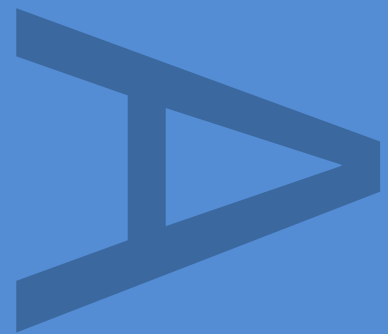


Land Adjacent to Hailes Wood,
Elsenham, Essex:
An Archaeological Evaluation

March 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12041

LAND ADJACENT TO HAILES WOOD, ELSENHAM, ESSEX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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Report Number	R12041

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Land Adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Uttlesford District Council

Planning Reference: UTT/13/2917/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 5380 2646

Site Code: ELSHW15

Report No. R12041

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March 2015

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a 8 trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex (NGR TL 5380 2646) on the 23rd of March 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Charles Church Developments Ltd. in response to a planning condition attached to residential development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation identified a single shallow north-east to south-west orientated ditch which contained no finds. A single tree throw was also identified, which contained pottery and animal bone of a medieval date.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex, CM22 6EN (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5380 2646) on the 23rd of March 2015 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The site is located to the east of Hailes Wood, within the village boundaries of Elsenham. It is bounded by fields to the north and east, with the Crown Pub and adjacent carpark to the south and Hailes Wood to the west. The site is currently arable farmland, with a total area of 1ha. The general character of the area is rural residential.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of a new housing development, with associated access, car-parking and landscaping (Planning Reference UTT/13/2917/FUL).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation from Richard Havis the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council Place Services Team (Havis 2014).
- 1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.6 Eight 30m long trial trenches were excavated and recorded on the 23rd of March 2015, totalling 240m (Plate 2). A single undated ditch and a medieval tree throw were identified.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive

will be deposited at Essex County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The underlying bedrock is comprised of London Clay Formation made up of clay, silt and sand. The superficial deposits (102) comprise Kesgrave group fluvial deposits of sand and gravel to the west within the site, present as a mottled light-mid orange sand and Lowestoft Formation chalky till to the east, present as a mid yellow grey clay (Plate 3) (BGS 2015).
- 2.2 Elsenham is located within the Stort Valley, within an undulating landscape characterised by low hills. Stansted airport is located 2km to the south of the site, the M11 motorway is located 1km to the west of the site.
- 2.3 The centre of the site is located at c.99m Over Datum (OD), with the site area sloping downwards from this point to c.98m to the south and north.
- 2.4 The site lies within the drainage catchments of tributaries of the River Stort to the 4.2km to the west, the River Cam 2.75km to the north and Stansted Brook 350m to the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Parts of the archaeological background are taken from the Desk Based Assessment of the nearby Old Mill Farm site (Hawkins 2013)
- 3.2 Recent archaeological work in north-west Essex has demonstrated the existence of considerable prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement. In particular, excavations at Stansted Airport have revealed evidence of occupation and agriculture on the Boulder Clay landscape from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, with a particular focus on late Saxon and Medieval settlement, farming and assarting across the wider landscape.
- 3.3 In the Early Bronze Age, evidence from the Stansted Airport investigations suggests the continuation of hunting within a forested and sparsely occupied landscape, possibly grazed by herd animals (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). However, off the Boulder Clay, the lighter, more fertile gravel-based soils were probably favoured areas for episodes of tree clearance for 'slash and burn' type agriculture.
- 3.4 By the middle Bronze Age communities were establishing settlements, dividing the landscape and farming the land in the Stansted area (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). Further evidence for Bronze Age settlement was discovered during excavations on the M11 at Stansted and the Forward Logistics Base (FLB) site at Stansted where a single roundhouse was recorded, and widespread activity and a roundhouse was recorded at the Long Term Car Park site (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).
- 3.5 By the Late Bronze Age there is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that clearance was occurring on a larger scale than hitherto and that stock farming was occurring on an organised and more intensive basis. Evidence from Stansted Airport indicates a much more widespread exploitation of the landscape, e.g. Roundwood/Long Border (RWS 87/LBS 88: HER 9030), whilst other evidence (Airport Social Club site) suggests the gathering and droving of stock, presumably cattle, within a locally cleared environment. Excavations at the Long Term Car Park have added further detail and have exposed a network of ditches forming an Late Bronze Age or Iron Age field

- system and a small ring ditch, interpreted as a ploughed down Bronze Age round barrow. Nearby, a possible burnt mound and associated artefactual evidence suggests a small occupation site (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).
- 3.6 The gradual extension of woodland clearance continues into the Iron Age and the first landscape divisions in the form of trackways and boundaries appear at this time (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). At Stansted Airport Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age activity focused on the western edge of the Boulder Clay plateau, the settlement continued into the middle Iron Age and an increased density in population was recognised (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). A second focus of occupation was located on the south-eastern side of the plateau above the Pincey Brook. Three middle Iron Age settlements were excavated, the LTCP site, M11 and NP sites.
- 3.7 Late Iron Age and Roman activity was recorded along the Cambridge to Matching Green pipeline at two main foci, Site 5 and Site 6. Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement were recorded in the south of the pipeline with Late Roman stock rearing, drainage and possible settlement in the north (Network Archaeology 2004).
- 3.8 Several Roman farmsteads have been located and investigated at Stansted Airport (Duckend Farm, Bury Lodge, Long Term Car Park and Long Border Road. Artefactual evidence suggesting a second focus of settlement (on a similar sand and gravel deposit to that on the study site) was discovered in the late 1800's and again in the mid 1900's in the valley of the Stansted Brook. This density of occupation, and the character of the settlement sites themselves, suggests that the landscape was largely an open farmed environment, presumably with localised blocks of managed woodland.
- 3.9 Documentary research for the Stansted excavations indicated that the parishes on and around the study site; Elsenham, Ugley, Henham and Stansted formed parts of a much larger estate in the Middle Saxon period. The estate was bounded by the Stort to the west, the Roding to the east and Stane Street to the south. The parish boundaries within the Middle Saxon estate of Stansted indicate a chronological sequence for its division. The

boundaries of Elsenham and Takeley follow stream courses and the Roman road and were probably drawn when the area still comprised wood pasture, before they were opened up for arable cultivation. The boundaries of Stansted, Ugley and Plegdon include lines of rectangular indentation, a pattern characteristic of the division of the strips of open fields and furlongs which had already been established before the formation of the parishes, and probably date to the 10th or 11th century (Cooke, Brown & Philpotts, 2008).

- 3.10 The Uttlesford District Historic Characterisation Project describes the fieldscape around Henham and Elsenham as a complex network of irregular fields of probable medieval date, some may be older, interspersed with linear greens (ECC 2009). Many of the roads, green lanes and bridleways are intricate, twisting and sunken, indicating their ancient origin. The historic settlement comprises a nucleated settlement at Henham situated around a village green, which originated as a church/hall complex at its western end.
- 3.11 Post-excavation work for the Stansted Airport sites has indicated that there were campaigns of woodland clearance and subsequent farming in the 11th and 12th centuries. Enclosed 11th and 12th century settlement was recorded at the Mid Term Car Park site in the newly created farmland. The population is thought to have been generally rising in the 12th and 13th centuries and a number of medieval sites were excavated as part of the Stansted project, including an important 12th-13th century farmstead (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).
- 3.12 Archaeological fieldwork in the Stansted and Takeley areas has indicated a dispersed pattern of late Saxon settlement and the foundation of secondary hamlets associated with assarting in the early medieval period. In the later medieval period some of the smaller early medieval settlements were abandoned. As a result, it is assumed that the study site was increasingly cleared of woodland and used for agriculture throughout the Saxon and medieval periods.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised eight 30m long trial trenches, totalling 240m, all of which were 1.8m wide (Figure 2).
- 4.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton tracked 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. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.3 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving 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 record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes 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. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. 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 topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

- 4.6 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Trenches 3 and 6 contained a tree throw containing medieval pottery and a single undated shallow ditch respectively. (Figure 2; Plate 4) The remaining trenches did not contain archaeological deposits or features (Plates 5 and 6).

5.2 Trench 3- Medieval Tree Throw [104]

5.2.1 A small irregular tree throw [104] with steep sides and an irregular base (1.8m long x 0.35m wide x 0.2m deep) was located towards the west end of Trench 3 and continued out of the trench to the south-east. It contained a single fill of loose dark grey-brown sand silt (103) which contained 3 sherds of medieval pottery (1175-1400; see Sudds, Section 6.1) and a single small fragment of animal bone.

5.3 Trench 6- Undated Ditch [106]

5.3.1 A small north-east to south-west aligned ditch [106] with slight sides and a concave base (1.85m long x 0.3m wide x 0.04m deep) was located towards the south end of Trench 6 (Figure 3). It contained a single fill of loose dark grey-brown clay silt (105) which contained no finds.

5.4 Subsoil (101)

5.4.1 Several finds were recovered from the subsoil (101) during the machining process, these comprised 6 sherds of medieval pot and one sherd of potentially Saxon date, 2 fragments of animal bone and a Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint short end scraper, made on a primary flake. This scraper had a well-executed scalar retouch around its distal end and had probably been resharpened (Bishop, B pers. comm.).

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery by Berni Sudds

6.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery dating largely to the medieval period was recovered from the investigations, presented below in Table 1. The numerical codes designated to fabrics are taken from the post-Roman pottery codes for Essex (Cunningham 1985, Cotter 2000).

Context	Essex Fabric Number	Expansion	Form/ description	Date range	Total SC	Total Wg	Spot date
100	20	Medieval sandy greyware	Jar, everted rim	1175 – 1400	1	20g	1175 – 1300
101 Tr.3	13	Early medieval sandy ware	Large fresh body and base sherds	1000 – 1225	3	205g	1000 – 1225
101 Tr.3		Miscellaneous, unsourced.	Thick walled sherd with sand and organic temper	-	1	101g	?Early-middle Saxon
101 Tr.4	20	Medieval sandy greyware	Small body sherds	1175 – 1400	2	10g	1175 – 1400
103	20	Medieval sandy greyware	Small body sherds	1175 – 1400	3	12g	1175 – 1400

Table 1: Pottery by context. SC = sherd count. Wg = Weight.

6.1.2 The pottery is comprised of well-paralleled types regionally, with the exception of a single sherd from Trench 3 (context [101]) that is somewhat problematic to date. The latter is thick-walled with a sand and organic temper that is typical of pottery in the region of early to middle Saxon date, most specifically the 6th and 7th centuries (Tyler and Major 2005). Less typically

the sherd is quite hard and well-fired, although as considerably more abraded than the early medieval pottery from the same deposit, a Saxon date is on balance provisionally preferred.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation identified a single undated ditch [106] located in Trench 6, in the north of the site and a tree throw [104] located in the south of the site. The tree throw contained a single 3 sherds of medieval sandy grayware.
- 7.2 Despite the sites current use as arable land, the deep level of the archaeological horizon suggests that any modern ploughing is unlikely to have seriously affected the survival of archaeological deposits.
- 7.3 The moderate quantity of residual finds of the medieval period found within the subsoil, comprising 6 sherds is suggestive of nearby activity of a similar period, probably focussed on occupation at the core of the medieval village of Elsenham to the east of the site, at Elsenham Cross.
- 7.4 Based on the results of the evaluation, the potential of the site to contain further significant archaeological remains is considered to be low.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting and Charles Church Developments Ltd. for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Maria Medleycott of Essex County Council for monitoring the work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Jennifer Simonson of PCA's CAD Department.

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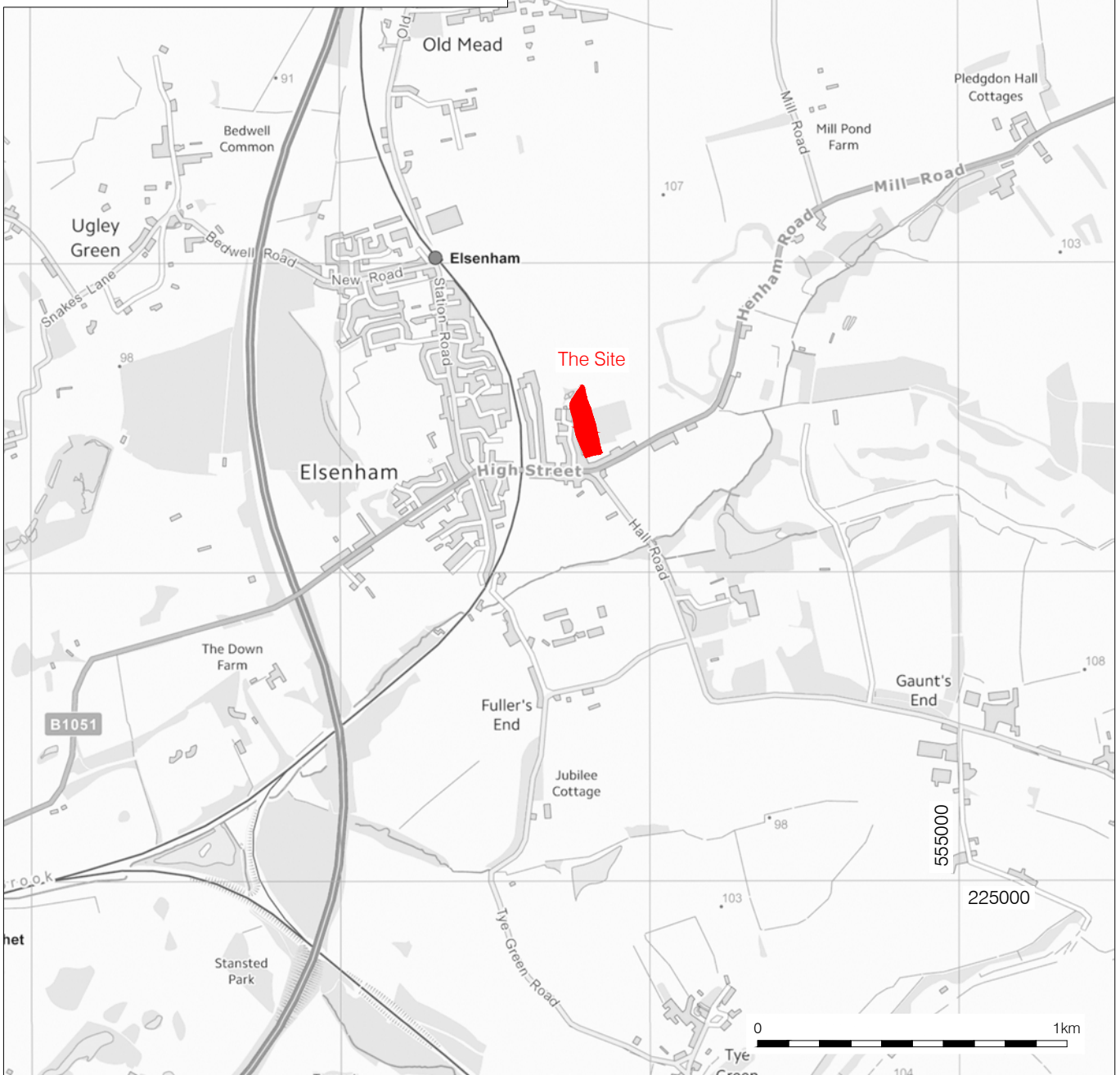
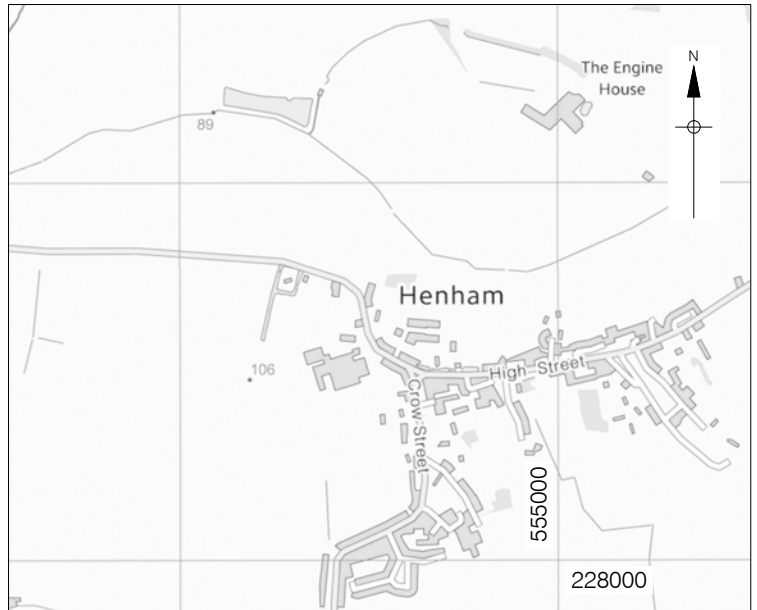
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4

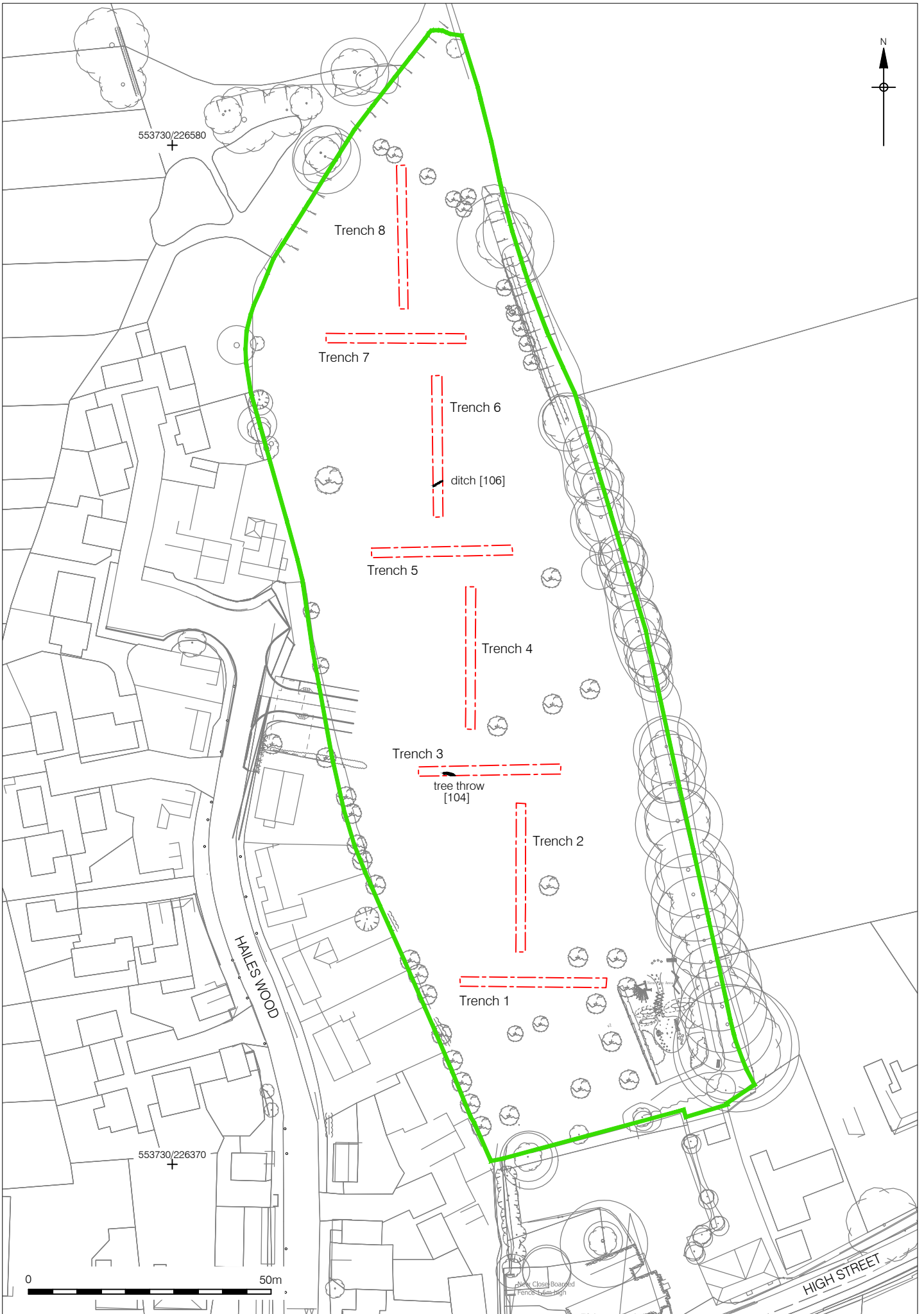
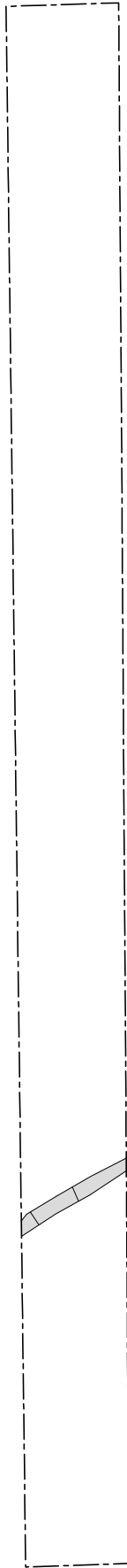


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

Trench 6



0 5m
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25/09/14 JB

Figure 3
Plan of Trench 6
1:125 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The site, view north



Plate 2: Machining, view north-west



Plate 3: Trench 8 section, view east



Plate 4: Ditch [106], view north-west



Plate 5: Trench 5, view west



Plate 6: Trench 6, view south

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Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	N/A	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	1-8
101	N/A	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	1-8
102	N/A	Layer	Natural	N/A	Geology	1-8
103	104	Fill	Tree throw	Medieval	N/A	3
104	104	Cut	Tree throw	Medieval	N/A	3
105	106	Fill	Ditch	Undated	N/A	6
106	106	Cut	Ditch	Undated	N/A	6

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-207160

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of a 8 trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex (NGR TL 5380 2646) on the 23rd of March 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Charles Church Developments Ltd. in response to a planning condition attached to residential development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation identified a single shallow north-east to southwest running ditch which contained no finds. A single tree throw was also identified, which contained pottery and bone of a medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2015 End: 23-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ELSHW15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	TREE THROW Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD ELSENHAM Land Adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex
Postcode	CM22 6EN
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5380 2646

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Richard Havis
Project design originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project director/manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Project supervisor	Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Charles Church Developments Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Essex County Council stores
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Essex County Council stores
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Hailes Wood, Elsenham, Essex: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Morgan-Shelbourne, L
Other bibliographic details	R12041
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	27 pages, text, tables. CONTENTS 2 ABSTRACT 3 1 INTRODUCTION 4 2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 6 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND 7 4 METHODOLOGY 10 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS 12 6 THE FINDS 13 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS 15 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 16 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY 17 10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES 21 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX 25 12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM 26

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