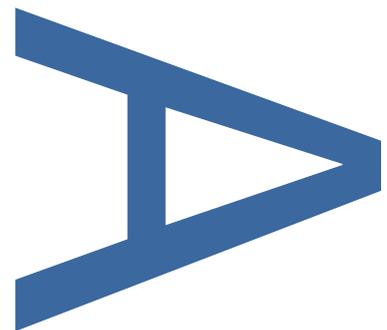
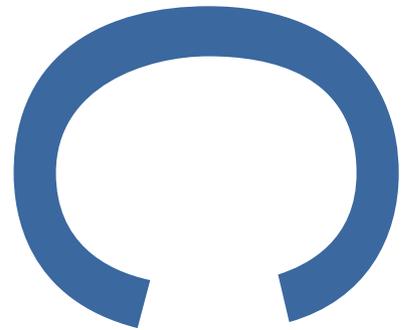


**2 BARHAM ROAD,
SOUTH CROYDON,
CR2 6LD**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

JUNE 2021



**2 BARHAM ROAD, SOUTH CROYDON, CR2 6LD,
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: tbc

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 20/00534/FUL

SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 32355 64490

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ELDERBERRY DEVELOPMENTS BARHAM LTD

PREPARED BY: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI MCifA, PCA

VERSION: 1.0

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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June 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) has been commissioned to undertake archaeological evaluation the site at 2 Barham Road, South Croydon, CR2 6LD (Figure 1). The site is currently occupied by a detached house with associated rear garden (Figure 2) and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32355 64490.
- 1.2 A planning permission has been granted for Demolition of dwellinghouse and erection of a three storey building with accommodation in the roof consisting of 9 flats with associated car parking, cycle parking, refuse storage and landscaping (LB Croydon Planning Ref. 20/00534/FUL).
- 1.3 Planning decision issued on 23rd February 2021 contains archaeological planning condition (17) and it reads as follows:
- No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.
- 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 which shall include:
- (a) The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.
- (b) The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication, dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.
- 1.4 The site is located within Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area: London to Brighton Roman Road, as designated by LB Croydon, and is also located close to Park Lane Anglo-Saxon cemetery. It also has potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.
- 1.5 Consultation by PCA with Mark Stevenson of the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), archaeological advisors to LB Croydon, confirmed that the archaeological evaluation should be implemented on the site. Details of the scheme have been subsequently agreed.
- 1.6 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) for the project and details the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation will be undertaken.
- 1.7 The works will be undertaken by a full-time archaeological supervisor and other archaeological staff

working for PCA. The works will be monitored by GLAAS. PCA have been instructed for the project by Elderberry Developments Barham Ltd.

1.8 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)
- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*. Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (HE GLAAS 2015);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE Historic England 2015)
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ClfA 2020).

1.9 PCA is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

1.10 PCA has the following accreditations:

- ISO9001 registration
- Construction Line registration
- Achilles registration
- CHAS registration

1.11 PCA carries the following insurance policies:

Policy	Limit of Indemnity	Policy Number	Insurer
Public & Products Liability	£10,000,000	24765101CHC/UN/000133 & PC007887	Aviva & Zurich
Employers Liability	£10,000,000	24765101CHC/UN/000133	Aviva
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000	9446188	Hiscox
Hired in Plant & Equipment	£500,000	24765101CHC/UN/000133	Aviva

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology, Topography and Site Description

- 2.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology of the of the site consists of chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits in the area are sand and gravel of the Hackney Gravel Member.
- 2.1.2 The site is situated on a land at height of c. 50m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on a land gently rising towards the west.
- 2.1.3 The site is occupied by a single dwelling fronting Barham Road, with a rear garden (Figure 2).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 An Archaeological Heritage Assessment has been prepared for the site to inform the planning application (ABRS 2019) and it contains details background for the site. In summary:

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 There is plenty of evidence for prehistoric activity in vicinity of the site. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements have been found in the area and some prehistoric features were also located, e.g. at Brighton Road and Park Lane.

Roman

- 2.2.3 The site lies within APA London to Brighton Roman Road. The road run north to south close to the east.
- 2.2.4 Potential evidence of Roman occupation was recorded nearby, at Lower Coombe Street and St Andrews Road to the north. At Lower Coombe Street evidence of a road surface was found. Numerous finds of Roman date were recovered in proximity of the site. A hoard of 281 coins was found on South End, and another hoard of 58 coins on the site with Roman features was found at Brighton Road to the south-east.

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.2.5 The site lies to the north-west of Park Lane Anglo-Saxon Cemetery APA. There over 200 burials were excavated.

Medieval

- 2.2.6 The site lies adjacent to Haling Park, a medieval agricultural land transformed to the formal gardens by the 16th century. The site of Croham Manor House is to the north-east of the site. Medieval features and finds were also recorded in the close area.

Post-Medieval

- 2.2.7 The site remained undeveloped until the late 19th century. 1898 OS map shows site boundaries and a standing building, on of a number of similar plots facing Barham Road.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 3.2 The investigations will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 3.3 The following site-specific research questions are also posed:
- What are character and levels of natural deposits on the site?
 - Are prehistoric remains on the site and how they relate to other finding in the area?
 - Is there any evidence for Roman activity at the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity and how it relates to the purported location of the London to Brighton Road, and other evidence found in the wider area?
 - Is there any evidence of Saxon/medieval activity on the site and can it be linked to historic settlement at Croydon?
 - Are post-medieval remains present related to the earlier phases of development on the site?

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 Evaluation

4.1.1 Three trenches are to be excavated on the site (Figure 3) in locations agreed with GLAAS. The trenches will measure 12-13m x 1.80m each. The trenches are designed to reach maximum depth of 1.20m below ground level. Deeper sondages may be excavated within the trenches if natural deposits have not been reached. The trench locations and dimensions may be adjusted to accommodate site conditions.

4.1.2 If the trenches contain significant archaeological remains then further mitigation works may be required by GLAAS, subject to a new WSI. These works may consist of an open archaeological excavation of certain areas of the site, with subsequent production of assessment report and publication of the results, or a watching brief (monitoring) on the ongoing construction works. Steps for preservation *in situ* of the most important findings can also be made with the agreement between the client, GLAAS and PCA.

4.1.3 PCA will use these methods during the evaluation:

- A CAT scanner will be used by PCA prior to the opening of the trench to identify and avoid live services.
- Excavation will be carried out by mechanical tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation will be undertaken under a strict PCA's supervision. Spoil will be mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trenches.
- Hardstanding will be removed from trenches footprints using a hydraulic breaker attached to the mechanical excavator.
- Machine excavation will continue in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed, whichever is encountered first. Each trench will be fully investigated and recorded, and features will be tested to ascertain their function, date and significance.
- Machine-cut sondages may be excavated within the trench deeper than 1.20m to locate the natural geology, if required. This will be immediately backfilled once the relevant levels are established.
- All arisings from each trench will be carefully inspected to ensure that any artefacts are recovered.
- The trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal-detector during the excavation to enable finds recovery.
- The trenches will be backfilled by PCA using the same type of machine as for opening the trenches, replacing the excavated arisings in the reverse order of excavation; however, PCA will undertake no post-backfilling attendance to the site to re-instate or maintain the surfaces. Excess arisings, if present, will be left on site at a place to be agreed.

- The trenches will be excavated sequentially to minimise impact of the car park area during store opening hours. Each of the trenches will be fenced off individually and backfilled before the work will progress to the next trench.

4.2 Investigation and Recording Techniques

- 4.2.1 Archaeological excavation may require work by 'pick and shovel'. 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.
- 4.2.2 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be excavated 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.
- 4.2.3 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by PCA as necessary. If appropriate, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor will be consulted.
- 4.2.4 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.2.5 If articulated human remains are identified, the client and GLAAS will be notified immediately. If it is deemed that they can be left in situ, this will be the preferred option. The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate license from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the work and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will be left in situ, with the agreement of GLAAS. It is not proposed that any exhumation will be undertaken during the current phase of work unless additional arrangements have been agreed. However, if to complete the project objectives exhumation is unavoidable, then agreement will be sought from all necessary parties to do so. Assuming that this is granted then PCA will apply on behalf of the overall client for a Burial Licence to the Ministry of Justice. If this is granted, human remains must be excavated in the manner specified in the licence and screened from public view. The remains will be excavated within the area of proposed impact only. Burials will not be 'chased' beyond the edges or base of the trench, beyond construction impact depth. Excavation will be carried out in accordance with the English Heritage *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2005). Burials will be excavated by hand and recorded using standard recording techniques. A rectified photograph of the excavated burial will be taken to assist in digitisation in post-excavation. Charnel will be collected by hand and its location noted.
- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 PCA will notify GLAAS of the commencement of fieldwork at least one week in advance.

4.3 Access and Safety

- 4.3.1 Site security is the responsibility of the client. The trenches and a compound area will be secured by PCA using block and mesh Heras-type fencing.
- 4.3.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to GLAAS and representatives of the client, advisory bodies or local planning authority 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. If any of the above parties cannot attend the site, e.g. due to restrictions related to the coronavirus pandemic, then alternative arrangements will be made by PCA to allow remote site monitoring. This may involve live video calls and meetings, online provision of digital photographs and other means of communication.
- 4.3.3 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. PCAs H&S Policy Statement (2019) and Site Rules (2019) 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.
- 4.3.4 There is a duty of care for the overall client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence. Should services be encountered during excavation, it will be the assumption of PCA that they are live and will be avoided at all costs.
- 4.3.5 The welfare/toilet facilities will be provided by PCA.
- 4.3.6 Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. Gloves shall be kept at the ready. Contamination-appropriate PPE (such as disposable suits, impermeable gloves, wellington safety boots and dust masks (P3 or half-filter)) will be available if suspected contaminants are encountered. Information on ground contamination has not been provided.
- 4.3.7 If asbestos material (suspected or confirmed) is encountered during the excavations its location will be marked, photographed and left in situ. The client will be informed as soon as possible. PCA will not remove any asbestos from site.
- 4.3.8 If during the course of the archaeological investigation items are observed or found which are considered to be potential UXO objects, all work in the vicinity of the excavation will cease and the client / Principal Contractor will be informed immediately. They will notify relevant bodies and arrange for appropriate attendance from specialists and/or emergency services.
- 4.3.9 If groundwater is present within the excavated trenches, and requires removal to allow work to proceed safely, it will be pumped from the trenches by PCA by means of a puddle pump (or similar) and generator. The water will be released in location given by the client.
- 4.3.10 All PCA's staff are CSCS card holders.

5 RECORDING SYSTEMS

5.1 Site Code

5.1.1 PCA will obtain a unique 'site code' from Museum of London that will serve to identify the site archive, including written, drawn, and electronic records, as well as artefacts.

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 London Borough of Croydon, which are those presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009, updated 2018). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement of GLAAS.

5.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced for work within Greater London. 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 trench 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 benchmarks 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 of the evaluation trench will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench 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 An adequate 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 local depository.

5.5 Survey

5.5.1 Trench positions and OS datums will be established on site by PCA using a GPS-system or using the Client's/Principal Contractor's engineering records.

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 GLAAS, 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.

6.3 Artefactual

6.3.1 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 archaeological officer to London Borough of Croydon Council.

6.3.2 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 GLAAS agrees that this will not be necessary).

6.3.3 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.

7 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

7.1 Report

7.1.1 All fieldwork and results will be fully recorded, and a report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the client and GLAAS.

7.1.2 The report will include the following items:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the project;
- Topography of the site;
- Research objectives;
- Methodology;
- The results of the fieldwork and their significance;
- An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the fieldwork strategy;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions and recommendations, if appropriate;
- Quantification of the archaeological archive;
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

7.2 Site Archive Destination

7.2.1 After all reporting and when it is known that no further work is required for this phase of work, the resultant site archive will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

7.2.2 The deposition of the archive will be achieved by means of a “Deed of Transfer” which is to be signed by the landowner. This will be organised by PCA as part of its commission to the client.

7.3 General

7.3.1 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 local museum, the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

7.3.2 If the finds are not to be donated to the local depositary, 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.

7.3.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the MoRPHE 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 appropriate depository. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

- 7.3.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 7.3.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the client and the Greater London HER along with the OASIS report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.
- 7.3.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination are for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible of within 6 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* (MoRPHE 2015). 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 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.3.7 Where the review of the project indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the MoRPHE 2015 will be followed.

8 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM

- 8.1 The investigations will be supervised by a full-time member of PCA's staff who has considerable experience of working in archaeology and on the sites with industrial archaeological remains, and who has an understanding of the issues associated with this site.
- 8.2 The supervisor will be assisted as necessary by up to 2 full-time archaeologists in the employment of PCA in addition to other support staff, such as archaeological photographers, surveyors, finds specialists and logistics.
- 8.3 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.

9 PROGRAMMING

- 9.1 It is intended that the work can progress once this WSI is approved by GLAAS and once the client is able to grant access to the site. Currently the work is scheduled for 14th June 2021.
- 9.2 The on-site fieldwork time is programmed for 2-3 working days. A report will be produced within approximately 2 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* Cifa 2020

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE*

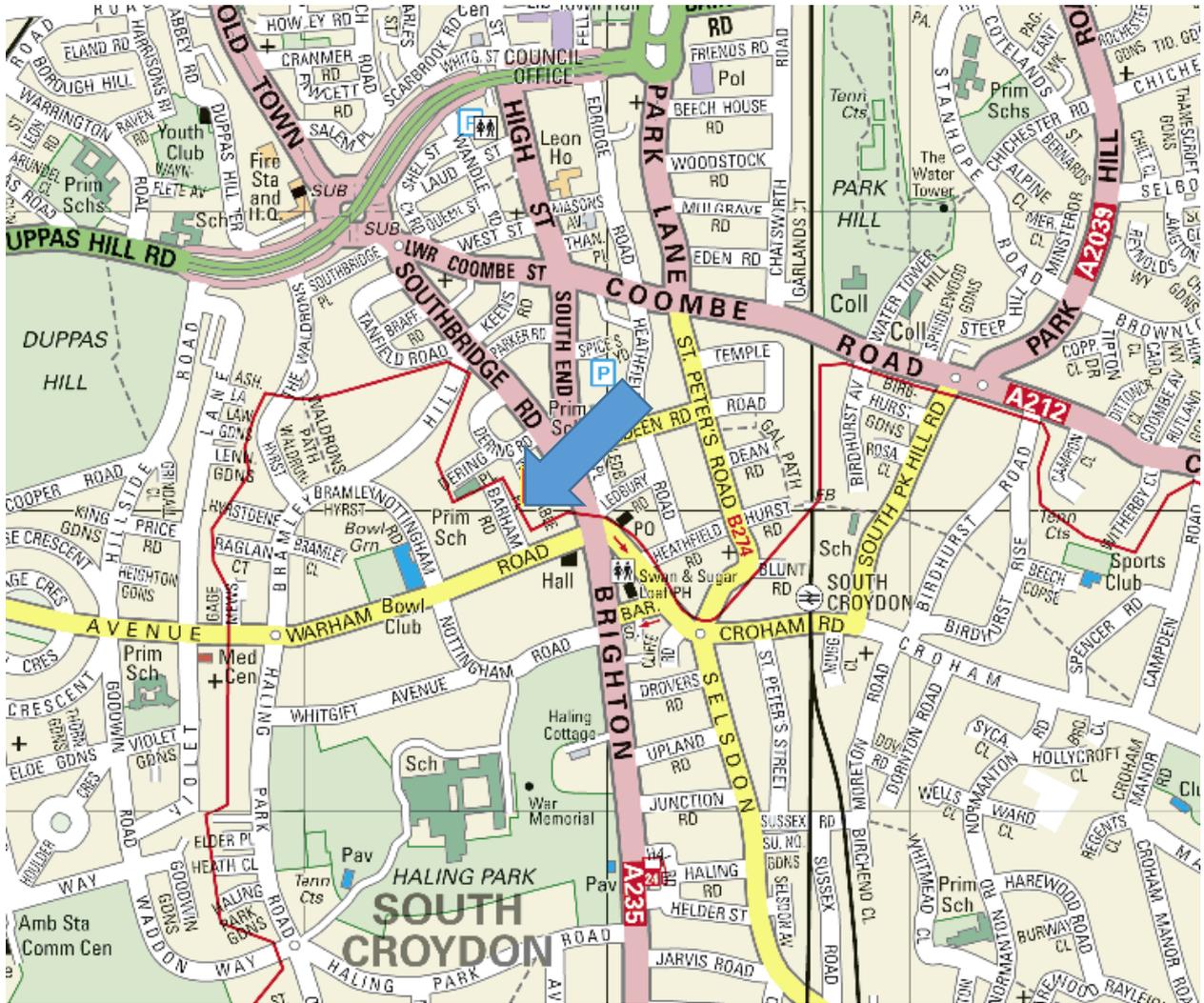
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Taylor, J. with Brown, G., 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Websites:

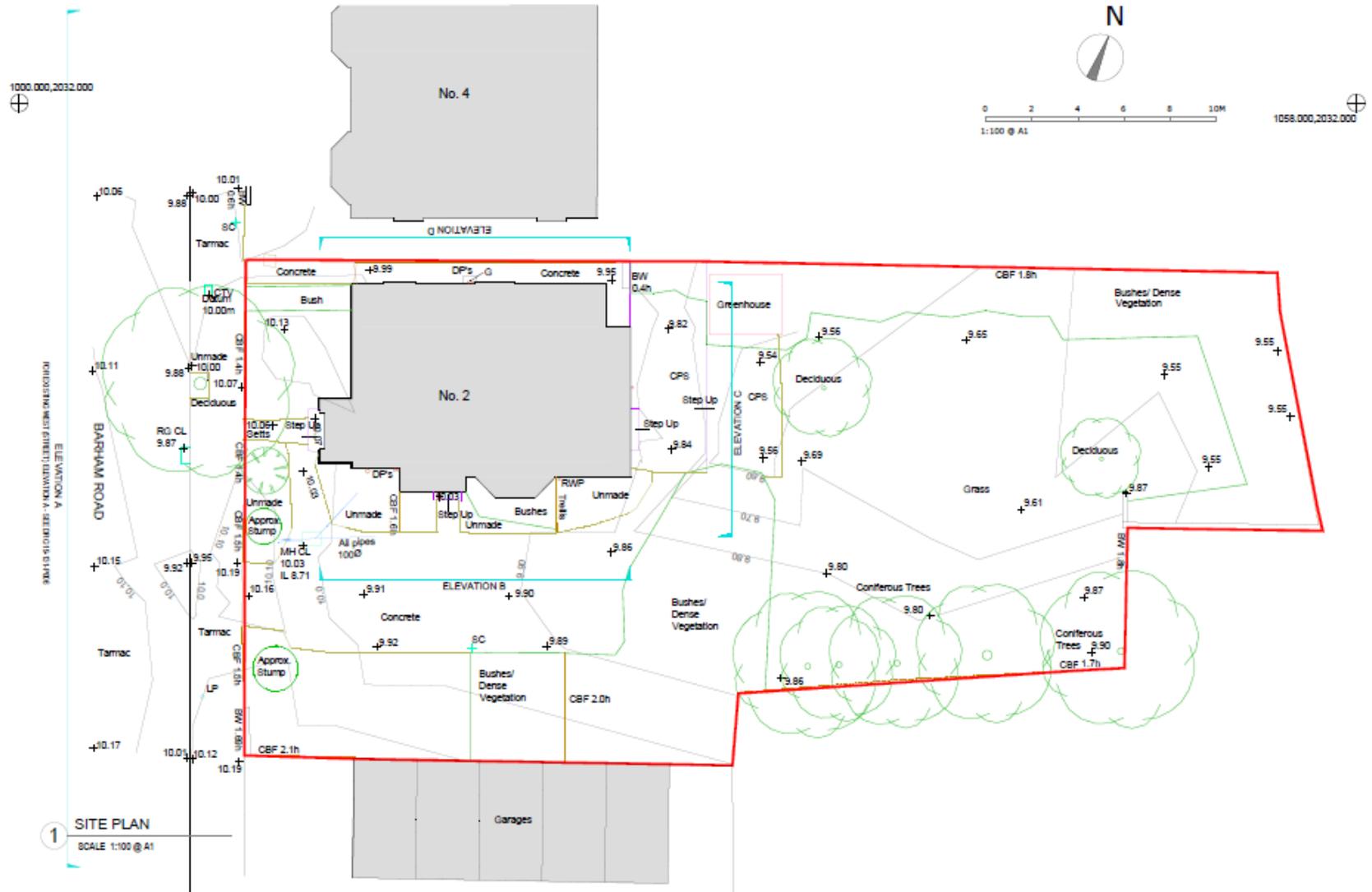
www.bgs.ac.uk British Geological Survey

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



www.streetmap.co.uk

FIGURE 2: EXISTING SITE PLAN



©DC Architects

FIGURE 3: PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN



APPENDIX 1: LANDOWNER TRANSFER FORM



PCA London Office

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operations ~ 020 7732 3925

administration ~ 0207 358 2197

post-excavation services ~ 020 7639 9091



info@pre-construct.com



www.pre-construct.com

PCA Ltd is due to carry out an archaeological investigation on the site below:

Site name: 2 Barham Road, South Croydon, CR2 6LD

Site Address: As above

Site Code tbc

We have been instructed / commissioned for the work by Elderberry Homes Barham Ltd, contact: elderberryhomes@gmail.com, tel. 07879650943.

Following completion of the site, the full site archive including artefacts worthy of retention will be deposited by PCA with a museum or repository who are committed to curate this archive.

To action this, PCA requires the name and address of the Landowner so that a Transfer of Title can be arranged for the deposition of the archive, by Deed of Transfer between the recipient museum or repository and the Landowner.

Therefore, could you please complete the details below and return this letter by post or e-mail to the following:

Zbigniew Pozorski

zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Unit 40, Brockley Cross Business Centre

96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SITE OWNER / FREEHOLDER

Name:

Address:

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. (Required for sites in Greater London)

PCA

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