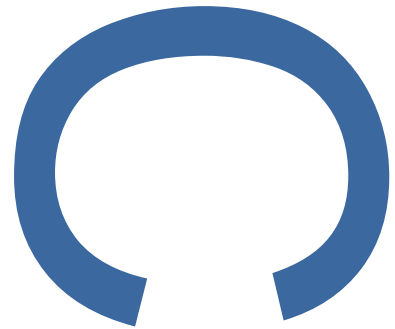


**THE HGV ENTRANCE OF COCA-  
COLA SIDCUP, EDGINGTON WAY:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

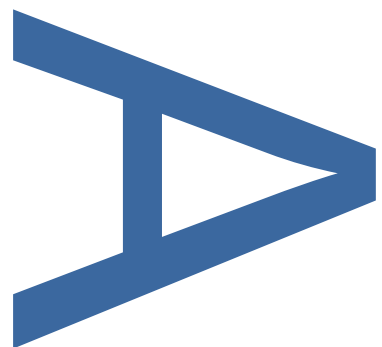


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY**



**SITE CODE: EDO18**

**JULY 2018**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup,  
Edgington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF**

**Site Code:** EDO18

**Central NGR:** TQ 4737 7068

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Bexley

**Planning Reference:** 14/02405/FULM

**Commissioning Client:** Currie & Brown on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd

**Written/Researched by:** Ireneo Grosso  
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**July 2018**

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**Old Deanery, Front Wall, City of London**  
**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5524
			R13298
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	I Grosso		July 2018
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted on land at the HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 4th and the 13th of June 2018 and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4737 7068.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of the monitoring of the ground works for the remodelling of the HGV Entrance. These consisted of the removal of the concrete slab and the excavation of trenches for the construction of surface water drainages.
- 1.3 The watching brief identified post-medieval levelling deposits underlain by natural gravels. Both horizons had been heavily truncated by modern intrusions.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted at the HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup, London Borough of Bexley. The Archaeological works were commissioned by Currie & Brown on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd.
- 2.2 The site was first assessed for its archaeological potential in 2015 when seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the south-east and south-west corner of the site (ASRS Development). Following the findings from the evaluation which found stone tools, waste flakes, cores and manufacturing debris dated to the Mesolithic period, excavation of targeted areas was undertaken. The main bulk for the prehistoric period were encountered within a shallow hollow in which brickearth accumulated containing a large assemblage of Mesolithic (very late Glacial to early post-Glacial period from c. 10,300 to 8,400 BC) lithics and debitage with minimal post-depositional disturbance. The rarity of the assemblage confirms its local and regional importance, and it is also of interest nationally and internationally (Grosso & Meddens 2016).
- 2.3 Given the site's importance, Pre-Construct archaeology was later commissioned by Lawrence Dow, Currie & Brown, on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on a geotechnical investigation of three areas at the Coca-Cola Sidcup. As a result, the excavation of four test pits and seven boreholes were monitored between 12th and 13th April 2018 in advance of construction work (Perkins 2018). The watching brief recorded the chalk bedrock and two layers of drift geology: sand and gravel (possibly river terrace gravel) below a layer of sandy clay brick-earth.
- 2.4 Following the previous archaeological investigation results a watching brief was carried out on the ground works associated with the remodelling of the HGV Entrance. The watching brief area consisted of a sub-rectangular plot of land located in the south-east corner of the site, bounded by Edgington Way to the south, Powerscroft Road to the west and by the River Cray to the east.
- 2.5 The watching brief followed the procedures set out in the main Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2018a) and the later addendum (Moore 2018b). The Watching Brief will aim to initially establish the extent of previous disturbance/build-up in this area to establish the need, or not, for any further watching brief to be agreed and implemented.

- 2.6 The proposal detailed in the WSI prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology followed the methodologies set out in the Guideline for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015); Part 2: Written Scheme of Investigation; Part 3: Fieldwork; Part 4: Reporting, dissemination and publication. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist was also followed in regard of the Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (revised 2015).
- 2.7 The archaeological watching brief was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by the author, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The archaeological work was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Historic England archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley.
- 2.8 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code EDO18.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). Planning Practice Guidance was issued in March 2014, but in regard to heritage issues this adds to, but does not cancel the Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5. English Heritage has provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 Planning consent has been approved for the redevelopment of the site under application numbers 17/02655/FUL (relating to the Canning Flex Warehouse) and 17/02659/FUL (relating to the Process Raw Materials Warehouse). The site was subject to a planning condition (number 5) for a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Moore 2018a and b). The condition is given below, along with reasons:

*Condition "A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level should take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*

*B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*C) Dependent upon the results of Part B, no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successor in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*

*D) Under Part C, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.*



*E) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment will be completed prior to one year post the completion date of the development as defined by the borough building regulation officer, in accordance with a programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Parts (A and C), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the archaeological results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*Reasons: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of the results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF and policy CS19 of the Core Strategy (2012)."*

- 3.4 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by Bexley Council and an archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology in December 2014 (Fairman 2014).

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by PCA for the site (Fairman, 2014) and the information below is a combination of data taken from that report with data obtained from the watching brief of seven boreholes excavated in April 2018 (Perkins 2018).

### **4.2 Geology**

4.2.1 The British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) identifies the underlying Bedrock geology on site to be the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation; an undifferentiated chalk bedrock formed during the Cretaceous Period approximately 71 to 89 million years ago. This is overlain by Alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel within the eastern limits of the site. The survey illustrates the western limits of the site to be underlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel forming the Taplow Gravel Formation. The intersection between these two horizons is projected across the central part of the redevelopment area along a north-east southwest alignment.

4.2.2 Further geotechnical data specific to the site (Perkins 2018) recorded the chalk bedrock between 28.30m OD and 25.80m OD in the north-west part of the Coca-Cola site. The bedrock was sealed by drift geology consisting of sand and gravels, interpreted as Pleistocene river gravel terraces recorded between 29.83m OD and 26.38m OD located in the west (Canning Flex Warehouse Area) and south part of the site (HGV Entrance) respectively. Whilst evidence for Brick-earth deposits were identified in the north (Process Raw Materials Warehouse Area), the west (Canning Flex Warehouse Area) at 28.82m OD and 31.06m OD respectively, no evidence of brickearth was recorded in the HGV Entrance Area.

### **4.3 Topography**

4.3.1 The River Cray runs roughly north-south less than 0.05km east of the eastern boundary of the site. This boundary also demarcates the high-water mark.

4.3.2 The level of the development site is variable. The uppermost elevations are noted within the western limits of the area at 30.49m OD. These levels drop to 28.62m OD in the central part of the site, and to a lowest elevation of 26.95m OD in the east. It is possible that the drop in elevation towards the river reflects the underlying geology.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The information detailed below is a summary of the original version contained in the desk-based assessment prepared by PCA in 2014 (Fairman 2014).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Research and analysis of the Greater London Historic Environment Record shows that there are numerous find spots of prehistoric material within 1km of the site. Significantly these include three well provenanced locations of lithic working surfaces dated to the Palaeolithic period with some indications of continuity of occupation into the Neolithic period. Such remains are generally found within or sealed by historic alluvial deposits associated with the River Cray. The discovery of comparable material within alluvial silts, particularly within the eastern limits of the site cannot be excluded.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Evidence pertaining to the Roman period suggests that the site lay outside any significant centres of occupation. The site lies some distance from the closest Roman Road, however occupation within the wider area has been identified to the south and east in the form of a cremation cemetery, bath house and multi-phase enclosure.

### **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 The settlement at Foot's Cray is documented from the Early Medieval period, but little archaeologically attested evidence has been recorded within a 1km radius of the subject site. It is highly likely that the core of the historic settlement lay to the north of the development area, focussed around the Church. A paucity of information relating to the Early Medieval and Medieval periods suggests that occupation remained minimal until the post-medieval period.

### **5.5 Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 Very little development is illustrated cartographically until the early to mid-20th century, suggesting the settlement did not begin to expand until this time. The large proportion of development within the immediate area of the subject site appears to have been of an industrial nature and may include early 20th century horticultural activities.

5.5.2 Cartographic evidence for the study site and the surrounding area from the mid-19th century illustrates limited development in the wider area and nothing within the boundaries of the subject site prior to 1909. Multiple field boundaries are depicted however which bisect the site and have the potential to be identified archaeologically. The first indications of construction appear on the map of 1909 and comprise two small unmarked properties along the southern boundary of the site. By the mid-20th century further development of a potentially industrial nature, appear within the southern limits of the site. These were modified, extended, and subsequently demolished by 1975 to make way for the extant complex. It should also be noted that the land boundaries beyond the immediate footprint of the early development were also subject to minor alterations and sub-divisions.

## **6            ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1            In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2018a and 2018b) this stage of works at the site consisted of the remodelling of the HGV Entrance with huts and security furniture involving ground disturbance.
- 6.2            The area subjected to the archaeological watching brief was an irregular plot of land measuring approximately 35m north-south, 25m maximum width (north) and 15m minimum width (south).
- 6.3            The watching brief consisted of two stages of works: first the concrete slab covering this part of the site was broken and then removed using a 12 ton 360° mechanical excavator. This was followed by the excavation of a series of trenches for the construction of surface water drainages.
- 6.4            The relevant faces of the deposits that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded in section at 1:10 using standard context recording methods
- 6.5            A photographic record was kept throughout the archaeological investigation.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 7.1 Natural Deposit

7.1.1 The earliest deposit was observed during the excavation of an east-west orientated trench for the construction of the shallow water drainage (SW Trench). Here the natural consisted of mid brownish red coarse sand, pebbles and gravel at 26.57m OD and was recorded as context [50]. This natural deposit, however, was truncated extensively by modern activity associated with the construction of the existing HGV Entrance and only a small 1.60m east-west orientated stretch of it survived. The level of this natural deposit, excavated to a maximum depth of 16.02m OD, was consistent with the level recorded during the geotechnical watching brief (Perkins 2018). A borehole (BH1), located immediately outside the HGV Entrance recorded natural sands and gravels in at 26.38m OD.



*Plate 1: Natural sandy gravel exposed during the excavation of the SW Trench*

## 7.2 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 7.2.1 Natural deposit [50] was sealed at 26.81m OD by very firm mid to dark clayey gravel [51] with flecks and small fragments of CBM. This 0.25m thick layer, interpreted as a post-medieval layer, was in turn truncated to the east and west by substantial modern truncations associated with the modern development of this part of the site.



*Plate 2: Post-medieval layer, looking west*



*Plate 3: Existing HGV Entrance showing after removal of concrete slab, looking south*



*Plate 4: Central part of the site after removal of concrete slab, looking north-west.*



## **8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

### **8.1 Introduction**

8.1.1 The research objectives contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2018a) for the watching brief in conjunction with the addendum (Moore 2018b) tried to clarify the archaeological potential of this part of the site (HGV Entrance). A range of research questions were formulated in order to investigate the palaeotopography of the site, the absence or presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval activity.

### **8.2 Research Questions:**

8.2.1 The watching brief aimed to address the following research objectives:

- What is the natural topography and geology of the site and at which height does it survived?

The watching brief confirmed the initial findings from the geotechnical watching brief (Perkins 2018) which found natural coarse sandy gravel at 26.38m OD in BH 1. The level of the natural in this part of the site was unsurprisingly the lowest as the HGV Entrance Area lies immediately to the west of the River Cray.

- What is the geoarchaeological history of the site?

The substantial modern truncation which affected this part of the site and the limitations of the in terms of maximum depth allowed to be excavated (approximately 1m below concrete slab level) failed to provide any reliable information about the geoarchaeological history of this part of the site.

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric, and Roman activity in this part of the site?

The watching brief did not find any evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the HGV Entrance Area.

- Is there any evidence for medieval activity in this part of the site?

The watching brief did not find any evidence of medieval or Roman activity in the HGV Entrance Area.

- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity in this part of the site?

Evidence for post-medieval activity in this part of the site was observed in the form of a 0.25m thick mid to dark blackish firm clayey gravelly layer. The original extent of this layer is unknown as it was heavily truncated in all directions. However, this layer can be associated with the later development of the site during the post-medieval period when the site was in use as open agricultural land as recorded during the archaeological investigation in 2016 (Grosso & Meddens 2016).

- What is the extent of all past-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource?

Modern truncation was found to be widespread and substantial in the area monitored. This had had a severe negative impact upon the archaeological resource.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1.1 The site investigation recorded natural horizons overlain by post-medieval deposits. Both horizons had been heavily truncated by modern disturbances.
- 9.1.2 No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified.
- 9.1.3 It is unclear whether the truncation observed was localised to the HGV entrance or indicative of the wider area.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited wishes to thank Lawrence Dow of Currie and Brown, for commissioning the work on behalf of Coca Cola Enterprises Limited. Thanks are also due to the staff at Coca-Cola Sidcup for all their on-site assistance.
- 10.2 PCA wish to thank Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS for his advice and for monitoring the work.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for project managing the investigation, Amelia Fairman for editing the present report, and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Online Resources

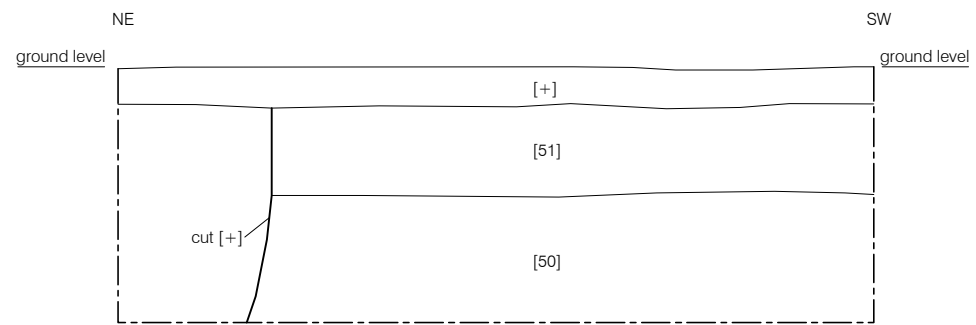
British Geological Society (BGS online) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 19:04:2018]



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 09/07/18 RM

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4





Section 10  
Trench 1  
Northwest Facing





## APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-321766

#### Project details

Project name	HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted on land at the HGV entrance of Coca-Cola, Sidcup, Bexley. The ground works for the remodelling of the HGV Entrance were monitored and consisted of the removal of the concrete slab and the excavation of trenches for the construction of surface water drainages. Post-medieval levelling deposits were identified and underlain by natural gravels. Both horizons had been heavily truncated by modern intrusions.
Project dates	Start: 04-06-2018 End: 13-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	EDO18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY SIDCUP HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup
Postcode	DA14 5DF
Site coordinates	TQ 4737 7068 51.41544000756 0.11949017645 51 24 55 N 000 07 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.38m Max: 26.57m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Name of sponsor/funding body  
Coca Cola Enterprises Ltd

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive ID EDO18  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
Paper Archive ID EDO18  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Section"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at the HGV Entrance of Coca-Cola Sidcup, LB Bexley  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Place of issue or publication London  
Description A4 folio

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Entered by Amelia Fairman (afairman@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on **6 JULY 2018**

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	CTX Type	CTX Interpretation	CTX Category	CTX Level
EDO18	50	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	26.57
EDO18	51	Layer	Post-med layer	Make-up	26.81

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