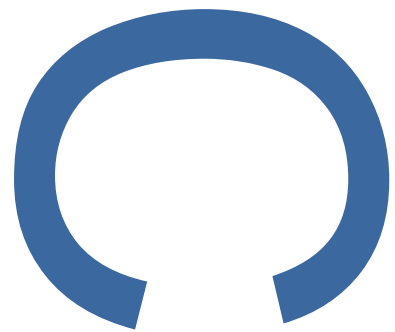


**45 BECKTON ROAD, LONDON
BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E16 4EA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

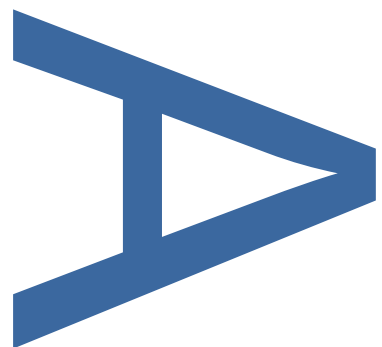


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM**



SITE CODE: BEC18

SEPTEMBER 2018



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
45 Beckton Road, LB Newham
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5342
			R13396
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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An Archaeological Evaluation at 45 Beckton Road, London Borough of Newham E16 4EA

Site Code: BEC 18
Central NGR: TQ 4006 8179
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Newham

Planning Reference: 15/00375/VAR

Commissioning Client: London Ecohomes Ltd

Written/Researched by: Chloe Sinclair
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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September 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of London Ecohomes Ltd at 45 Beckton Road, London Borough of Newham E16 4EA (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 4th – 6th September 2018 in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by English Heritage.
- 1.2 Modern made ground was present in both trenches to a maximum depth of 1.40m OD consisting of brick rubble and capped by a 0.09m thick tarmac slab. Natural brick earth was observed below the made ground through the entirety of trench 2 and the southern portion of Trench 1. One sterile feature believed to be the result of glacial activity was recorded in the southern portion of Trench 1. Single pieces of struck flint and burnt flint were recovered from a sandy deposit [104]. As no other cultural features or artefacts were observed within the lower deposits, these are likely residual.
- 1.3 A 0.80m deep sondage measuring 1.80m x 1.80m was mechanically excavated in the northern portion of Trench 1 to investigate the extent and significance of a sandy layer [104] with moderate charcoal inclusions. The layer was recorded as 0.30m thick. No further artefacts or features were observed.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by London Ecohomes Ltd was undertaken on land at 45 Beckton Road, E16 4EA in the London Borough of Newham, between 4th and 6th September 2018, centred at TQ 4006 8179.
- 2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2018) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed the English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2014) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 1993). The evaluation was supervised by Chloe Sinclair, project managed by Amelia Fairman for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Adam Single of English Heritage on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 2.3 The site of the proposed development is bound by Beckton Road to the south, Morgan Street to the west, Chandler Avenue to the east, and a residential block of flats to the north. The site slopes gradually to the south-east towards the River Thames.
- 2.4 The site was given the site code BEC 18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Newham which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.

3.2 Local Policy

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Newham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. These objectives are summarised in the Borough's Local Plan (Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document, adopted October 2016).

3.2.2 Retained policy SP5 from Newham's Local Plan – The Core Strategy (adopted January 2012) details the following:

Heritage and other Successful Place-making Assets

The value of heritage and other assets (natural, cultural, architectural, and infrastructural) which contribute to local character and successful places will be recognised by protection, conservation and enhancement of the assets and their settings.

To this end, proposals which address the following in their concept, design and implementation will be supported:

- 1 An approach to urban design that recognises the strengths and weaknesses of local character and seeks to contribute positively to the composition of the townscape, achieving better integration and enhancement of new and old, natural and built environments, infrastructure and living environments;
- 2 The need to conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets, with any change to them based on an understanding of the nature of their significance and the contribution of their settings to that significance, seeking to increase their presence and encourage wider appreciation, ownership of, and access to them; and
- 3 The need for innovation to realise the value of assets and secure viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for them, particularly where they are under-performing, reconciling this with the sensitivity to change presented by many (see also Policies SC4, INF6 and INF7).

3.3 Site Specific Planning Policy

3.3.1 The site is to be redeveloped for housing. Planning permission has been granted subject to the following conditions:

- a. *No demolition or development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.*
- b. *No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).*
- c. *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 (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation followed by the subsequent recording of significant remains prior to development (including preservation of important remains), in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in PPS 5/NPPF

3.3.2 The site does not contain any listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. The site is not within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined in the London Borough of Newham's Local Plan. The subject site does however lie immediately adjacent to the APA 3.4 'Canning Town/Newham Way'.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1.1 The background below is taken from the evaluation report for a site at Edwin Street, located less than 100m south of the current site (Buczak 2015).
- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey indicates the underlying geology of the site consists of London Clay, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago.
- 4.1.3 The superficial geology of the site comprised Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand and Peat) formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period
- 4.1.4 The River Thames runs north-west to south-east approximately 1.3km south of the site which marks the convergence point with the Thames and Bow Creek. A loop of the River Lea runs roughly north-south c.730m to the west of the site.
- 4.1.5 A number of borehole scans are available from locations within close proximity to the site. Those to the north-west of the site (BGS ID1035276 and BGS ID1035275) recorded made ground of between 0.80m and 0.50m thickness over alluvium to depths of around 2m below ground level. London Clay was recorded at 5.30m and 6m below ground level, below deposits of gravel. A third borehole to the immediate east of the subject site (BGS ID94790) recorded made ground to a depth of 1.50m BGL, which sealed alluvium and gravel horizons at 2.95m BGL and 3.25m BGL respectively.
- 4.1.6 The archaeological evaluations carried out at Edwin Street recorded natural horizons between 1.85m BGL and 0.81m BGL. Alluvial horizons were identified from c.0.80m BGL.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Works in the Plaistow Marshes before 1865 revealed a Bronze Age rivetted and barbed 'broadward spear' and it was suggested that the deposit had been votive. A findspot of a Palaeolithic lithic implement has also been recorded from the Plaistow area (MLO22719).

5.1.2 An evaluation undertaken on Butchers Road revealed an extensive shallow horizon of peat that contained a natural accumulation of timbers, fragments of burnt flint, and a fragment of pottery together with a shallow gully thought to be of cultural origin (MLO107886). Further peat deposits of potential middle Neolithic to late bronze age date were also recorded along Crediton Road (MLO107885).

5.1.3 Additional evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded along Fords Park Road (MLO107883) and Alexandra Street (MLO76367). These sites comprised evidence of a lithic working site with associated burnt and worked flint, and an unurned cremation respectively. The latter cremation was of an adult human of uncertain date, with a prehistoric to Roman date range.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 Roman features or material has been uncovered during evaluations carried out on Alexandra Street and Barking Road. Investigations at Alexandra Street revealed two drainage or boundary ditches of Roman date (MLO78043). Investigations at 95-99 Barking road did not reveal significant archaeological remains, but did produce a single sherd of North Kent Shelly ware dated between 100 and 150 AD.

5.2.2 Part of a 1st century Roman farmstead was located in Regents Lane (NGR TQ 4132 8208) in 1918 and re-examined in 1962 which was initially thought to have run westward. However, excavations in Chadwin Road and Butchers Road failed to pick up any signs of the farmstead.

5.3 Saxon and Medieval

5.3.1 According to the Domesday Book, East Ham was already a substantial rural settlement by the 11th century and had apparently grown rapidly after the Norman Conquest. Until the 20th century the village of East Ham comprised of three distinct hamlets, called North End, East Ham and South End, which were spread out along what is now High Street North and High Street South. North End was located near to East Ham station; East Ham was concentrated near to the junction of Barking Road and the High Street while South End was to the south of Barking Road as far as the parish church of St Mary Magdalene. At the end of the 19th century the area retained a rural character and it was still possible to discern the three separate parts of East Ham. However, by 1920 all three settlements had been joined together

by the development of housing and other buildings and many earlier buildings had been demolished.

5.3.2 No evidence relating to the Saxon period was highlighted on the GLHER search within a 500m radius.

5.3.3 Limited remains attributed to the medieval period have been recorded within a 500m radius of the subject site. These include a wooden drain made from a tree trunk (MLO25429) and a horse harness (MLO25428).

5.3.4 In the 14th and 15th centuries West Ham occasionally suffered from floods, although these were likely to have been less severe than the flooding of East

5.4 Post-Medieval

5.4.1 In 1563, West Ham was under the jurisdiction of a court of sewers. At this time, the West Ham Level was divided into six marshes – Trinity Marsh, New Marsh, Middle Marsh, West Marsh, Hendon Hope and Laywick.

5.4.2 By the 16th century, progress had already been made in reclaiming the marshes. During much of the Post-Medieval period, the area continued to be drained in order that the land could be used for agriculture. This process continued until the mid 19th century, at which time, the development of the docks, railways and other industries led to extensive housing in the area.

5.4.3 Post-medieval activity has been recorded along Barking Road where a post-medieval drain was encountered and interpreted as drainage efforts to reclaim the area for agricultural purposes (MLO98452).

5.4.4 Historic mapping (not reproduced) indicates that the area of the subject site remained undeveloped until the 19th century within open fields (presumably marsh).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 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 English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2018) aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 The excavation of two trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench.
- 6.4 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 An additional sondage was machine excavated in the northern limits of trench 1 to investigate the underlying natural strata. A 1.80m x 1.80m area was investigated, recorded from ground level and immediately backfilled.
- 6.7 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was developed by PCA as necessary, in consultation with our in-house specialists.
- 6.8 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.

- 6.9 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code BEC 18.
- 6.12 All survey was carried out by GPS.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 1 shows the site locations, Figure 2 shows the locations of evaluation Trenches 1 and 2.

7.2 Phase1: Alluvial Deposits

7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site was a layer of natural brick-earth [107] recorded at the base of a 1.80m x 1.80m sondage at the northern end of Trench 1. It was observed at a maximum height of 0.61m OD and continued below the lower limit of excavation. No features or artefacts were noted in this layer.

7.2.2 Overlying the brickearth [107] was a layer of greyish sand [104] with moderate charcoal and wood flecks, observed only in the northern portion of the trench. The sand was 0.30m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 0.95m OD. One piece of struck flint and one piece of burnt flint were recovered from this layer, though they are believed to be residual.

7.2.3 The sand [104] was sealed by a second layer of natural brick earth [103] 0.15m thick, from a maximum height of 0.96m OD, which in turn was overlain by a lighter layer of brick-earth [102] 0.38m thick recorded at a maximum height of 1.24m OD.

7.2.4 The lighter layer of brick earth [102] observed in Trench 1 is thought to be the same recorded throughout Trench 2 [109] at a maximum height of 1.29m OD which continued below the lower limit of excavation.

7.2.5 Cut into brick earth layer [104] in Trench 1 was an irregular feature [106] believed to be a kettle hole, i.e. an in-filled depression left by melted glacial ice. This feature was half sectioned and not fully excavated due to depth restrictions. No finds were recovered from the fill [105].

7.2.6 Overlying the later brick-earth deposit [102] was a 0.33m thick layer of mid-brown silty clay [101]. This contained intrusive ceramic building material fragments with no datable finds.

7.3 Phase 2: Modern

7.3.1 Capping the sequence were layers of brick rubble and demolition material with a 0.42m combined thickness sealed by a 0.09m thick tarmac surface. Evidence of a 20th century structure was observed within the trench and along the site perimeter, the demolition of which is believed to compose the brick rubble layers seen in both trenches.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (Fairman 2018) prepared before archaeological work commenced at 45 Beckton Road, Newham highlighted specific primary objectives to be addressed by the archaeological investigation.

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

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

8.2.1 A layer of natural brick-earth was observed in both trenches directly below the modern made ground. This layer sloped slightly downwards to the east and was recorded at a maximum height of 1.29m OD.

8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date.

8.3.1 One piece of struck flint and one piece of burnt flint were recovered from Trench 1, although these are believed to be residual. No evidence of Roman activity was observed.

8.4 To establish the presence or absence medieval activity.

8.4.1 No evidence of medieval activity was observed.

8.5 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

8.5.1 No direct archaeological activity was observed.

8.6 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.6.1 It is likely that any Roman or Medieval activity was truncated by the 20th/21st century demolition and development of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank London Ecohomes Ltd for commissioning the archaeological work. Thanks also to Adam Single of English Heritage, who monitored the site.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Amelia Fairman for project managing and editing this report; Mick Steel for the illustrations; Phil Frickers for his work on site; Wayne Perkins for the surveying, and John Joyce for the logistics.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Buczak, M, 2015, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Area 3, Phases 2A & 2B, Edwin Street, Canning Town, London Borough of Newham, E16 1PZ

Fairman, A 2018. Land at 45 Beckton Road, Canning Town, E16 4EA; Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

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



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 13/09/18 MS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4

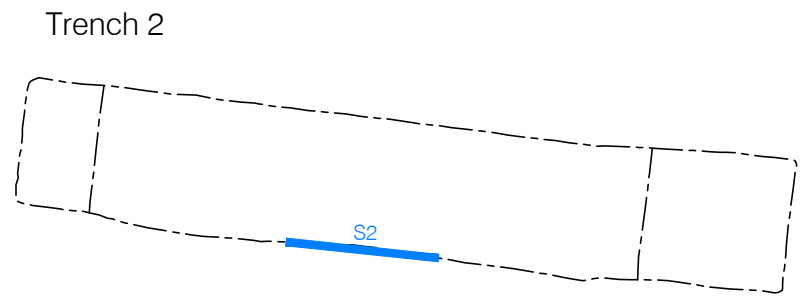
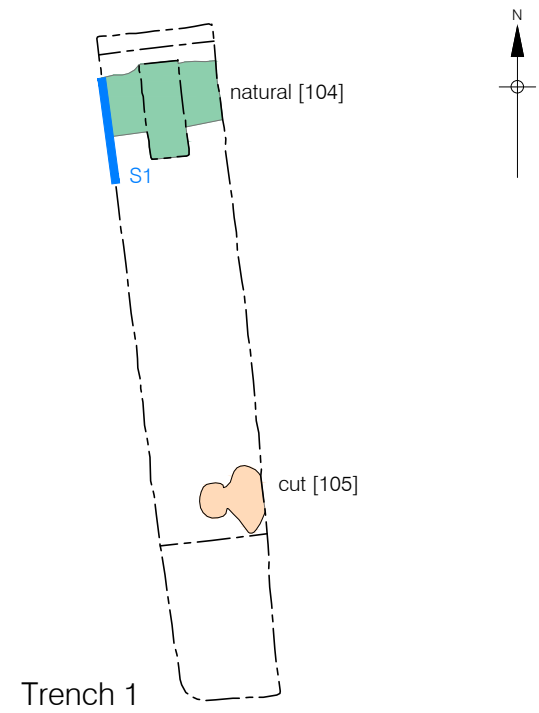


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540090/181765

BECKTON ROAD

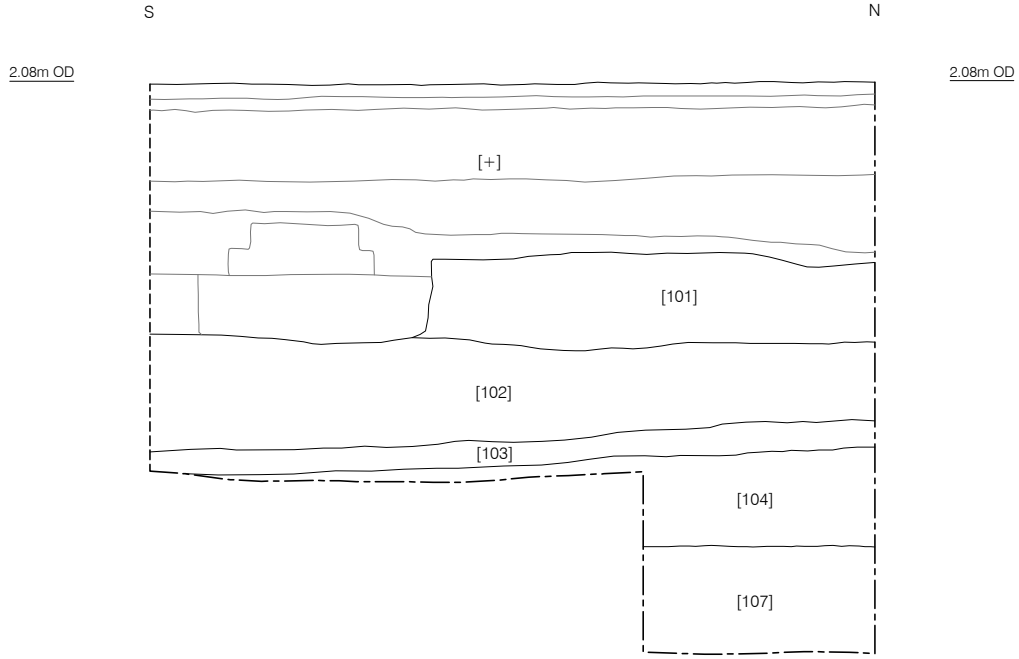
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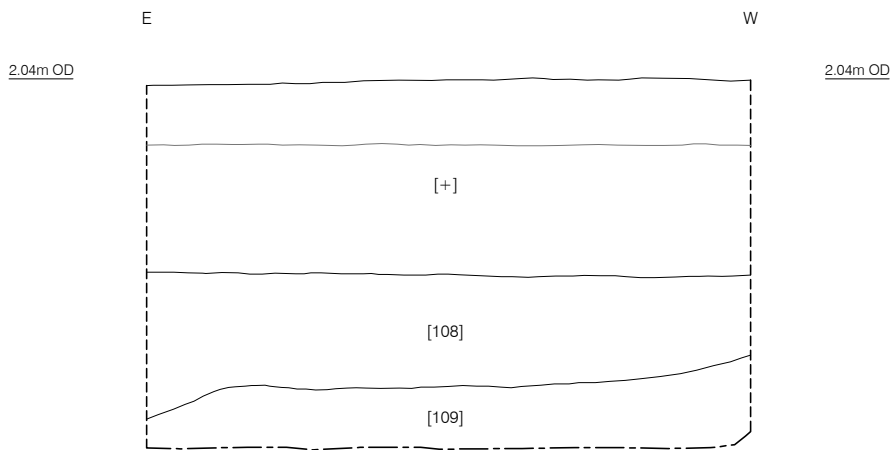
- Archaeological Feature
- Natural



Figure 3
Trench Plans
1:100 at A4



Section 1
East Facing
Trench 1



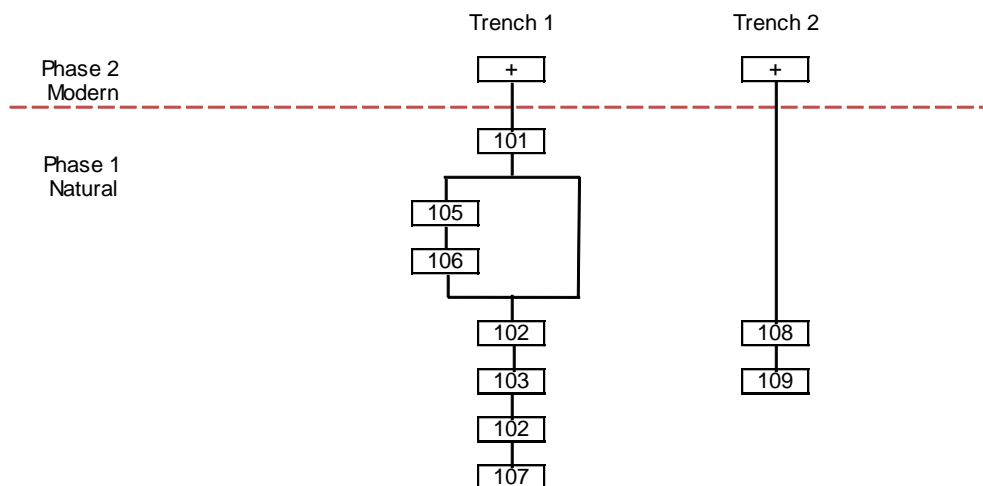
Section 2
North Facing
Trench 2



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (M) OD	Lowest Levels (M) OD
101	Layer	1	Natural	1.5	1.19
102	Layer	1	Natural	1.23	0.86
103	Layer	1	Brick-earth	0.96	0.79
104	Natural	1	Natural	0.95	0.61
105	Fill	1	Fill of 106	1.01	NFE
106	Cut	1	Kettle Hole	1.01	NFE
107	Layer	1	Brick earth	0.61	NFE
108	Layer	2	Brick earth/modern interface	1.4	0.92
109	Layer	2	Brick-earth	1.29	NFE

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south, 1m scale.

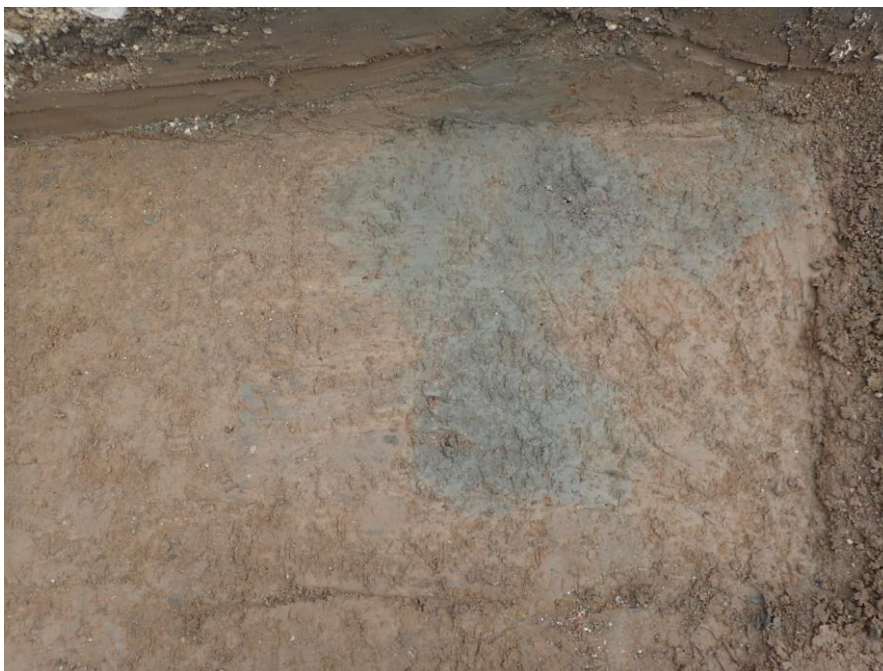


Plate 2: Natural feature [106], looking east.



Plate 3: East facing section of Trench 1, 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 2 looking west, 1m scale.



Plate 5: north facing section of trench 2.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: [preconst1-328025](#)

Project details

Project name	Land at 45 Beckton Road
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 45 Beckton Road, Canning Town, London Borough of Newham E16 4EA. One piece of struck flint and one piece of burnt flint were recovered, these are believed to be residual. A natural feature (glacial scaring) was recorded in the southern end of Trench 1. Natural brick-earth was recorded in both trenches at a maximum height of 1.29m OD in Trench 2. No evidence of Medieval or Roman activity was observed.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2018 End: 06-09-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BEC 18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM CANNING TOWN Land at 45 Beckton Road
Postcode	E16 4EA
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4006 8179 51.517142952828 0.018831779961 51 31 01 N 000 01 07 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.61m Max: 1.29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Adam Single
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Chloe Sinclair
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
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Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
-------------------	------------------------

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