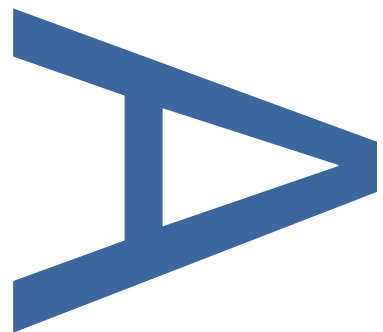
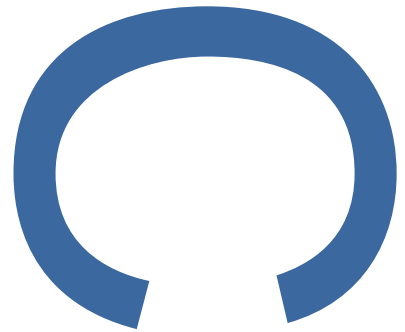


**RIVER HOUSE,
RIVERSIDE WAY,
UXBRIDGE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON,
UB8 2YF**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION
FOR A GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

MARCH 2022



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**RIVER HOUSE, RIVERSIDE WAY, UXBRIDGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
UB8 2YF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 35755/APP/2021/4136

HISTORIC ENGLAND (GLAAS) REF:

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 504810 184040

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: RPS Group

**PREPARED BY: PETER MOORE (MCIfA),
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

30TH MARCH 2022

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March 2022

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STAFF REGISTER OF INSTRUCTION TO THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

I, as an employee or sub-contractor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, confirm that I have read this document, understand its contents and will abide by its instructions.

Name	Signature	Date

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned by Simon Blatherwick of RPS Consulting on behalf of Bridge UK Properties 2 to undertake a geoarchaeological evaluation at River House, Riverside Way, Uxbridge, LB Hillingdon UB8 2YF, TQ 504810 184040 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is to be redeveloped for commercial use (Planning reference: **35755/APP/2021/4136**). The site does lie within the Colne Valley Archaeological Priority Area but has not yet been “tiered” in accordance with recent Historic England (GLAAS) APA Guidelines. The full national and local planning backgrounds are set out in the desk based assessment report. In accordance with the wording of the planning condition, this evaluation addresses the requirements for a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by Stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a Stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the Stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed Stage 2 WSI
- 1.3 An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out for the site (Blatherwick February 2022). The desk based assessment found that the site is identified as having a low archaeological potential for the Roman, Anglo-Saxon/Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, a low/Medium potential for the Palaeolithic, and Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, but a high potential for Palaeo-environmental remains on the western side of the site.
- 1.4 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the geoarchaeological evaluation of the site as agreed between RPS Consulting and Historic England (GLAAS). The evaluation consists of the visual geoarchaeological evaluation of 7 trial pits comparing the sequence found in the Wessex trenching to the south, including sieving of soils for lithics.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The background is set out in detail in the archaeological desk based assessment (Blatherwick February 2022) including extracts from the 2015 and 2021 Delta Simmons ground investigation reports, next extracts from the 2006 Wessex trenching and the 2022 Quest Geoarchaeological & Palaeoenvironmental Desk-Based Assessment report.
- 2.2 General
- 2.3 Geological and Topographical Background
- 2.3.1 The solid geology of the Site is shown by the British Geological Survey Online Holocene Alluvium with Palaeocene/Eocene Lambeth Group sediments (clay, silt and sand) deposits.
- 2.3.2 Site investigation has shown gravels rising to the east of the site and peat and alluvial deposits formed over the deepening gravels to the west.
- 2.3.3 The site comprises an area of level ground approximately 31-32m OD (Ordnance Datum).
- 2.3.4 The River Crane is located approximately 565m west of the Site. The Grand Union Canal is located approximately 145m south of the Site.
- 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 2.5 Archaeological
- 2.5.1 The potential for palaeo-environmental remains relating to the Colne Valley is highest on the western side of the site.
- 2.5.2 The high profile of the Uxbridge area results from the Three Ways Wharf site which is circa 700 m to the north-east of the site. However the Wessex 2006 nearby evaluations on Riverside Way did not find any of the deposits found at Three Ways Wharf.
- 2.5.3 The same 2006 Wessex evaluation found only a single flint which could have come from the Neolithic period and no other remains suggest a local presence in the later prehistoric period.
- 2.5.4 Likewise the HER suggests no Roman or later remains near the site.
- 2.6 Scope of the Geoarchaeological Evaluation (Stage 1)
- 2.6.1 Seven trial pits measuring 2m x 2m will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision to a depth of circa 2m bgl to examine and record gravels, alluvium and peat. The trial pits are arranged as shown in Figure 2 and have been located to avoid known services and movements of vehicle and buses still using the site. Because of the latter constraint the western side of the site cannot have stepped trenches.
- 2.6.2 Each trial pit will be excavated to the base of the made ground, and then the peat, alluvium and gravel brickearth will be machine excavated in 20cm spits, recorded so as to compare to the Wessex investigations, and the arisings sieved to assess if Palaeolithic or other prehistoric lithic material is present. This work will be carried out by PCA's geoarchaeologist Duncan Field under the overall supervision of Dr Barry Bishop.
- 2.6.3 If the results of the examination of the western deposits are inconclusive, or if lithic material is found, then there may be a requirement for a Stage 2 fieldwork intervention
- 2.7 Other
- 2.7.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)

- GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers: 3: *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork In London* (GLAAS 2014)
- *MoRPHE* (English Heritage, 2015).

2.7.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

2.7.3 PCA has the following accreditations:

- ISO9001 registration
- ConstructionLine registration
- Achilles registration

2.7.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited carries the following insurance policies:

Policy	Limit of Indemnity
Public Liability	£10,000,000
Employers Liability	£10,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 The evaluation will aim to address the following primary objectives:

- To establish if there is any potential for Palaeolithic or other prehistoric material to survive on site.
- To compare the deposits in the west of the site with those excavated by Wessex to the south.

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 Geoarchaeological Evaluation Stage 1 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The machining will be undertaken using a JCB and driver provided by PCA. The machine will use a breaker and toothed bucket to break any concrete/paved ground surfaces; once complete a toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil will be mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trial pits.
- 4.1.2 The trial pit will be CAT scanned ground by a trained operator.
- 4.1.3 Machine excavation will continue in spits of 200mm at a time. Peat, alluvium and gravel arisings will be sieved through a 10mm mesh to assess if worked flint material is present. Once the sieving is complete, the trial pit will be immediately backfilled for safety with the excavated deposits in the same order they were excavated in. It is assumed that the trial pits will be excavated to the extent of the reach of the mechanical excavator, which will be circa 3m or to the base of the gravels.
- 4.1.4 Each trial pit will be reviewed on a case by case basis to assess if it is safe to enter to carry out the section recording and take column samples. Trial pits will not be entered below a depth of 1.2m or less if the ground conditions are unstable.
- 4.1.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trial pit that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 4.1.6 Archaeological evaluation may require work by 'pick and shovel' or occasionally by further use of the machine. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 4.1.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate.
- 4.1.8 The western trial pits cannot be stepped, so in situ sampling will depend on there being deposits, warranting sampling, being within a safe access depth. Otherwise deposits below a safe depth (circa 1.2m below ground level depending on the stability of the trial pit sides) will be recorded from outside the trial pits. If deposits warranting sampling are found within a safe depth, they will be column sampled. These column samples will be taken off site and assessed for their potential for further palaeo-environmental analysis. The gravels, and where possible other deposits, will be dug in spits and sieved to look for lithics. If lithics are found then those spits will be bulk sampled to look for smaller lithics such as debitage.
- 4.1.9 The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the evaluation and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will be left in situ, with the agreement of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.1.10 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.2 Access and Safety

- 4.2.1 The site is secured by the client. Fencing of the archaeological trial pits will be carried out by PCA using orange mesh fencing. Trial pits will not be left open overnight. No reinstatement of surfaces will be carried out, and no surplus material will be taken away from site.
- 4.2.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and other representatives of the Council who wish to be satisfied, through site inspections,

that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made. Full access is also provided for the Client and its agents.

- 4.2.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements on the excavation design. PCA's H&S Policy Statement (2021) and Site Rules (2021) will be followed at all times. A site specific Risk Assessment will be prepared; this will be reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.
- 4.2.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence. A site constraints plan has been provided and trench locations have been adjusted to avoid all services on this drawing (Figure 3).
- 4.2.5 All trial pit locations will be surveyed using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. Should services be encountered during excavation, it will be the assumption of PCA that they are live and will be avoided at all costs. This may require the abandonment or repositioning of the trial pit (if possible) in order to accommodate them safely.
- 4.2.6 Upon completion of the geoarchaeological trial pits and with approval from the archaeological consultant and Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, they will be backfilled using the same excavated material. Any excess arisings will be left on site. No special compaction measures will be undertaken. No reinstatement of the trial pits will be undertaken.
- 4.2.7 Provision will be made on-site for welfare facilities. These will be supplied by PCA and include office and tool storage and toilet facilities.
- 4.2.8 All machine movements onto and within the site will be monitored by a banksman.
- 4.2.9 PCA has not been informed that there are any listed buildings, areas of ecological importance or public rights of way on the site.
- 4.2.10 Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. Gloves shall also be worn. A ground contamination report has been supplied (Delta Simms 2015 and 2021) which suggest that asbestos was identified in the SW of the site and therefore separate measures for avoiding the asbestos will be set out in the RAMS.
- 4.2.11 All PCA's staff are CSCS card holders.

5 RECORDING SYSTEMS

5.1 Site Code

- 5.1.1 A unique-number site code will be obtained from the Museum of London prior to the work commencing and notified to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 Site Records

- 5.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Hillingdon, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

- 5.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.

- 5.2.3 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trial pit plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

- 5.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.

- 5.2.5 At least one long section will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trial pit has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

- 5.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

5.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

- 5.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

5.4 Photographic Record

- 5.4.1 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual preservation by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (MLAA).

6 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

6.1 General

6.1.1 All processing will take place at PCA's Brockley premises, or, if appropriate, those of our environmental consultants.

6.2 Environmental

6.2.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

6.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and, if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by our own consultants and specialist sub-contractors.

6.2.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

6.2.4 All finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

6.2.5 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*' and the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority agrees that this will not be necessary).

6.2.6 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the Museum of London should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

6.2.7 Before commencing the evaluation, the archaeological organisation responsible for the works will confirm in writing to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority that arrangements are in hand to cover all necessary processing, conservation, and specialist analysis and storage of finds and samples.

7 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

7.1 Site Archive Destination

- 7.1.1 Following the completion and approval of the fieldwork and post-excavation work associated with this project, the resulting archive comprising such items as finds, samples, paper and digital records, photographs and digital data will be transferred by PCA to a local museum or repository which will curate the archive thereafter.
- 7.1.2 For this project, the repository which is expected to take custody of the archive is:

Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA)

- 7.1.3 The custodial transfer of the finds archive will be enabled by means of a Deed of Transfer, issued by MLAA, which must be signed by the landowner.
- 7.1.4 The landowner or, if PCA is commissioned by a third-party on their behalf, the commissioning client, agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to the aforesaid repository.
- 7.1.5 PCA will liaise with MLAA to arrange for a Deed of Transfer to be signed by the landowner authorising the transfer of the finds archive.
- 7.1.6 PCA requests herewith that the commissioning client supplies the name and address of the landowner to enable the above process.

7.2 General

- 7.2.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995). For deposition with MLAA, the Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives will be followed.
- 7.2.2 If the finds are not to be donated to MLAA, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.
- 7.2.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the *Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment 2015*. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to MLAA. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 7.2.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 7.2.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and the Greater London HER along with the GLHER report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.
- 7.2.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible or within six months of completion of fieldwork, and the provision of a short paragraph summary of the results for publication in the *London Archaeologist: Excavation Round-Up*. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment 2015* and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the GLHER within six months of the completion of fieldwork.

- 7.2.7 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment 2015* will be followed.
- 7.3 Report
- 7.3.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and an evaluation report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the following bodies:
- The commissioning client (who should formally submit the report to the Local Planning Authority to discharge the planning condition)
 - Historic England
- 7.3.2 The evaluation report will include:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introduction;
 - Planning Background;
 - Previous archaeological work relevant to the evaluation;
 - Topography of the site;
 - Research objectives;
 - Methodology;
 - The results of the evaluation and their significance;
 - An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the evaluation strategy;
 - Statement of potential of the archaeology;
 - Conclusions (and recommendations following consultation with the Council);
 - Bibliography;
 - Acknowledgements;
 - OASIS form.
- 7.3.3 The project resource agreed between PCA and the client allows for the production of a geoarchaeological report, to include CAD illustrations and artefact assessment as necessary. It is intended that PCA will provide our client a draft copy of the evaluation report for comment within two weeks of the completion of the evaluation, to then be provided to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

8 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF FIELDWORK TEAM

- 8.1 The day to day direction of the fieldwork will be undertaken by geoenvironmentalist Duncan Field under the overall supervision of Barry Bishop.
- 8.2 A standard working day is 08.00 - 16.30. A morning and afternoon tea break and 45-minute lunch break are included within this period. Any workings outside of these times are considered to be overtime. Overtime rates are 150% Monday-Friday & all day Saturday, 200% Sunday and Bank Holidays.

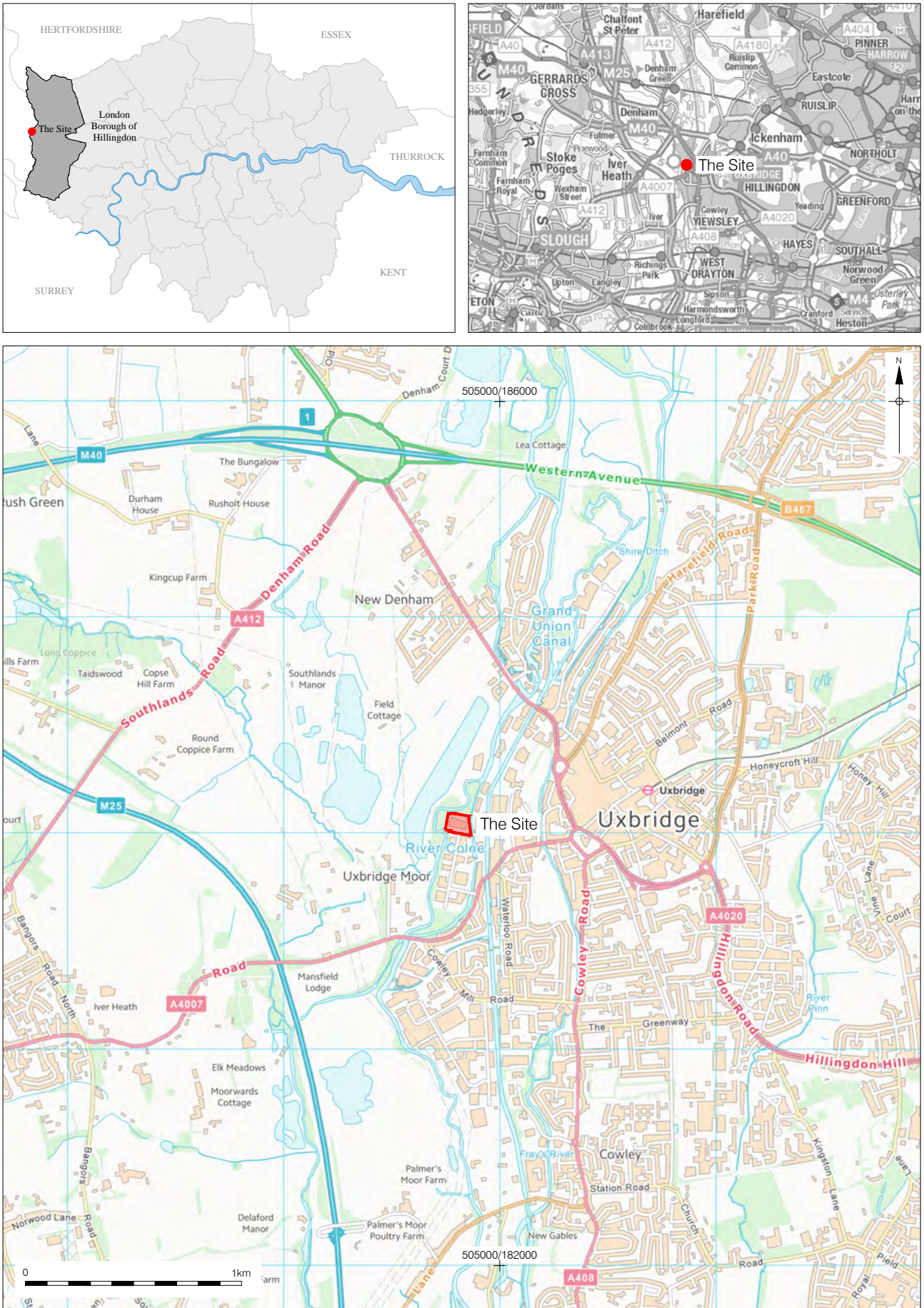
9 PROGRAMMING

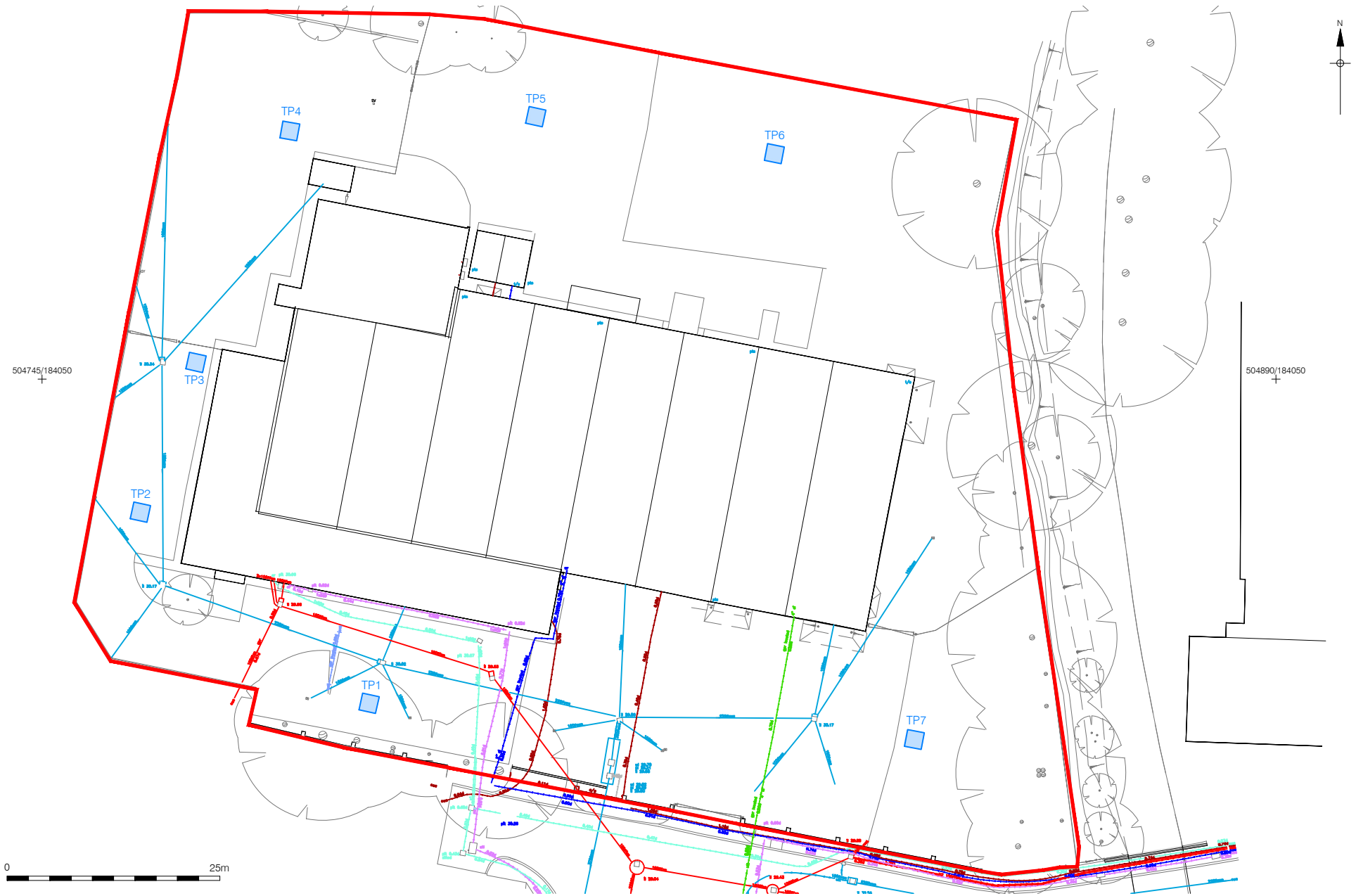
- 9.1 Pending approval of this document by Helen Hawkins, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hillingdon, a proposed start date for the fieldwork is confirmed to be 4th April 2022. The on-site fieldwork is programmed to take three days to complete.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blatherwick, S., February 2022, *Riverside Way, Uxbridge UB8 2YF: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, unpublished RPS Consulting report

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





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