silt (BGS 2016 online). The London Clay was recorded at between 6 and 9m below the present ground surface in the three Boreholes undertaken by AP Geotechnics. However, it was not reached in either the trenches, test pits or window samples.
- 4.4 A borehole survey of the site was executed by AP Geotechnics in 2015 which retrieved information about the sequence and deposition of the archaeological and geological layers. The borehole survey concurs with the observations made during the evaluation and Window Sampling which was undertaken. Overall, the boreholes picked up 'made ground' of mixed, re-deposited natural and building materials as being from between 0.40m to 3m thick below the concrete (or tarmac) surfaces. Furthermore, the borehole evidence generally upheld the view that the site was underlain by the Taplow Gravel formation. The lower London Clay Formation was not reached until 6 to 9m below the current ground surface (see Appendix 1: Borehole Data). The work thus tied the relatively small environs of the development area into the larger, regional geological framework as outlined by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is covered in detail within the DBA (Mills Whipp 2016). In summary of that document:
- 5.2 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) contains few records for the prehistoric periods within the study area. Apart from dredging and chance finds, excavated prehistoric deposits are some distance to the east of the site and both excavations revealed natural gravels at just 1m from the modern ground surface. The only site of note in the vicinity was the discovery of a timber structure on the Thames foreshore found 500m to the southeast of the site. Based on the available evidence, the potential of the site for prehistoric remains uncertain, but is considered to be probably low.
- 5.3 The GLHER contains two records for the Roman period within the study area, both of which are from older, less detailed reports and are insubstantial in nature. The potential of the site for Roman archaeology is uncertain, but considered probably low.
- 5.4 Saxon finds are restricted to items dredges from the River Thames. The potential of the site for Saxon archaeology is uncertain, but considered probably low.
- 5.5 Excavations in the area have revealed little significant medieval archaeology (Mills Whipp 2016) save for ploughsoils and boundary ditches. Of the latter, one ditch at 38-46 Albert Embankment contained pottery 'up to' the 16th century' (suggesting the Medieval sherds were residual) although the ditches found at Vauxhall Bridge North were, 'at right angles to the river' suggest tentative medieval encroachment westwards towards the river for ploughing and/or watering animals. On this basis, the potential of the site for Medieval archaeology is uncertain, but considered probably low.
- 5.6 From the 17th century onwards the development of the site becomes increasingly more complex. Copt Hall once stood on the north end of the study area but it is uncertain if it owed its origins to the medieval manor of Kennington. References to 'walls by the river' and 'wooden revetting' on the site go back as far as the 15th century (Mills Whipp 2016). In the 17th century Copt Hall was developed as a Foundry for Ordnance by Charles I by the addition to buildings to the north and became known as the Gun House. The northern river access was called the Gunhouse Stairs and the location of the site persisted on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1950's (Mills Whipp 2016).
- 5.7 Over the ensuing centuries the site became (chronologically) a private residence, pottery, distillery and a glasshouse. By the 19th century the London Gas Company established a gas works on the site in 1833 and the development of a Draw Dock took place later that century. Tintagel House was built between 1960-62 (Mills Whipp 2016). There is a suggestion that each new development would have truncated or at least impacted upon the one preceding it, the heaviest damage probably incurred by the large-scale development of the Gas Works. Taking the above into account, the potential of the site for Post Medieval archaeology is considered probably to be moderate to low. As development

was concentrated to the north of the land parcel, the southern portion of the site can therefore be considered to have a moderate/high potential for localised archaeological remains from the post-medieval to modern periods, with a low potential for the remainder of the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Stevenson 2016). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 6.2 Three trenches were proposed around the existing building. Trench 1 was located to the west of Tintagel House on a triangular strip of grass adjacent to the Thames Path. It was 10m long, stepped out once to achieve depth and therefore 4m wide. Due to the absence - in the most part - of services in this area, the trench was located as had been planned. Trench 2 was moved from its original location due to the presence of services and positive readings on the CAT scanner. It was moved to the south and had to be stepped out by 1.2m to achieve depth and was therefore 12 long by 4m wide but was only partially excavated and did not reach the required depth. Trench 3 location was also subject to numerous services (including live electricity cables feeding the present building) meant that it had to be shortened to a 4m x 4m trench.
- 6.3 After breaking-out the tarmac and concrete of the car park in trenches 2 & 3, the mechanical excavator switched to a flat-bladed ditching bucket 1.4m wide and continued under archaeological supervision to remove the made ground down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level.
- 6.4 Following the opening of the trenches the vertical sections were cleaned and all features identified were investigated by hand. Investigation was intended to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. The deposits, fills, and features were assigned individual context numbers.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the area; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs Fieldwork Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans generally being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.6 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital formats.
- 6.7 Two Temporary Bench Marks were installed on the site via GPS surveying equipment; this equipment was also used to tie the trench locations to the OS grid. The TBM 1 was located on the Thames Path immediately west of Trench 1 with a value of 4.82m OD whilst a second, located on the car park to the east of the building was 5.05m OD.
- 6.8 Upon the completion of the archaeological work the trenches were backfilled, but not reinstated, under archaeological supervision.
- 6.9 The site archive was compiled using a site code AEM16

7 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRENCHES 1-3, TEST PITS 1-2 & WINDOW SAMPLES 1-5.

7.1 Trench Results

- 7.1.1 The area under evaluation outside of the building was divided into two distinct zones; that to the west of Tintagel House, was a small, roughly triangular strip of land between the present Tintagel House building and the Thames Path. Relatively free of encumbering services, Trench 1 could be laid out as planned. It was 12m long by 4m wide to allow stepped access to the base. To the east of the building a large rectangular car park ran north-south parallel with the Albert Embankment road. The thin layer of tarmac had been laid on concrete pads c.0.30m thick which required a concrete breaker to penetrate. Trench 2 was moved slightly to the south but unfortunately, due to the presence of Thames Tideway boreholes had to be curtailed mid-excavation. It had been laid out as a trench 12m long by 4m wide. Trench 3 was also shortened so that it could fit between numerous services at the front of the stepped main entrance to Tintagel House and ended up being a 4m x 4m square.
- 7.1.2 Two Test Pits were also excavated to the west of the building TP1 being 2.20m long by 1.60m deep and TP2 was 4.5m long by 2m deep. Both were 0.60m wide.
- 7.1.3 Six Window Samples (or small boreholes) to be made by augur were planned. In the event only five were executed and only one successfully reached the natural gravels. Four attempts in Trench 3 resulted in a 'refusal' by the augur (caused by the strata of made ground) at c.1.4m below the current ground level.

7.2 Trench 1

- 7.2.1 The earliest horizon encountered by the augur in Window Sample 1 in Trench 1 which was the natural drift geology, a sand and gravel layer having the appearance of river gravels (C). It was recorded at 0.12m OD - the basal limit of the excavation. This agreed with the borehole data in BH2 and BH3 with a little variation of the depth. This was likely to represent the top of the Taplow Gravel Formation.
- 7.2.2 This was overlain by an alluvial, mid-grey sandy silt (B), just 0.20 thick which had occasional inclusions of gravel and was interpreted as a foreshore deposit overlying the gravels. This was not located in any of the Borehole samples and this may be due to its relative superficiality.
- 7.2.3 In Trench 1 below the layers of turf [1] and re-deposited sand [2], an outdoor wharf surface of thick granite setts (or squared blocks) [4] had been laid upon a mortar bed (7) and were just 0.50m below the present ground surface. This in turn had been laid on alternating layers of compacted brick crush and silty clay (layers 8-10). The surface of setts had been abutted to the north by a tamped concrete pad [5] and to the south by more concrete [3]. The compacted (or rolled) layers under the setts had been laid upon several metres of loose brick and tile back-fill [13] which had been used to make the ground up to the required

level (Figure 6: Section 1).

7.2.4 At the south end of the trench a mortar surface [3] overlaid another layer of reinforced concrete [15] which sealed a short section of red brick wall [16]. This wall had cut through a possible floor surface of dark grey 'engineering' (or kiln) bricks [14] which may have been an internal working surface as they abutted a cinder wall [17]. The cinder wall had a later red brick repair of two courses [18]. The enterprise sat upon a thick foundation layer of concrete [19] which had been laid, surprisingly, upon the loose backfill of bricks and tiles [13] making the structure late 19th/early 20th century in date.

7.3 Test Pits 1 & 2

7.3.1 The sections recorded in Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 2 also contained the granite set surface at 0.5m below the turf and laid upon compacted layers of redeposited material. In Test Pit 1 the deepest deposit was the loose brick fill [13] seen at 3.97m OD from the ground surface. Above this, as series of compacted, rolled layers that had been seen in trench 1 were replicated, layers [8-10] were 0.56m thick combined, recorded at 4.73m OD. Above this, the granite setts [39] of the wharf surface were recorded at a height of 4.95m OD and were laid on a bed of mortar [40] 0.06m thick. The setts were concealed by the made ground layer [2] and the turf [1]. The present land surface here was recorded at 5.27m OD (see Figure 6: Sections 4 & 5).

7.3.2 In Test Pit 2 the layer of turf [1] and made ground [2] equally sat upon the continuation of granite setts [41]. The setts were abutted by a concrete surface [42] and here the wharf surface was recorded at being 4.8m OD, 0.50m below modern ground level. Underneath the concrete surface [42] was a wall [44], aligned east-west and comprising of yellow London 'stock' brick which had been built upon an earlier wall of red brick [45]. The construction cut illustrated that it had cut through, and had been set into, the lower layers of loose brick and tile made ground [43]. The top of the wall was recorded at 4.66m OD (Figure 6: Sections 4 & 5).

7.4 Trench 2

7.4.1 Trench 2 was located on the east side of the building in the former car park. A layer of tarmac [20] and a concrete pad [21] had to be broken out by mechanical excavator. The ensemble was 0.28m thick. A modern service trench [38] was seen to run north south in the section but was not bottomed. A layer of made ground [31] sealed a thin mortar surface [29].

7.4.2 Below these layers a north-south aligned brick wall was discovered, comprising of frogged, red brick [30]. To the west, it had been abutted by a surface of granite blocks [28] identical to those discovered in Trench1 on the other side of Tintagel House. They were recorded at 4.79m OD. They had been laid on made ground [32] and can be considered as being 'external' surface or the floor of a wharf or yard. To the east of wall [30] a series of alternating 'trample' or construction layers were identified, numbered [35]. The wall had a

construction cut [36], cut into a made ground layer [33] which in turn lay on another made ground layer of degraded mortar, cinders and fragmentary brick [34]. Base of trench was at 2.59m OD (Figure 6: Section 2).

7.5 Trench 3

- 7.5.1 In Trench 3 evidence for localised, near-surface survival was uncovered at 1.3m below present ground level when two, large iron rails [25,26] aligned east west (in the direction of the Thames) were revealed. These were mounted upon a surface of granite setts (or blocks) [27] which sloped away from the east to the west towards the river. The top of the rails were recorded at 3.90m OD and the granite block slipway at 3.82m OD. The rails had been covered by a layer of loose bricks and demolition material 0.76m thick [22] as well as the concrete pad and tarmac 0.38m thick (See Figure 6: Section 3). Unfortunately, work in Trench 3 had to be curtailed due to its proximity to two Thames Tideway Boreholes situated nearby therefore no further depth was achieved.
- 7.5.2 No vestiges of Copt Hall (or the earlier Manors) were discovered and this is likely to be due to the number of truncations made to the site by subsequent buildings. It is believed that the vestiges uncovered all relate to the late-19th century, post Gas Works wharfs and the Draw Dock.
- 7.5.3 All trenches displayed layers of modern 'made ground' material consisting of loose bricks and tiles between 1m and 3m in thickness below the compacted, rolled layers above found in Trench 1 and Test Pit 2. These layers proved to be unstable and undermined the higher layers during excavation. In these cases, immediate backfill -for health and safety reasons- was undertaken immediately after recording had taken place.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Two natural deposits were revealed during auguring. The basal layer was the sand and gravel of the Taplow Gravel Formation which forms the river bed of the Thames. It was described as being a brownish, dark yellow sub-rounded gravel in a coarse sand matrix [49] having the appearance of a river gravel. It was recorded at 0.12m OD and penetrated by the augur to a depth of 0.65m

8.1.2 This was overlain by a friable, mid to dark grey rich sandy silt with gravel inclusions [48] which was around 0.20m thick and was interpreted as a foreshore deposit of alluvial silts. However, normally one would expect a much deeper sequence of alluvial silts and clays illustrating high and low energy episodes relating to flooding and water level rise (resulting in the deposition of silts and possibly the churned up gravels) and periods of relative drought and water level drops (resulting in the laying down of clays). It may be possible to envisage the intentional truncation of the foreshore clays and silts in preparation of the building that was to follow in the 19th and 20th century construction phases which would account for such a thin foreshore deposit.

8.1.3 Although the attempt at window samples with the augur was generally thwarted by the type and depth of made ground, the original borehole data, combined with the Window Sample in Trench 1 and existing information available from prior excavations may allow us to propose a model for the Albert Embankment gravel terrace. It is possible that the gravel terrace approximately followed the line now occupied by the Albert Embankment viaduct and present railway line. A number of sites listed in the GLHER at 38-46 Albert Embankment, 5 South Lambeth Road, Coronation Buildings and 60 Lambeth Road (HER entries 2, 5, 6 & 8 respectively) all record gravel at 1m below the present ground surface in stark contrast to the level found at the study site. Boreholes 1-3 recorded the natural gravels at being 4-5 metres below the surface and WS1 recorded the gravel at 4.7m below the present ground level. Trenches 1 & 2 were taken to their deepest safe level of 3.4m and 2.6m respectively but did not penetrate further than the loose brick and tiles of 'made ground.' This allows us to propose a model where the gravel terrace followed the line of the present viaduct (or at least a short distance to the west of it) before shelving off to the west, down towards the Thames. The study site lies just at the bend in the river where it turns northwards towards Westminster and would be at a point where it would be under erosion from the natural flow of the river itself, particularly during floods and inundations.

8.2 Phase 2: Post Medieval: (Late 19th Century)

8.2.1 In Trench 3 two iron rails [25], [26] that were part of the Draw Dock were exposed at 1.20m below the present ground surface oriented east-west. They were set approximately 1.86m apart and were 60mm wide on the top with a wider base at 120mm with a cross section in the classic 'J' shape. The rails were mounted on a surface of granite setts [27] which

created a slipway as the whole enterprise sloped from the east to the west towards the River Thames.

Plate 1: Trench 3, Iron rails [25], [26] & granite slipway [27]. View to the north (scale 1m)



Plate 2: Trench 3, Iron rails [25], [26] & granite slipway [27]. View to the east (scale 1m)



8.2.2 In Trench 2 a short section of wall [30] was exposed constructed from red brick whose

construction cut was clearly made into the existing made ground layers [33]. It was exposed to 3m in length (but was obscured by the services) and was 0.74m wide and 0.62m high although it had been truncated by the construction of the car park. It was recorded at 4.71m OD (See Plate 4).

- 8.2.3 The granite setts or blocks that create a continuous exterior work surface are likely to belong to the wharf of the late 19th century and were related to the Draw Dock in Trench3. The granite setts are visible in the west of Trench 2 and may have been contiguous with the same setts seen in Trench 1 and Test Pits 1& 2 to the west of the building.

Plate 3: trench 2, Section 2 brick wall [30] to left of photograph, granite setts [28] just visible top left hand corner and modern service trench in center. View to the north (Scale 1m).



8.3 Phase 3: Modern (Mid-20th Century)

- 8.3.1 In Trenches 2 and 3 to the east of Tintagel House the tarmac surface [20] and concrete pads [21] had been built upon a series of made ground layers [22], [23], [31] to create the car park. To the west of the building landscaping of turf [1] was also lain on a made ground layer [2] over the top of the granite set wharf surface. The building material assemblage from this site very much reflects the later post medieval early modern industrial development of this part of Lambeth.

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The following research objectives were put forth in the Written Scheme of Investigation and these can now be addressed.

To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

9.1.2 The natural topography of the study area appears to have been truncated or terraced during the construction (and demolition) of the 19th century Gas Works and construction of Tintagel House in the 20th Century – both of which have played their part in altering the topography of the site

9.1.3 An interpretive model based upon the evidence from the boreholes, trenches, test pits, prior excavations in the area and the window sample in Trench 1 has been proposed which places the natural gravel terrace further to the east under the line of the Albert Embankment viaduct.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

9.1.4 There was no evidence of such activity found in the evaluation.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity

9.1.5 There was no evidence of such activity found in the evaluation

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

9.1.6 There was no evidence of such activity found in the evaluation

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

9.1.7 The vestiges of the Draw Dock rails and slipway in Trench 3 are known to date from the end of the 19th century as supported by the O.S. map regression done as part of the DBA. Only a short run, 4m x 4m, was uncovered.

9.1.8 No vestiges of Copt Hall (or the earlier Manors) were discovered and this is likely to be due to the number of truncations made to the site by subsequent buildings. It is believed that the vestiges uncovered all relate to the late-19th century, post Gas Works wharfs and the Draw Dock.

1.1.1

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource with particular reference to contamination in relation to the former gas works.

- 9.1.9 The impact of the succession of the large scale construction on the site – particularly in the 19th and 20th centuries – is detailed above. No further contamination was noted during the excavation, especially with regard to Trench 3 in which asbestos contamination had been noted during the ELAB contaminants survey.

Assess the overall archaeological importance of the earlier deposits

- 9.1.10 The remains of the Draw Dock in trench 3 are perhaps the most notable feature found during the evaluation. It appears to be the structure documented as having been built in the late 19th century during the use of the site as a wharf. However, the structure is not of great significance in of itself but simply illustrated localised survival of archaeology in the south of the site. Furthermore, the slipway [27], part of the Draw Dock structure, may be sealing earlier layers beneath which could be excavated during a later phase of works.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The survival of the Draw Dock rails and slipway in Trench 3 was likely to have been a localised survival as it was away from the main buildings and under the car park to the south of the site. Although relatively modern, it did illustrate archaeological survival just below the car park surface and suggested at least the possibility of earlier layers surviving underneath.
- 10.2 The granite-sett wharf surfaces [4], [28] [39] & [41] are of no archaeological interest and neither is the brick wall [30] found in Trench 2.
- 10.3 No evidence for the structural remains of Copt Hall or any of the preceding manors on the site was found.
- 10.4 A new interpretative model for the Thames gravels has been proposed locating it some way east of the study site close to the Albert Embankment viaduct.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Pete Mills of Mills Whipp on behalf of The Office group for commissioning the work. We
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Terence Newman, Tibi Nica and Corso Dominici for their help in the field, Richard Archer for the survey, Wayne Richards for organising the logistics, Kevin Hayward & Chris Jarrett for dating the finds, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations and Gemma Stevenson for her project management and editing.

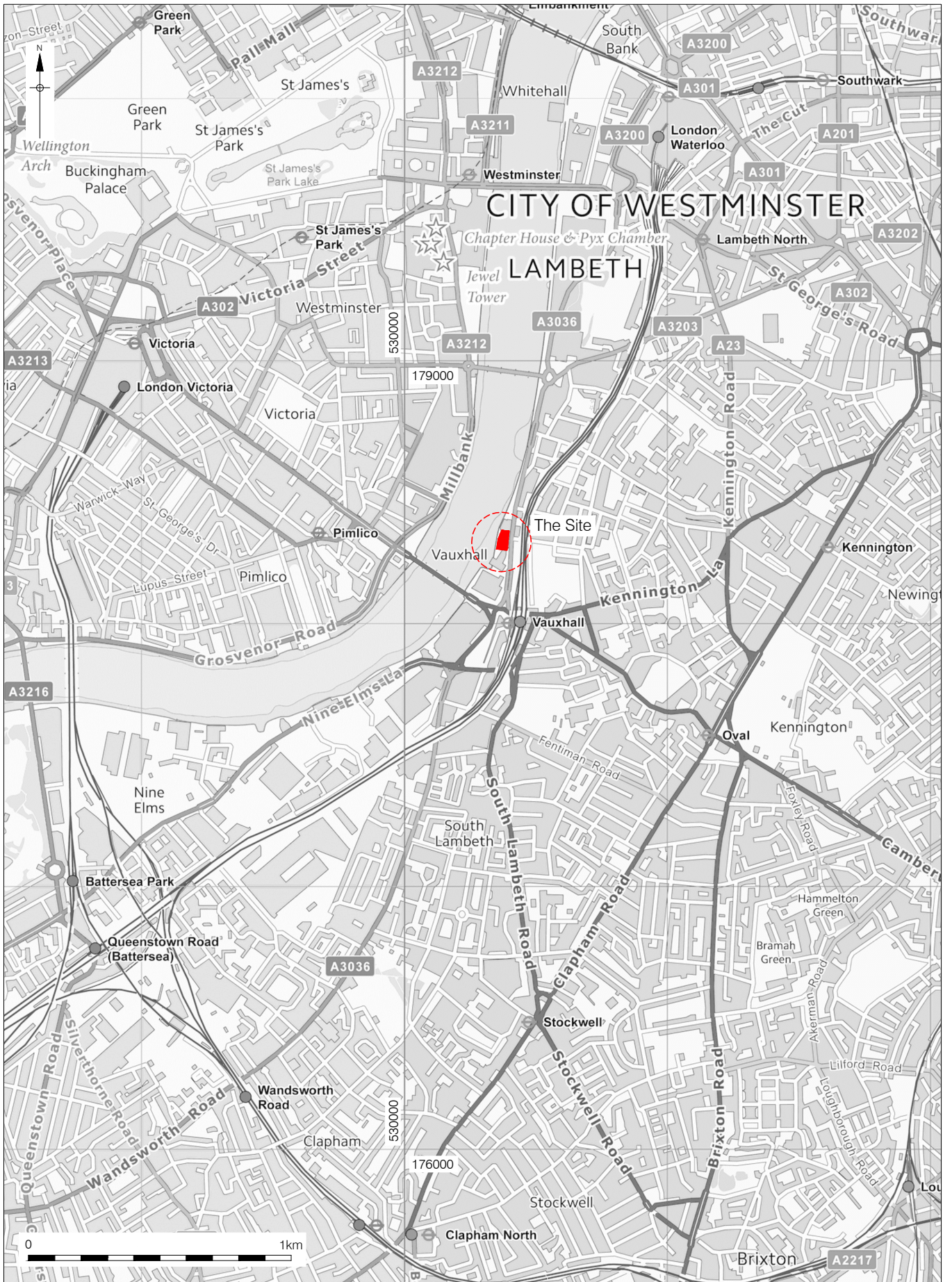
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey -

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Stevenson, G (2016) *Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London SE11: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. PCA unpublished report.

Taylor, J with Brown, G (2009) *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

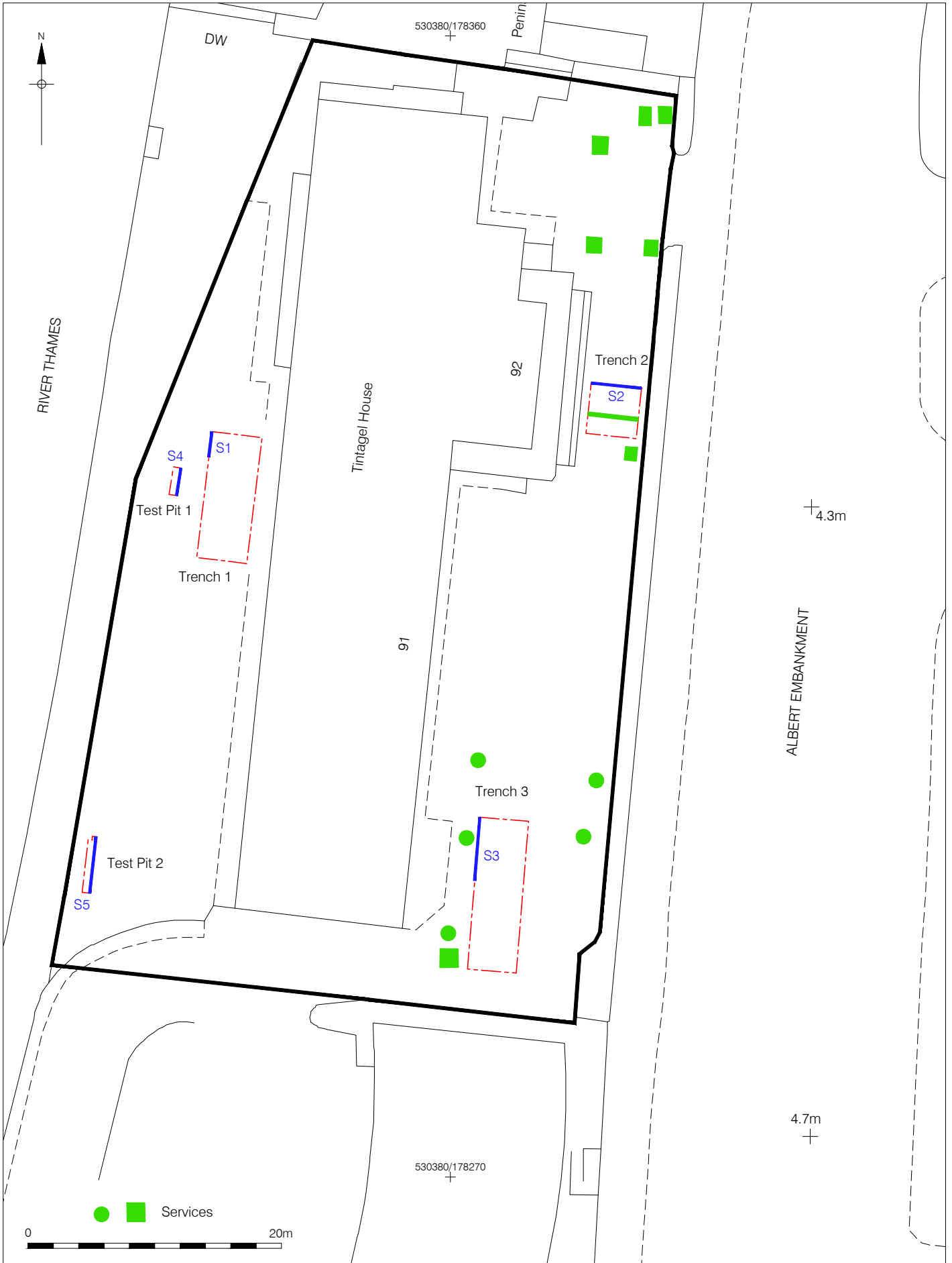


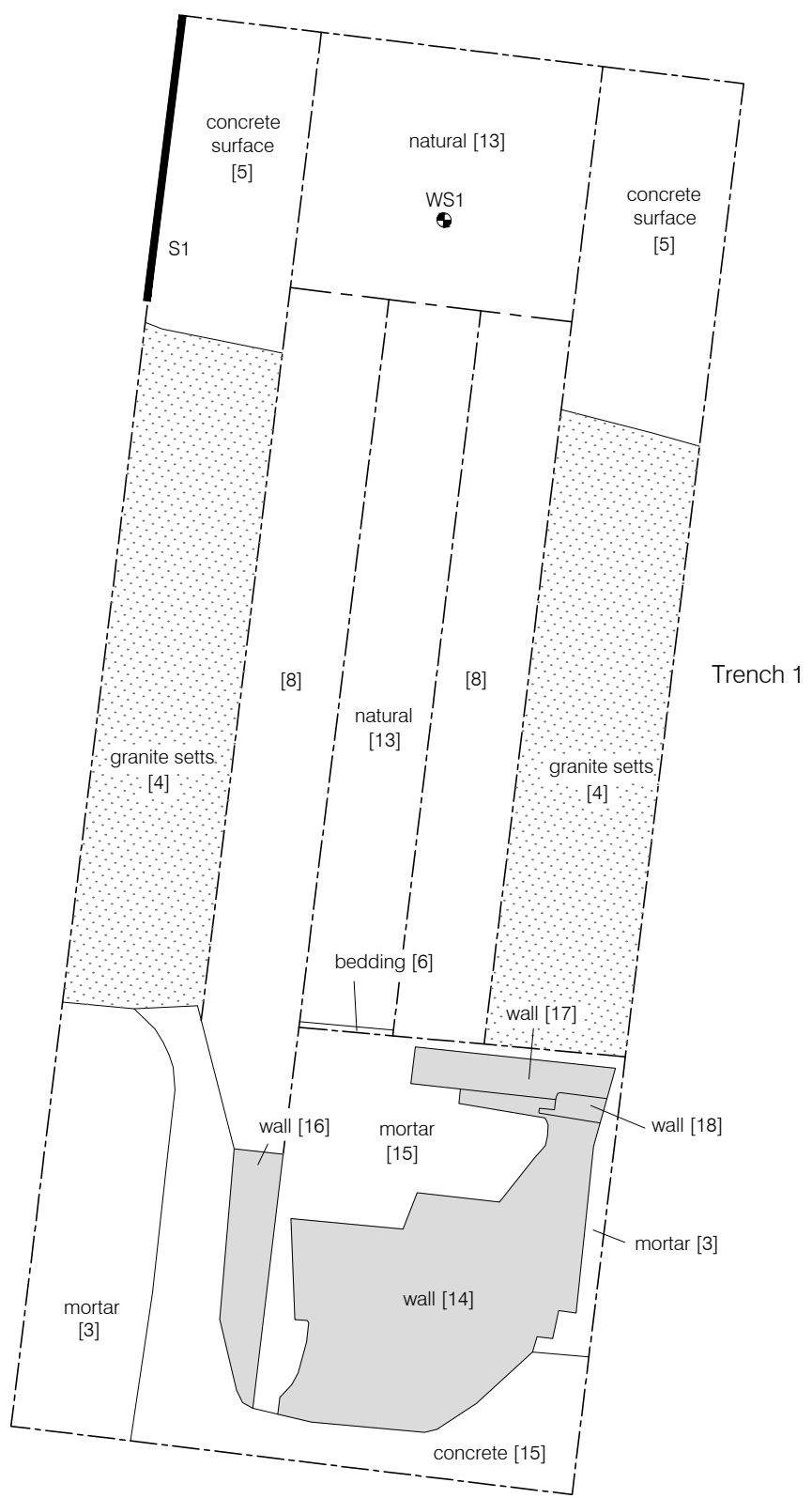
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016

09/05/16 JS

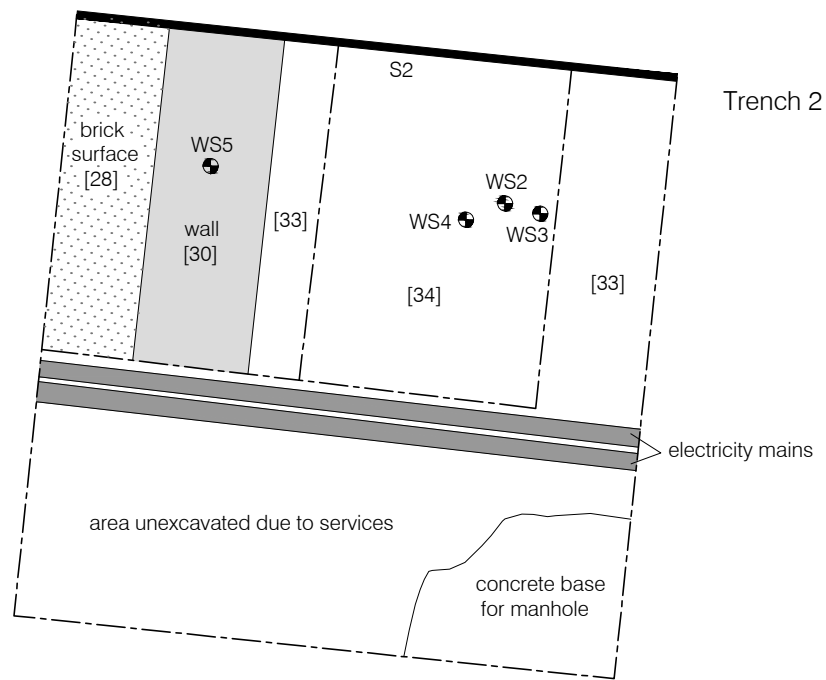
Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4





© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
09/05/16 JS

Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:50 at A4



0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
04/05/16 JS

Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan
1:50 at A4

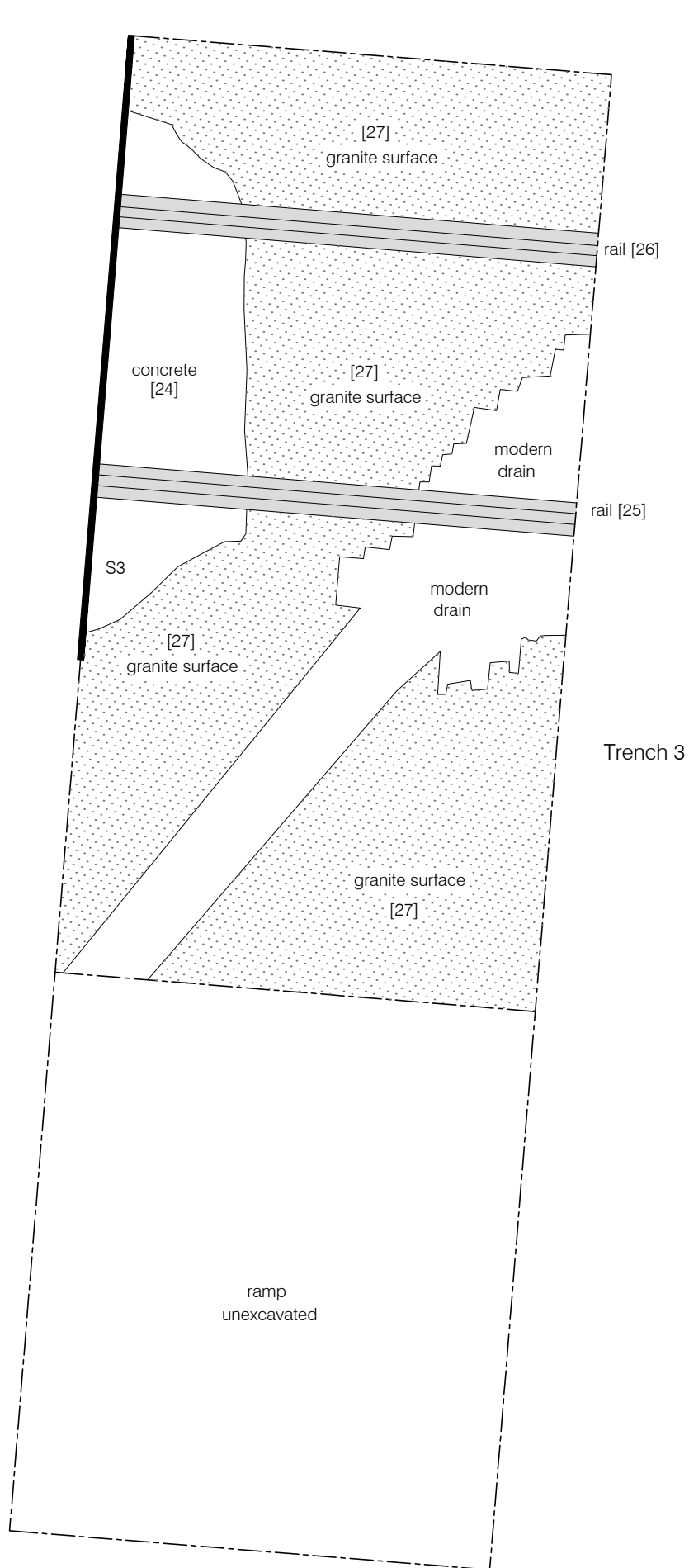
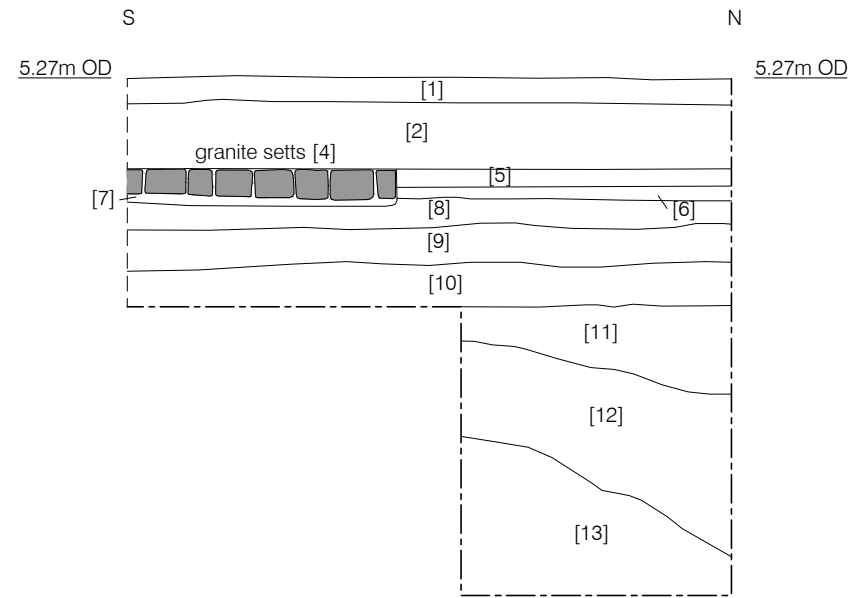
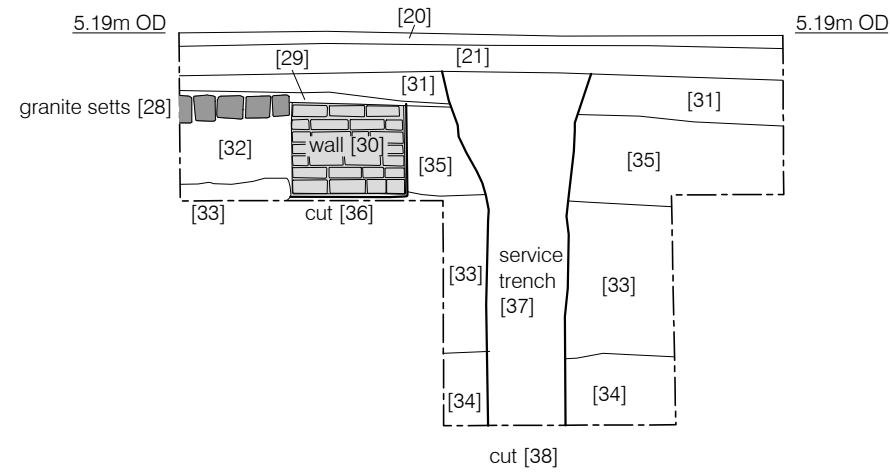


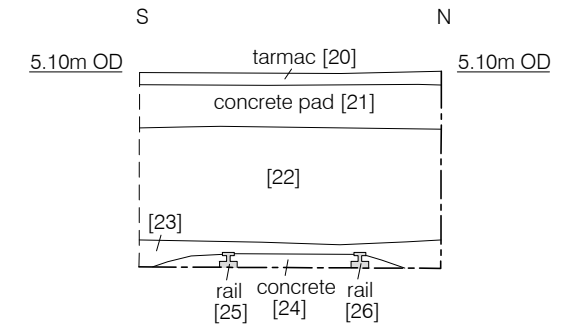
Figure 5
 Trench 3 Plan
 1:50 at A4



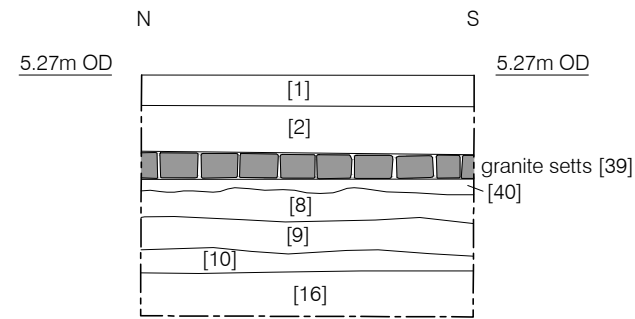
Section 1
Trench 1
East Facing



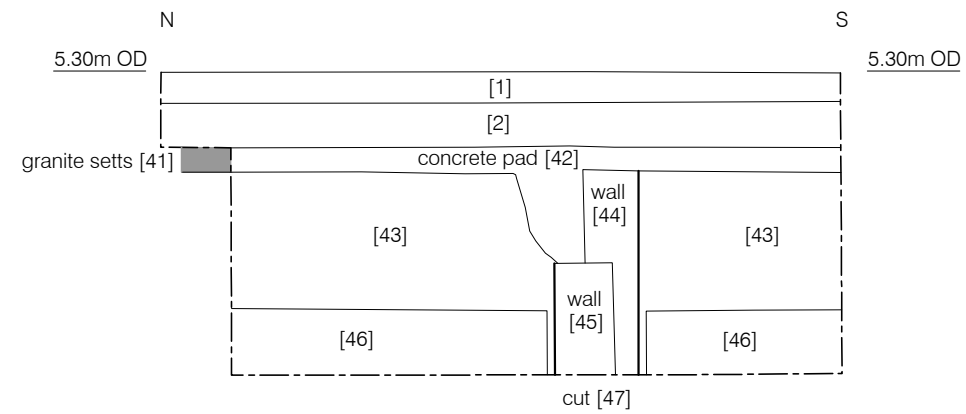
Section 2
Trench 2
South Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
East Facing



Section 4
Test Pit 1
West Facing



Section 5
Test Pit 2
West Facing



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
09/05/16 JS

Figure 6
Sections 1 - 5
1:50 at A3

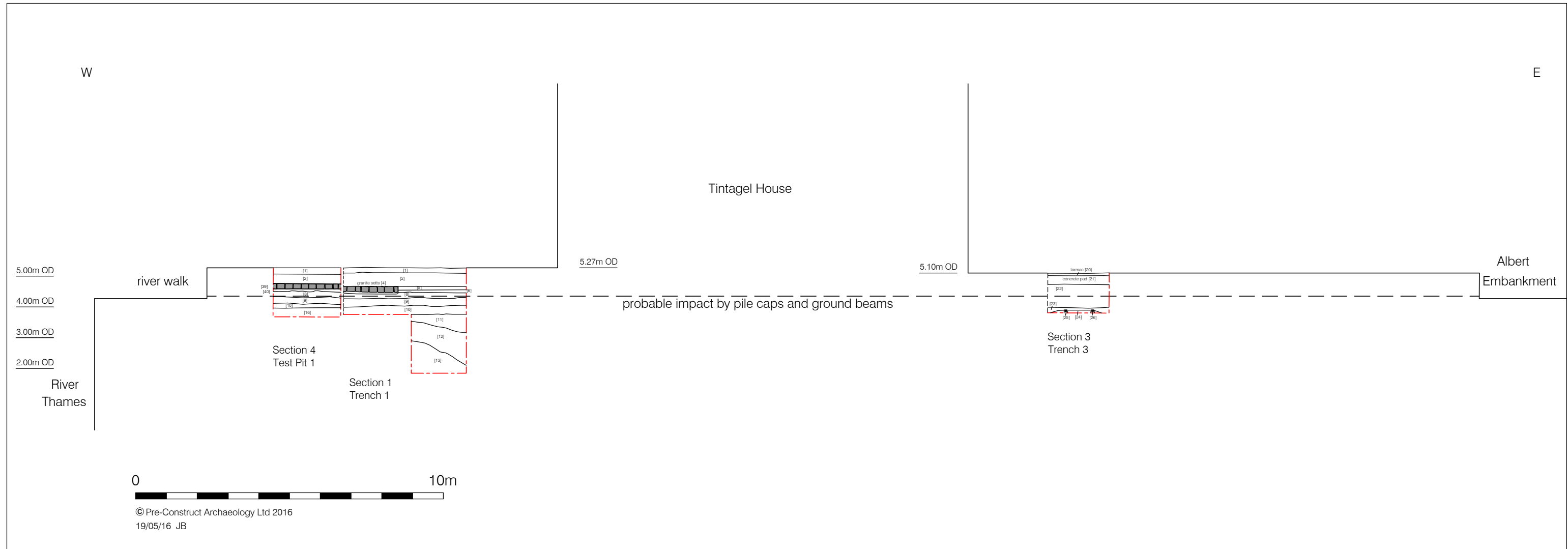


Figure 7
 Composite east-west section of site showing identified
 archaeological deposits and proposed development impact level
 1:125 at A3

APPENDIX 1: BOREHOLE DATA

In total, 3 boreholes were excavated on the site and one Window Sample was taken by augur (Figure 2) to a depth of around 10m each (except WS1 where the 'refusal' depth was 5.18m).

The boreholes were monitored and their samples recorded, the following information has been taken from their data –

BOREHOLE	Ground level OD (Height)	MADE GROUND	ALLUVIAL & FORESHORE DEPOSITS	NATURAL SANDS & GRAVELS (Drift Geology)	LONDON CLAY (Bedrock)
1	5.10m	0 – 5.45m (5.10m - -0.35m OD)	-	5.45m – 7.90m (-0.35m - -2.80m OD)	7.90m – 9.95m (-2.80m - -4.85m OD)
2	5.30m	0 – 7m (5.30m - -1.70m OD)	7m – 7.5m (-1.70m - -2.2m OD)	7.5m – 9.30m (-2.2m - -4m OD)	9.30m – 10m (-4m - -4.7m OD)
3	5.27m	0 – 4.45m (5.27m – 0.82m OD)	-	4.45m – 6.40m (0.82m - -1.13 OD)	6.40m – 9.95m (-1.13m - -4.68m OD)
Window Sample 1	5.27m	0 – 4.50 5.27m – 0.77m OD)	4.50m – 4.70m (0.77m – 0.57m OD)	4.70m – 5.18m (limit of augur) (0.57m – 0.09m OD)	Not reached

Although the thickness of the 'made ground' varies it is fairly consistent for except BH2 (in the south west of the site) where it seems to have a greater thickness.

Window Sample 1 in Trench 1 confirms the readings of BH3 due to their proximity.

Window sample 1 had a 'refusal' depth at 5.18m once it had hit the gravel beds.

Window sample 1 did not penetrate deep enough to reach the underlying bedrock of London Clay.

The foreshore deposits (where present) were relatively thin and may not have shown up clearly in the borehole data.

Taking all the above into account and allowing for variation in the readings a series of generalisations can be made –

- Modern truncation, in general was found to be to a depth of 5 to 7m from the present ground surface. Variations are to be expected.
- Alluvial or foreshore deposits were relatively thin suggesting truncation or terracing of such deposits perhaps during the building phases of the 19th and 20th centuries.
- There was variation in the height of the underlying bedrock of London Clay, again with the greatest depth and variation in BH2.

APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Kevin Hayward

Tintagel House, Lambeth AEM16

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3135	Aberdeen Granite Sett Light cream Portland Mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	1840-1900+
14	3261 3101	Kiln brick 225x110x75 No mortar burnt off	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950+	No mortar
16	3038 3101	Fletton Brick Stamped LBC Porphyries 225x107x68 dark grey hard cement mortar	2	1890	1950	1890	1950	1900-1950+	1875-1950
30	3046 3034	Frogged late Victorian post great fire brick and Victorian unfrogged red brick	2	1664	1900	1800	1900	1850-1900+	No mortar
33	3114PM	Carrara marble cornice Victorian marble fireplace surround; 19 th century delftware manganese and blue wall tile	3	1700	1950	1700	1950	1800-1900	No mortar
44	3261 3101	Bull nose kiln brick no stamp just grid pattern dark grey mortar as [16]	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900+	1875-1950
45	3034	Reused Post Great fire brick in dark grey hard cement	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1875-1950

Review

This small building material assemblage (8 fragments) from Tintagel House, Lambeth, AEM16 consists almost entirely of late Victorian bricks and stone types used in structures [4] [14] [16] [30] [33] [44] [45]

The bricks include high alumina heat resistant yellow fireclay bricks from [14] [44] manufactured from coal measure clays after 1850. Their presence suggests industrial buildings or trades associated with high temperature processes. The presence of Fletton brick from [16] manufactured from Jurassic Clays dug in Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire would indicate a 20th century date a fact verified by the presence of dark grey hard concretionary mortars which became popular in the late 19th to early 20th century

Granite cobble stone and white marble fireplace fragments provide further indication of Victorian-Early 20th activity. Most of the brick and stone come from distance and with the coming of the railways after

1830 made these exotic materials available in quantity for the first time.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval early modern industrial development of this part of Lambeth. There are no items of intrinsic interest. The value of the assemblage therefore lies in its ability to date the Victorian and Early 20th century structural development of this part of Lambeth. All the material should be discarded. No further work.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (AEM16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (nine sherds/9 estimated number of vessels /407g, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th and early 20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as only sherd material. However, a form could be assigned to the majority of the pottery. None of the sherds were deemed to be residual and shows no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in two contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g), weight in grams

Context [9], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	2	1	61	Bottle or jar
Refined whiteware with under-glaze TPW transfer-printed decoration		1780–1900	4	4	317	Dish, rectangular (Willow and a landscape pattern), tankard, very robust, with a variant Willow pattern
Refined whiteware with under-glaze TPW4 colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)		1825–1900	1	1	9	Plate, dinner (late 19th-early 20th century green geometrical pattern)

Total: seven sherds, 6 ENV, 387g

Context [22], spot date: 1850 +

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Majolica	MAJO	1850–1900	2	2	20	Wall tiles (plain blue and green glazed)

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and infers very little upon activities associated with the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which has been fully catalogued and can therefore be discarded.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Glass assessment (AEM16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of glass (four fragments/4 estimated number of vessels /409g, none of which was unstratified). The glass dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th and the early 20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly fragmentary material, a form could be assigned to all of the shards and two items are nearly intact. Residual material appears to be absent and therefore the assemblage appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in two contexts as small sized groups (under 30 shards) and the assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

FC: fragment count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g), weight in grams

Context [9], spot date: mid 19th-20th century

Glass type/colour	Form	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Soda glass: clear	Bottle: cylindrical	1	1	22	Wall fragments and neck. Moulded.19th century +
High-lime alkali (HLLA): aquamarine	Unidentified	1	1	374	Edge of a thick walled flat piece of glass with an applied 'door knob' (circular in plan): mid 19th-20th century

Context [22], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Glass type/colour	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Opaque glass	white ?plate	1	1	9	?Base, red enamelled surround to an oval panel with evidence of an uncertain, weathered enamelled design
HLLA: clear	Tube	1	1	4	53mm+ long, 9mm in diameter. 19th/20th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level and consists of glass types and forms frequently encountered in the London area, however the flat piece of aquamarine HLLA glass with an applied door knob (context [9]) is unusual and may possibly represent shop furniture, while clear glass tubes, such as the example found in context [22], are more unusual archaeological finds. The glass has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and little can be said about the inferred activities associated with it. As there are no recommendations for further work and as the assemblage is mundane and has been fully catalogued, then the glass can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date
AEM 16	1	TR 1		1, 4, 5	Layer	Turf	Modern
AEM 16	2	TR 1		1, 4, 5	Layer	Made Ground: redeposited sand, gravel and brick earth	Modern
AEM 16	3	TR 1	1		Layer	Thin layer of mortar	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	4	TR 1	1	1	Masonry Structure	Granite setts	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	5	TR 1	1	1	Layer	Concrete surface	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	6	TR 1	1	1	Layer	Bedding mortar	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	7	TR 1		1	Layer	Bedding mortar	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	8	TR 1	1	1, 4	Layer	Alternating layers of crushed brick and compacted clay	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	9	TR 1		1, 4	Layer	Compacted silty clay	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	10	TR 1		1, 4	Layer	Same as (8)	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	11	TR 1		1	Layer	Silty Clay redeposited	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	12	TR 1		1	Layer	Silty clay (with brick and tile)	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	13	TR 1	1	1	Layer	Dump of loose brick and tile	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	14	TR 1	1		Masonry Structure	Engineering bricks	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	15	TR 1	1		Layer	Concrete surface	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	16	TR 1	1	4	Masonry Structure	Wall foundation	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	17	TR 1	1		Masonry Structure	Cinder wall (foundation)	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	18	TR 1	1		Masonry Structure	Pad of red bricks	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	19	TR 1			Layer	Concrete foundation	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	20	TR 3		2, 3	Layer	Tarmac	Modern
AEM 16	21	TR 3		2, 3	Layer	Concrete pads	Modern

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date
AEM 16	22	TR 3		3	Layer	Brick rubble	Modern
AEM 16	23	TR 3		3	Layer	Sand and gravel	Modern
AEM 16	24	TR 3	3	3	Layer	Layer of concrete to provide road over the rails	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	25	TR 3	3	3	Metal Structure	Iron rail set on cobbles – part of draw lock	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	26	TR 3	3	3	Metal Structure	Iron rail set on cobbles – part of draw lock	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	27	TR 3	3		Masonry Structure	Large granite sets creating sloping surface	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	28	TR 2	2	2	Masonry Structure	Outside surface comprising bricks	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	29	TR 2		2	Masonry Structure	Concrete surface	Modern
AEM 16	30	TR 2	2	2	Masonry Structure	Red brick foundation wall	Modern
AEM 16	31	TR 2		2	Layer	Made ground	Modern
AEM 16	32	TR 2		2	Layer	Made ground and mortar for [28] granite setts	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	33	TR 2	2	2	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	34	TR 2	2	2	Layer	Dump of cinder and ash made ground	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	35	TR 2		2	Layer	Construction dumps or trample for wall [30]	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	36	TR 2		2	Cut	Construction cut for wall [30]	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	37	TR 2		2	Fill	Fill of modern service trench	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	38	TR 2		2	Cut	Modern service trench cut	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	39	TP 1		4	Masonry Structure	Granite setts as in Trench 1	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	40	TP 1		4	Layer	Bedding mortar as in Trench 1	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	41	TP 2		5	Masonry Structure	Granite setts as in Trench 1	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	42	TP 2		5	Masonry Structure	Bedding mortar as in Trench 1	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	43	TP 2		5	Layer	Layer of loose brick and tile	Post-Medieval

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date
AEM 16	44	TP 2		5	Masonry	Wall of London yellow stock brick built on [45]	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	45	TP 2		5	Masonry	Red brick wall in construction cut [47]	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	46	TP 2		5	Layer	Layer of redeposited sand and gravel	Post-Medieval
AEM 16	47	TP 2		5	Cut	Construction cut for [45]	Post-Medieval

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-250688

Project details

Project name	Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London SE11
Short description of the project	A three trench evaluation was undertaken by PCA between the 11th and 21st April prior to the redevelopment of the building and prior to a new piling programme. The iron rails of a Draw Dock and a granite block slipway was discovered in the southeast corner of the site - which appeared to be a localised survival. Elsewhere, deep truncation had occurred following the construction of the 19th century Gas Works and the 20th century building. Made ground of brick rubble was between 1 and 3m meters thick in some areas. An exterior granite block surface and a short section of red brick wall were probably part of the 20th century wharf complex.
Project dates	Start: 11-04-2016 End: 21-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AEM16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	DRAW DOCK Post Medieval
Monument type	WHARF Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London SE11

Postcode	SE11 7TY
Study area	3500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 530363 178232 50.938942080907 0.178409841033 50 56 20 N 000 10 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -2.45m Max: 0.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	The Office Group
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC

Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London Borough of Lambeth SE11: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Perkins, W
Other bibliographic details	R12413
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	UK
Description	Evaluation grey literature report.

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

