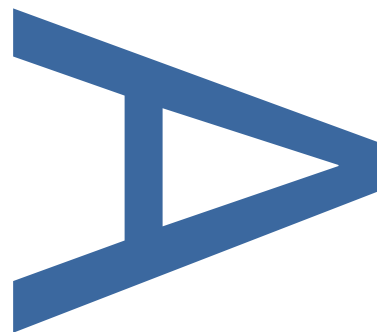
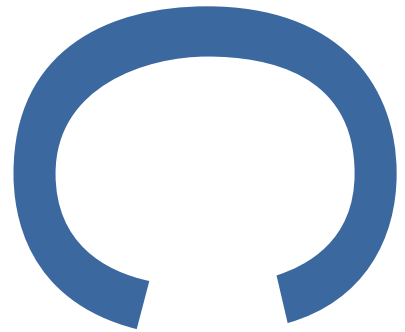


**THE MOAT SCHOOL, BISHOP'S
AVENUE, FULHAM, LONDON SW6
6EG
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SITE CODE: BOP19

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
AND FULHAM**

JULY 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

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An Archaeological Watching Brief

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THE MOAT SCHOOL, BISHOP'S AVENUE, FULHAM, LONDON SW6 6EG:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: BOP19

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:

SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 24097 76386

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: RPS

PROJECT MANAGER: Helen Hawkins

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at the Moat School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, London SW6 6EG. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 24097 76386.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief was conducted over fourteen days between 24th June and 19th July 2019 during groundworks on the site. Works included the removal of the entrance gateposts, the widening of the access drive and the excavation of new footings for the planned building extension.
- 1.3 The proposed area of works was located within the Scheduled Monument for the Fulham Palace Moated Site (Designation No. 1001964) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was obtained for the proposed works (Consent S00217193).
- 1.4 The drift geology of Kempton Park Gravels was exposed at 3.02m OD in a sondage.
- 1.5 The natural sandy gravel layers were in turn sealed by a deposit of compact, reddish-brown-orange sandy clay which resembled a brickearth [7/17/21]. During ground reduction of the brickearth, a number of burnt flints and a worked flint was retrieved indicating that the brickearth had been reworked or redeposited. This was in line with known, seasonal occupation of the palace site recorded by previous excavations
- 1.6 The brickearth had been cut at the west of the site by an isolated post-medieval pit [9] which was associated with three postholes; [11], [13] & [15]. All the deposits listed above were sealed by layers of 19th and 20th century made ground containing fragmentary CBM, glass and ceramic, later topped by a landscaped surface of turf and topsoil. The landscaping had truncated the top of the brickearth during the construction of the current bank.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at the Moat School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, London SW6 6EG. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 24097 76386 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief was conducted over fourteen days between 24th June and 19th July 2019 during groundworks on the site. Works included the removal of the entrance gateposts, the widening of the access drive and the excavation of new footings for the planned building extension. The widening of the access drive required excavation into an earth bank running north-west to south east parallel to the filled-in moat situated on the north side of the fence-line. The bank followed the line of the road and was probably the result of 20th century landscaping.
- 2.3 The site was situated 247m north-east of Fulham Palace, and was demarcated by Bishop's Avenue to the west, the Fulham Palace Allotments to the south and Fulham Palace Road to the east. Interventions were numbered Trenches 1- 6 (Figure 2).
- 2.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site had been undertaken for the site by CgMs Heritage. The assessment report concluded that the site had a moderate archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods through to the medieval period (CGMS Heritage 2018, updated 2019).
- 2.5 The area of works was located within the Scheduled Monument for the Fulham Palace Moated Site (Designation No. 1001964) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was obtained by RPS for the proposed works (Consent S00217193).
- 2.6 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of an existing exterior wall, the removal of the existing gate posts, the widening of the access drive and building of a light-weight glass construction, in accordance with the Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 2.7 The watching brief methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2018 (now RPS), updated 2019) which was prepared for the approval of the Local Planning Authority and their Archaeological Advisors.
- 2.8 The watching brief was managed by Helen Hawkins (MCIfA) and the fieldwork undertaken by Wayne Perkins (ACIfA).
- 2.9 The site was assigned the code BOP19. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the MLAA under that code.
- 2.10 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- CgMs Heritage 2018 (updated 2019) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
- Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- The Scheduled Monument Consent (Consent S00217193).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The underlying bedrock of the site is composed of the London Clay Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravels present as sand and gravel. The London Clay Formation is a marine geological formation of Ypresian stage within the Eocene epoch which in the Paleogene period. The Kempton Park Gravels were laid down in the Quaternary Period c. 500 000 years ago when the River Thames was diverted to its present course (British Geological Survey online 2019). Layers of sand and sand with clay laminations were recorded at 3.17m OD at the base of a sondage executed at the base of Section 5 during investigations and this material is likely to date to the Quaternary Period.
- 3.1.2 Borehole evidence from TQ27NW53 in Bishop's Mews (immediately south of All Saints Church and c.511m to the south-east), recorded the bedrock at c.9.1m below ground level (BGL) (British Geological Survey online 2019).

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The site comprised a roughly rectangular-shaped land parcel and was approximately c.286 m² in extent (CGMS Heritage 2019:4).
- 3.2.2 The site was located 335m north-east of the north bank of the River Thames and may once have been an island in a braided river system. It is believed that the creation of the moat for the subsequent Bishop's Palace was a result of modifications to these natural water courses (CgMs Heritage 2019: 5).
- 3.2.3 One feature of the site was a north-west to south-east aligned earth bank located directly south of, and parallel to, the filled-in moat that bordered the south side of Bishop's Avenue to the north. The bank follows the line of the current road and comprised a 20th century landscaped feature, constructed at the same time as the school.
- 3.2.4 The height of the present ground level on the landscaped bank that bordered the north of the site fell from 5.11m OD at the highest point (at the access point off Bishop's Lane at the west), to 3.86m OD outside the Language School at the east of the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Heritage 2019) provided the detailed archaeological background to the site and is summarised below.
- 4.2 No evidence dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods has been identified on the GLHER within the nearby area. It was noted in the desk based assessment that the underlying superficial deposits are recorded as Kempton Park Gravels by the British Geological Survey, which are considered to have a very low archaeological potential for early prehistoric finds.
- 4.3 A possible Neolithic settlement was identified in the area of Fulham Palace during archaeological work in the 1970s and in 2012. The Palace appears to have comprised an island formed between two forks of a tributary to the River Thames, which would later evolve into the course of the medieval moat. It is possible that this formed an attractive location for later prehistoric settlement, particularly as it is thought that the Thames would have been fordable at this location.
- 4.4 Recent archaeological work within Fulham Palace has identified that Roman occupation remains are concentrated beneath the North and East Lawns, away from the site, and it has been suggested that the area of the palace may have been a prehistoric fording point of the River Thames that became more formalised in the Roman period.
- 4.5 A ditch or possibly an early moat, which ran parallel with the medieval moat, was identified during archaeological excavations south east of the site. The earliest fills within the ditch were dated to c.AD570, and therefore indicated possible occupation activity between the earlier Roman occupation and the later acquisition of the manor by the Bishops of London.
- 4.6 Subsequently, the Manor of Fulham was acquired by Bishop Waldhere, the Bishop of London, in circa AD704, and was the seat of the Bishops of London until 1975. The manor house is recorded by the GLHER within the vicinity of Fulham Palace south of the site although the exact location of any Saxon occupation appears unclear.
- 4.7 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the estate at Fulham as relatively large for the period, at 166 households. The Bishop of London is recorded as the manorial Lord. A Bishop's residence is known to have been constructed by AD1141, within an enclosure in the western area of the moated area. The origins of the moat are unknown, although it is possible that the moat alignment may be the result of a deliberate attempt to rationalise existing water channels, likely during the medieval period.
- 4.8 Recent archaeological works have generally identified a concentration of medieval remains within the area west of the Palace, and on the North Lawn, and the site is located within close proximity to the moat and a number of recorded medieval roads.
- 4.9 Based on later post-medieval and Modern mapping, it is evident that the site does not lie within the area of the ditch or associated bank
- 4.10 The existing Fulham Palace building was first constructed in the late 15th century and has

undergone multiple alterations throughout the later centuries.

- 4.11 Historic mapping records the site within open land in the northern area of the moated site, known as The Warren, which was converted into allotments in 1916 after a gift of land from the Bishop of London to the people of Fulham as part of the Dig for Victory Campaign during World War One.
- 4.12 St Mark's Church of England Secondary School, comprising the existing school buildings, was constructed within the site and immediately to the east in 1960.

5 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 5.2 The investigations also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival (CgMs Heritage 2018, updated 2019).

6 SITE METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The client's groundworkers undertook various works on the site under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist representing Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA). The works included ground reduction and widening for the main access drive, the removal of the existing gate posts, excavation in preparation for the new gas main and the breaking out of an existing wall footing.



Plate 1: view of bank facing east



Plate 2: View of bank facing west, post-excavation

- 6.2 Location plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections were drawn at 1:10 showing the location of all archaeological and geological features. Levels were taken from the architectural plans provided by the architects prior to works and on-site. A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) of 3.92m OD was established on the site by the contractors using the existing floor levels inside the building.
- 6.3 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Heritage 2019), all elements of the proposed works were excavated by the contractor on the site under archaeological supervision.
- 6.4 Machine excavations were undertaken in graded 'spits' or horizons to allow the observation by the archaeologist.
- 6.5 All investigation of archaeological levels, features and structures was undertaken by hand, with cleaning of relevant surfaces with examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 Representative sections were drawn by hand at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate and a full digital photographic record of the watching brief was compiled in order to illustrate archaeological horizons, geological sequences and modern disturbance.
- 6.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual (Taylor 2009).
- 6.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at MLAA, identified by the site code BOP19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence as recorded was as follows –

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	PERIOD	DATE	EVIDENCE
1a	Kempton Park gravels	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Quaternary Pleistocene	Geology	Gravel terraces and clay-laminated sands
1b	Redeposited brickearth			unknown	Presence of flint-bearing brickearth
2	Local clay-pipe manufacture	Activities peripheral to occupation	Post-Medieval	19 th Century	Ceramic, iron, clay tobacco pipe wasters
3	Construction & Landscaping	School built mid-20 th century	Modern	20 th Century	Made ground layers
4	Landscaping	Park & Gardens	Modern	20 th / 21 st Century	Turf and topsoil

7.2 Phase 1a: Natural Geological Deposits

Levels metres O.D.	Ctxt Nos.	Section 2		Section 3		Section 4	
		Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)	Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)	Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)
Gravel Terraces 1a	[22] / [23]	-	-	-	-	3.16	3.06

7.2.1 Evidence for the Kempton Park Gravel Formation was represented by a layer of soft, yellowish-white sand [23], which contained alternating laminations of clay, recorded at a height of 3.02m OD. It was sealed by a layer of friable, whiteish-yellow sandy clay [22], 0.09m thick and recorded at 3.11 m OD (Figure 3, Section 4, Plate 3).

7.3 Phase 1b: Redeposited Brickearth

Levels metres O.D.	Ctxt Nos.	Section 2		Section 3		Section 4	
		Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)	Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)	Highest (m OD)	Lowest (m OD)
brickearth 1b	[7] / [17] / [21]	3.92	3.76	4.60	4.55	3.88	3.80

7.4.1 The sand layers were sealed by a layer of compact, reddish mid-brown sandy clay or brickearth [7/ 17 /21] which contained occasional rounded pebbles and sub-rounded flint fragment inclusions. The layer was recorded at 4.60m at the west falling to 3.76m OD at the east although this was an artificial slope created by later landscaping. It had been subject to bioturbation and animal burrowing (Plates 3-5, Figure 3 Section 4).

7.4.2 During ground reduction a small amount of burnt flint was recovered from the brickearth layer as well as a struck flint of probable Neolithic date (Figure 3, Section 4, Plate 6). This indicated that the brickearth layer [7/ 17 /21] was redeposited. The dearth of other finds suggested that the reworking may have taken place at an early date, or it may relate to upcast from the moat.

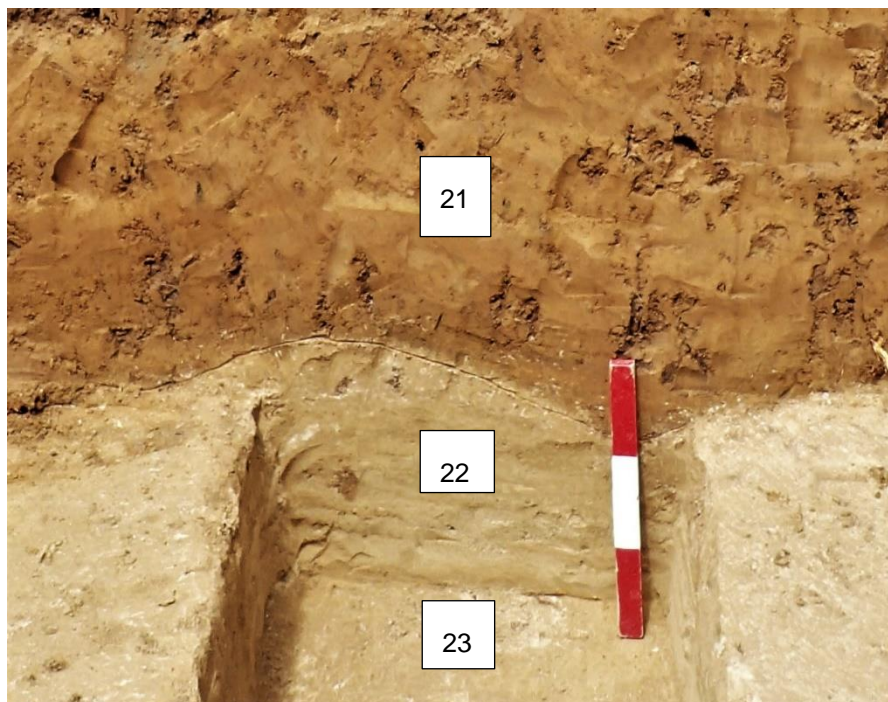


Plate 3: Trench 2, Section 4, view to north-west, scale 0.3m. Sand layer [23] was sealed by a thin layer of sandy-clay [22].



Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 2, view to north-west, scale 0.3m. Bioturbation and animal burrowing in brickearth layer [21]



Plate 5: Trench 2, Section 4, scale 0.3m. The whole sequence from sands and clays [23] & [22] at the base, sealed by brickearth [21], made ground 20] and landscaping [19].



Plate 6: Neolithic flint retrieved from the basal strata of brickearth layer [7/17/21].

7.5 Phase 2: Post-Medieval 19th Century

Feature	Ctxt No.	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)	Base of feature (m OD)	Fills	Description
Pit	[9]	1.07	0.35	4.60	4.25	[8]	Not visible in plan, vertical sides and a sloping base. One fill. Associated with three postholes
Postholes	[11]	0.19	0.28	4.51	4.28	[10]	Sub circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base.
	[13]	0.19	0.25	4.36	4.11	[12]	Sub circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base.
	[15]	0.18	0.19	4.31	4.12	[14]	Sub circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base.

7.5.1 Excavation during the widening of the access road at the west end of the raised bank uncovered a pit [9] and three postholes [11], [13] and [15]. It appeared that, either the structures were contemporary or that the pit was slightly later and had subsequently cut the fills of the postholes.

7.5.2 Pit [9] was 1.07m wide and 0.35m deep with straight sides but with a slanting or sloped base from east to west. Its relationship to the postholes [11], [13] and [15] was not clear but it is possible the structures were contemporary and that the posts had been introduced to create some stability. However, there were no vestiges of post pipes in the fills [10, 12 and 15] (which would have indicated where the timbers had rotted away *in situ*) but in fact appeared to be voids into which the fill of the pit had fallen. This would suggest that either the timbers had been removed (creating the voids) or, in fact, there was no longer any trace of the timbers and the wood had rotted away completely (Figure 3, Section 3, Plates 7 and 8).

7.5.3 Pit fill [8] was a friable, brownish light grey clayey-silt which included fragmentary ceramic, rusted iron objects and a large quantity of fragmentary clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems. Inclusions included sub rounded pebbles and flint fragments. There was little variation in the type of clay tobacco pipe and the majority of the fragments were of one style. The postholes were of similar width and depth although [15] was a little shallower. Posthole fills [10, 12 and 14] were identical to the fill [8] of pit [9] above them, presumably as all were filled in during the same event.



Plate 7, Trench 2, Section 3, view to the north, scale 0.3m. Pit [9] with postholes (L to R) [15], [13] & [11].



Plate 8: Trench 2, Section 4, scale 0.30m, view to south. Plan (left to right) view of postholes [11], [13] & [15].

7.6 Phase 4: Modern (20th Century)

- 7.6.1 The site had been raised and landscaped by a layer of made ground [2], [6], [18], [20], [24], [25], [26], [28] and [31] that was similar in composition throughout and was between 0.18m and 0.64m thick. The landscaping was part of the construction of the school in the mid-twentieth century. The layer comprised a compact, greyish dark brown clayey silt with fragmentary ceramic, CBM and glass inclusions. A single sherd of refined whiteware and miscellaneous fragmentary pottery suggests an early 20th century date (Jarrett 2019, Appendix 3). This layer sealed Pit [9] as seen in Section 3. The layer was recorded at its highest at the west end of the site at 4.87m OD the lowest at 3.86m OD to the east (Figure 3, Section 5, Plates 7 – 10).
- 7.6.2 The made ground consisted of various 'make-up' brought in from elsewhere and had no archaeological interest

7.7 Phase 4: Modern landscaping (20th/21st Century)

- 7.7.1 Layers [1], [3], [16], [19] and [27] comprised the grass landscaping across the raised bank north of the access drive and south of the boundary fence that delimited the north of the site.



Plate 9: Trench 3, Section 5, view to north-west, scale 0.30m. Made ground and black plastic conduit containing live electrical services.

- 7.7.2 A small step of re-used bricks was recorded as masonry [4] which measured 0.60m by 0.56m and had been cut (Cut [5]) through the turf and laid directly onto the made ground below [6] without mortar. It comprised modern, froged bricks.



Plate 10: Trench 4, Section 6, view to north-west, scale 0.30m. Made ground [25] and gas main.



Plate 11: Trench 5, Section 7, view to north-west, scale 0.30m. made ground [26].



Plate 12: Trench 6, Section 9, view to north-west, scale 0.30m. Made ground and truncated brickearth [31].



Plate 13: Trench 2, View to north, scale 0.30m. Step [4], constructed of re-used, frogged bricks.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Phase 1a: Natural Geology: Kempton Park Gravels

8.1.1 The sand layer [23] and the clay layer above it [22] represent naturally lain material from one of the distributaries of the River Thames. The layers were created whilst it was still a braided river system. It is possible that the deposits are part of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation that belongs to the Pleistocene of the Quaternary Period. The top of this deposit was recorded at 3.16m OD.

8.2 Phase 1b: Redeposited Brickearth

8.2.1 The sandy-clay layers were sealed by a compact, reddish mid-brown to orange sandy clay identified as brickearth. The layer was 0.77m thick at the western end but it had survived only in its truncated state where modern landscaping had reduced it along the length of the raised bank. It survived to a height of 4.60m OD at the west end of the site (adjacent to the access gate) and fell to 3.85m OD at the east end opposite the Language School.

8.2.2 During the ground reduction of the brickearth layer, burnt flint was recovered at regular intervals although the finds were not related to any feature such as a hearth or a knapping floor. Towards the base of the deposit, a worked flint of the Neolithic period was recovered. This indicated that the brickearth layer was redeposited or reworked, possibly in the prehistoric period or that it represented upcast from the construction of the moat directly to the north.

8.2.3 Occupation around the Fulham Palace Site (c.662m to the south) has been attested by the results of fieldwork undertaken by various organisations. Exploitation of the fertile terrace gravels of the Thames floodplain in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age periods have been uncovered through a combination of excavated evidence and incidental discoveries. Residual worked flint and pottery from the Neolithic period were recovered during excavations by the Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG) in 1972-3 and in 1986 to the north of the site (Emery & Mayo 2008: 327).

8.2.4 The brickearth which comprised the 20th century bank had also been subject to intense animal burrowing, with many burrows and runs observed during the works. This damage may have been the result of the north-eastern area being given over to 'The Warrens,' often a toponym suggestive of artificially created earth mounds for the creation of *conygers* (or rabbit warrens) which were areas set aside for the raising of rabbits and, like medieval fishponds and dovecotes, their purpose was to provide a manorial or monastic estate with a regular and fresh supply of meat (Friar 2001: 466). The construction of a warren may also account for the redeposition of the brickearth. No dating material was recovered from any of the burrow features.

8.3 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Local Tobacco Pipe Manufacture (19th Century)

8.3.1 Pit [9] had been cut into the top of the brickearth layer [7/17/21] and was recorded in Section 3. The fill contained a large amount of clay tobacco pipe fragments, many of which appeared to have

been of the same manufacture. Due to a number of manufacturing faults being present and the fact that the pipes had not been smoked, it is considered that this assemblage represents a dump of 'wasters.' These are likely to be the product of an unknown local pipe maker operating in the mid-to-late 19th century. The AO30 bowl design is unusual and has not been recorded in other assemblages (Appendix 4). The pit also contained fragmentary ceramic (Continental porcelain) with transfer decoration (dating to the mid-19th century) and a number of incomplete, rusted iron objects.

8.3.2 The pit was only partially exposed and was associated with three postholes [11], [13] and [15]. It was not clear during excavation if the three postholes were somehow integral to the pit and part of its structure (therefore contemporary) or if the postholes had preceded the pit. The fills of the postholes [10], [12], [14] did not bear traces of a 'post pipe' but rather were visible as voids into which the pit fill had fallen. This suggests that if they had once held posts, then the posts had been removed at some point causing the pit fill to descend into the voids.

8.4 Phase 3 Made Ground, Construction (c.20th Century)

8.4.1 Made ground was identified under the tarmac access road (leading from the north entrance) as well as representing the upper layers of the east-west aligned earth bank that ran along the northern limit of the site directly behind the fence-line. For the most part, the deposits contained fragments of 20th century building materials. The layers were likely to date to the construction of the St Mark's Church of England School in the mid-20th century (CGMS Heritage 2019: 18-19).

8.5 Phase 4: Modern –Landscaping (20th – 21st Century)

8.5.1 A small 'step' of re-used bricks [4] were recorded as having been cut directly through the turf and laid directly onto the underlying made ground [6] without any mortar, creating an 'ad-hoc' step up onto the east-west oriented earthen bank.

8.5.2 All remaining layers [1], [3], [16], [19] and [26] were a record of the turf and topsoil landscaping that had followed the construction of the school mid-20th century.

8.6 The results of the watching brief indicated that the site had comprised open land within the wider moated site during the post-medieval and Modern periods, until the development of the existing school buildings in the 20th century (CGMS Heritage 2019: 19). Clay pipe making was taking place in the 19th century in the close vicinity of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CGMS Heritage (now RPS) for commissioning the project.
- 9.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank ACS Construction and site manager Gary Knowles for their practical help during the excavation.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Ray Murphy for the illustrations and figures, Sevinc Duvarci and her team for processing the finds, Chris Jarrett for the clay tobacco pipe, ceramic and glass specialist reports and Ella Egberts for the pers comm. for the lithics.

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[Accessed 23-07-2019]

Historic England

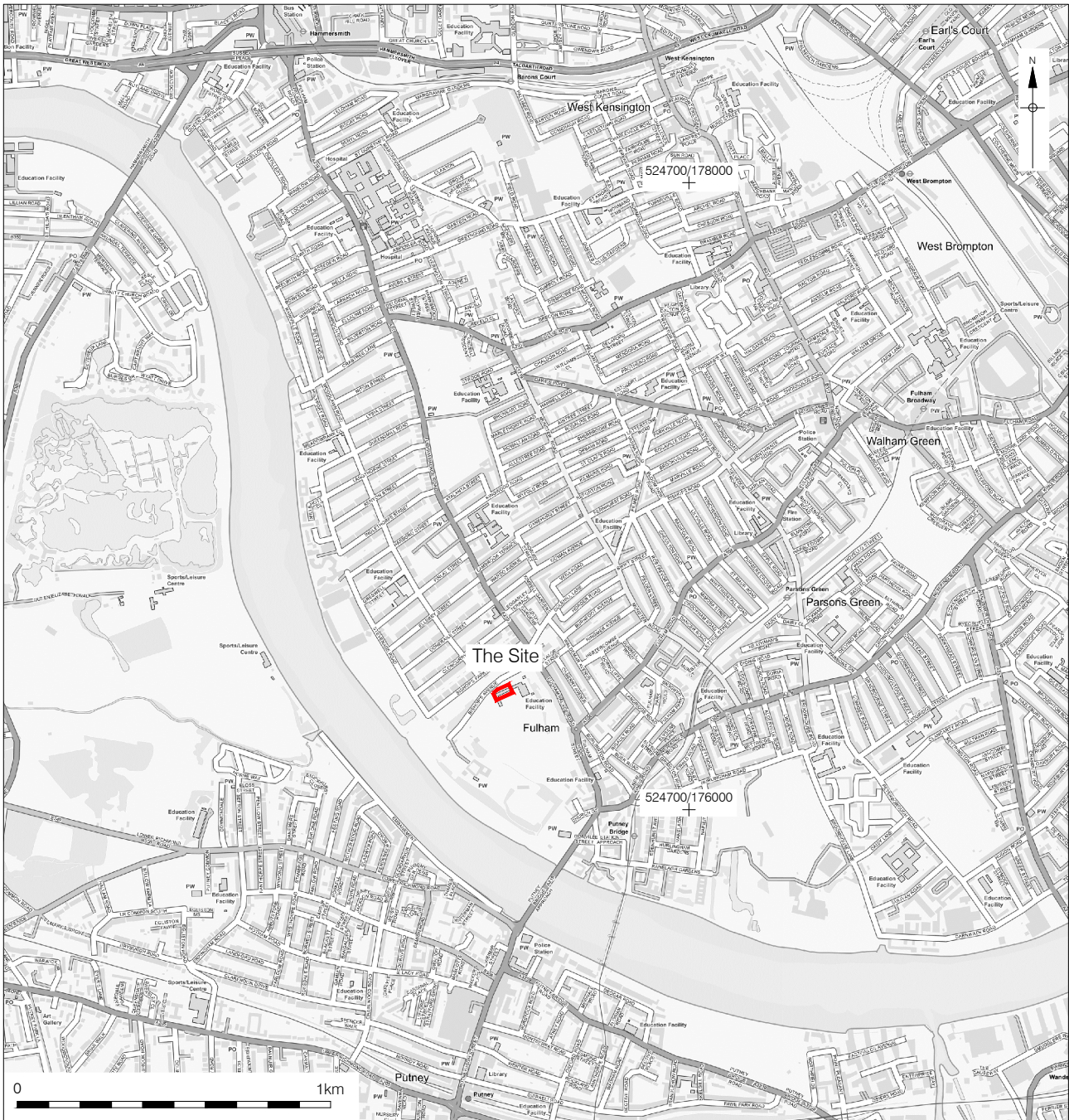
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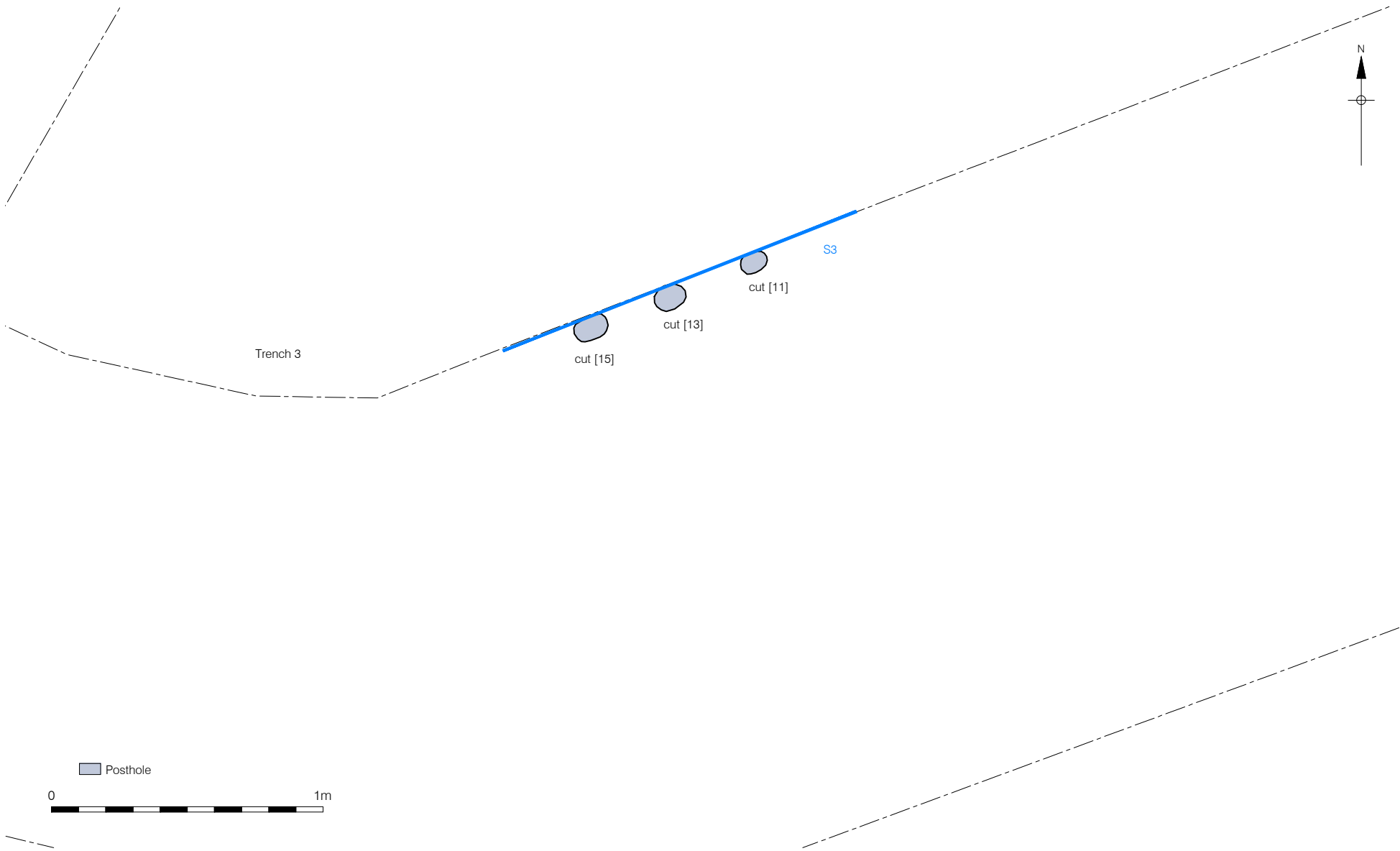
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<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>

[Accessed 23-07-2019]

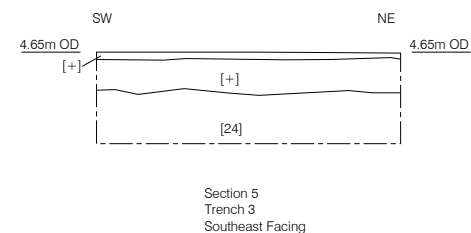
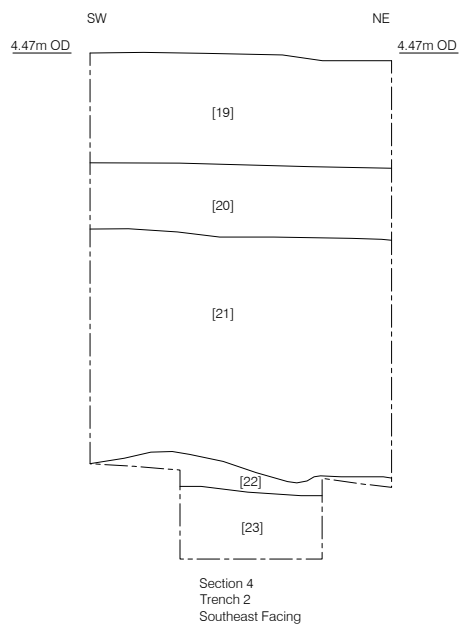
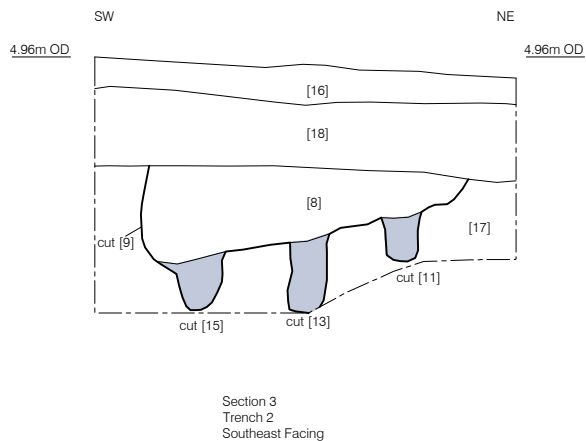
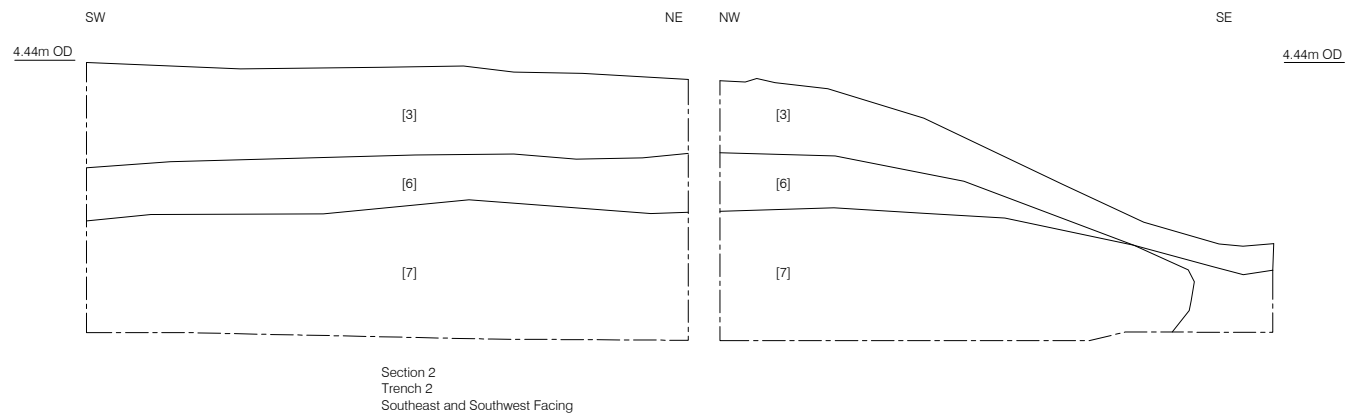
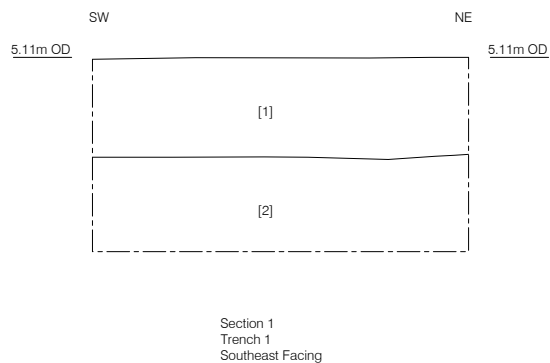






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29/07/19 RM

Figure 3
Plan of Postholes
1:20 at A4



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	Layer		1	Turf & topsoil	Garden Soil			0.33	5.11	5.06	BOP19-PH4
2	Layer		1	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions	Make-up			0.31	4.79	4.78	BOP19-PH3
3	Layer		2	Turf & topsoil	Garden Soil			0.36	4.44	3.86	BOP19-PH4
4	Masonry		2	A small rectangular area of re-used bricks fashioned into a small step	Surface (External)	0.6	0.56	0.12	3.86		BOP19-PH4
5	Cut		2	Shallow construction cut to receive the small step of re-used bricks [4]	Construction Cut	0.6	0.56	0.12	3.86		BOP19-PH4

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
6	Layer		2	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions. Same as [2].	Make-up			0.17	4.08		BOP19-PH3
7	Layer		2	A compact, reddish mid-brown (orange) sandy clay with the appearance of brickearth.	Natural			0.43	3.92	3.76	BOP19-PH1
8	Fill	9	2	A friable, brownish, mid-grey clayey silt including occasional fragmentary CBM, ceramic, metal and a moderate quantity of broken clay	Disuse		1.07	0.78	4.6		BOP19-PH2

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
				tobacco pipe inclusions							
9	Cut		2	The pit was only partially revealed on the northern edge of excavation. In profile it had steep sides with a flat, rounded base. The pit had been used to bury domestic refuse including numerous clay tobacco pipe fragments.	Pit		1.07	0.78	4.6	4.26	BOP19-PH2

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
10	Fill	11	2	A friable, brownish, mid-grey clayey silt including occasional fragmentary CBM, ceramic, metal and a moderate quantity of broken clay tobacco pipe inclusions. In this instance, the timber post had either rotted away or had been removed as it appeared that	Disuse		0.19	0.17	4.51		BOP19-PH2
11	Cut		2	A posthole, sub-circular in plan with a flat (if rounded) base. One of three that appeared to be associated with pit [9].	Post-hole		0.19	0.28	4.51	4.28	BOP19-PH2

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
12	Fill	13	2	A friable, brownish, mid-grey clayey silt including occasional fragmentary CBM, ceramic, metal and a moderate quantity of broken clay tobacco pipe inclusions. It appeared that the timber post had rotten away and that the fill was derived from the fill of	Disuse		0.19	0.25	4.36		BOP19-PH2
13	Cut		2	A posthole, sub-circular in plan with a flat (if rounded) base. One of three that appeared to be associated with pit [9].	Post-hole		0.19	0.25	4.36	4.11	BOP19-PH2

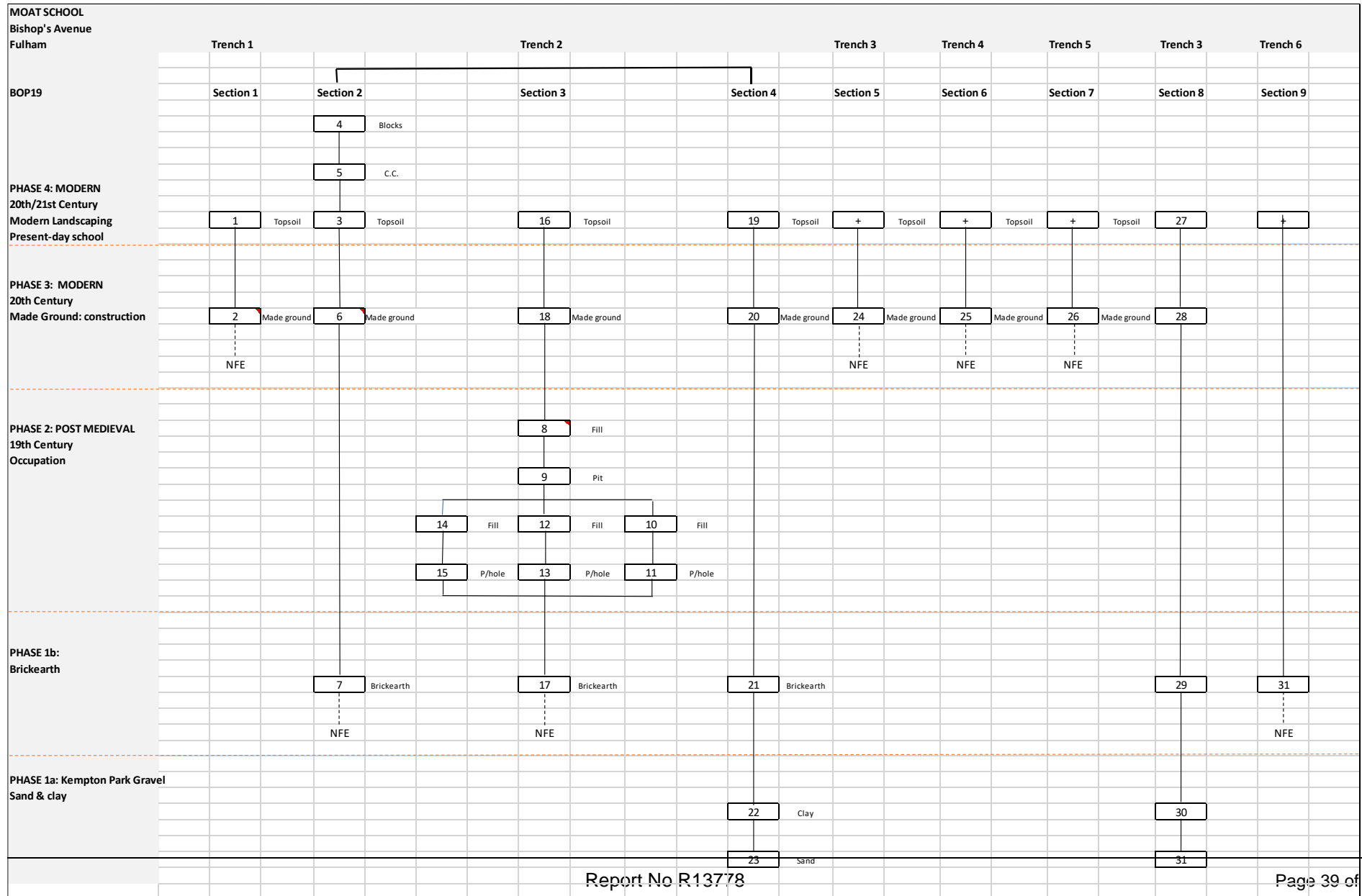
Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
14	Fill	15	2	A friable, brownish, mid-grey clayey silt including occasional fragmentary CBM, ceramic, metal and a moderate quantity of broken clay tobacco pipe inclusions. Derived from fill of pit [9].	Backfill		0.18	0.19	4.31		BOP19-PH2
15	Cut		2	A posthole, sub-circular in plan with a flat (if rounded) base. One of three that appeared to be associated with pit [9].	Post-hole		0.18	0.19	4.31	4.1	BOP19-PH2
16	Layer		2	Turf & topsoil. Same as [1] & [3].	Garden Soil			0.23	4.96	4.9	BOP19-PH4

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
18	Layer		2	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions. Same as [2] & [6].	Make-up			0.26	4.86	4.8	BOP19-PH3
19	Layer		2	Turf & topsoil. Same as [1], [3] & [16].	Garden Soil			0.37	4.44	4.42	BOP19-PH4
20	Layer		2	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions	Make-up			0.22	4.12	4.1	BOP19-PH3
21	Layer		2	Natural: a compact, reddish mid-brown (orange) sandy clay with the	Natural			0.77	3.88	3.85	BOP19-PH1

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
				appearance of brickearth.							
22	Layer		2	Natural: a friable, whiteish-light-yellow sandy-clay. Fluvially derived and laid down in a 'low energy' event.	Natural			0.11	3.15	3.06	BOP19-PH1
23	Layer		2	Natural: a soft, yellowish-white sand with horizontal clay laminations. Fluvially derved.	Natural			0.24	3.02	2.99	BOP19-PH1
24	Layer		3	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions	Make-up			0.17	4.53		BOP19-PH3

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
25	Layer		4	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions	Make-up			0.44	4.56		BOP19-PH3
26	Layer		5	Made ground: comprising a friable-to-compact, greyish mid brown clayey silt with fragmentary CBM inclusions	Make-up			0.78	4.78		BOP19-PH3
17	Layer		2	A compact, reddish mid-brown (orange) sandy clay with the appearance of brickearth.	Natural			0.49	4.6	4.57	BOP19-PH1

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the site (less than one box). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more so the 19th-20th century. None of the sherds are abraded and the material appears to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of only sherd material although most sherds could be confidently assigned to a form.

The assemblage consists of five sherds/five estimated number of vessels (ENV)/28g, of which none are unstratified. Pottery was recovered from three contexts and as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). The pottery is discussed as an index.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENVs), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014).

Index

Context [2], spot date: 1805–1900+

Refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g: form: ?teapot. Damaged rim with an internal lid seating

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 2 sherd, 2 ENV, 57g: form: flowerpot. Body sherds, medium sized vessels. Silty oxidised fabric.

Context [6], spot date: 19th century +

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g: form: flowerpot. Base sherd, small sized vessel. Silty oxidised fabric

Context [8], spot date: 1855–1900+

Continental porcelain (CONP), 1710–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 46g: form: vase. Base sherd. Moulded oval section urn-shaped small vase. Two scroll-type feet and the body has in relief scrolling edges and internal blue painted scrolls on one side on the other plain scrolls surrounding a polychrome pink rose bud

lithographic transfer (dated from c. 1845). On the underside of the base is stamped. '59752?/95' and painted in olive green is the number '11.'

Significance

The assemblage has no significance at a local level and consists of fragmentary pottery with little meaning and occurs as types that are frequently found on archaeological excavations in the London area.

Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed November 2018.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered by hand from the site (less than one box). The material is generally not abraded, in a fairly good condition, although fragmentary material is present. Clay tobacco pipes occur in a single context as a large (over 100 fragments) sized group.

The assemblage consists of 131 fragments, of which none were unstratified. The tobacco pipes are discussed as an index and nearly all of the pipes appear to be production wasters.

Methodology

The assemblage was recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). One bowl type has been reclassified according to Higgins (2016). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and the quality of finish and were quantified by fragment count.

The assemblage

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 42 bowls, 23 stems and 33 mouth pieces. Another 33 bowl fragments are recorded, which due to their fragmentary state could not be given a minimum number of vessels value. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1840–1910 and none of the bowls appear to be smoked.

Context [8], spot date: 1840–1880

1840–1880

AO28S: one short, spurred damaged bowl that mostly survives as the right side of the bowl and an oval section stem with a ridge. At the base of the back of the bowl there is a small slightly raised horizontal V-shaped area. The spur has been squashed backwards (towards the smoker). The bowl and the stem are burnished/wiped, although the seams are not trimmed very efficiently

AO30: Thirty-seven bowls with or without a heel and of a cutty type (short length bowl) and are all of one design. The moulded design consists of simple leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and a narrow plain band around the rim and defined by a rope like cordon, which is above closely spaced small bosses that cover the main area of the bowl. Around the base of the bowl is a band of scalloped fluting that continues for a short distance on to the of the stem. Additionally, there are 33 bowl fragments that could not be confidently assigned to a minimum number of bowls. Twenty-two stems with a diamond cross-section and 33 mouth parts with a moulded diamond nipple were also assigned to this design. No maker's marks were recorded on the fragments. Generally, the bowls are poorly moulded and finished, for example the seams are not competently trimmed. A few pre-firing handling faults are noted, such as a fingernail impression on the rim, while a firing fault occurs as a crack on another bowl. Additionally, twelve bowls have a mould or finishing fault located on the left side of the bowl and very close to the back of the bowl seam. The fault consists of a disruption in the cordon round the rim and smudging of a small area of the bosses below the cordon. The fault is variable in its appearance and extent.

AO33: three examples of this heeled, tall upright copy of this Irish shape are recorded and distinguished by the moulded milling around the rim. Only one example is complete and has a notable vertical wiping groove to the side of the seam it removed on the front of the bowl, (facing away from the smoker), while the wiping on the area of the seam is less conspicuous on the back of the bowl and more central. The two other bowls are more fragmentary and one example survives only as a bowl fragment. A single, oval section stem can be assigned to this type and has moulded on one side '[C]ORK' and on the other side is part of a thin horizontal bar. English made Irish copy bowls are frequently marked with Irish place names. Another bowl fragment probably belongs to this bowl type and consists of the front of the bowl with moulded milling around the rim and an Inniskilling dragoons regiment design, which survives as vertical foliage/stemmed flower motifs on each side of the seam and on each side of the bowl are fragments of turrets (part of the Inniskilling Castle) with a flower above the top. Below the turrets are surviving parts of the name Inniskilling which is curving.

Stem: one other oval section 19th-century stem with a fine bore and a fresh break is also recorded.

SIGNIFICANCE

The assemblage is of interest for containing mostly, if not entirely clay tobacco pipe wasters and these are probably the product of an unknown local mid to late 19th century pipe maker. The AO30 bowl design is unusual and has not been recorded in other assemblages excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, e.g. Fulham Island (Jarrett 2003), 84–90b Fulham High Street (Jarrett 2018) and Fulham Palace (Jarrett 2014).

POTENTIAL

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts in which they were found. It is recommended that a short note is published on these pipes in the Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter. The pipes should be retained for the archive.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., '1969 London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Higgins, D., 2017, *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Unpublished document.

Jarrett, C. 2003, 'Clay tobacco pipe, in: C. Pickard, Assessment of an archaeological excavation at Fulham Island, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report.

Jarrett, C. 2014. 'Clay tobacco pipe assessment', in: I. Bright, *An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations Undertaken During Phases I and II of the Restoration and Revival Project at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, London SW6 6EA, London Borough of Hammersmith And Fulham*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report No. R11540.

Jarrett, C. 2018. 'Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment', in: M. Edmonds, *An Archaeological Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 84-90b Fulham High Street, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report No. R13261.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (less than one box) and all of the material was collected by hand. The glass dates entirely to the post-medieval period and particularly the late 19th-early 20th century. The fragments show no evidence for abrasion. The assemblage consists of mostly fragmentary items that mostly appear to have been discarded soon after breakage. The glass was recovered from two contexts as only small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

The assemblage consists of five fragments, representing four estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 147g, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Methodology

The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and its method of manufacture.

The assemblage

Context [2], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Bottle: green-tinted glass, moulded, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 46g. Thick wall sherd embossed '...[DEP]OSIT/...DON.../... [BOT]TLE' ?Codd or Hamilton-type. Late 19th-20th century

Bottle, cylindrical: clear glass, moulded, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 28g. Base, embossed around the edge '... R 14 C...'concave underside. Late 19th-20th century

Context [8], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Bowl, small rounded: opaque, mid-blue glass, moulded, 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 48g. Complete profile. Beaded rim, rounded fluted walls alternating with narrower fluting with stacked curves. Foot ring base and the underside is embossed with a multi-, thin petalled floral motif and the interior is embossed 'S23035...'. Late 19th-20th century

Vessel glass: clear, moulded, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 1g. Wall sherd, thin walled, corrugated/ribbed '... E...'. Late 19th-20th century

Unidentified: clear, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 5g. A lump of heated/melted glass. 19th-20th century

Significance,

The glass has no significance at a local level as the assemblage consists of mostly fragmentary forms which cannot be assigned to a specific shape and has little meaning.

Potential

The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-361628

Project details

Project name The Moat School, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, London SW6 6EG: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Short description of the project This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at the Moat School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, London SW6 6EG. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 24097 76386. The archaeological watching brief was conducted over thirteen days between 24th June and 19th July 2019 during groundworks on the site. Works included the removal of the entrance gateposts, the widening of the access drive and the excavation of new footings for the planned building extension. The proposed area of works was located within the Scheduled Monument for the Fulham Palace Moated Site (Designation No. 1001964) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was obtained for the proposed works. The drift geology of Kempton Park Gravels was exposed at 3.02m OD in a sondage. The natural sandy gravel layers were in turn sealed by a deposit of compact, reddish-brown-orange sandy clay which resembled a brickearth [7/17/21]. During ground reduction of the brickearth, a number of burnt flints and a worked flint was retrieved indicating that the brickearth had been reworked or redeposited. This was in line with known, seasonal prehistoric occupation of the site recorded by previous excavators. The brickearth had been cut at the west of the site by an isolated post-medieval pit [9] which was associated with three postholes; [11], [13] and [15]. All the deposits listed above were sealed by layers of 19th and 20th century made ground containing fragmentary CBM, glass and ceramic, later topped by a landscaped surface of turf and topsoil. The landscaping had truncated the top of the brickearth during the construction of the current bank.

Project dates Start: 24-06-2019 End: 19-07-2019

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes BOP19 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM The Moat School, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, London SW6 6EG

Postcode SW6 6EG

Study area 286 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 24097 76386 51.47231198898 -0.213032341487 51 28 20 N 000 12 46 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 3.06m Max: 3.16m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project originator brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project originator design RPS

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

Type of School
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive MLAA
recipient

Physical Archive ID BOP19

Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital recipient	Archive MLAA
Digital Archive ID	BOP19
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital available	Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper recipient	Archive MLAA
Paper Archive ID	BOP19
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper available	Media "Context sheet","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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