

**ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL
AND MOAT GARDEN,
BISHOPS AVENUE, SW6 6ED**

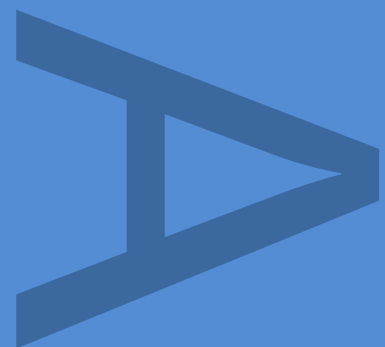
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

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

SITE CODE: ASB 10

**DCMS SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT
NO: HSD/9/2/14017**

JULY 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**AT ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL AND MOAT
GARDEN, BISHOPS AVENUE, FULHAM SW6 6ED**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at All Saints Primary School and Moat Garden, Bishops Avenue, Fulham SW6 6ED

Site Code: ASB 10

DCMS Scheduled Monument Consent No: HSD/9/2/14017

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2419 7639

Written and Researched by Paw Jorgensen

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

July 2010

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July 2010

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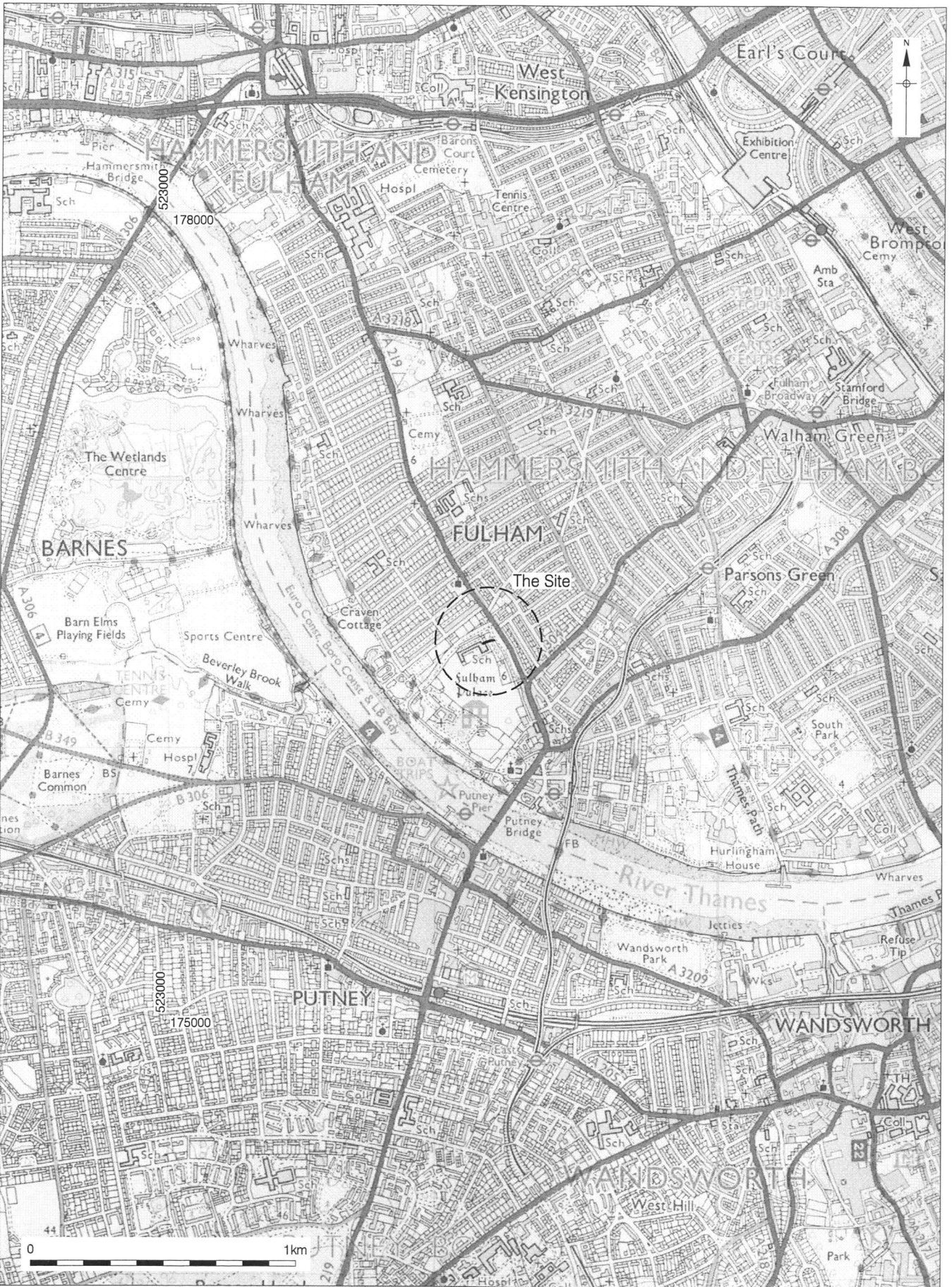
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks necessitated by the installation of new drainage on land at All Saints Church of England Primary School and the adjacent Moat Garden, Bishops Avenue, Fulham SW6 6ED. The watching brief was commissioned by Frankham Consultancy Group Limited. The project took place between 27th April and 1st June 2010.
- 1.2 Two trenches were excavated within the grounds of All Saints Primary School and Moat Garden. The main trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.80m below the current ground level, and was aligned roughly east-west. The second trench was excavated to a depth of 0.30m below ground level and did not impact on the ground below the concrete underlying the current tarmac surface.
- 1.3 The watching brief recorded natural strata to be overlain by 20th century activity, which comprised a pit, an area of truncation, made ground deposits and buried topsoil horizons. These likely represent levelling of previous terraces and the backfilling of an earlier garden feature.
- 1.4 No deposits, remains or artefacts pre-dating the 20th century were observed.

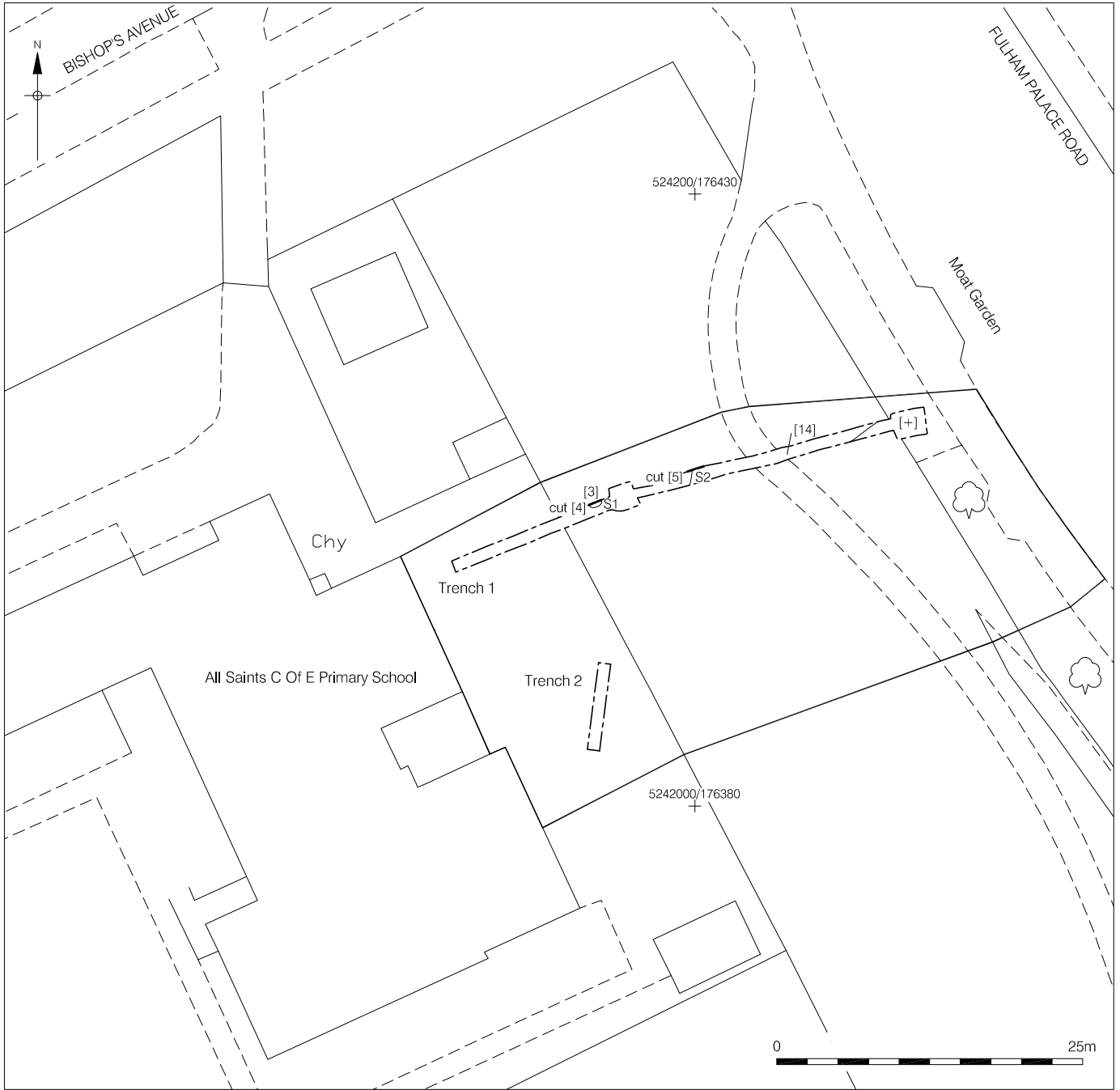
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks necessitated by the installation of new drainage on land at All Saints Church of England Primary School and the adjacent Moat Garden, Bishops Avenue, Fulham SW6 6ED (Figure 1). The work was undertaken between 27th April and 1st June 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.2 The work monitored the excavation of two trenches (Figure 2). Trench 1 extended east from the school towards Fulham High Street where it intercepted the old drain pipe, and was excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 3.80m below ground level (0.53m OD). Trench 2 was a very ephemeral intervention located within the school car-park area which did not exceed 0.30m and did not penetrate through the concrete underlying the current tarmac surface.
- 2.3 An archaeologist was in attendance for the duration of the excavation work, as specified in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2010).
- 2.4 The site is located at central National Grid Reference TQ 2419 7639.
- 2.5 The work was commissioned by Frankham Consultancy Group Limited, managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. Jane Sidell, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage monitored the archaeological work at the site.
- 2.6 The site was assigned the code ASB10.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Archaeology in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

3.2.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains policy statements (saved in September 2007) in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource:

UDP Part 2 - Chapter 4: Environment - The Built Environment - protection of existing character. Policy EN7

Policy EN7: Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Remains

1. There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, Archaeological Remains of National Importance, whether scheduled or not. There will also be a presumption against proposals which have a significant and harmful impact on the setting of visible Archaeological Remains of National Importance whether scheduled or not.
2. Development affecting sites of Archaeological Remains of Local Interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains.
3. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas (Glossary) defined on the proposals map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.

Justification

- 4.70 Archaeological remains are regularly discovered in the borough, from prehistoric Roman, Saxon, medieval and the early industrial period. The most recent find was part of a Saxon settlement discovered in Fulham Reach in 1990. They are a major part of the surviving evidence of the borough's past, and therefore a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the community. Such remains are very vulnerable to modern development, and once destroyed they are lost forever. The need to preserve them is recognised as a material consideration when determining planning applications. PPG 16 indicates that there will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. In other cases this is desirable, but must be weighed against other factors. These will include the need for the proposed development, as well as the potential national importance of remains that may be found in the Archaeological Priority Areas. (Glossary) It is therefore important for developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage, particularly for developments that would impact upon the scheduled Ancient Monument at Fulham Palace or for developments in or near the Archaeological Priority Areas.
- 4.71 New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the
-

context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds. The council welcomes the value to all parties of the Code of Practice drawn up by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group setting out mutual responsibilities.

3.3 Scheduled Monument Consent

- 3.3.1 The site is located within the Fulham Palace moated site, which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Prior to commencement of the fieldwork Scheduled Monument consent was granted for the intrusive work (DCMS consent number: HSD/9/2/14017).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The Ordnance Survey geological map shows the site to lie on the First Terrace Gravels of the Thames floodplain. These comprise stratified layers of sand and gravel.
- 4.2 The western part of the site is occupied by All Saints Primary School and an adjacent parking area. This area was entirely covered with tarmac and was seen to lie significantly lower than the eastern portion of the site. To the west the site was almost completely level with elevations of around 3.56m OD. The eastern portion of the site was located within the Moat Garden; here the ground level varied from 4.33m OD in the west to 4.17m OD in the east.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background is mainly taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2010).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 An extensive watching brief carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd recorded residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flints, Bronze Age pottery and possible pit, which attests to at least transient use of the land during these periods (Mayo 2010). Additional material dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age period have been recovered during several excavations undertaken by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group since 1972, both within the palace grounds and elsewhere in Fulham (Cooper 2003).
- 5.2.2 It has been suggested that a ford across the river existed throughout the prehistoric period. Artefactual evidence from this period seems focussed around the proposed location of this river crossing. Additional discoveries have been made along the conjectured line of a contemporary trackway approximately along the same alignment as Fulham Road (Cooper 2003).

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 Earlier watching briefs to the north of the palace recorded a Roman ditch, pit and posthole (Mayo 2010). This adds to the growing body of evidence for a somewhat extensive Roman settlement at Fulham associated with a river crossing point.
- 5.3.2 Prior to 1972 the only evidence for Roman activity in Fulham was the 1st century AD "Fulham Sword" recovered from the Middlesex bank of the river in 1887. Evidence for 3rd to 4th century Roman occupation within the palace site was documented in 1972 during an excavation across a section of the in-filled moat. Excavations immediately north of the palace have also recovered finds dating to the 4th century (Cooper 2003).

5.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 The earliest known mention of the Fulham estate appears through the early 17th century copy

of a late 7th or early 8th century charter transferring ownership of the Fulanham estate from Tyrhtilus, 2nd Bishop of Hereford to Waldhere, 5th Bishop of the East Saxons (London) (Whitelock 1979). This was the beginning of the of the connection with the Bishops of London as Lords of the Manor of Fulham, which continued until 1868 when the Manor was passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. However, the palace was still occupied by the Bishop of London until 1975.

- 5.4.2 The Anglo Saxon Chronicle for AD879 makes mention of a Viking winter camp at Fulham on the Thames. It has been suggested that the earthworks around Fulham Palace was constructed to protect this camp. This is largely based on the earthworks forming a rough “D” shape, which was typical of Viking camps. However, the north, south, and west sides are at right angles, which was characteristic of Roman camps (Whitehouse 1974).
- 5.4.3 Most of the finds and artefacts dating to this period that have been recovered from the moated site belong to assemblages from the extreme north and south-west corners of the in-filled moat (Cooper 2003).

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Previous work undertaken by PCA located the double ditches of a sub-moat enclosure on the Paddock lawn to the northwest of the Palace. Elsewhere ditches, a hearth within a post built structure and fragments of masonry represent evidence of the medieval palace. Remains of the late medieval walls of the Great Hall and Tudor walls of the West Courtyard range, the room later known as Bishop Sherlock’s Dining Room, Kitchen and State Wing were found together with the Housekeeper’s Wing, Stables and Granary (Mayo 2010).

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 During this previous phase of work evidence for 17th century remodelling of the State Wing and lean to structures in the West Courtyard was observed. During the 18th century the Housekeeper’s Wing was demolished and additions to the Stables and renovation of Bishop Sherlock’s Dining Room were made. During the 19th century widespread rebuilding within the Palace, especially in the East Courtyard and the former kitchen, together with the conversion of Bishop Sherlock’s Dining Room into a kitchen took place. Construction of the Barn and Gothick Lodge and widespread drainage works were revealed across the site (Leary 2009).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 PCA conducted an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a roughly east-west aligned trench (Trench 1) extending from All Saints Primary School in the west to Moat Garden in the east. The width of the trench varied from 1.00m to 1.60m where new manholes were to be installed and in depth from 2.30m to 3.80m below the current ground level.
- 6.2 A five tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket was used for the excavation of the trench. Due to the depth of the trench and the relatively short reach of the excavator the excavation could only be carried out in 4.00m long segments with each section being excavated in 0.10m spits. Timber shoring was installed at the end of each work day or upon the completion of three 4.00m sections in order to secure the sides from collapse.
- 6.3 Site records were made using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans, sections and context sheets.
- 6.4 Photographs were taken of the trenches, archaeological features and of the general site settings. Each frame was logged in a pro-forma photo register noting frame number, date taken, direction and a brief description.
- 6.5 Prior to commencement of the work a unique site reference code, ASB 10, was obtained from the Museum of London.
- 6.6 Site plans showing the proposed trenches were provided by the client prior to the beginning of the fieldwork. These trenches were then surveyed in accordance to these plans by the ground workers before the start of the excavation work. The levels in this report are measured from a topographic survey prepared for this project, the heights themselves calculated using GPS equipment.

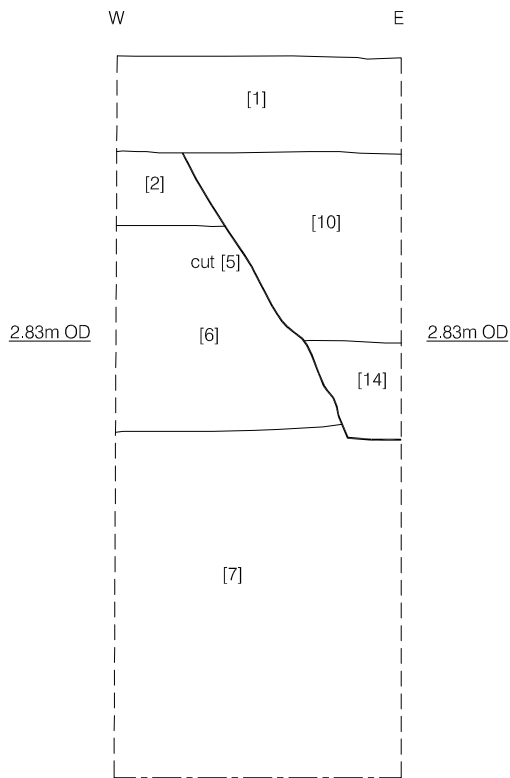
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

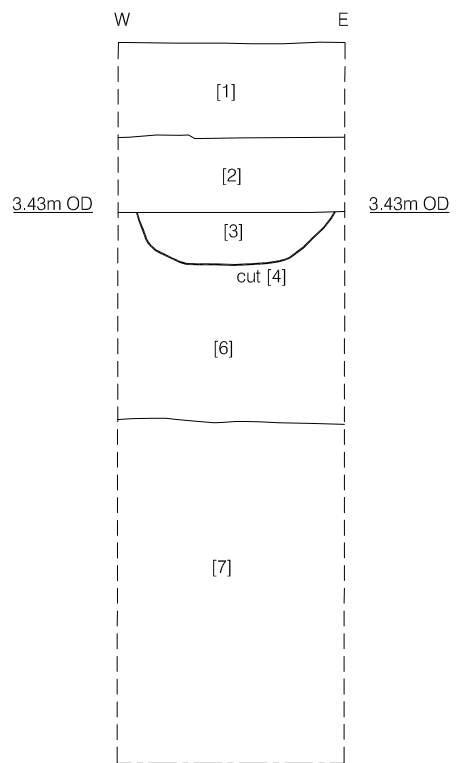
- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a c. 1.83m thick layer of mid brownish yellow medium coarse sand [7] observed at a maximum height of 2.36m AOD. This deposit was observed at the base of the excavation across the entire length of Trench 1.
- 7.1.2 Towards the western part of the site it was overlain by [6], which represented a brickearth type deposit first seen at a height of 3.43m OD. Towards the east this appeared to have been truncated away by past human activity. No artefactual evidence for human activity was present within these two deposits.

7.2 Phase 2: C20 / Modern

- 7.2.1 Towards the western boundary of Bishops Park Moat Garden, at a maximum height of 3.43m OD, a pit [4] filled with loosely packed rounded cobbles [3], fractured glass and pottery dating to the 1920s was recorded cutting into the brickearth deposit. The cut, not fully seen in plan, was at least 1.05m E-W by 0.4m N-S and 0.27m deep.
- 7.2.2 The pit was overlain by a layer of buried topsoil [2] at a height of 3.83m OD. Into this had been cut a large truncation [5], measuring at least 1.2m N-S by at least 15m E-W and was 1.52m deep. It had a steeply sloping western edge and a flat base, with the upper height of the cut recorded at 3.83m OD. It is considered likely that this represents a landscape or terracing event dating from the 19th or 20th centuries. It was filled by a further buried topsoil deposit [14], comprising sandy-silt at an upper height of 2.83m OD, containing moderate inclusions of ceramic building material (predominantly pegged roof tiles), glass bottle shards and 19th century pottery, and then by a deposit of 20th century made ground [10]. This was a 1.05m thick layer of clayey-sand containing glass bottles, metal fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments, and pottery. Towards the eastern extreme of Trench 1 this layer had been truncated by the construction cut [+] for a drainpipe installed in the 1950s when All Saints Primary School was constructed.
- 7.2.3 The construction cut and the truncation [5] were overlain by the current topsoil deposit [1] at ground level of 4.33m OD. The topsoil was up to 0.5m thick.
- 7.2.4 The excavation of Trench 2 for the installation of a surface drain, to the south of Trench 1 in the area west of Bishops Park Moat Garden, only extended to a depth of 0.30m below the current ground surface and did not penetrate through the modern surface concrete and tarmac.



Section 2
Trench 1
South Facing



Section 1
Trench 1
South Facing



Figure 3
Sections 1 & 2
1:40 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 8.1 Natural deposits comprising sand overlain by brickearth were revealed within Trench 1.
- 8.2 A single pit was observed near the western boundary of Bishops Park cut into the brickearth. This contained early 20th century material and likely represents a garden feature which was backfilled at roughly the same time as the moat.
- 8.3 The easternmost part of the site appeared to have been terraced sometime during the 19th or early 20th century. This terracing seemed to have been levelled during the 1920s as suggested by the presence of the 20th century made ground deposit. It is likely that this occurred at roughly the same time as the backfilling of the moat.
- 8.4 To the west the construction of All Saints Primary School and the adjacent parking area had truncated away the top of the archaeological sequence leaving only the natural Brickearth and natural sand deposits intact. This is visibly evident by the change in altitude from 4.33m OD along the eastern boundary of Bishops Park to 3.56m OD west thereof.
- 8.5 No evidence of the moat or indeed archaeology pre-dating the 20th century was seen during the exercise. This is explained by the fact that in the area of the projected location of the moat the excavated trench followed the cut for the existing drain pipe.
- 8.6 The following questions were posed in the Written Scheme of Investigation and can now be answered as follows:
- Does the course of the moat run as predicted on a parallel alignment within Moat Gardens?
 - What is the nature (shape) of the moat's channel?
 - What is the type, nature and date of any exposed moat fills?
 - Can these be sampled for further assessment?
- 8.7 No archaeological remains commensurate with the moat were observed during the watching brief.
- Are there any other features present in the buried land surface? What are their nature, type and date?
- 8.8 Revealed features were limited to early 20th century land-use represented by a pit and then probable terracing activity. Made ground deposits and previous topsoil horizons were also seen

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Simpson of Frankham Consultancy Group Limited for commissioning the project, Building Associates Limited who carried out the work, and Jane Sidell of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and Jennifer Simonson for producing the illustrations. Chris Jarrett spot-dated the artefactual material.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	-	S1, S2	Deposit	Current topsoil horizon	C20 / Modern	2
2	-	S1, S2	Deposit	Buried topsoil horizon	C20 / Modern	2
3	TR1	S1	Deposit	Fill of [4]	C20 / Modern	2
4	TR1	S1	Cut	Pit	C20 / Modern	2
5	TR1	S2	Cut	Possible terracing?	C20 / Modern	2
6	TR1	S1	Deposit	Brickearth	Natural	1
7	TR1	S1, S2	Deposit	Natural sand	Natural	1
8	VOID					
9	VOID					
10	-	S2	Deposit	Made ground, within cut [5]	C20 / Modern	2
11	Same as (10)					
12	VOID					
13	Same as (10)					
14	TR1	S2	Deposit	Buried topsoil, within cut [5]	C20 / Modern	2
15	VOID					

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

ASB10: Trench 1 matrix			
		+	
			Phase 2: C20 / Modern
		1	
13	=	10	= 11
		14	
		5	
		2	
		3	
		4	

		6	Phase 1: Natural
		7	
		nfe	

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-78528

Project details

Project name	Archaeological watching brief at All Saints Primary School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the installation of a replacement drain pipe at All Saints Primary School, Fulham. The watching brief recorded traces of early modern and late post-medieval landscaping in Bishops Park Moat Garden.
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ASB 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Woodland 6 - Parkland
Monument type	GARDEN TERRACE Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM All Saints Primary School
Postcode	SW6 6ED
Study area	45.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2419 7639 51.4723274958 -0.211692457643 51 28 20 N 000 12 42 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.53m Max: 2.36m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo

Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Frankham Consultancy Group Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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