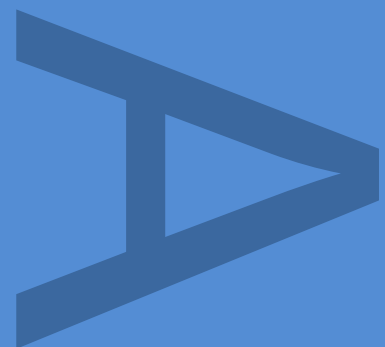


**A Program of Detailed
Archaeological Monitoring at
Paston Reserve, Newborough
Road, Peterborough**

November 2014



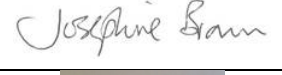
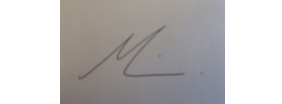


PASTON RESERVE, NEWBOROUGH
ROAD, PETERBOROUGH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Project Number | K3423 |
| Report Number | R11847 |

| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|
| Text Prepared by: | Stephen Porter |  | November 2014 |
| Graphics Prepared by: | Josephine Brown |  | November 2014 |
| Graphics Checked by: | Josephine Brown |  | November 2014 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Mark Hinman |  | November 2014 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land at Paston Reserve, Newborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire:

Archaeological Monitoring.

Local Planning Authority: Peterborough City Council

Planning Reference: Outline Planning

Central National Grid Reference: TF 1960 0306

Site Code: PPAR14

Report No. R11847

Written and researched by: Stephen Porter
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

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November 2014**

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| CONTENTS | 2 |
| ABSTRACT | 3 |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY | 5 |
| 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND | 6 |
| 4 METHODOLOGY | 13 |
| 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS | 14 |
| 6 THE FINDS..... | 15 |
| 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS..... | 16 |
| 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... | 17 |
| 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | 18 |
| 10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES..... | 23 |
| 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX..... | 26 |
| 12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM | 27 |
| 13 APPENDIX 4: ATTENDANCE | 28 |
| | |
| FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION | 19 |
| FIGURE 2 DETAILED SITE LOCATION | 20 |
| FIGURE 3 HER LOCATIONS | 21 |
| FIGURE 4 AREAS MONITORED..... | 22 |

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a programme of archeological monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Paston Reserve, Newborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (NGR TF 1960 0306) on between 9th June and 15th October 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keep Moat in response to an outline planning condition attached to a housing development. The aim of the work was to monitor the development and to ensure that the client was aware of the boundary of the development area and did not encroach or impact on the scheduled monument of Car Dyke, located nearby to the north.

The monitoring identified no archaeological activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Paston Reserve, Newborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire PE4 7AA (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 1960 0306) between 9th June and 15th October 2014 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Keep Moat in response to an outline planning condition attached to the construction of housing in the PDA.
- 1.3 The programme of monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to written instructions for archaeological monitoring from Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS) (Casa-Hatton 2014).
- 1.4 The main aim of the project was to monitor all ground works within the proposed development area for archaeological remains and evidence for settlement and activity.
- 1.5 A more specific aim of the project was to ensure that the client was aware of, and keeps to the boundary of the development area and did not encroach or impact on the nationally important scheduled monument of Car Dyke that forms the northern boundary of the development area.
- 1.6 No archaeological remains or evidence for settlement and activity were identified.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the archaeological monitoring. The project archive will be deposited with Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery's facilities.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The bedrock geology of the site is that of the Oxford Clay Formation. A sedimentary mudstone deposit formed 156 million to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic period.

2.3 The superficial deposits on the site overlying the bedrock are river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago by rivers depositing sand and gravels (BGS online viewer 2014)

2.4 The natural geological horizon was a light grey clay with seams of mid orange sand and gravel running through it.

2.5 Topography

2.6 The site is located to the north of the city of Peterborough within an area of marginal fen land referred to as the Newborough Fen, part of the Bedford Level.

2.7 Topographically, the development area gently slopes and undulates, following the contour of the small valley that the Car Dyke has been excavated through, rising gently to the south and generally following the 10m contour.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological background below is taken from the WSI (Hinman 2014) which is an amended version of the archaeological background in the DBA (Garwood, 2014).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.3 In a wider context the fenland around Peterborough is renowned for prehistoric settlement and activities, particularly within the nationally important and archaeologically rich landscape of Flag Fen to the south of the proposed development area (PDA), where extensive and long-lived prehistoric, agriculture, funerary and religious activities have been recorded.

3.4 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate area of the site is limited to the archaeological excavation and trial trench evaluation in 2007 on land at Manor Drive (HER 51938 site 1). This investigation identified three main phases of settlement, including evidence of late Iron Age/transitional activity in the form of two Iron Age enclosures and an associated field system (including a drove-way) and two later periods of Roman activity (HER 51939). However, this evaluation showed that the trenches closest to the site boundary, contained no evidence of archaeological activity.

3.5 Roman

3.6 The site is bounded to the north by the nationally important scheduled monument of the Car Dyke (mon ref: 35725 (formerly PE219) section of Car Dyke between Fen Bridge and Whitepost Road) (SM 66 site 2).

3.7 The Car Dyke is a series of watercourses, extending from the River Cam at Waterbeach to the River Witham at Washingborough, which has traditionally been named Car Dyke, but this strictly applies to the largely Lincolnshire section north of the River Nene (LINEAR 53). The application of the name to the Cambridgeshire section south of the River Nene is erroneous and attributable to Stukeley. This section includes Cnut's Dyke, which runs from the present course of the Nene to the old course near Ramsey and The Old

Tillage from the Ouse at Setchell Fen to the Cam at Waterbeach.

- 3.8 An excavation carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) in 1997 (HER 50526 site 3) immediately west of the PDA and in the area later developed as the Burghfield Place, identified a number of small rectangular enclosures. The pottery dated settlement activity to 2nd to 4th century. Two phases of Romano-British enclosure ditches, one dated to the 2nd/3rd century and the second to the 3rd/4th century, were excavated. Considerable quantities of pottery and building material indicated domestic occupation. The enclosure ditches had been re-cut on a number of occasions, the layout becoming a simpler one in the second phase. The Roman Car Dyke nearby, seen as a distinctive boundary to different area of land use, did not appear to have an influence on the site occupation, although the site did not come into existence until after the dykes construction. The occupation could be paralleled by the 2nd century expansion of activity onto the Fens and may have been associated with it. The absence of coins and small finds commonly found on more urban Roman sites suggested a low level of subsistence and an economy that was perhaps, largely self-sufficient. Although building material was recovered from the excavation, no evidence of structures survived. The settlement came to an end in the 4th century, around the same time as the Car Dyke (Fletcher, 2007).
- 3.9 An evaluation was carried out in 1997 by the Cotswold Archaeological Trust (HER 50529 site 4). A total of 12 trenches were excavated. Pits and ditches of Romano-British date were examined. These appear to relate to a settlement within the north-western part of the study area and close to the phase 1 development area. Fragments of tegula, imbrex and combed box flue point to a structure of some status, which the pottery suggests may be of later 3rd- 4th century date.
- 3.10 Another evaluation within the Paston Reserve was carried in 2006 by Northampton Archaeology (HER 51431 site 5). Seven trenches were opened within the area, two of which, trenches 3 & 4 were excavated within the Phase 1 development area. Trenches 6 and 7, south of Manor Drive and

west of the PDA contained single ditches. One sherd of Roman Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware, together with a small amount of animal bone, was recovered from one ditch, while residual probable Roman tile fragment came from the other. Trench 3, aligned north-south with its northern end approximately 10m from the edge of Car Dyke showed a sequence of sediments reaching a depth of 1.2 m, including a possible buried soil. It was thought that the buried soil and overlying sediments relate to a phase of construction of a southern bank of the Car Dyke. Trench 4 (to the south) uncovered no evidence of archaeological activity. The evaluation demonstrated that the previously recorded Romano-British settlement and enclosure system is not extensive.

- 3.11 CAM ARC conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Manor Drive to the immediate south of the Car Dyke at Paston Parkway (HER51939 site 6). This investigation identified the approximate location and the extent of the Roman settlement first found in the 2006 evaluation and provided yet further evidence of building activity during the Roman period. The two phases of Roman activity were represented by a series of boundary ditches which possibly formed part of a field system. A number of undated features were recorded within close association to Car Dyke and these may have represented associated Roman activity.
- 3.12 A field walking survey carried out across this area in 1975 recorded sherds of Roman pottery within a large area of dark soil containing occupation debris (HER 08017). The presence of archaeological features was suggested by the results of a geophysical survey, which recorded a "cluster of archaeological type responses" of no definitive pattern (JSAC 1996). The archaeological assessment also identified a possible Roman road (HER 08372) to the south-east of the study area. It is thought that this may be a minor link road between Fen Causeway Roman road to the south-east and King Street Roman road to the west and may pass close to the study area (JSAC 1996).

3.13 Anglo-Saxon

3.14 Anglo-Saxon reference is made to Paston or 'Pastun' and a church is thought to have stood on the site of the present All Saints Church since about AD 800. Evidence of this earlier church is present next to the font in the form of a carved Saxon stone with a spoon-shaped carving, thought to date from the 10th Century. Paston as a parish or a village hamlet was not recorded during the Domesday Survey of 1086 and no evidence of Saxon activity was recorded within or adjacent to the PDA.

3.15 Paston now forms part of Modern Peterborough, called Medehamstede by the Saxons until c AD 970, and had its rise in the founding of a monastery (in AD 656), later destroyed by the Danes in AD870 and afterwards rebuilt.

3.16 A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from a linear feature during an evaluation south of Manor Road (HER 51939). This however was thought to be an intrusive element within a late Roman context.

3.17 Medieval

3.18 The site of a deserted medieval village (DMV), possibly Cathwaite (HER 50138), has been identified close to the PDA. Cathwaite is mentioned in association with Paston from the early 13th century, although the exact location of the site remains unknown. Interpretations based on an arrangement of tracks recorded on a map of 1791 and with the survey of the parish dated 1826, both suggest a location closeby and south of Manor Drive.

3.19 Construction works during the construction of Paston Parkway (HER 2222) to the south and west of the PDA revealed quantities of pottery, mainly dating to 11th to 13th century, but with some 15th century and later sherds and large quantities of domestic animal bone. It is thought that this material may represent evidence for the DMV of Cathwaite.

3.20 A field walking survey (HER 2225) recovered a large quantity of 13th century pottery and an architectural stone fragment (JSAC 1996).

- 3.21 Crop marks, identified through aerial photographs have been recorded on both sides of the Car Dyke and medieval ploughing, in the form of ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographs over most of the study area (HER 50527 site 7). This ridge and furrow is aligned either approximately N-S or E-W and faint traces of this ridge and furrow were apparent within the area to the north-western part of the study area. Elsewhere modern ploughing had removed virtually all traces of medieval ploughing.
- 3.22 An archaeological evaluation in 1990 carried out in advance of the construction of the present Baker Perkins site to the immediate south of Manor Drive (HER 50528), revealed evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture but no other archaeological features or evidence of a Manor or the DMV were recognised. If, as suggested the manor was succeeded by a now demolished farm, it is likely that the construction and demolition of the farm and the construction of the domestic caravan site to the south of the PDA, may account for this absence (1997 Cotswold).
- 3.23 An archaeological evaluation and excavation at Manor Way in 2006-2007 (Fletcher 2007) found no evidence of a manorial site or evidence of the deserted medieval settlement of Cathwaite.
- 3.24 Whilst there is clearly evidence for medieval settlement and agricultural activities in the immediate area of the site, no sites of a medieval date were part of the HER search focused on the Paston Reserve.
- 3.25 Post-medieval**
- 3.26 Paston is a parish in the union and soke of Peterborough which historically contain the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton, and the chapelry of Werrington. Paston is situated on the edge of the Fen and lies within an area renowned as a great agricultural district, with markets of considerable importance, for corn and fat stock, and fairs for cattle, horses and sheep held nearby at Peterborough.
- 3.27 The 19th century cartographic evidence shows that this area to the north and

east of Peterborough city centre and prior to its modern urban expansion (post war), was an area open farm land and fen which incorporated a number of small dispersed settlements, such as those at Walton, Werrington, Gunthorpe and Eye. Paston was and remained a small hamlet focused in the area of the Church of All Saints to the west of the PDA. The first series 1: 63360 OS map of 1856 (sheet 64) records the route of the Car Dyke, which also appears to mark the divide between the fen and common land to the north of the Dyke and arable/pasture to the south. The site or study area remains much the same as that depicted on the modern OS map, bounded on all four sides by the same road or field boundaries, including Norwood Lane, Newborough Road, Bacons Holme Lane and the Car Dyke. The mapping shows that the field has changed very little and was at this point probably in use as arable or pasture field. This area shows no evidence of internal subdivision into smaller fields and no evidence of quarrying or other ground interventions.

- 3.28 The First Edition OS map of 1887 shows little change from the previous edition apart from the sub-division of the area into four large fields and the construction of a small enclosure accessed from the south via Norwood Lane. This enclosure appears on subsequent OS editions where a small building and pump is more clearly depicted. The Manor Farm or Grenfell House is shown to the west of the PDA and still appears, nominally at least, on the modern OS mapping and after the modern Paston Parkway A15 was constructed.
- 3.29 Very little changes to the site or the character of the area around the site are recorded on the subsequent OS edition of 1901. The new series edition of 1926 shows no change to the field boundaries/drainage ditches depicted on the first edition OS of 1887 or to the detached building and its enclosure. British War Office map of 1945 (sheet 123 Spalding) is of a scale that shows that this area to the north of Peterborough is still primarily rural and unaffected by the gradual expansion of post war Peterborough. Again no discernible change to that seen of the previous OS edition, appears on the OS map of 1958 and its is not until the compilation of the OS edition of 1978-

1981 that the encroachment of sub-urban Peterborough, which records the construction of the A15 Paston Parkway and the adjacent housing developments to the west, is first recorded. At this point the PDA remains unchanged, though the small enclosed building to the south of the area had been demolished.

- 3.30 Post medieval features were encountered during the evaluation exercises at Paston Reserve. The 1997 evaluation by CAT encountered a post-medieval wall, post holes and a pit, while those uncovered during the later evaluation of 2006 uncovered a series of fence lines represented by at least two post-medieval posthole alignments (trench 6). Two postholes excavated during an archaeological evaluation in 2006 (Foard-Colby, 2006) contained a piece of architectural stone of 16th-17th century date (HER 51889 site 8). This plausibly related to the former manor farm or 'Grenfell House'.
- 3.31 It is thought that boundary features, fence lines or drainage/boundary are most likely post-medieval archaeology to be encountered within the PDA.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Overview

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.3 A 12 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket was used (Plates 1 - 4). The overlying topsoil (1) deposit was excavated down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon (3), whichever came first.

4.4 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.5 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.6 Recording and Sampling

4.7 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.8 individual deposits were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.9 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.

4.10 A metal detector was used during excavation to enhance finds recovery.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overview

5.2 No archaeological features or finds were identified.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Overview

6.2 No archaeological finds were identified or retrieved.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The monitoring concentrated on the stripping of the sites' topsoil (Plate 1), the excavation of three large swales (Plates 2, 3, and 4) and on trenches dug to place drain pipes (Plate 5), as these works would impact on any potential archaeology.
- 7.2 Despite the proximity of the site to the Scheduled Monument of Car Dyke, no archaeological features were identified and no finds retrieved. This is possibly due in part to the developments' level of impact not reaching the depth archaeological activity in some areas of the site.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Keep Moat for commissioning the work and Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS) for her advice and monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Shannon Hogan for managing the project and Josephine Brown of PCA's CAD Department for preparing the figures.

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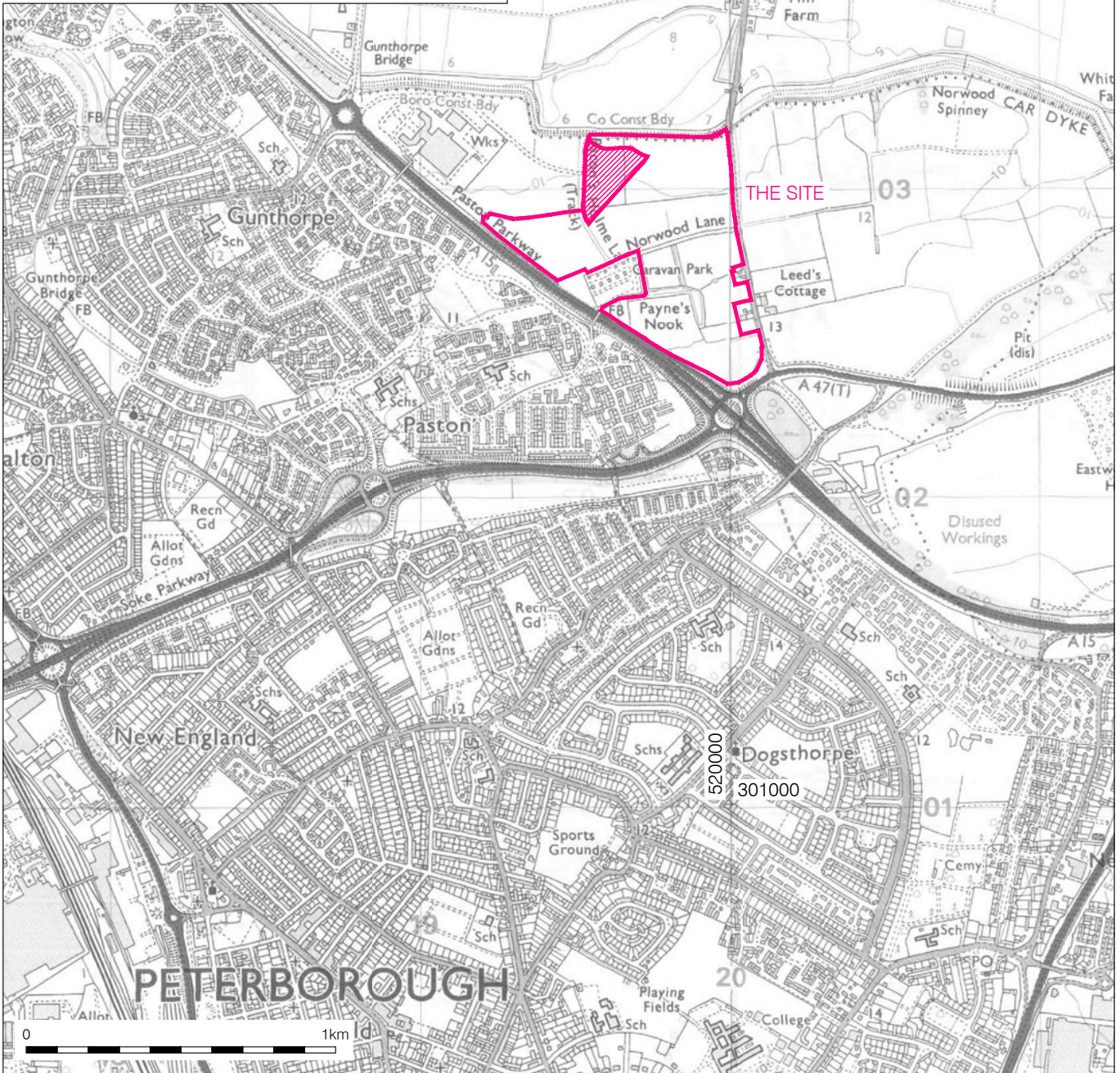
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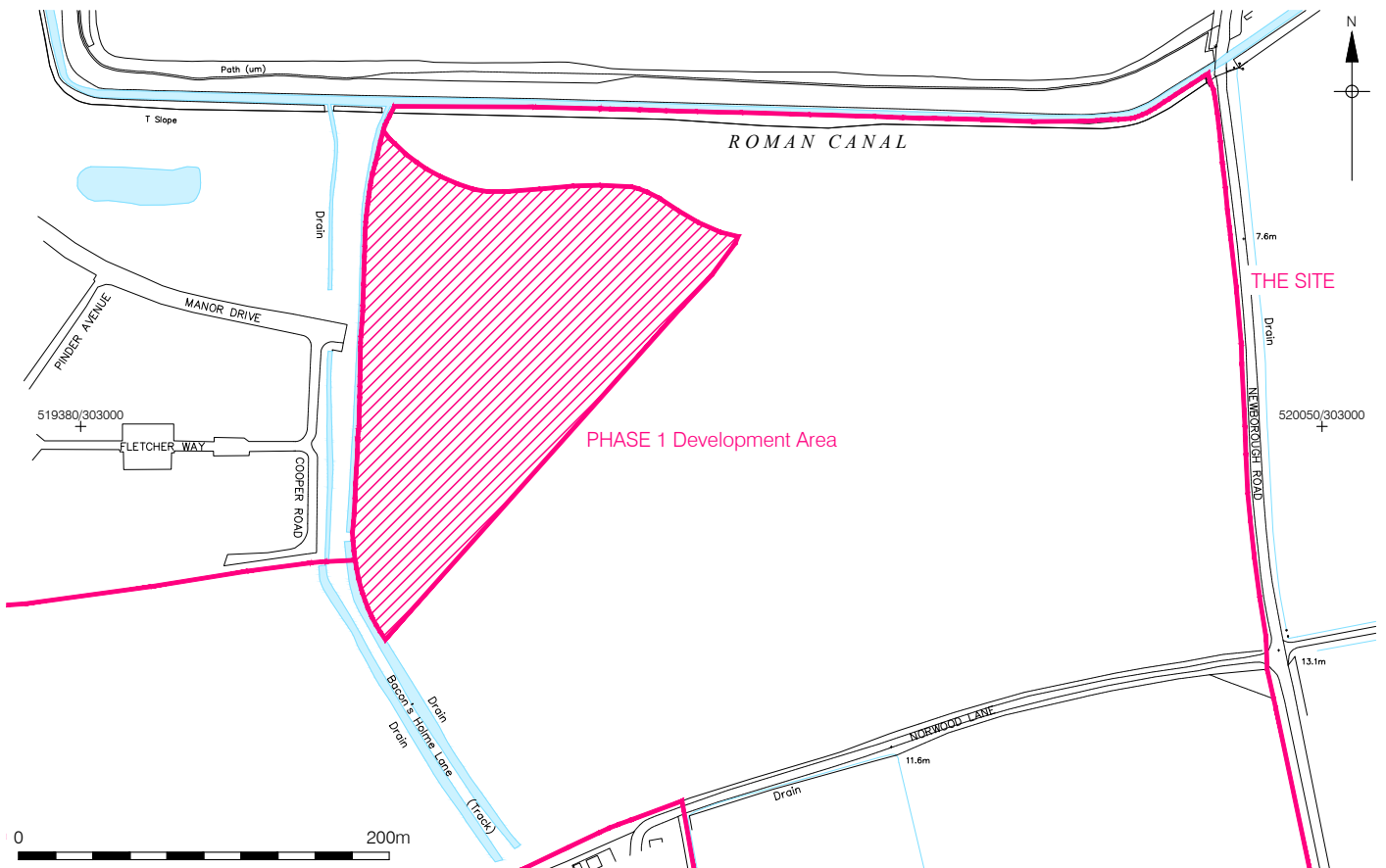
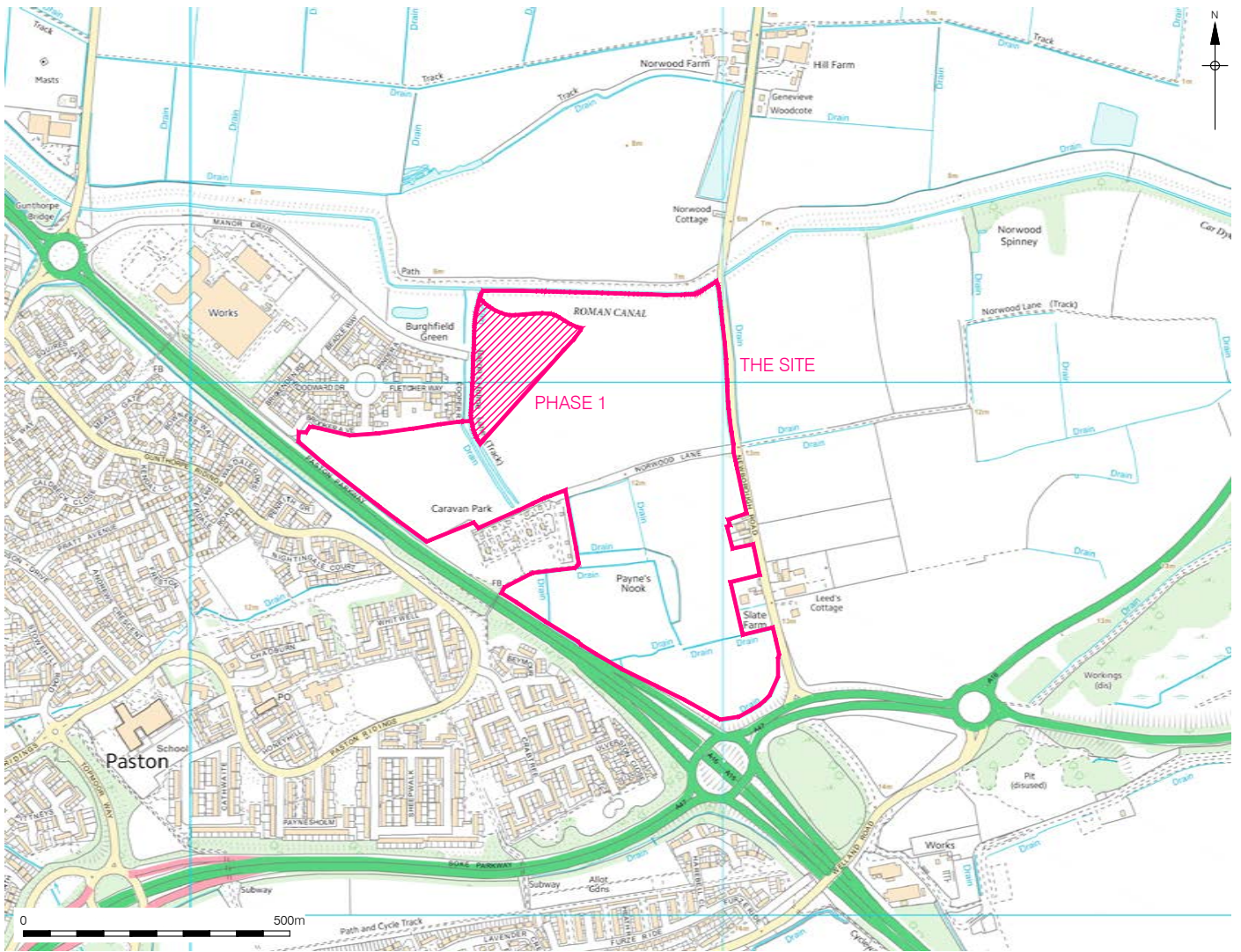
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>)

Accessed 20/06/14



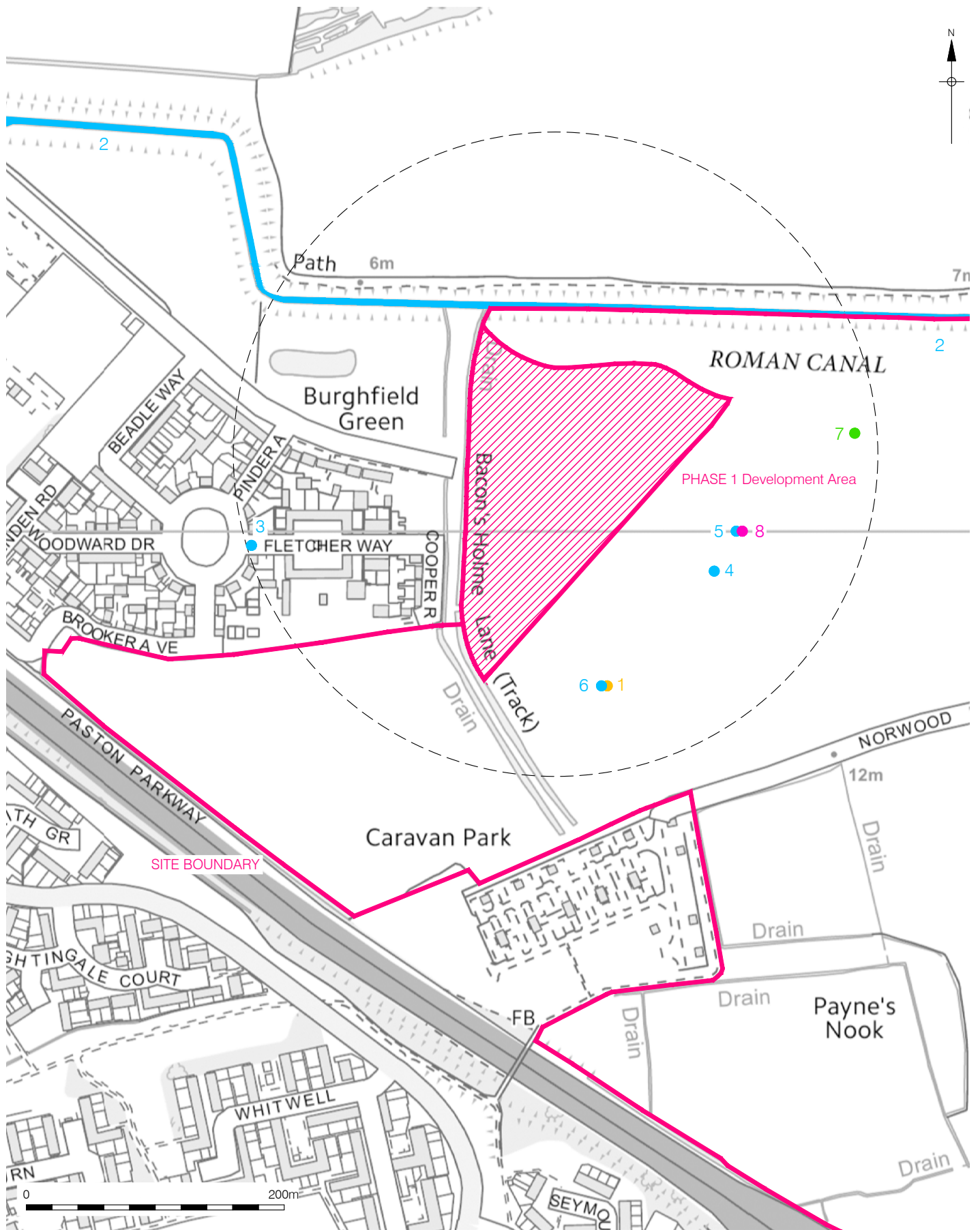
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:12,500 & 1:4,000 at A4



- Iron Age (1)
- Roman (2 - 6)
- Medieval (7)
- Post-Medieval (8)
- 250m Search Radius

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Figure 3
 Extent of Search Area and HER Locations
 1:4,000 at A4



Proposed Development based on drawing supplied by BM3 Architecture Ltd
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12/11/14 HB

Figure 4
Watching Brief Areas Monitored
overlay onto Proposed Development
1:1,250 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Topsoil strip, looking northeast



Plate 2: Excavation of Swale 1, looking south.



Plate 3: Excavation of swale 2, looking northeast



Plate 4: Excavation of swale 3, looking southeast.



Plate 5: Excavation for manhole construction during drain-laying in north of site.

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Type | Comment | Thickness |
|----------------|-------------|---|------------------|
| (1) | Layer | Topsoil | 0.1m – 0.4m |
| (2) | Layer | Alluvial – a layer of light yellow clayey silt with very few inclusions overlying the natural clay (3). | 0.4m – 0.6m |
| (3) | Layer | Geological natural – a light grey clay with seams of mid orange sand and gravel. | N/A |

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-188918

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Project name | Paston Reserve |
| Short description of the project | Watching Brief on housing development |
| Project dates | Start: 09-06-2014 End: 02-09-2014 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH NEWBOROUGH Paston Reserve |
| Study area | 780.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | 519600 303060 519600 00 00 N 303060 00 00 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | PCA |
| Project brief originator | Peterborough City Council Planning Services |
| Project design originator | Mark Hinman |
| Project director/manager | Mark Hinman |
| Project supervisor | Stephen Porter |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Keepmoat |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Physical Archive recipient | Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery |
| Physical Contents | "other" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Report" |

| | |
|------------|---|
| Entered by | Stephen Porter (stephen.porter@ymail.com) |
| Entered on | 2 September 2014 |

13 APPENDIX 4: ATTENDANCE

| Date | Staff | Works monitored |
|----------|-----------|--|
| 09/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip |
| 10/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip |
| 11/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip |
| 12/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip |
| 13/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip, excavation of swale. |
| 16/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip, excavation of swale. |
| 17/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip excavation of swale. |
| 18/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip, excavation of swale. |
| 19/06/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of 2 nd swale. |
| 20/06/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of 2 nd swale. |
| 23/06/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip. Monitor the excavation of footings to assess their impact upon potential archaeology. |
| 24/06/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of 2 nd swale. |
| 25/06/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of 2 nd swale. |
| 01/07/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip. |
| 02/07/14 | S. Porter | Topsoil strip. Excavation of drainage ditch at north edge of site. |
| 28/08/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of drain pipe and associated manholes. |

| Date | Staff | Works monitored |
|-------------|----------------------|---|
| 29/08/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of drain pipe and associated manholes. |
| 1/09/14 | S. Porter | Excavation of 3 rd swale. |
| 10/10/14 | L. Morgan-Shelbourne | Excavation of culvert at south-east edge of site. |
| 14/10/14 | D. Curry | Continued excavation of culvert. |
| 15/10/14 | D. Curry | Continued excavation of culvert. |

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