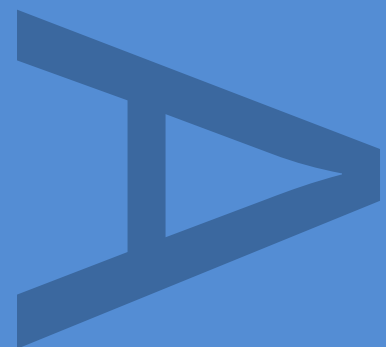


**93-113 GROUNDS AVENUE,
MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
PE15 9BG**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

MARCH 2013



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11395**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 93-113 GROUNDS
AVENUE, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, PE15 9BG**

Site Code : CGAM13

Event No. ECB3930

Central NGR: TL 4278 9676

Local Planning Authority: Fenland District Council

Planning Reference: F/YR12/0064/F

Written and Researched by Tom Woolhouse MA AlfA

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: Lovell Partnership Limited

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

7 Granta Terrace

Stapleford

Cambridgeshire

CB22 4PF

Tel: 01223 845522

Email: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited


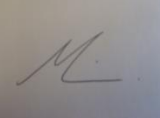
March 2013

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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.

93-113 GROUNDS AVENUE, MARCH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, PE15 9BG, ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3053
Report Number	11395

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tom Woolhouse		March 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Nathalie Barrett		March 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		March 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		March 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
7 Granta Terrace
Stapleford
Cambridge
CB22 5DL

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	3
1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	8
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	12
5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
6 REFERENCES	14
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	19
APPENDIX 2: PLATES	21
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	37
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	15
FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION	16
FIGURE 3 TRENCH PLANS.....	17
FIGURE 4 SECTIONS	18

ABSTRACT

This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the fen edge at 93-113 Grounds Avenue, March, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by the Lovell Partnership Ltd. to assess the archaeological implications of residential development of the site.

Six trenches totalling 233m were excavated and recorded on 11th-12th March 2013. Three fairly large but undated ditches were identified, in addition to two post-medieval or modern field boundary/ drainage ditches, a post-medieval or modern pit, and three natural tree hollows. High groundwater levels meant that large parts of the trenches flooded soon after being opened and several features (two ditches and three possible pits) could not be excavated. Although fen-edge locations were often focuses for settlement and agricultural activity during the later prehistoric and Roman periods, this site would appear, based on the excavated evidence, to have been too flood-prone to attract any intensive occupation or land-use.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 93-113 Grounds Avenue, March, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by the Lovell Partnership Ltd. and was carried out as part of a planning condition in order to assess the archaeological implications of residential development of the site (Planning Reference: F/YR12/0064/F). The development comprises 22 new homes with associated landscaping, services and parking areas.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the proposed development area (Hinman 2013) was prepared in response to a Design Brief prepared by Dan McConnell of the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.3 The site comprises a roughly rectangular area of 0.877ha, with its long axis aligned north-east to south-west. It is currently accessed from West Drive at its south-west end, although a new access off Grounds Avenue will be formed as part of the proposed development. Until recently, the site has been used as allotments and was covered in low vegetation at the time of the archaeological evaluation. It is bounded by existing houses and gardens to the south-west, west and north; to the east it is bounded by a drainage dyke and the former March to St Ives railway line (now public open space), beyond which is agricultural land. The site lies on the eastern edge of the 'fen island' of March and prior to large-scale drainage of the Fens from the mid 17th century onwards, land to the east would have been within the fen. The precise position of the fen-edge has varied over time depending on groundwater levels. The River Nene is 400m to the north-west.
- 1.4 The topography of the site and surrounding area is broadly flat, with a very gradual slope downward to the south and east. The underlying geology is Amphill Clay overlain by Mid Pleistocene Glacial Till. Deposits of gravel cap the higher ground of the fen island, several hundred metres to the west of the site (British Geological Survey; Website 1).
- 1.5 The eastern boundary of the site was formerly formed by the March to St Ives railway line (information taken from the 1889 Ordnance Survey map). At that time, the site was agricultural land located in between Badgeney Drove (to the north; now Badgeney Road) and Silt Drove (to the south-east).
- 1.6 The site lies 180m south of an undated enclosure and associated ditches (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) MCB12932). Further to the

north, on the same eastern bounds of the island, are a series of Roman enclosures encompassing settlements, field systems, iron- and salt-working sites and inhumation cemeteries (for example HER Nos. MCB7335 and MCB10128). The March fen-edge is known to have been an attractive location for settlement during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Six trial trenches were laid out following the trench location plan approved by County Planning Archaeologist (Fig. 2). Trenches [2], [4] and [6] were shortened slightly (by 6, 2 and 9m, respectively) due to the presence of an un-marked gas main adjacent to the eastern site boundary. In total, 233m of trenches were excavated, providing a 5.6% sample of the development area.
- 2.2 The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 22 ton tracked excavator fitted with a 2.1m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the clean natural geology where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. With the exception of two modern ditches and a modern pit, in Trenches [1] and [6], no features were present above the level of the natural geology.
- 2.3 OD heights, trench and feature locations and the locations of archaeological interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, providing global positioning accuracy to within 2cm.
- 2.4 Exposed features were cleaned as necessary and excavated using hand tools. Features and deposits were assigned a unique record number, recorded on pro-forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed in digital and black and white/ colour film formats as appropriate. Excavated spoil, which formed large clay clods, was broken-up with mattocks/ trowels and scanned visually and with a metal detector. Any finds were bagged and labelled with the number of the deposit from which they were recovered.
- 2.5 Due to the site's fen-edge location (the natural geology was present at a height of between 0.36 and 1.10m AOD, with the ground rising to the west) and the exceptionally wet winter, trenches began filling with ground water as soon as they had been opened (Plates 2, 3, 5 and 8-11). 1.5m deep sumps were machine-excavated at the ends/ adjoining the sides of the worst-affected trenches to aid drainage, but this did not solve the problem. Features were planned using GPS on the first day of fieldwork, but by the second day several features had been entirely covered by rising water. Pumping was not a viable option as the ground was saturated and there was nowhere dry to pump water to. Bailing-out the bases of excavated features with a bucket proved futile, as the water immediately percolated back into the trench.

2.6 Features planned but not excavated due to flooding in the trenches (Fig. 3):

Discrete pit and ?E-W-aligned ditch in SE end of Trench [2]

?N-S-aligned ditch and possible pit in SE of Trench [4]

Pit in NE of Trench [5]

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Overburden

- 3.1 The sequence of deposits was uniform across the site. The topsoil was a dark brown/black organic-rich clayey silt (7) deriving from agricultural land-use/ use as allotments prior to the present development. It was between 0.28 and 0.49m deep, deepening towards the north-east of the site (*i.e.* the south-east end of Trench [4], Trench [5] and Trench [6]). The topsoil sealed the subsoil, a firm pale orangey-brown clay (8) which was usually 0.06-0.20m deep but was substantially deeper in the middle and north-east of Trench [5] (up to 0.45m). This appears to be a water-lain deposit from periodic flooding, not unexpected given the site's location on the fen edge. The natural orangey-brown glacial clay till (9) was encountered at 0.40-0.65m below existing ground level, except in the middle and north-east of Trench [5], where it was up to 0.90m below existing (0.36m AOD). The depth of the overburden and the depth below modern ground level at which the natural geology was encountered increased towards the north-east of the site, particularly the north-east end of Trench [5]. The topsoil and subsoil therefore mask a slight 'dip' in the site's original micro-topography in this area.

Undated/ Natural Features

- 3.2 A shallow north-to-south-aligned ditch [14] extended across the middle of Trench [5] (Plates 12 and 13; Fig. 3). It was partly outside the trench but was at least 6m long, 2m wide and 0.20m deep. It had moderately-sloping concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 4) and was filled with firm mid greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional small flint pebbles (15). A 1m slot was excavated across the width of the ditch and was subsequently extended to 2m, but no finds were present. Ditch [14] was aligned down the slight slope of the site and is likely to have fulfilled a drainage function, as well as possibly forming a field boundary.
- 3.3 Ditch [14] was cut by north-west-to-south-east-aligned Ditch [16], which extended across the width of Trench [5]. Ditch [16] was 2.10m+ long, 1.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately-steep concave sides and a rounded base (Fig. 4). It was filled with firm light yellowish-grey clay (17). A 1m slot excavated across the ditch was subsequently extended to 2m to enhance finds recovery, but no finds were present. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil, suggesting that it was of some antiquity.
- 3.4 Ditch [18] extended on a north-east to south-west alignment across Trench [4] (Plate 14; Fig. 3). It was 2.20m+ long, 2.22m wide and 0.36m deep, with gradual stepped sides and a rounded base (Fig. 4). It had a single fill of firm mid orangey-grey silty clay containing occasional medium-sized angular flints and charcoal flecks (19). The

interface between (19) and the natural clay (9) was heavily-mineralised in places, suggesting that it was of some age. A 1m slot across the ditch was excavated and subsequently extended to 2m but no finds were present. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil. Ditch [18] was of similar size to Ditch [16] (Trench [5]) and aligned approximately perpendicular to it, suggesting that they were related field/ enclosure boundaries.

- 3.5 Two undated tree hollows [20] and [26] were present in Trench [1] (Fig. 3). Both were sealed by the subsoil and extended beyond the western limit of the trench. Tree Hollow [20] was roughly circular in plan, with irregular steep sides and an irregular pitted base; it measured 1.38m across by 0.51m deep (Plate 15; Fig. 4). It was filled with firm mid greyish-brown silty clay (21) which contained no finds. Immediately adjacent to the north-east of [20] was another Tree Hollow [26]. This was larger, but also had an irregular profile and sterile mid greyish-brown clay fill (27). Tree Hollow [26] was sealed by the subsoil.
- 3.6 A third tree hollow [24] was excavated in Trench [3] (Plate 16; Fig. 3). It was roughly oval in plan with a shallow west side, a steep concave east side and a rounded base (Fig. 4). It was 1.39m by 0.90m across and 0.20m deep. It was filled with compact mid orangey-grey slightly silty clay (25). After being half-sectioned and recorded, the remaining fill was excavated but no finds were present. Tree Hollow [24] was sealed by the subsoil.

Post-Medieval/ Modern

- 3.7 Ditch [12] was an east-to-west-aligned ditch extending across Trench [1] (Plates 1 and 17; Fig. 3). It had steep to near-vertical straight sides and a flattish base and measured 0.90m across by 0.29m deep (Fig. 4). It was filled with firm mid greyish-brown silty clay (13) which contained no finds. It was cut through the subsoil, suggesting a relatively recent date.
- 3.8 Ditch [22] extended on a north to south alignment across the middle of Trench [6], in the north of the site (Plates 6 and 18; Fig. 3). It was at least 30m long, 1.40m wide and 0.58m deep. It had steep straight sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of dark grey/ black silty clay (23) which contained three abraded pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material and a single small sherd of residual Roman greyware pottery (Katie Anderson, *pers. comm.*) in the excavated slot (Fig. 4). The ditch was cut from the topsoil level. The ditch continued southwards at an oblique angle across Trench [5], where its upper levels were machine-excavated and found to contain modern brick (not retained). Ditch [22] was a post-medieval/ modern drainage ditch aligned down the slope of the site. Ditches [12] and [22] were aligned

perpendicular to each other and were both cut through the subsoil; they may have been related field boundaries.

- 3.9 A pit [10] was cut through the subsoil (8) and into the fill of Ditch [12] (13) (Plate 17; Fig. 3). Pit [10] was oval in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a rounded base (Fig. 4); it measured 0.64m across by 0.16m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench to the east. It was filled with firm dark brown silty clay (11). After being half-sectioned and recorded, the remaining portion of the feature that lay within the trench was 100% excavated but no finds were present. However, the stratigraphic position of the pit cutting both the subsoil and Ditch [12] suggests a relatively recent (*i.e.* post-medieval or modern) date.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The trial trench evaluation identified and recorded two post-medieval/ modern ditches, a small pit of similar date, three fairly large but undated ditches and three natural tree hollows. The only finds were post-medieval ceramic building material and a sherd of residual Roman pottery from a modern ditch [22] in Trench [6].
- 4.2 High groundwater levels and flooding in the trenches meant that five features (two ditches and three possible pits) were planned using GPS but could not be excavated.
- 4.3 The excavated ditches are likely to be field boundaries/ drainage features associated with low-level agricultural land-use. Although no finds were present, the stratigraphic positions of the three undated ditches – sealed below the subsoil – suggests that they are of some antiquity. However, based on the archaeological features that could be sampled, the site is too low-lying and flood-prone to have been a focus for intensive activity (e.g. settlement) during any period.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCA would like to thank the Lovell Partnership Ltd. for commissioning the project and the County Archaeological Officer, Dan McConnell, for monitoring the project on behalf of Fenland District Council. Thanks to Nathalie Barrett and Josephine Brown of the PCA Survey and CAD Departments for preparing the figures. The (very wet) fieldwork was carried out by Matt Lees, Mary-Anne Slater, Sian O'Neill and Karl Hanson.

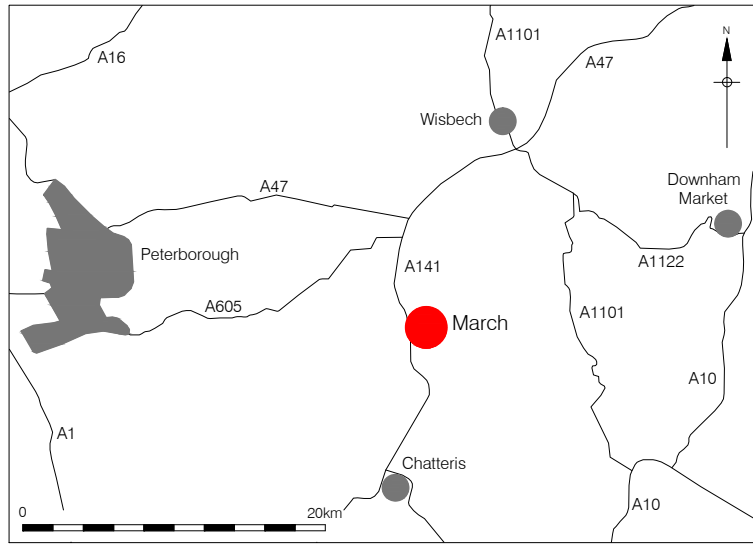
6 REFERENCES

Websites

1) British Geological Survey:

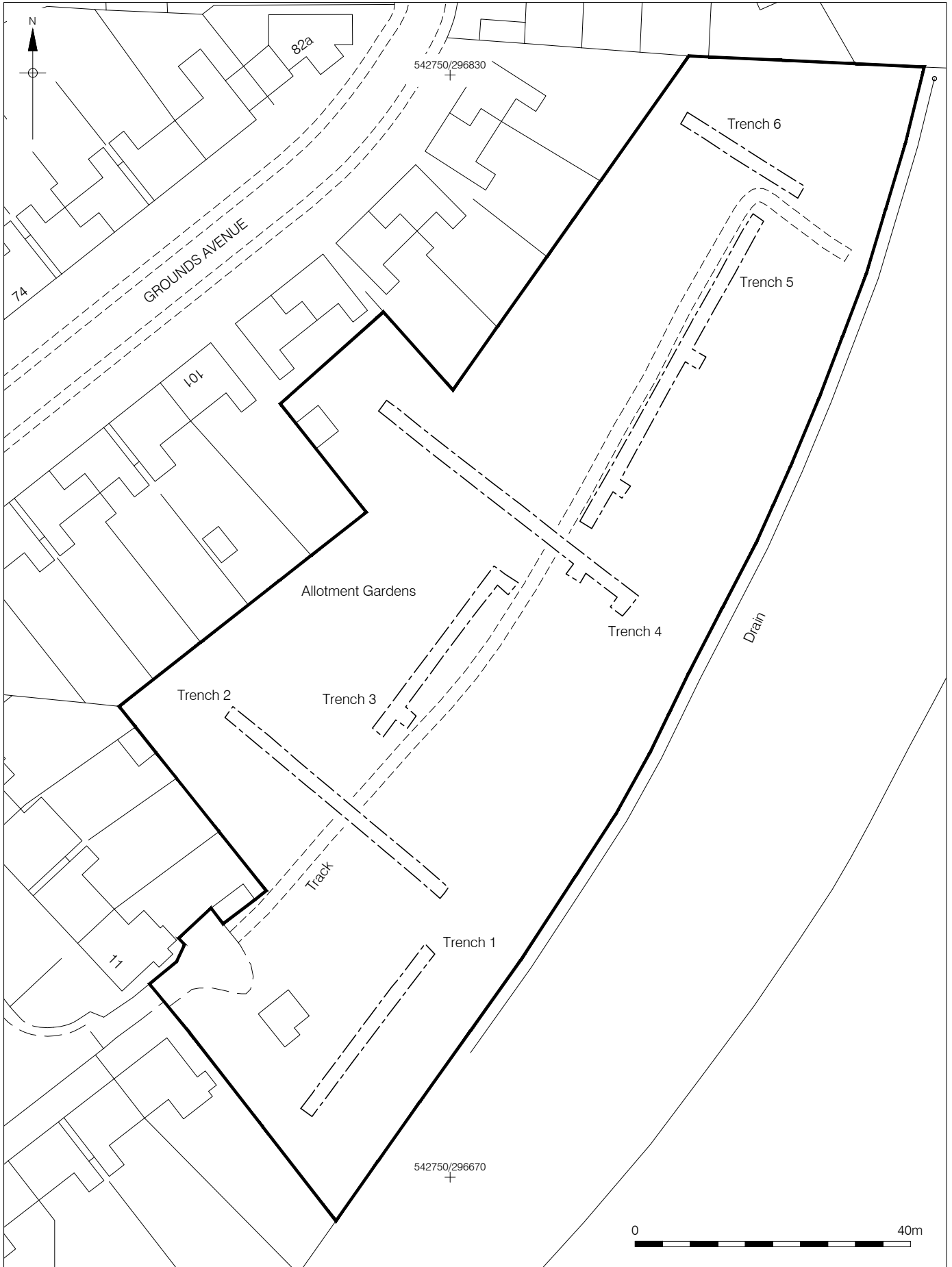
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=March>. Accessed 5th

March 2013



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
20/03/13 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:50,000 and 25,000 at A4

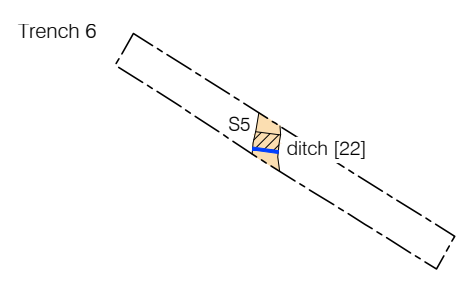


© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 20/03/13 JS

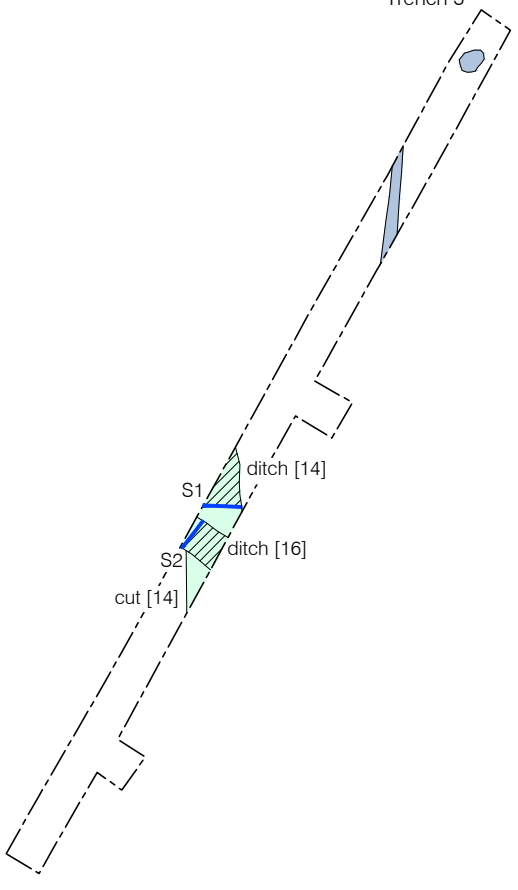
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:750 at A4



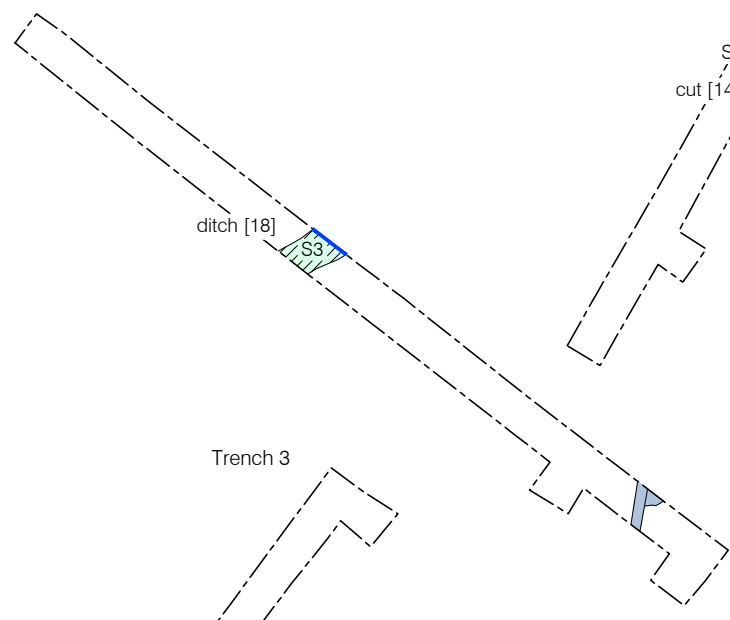
542760/296820
+



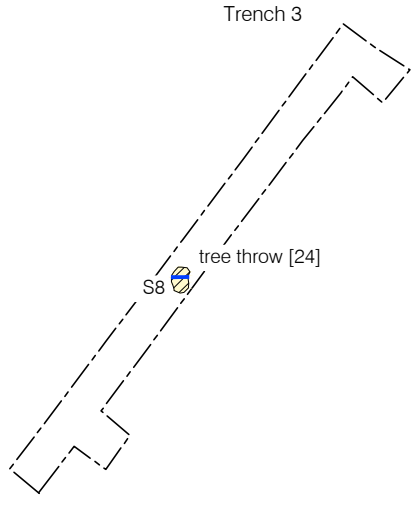
Trench 5



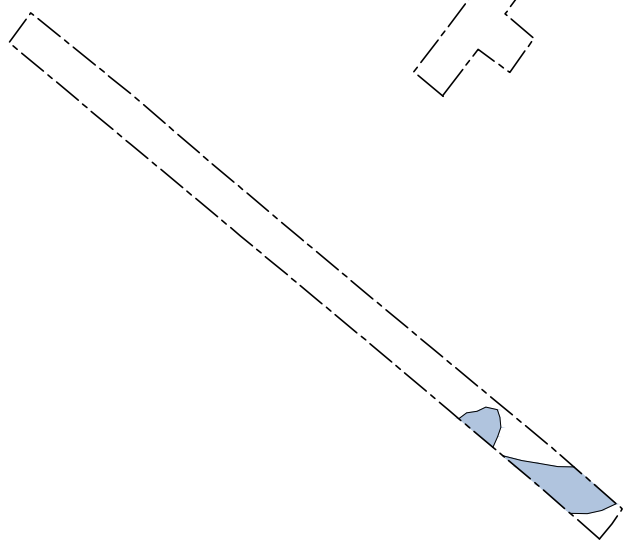
Trench 4



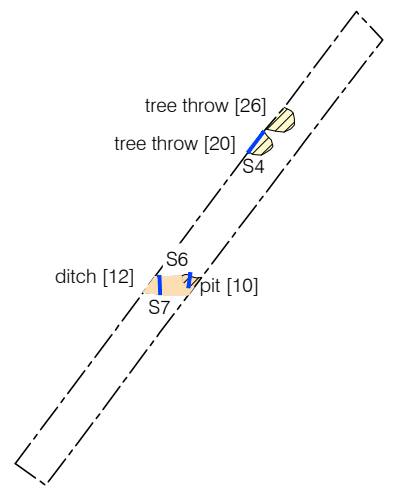
Trench 3



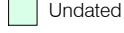
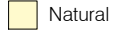



Trench 2



Trench 1



542760/296690
+

-  Undated
-  Natural
-  Post-Medieval
-  Unexcavated
-  Excavated



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
20/03/13 JS

Figure 3
Trench Plans
1:400 at A3

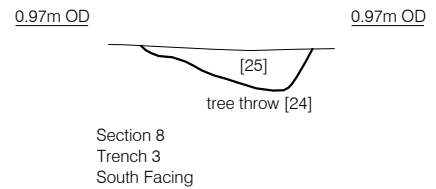
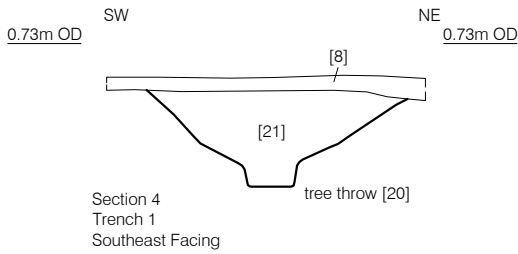
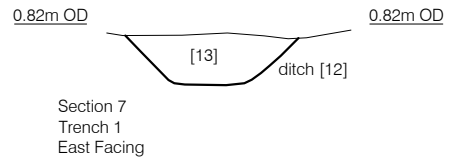
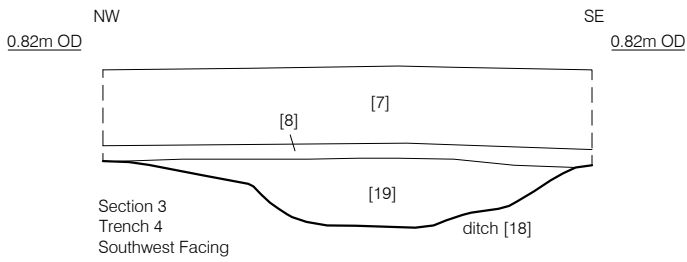
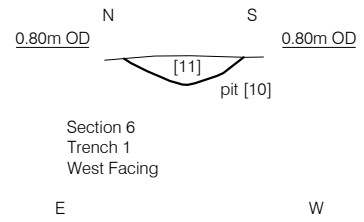
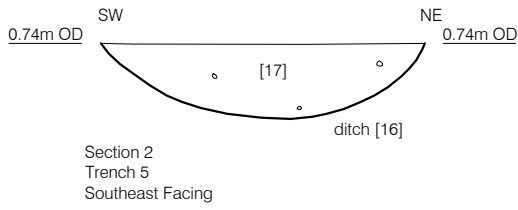
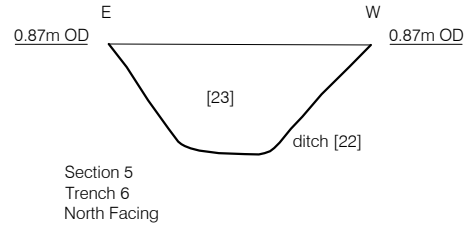
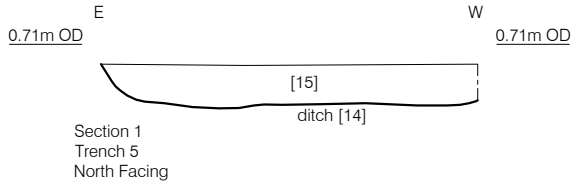


Figure 4
Sections
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Comments
1	1	Trench	1	Trench 1
2	2	Trench	2	Trench 2
3	3	Trench	3	Trench 3
4	4	Trench	4	Trench 4
5	5	Trench	5	Trench 5
6	6	Trench	6	Trench 6
7	-	Topsoil	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Fairly loose dark brown/ black organic-rich clayey silt.
8	-	Subsoil	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Firm pale orangey-brown clay.
9	-	Natural Geology	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Firm mid greyish/ orangey-brown clay with occasional flint gravel.
10	10	Pit	1	Cut of pit. Post-medieval/ modern.
11	10	Fill of pit	1	Firm dark brown silty clay. Fill of Pit [10].
12	12	Ditch	1	Cut of E-W-aligned ditch. Post-medieval/ modern.
13	12	Fill of ditch	1	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch [12].
14	14	Ditch	5	Cut of N-S-aligned ditch. Undated.
15	14	Fill of ditch	5	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch [14].
16	16	Ditch	5	Cut of NW-SE-aligned ditch. Undated.
17	16	Fill of ditch	5	Firm light yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional small flint gravel. Fill of Ditch [16].
18	18	Ditch	4	Cut of NE-SW-aligned ditch. Undated.
19	18	Fill of ditch	4	Firm mid orangey-grey silty clay with occasional medium-sized angular flints. Fill of Ditch [18].
20	20	Tree hollow	1	Cut of tree hollow. Undated.
21	20	Fill of tree hollow	1	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay. Fill of Tree Hollow [20].
22	22	Ditch	6	Cut of N-S-aligned ditch. Modern.
23	22	Fill of ditch	6	Firm dark grey/ black silty clay. Fill of Ditch [22].
24	24	Tree hollow	3	Cut of tree hollow. Undated.
25	24	Fill of tree hollow	3	Firm mid orangey-grey slightly silty clay. Fill of Tree Hollow [24].
26	27	Tree hollow	1	Cut of tree hollow. Undated.
27	26	Fill of tree hollow	1	Firm mid greyish-brown clay. Fill of Tree Hollow [26].

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench [1], view north-east towards Ditch [12]



Plate 2: Trench [2], view north-west. The ditch in the foreground was not excavated as it was rapidly covered by rising water after the trench was opened.



Plate 3: Trench [3], view south-west



Plate 4: Trench [4], view north-west. The ditch in the foreground was covered by rising water soon after the trench was opened, and therefore could not be excavated.



Plate 5: Trench [5], view north-east



Plate 6: Trench [6], view south-east towards Ditch [22]



Plate 7: The site, view south-east downslope from north-east



Plate 8: Trench [2], view north-west showing full extent of flooding



Plate 9: Trench [3], view north-east showing flooding



Plate 10: Trench [4], view north-west showing flooding



Plate 11: Trench [5], view south-west showing flooding



Plate 12: Ditches [14] and [16] (Trench [5]) during excavation, view south-east



Plate 13: Ditches [14] and [16] (Trench [5]), view east



Plate 14: Ditch [18] (Trench [4]), view east

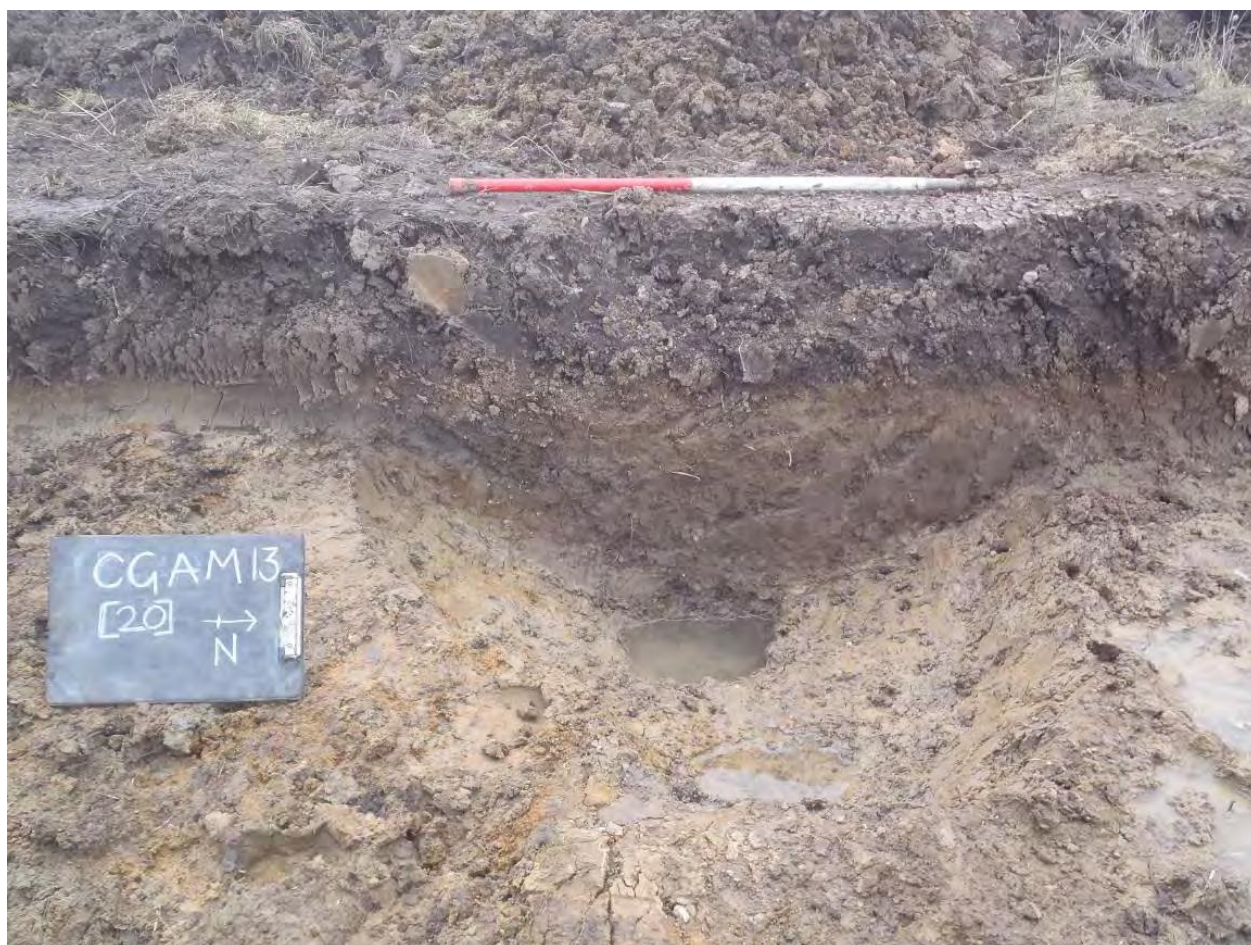


Plate 15: Tree Hollow [20] (Trench [1]), view north-west



Plate 16: Tree Hollow [24] (Trench [3]), view north



Plate 17: Ditch [12] and Pit [10] (Trench [1]), view east



Plate 18: Ditch [22] (Trench [6]), view north

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-145477

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at 93-113 Grounds Avenue, March, Cambs
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on the fen edge at 93-113 Grounds Avenue, March, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by the Lovell Partnership Ltd. to assess the archaeological implications of residential development of the site. Six trenches totalling 233m were excavated and recorded on 11th-12th March 2013. Three fairly large but undated ditches were identified, in addition to two post-medieval or modern field boundary/ drainage ditches, a post-medieval or modern pit, and three natural tree hollows. High groundwater levels meant that large parts of the trenches flooded soon after being opened and several features (two ditches and three possible pits) could not be excavated. While fen-edge locations were often focuses for settlement and agricultural activity, particularly during the later prehistoric and Roman periods, this site would appear to have been too flood-prone to attract any intensive occupation or land-use.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2013 End: 12-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CGAM13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3930 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR12/0064/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH 93-113 Grounds Avenue
Postcode PE15 9BG
Study area 0.88 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 4278 9676 52 0 52 32 58 N 000 06 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 1.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Cambridge HET
Project design originator Mark Hinman
Project director/manager Mark Hinman
Project supervisor Tom Woolhouse
Type of sponsor/funding body Lovell Partnerships Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID CGAM13
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID CGAM13
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID	CGAM13
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	Pater archive: 5 A4 pages of registers, 26 context sheets, 2 pages permatrace section drawings, A4 bound 'grey' report with site location and trench plans, digital photos x18 and section drawings

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at 93-113 Grounds Avenue, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 9BG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Woolhouse, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R11395
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Stapleford
Description	A4 bound report. 37 pages text and digital photos (x18), site location and trench plans, section drawings.

Entered by Tom Woolhouse (twoolhouse@pre-construct.com)
Entered on **14 MARCH 2013**

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

