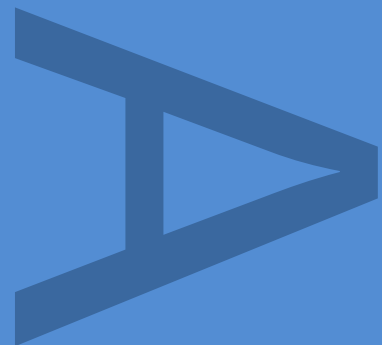


**ROGERS ROAD,
SWAFFHAM PRIOR,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
CB25 0HX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

OCTOBER 2013



**ROGERS ROAD, SWAFFHAM PRIOR, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 0HX:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Local Planning Authority: East Cambridgeshire District Council

Central National Grid Reference: TL 5733 6461

Site Code: CRSP13

Planning Reference: Pre-planning

Report No. 11551

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October 2013

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October 2013

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ABSTRACT

This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Rogers Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, CB25 0HX, carried out to inform planning proposals. Five fifty metre long trenches were machine excavated on the 22nd-23rd October 2013, revealing a ditch and a pit. The north-west- to south-east-aligned ditch contained a sherd of early to middle Saxon granitic-tempered pottery; the pit contained a large quantity of burnt flint but no secure dating evidence. The small quantity of finds from the ditch indicates that it is a field boundary on the periphery of a settlement area; it is aligned parallel to both Devil's Dyke and a cropmark trackway leading from Reach Roman Villa to a Romano-British temple on the hill to the south-east of the site. While pits containing burnt flint are frequently found on prehistoric sites, the pit on this site may be more likely to relate to relatively recent agricultural activity. These remains are of local archaeological significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document reports the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Rogers Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, CB25 0HX (Figure 1). The archaeological work was carried out between the 22nd and 23rd of October 2013.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Hill Residential Limited in order to inform a planning application for the development of agricultural land in Swaffham Prior into 20 residential homes. The site comprises an area of circa 1ha and presently comprises part of a large arable field on the north-eastern edge of the village. Rogers Road and its associated residential properties form the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the site, respectively; the arable field in which the site is located continues beyond the south-eastern and south-western boundaries. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5733 6461.
- 1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation within the proposed development area was prepared by Mark Hinman and Tom Woolhouse of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (October 2013), in response to a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of the Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC HET) (October 2013).
- 1.4 The brief highlighted that the development site is in close proximity to rich archaeological remains of various periods, including a Roman temple complex to the south-east, which was later reused as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record Nos. (CHER) MCB12990 and MCB12992), and an Iron Age settlement and Roman villa site to the north (CHER MCB8214). The site was therefore judged to lie in an area of high archaeological interest and potential.
- 1.5 The work reported upon here was designed to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area, and to provide a comprehensive appraisal of the significance of any remains within a local, regional and national context as appropriate. This has been achieved through the recording of a possible early to middle Saxon field boundary ditch and an undated pit containing abundant burnt flint. A plough furrow and several natural solution hollows/ frost cracks in the surface of the natural chalk were also recorded. These results are of local significance.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The underlying bedrock of the site belongs to the West Melbury Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey Online Viewer 2013), with the boundary between this and the harder Totternhoe Stone/ Middle Chalk lying close to the site's south-eastern boundary. This geological boundary forms a spring-line and, as such, would have been a potentially favourable location for past settlement and agricultural exploitation. The elevation of the site lies between 12-17m above Ordnance Datum (OD), sloping up fairly steeply to the south-east (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is located on the foot and lower slopes of the chalk escarpment which extends from south-west to north-east through East Cambridgeshire (Plate 1). Swaffham Prior and the nearby villages are located at the foot of the slope, on the natural spring-line, with land continuing to decrease in elevation into the Fens a few miles to the north-west (Plate 1). Correspondingly, the land height increases to the south and east, as the landscape changes into chalk heathland. This slope generally follows the line of Rogers Road but is more pronounced within the site boundary, as it drops away slightly more rapidly to the north-west edge of the site, following the line of the chalk escarpment. The use of the site for agriculture has resulted in a generally thin build-up of topsoil on top of the parent rock.
- 2.3 The topsoil (1) had an average depth of 0.32m across the site and capped a thin disturbed interface layer (2), comprising a mixed deposit of firm grey/ white chalky clay, which was present mainly in the northern part of the site (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) and had an average depth of 0.09m. In the south of the site (Trenches 4 and 5), a layer of subsoil (14) had survived modern ploughing. This subsoil had an average depth of 0.25m and comprised firm greyish-red/ brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. It may represent a buried ploughsoil but it contained no dating evidence. The natural marly chalk geology (3) was generally present at 0.40-0.50m below existing ground level. In the central parts of Trench 4, where the surviving subsoil (14) was deepest, the upper surface of the chalk was up to 0.80m below existing ground level.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cambridgeshire County Council (henceforth CCC) maintains a database of known sites of archaeological and historical significance known as the Historic Environment Record (CHER). Numerous CHER records exist for the area surrounding the site and the most significant are summarised below.
- 3.2 The site is located in a rich archaeological landscape, with evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity nearby. Approximately 500m to the north, a flint-walled Romano-British corridor-/ courtyard-plan villa ('Reach Roman Villa') was partially excavated in 1893 (CHER 06809). The main villa range was 40m long and finds of tessellated pavements, wall plaster and a hypocaust within it suggest it was a high-status building. Surveys of the land immediately surrounding the villa indicate the presence of contemporary field systems, as well as evidence of pre-Roman land use of a similar type, based on finds of Iron Age pottery.
- 3.3 Further evidence for the importance of the area surrounding Swaffham Prior in the Roman period is located on the hilltop directly south-east of the site, where a complex of rectilinear enclosures surrounded by a large rectangular ditch was excavated in 1993 (CHER 11054; Malim 2006). The morphology of the enclosures has strong parallels with Romano-British religious complexes. This identification is supported by the presence of votive deposits in the enclosure ditches, in addition to a thick-walled structure, approximately 4.5m square, which was located within a double enclosure in the northern corner of the site. This structure was surrounded by multiple ditches and a substantial wooden structure on three sides, leading to the interpretation of this area of the site as a Romano-British temple. The site also contained another small single-celled building to the south-west, of similar date, which may represent a small shrine. This phase of the site appears to have been short-lived, with use extending from the early 1st century through to the first half of the 2nd century AD. A trackway, visible as a cropmark, ran from this site towards Reach Roman Villa (CHER 10549).
- 3.4 The continuing significance of this temple complex in the post-Roman period is demonstrated by a series of seven inhumations, some placed in the demolition deposits of the temple/ shrine structures (CHER 11054b). The associated grave goods, which included artefacts such as amber beads, brooches and spearheads, found with some of the inhumations, suggest that this reuse of the site took place in the late Roman/ early Anglo-Saxon period, with the three datable inhumations being 5th- to 6th-century AD.

- 3.5 The medieval period is also well-represented within the CHER records. Earthworks of house platforms, ditches and moats survive to the south-west of the site near Manor Farm (CHER 01134b). In the later medieval period, the village was centred on Swaffham Prior Hall (CHER 01132a, 01132b), which is still extant and comprises a clunch and timber-framed structure of two stories, which at one point may have been surrounded by a rectangular moat. The village had an earlier medieval manor house (CHER 01133c), which was also moated. The development of Great Swaffham as a local centre was supported by agricultural exploitation of the surrounding arable land, which can be illustrated by numerous records in the CHER, such as the ridged remains of furlong common field boundaries (CHER 06715).
- 3.6 The site is 500m south-west of the large ditch-and-bank earthwork called 'Devils Dyke', which runs from south-east to north-west between Reach in the north and Woodditton in the south, a distance of approximately 7.5 miles (CHER 07801). The Dyke has been suggested to have been originally constructed during the later Roman period, based on the results of several small excavations and other surveys. However, it would certainly have remained a major landscape feature for centuries after its original construction, attracting phases of modification and re-use.
- 3.7 Taken together, these sites and finds in the vicinity suggested that the proposed development site had high potential to contain prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeological remains.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Five 50m long trenches were excavated, three orientated north-east to south-west, parallel with each other and perpendicular to Rogers Road, and the remaining two aligned north-west to south-east parallel to the road. The trenches provide a c. 4.2% sample of the site area. Due to the open nature of the site and lack of obstructions, the trenches could be positioned to achieve maximum coverage (Figure 2). Several of the trenches were shifted very slightly from the positions proposed in the WSI to avoid geotechnical test pits dug the previous day.
- 4.2 The trenching was carried out under archaeological supervision using a JCB backhoe loader mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Stripped topsoil and subsoil were stored separately for later reinstatement and were scanned visually and with a metal-detector.
- 4.3 Heights above ordnance datum (m OD), and the locations of archaeological features and interventions, were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with real time kinetic differential correction providing global three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.4 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique context number 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]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.5 Metal detecting was carried out during the stripping operation and archaeological features and spoil were scanned.
- 4.6 High resolution digital photographs were taken throughout the fieldwork and were used to keep a record of the evaluation.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A single north-west- to south-east-aligned plough furrow was identified within Trench 1. A fairly large ditch on the same alignment was also present; this ditch extended uphill and was also present in Trench 3. A small pit was also found within Trench 3, necessitating an extension to the side of the trench in order to half-section the feature. Trench 4 contained several shallow natural solution hollows/ frost cracks in the surface of the chalk geology. Trenches 2 and 5 contained no archaeological features.
- 5.2 Trench 1 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a ditch [8] and a plough furrow [6] (Figure 2; Plate 2). Ditch [8] was aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.90m wide and 0.35m deep, with a moderately steep-sided profile and a rounded base in the excavated 1m slot (Figure 3; Plate 3). It contained two fills: upper fill (9), a mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions, and lower fill (10), a mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Fill (10) contained a piece of burnt flint and a single sherd of granitic-tempered pottery dating to the early to middle Saxon period (see Sudds, Section 6). Fill (9) contained a small fragment of highly-abraded Roman roof tile (tegula) and several very small pieces of animal bone. The trench also contained a plough furrow [6] which was aligned north-west to south-east and contained a single fill (7), a mid grey-brown clayey silt (Figure 2; Plate 4). This fill contained a small fragment of animal bone.
- 5.3 Trench 2 was orientated north-west to south-east and contained no archaeological features (Plate 5).
- 5.4 Trench 3 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a continuation of the north-west- to south-east-aligned ditch found in Trench 1 and a pit [18] (Figure 2; Plate 6). A 1m slot [12] was excavated through the ditch. It was 1.27m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately-steep sides and a rounded base (Figure 3; Plate 7); it contained a single fill (11), a mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions, which contained an iron nail fragment. The trench also contained a pit [18], which was roughly rectangular in plan, measured 0.17m deep and 1.15m+ wide, had steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (17), consisting of dark grey/ black clayey silt with frequent chalk, charcoal and burnt flint inclusions (approximately 150 pieces, generally c. 30-70mm in size) (Figure 3; Plate 8). A small quantity of animal bone was also present. A sherd of red earthenware pottery with speckled green/brown glaze (c. late 16th-century; Sudds, Section 6) was found in the uppermost fill of the pit but cannot be considered securely stratified.
- 5.5 Trench 4 (Figure 2; Plate 9) was orientated north-west to south-east and contained several shallow natural solution hollows and frost cracks in the surface of the natural chalk [13], [15] and [16] (Figure 2; Plate 10). These were filled with firm illuviated clay.

- 5.6 Trench 5 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained no archaeological features (Plate 11).

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The Pottery – Berni Sudds

- 6.1.1 Three sherds of pottery were recovered from site, one of early to middle Saxon date and two dating to the post-medieval period.
- 6.1.2 The single Saxon sherd (Ditch Slot [8] Fill (10)) is coarsely tempered with large inclusions of quartz, granite and flecks of dark mica in a dark grey/ black body with a background scatter of sand. Up until fairly recently, much of the granitic-tempered pottery identified across the Midlands and even beyond has been sourced to the nearest outcrop of granite, namely the Mountsorrel granodiorite in the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire (Williams and Vince 1997). There is, however, a growing body of evidence to suggest that the production of granitic pottery may have been taking place across a much broader region, including Cambridgeshire, where the granite was obtained from glacial till drift (Sudds 2005, 220; Blackmore 2008, 178-9; Blinkhorn, pers. comm.). Identifying a source can therefore be problematic. Other inclusions in the sherd, namely the coarse quartz, is more akin to fabrics observed by the author to the north of the county (Sudds 2007) rather than the south (Sudds 2005). Charnwood Forest-type ware is thought to date from the 5th to 7th centuries but if a local product a broader date into the middle Saxon period remains possible given the longevity of localised handmade and clamp-fired pottery production in the region.
- 6.1.3 The two post-medieval sherds (from the topsoil (1) and Pit [18] Fill (17)) are both local glazed red earthenwares dating from the later 16th to 19th century, although the rim form and speckled glazing of the closed form recovered from the topsoil (1) is suggestive of a date early in this range, perhaps during the late 16th century.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation identified a ditch in Trenches 1 and 3, which is tentatively dated to the early to middle Saxon period on the basis of a single sherd of pottery found in its lower fill (9) in Slot [8]. The small quantity of finds from the excavated slots indicates that the ditch is a field boundary on the periphery of a settlement, rather than being in a 'core' settlement area. The alignment of the ditch down the slope of the hillside would also have performed a drainage function.
- 7.2 The ditch is aligned parallel to both Devil's Dyke and the cropmark trackway which extends from Reach Roman Villa to the nearby temple complex of the same date. While this could reinforce a Saxon date for the ditch, both the Dyke and the local topography have probably continued to have a determining influence on the layout of field systems in the vicinity throughout the medieval and modern periods.
- 7.3 Pit [18] is undated. Pits containing abundant burnt flint are often found on prehistoric sites, with the fire-cracked flint deriving from a variety of processes involving heat, including cooking, boiling water, and some industrial activities. However, the angular shape of the pit and the occurrence of a sherd of early post-medieval pottery on its surface suggests that it is more likely in this instance to be the result of relatively recent agricultural activity such as stubble burning.
- 7.4 Overall, the evaluation has provided limited evidence for Saxon and early post-medieval agricultural activity on the periphery of Swaffham Prior.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCA would like to thank Hill Residential Limited for commissioning the archaeological investigation. Thomas Woolhouse supervised, surveyed and excavated the site with the assistance of Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne. Thanks to Hayley Baxter of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures and Aileen Tiernet for coordinating finds processing and analysis.

9

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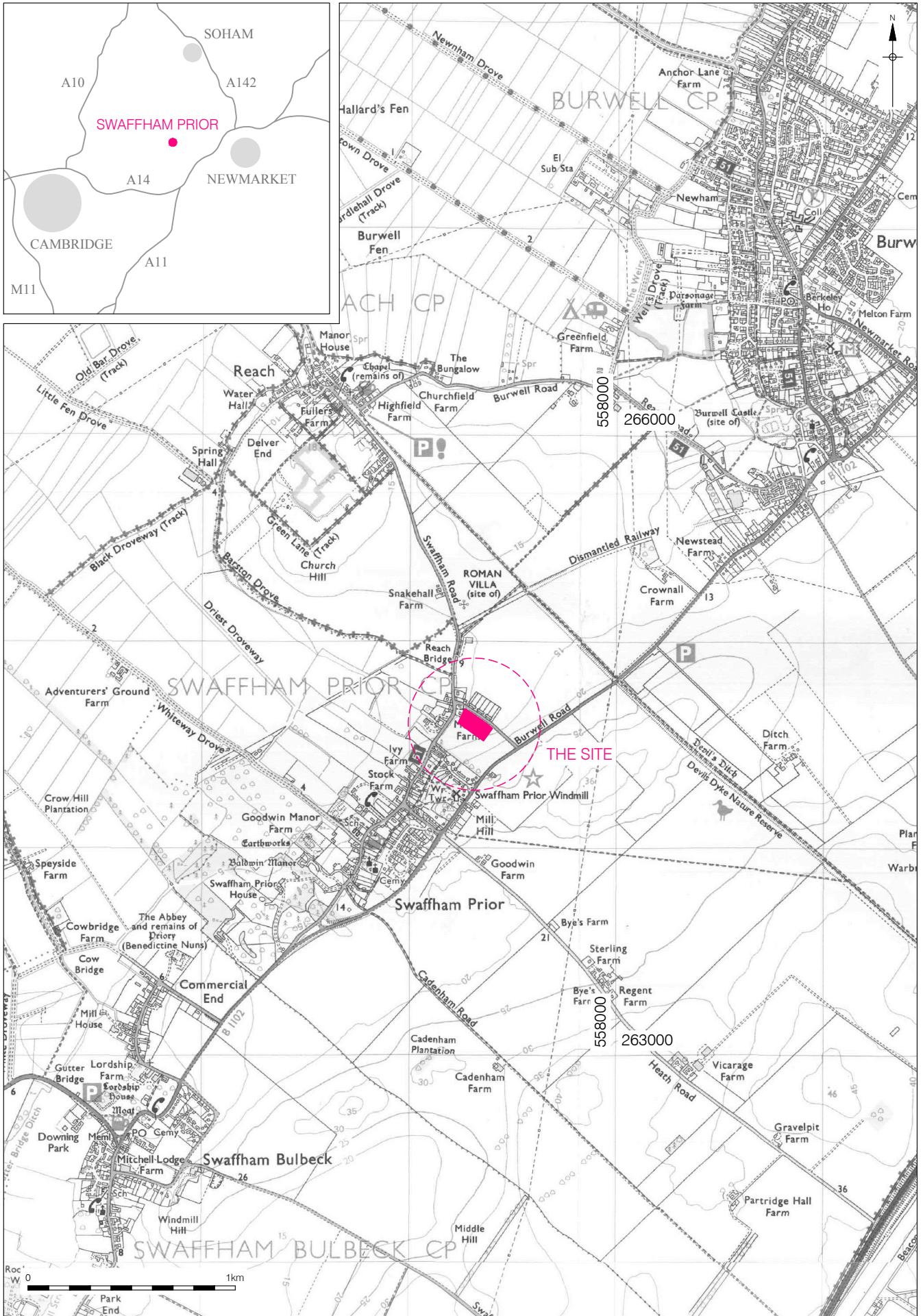
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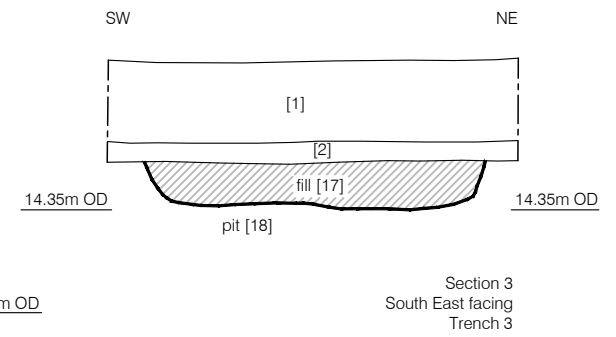
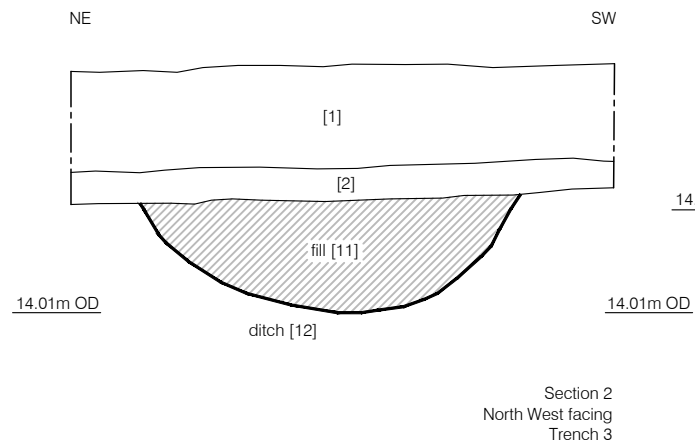
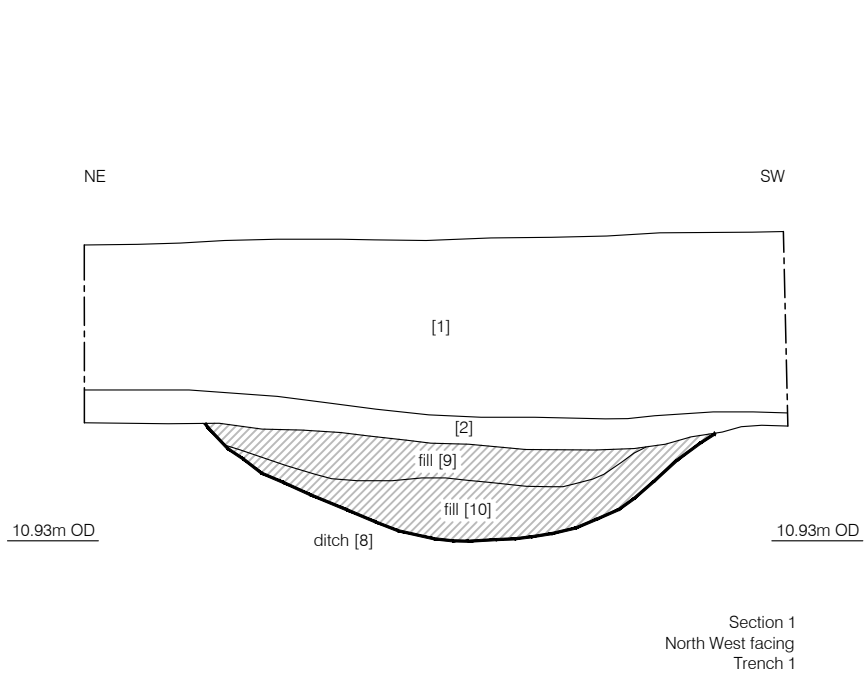


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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 3
Sections 1, 2 & 3
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Cut	Trench	Type	Description	Finds?
1	N/A	All	Topsoil	Topsoil.	Y
2	N/A	1, 2, 3	Interface Layer	Mixed interface between natural chalk and topsoil due to ploughing.	N
3	N/A	All	Geology	Natural marly chalk.	N/A
4	-	-	-	Void	N/A
5	-	-	-	Void	N/A
6	6	1	Cut of Plough Furrow	NW-SE aligned, with shallow sides and a rounded base.	N
7	6	1	Fill of Plough Furrow	Firm mid grey-brown clayey silt.	Y
8	8	1	Cut of Ditch	NW-SE aligned. 1.90m wide by 0.35m deep. Steep sides with a rounded base.	N
9	8	1	Upper fill of Ditch	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	Y
10	8	1	Lower fill of Ditch	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	Y
11	12	3	Fill of Ditch	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	Y
12	12	3	Cut of Ditch	NW-SE aligned. 1.27m wide by 0.37m deep. Steep sides with a rounded base.	N
13	13	4	Natural Feature	Natural frost crack filled with illuviated clay.	N
14	N/A	4, 5	Subsoil	Firm grey-brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions.	N
15	15	4	Natural Feature	Natural frost crack filled with illuviated clay.	N
16	16	4	Natural Feature	Natural frost crack filled with illuviated clay.	N
17	18	3	Fill of Pit	Firm dark grey/black clayey silt with frequent burnt flint and chalk inclusions and charcoal flecks.	Y
18	18	3	Cut of Pit	1.15m wide by 0.17m deep. Steep to vertical sides with a flat base.	N

APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1: Site prior to stripping, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 3: Ditch 1 Slot [8], looking south-east



Plate 4: Plough Furrow [6], looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 3, looking north-east



Plate 7: Ditch 1 Slot [12], looking south-east

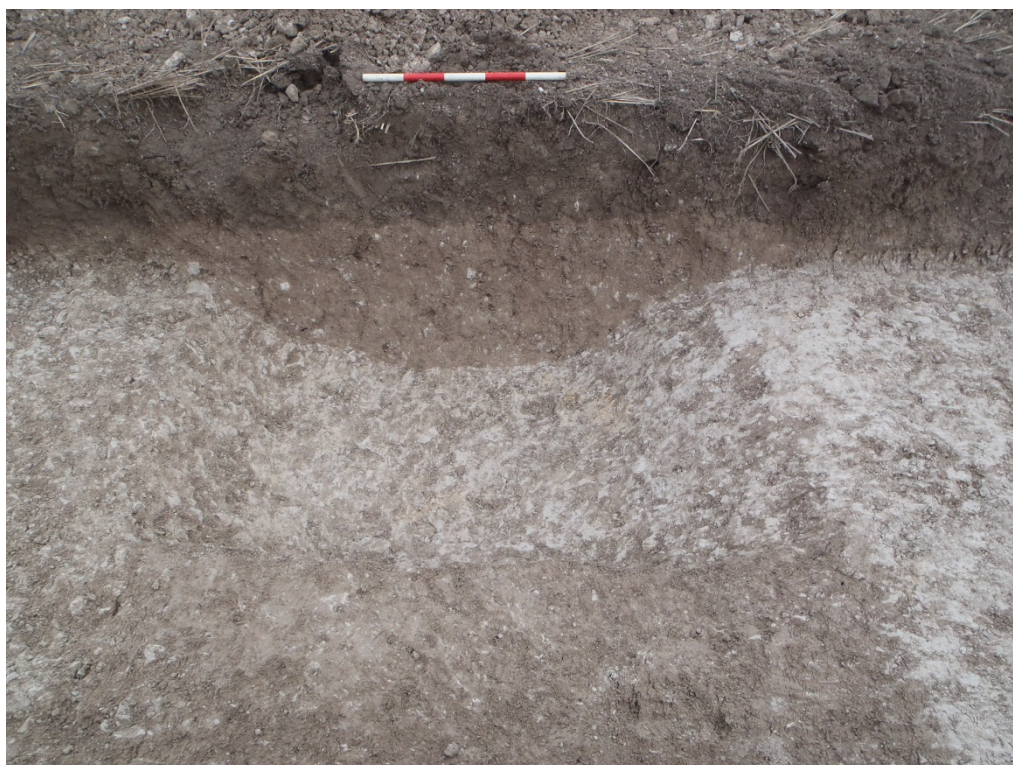


Plate 8: Pit [18], looking north-west

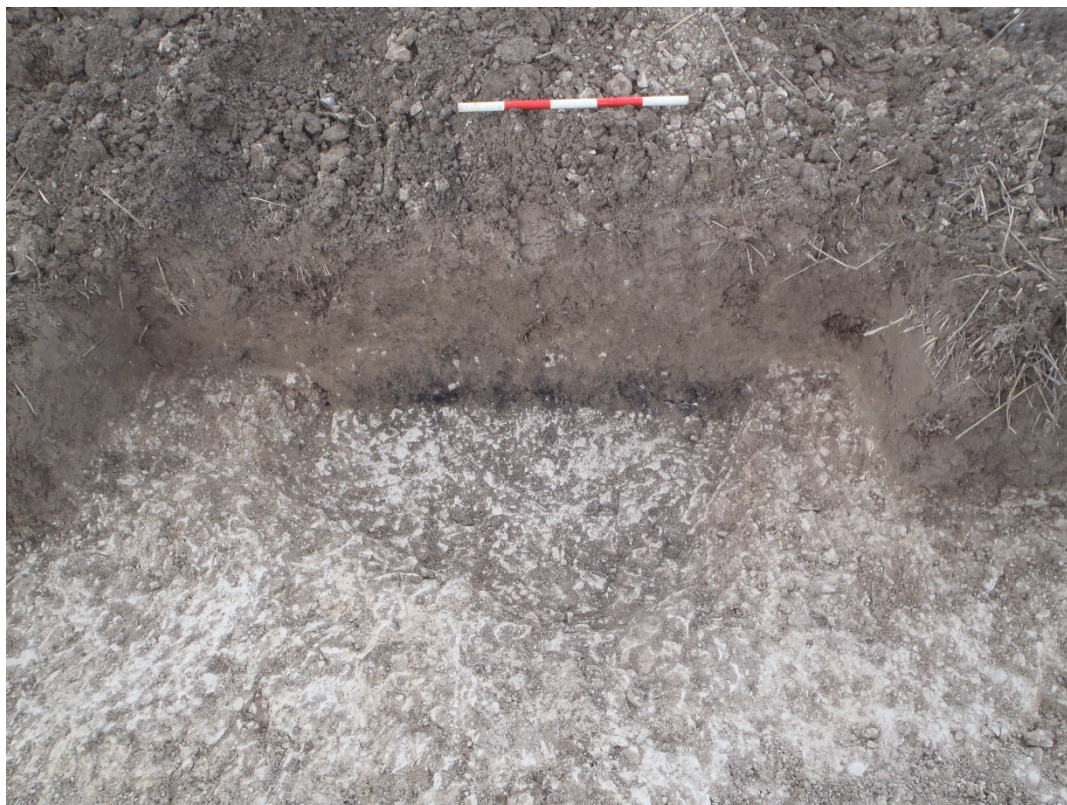


Plate 9: Trench 4, looking south-east



Plate 10: Solution Hollow/ Frost Crack [13] (Trench 4), looking north



Plate 11: Trench 5, looking north-east



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-162393

Project details

Project name	ROGERS ROAD, SWAFFHAM PRIOR, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 0HX: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Rogers Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire. Five fifty metre long trenches were machine excavated, revealing a single ditch and pit, which produced finds. The northeast-southwest aligned ditch contained a sherd of late Saxon pottery, whereas the pit contained medieval pottery and a large quantity of burned flint. The nature and scarcity of features would suggest their function was connected to drainage, clearance and delineation of agricultural land with a low population density.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2013 End: 23-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CRSP13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAFFHAM PRIOR Rogers road, Swaffham Prior
Postcode	CB25 0HX
Study area	250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 5733 6461 52 0 52 15 24 N 000 18 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.25m Max: 17.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project	Mark Hinman

director/manager

Project supervisor Tom Woolhouse

Type of sponsor/funding body Hill Residential Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient CCC County Archaeology Store

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"

Digital Archive recipient CCC County Archaeology Store

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient CCC County Archaeology Store

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

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