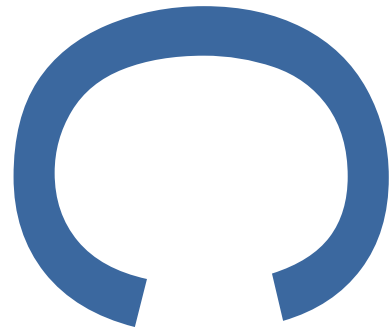


**43-49 POMEROY STREET,
NEW CROSS,
LONDON SE14 5BW**



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



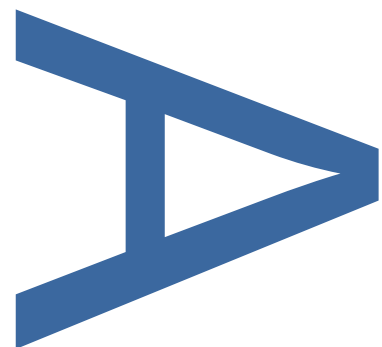
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**

PLANNING REFERENCE: DC/15/093731

PCA REPORT NO.: R13076

SITE CODE: POE17



OCTOBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

43-49 POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS, LONDON SE14 5BW
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			
Project Code	R13076	Report No	K5275
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Guy Seddon		October 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Hayley Baxter		October 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		October 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

43-49 POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS, LONDON SE14 5BW

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: POE17

Central NGR: TQ 3536 7697

Local Planning Authority: LEWISHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning Reference: DC/15/093731

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Written/Researched by: Guy Seddon
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Chris Mayo (MifA)

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

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October 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 43-49 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, London SE14 5BW. The site is located within the London Borough of Lewisham and is centred at TQ 3536 7697.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Clarke 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 16th and 18th October 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 2 evaluation trenches to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and remains, and allow an assessment of the potential for archaeology to be present within an area of proposed development.
- 1.4 Natural brickearth was located between 2.69m OD in Trench 1 and 2.93m OD in Trench 2. In Trench 2, above the natural, a layer of dark brown humic sandy silt was interpreted as a post medieval ploughsoil, recorded at a height of 3.46m OD. In both trenches the ploughsoil and natural was sealed by modern made ground, which was overlain by a layer of tarmac forming the current day land-surface.
- 1.5 Evidence of 20th century subterranean structures were seen truncating the natural strata in Trench 1. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, was carried out on land at 43-49 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, London Borough of Lewisham between 16th and 18th October 2017, prior to re-development of the site for business space and residential units. The site comprised a rectangular plot of land, on the eastern side of Pomeroy Street (Figure 1) and centred at TQ 3536 7697.
- 2.2 The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The project was monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England.
- 2.3 The site was given the unique site-code POE17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC) identified with that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The full planning background for this site is detailed in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Smith and Parker Wooding 2015).

3.2 Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site has been granted by the London Borough of Lewisham, under application number DC/15/093731. The consent included an archaeological condition (3), which stated:

3. a) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation has been secured in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

b) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part a), then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

c) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part b). d) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (b), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure adequate access for archaeological investigations in compliance with Policies 15 High quality design for Lewisham and 16 Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment of the Core Strategy (June 2011) and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (July 2011)

3.3 The works herein reported have been undertaken in accordance with part (a) of the condition, and further to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Clarke 2017) which was approved by Mr Stevenson of GLAAS.

3.4 The permitted redevelopment will see the:

Demolition of existing buildings at 43 – 49 Pomeroy Street, SE14 and the construction of a part six, part seven storey building to the front of the site and the construction of a row of three storey buildings to the rear of the site, comprising in total 441.6m² of Class B1 (Business) floorspace and 65 residential units (Class C3).

3.5 The site is located within the Thames and Ravensbourne Terrace Gravels Archaeological Priority Area.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the site is underlain by the Thanet Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.
- 4.1.2 The drift/superficial geology is recorded as the Langley Silt Member comprising Clay and Silt formed by wind-blown deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 4.1.3 The Langley Silt Member, formerly known as Brickearth, is generally associated with the underlying River Terrace Gravels.
- 4.1.4 A recent geotechnical investigation which has been completed at the site (Wilkinson 2015) recorded the site's strata from top to bottom as:
- Made Ground
 - Langley Silt Member
 - Kempton Park Gravel Member
 - Thanet Sand Formation
 - Lewes Nodular, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations.
- 4.1.5 The investigation revealed localised areas of deeper made ground, for example extending as far as 3.6m below ground level (BGL), but generally a consistent thickness between 1.0m and 1.9m. The made ground directly sealed brickearth and in a few places sands and gravel.
- 4.1.6 The deeper areas of made ground area clearly evidence for infilled features such as basements.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site comprises a rectangular parcel of land on the eastern side of Pomeroy Street. The site is bound to the west by Pomeroy Street, to the south by a park called Hatcham Gardens, to the east by Kender Road and to the north by a carpark associated with an industrial retail unit.
- 4.2.2 The site is predominantly flat at around 3.90m OD
- 4.2.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known to occur within the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the Desk-Based Assessment (Smith and Parker Wooding 2015).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The GLHER records a single entry dating to the prehistoric period. This relates to a socketed axe found prior to 1880, which was described as being found "near Hatcham" and "within St Paul, Deptford Parish", and may indicate a presence during the Bronze Age in the general area.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The supposed line of Watling Street (MLO5606) follows the line of Old Kent Road through Southwark, and in this area New Cross Road, c. 400m to the north of the site. It is designated as an Archaeological Priority Area (Watling Street and the 'Deep-Ford').
- 5.2.2 The Roman road from Southwark to Greenwich (MLO11490) is recorded by grid reference some 700m to the northeast of the site, although the exact route is not known.
- 5.2.3 The London-Lewes Road (MLO19469) was probably constructed in the early 2nd century. In this area, it runs northwest to southeast and runs along the line of / parallel with Asylum Road, c.380m to the west of the site. Sections of the road surface and associated ditches have been found through excavation at Asylum Road (MLO24874), where it is described as 'gravel metalling, resting on large pebbles with layer of white sand below'.
- 5.2.4 Two Roman ditches (MLO7655) have also been recorded at Asylum Road, c. 620m to the west of the site.

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 The Manor of Hatcham was probably in existence prior to 1086 and Peckham was in existence by at least AD 1066 and the place name is derived from Old English which indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin. Mid-Saxon burials have been found in the Watling Street and the 'Deep-Ford' Archaeological Priority Area further to the east of the study area. However, there is no evidence of early medieval activity is recorded within the study radius.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 No medieval activity is recorded within the study area.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The majority of the post-medieval evidence in the study area relates to Grade II Listed Buildings dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The closest of these to the development site are numbers 34 (MLO90188) and 56 (MLO90189) Kender Street, which comprise early 19th century terraces. Further to the north (between 320-400m) of the site there is a linear cluster of Listed Buildings along New Cross Road, including: Nos. 5 (MLO90373); 15 (MLO90374); 17 (MLO90255); 25 (MLO90132); 29 (MLO90131, MLO90329); 32 (MLO90377); 33

(MLO90375); 35 (MLO90133) and 37 (MLO90256). While c. 320m to the southwest, there is a smaller cluster along Queens Road, comprising numbers 223-233 and attached handrails to numbers 225, 231 and 233 (MLO92259); number 235 and attached handrails; (MLO92260) and numbers 237, 239 and 241 and attached handrails (MLO92261).

- 5.5.2 The Deptford Tithe map of 1844 shows the potentially sudden development reaching the proposed development site during the mid 19th century with the area depicted as enveloped by streets and dwellings. The area of the proposed development appears to be occupied by a short row of terrace housing covering the southern portion of the site and a detached or semi-detached structure at the northern end.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke 2017), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To determine the presence of any Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity.
 - To determine the presence of any Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. Is this evidence indicative of industrial activity known in the area?
 - Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.
 - Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 6.3 The site was subject to two evaluation trenches, each of which was to measure 10m x 1.80m; these full dimensions were achieved during the works.
- 6.4 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a backhoe mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, as presented in the PCA Site Manual (Taylor with Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with LAARC with site code POE17.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural brickearth, recorded in both Trench 1 (context [1]) and in Trench 2 (context [3]). The layer comprised firmly compacted, light yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and was at least 0.14m thick. It was found at a height of 2.93m OD in Trench 2 to 2.69m OD in Trench 1, to the west.
- 7.2 In Trench 2 the natural deposits were overlain by a layer of firmly compacted, dark brown sandy silt [2] that had frequent inclusions of coal and clinker and occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It was recorded at a height of 3.46m OD, and was interpreted as a ploughsoil horizon.
- 7.3 In Trench 1 the natural deposits were directly sealed by modern / 20th century made ground and demolition material. The made ground deposit was 0.77m thick and sealed by hardcore rubble and tarmac which formed the current day land-surface at a height of 3.86m OD.
- 7.4 In Trench 2, layer [2] was sealed directly by the hardcore rubble bedding layer for the present-day tarmac surface, which had a height of 4.01m OD.
- 7.5 In Trench 1 some deep brick-built truncations were seen to have impacted the majority of the trench. These are considered to relate to 19th or 20th century buildings which stood at the site, comprising terraced houses fronting to Pomeroy Street in the vicinity of Trench 1 and backing onto industrial premises to the rear, roughly located beneath the extant structure identified as 47c Pomeroy Street.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural brickearth at heights between 2.93m OD in Trench 2 and 2.69m OD in Trench 1

8.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

8.2.1 In Trench 2 the natural deposits were overlain by a very humic layer of firmly compacted, dark brown sandy silt that had frequent inclusions of coal and clinker and occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, which probably represents a post-medieval plough soil.

8.3 Phase 3: Modern

8.3.1 The 20th Century made ground and demolition deposits recorded in Trench 1 are probably associated with the late 20th century demolition of the houses which fronted on to Pomeroy Street during the latter 19th – 20th centuries. The wall which runs diagonally across the trench possibly reflects the rear wall of these dwellings and the considerable depth of the made ground to the west of this is indicative of a basement and therefore severe truncation of the archaeological horizon.



Plate 1: Trench 1 Looking South



Plate 2: Trench 2 Looking North



Plate 3 Section 2 West Facing Section

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 9.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke 2017) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

To determine the presence of any Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity.

- 9.2 No Prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity was witnessed on the study site.

To determine the presence of any Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. Is this evidence indicative of industrial activity known in the area?

- 9.3 No medieval activity was witnessed on the study site.

- 9.4 The only evidence for post-medieval activity was the probable plough-soil [2] in Trench 2. This is indicative of arable farming and reflects the historical use of the area prior to the urbanisation of the area in the late 1800's.

- 9.5 No evidence was identified which could be indicative of the industrial activity known in the area.

Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.

- 9.6 The results of the evaluation appear to indicate that the within the area of Trench 1, the study site has been prone to severe truncation which has impacted heavily on the archaeological horizon.

- 9.7 The presence of the post-medieval plough soil in the area of Trench 2 suggests that discreet pockets survival remain on site.

- 9.8 The geotechnical investigation complements the findings of the evaluation, in suggesting a generally 1 to 2.0m thick deposit of made ground above brickearth and/or gravels.

Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

- 9.9 The evaluation has shown that brickearth survives at the site at levels between 2.93m OD and 2.69m OD, approximately 1.0 to 1.2m BGL. This is matched by the geotechnical study, which showed brickearth at similar depths where the made ground was thinner. That the trenches showed a difference in height of the brickearth of 20cm over a distance of less than 10m, strongly implies that there has been some horizontal truncation to the top of the brickearth during former development at the site. The implication is that despite the presence of brickearth, it has already suffered some degree of horizontal impact, and has certainly been subject to sever truncation by 19th and 20th century structural development as seen in Trench 1.

- 9.10 On this basis, and coupled with the absence of any archaeological finds or features in the evaluation, it is not considered that the area of the site which has been investigated warrants any further mitigation.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The evaluation shows that the study site has been subject to localised heavy truncation during previous development.
- 10.2 Trenches 1 showed 20th century made ground directly sealing natural brickearth deposits, strongly suggesting horizontal truncation in this area – probably related to the 19th / 20th century terraces known to have stood on Pomeroy Street.
- 10.3 Whilst Trench 2 did show the survival of brickearth and a post-medieval plough soil [2], no finds or features were seen within the trench.
- 10.4 The absence of archaeology, and the evidence of substantial localised truncation, is considered to not justify further work within the area investigated. Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under the site code POE17.
- 10.5 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Keepmoat.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the site.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank: Chris Mayo for project managing and editing this report; Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Tristan Murray for his work on site.

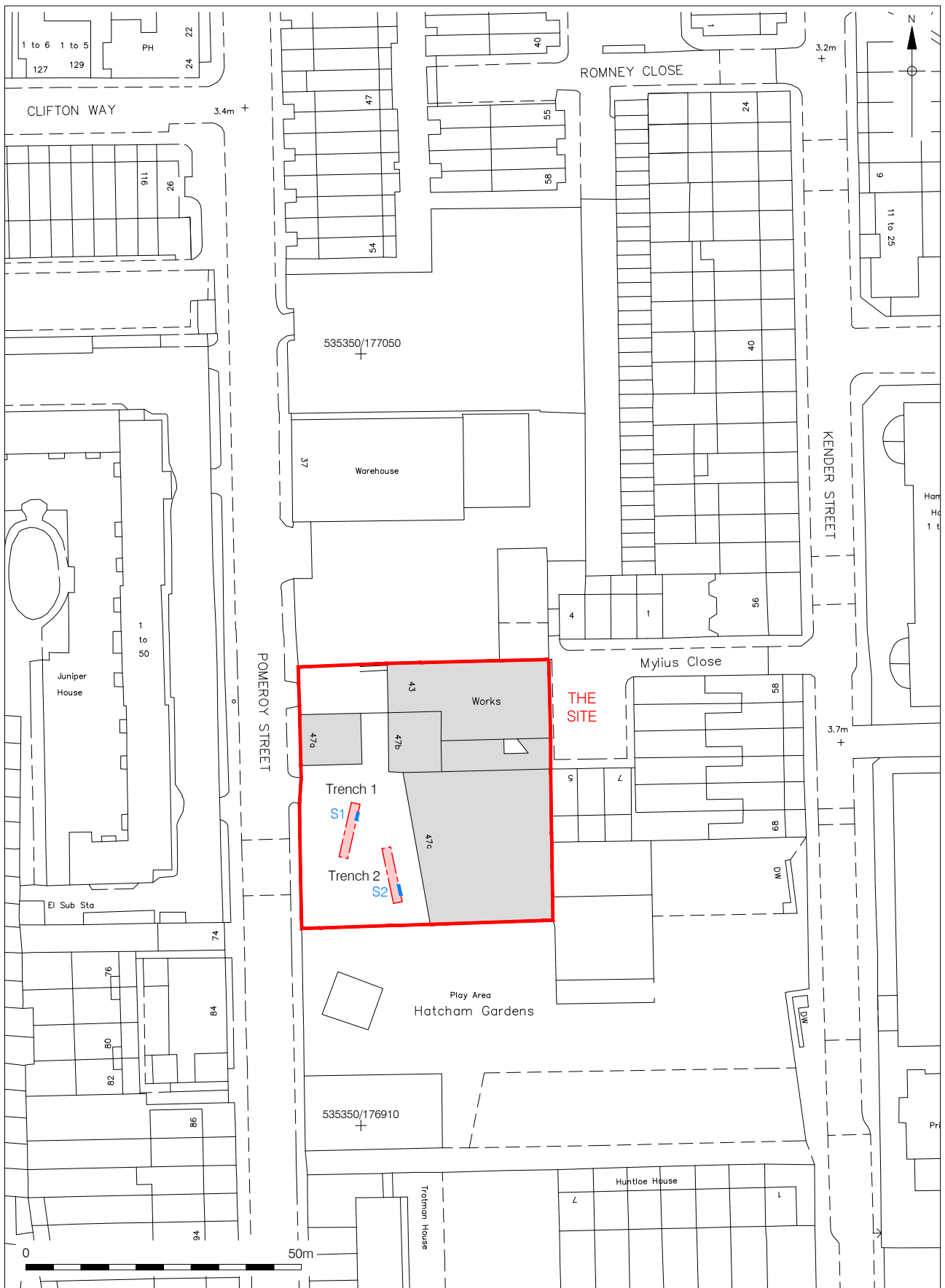
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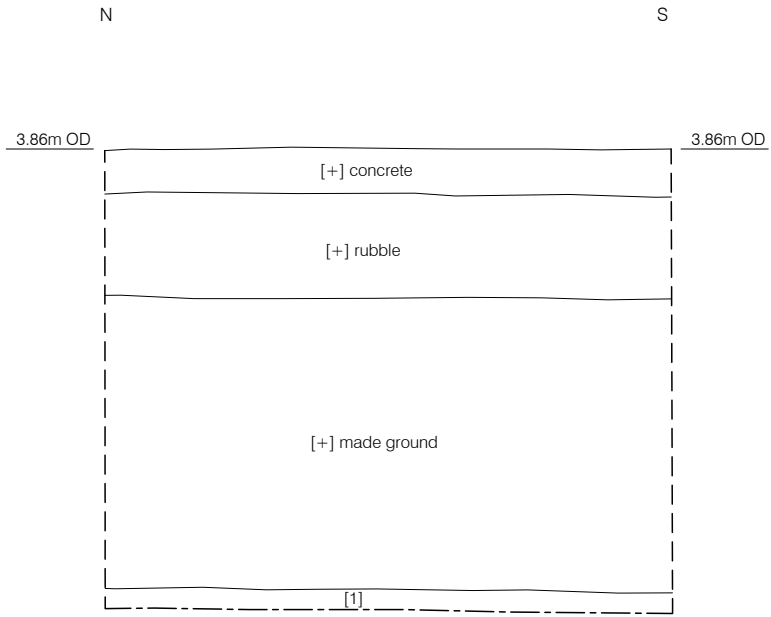
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

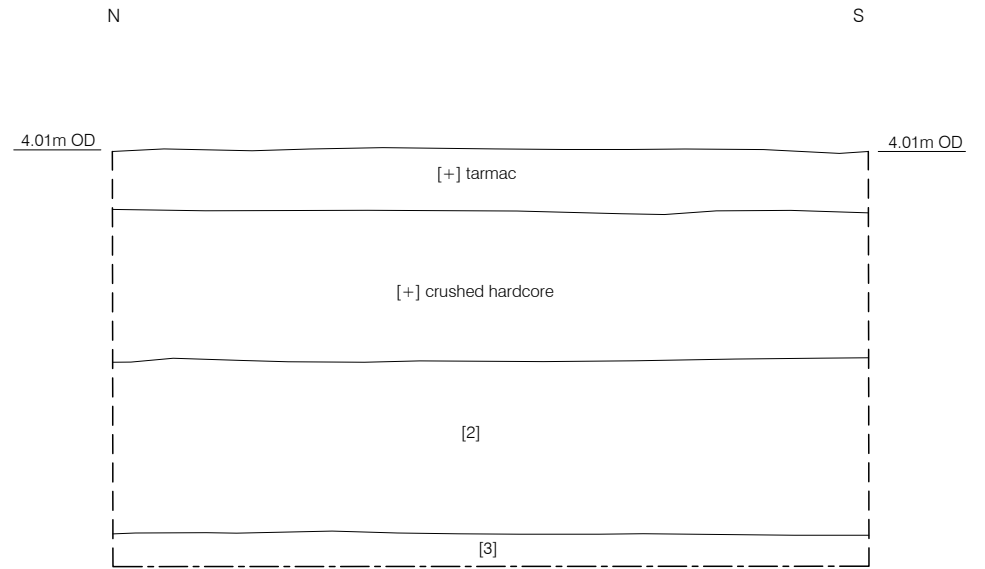


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 26/10/17 HB

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4



Section 1
West Facing
Trench 1



Section 2
West Facing
Trench 2



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Figure 3
Sections 1 & 2
1:25 at A4

13 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions (m)			Period	Phase
1	Layer	Brickearth	1	S1	2.69		4	1.35	0.12	Natural	1
2	Layer	Plough Soil	2	S2	3.46		10	1.8	0.94	Post-Med	2
3	Layer	Brickearth	2	S2	2.93	2.8	7.72	1.8	0.14	Natural	3

14 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-299298

Project details

Project name	43-49 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, London SE14 5BW: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches. Natural brickearth was found in both trenches, sealed by post medieval ploughsoil in one trench and then modern made ground. Localised truncation form 19th century structures was observed in one trench
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2017 End: 18-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	POE17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/093731 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
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	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS 43-49 Pomeroy Street
Postcode	SE14 5BW
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3536 7697 51.4749727599 -0.050720640963 51 28 29 N 000 03 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.69m Max: 2.93m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Clarke

Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Keepmoat
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	POE17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	POE17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	43-49 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, London Borough of Lewisham, SE14 5BW: An Archaeological Evaluation.
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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	31-Oct-17

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

