

**DENGIE CROPS LTD, HALL ROAD,
ASHELDHAM, ESSEX, CM0 7JF:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
GROUNDWORKS MONITORING**

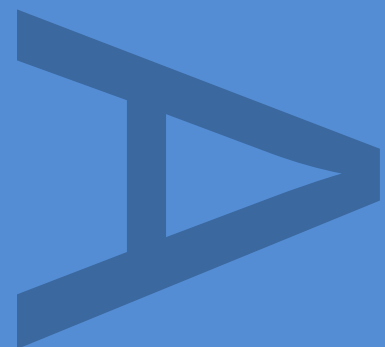
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MALDON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
MAL/00967/12**

PCA REPORT NO: 11444

SITE CODE: AMDC13

JUNE 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Dengie Crops Ltd, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex:

Archaeological Groundworks Monitoring

Local Planning Authority: Maldon District Council

Central National Grid Reference: TL 97716 01214

Site Code: AMDC13

Written and researched by: Karl Hanson MA PlfA
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. June 2013

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: Dengie Crops Ltd.

Agent: Whirledge and Nott Ltd.

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
7 Granta Terrace
Stapleford
Cambs, CB22 5DL

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

June 2013


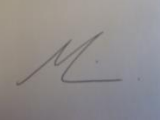
The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for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

DENGIE CROPS LTD, HALL ROAD, ASHELDHAM,
ESSEX CM0 7JF:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUNDWORKS MONITORING

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	3121
Report Number	11444

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Karl Hanson		June 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		June 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		June 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		June 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	5
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	7
5 RESULTS.....	8
6 PREHISTORIC POTTERY.....	9
7 ROMAN POTTERY.....	11
8 THE SAXON POTTERY	12
9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK	13
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	14
11 REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	19
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	20
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Plate 1: Ditch [1004] during machine-stripping	16
Plate 2: Test pit through 20 th -century quarry [1003].....	16
Plate 3: General view of quarried area	17
Plate 4: Ditch [1004].	17
Plate 5: Ditch [1004], Section 1	18
Figure 1: Site location plan	25
Figure 2: Trench location showing ditch, test pit and extent of modern quarry	26
Figure 3: Plan and section of ditch [1004]	27
Figure 4: HER plan showing location of ditch [1004] in relation to cropmarks derived from aerial photographs.....	28

ABSTRACT

This document details the results of archaeological monitoring carried out in connection with the construction of a new manufacturing storage building and associated hard-standing at the Dengie Crops Ltd site, Asheldham, Essex.

The archaeological monitoring exercise involved the controlled machine-stripping of the development area in order to define and record any archaeological deposits exposed, with a particular emphasis on assessing the presence, nature and date of a ditch that was known from aerial photographs to run northwest to southeast across the site.

This ditch was found to survive only within the southern corner of the site, where it contained a mixed assemblage of Early Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery. The limited size and extended date-range of the recovered pottery makes it difficult to definitively date this ditch, but it is probable that it was first created in the Iron Age and continued to form a field boundary until at least the Anglo-Saxon period. A 20th-century ballast quarry, later reused as a rubbish pit, covered most of the site, removing the majority of the ditch and any trace of other archaeological deposits that may formerly have existed in this area.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Whirledge and Nott Ltd. to undertake archaeological monitoring in advance of construction of a new agricultural building with associated hard-standing on land within the Dengie Crops Ltd. site in Asheldham, Essex (Figure 1). Henceforward in this report, 'the site' is used to refer to the area of development subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The monitoring was in response to an archaeological planning condition (Medlycott 2013) placed on the development. The planning condition was applied due to the known presence of sites of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date within the immediate vicinity of the site, as well as aerial photographic evidence of a previously undated cropmark ditch extending through it.
- 1.3 The site is broadly flat, with existing ground level at c. 21.2m above Ordnance Datum (henceforth m OD), and is bounded to the west and south by roadways and landscaped areas within the Dengie Crops Ltd. site, by Hall Road to the north, and by agricultural land to the east.
- 1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2013), detailing the method by which the monitoring work would be undertaken, was prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork in consultation with Essex County Council Place Services. The WSI and the fieldwork conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.
- 1.5 The only archaeological feature found on the site was an Early Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon ditch running northwest to southeast across the corner of the stripped area. The excavation and subsequent backfilling of a ballast quarry within the last 30 years had removed any trace of this ditch within the remainder of the site.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The geology of the site is London Clay, above which are Sand and Gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2013). The site is located on the edge of an area of higher ground, made up of a gravel rise, which drops away to both the east and south of the site towards an area of low-lying former marshland.
- 2.2 This low-lying land surrounds the Dengie Crops site, and is employed primarily for arable agriculture and pasture.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located in an area of known archaeological significance (Medlycott 2013), which includes the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp (Scheduled Monument No. 1014142): an Iron Age univallate hill-fort (*i.e.* a hill-fort with a single line of defensive ditches) located c. 350m to the northwest of the site (Essex Historic Environment Record No. EHER 12051-60). The surrounding area is crossed by a series of linear cropmarks (Figure 4). These sorts of features arise because underlying archaeological features (such as wall foundations or in-filled ditches) affect the depth of crop roots, thereby either stunting or encouraging plant growth and revealing the shape and extent of the archaeological features beneath, especially when viewed from the air. These cropmarks (EHER 12184) appear to be field boundary ditches, and although they are currently undated, they have been interpreted as being of either prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon date. One such cropmark ditch crosses the current site.
- 3.2 The area is also postulated to be the site of medieval Asheldham (EHER 12088). In addition, evidence including cropmarks and archaeological finds centred c. 200m to the south of the current site indicate occupation within the area during the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. It is therefore evident that the site lies within a complex, multi-period landscape. Although there has been extensive commercial quarrying around Asheldham, prior to the current fieldwork it was believed that the site was located outside the area affected by quarrying.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological monitoring involved the mechanical stripping of the site under archaeological supervision using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1). The area was stripped to the first archaeological horizon (the level where archaeological features or deposits could be detected), which was at a maximum depth of 0.75m below modern ground level.
- 4.2 Following removal of the topsoil, the limits of the excavation area and the extent of an exposed ditch and 20th-century ballast quarry were planned (Figure 2) using a Leica 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) rover unit with Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential correction, giving three dimensional positional accuracy to within 20mm. Thereafter, a test pit was machine-excavated into the modern quarry pit, and was halted at a depth of 2m for safety reasons, having demonstrated that no earlier archaeological deposits were preserved beneath it.
- 4.3 All aspects of the monitoring were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008), as well as the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Field techniques and guidance are detailed within the PCA fieldwork induction manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).
- 4.4 All deposits were recorded using Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's recording system: deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms. Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.5 All archaeological features were drawn on waterproof drafting film, with plans drawn at a scale of 1:20 and cross-sections of excavated archaeological features drawn at a scale of 1:10. Heights above Ordnance Datum were recorded via GPS.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The site was covered by topsoil (1000), which averaged 0.20m deep. Under this layer, subsoil (1001) survived on the eastern and southern edges of the site only, at a depth of between 0.30 and 0.65m below modern ground level (Figure 3). Below the subsoil (1001), natural deposit (1002) was encountered, this being a gravelly clay 'ballast' with occasional lenses of coarse sands.
- 5.2 Approximately 80% of the excavation area was truncated by quarrying [1003], as shown in Figure 2. This large quarry pit had a test pit machine-excavated into it to a depth of 2m (19.1m OD) (Plates 2 and 3). The backfill of the quarrying contained modern industrial and fly-tipping waste material dating to the late 20th century.
- 5.3 The only archaeological feature was a ditch [1004], which had an observed width of 1.62m, a length of 4.50m+, and a depth of 0.78m, although the full width and length were outside the area affected by the development (Figures 2 and 3; Plate 4). Ditch [1004] contained two fills: upper fill (1005) was a firm mid-orangey-brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel and pebbles evenly dispersed throughout, while lower fill (1006) was a firm mid-grey-brown very silty sand with occasional gravel (Plate 5). Fill (1005) contained pottery which dates from the Early Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, while Fill (1006) had identifiable pottery finds from the Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods (see Sections 6 and 7, Brudenell and Anderson, respectively). All these sherds have signs of abrasion. While this can be seen as a sign of re-deposition of the finds, the predominance and distribution of the Iron Age pottery (being the most common component of the assemblage by weight at 48.3% Iron Age, to 35% Roman, and 16.5% Anglo-Saxon) make it probable that the ditch was open from the Early Iron Age onwards.

6 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Matt Brudenell

- 6.1 A small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from Fills (1005) and (1006) of Ditch [1004]. The assemblage totals 21 sherds (73g), with a mean sherd weight of just 3.5g. The sherds are small (measuring <4cm in size), have a weathered appearance, and display abraded edges and surfaces.
- 6.2 The assemblage is dominated by sherds with burnt flint-tempered inclusions (Fabrics A-D and V), which vary along a spectrum from coarse to fine and sparse to common. These account for 59% of the pottery by weight, with coarseware Fabric D alone making up 34% (Table 1). These sherds all have a fine, slight sandy clay matrix. The remaining 41% of the pottery is split between minor fabric groups with a combination of burnt flint and vegetable matter (Fabric W), burnt flint and grog (Fabric Q), burnt flint and sand (Fabric E) and sand (Fabric H; two sherds of which (6g) may be fired clay). Diagnostic features include two adjoining neck sherds from Fill (1005) decorated with an incised chevron motif (Fabric A, 5g), and an angular fineware shoulder sherd from Fill (1006) (Fabric E, 8g).

Fabric code	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% by wt (g)
A	2	5	6.8
B	4	9	12.3
D	7	25	34.2
E	1*	8	11
H	3	10	13.7
Q	1	5	6.8
V	2	4	5.5
W	1	7	9.6
TOTAL	21	73	99.9

Table 1. Fabric frequency of prehistoric pottery. * denotes the single sherd from Fill (1006). All the ceramics have been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2009).

- 6.3 Essex prehistoric fabric codes

Size of inclusions	S	=	less than 1mm diameter
	M	=	1-2mm diameter
	L	=	more than 2mm diameter
Density of inclusions	1	=	less than 6 per cm ²
	2	=	6-10 per cm ²
	3	=	more than 10 per cm ²

A: Flint, S 2 well sorted

B: Flint, S-M 2

D: Flint, S-L 2 poorly sorted

H: Sand, S 2

Q: Flint S-L, Grog S-M 2

V: Flint S-M 1

W: Flint S-L 2, with some sand and veg. voids often on exterior

6.4 All the ceramics can be assigned to the Early Iron Age and dated c. 800-350 BC. This assignment is based on the character of the fabrics and the presence of a few diagnostic feature sherds, including the angular shoulder fragment and decorated neck sherd. Given the condition of the pottery, however, all the material may be residual. This is certainly suggested by finds of Roman greyware sherds in Fills (1005) and (1006) (see Anderson, Section 7), and the presence of four sherds of possible handmade Saxon pottery (25g), in sand and vegetable-tempered fabrics, in Fill (1005).

6.5 Recommendations

No further recording of the material is necessary. However, if further pottery was to be recovered in the immediate vicinity of the site then the four small sherds of possible Saxon pottery should be looked at again by a period specialist to confirm their date.

7 ROMAN POTTERY

By Katie Anderson

- 7.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling four sherds weighing 53g, was recovered from the two fills of Ditch [1004]. Ditch Fill (1005) contained two small, abraded sandy greyware body sherds dating to between AD 50 and AD 200, which were recovered alongside several Early Iron Age sherds and some possible Saxon pottery. A further two greyware body sherds weighing 48g were recovered from Fill (1006), and are of fabric types used throughout the Romano-British period. The quantity and condition of the pottery suggests that this area was not a focus of activity in the Roman period.

8 THE SAXON POTTERY

By Berni Sudds

- 8.1 A total of 4 sherds of Saxon pottery, weighing 25g, were recovered from ditch fill [1005]. All contain organic temper as the main inclusion, along with varying quantities of sand. Organic tempered pottery is found on Saxon sites across East Anglia and the south-east and can date from the 5th to the 9th century but represents a more significant component of assemblages in the region during the 6th to 8th centuries, and is particularly prevalent during the 7th century (Hamerow 1993; Tyler 1995; Sudds 2005, 216). Similarly dated Saxon pottery has been identified at Asheldum Church, again through the frequency of organic temper (Andrews and Smoothy 1990, 147), and together with the sherds from site clearly indicate the presence of contemporary activity in the vicinity.
- 8.2 Pottery of this type was likely produced on a local basis, from the admixture of locally sourced clays with organic material (namely grass and chaff added within animal dung).

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 9.1 Ditch [1004] is interpreted from the limited available data as an Early Iron Age boundary ditch, which remained in use throughout the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods through a process of periodic maintenance (e.g. scouring-out/ re-cutting).
- 9.2 The ditch corresponds with the previously known cropmark highlighted in Figure 4, and thus provides provisional evidence with which to date this rectilinear agricultural field boundary.
- 9.3 Previous archaeological excavations in and around Asheldham add some weight to this suggested dating. Previous finds in the area include fragments of Roman grey ware pottery, as well as Anglo-Saxon sherds collected by Andrews and Smoothy (1990, 146). Drury and Rodwell (1978) note that Asheldham's medieval church was built over underlying Romano-British field systems and a Middle Saxon settlement.
- 9.4 It would seem, therefore, that the ditch within the current site is a boundary forming part of a wider field system established in the Early Iron Age period, but which was in continual use throughout both the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods. However, the limited quantity and broad date-range of the pottery recovered from the ditch mean that this interpretation must remain provisional pending further fieldwork in the area.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 PCA would like to thank the commissioning client Dengie Crops Ltd, and Whirledge and Nott, the client's agents, for commissioning the project. Maria Medlycott of Essex County Council Place Services monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the planning authority. Thanks are also due to Aileen Tierney for managing the finds processing, and to Josephine Brown of the PCA CAD department for producing the drawings. Tom Woolhouse edited this report.

11 REFERENCES

- Andrews, D. and Smoothy, M. 1990 'Asheldham church revisited', *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History* 21, 146-51
- Drury, P. and Rodwell, W. 1978 'Investigations at Asheldham, Essex', *The Antiquaries Journal* 58 (1), 133-51
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14 (ALGAO East of England)
- Hamerow, H. 1993. *Excavations at Mucking 2: the Anglo-Saxon settlement*, English Heritage Archaeological Report, 21
- Hinman, M. 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Groundworks Monitoring at Dengie Crops Ltd., Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex* (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.)
- Medlycott, M. 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Dengie Crops Ltd., Hall Road, Asheldham* (Essex County Council Place Services)
- PCRG (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group) 2009 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. (Oxford, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2; Third Edition)
- Sudds, B., 2005. 'The Saxon Pottery' in J. Murray with T. McDonald 'An Anglo-Saxon settlement at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 13, 213-222.
- Tyler, S. 1995. The Early Saxon pottery, in J. Wymer and N. Brown, North Shoebury: Settlement and Economy in South-East Essex 1500BC-AD1500, 99-102, *East Anglian Archaeology*, 75.

Websites

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=asheldham>. Accessed 19/06/13

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Ditch [1004] during machine-stripping



Plate 2: Test pit through 20th-century quarry [1003]



Plate 3: General view of quarried area



Plate 4: Ditch [1004], view south



Plate 5: Ditch [1004], Section 1, north-facing



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Category	Finds	Finds
(1000)	Topsoil	Layer	Modern waste material	
(1001)	Subsoil	Layer	None	
(1002)	Natural	Layer	N/A	
[1003]	Modern Quarry	Truncation	Modern waste material	
[1004]	Ditch Cut	Cut	N/A	
(1005)	Upper Ditch Fill	Fill	Pottery	4 probable Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds 2 Roman pottery sherds 20 Early Iron Age pottery sherds
(1006)	Lower Ditch Fill	Fill	Pottery	2 Roman pottery sherds 1 Early Iron Age pottery sherd

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-152669

Project details

Project name ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUNDWORKS MONITORING AT DENGIE
CROPS LTD., HALL ROAD, ASHELDHAM, ESSEX, CM0 7JF.

Short description of This document details the results of archaeological monitoring
the project exercise commissioned by Dengie Crops Ltd. in advance of
construction work for a new manufacturing storage building and
access at the Dengie Crops LTD. site at Asheldham, Essex. The
archaeological monitoring exercise involved the archaeologically
controlled striping of the development area to ascertain the location
of surviving archaeology, and then the excavation and recording of
the surviving features to characterize the remains. The excavation
found the location of the ditch has indicated by aerial photographs
running NW-SE across the site which as it seems in use from Early
Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, the majority of the site
however was heavily truncated by modern quarrying removing any
trace of earlier archaeological horizons.

Project dates Start: 03-06-2013 End: 12-06-2013

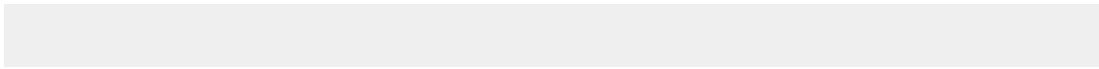
Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated AMDC13 - Sitecode
project reference
codes

Any associated MAL/00967/12 - Planning Application No.
project reference
codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF



Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON ASHELDHAM Dengie Crops Ltd, Asheldham
Postcode	CM0 7JF
Study area	1100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 97716 01214 51 0 51 40 27 N 000 51 35 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA

Project brief originator Essex County Council

Project design originator Mark Hinman

Project director/manager Mark Hinman

Project supervisor Karl Hanson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Dengie Crops Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Essex County Council stores

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Contents	"none"
Paper Archive recipient	Essex County Council stores
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUNDWORKS MONITORING AT DENGIE CROPS LTD., HALL ROAD, ASHELDHAM, ESSEX, CM0 7JF.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hanson, K

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher PCA

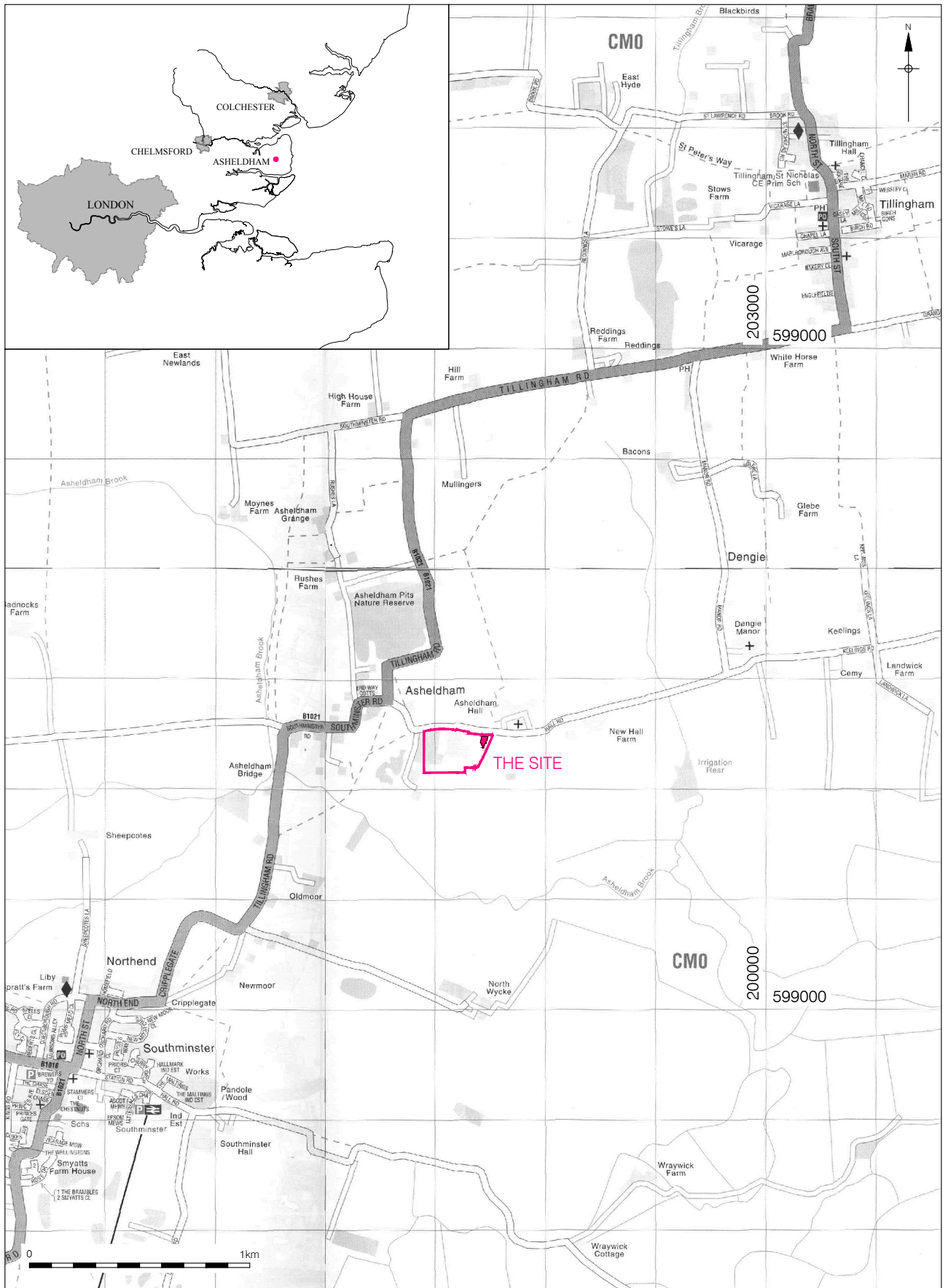
Place of issue or

publication

Description PCA grey report

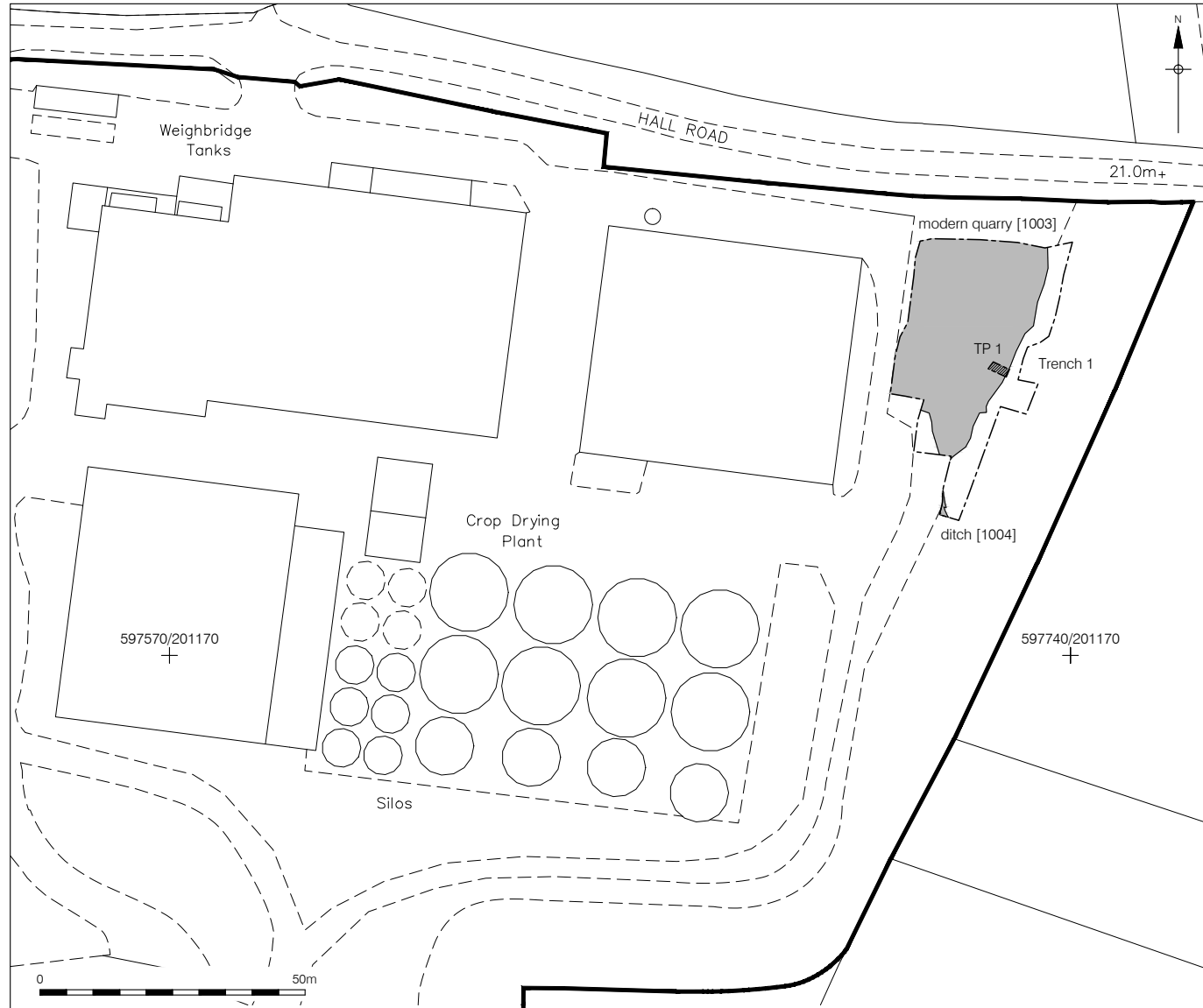
Entered by Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 12 June 2013



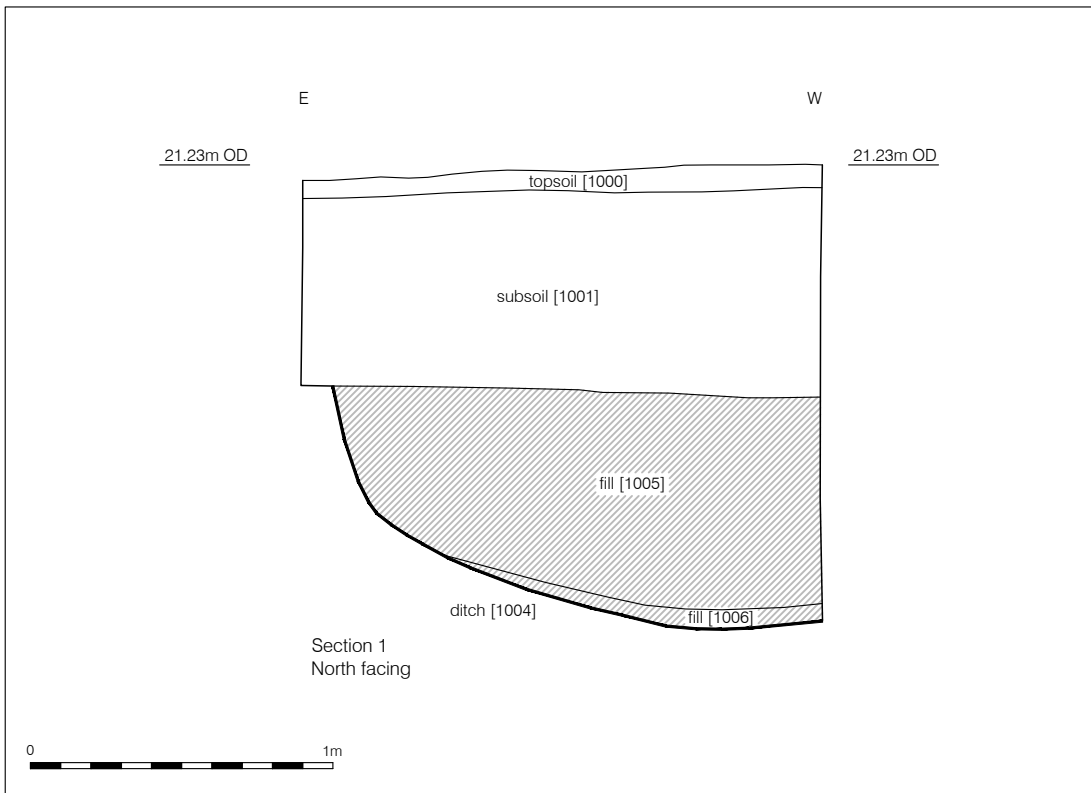
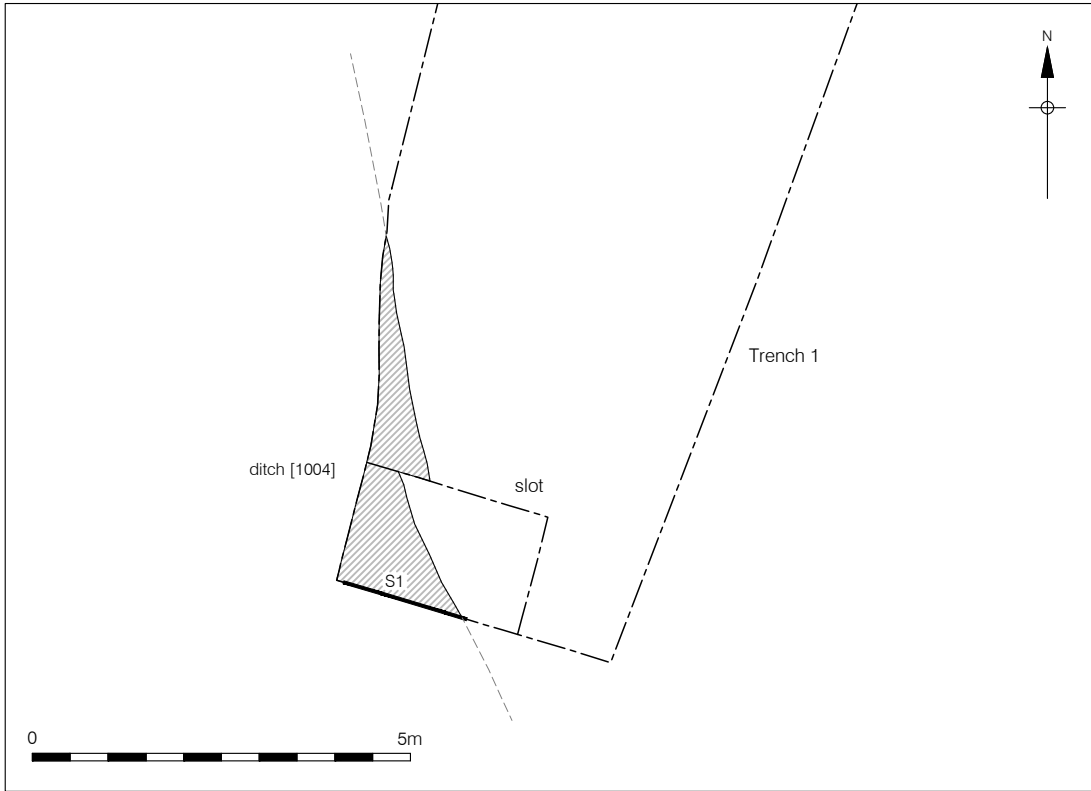
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
13/06/13 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



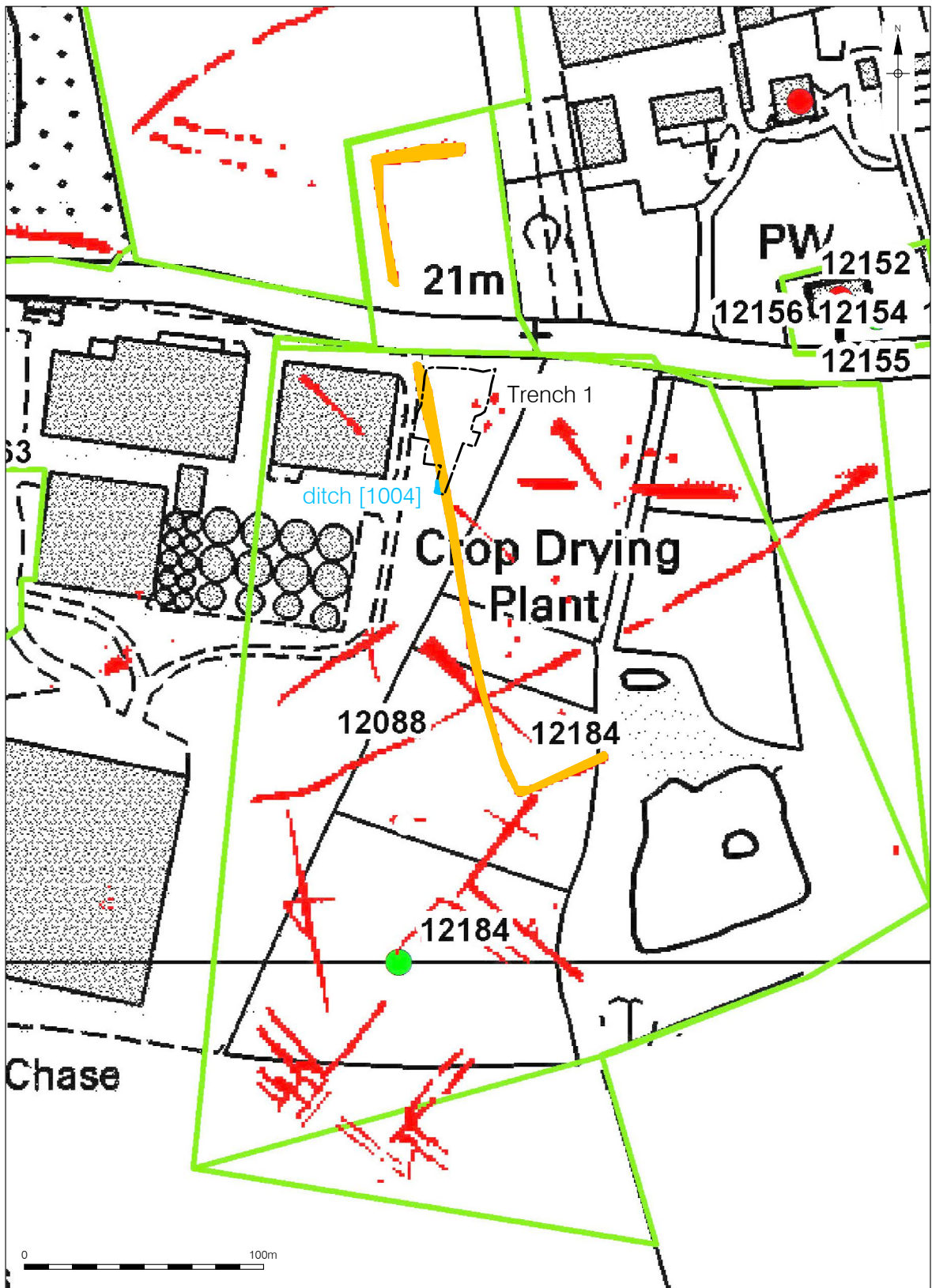
© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 13/06/13 HB

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,250 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
13/06/13 HB

Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1 showing detail of ditch [1004]; 1:100 at A4
Section 1; 1:25 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 13/06/13 HB

Figure 4
 HER plan showing location of ditch [1004]
 in relation to cropmarks derived from aerial photographs
 1:2,500 at A4

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 826 761
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

