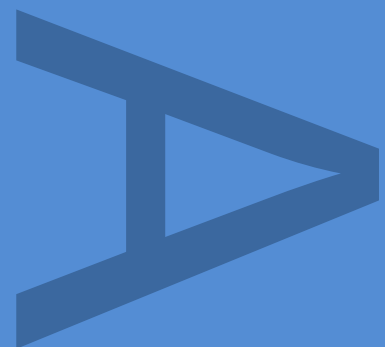


**Land at South Close, Bury St.
Edmunds, Suffolk,
IP33 3JZ: An Archaeological
Trial Trench Evaluation**



August 2015

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12169**

LAND AT SOUTH CLOSE, BURY ST.
EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK,
IP33 3JZ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Land at South Close, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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Central National Grid Reference: TL 844 635

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at South Close, Bury St Edmunds (NGR TL 844 635) between the 15th and the 16th June 2015 and on the 24th July and 29th July 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd prior to residential redevelopment. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The earliest activity was evidenced by two ditches recorded in Trench 4, where modern truncations were at a minimum. Ditch [108] contained 2 fragment of highly abraded flint which indicate a prehistoric date. These features were sealed by layers of topsoil and subsoil. Other than these fragments of flint the ditches were devoid of finds suggesting they are away from the focus of settlement activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at South Close, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 3JZ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) TL 844 635) initially from the 15th to the 16th June 2015 with the remaining trenches investigated on the 24th July and the 29th July 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd prior to residential redevelopment (Planning Reference DC/14/0528/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Taleyna Fletcher of PCA (Fletcher 2015) in response to two separate Briefs for archaeological evaluation and continuous monitoring issued by Dr Abby Antrobus (Antrobus 2015a and 2015b) of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.4 This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation only, the results of the continuous monitoring of the excavations for the proposed access road will be incorporated into this report once undertaken.
- 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 A total of five trial trenches were excavated and recorded.
- 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 the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the area is classed as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. Sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (British Geological Survey Online Geology Viewer www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.1.2 The superficial geology of the site had not been recorded at the time of preparing this document (British Geological Survey Online Geology Viewer www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.2 Location

2.2.1 The proposed development area is currently occupied by two existing buildings on the site, South Court is a redundant elderly persons care home and Brooklands is a redundant residential home. Both buildings will be demolished as part of the development. The site is located in a predominantly residential area. The current site is accessed directly from Hospital Road to the north.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The development area lies at approximately 47m OD on the side of the south-facing valley overlooking the River Linnet. At this point the land slopes downwards from north to south approximately 47m to 44m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). As a south facing slope overlooking the River Linnet, the site is topographically favourable for early occupation and activity, and for prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon funerary monuments.
- 3.1.2 Groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist. Palaeolithic artefacts have been found at the King's Brewery on Maynewater Lane, c. 200m east of the site (HER BSE 347).
- 3.1.3 Iron Age ditches were recorded in an evaluation at Alexandra House, immediately adjacent to the development area (County Historic Environment Record BSE 343). Two sherds of pottery found within natural cracks in the chalk geology and a third, stratified sherd, dated these features to the Iron Age. This investigation also recorded a post-medieval hedgeline.
- 3.1.4 There are very few other HER entries in close proximity to the subject site and all are postmedieval or undated, with the exception of BSE 030, an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which lies 300m to the south-west. The post-medieval/undated entries are all located to the east of the development area and are at least 300m away. These include BSE 186, the site of Stamford Bridge over the River Linnet, BSE 103, a limekiln and chalk pit and BSE 102, mines at Jacqueline Close.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of five trial trenches, totalling 140m, distributed across the site to provide a sample of the site (Figure 2).

4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using an 8-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 and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

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

4.1.4 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

4.2.5 Artefacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified two ditches one containing two fragments of struck flint.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 (Plate 1; Figure 2) contained no archaeological features.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 37.54-37.22m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Made Ground	(101)	0.58m	0.38m
Subsoil	(102)	0.30m	0.22
Natural	(103)	1.2m+	1.0m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located close to the southern boundary of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features. Two modern services were located in the eastern end of the trench.			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 (Plate 2; Figure 2) contained no archaeological features.

5.3.2 A deposit of modern made ground (101) was present in the throughout the southern part of the trench. This consisted of a compacted deposit of dark grey-brown silt-sand, with modern brick, tile and stone inclusions. This made ground was used as landscaping for the former care homes, creating a bank for the gardens.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2	Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Natural (m OD): 39.79-39.46m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.36m
Subsoil	(102)	0.24m	0.34m
Natural	(103)	0.56m+	0.6m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site.</p> <p>There were no archaeological features in the trench. There were a number of modern services and service trenches present throughout this trench, two at the eastern end of the trench one in the centre with a further service trench at the western end.</p>			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 (Plate 3; Figure 2) contained no archaeological features.

5.4.2 This trench did contain a number of modern truncations, with a large soakaway present in the centre of the trench. There was also a deposit of made ground (101) at the south end of the trench, this was used to augment the natural bank for the gardens of the care home.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2	Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 41.37-39.73m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	-	0.3m
Made Ground	(101)	0.6m	0.75m
Natural	(103)	0.6m+	1.05m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 1 was located in the central part of the site.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features. A number of modern services were present throughout the trench, with a large soakaway and associated service runs present in the centre of the trench.</p>			

5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 This trench (Plate 4; Figures 2-3) contained two ditches, of which one contained two fragments of struck flint. The first ditch was located in the southern part of the trench extending south-west beyond the limit of excavation, the second was located in the centre of the trench extending in both directions beyond the limits of the trench.
- 5.5.2 Ditch terminus [108] (Plate 5; Figure 4, Section 13) measured 3.55m long by 0.84m wide and was 0.47m deep aligned north-east to south-west extending south-west beyond the limits of the trench. It was linear in plan with steeply-sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of pale orange-brown silt-sand (109). Two fragments of highly abraded flint were recovered from this feature.
- 5.5.3 Ditch [110] (Plate 6; Figure 4, Section 14) measured 2.05m long by 0.69m wide and was 0.23m deep aligned east to west and extending beyond the limits of the trench in both directions. It was linear in plan, with steep straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of pale orange-brown silt-sand (111) similar to that of Ditch [108].

TRENCH 4	Figures 2 & 3		Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length:20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 39.0-38.283m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		S End	N End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.30m	
Subsoil	(102)	0.24m	0.24m	
Natural	(103)	0.52m+	0.54m+	
Summary				
Trench 4 was located in the western part of the site.				
Two ditches were identified in the trench, one at the southern end aligned north-east to south-west, and a second in the northern part of the trench aligned east to west. One of the ditches produced two fragments of struck flint.				

5.6 Trench 5

- 5.6.1 Trench 5 (Plate 7; Figure 2) contained no archaeological features.

5.6.2 A thin layer of modern tarmac (112) was present in this trench overlying a deposit of made ground (101).

TRENCH 5	Figures 2		Plate 7	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 40.25m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		S End	N End	
Tarmac	(112)	-	0.05m	
Made Ground	(101)	0.35m	0.27m	
Natural	(103)	0.40m+	0.32m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 5 was located in the east of the site, next to the Riverwalk School.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeological features, with a thin layer of tarmac overlying a deposit of made ground relating to the modern car park of the school.</p>				

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation identified two ditches. These were largely bereft of finds, but this is to be expected if the ditches are of prehistoric date. This scarcity of artefacts indicates a distance from settlement activity with the probability that these ditches were used as outlying field systems.
- 6.1.2 An evaluation to the north of the development area at Alexandra House (Muldowney, 2010) identified three ditches of Iron Age date which contained similar deposits to those found in Trench 4. As a result a later prehistoric or Iron Age date could be suggested.
- 6.1.3 Due to modern landscaping and services a large part of the development area has been truncated with the likelihood that further archaeological remains have been lost.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The only archaeology identified was in the west of the site, where modern truncations were limited. The trenches in the central area were more heavily disturbed and so any archaeological remains have most likely been removed. In view of the truncations and the limited sample of the site's area provided by the trenching, the apparent lack of features in the south and eastern parts of the site may be misleading.
- 6.2.2 The character of the features and the associated finds is in keeping with an outlying field system of ditches, away from the focus of settlement activity. This is not unexpected given the results of previous archaeological work in this part of Bury St Edmunds.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd for commissioning the work and Bowie Construction for providing the mechanical excavator and operator. PCA are also grateful to Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project, and PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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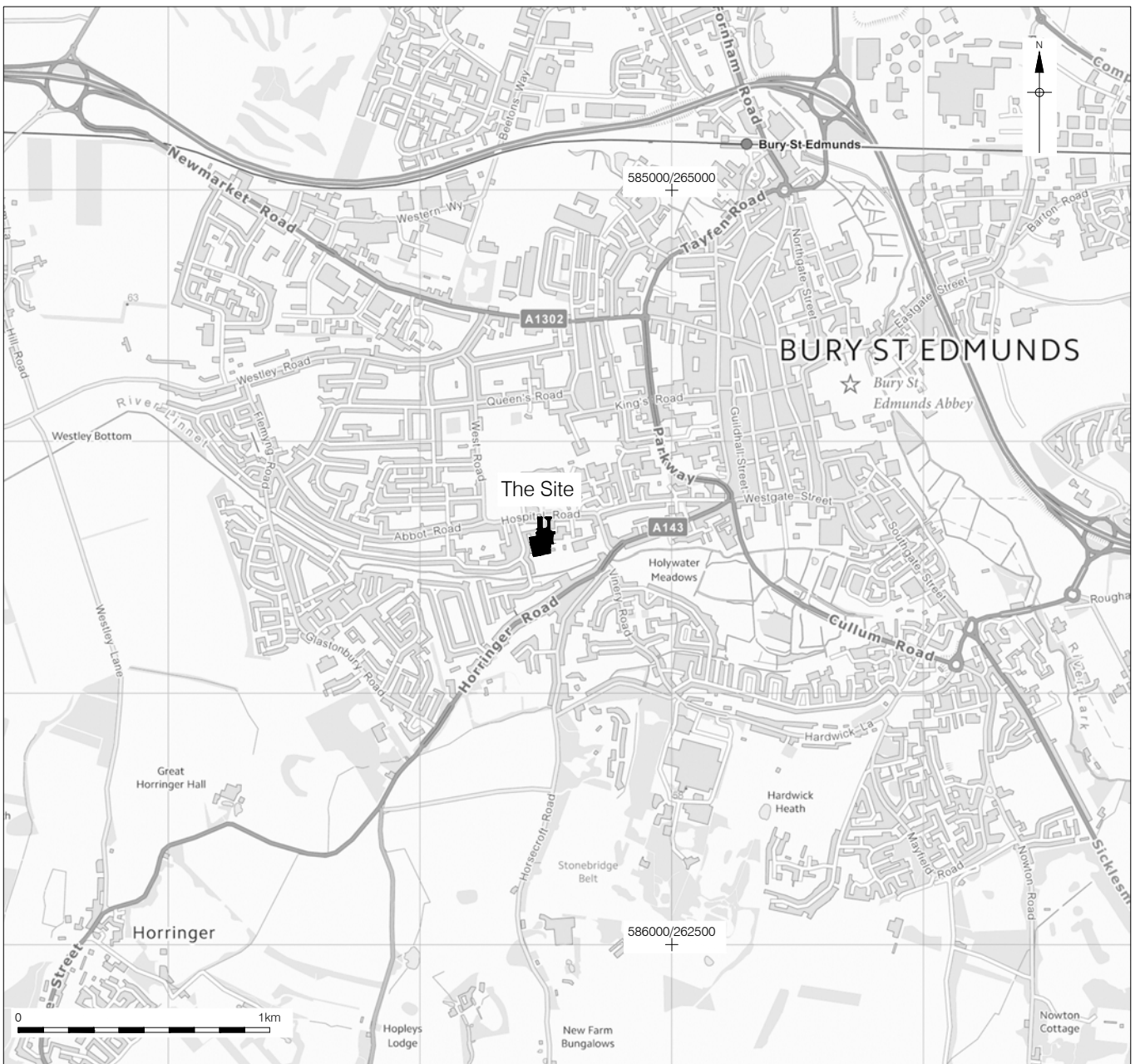
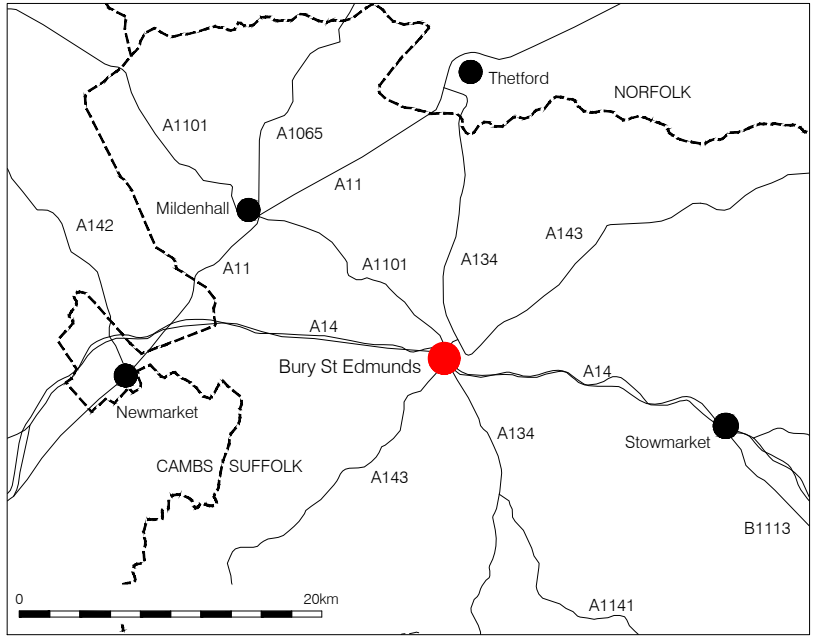
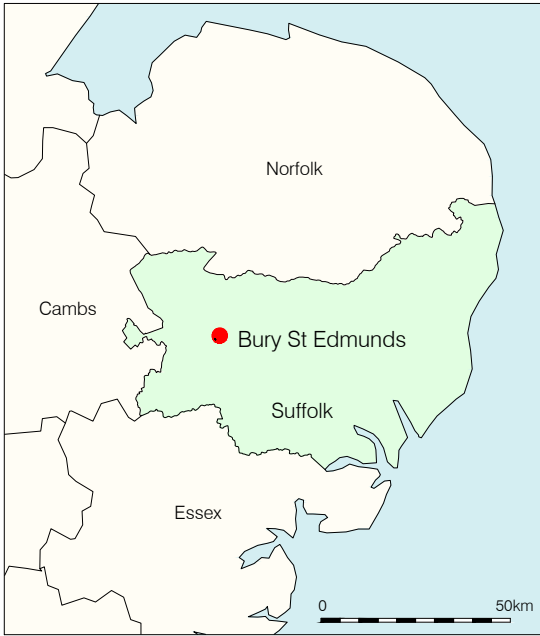
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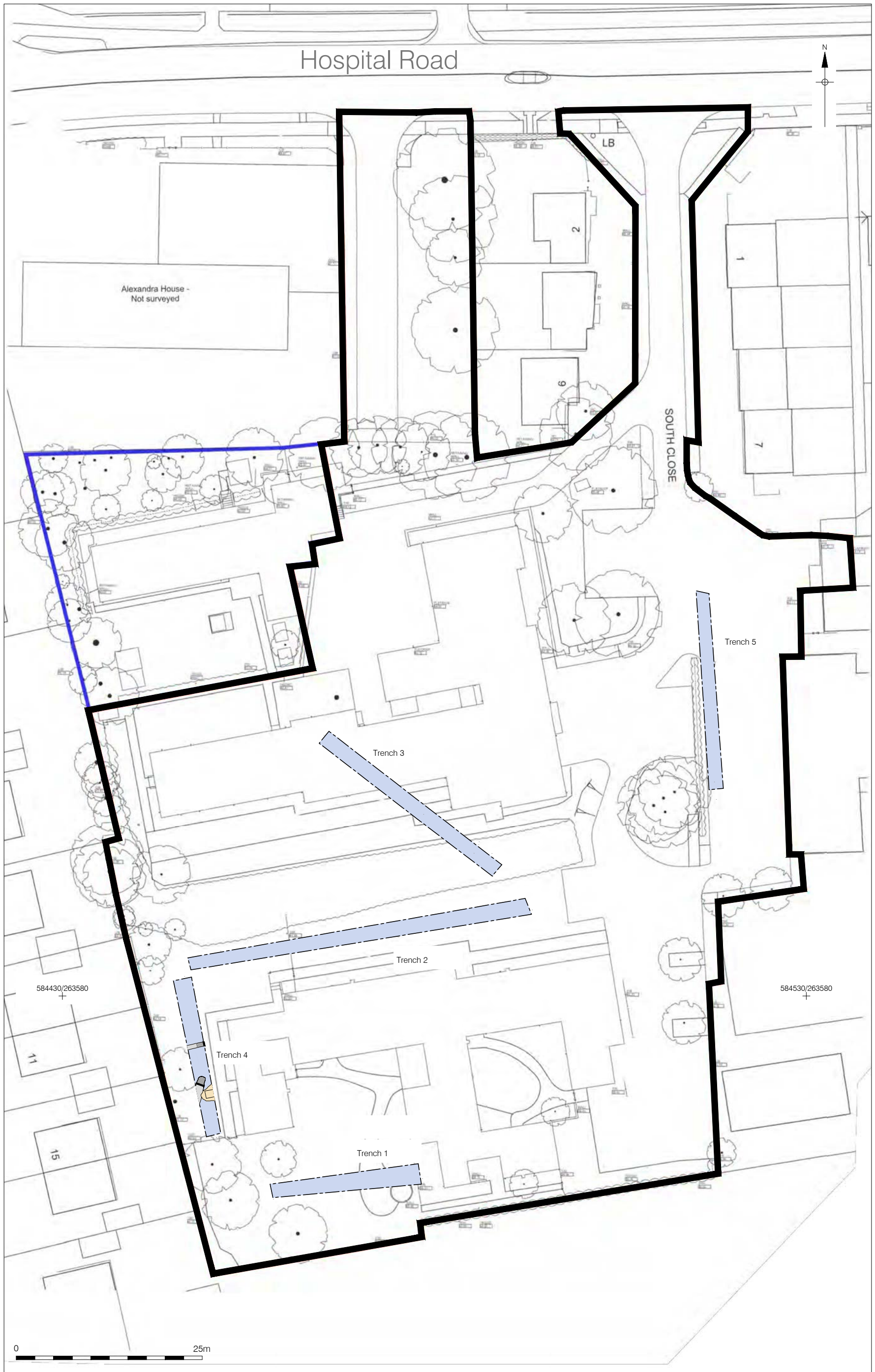
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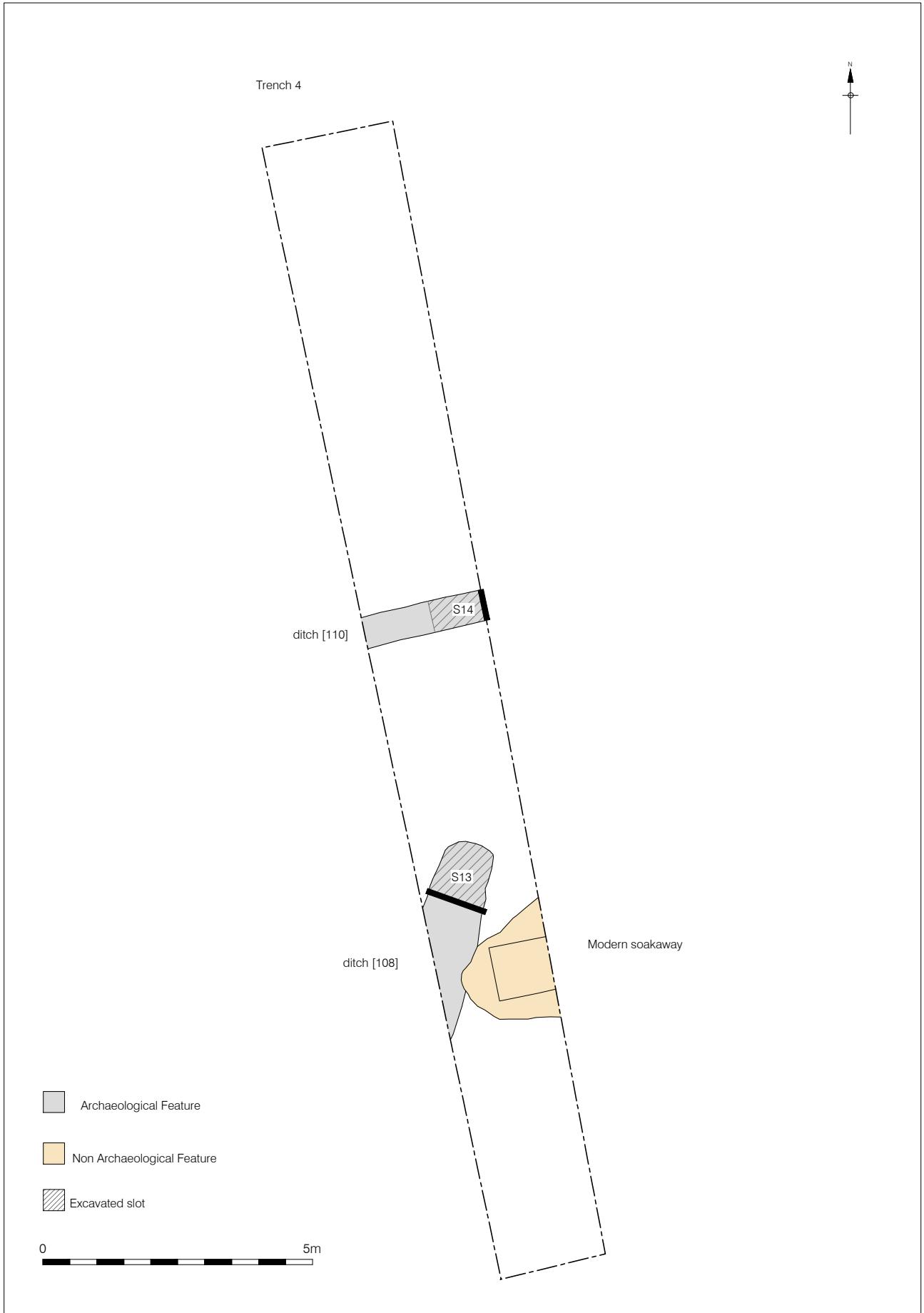
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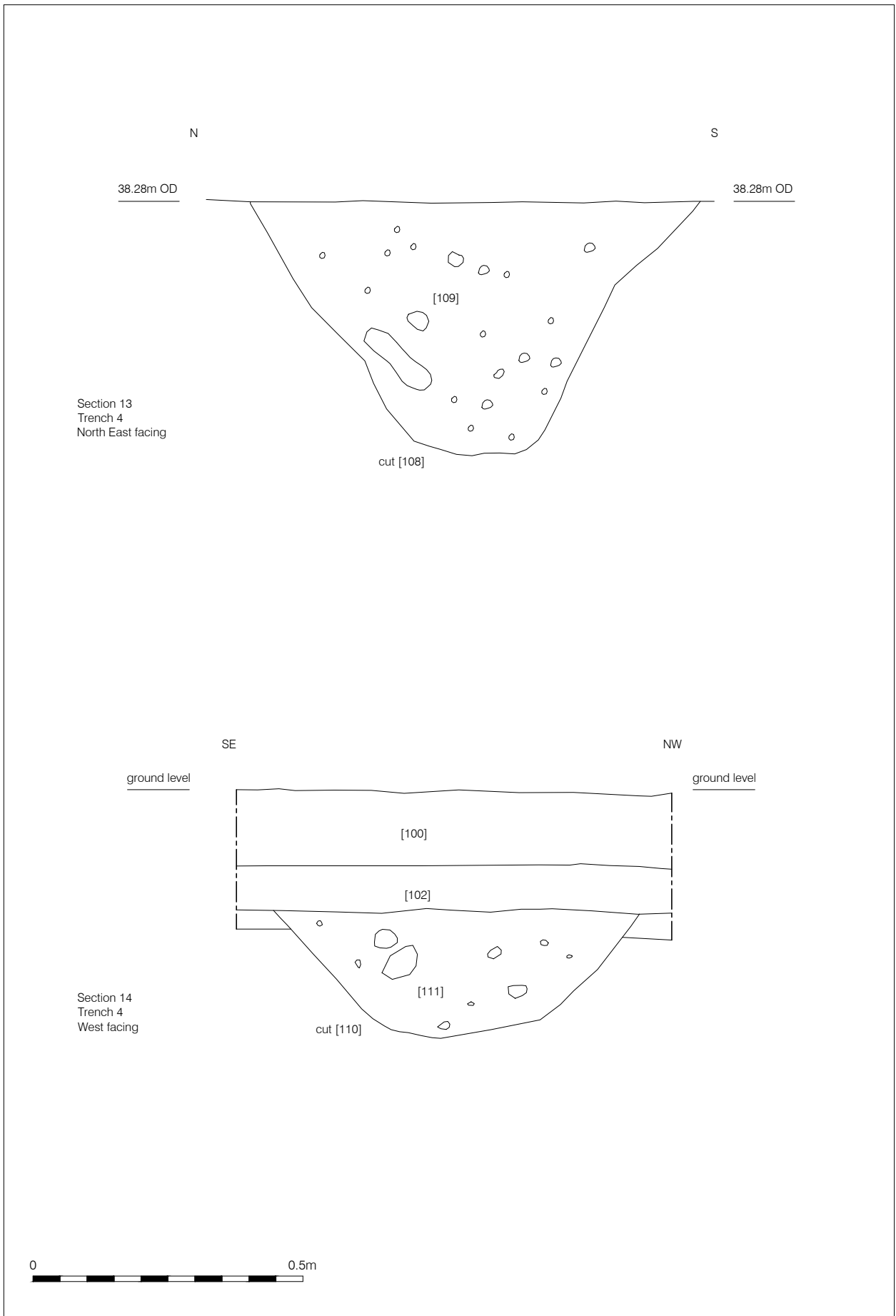
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9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 view east



Plate 2: Trench 2, view north



Plate 3: Trench 3, view south-east showing modern truncation



Plate 4: Trench 4, view south



Plate 5: Trench 4, view south-west showing Ditch [108]



Plate 6: Trench 4, view east showing Ditch [110]



Plate 7: Trench 5, view south

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
101	-	Layer	Made Ground	Overburden	-
102	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
103	-	Layer	Natural	Natural Geology	-
104	104	Cut	Natural	Hollow	4
105	104	Fill	Natural	Fill of [104]	4
106	106	Cut	Natural	Hollow	4
107	106	Fill	Natural	Fill of [106]	4
108	108	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	4
109	108	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [108]	4
110	110	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	4
111	110	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [110]	4
112	-	Layer	Tarmac	Overburden	5

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-213415

Project details

Project name Land at South Close, Bury St Edmunds: An Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at South Close, Bury St Edmunds (NGR TL 844 635) initially between the 15th and the 16th June 2015 and on the 24th July and 29th July 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd prior to residential redevelopment. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The earliest activity was evidenced by two ditches recorded in Trench 4, where modern truncations were at a minimum. Ditch [108] contained 2 fragment of highly abraded flint which indicate a prehistoric date. These features were sealed by layers of topsoil and subsoil. Except these fragments of flint the ditches were largely devoid of finds suggesting they are away from the focus of settlement activity.

Project dates Start: 15-06-2015 End: 28-07-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes BSE 482 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes ESF 23100 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & "Sample Trenches" techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Not known / Not recorded
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS South Close

Postcode IP33 3JZ

Study area 0.60 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 844 635 52.2382935551 0.70094422174 52 14 17 N 000 42 03 E
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 38.00m Max: 42.80m

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Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Project brief Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer
originator

Project Taleyna Fletcher
director/manager

Project supervisor Matthew Jones

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Suffolk County Council
recipient

Digital Archive ID BSE 482

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Suffolk County Council
recipient

Paper Archive ID BSE 482

Paper Contents "none"

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

Project

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