

**155 GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
CAMDEN**

**MONITORING OF
GEOTECHNICAL PITS**

APRIL 2009



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**155 GRAY'S INN ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

MONITORING OF GEOTECHNICAL PITS

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2030
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Stuart Holden		April 2009
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		April 2009
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		April 2009
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		April 2009

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

**Monitoring of Geotechnical Pits at 155 Gray's Inn Road,
London Borough of Camden**

Site Code: GIC 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 30750 82320

Written and Researched by Stuart Holden

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2009

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor:

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

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
April 2009**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background And Reseach Objectives.....	7
4	Archaeological And Historical Background	9
5	Geology And Topography.....	9
6	Methodology.....	10
7	Archaeological Sequence	11
8	Conclusions.....	15
9	Acknowledgements	16
10	Bibliography.....	16

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Matrix	17
Appendix 2: Context Descriptions	18
Appendix 3: OASIS Form.....	19

ILLUSTRATIONS

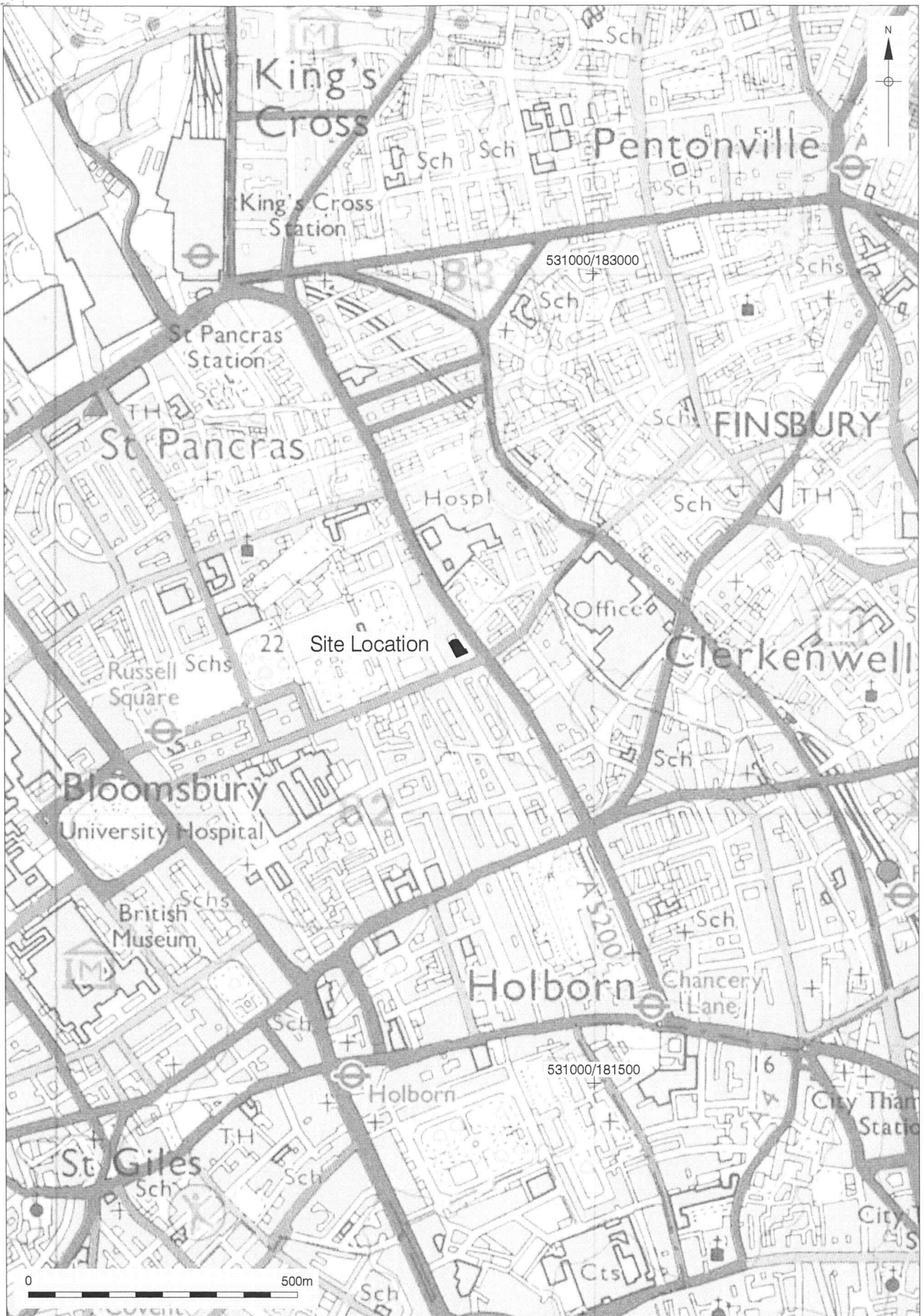
Figure 1: Site Location	5
Figure 2: Test Pit Locations	6
Figure 3: Section Locations.....	13
Figure 4: Sections	14

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of archaeological monitoring undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 155 Gray's Inn Road, London Borough of Camden (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was implemented in advance of proposed redevelopment, and was commissioned by Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting.
- 1.3 The investigation comprised the archaeological monitoring of four geotechnical test pits to further the information gained from a previous similar exercise. This report presents the results of both archaeological monitoring exercises.
- 1.4 The monitoring has recorded natural strata below possible redeposited natural and a possible channel. Sealing these horizons were deposits of 18th century topsoil with varying thicknesses, and structural remains dating from the 19th century.

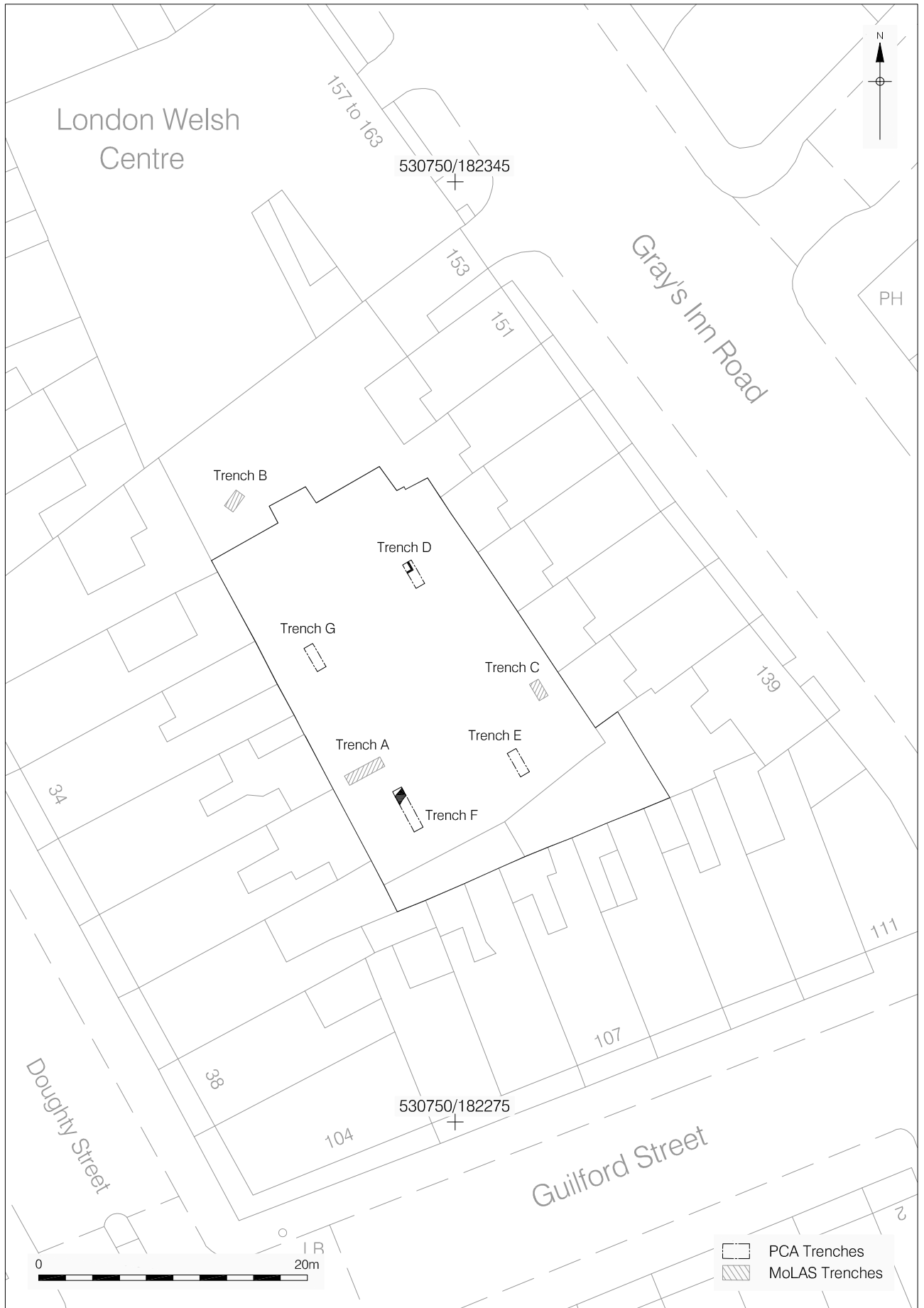
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical pits was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. within the property of 155 Gray's Inn Road, Camden, London Borough of Camden (Figure 1), in advance of a proposed development.
- 2.2 The work was conducted on the 16th-17th April 2009 and commissioned by Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting.
- 2.3 The investigation comprised the archaeological monitoring of four geotechnical test pits excavated within the ground floor warehouse of the building erect at the time (Figure 2). A previous geotechnical monitoring exercise was undertaken by MoLAS in 2007, and the results of that work are also summarised in this report.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 30750 82320.
- 2.5 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code GIC 09.
- 2.6 The monitoring was undertaken by Stuart Holden with the project managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:10,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Camden, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The 'Camden Unitary Development Plan', adopted in 2006, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development is subject to the Built Environment policies:

B8 - Archaeological sites and monuments

A - Sites and monuments of national archaeological importance

When considering development close to sites and monuments of national archaeological importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, the Council will seek the physical preservation of the archaeological features and their settings.

B - Sites and monuments of archaeological importance

The Council will only grant consent for development where acceptable measures are undertaken to preserve remains of archaeological importance and their settings. Developers should adopt measures that allow such remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where this cannot be achieved, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out.

3.74 The desirability of preserving sites and monuments of national archaeological importance is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Scheduled ancient monuments make a significant contribution to our national heritage and are the most important archaeological sites. They are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and are included in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service). There is currently one scheduled ancient monument in the Borough: Boadicea's Grave, a mound on Hampstead Heath at grid reference TQ 273864. However, not all sites and monuments of national importance meriting preservation are necessarily scheduled.

3.75 Scheduled monument consent must be obtained from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport before any alterations are made to scheduled ancient monuments. However, local planning authorities must also seek to preserve sites and monuments of national archaeological importance and their settings, including scheduled ancient monuments, and there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not.

3.76 There is considerable likelihood that archaeological remains will be found in certain parts of the Borough, and these are listed in Appendix 4 - Archaeological Priority Areas and shown on the Proposals Map as archaeological priority areas. However, there have already been many individual finds in other parts of the Borough, and no location can be ruled out. The Council will consult with, and be guided by, English Heritage on the archaeological implications of development proposals, especially within the archaeological priority areas and for sites of archaeological potential. These are recorded in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by English Heritage.

3.77 When researching the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases, assess whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed developments, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation, under the provisions of Article 3(2) of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.

3.78 Within archaeological priority areas and for sites of archaeological potential, the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before a planning application is determined. If important archaeological remains are found, developers should adopt measures that allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where the preservation of such remains in situ cannot be achieved, the Council will require that no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains have been carried out on site by an archaeological organisation approved by the Council. In appropriate cases, the Council may grant planning permission subject to conditions, or seek voluntary agreements, to cover such matters, including making provision for access, interpretation and display for public benefit during excavation and publication of the recorded results. Recorded results should also be provided by the developer for inclusion in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record. Where

developers do not propose due provision for accommodating important archaeological remains, planning permission may be refused.

3.79 It is important to note that sites and monuments of archaeological importance can also include standing buildings and structures (whether listed buildings or not), and that this policy applies to these standing buildings and structures in the same way it relates to other sites and monuments of archaeological importance.

3.80 Further advice and guidance on archaeological remains and how they should be preserved and recorded is available from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage, in the GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (1998) and Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning.

3.1.3 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined within the UDP. There are no Listed Buildings on the site.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 The following research aims were addressed during the course of the archaeological investigation:

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for possible Civil War defences which are suggested to have been located in the vicinity of the site?
- Are there any post-medieval remains on the site?

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological monitoring of Test Pits A, B and C, undertaken in 2007 by MoLAS, recorded sandy silt 'garden soil' measuring 0.85-1.5m in thickness beneath the hardstanding in all locations. Alluvial clay, redeposited natural, and organic clayey silt respectively was exposed in the base of each trench (Figure 2).
- 4.2 The Site Investigation, compiled by Lewis Howdle Limited, Consulting Structural Engineers (2007) includes a map regression from 1851 to 2005. The street outlines, but not individual properties, are illustrated on the 1851 map. The 1878 Ordnance Survey map shows a 'U-shaped' building along the east, south and west sides of the site boundary. By 1896, this building has been deleted and replaced with the structure that was still extant at the time of the archaeological investigation.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 256 (North London) indicates that the site is likely to be underlain by sand and gravel of the 'Hackney Gravel Formation'.
- 5.2 The site is located 1.5km to the north of the River Thames at a height of c.20.9mOD. The site is approximately flat, with some 75% of the site occupied by a 3 storey building comprising a warehouse on the ground floor and offices above.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains during the course of the excavation of the geotechnical test pits, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 The concrete hardstanding was cut with an abrasive saw then broken out using a manually operated pneumatic breaker. A mechanical excavator was employed to undertake the excavation work with an archaeologist in attendance. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 6.3 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and in section as necessary using standard recording methods. A digital photographic record was also made as appropriate.
- 6.4 A spot height (value 20.9mOD) is present on the road directly outside the entrance to the site that approximates to the level of the warehouse floor. This value is used in the course of this investigation to provide a guideline to the levels of the individual deposits.
- 6.5 The test pits monitored during this exercise were assigned the labels 'D', 'E', 'F' and 'G', to follow from the previous assignments given by MoLAS in 2007. During the work the test pits were referred to by alternate numbers by the attending geotechnical engineer, as shown below. The new trenches had the following dimensions:

<i>Archaeological Test Pit Label</i>	<i>Geotechnical Test Pit Label</i>	<i>Length (NW-SE)</i>	<i>Width (NE-SW)</i>	<i>Max depth</i>
D	1	2.0m	0.8m	2.7m
E	2	2.0m	0.8m	3.0m
F	3	3.4m	0.8m	2.9m
G	4	2.0m	0.8m	3.0m

- 6.6 The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (English Heritage 1998).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 A similar sequence was seen across the site and consisted of natural sand and gravel overlain by clay and gravel and dark sand silt 'garden soil'. In two of the test pits, brick structures that probably relate to buildings on the site illustrated on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map were recorded. A rubble hardcore layer and concrete floor were present across the interior of the warehouse.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural (Figure 4)

7.2.1 Slightly clayey sand and gravel was observed in Test Pits E [14], F [26] and G [32] at levels of c.18.1. These were overlain by more clayey gravels in Test Pit E [13] and Test Pit F [25] at c.19.5 and c.19.7mOD respectively. These latter deposits had thicknesses of approximately 1.5m.

7.2.2 In Test Pit G, a 0.16m thick deposit of dark greyish blue organic silt [31] was present at a level of c.18.17mOD and is likely to be the same as that which was observed in Test Pit A during the 2007 work. It was overlain by a deposit of silty clay and gravel [30] at c.18.5m OD, which was 0.34m thick. No datable artefacts were recovered from these deposits. Their silty nature and colour led to the conclusion that they may represent the fills of a natural channel.

7.2.3 In Test Pit D a layer was found comprising soft, light brown grey slightly sandy silty clay. It was recorded at an upper height of c.19.64m OD and extended to the limit of extension, over 1.16m deep. The layer was interpreted in site as redeposited natural; if correct, a similar deposit was recorded in Test Pit B in 2007.

7.3 Phase 2 – 18th Century (Figure 4)

7.3.1 Sealing the above layers in all test pits (D [3] & [5], E [12], F [21] and G [29]) was a layer of dark grey sandy silt, described in the previous phase of work as 'garden soil'. It was recorded at upper heights between 20.3m OD in Test Pit D and 20.54m OD in Test Pit E and was between 0.32m to 2.00m in thickness. Recovered from the layer in Test Pit G was some ceramic building material dating from 1600 to 1900, and from Test Pit E some pottery and clay tobacco pipe dating from 1760 to 1780. Sandwiched between layers [3] and [5] in Test Pit D was a loose layer of dumped mortar rubble at 19.9m OD, from within which was recovered a fragment of a plate dating from the

late 17th to early 18th centuries, along with clay tobacco pipe dating from 1700 to 1740.

7.4 Phase 3: 19th Century (Figure 4)

7.4.1 Cut into the soil horizons in Test Pits D and F were structural remains. In Test Pit D a brick wall [9] was built within a construction cut [10] which extended from an upper height of 20.3m OD to beyond the base of the trench. Wall [9] was built of yellow London stock brick dating from 1830 to 1900. The brick wall seemed to have been repaired or rebuilt by the addition of a brick skin [8] to its inner face, with bricks dating from 1850 to 1900. These walls formed a cellar extending beyond the NW and SW limits of the trench but with lateral dimensions of at least 0.7m by 0.5m. The roof of the cellar was formed by a barrel-vaulted brick arch.



7.4.2 In Test Pit F, the soil layer [21] was cut by a construction trench [27] within which was a brick built structure formed by walls [22] and [24]. It had a width of at least 1.4m, a height of over 0.8m and was at least 0.8m long, aligned NE-SW. The space between the walls was filled by a layer [23] of garden soil and brick rubble. The structure may have formed a defunct culvert or drain. It survived to an upper level of 20.2m OD.

7.4.3 Cut into the top of fill [23] was a brick and stone drain aligned NE-SW. It was 0.5m wide and 0.4m high, at an upper height of 20.36m OD. The bricks used in the construction were dated from 1850 to 1900. The drain was sealed by a layer of demolition material [20], further garden soil [19] at 20.4m OD and made ground [17].

7.5 Phase 3 – Modern (Figure 4)

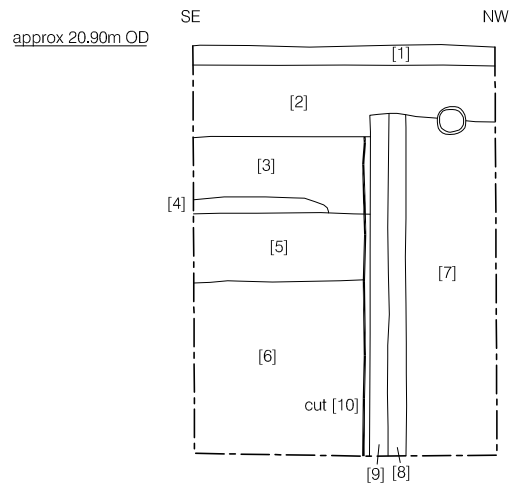
7.5.1 The sequence in each of the test pits was completed with a layer of hardcore [2], [11], [16] and [28], measuring 0.14 to 0.50m in thickness and the concrete floor [1] to the warehouse at approximately 20.9m OD.



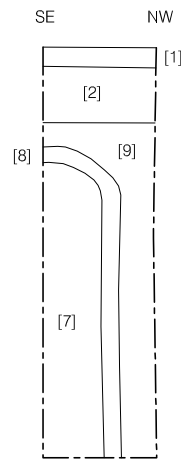
-  PCA Trenches
-  MoLAS Trenches

0 10m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

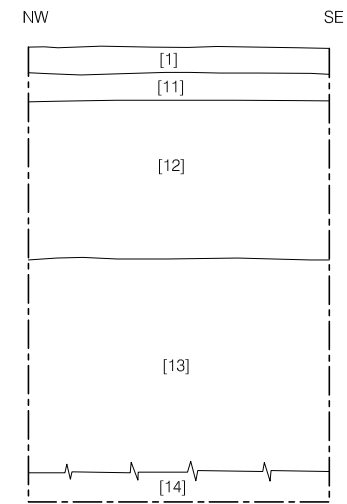
Figure 3
Section Location
1:200 at A4



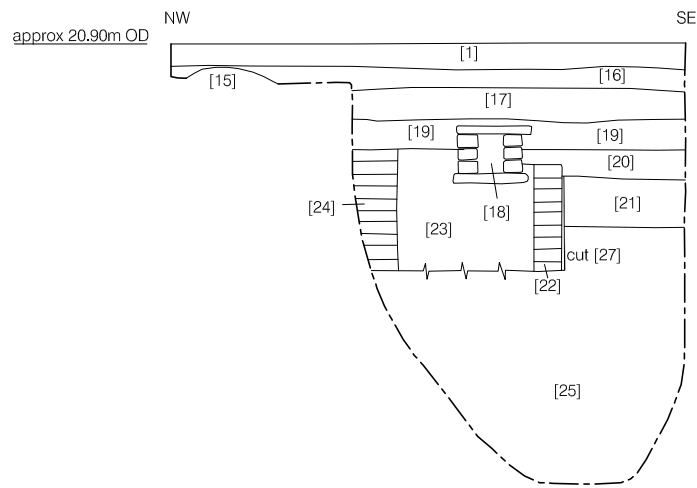
Section D1
Northeast Facing



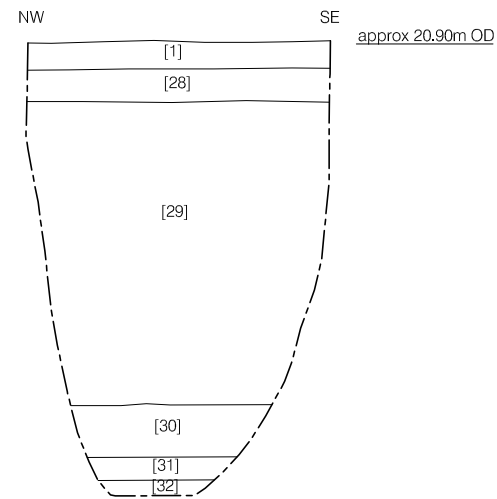
Section D2
Northeast Facing



Section E1
Southwest Facing



Section F1
Southwest Facing



Section G1
Southwest Facing



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 No evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, or medieval material was recorded on the site.
- 8.2 The organic silt present above the gravel in two test pits (A and G 2009) may represent the fill of a channel or similar water-retaining feature passing through or across the southwestern side of the site.
- 8.3 Deposits of possible redeposited clay were observed in Test Pits B and D in the northern area of the site, although no conclusion could be drawn about what purpose these may be serving.
- 8.4 Buried soil deposits were recorded in each trench, with markedly varying thicknesses but a suggested deposition date in the 18th century. It is thought that some elements of Civil War defences may have been located in close proximity to the site, and the discovery of varying thicknesses of buried soils in each trench may perhaps relate to such earthworks. However the artefactual dating evidence recovered from the soils would suggest otherwise.
- 8.5 The post-medieval brick-built cellar and probable drain date to the 19th century and are likely to relate to the buildings shown to be present on the site on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map.
- 8.6 The latest monitoring revealed archaeological remains which are largely consistent with previous results from 2007. However, that work recorded a layer of peaty and organic clayey silt beyond the base of Test Pit C, yet no evidence for such a layer was found during the current work.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tony Bailey and David Rajendran of Edge Structures for their help and cooperation on site, Mark Roughley for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for his project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 1998 *Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations.*

Lewis Howdle Limited 2007 *Site Investigation* Unpublished client report

APPENDIX 1: MATRIX

GIC 09 Matrix	TEST PIT	D	E	F	G
				+	
				1	
Phase 4 MODERN					
	Rubble	2	11	16	28
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Phase 3 19th CENTURY		7	15	17	
		8		19	
		9		20	
	Structures	10		18	
				23	
				22	24
				27	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Phase 2 18th CENTURY		3			
		4			
	Garden soil	5	12	21	29
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Phase 1 NATURAL	Re deposited natural	6			
					30
	? Channel fill				31
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
	Clay and Gravel		13	25	32
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
	Sand and Gravel		14	26	
		NFE	NFE	NFE	NFE

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
GIC 09	1	D, E, F, G	-	D1, D2, E1, F1, G1	Layer	Concrete floor surface	Modern	4
GIC 09	2	D	-	D1, D2	Layer	Hardcore rubble	Modern	4
GIC 09	3	D	-	D1	Layer	Garden soil make up	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	4	D	-	D1	Layer	Building material make up	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	5	D	-	D1	Layer	Garden soil	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	6	D	D	D1	Layer	Redeposited natural	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	7	D	D	D1, D2	Fill	Backfill of cellar	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	8	D	D	D1, D2	Masonry	Skin ?repair to cellar [9]	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	9	D	D	D1, D2	Masonry	18thC cellar	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	10	D	-	D1, D2	Cut	Cut for [9]	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	11	E	-	E1	Layer	Hardcore rubble	Modern	4
GIC 09	12	E	-	E1	Layer	Garden soil	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	13	E	-	E1	Layer	Nat clay and gravel	Natural	1
GIC 09	14	E	-	E1	Layer	Nat sand and gravel	Natural	1
GIC 09	15	F	F	F1	Masonry	Concrete drain	Modern	3
GIC 09	16	F	F	F1	Layer	Hardcore rubble	Modern	4
GIC 09	17	F	-	F1	Layer	Made ground	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	18	F	-	F1	Masonry	Brick, stone-capped drain	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	19	F	-	F1	Layer	Redeposited garden soil	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	20	F	-	F1	Layer	Demo material	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	21	F	-	F1	Layer	Garden soil	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	22	F	-	F1	Masonry	Brick wall	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	23	F	-	F1	Fill	Fill between [22] and [24]	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	24	F	-	F1	Masonry	Brick wall	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	25	F	-	F1	Layer	Nat clay and gravel	Natural	1
GIC 09	26	F	-	F1	Layer	Nat sand and gravel	Natural	1
GIC 09	27	F	-	G1	Cut	Cut for [22] and [24]	Post-Med	3
GIC 09	28	F	-	G1	Layer	Hardcore rubble	Modern	4
GIC 09	29	G	-	G1	Layer	Garden soil	Post-Med	2
GIC 09	30	G	-	G1	Layer	Silty clay and gravel	?Natural	1
GIC 09	31	G	-	G1	Layer	Organic silt	?Natural	1
GIC 09	32	G	-	G1	Layer	Nat sand and gravel	Natural	1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-58727

Project details

Project name	155 Gray's Inn Road, Camden
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on 4 geotechnical test pits on 16th and 17th April 2009. The monitoring recorded natural strata below possible redeposited natural and a possible channel. Sealing these horizons were deposits of 18th century topsoil with varying thicknesses, and structural remains dating from the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2009 End: 17-04-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GIC 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	BRICK WALLS AND CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN 155 Gray's Inn Road, Camden
Postcode	WC1X 8UE
Study area	646.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30750 82320 51.5241432079 -0.115085505842 51 31 26 N 000 06 54 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.50m Max: 19.70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Paul Chadwick
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Stuart Holden
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	J Ross Developments

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Monitoring of Geotechnical Pits at 155 Gray's Inn Road, London Borough of Camden
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Holden, S
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 May 2009

PCA

PRE - CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 0207 732 3925 0207 639 9091

FAX: 0207 639 9588

EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

