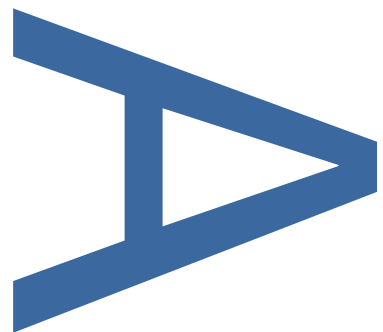
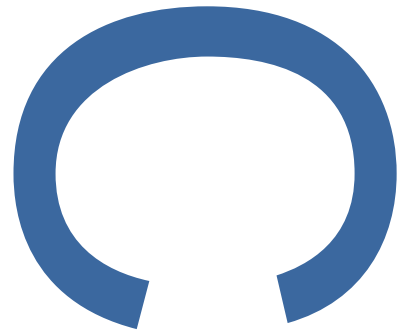


**WOOD STREET, NETWORK
CONNECTION TO 2 LONDON WALL
PLACE, CITY OF LONDON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: LWP18

JULY 2018



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Wood Street, Network Connection to 2 London Wall Place,
City of London

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5590
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**WOOD STREET, NETWORK CONNECTION TO 2 LONDON WALL PLACE,
CITY OF LONDON
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: LWP18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF LONDON

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: N/A

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 32394 816219

WRITTEN BY: TANYA JONES
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: VERIZON UK LIMITED

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July 2018

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	11
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	12
8	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	13
9	CONCLUSIONS.....	14
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	14
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	14
	PLATES.....	15
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	19
	APPENDIX 2: MATRIX	20
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM.....	21

FIGURES

	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	16
	FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	17
	FIGURE 3: SECTIONS	18

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the site of network connection to 2 London Wall Place, Wood Street, City of London. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 9th and 10th July 2018.
- 1.2 The area monitored was located outside of the No 2 building at the junction of Wood Street and St Alphage Garden. The investigation comprised of the archaeological monitoring of a trench which would enable the installation of approx. 35m of a 110mm pvc duct from the north side of Wood Street towards the junction of Alphage Garden.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit consisted of mid blackish grey sandy silt made ground which was seen at a height of between 12.69m OD and 12.43mOD.
- 1.4 The watching brief revealed the made ground overlain with a sandy back fill from the recent works on the trench, this was sealed by a concrete slab as a base for the present Tarmac surface.
- 1.5 No archaeological features were encountered.
- 1.6 The complete archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) under site code LWP18.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the site of network connection to 2 London Wall Place, Wood Street, City of London (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32394 816219.
- 2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken between 9th and 10th July 2018.
- 2.3 The area monitored comprised of a road and pavement surface of a junction between Wood Street and St Alphage Garden (Figure 2). The works were carried out to provide network connectivity to a new building at 2 London Wall Place which involved installing of approx. 35m of a 110mm PVC duct from the north side of Wood Street towards the junction of Alphage Garden where it connects to the building own intake infrastructure.
- 2.4 The site is partially located with Scheduled Monument (London Wall – Cripple Gate). The works were carried out in accordance to Scheduled Monument Consent issued by Historic England on 27th June 2018 (Iain Bright correspondence).
- 2.5 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2018), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
 - To assess where appropriate the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.
 - To establish the below ground sequence in this area of the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of burials.
 - To prevent any damage to the scheduled monument in accordance with the granted consent.
 - To report on the results of the watching brief.
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne, and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. This report was written by Tanya Jones. The archaeological work was commissioned by Verizon UK Limited on behalf of Kelly Group. The work was monitored by Ian Bright, Historic England, the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment at the City of London.
- 2.7 The site archive was identified using the unique site code LWP18, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan Framework is provided by the London Plan which was published in March 2015. It includes the policy 7.8 of relevance to archaeology within London.

3.3 Local Guidance: City of London Local Plan

3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the site is the City of London Corporation whose Local Plan, adopted on 15 January 2015, replaces the previous plans for the City, which were the Core Strategy 2011 and the Unitary Development Plan 2002. Policy contained within the Local Plan relating specifically to archaeology is as follows:

Policy DM 12.4 Ancient monuments and archaeology

1. To require planning applications which involve excavation or ground works on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.

2. To preserve, protect, safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, remains and their settings in development, and to seek a public display and interpretation, where appropriate.

3. To require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme, and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Constraints

3.4.1 Cripple Gate is a Scheduled Monument (designation number 1018887), the description of which states:

London Wall: site of the Roman and medieval gateway of Cripple Gate.

3.4.2 As the site is a Scheduled Monument, it is therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area; however, the groundworks on the site had started without the appropriate consent. Upon inspection of the open northern section of the trench and noticing some brick masonry structure within (likely a post-medieval brick-constructed footing), Iain Bright of Historic England requested the works to be stopped and the trench backfilled. The project would be restarted once the appropriate methodology is agreed and consent for the works issued.

3.4.3 Historic England have granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works subject to a number of conditions. Of these, PCA were instructed to undertake works required to satisfy the following methodology:

(...) part of the trench has already been excavated and subsequently halted when it was apparent that SMC had not been applied for and granted (...). The trench was backfilled, so the initial works will involve monitoring the removal of the backfill, then cleaning and recording the trench. The attendant archaeologist will then monitor any remaining excavations necessary to complete the connection.

3.4.4 In advance of the project a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and approved by both Iain Bright of Historic England, as Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment at the City of London.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation. The chalk is overlain by gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies at relatively flat land at 13m AOD. There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity, but the site lies approximately 900m north of the River Thames where it is crossed by Southwark Bridge. Historically, the Walbrook Stream would have run c. 600m to the south-east of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is partly located within the Scheduled Monument of London Wall – Cripple Gate. The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the list entry description contained with the Historic England website (Historic England 2018):

5.1 London Wall: site of the Roman and medieval gateway of Cripple Gate

5.1.1 The monument is situated beneath Wood Street, 65m north of the road known as London Wall, and includes the buried remains of part of London Wall, the Roman and medieval defences of London, and of the Roman and medieval gateway of Cripple Gate.

5.1.2 London Wall was constructed towards the end of the 2nd century AD enclosing a semi-circular area of approximately 133ha on the north side of the Thames, from the site of Tower Hill in the east, to Blackfriars in the west. For much of its length the defences were strengthened by a berm and ditch, and gateways were built at principal points of entry. The Wall was reinforced and repaired throughout the Roman and medieval periods, and bastions were added. Excavation has indicated that during the later Roman period a riverside wall was constructed parallel to the north bank of the Thames in order to protect the southern part of London. The expansion of the city towards the end of the medieval period led to the decline of London Wall as a defensive feature.

5.1.3 The monument includes the buried remains of both the Roman northern gateway into Cripplegate fort and a later medieval gateway. The gate at Cripplegate has never been excavated but is one of three gates mentioned in the Laws of Ethelred in around 978-1016 AD. The discovery of the fort during excavations in the 1950s indicated that it was of a standard Roman plan and that the site of the gateway corresponds with the location of the fort's northern entrance. Wood Street is on the line of the 'via praetoria', one of the main roads of the fort. The plan of the gateway is considered to be comparable with that of the excavated western fort gate and comprises a double roadway divided by a central spine formed by two piers, flanked to the west and east by square turrets. The gateway was rebuilt in 1244 and again in 1492 and is depicted on an 18th century engraving. This later gateway also consisted of a central carriageway but had flanking polygonal towers and a pedestrian footway on its eastern side, passing through the east tower. The gateway lost its defensive function in 1660 when its portcullis was permanently wedged open and it remained a monumental feature until it was dismantled in 1760. Massive foundations were observed to the north of the wall line here in 1882 although they remained undated. A watching brief during the excavation of a cable trench in Wood Street in 2002 also encountered large blocks of masonry which were interpreted as the medieval gatehouse and approach causeway.

5.1.4 On either side of Cripplegate is an adjoining section of Wall. Originally forming the north wall of Cripplegate Fort it was widened and strengthened on its inner (south) face when its

function changed to that of the City Wall. The City Ditch to the north of the Wall also strengthened the defences, evidence for which has been recorded underneath Roman House to the east of the monument.

5.1.5 Approximately 22m to the east and 13m west of the monument are further sections of the London Wall circuit which are the subject of separate scheduling.

5.1.6 The modern surfaces of the road and pavements of Wood Street are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included. Existing services and their trenches are also excluded although the ground around them is included.

5.2 **Reasons for Scheduling**

5.2.1 London Wall was constructed as part of an extensive programme of public works between approximately AD 190 and AD 225. It served to form the basis of the protection of the town far into the medieval period and was also a key factor in determining the shape and development of both Roman and medieval London. The uniformity of design and construction of the 2nd century wall suggests that it was planned and built as a single project. It enclosed the whole of the landward side of the town from Tower Hill to Blackfriars, incorporating an existing military fort at Cripplegate. It was laid out in straight sections, linking the major route ways into London, and gateways were constructed at the points of entry at Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate and Ludgate. The defensive nature of much of the Wall's circuit was strengthened by an external ditch, with the exception of those areas where the marshland around the Walbrook acted as a natural defensive feature. Internally, it was strengthened by a bank of earth.

5.2.2 The Roman Wall was built on a trench foundation of puddled clay and included a rubble core interspersed with bonding tile courses. It is known to have stood to a height of approximately 4.4m above a sandstone plinth and is believed to have been surmounted by a parapet walkway. Excavation has indicated that defensive bastions were added to the Wall in the 3rd century AD, and a number were also added during the medieval period when the Wall was repaired and refortified. By the mid-16th century, however, with the continued expansion of London, its function as a town boundary and defence had ceased. London Wall survives in various states of preservation. Some parts of the Wall, especially along the eastern section, still stand to almost full height and the bastions are also clearly visible. Other parts are no longer visible above the present ground surface, but in these areas sections of the Wall survive as buried features, and sufficient evidence exists for their positions to be accurately identified for much of its length. The wall's role in the origins and history of England's capital city, its contribution towards and understanding of Romano-British and medieval urban development, and the light the remains throw on Roman and medieval civil engineering techniques, justify considering all sections of London Wall that exhibit significant archaeological remains as being worthy of protection.

5.2.3 The buried remains of the Roman and medieval gateways at Cripplegate and adjoining sections of Wall, beneath Wood Street, are considered to survive well. The site has not been affected by later development and has never been excavated, other than for cable trenches, and therefore the buried deposits of the gateways will retain valuable information on the construction techniques employed on these structures and the development of the site during the Roman and medieval periods.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2018) and comprised the archaeological monitoring of removal of the trench backfill, cleaning of the trench and recording of findings. Afterwards, a further monitoring of the excavation of the remainder of the trench, with subsequent recording, took place.
- 6.2 All the works were executed by contractors under archaeological supervision by hand or by machine – when plant was used it was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for controlled excavation through archaeological soil horizons.
- 6.3 If significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd will notify Iain Bright of Historic England and Kathryn Stubbs of the City of London to design and act upon an appropriate mitigation strategy. Should standard, low-grade archaeological deposits be encountered, such as ground consolidation layers ('made ground'), these can be repeatedly inspected in plan by the attendant archaeologist, recorded in section, and all artefacts recovered for assessment. If cut features are found then the archaeologist will stop the groundwork activities and undertake hand investigation, which may include the half-sectioning of features followed by detailed recording. If structural remains are encountered for example related to the Roman wall or the medieval church then the excavation in that location will be stopped so that a revised strategy can be agreed; this may be detailed archaeological excavation, preservation *in situ*, scheme redesign or a combination of these. If burials are encountered, then excavations in that location will be stopped.
- 6.4 Archaeological excavation may require work by 'pick and shovel'. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strat 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 being at a scale 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.6 The complete archive produced during the monitoring exercise, comprising written, drawn

and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code LWP18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Modern

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered was a mid-dark blackish grey gritty sandy silt [2], seen at a height of between 12.69mOD and 12.43mOD. This contained occasional ceramic building materials, occasional coal flecks and moderate sub angular/sub round gravel. There were very occasional service pipes that were visible in the top of the layer indicating that this was likely modern made ground.
- 7.1.2 Overlaying this in the northern end of the trench was greyish yellow coarse sand [1], seen from approximately 12.60m AOD and a maximum depth of 0.17m, and had been used to backfill the previous trench.
- 7.1.3 Overlying the entire trench was the concrete slab [+] which was part of the current road surface which was overlain by Tarmac [+].

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 8.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2017), prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation. The results of the investigation provided following answers to those objectives:

To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.

During the excavation works no archaeological remains were seen that would be affected by the investigation.

To assess where appropriate the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

The investigation did not reveal any evidence which could address this objective.

To establish the below ground sequence of this area of the site.

The below ground sequence showed modern made ground overlain by concrete slab and modern Tarmac.

To establish the presence or absence of burials.

There was an absence of burials seen during the excavation.

To prevent any damage to the scheduled monument in accordance with the granted consent.

No damage was caused to the scheduled monument during the monitored excavation.

- 8.2 All research was undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002. The general aims and objectives for the work were as follows:

The aim of the forthcoming archaeological work is to preserve 'by record' the extent of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site, in accordance with the NPPF.

Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, the aims and objectives will be to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.

The monitoring recorded existing modern deposits on the site although no structures or other remains were identified.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that no significant archaeological features or horizons were impacted by the works carried out.
- 9.2 No structures were identified within the investigated trench. The masonry remains seen by Ian Bright of Historic England during his initial inspection of the northern section of the trench has not been found during the current investigation suggesting it had been (partly) removed or obscured during earlier backfilling of the trench.
- 9.3 No residual finds were recovered.
- 9.4 The current works had minimal impact on archaeological deposits within the area.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct would like to thank Emmet Fitzgibbon of Verizon UK Limited on behalf of Kelly Group for commissioning the work. We also thank Ian Bright, Historic England, the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment at the City of London for monitoring the archaeological project.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank James Langthorne for supervising the project, Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing this report, and Mick Steel for the illustrations.

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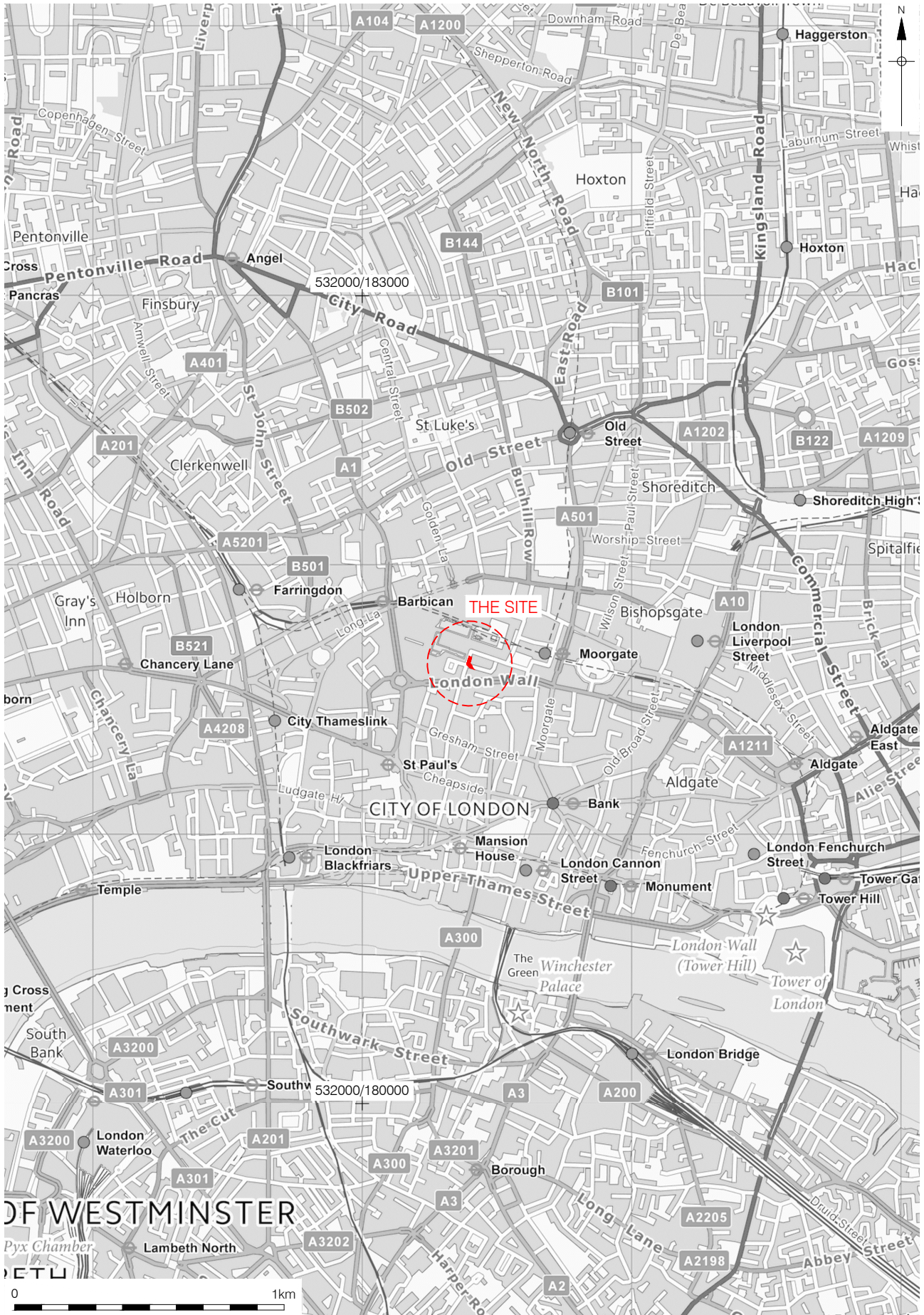
PLATES



Plates 1: Location of Trench



Plates 2: View of Trench



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 17/07/18 MS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

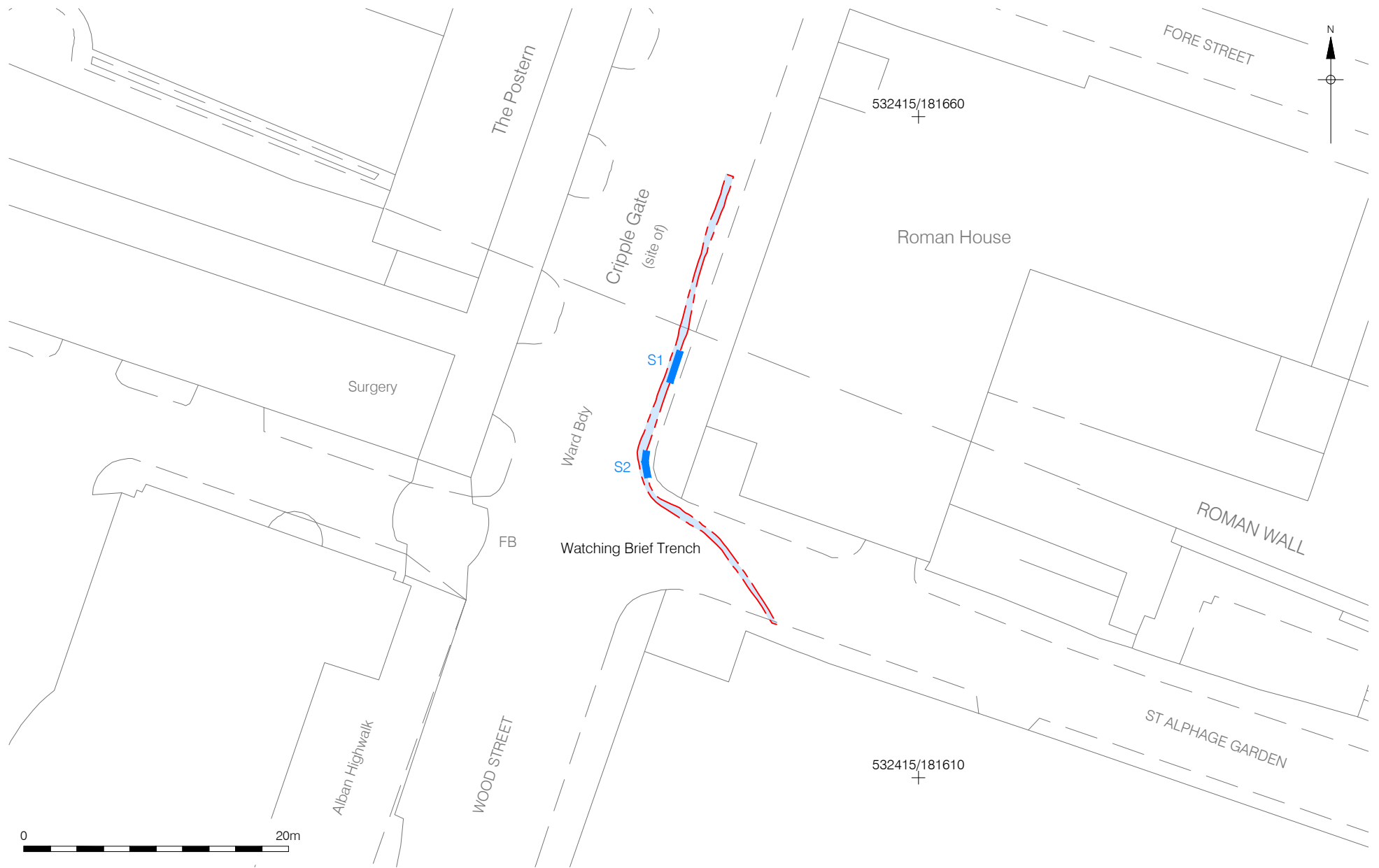
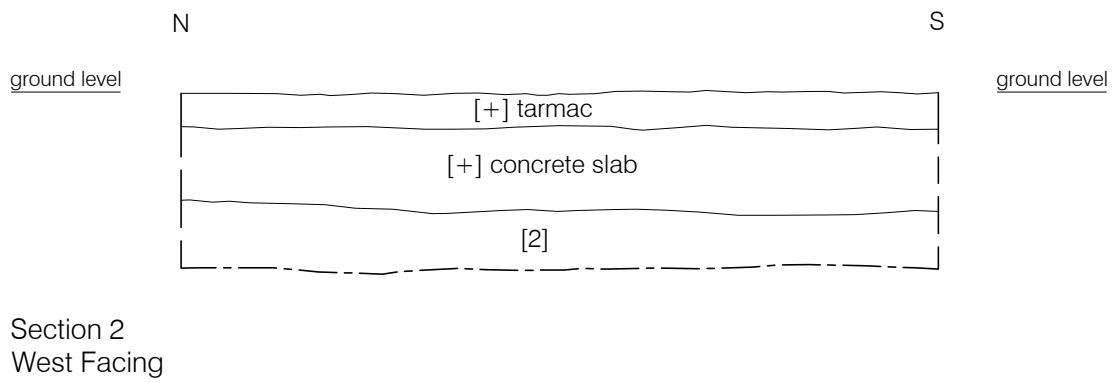
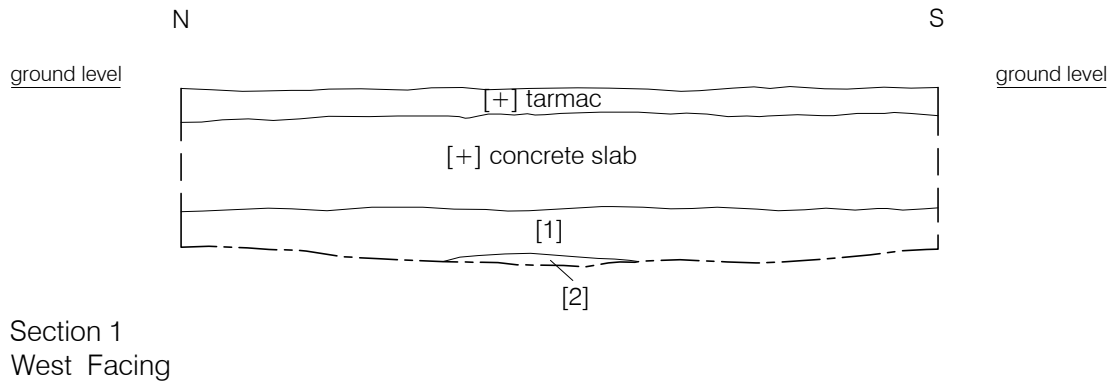


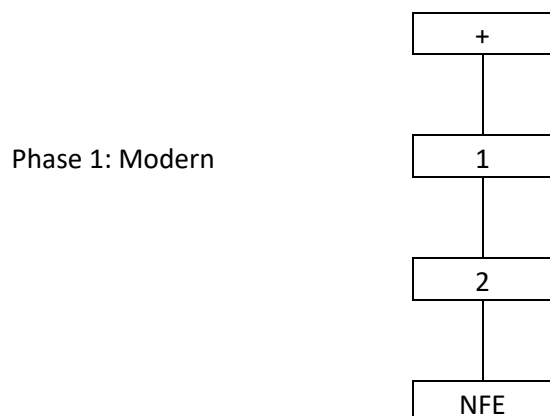
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:400 at A4



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels
1	Layer	Sand bedding layer	0.60m	0.22m	0.17m	12.60m AOD
2	Layer	Made ground	9.0m	30.0m	NFE	12.69m AOD

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-323748

Project details

Project name	Wood Street, Network Connection to 2 London Wall Place, City of London
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 2 London Wall Place, Wood Street, City of London. The area to be monitored was located outside of the No 2 building at the junction of Wood Street and St Alphage Garden the investigation comprised of the archaeological monitoring of a trench which would enable the installation of a 110mm pvc duct from the north side of Wood Street towards the junction of Alphage Garden. The earliest deposit consisted of mid blackish grey sandy silt made ground which was seen at a height of between 12.69m OD and 12.43mOD. The watching brief revealed the made ground overlain with a sandy back fill from the backfilling of the trench, this was sealed by a concrete slab as a base for the present Tarmac surface. No archaeological features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2018 End: 10-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWP18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Wood

Street, Network Connection to 2 London Wall Place, City of London

Postcode EC2Y 5BA

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 32394 81621 51.5174771254 -0.091662044349 51 31 02 N 000 05
29 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Verizon UK Ltd

Project design originator Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor James Langthorne

Type of sponsor/funding body Principal Contractor

Name of sponsor/funding body Kelly Group

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID LWP18

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID LWP18

Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LWP18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

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