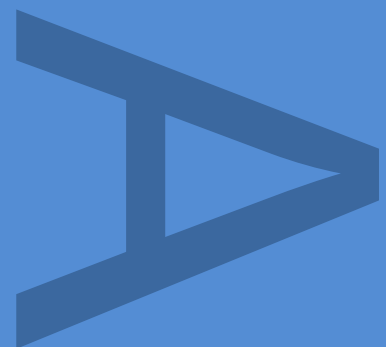


**LAND OFF MANOR ROAD,
CLAYBROOKE,
ULLESTHORPE,
LEICESTERSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION**

February 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
R12381**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND OFF MANOR ROAD, CLAYBROOKE,
ULLESTHORPE, LEICESTERSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

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**LAND OFF MANOR ROAD, CLAYBROOKE, ULLESTHORPE, LEICESTERSHIRE:
REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION**

Local Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Central National Grid Reference: SP 49955 87531

PCA Site Code: CBUL15

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Abstract

An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land off Manor Road, Claybrooke, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire during the groundworks for the footings & ground pad of a new barn and associated access track. The observation was commissioned by Anthony Construction Ltd on behalf of Mr Hornsby. During the observation little of archaeological note was encountered. Two field drains were identified as well as a single unidentified feature which may have been the result of organic rather than archaeological processes.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Anthony Construction Ltd, on behalf of Mr Hornsby, to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief at land off Manor Road, Claybrooke, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire. The programme of archaeological works is based on the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which followed consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, Teresa Hawtin (Brook 2015).
- 1.1.2 The following report contains the archaeological record from this watching brief.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The study area, lies on the southern limits of an irregular shaped elongated field, approximately 0.72km east of the village of Ullesthorpe and approximately 0.70km southwest of the village of Claybrooke Parva. To the east of the site is a wooded area known as Baldwin's Spinney, to the northeast and south are enclosed agricultural fields. The closest road/trackway to the site is Manor Road c.95m west-southwest from the site. The area of investigation, centred at NGR SP 49955 87531.

1.3 Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The subject site is currently access through a field off Manor Road, a single track road leading to Lodge Farm. The development site is located on the southern boundary of and irregularly shaped elongated field, currently used for grazing animals. The field currently contains a barn type structure approximately 65m northeast of the development site. The area of the development is relatively flat, set within a very gently sloping, north to south, landscape. A spot height taken within the centre of the site is recoded at c.101.9m AOD.
- 1.3.2 The site is characterised by the bedrock formation of Mercia Mudstone Group sedimentary bedrock formed during Triassic periods, when the local environment was dominated by hot desert. The overlying superficial deposits are Bosworth Clay Member – clay & silt, formed during the Quaternary period, when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. (British geological Survey 2016).
- 1.3.3 These superficial deposits were encountered in the area of the barn footings as a grey clay with occasional bands of orangey sand and allocated context number **03** at a depth of c.0.4m.

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 1.4.1 Since the historical and archaeological background has already been discussed in detail prior to this report, a summary based on the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brook 2015) will follow. The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest, most significantly dating to the medieval period.
- 1.4.2 The earliest evidence for activity within the vicinity of the development site dates to the prehistoric period and consists of a scatters of early Neolithic to Early Bronze age flints. The flints, which consisted of mainly flint cores and flakes, were identified during field walking on land to the west of Warren Farm c.265m east of the development site. The most significant evidence for prehistoric activity appears to date from 800 BC (Iron Age), approximately 288m north east of the site where

a ring ditch and postholes were encountered during an archaeological evaluation. In fields c.500m north-northwest of the site lies a possible additional Iron Age site visible in cropmarks; metal detecting within these fields has revealed an Iron Age coin and late Iron Age terret ring.

- 1.4.3 Evidence for the Roman period is limited to eleven shards of pottery recovered during field walking in the field to the west of Warren Farm.
- 1.4.4 The development site lies between the historic settlement core of Claybrooke Parva and the village of Ullesthorpe. The earliest recording of Claybrooke Parva is in AD962 in the 'Cartularium Saxonicum' (Bourne 2003) and then in the Domesday Book of 1086. Evidence for the Saxon settlement has been found to the west of village Church in form of pits and ditches containing late Saxon pottery. The village of Ullesthorpe is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the villages' inclusion in the Domesday Book indicates it was probably established before the medieval period.
- 1.4.5 The scheduled remains of Ullesthorpe medieval village, moated manorial and fishponds are located approximately 205m east of the development site. The Scheduled Monument description states that there is, "exposed stonework of manorial building foundations". However an archaeological study undertaken by S. Cox suggests the 'Manor House building is now incorporated into the farm to the east' (Sites and Monuments Record SLE320). A fragment of glazed tile found at the site was dated to the early part of the 14th century. Additionally, in 2004 a single penny of Edward was found immediate north of the scheduled site.
- 1.4.6 The church of St Peter at Claybrooke Parva possibly dates from the 12th century AD and was subsequently rebuilt in the 14th century; the decorated chancel of the church dates from c.1340. To the west of the church are the earthwork remains of either a moated manorial site or medieval fishponds (MLE1387) along with an enclosed hollow way (MLE1385).
- 1.4.7 Looking at the wider landscape surrounding the development site, many of the fields contain evidence of the medieval and early post medieval, ridge and furrow, strip farming system. In addition, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records a small number of medieval coins have been found within the Parish of Ullesthorpe but without detailed information on exactly where these were discovered.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- To analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives.
- To deposit the site archive with the Leicestershire Museum Service for long term conservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Between 1st-2nd of January 2015, archaeological supervision took place during the excavation of twelve footings required in the preparation of land for the construction of a barn at land off Manor Road, Claybrooke, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire (**Plate 1**). Additional supervision took place during the groundworks associated with the new access required for this building (**Plate 2**).
- 3.1.2 The site was re-visited on the 3rd of February 2016 and the levelling of the barn pad area as well as an extension of the access track to the barn were observed.
- 3.1.2 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.3 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 utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 Only modern and post-medieval material that was unrelated to specific features was recovered from the fieldwork phase. However, a paper and digital archive was produced that will be transferred to the receiving museum with the agreement of the landowner.

3.3 The Contexts

- 3.3.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in **Section 4** and will be given in bold.
- 3.3.2 Three context numbers were allocated to layers whilst another three were given to cuts of features, these features in turn each had a fill which was allocated its own context number. The nine distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in **Appendix 1**.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 Non-archaeological deposits

- 4.1.1 The non-archaeological deposits encountered during the observation (see **Plates 3, 4 and 6**) consisted of a mid-dark brownish grey top soil containing occasional small, sub-rounded stones and occasional modern material such as machine made brick (dating to the 20th century) and later 20th century glass fragments (context **01**). Underlying this, a subsoil of mid-light reddish orange sand, that was increasingly grey towards the east of the site, was encountered (context **02**). The subsoil contained a fragment of handmade brick dating to the 18th to mid-20th century as well as a sherd from an iron-glazed bowl which dated to the mid-17th/18th century and additional 19th-mid-20th pottery fragments (see **APPENDIX 2**).
- 4.1.2 Natural ground consisting of a mid-grey clay with occasional bands of orangey grey sand was encountered in the area of the barn footings at a depth of c.0.4m (context **03**).

4.2 Modern (1800 - Present)

- 4.2.1 Two modern field drains were encountered during the archaeological observations (**Figure 3**). The first (allocated cut number [**04**]) ran on an east-west alignment and was encountered in one of the southern footings of the barn. It contained a ceramic pipe c.0.12m x 0.12m and the cut was infilled with mixed orange sand and grey clay (**05**) which was redeposited subsoil and natural (**Plate 5**). The second field drain, ascribed cut number [**06**], contained a similar pipe and was encountered in the southern portion of the road area on a north-south alignment. It contained a fill of light/mid orangey grey sand which was allocated context number (**07**) and made up of redeposited subsoil (**Plate 7**).
- 4.2.1 Some dumping of modern material was observed across the site with bricks being encountered to the west of the site towards the existing road. A concentration of modern material including glass and brick lay at the gate area adjoining the access field and field containing the barn; included in this material was an intact 2oz 'Marmite' jar of a style attributed to the early part of the 20th century. This concentration of material had probably been laid in the gate area to raise and stabilise the ground and to prevent flooding.

4.3 Undated

- 4.3.1 A single possible feature was identified to the east of the second field drain, in the observed road area (**Plate 8**). This consisted of an irregular, roughly rectangular shaped feature with an irregular base and sides. It was allocated cut number [**08**] and contained a fill of mid grey brown sandy silt with orangey inclusion (**09**). The fill held no finds but was replete with fine roots which compacted the otherwise loose material. Because of the irregular nature of the feature, lack of finds and heavy rooting, it is possible that this feature is organic rather than archaeological.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of the monitoring the footings for the barn and its associated access.
- 5.2 Natural deposits recorded on the site were clay with occasional bands of sand discussed earlier with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.3 No clear evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was present on this site. Some post-modern material was recovered from the subsoil (context **02**).
- 5.4 Modern activity on the site was comprised of two field drains, one in the barn area and one crossing the access road.
- 5.5 Additionally, there is potential feature of unknown nature or date which may be organic rather than archaeological (context [**08**]).

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Anthony Construction Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Mr Hornsby. The watching brief was carried out by the author. Project management undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Midlands. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Hayley Baxter and Josephine Brown of PCA's CAD department.

PLATES



Plate 1: East facing shot across barn footings area.



Plate 2: East facing shot of stripped road area.



Plate 3: West facing shot of Section 2 – showing contexts 01, 02, 03.



Plate 4: North facing shot of Section 6 – showing contexts 01, 02 and 03.



Plate 5: East facing shot of Section 8, including field drain – showing contexts **01**, **[04]**, **(05)** and **03**.



Plate 6: East facing shot of Section 10 – showing contexts **01**, **02** and **03**.



Plate 7: South facing shot of Section 13, including field drain – showing contexts **01, 02, [06]** and **(07)**.



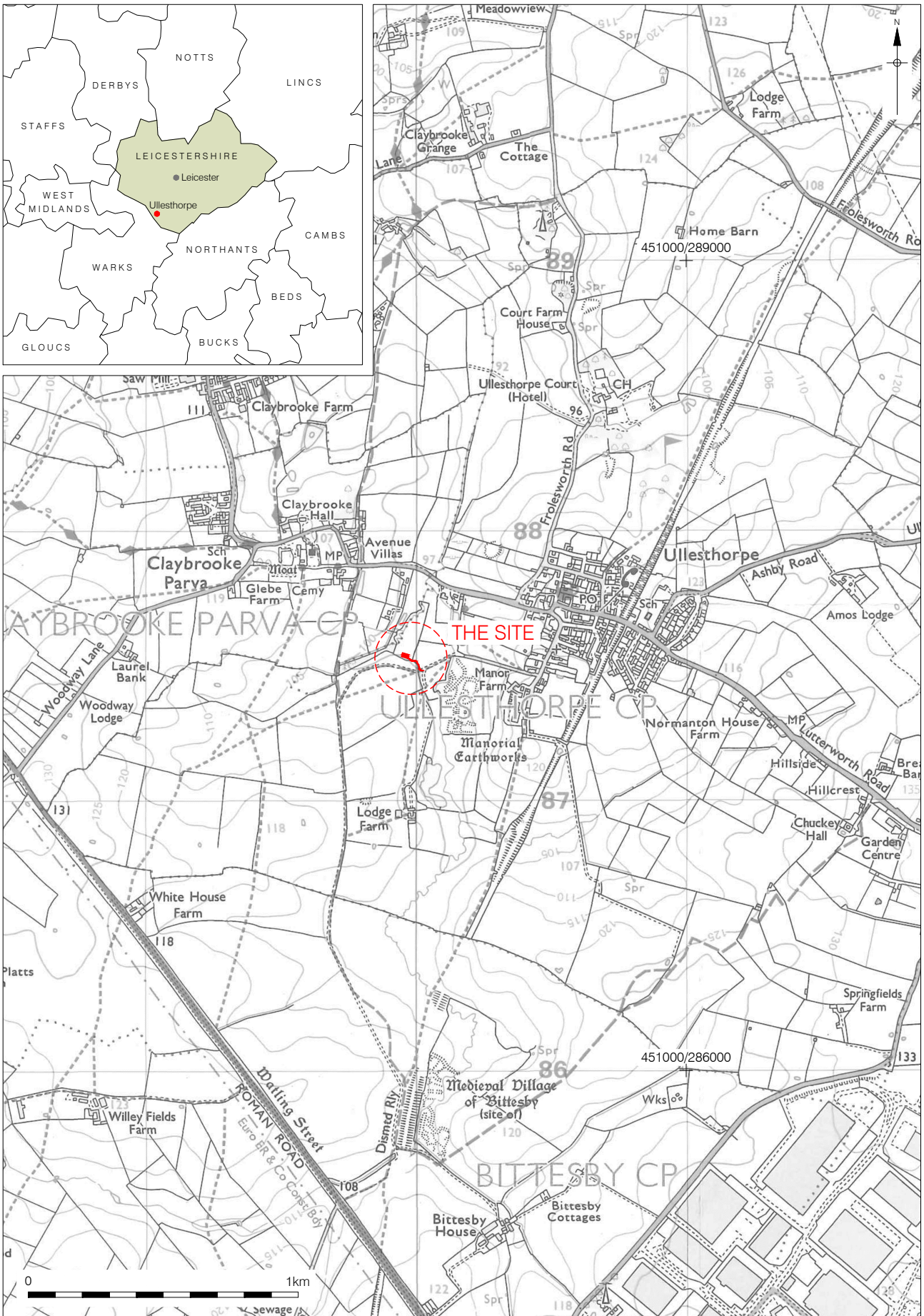
Plate 8: South facing shot of Section 14, including unidentified feature – showing contexts **01, 02, [08]** and **(09)**.



Plate 9: East-southeast facing shot of stripped road area adjacent to barn footings. Only the topsoil (context 01) has been revealed.

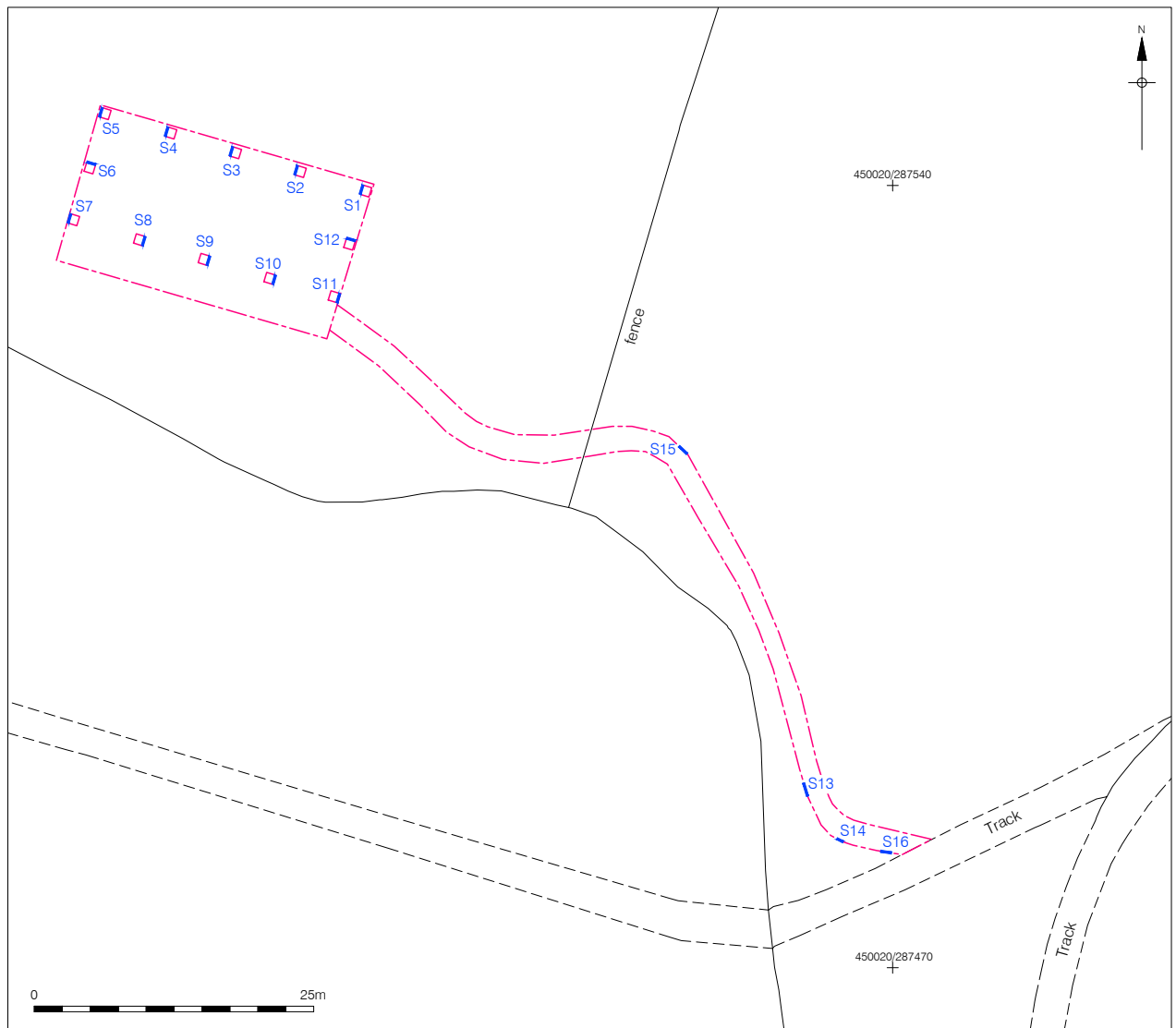
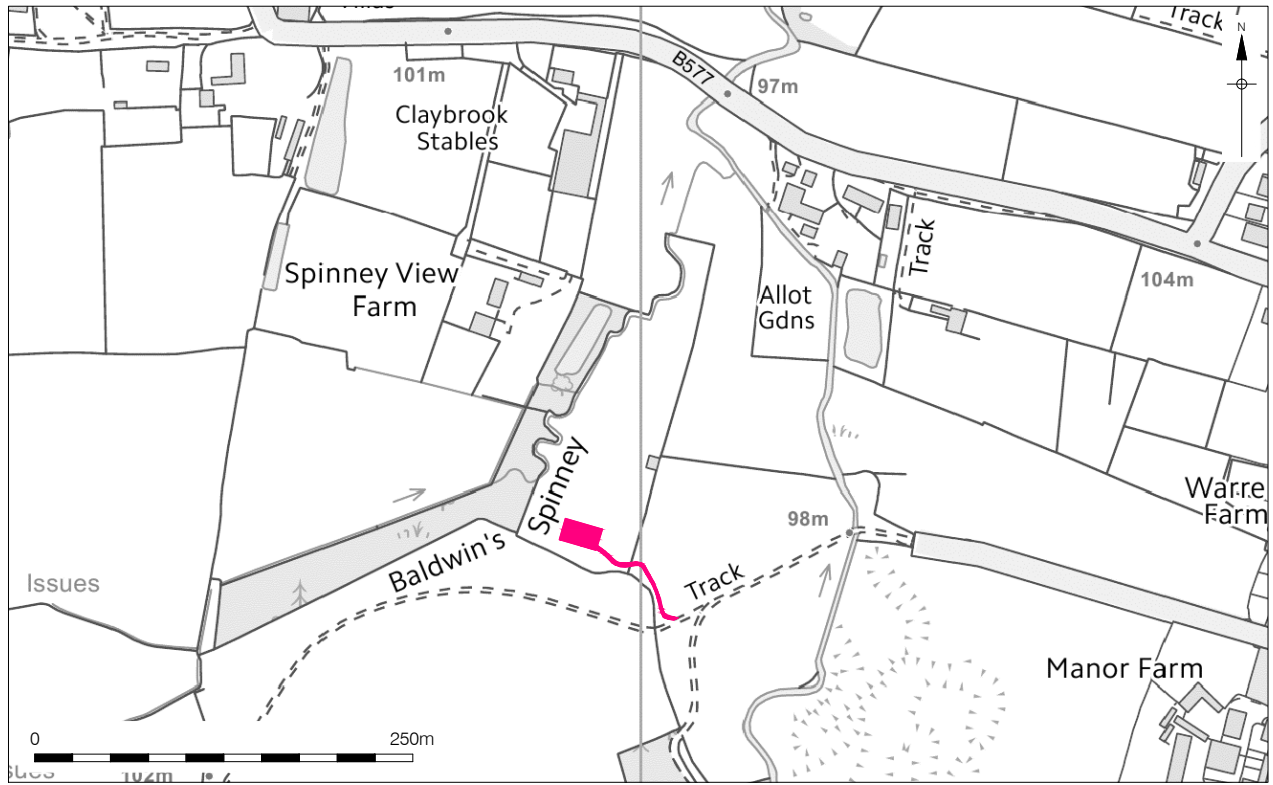


Plate 10: East-southeast facing shot of stripped barn and road area adjacent to barn footings. The subsoil (context 02) has been revealed in the barn footings area and topsoil (context 01) in the road area.



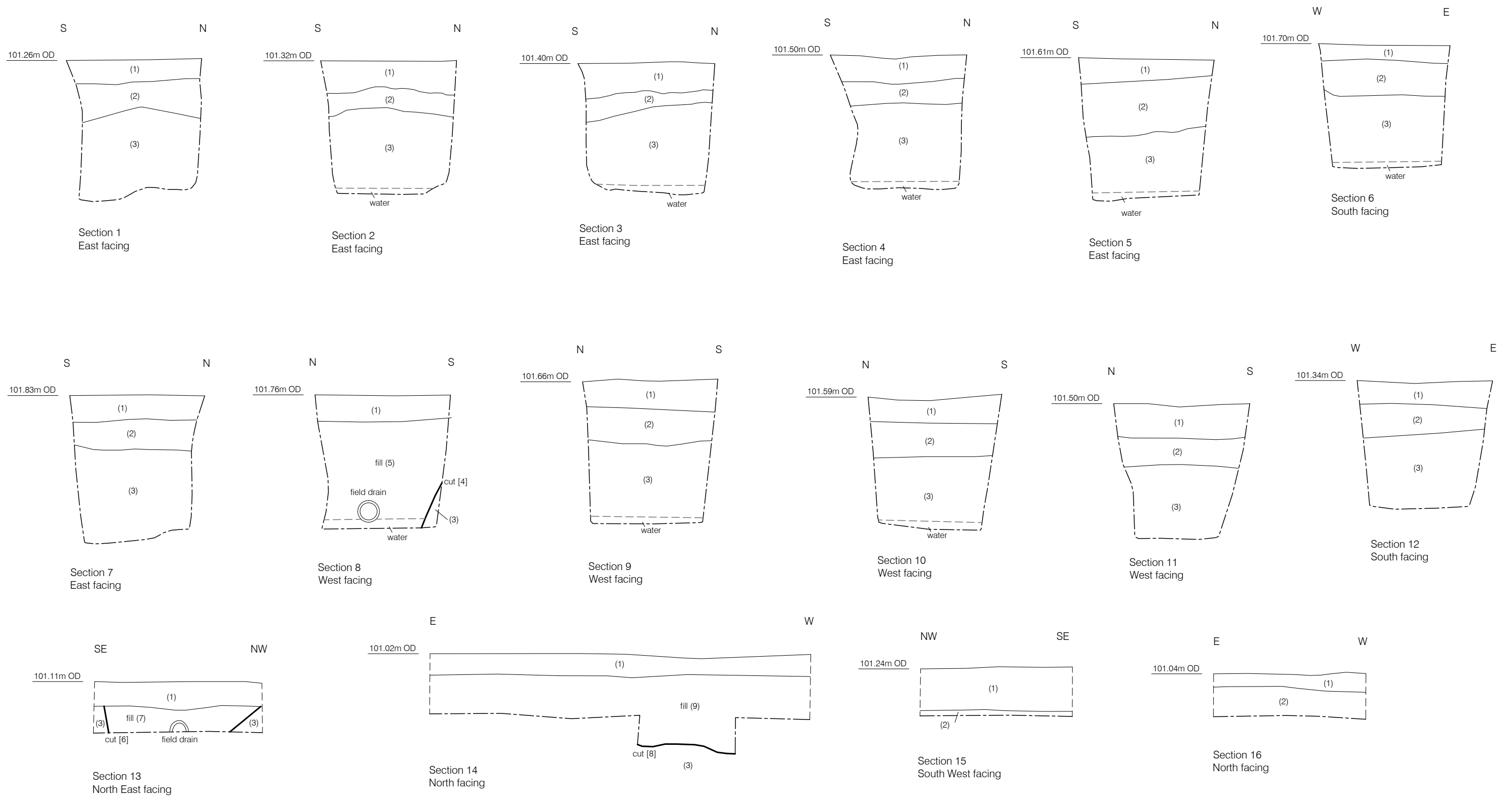
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,500,000; 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:5,000 & 625 at A4



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
01	Layer	Mid/dark brownish grey	Moderately loose sandy silt	Occasional small sub-rounded stones and modern material e.g. glass and brick	Topsoil	c.0.20m	02	
02	Layer	Mid/light reddish orange, increasingly grey towards east of site	Loose sand	Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones	Subsoil	c.0.15-0.20m deep	03	01
03	Layer	Mid grey clay with occasional bands of orange grey sand	Compact clay or loose sand	Very occasional chalk pebbles/flecks	Natural ground	>0.60m		02
04	Cut			Linear cut on E-W alignment with steep sides; base not reached	Cut for modern field drain	>0.6m deep; >0.9m wide		05
05	Fill	Orangey Grey	Moderately firm sandy clay	Occasional small, sub-angular pebbles	Fill of modern field drain [04], consisted of mixed redeposited sandy subsoil and natural clay	>0.6m deep; >0.9m wide	04	
06	Cut			Linear cut with steep sides on N-S alignment; base not reached	Cut for modern field drain	1.02m wide; >0.16m deep		07

07	Fill	Light/mid orangey grey	Loose sand	Occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Fill of modern field drain [06], consisted of redeposited subsoil	1.02m wide; >0.16m deep	06	
08	Possible cut			Irregular rectangular/linear cut with variable moderate-steep sides and an irregular base	Possible cut of unidentified feature, alternatively, due to the irregular shape and base of this feature, the feature may have been formed by organic processes and rooting from an old hedge/bush.	c.2.4m x >1.13m x c.0.37m deep		09
09	Possible Fill	Mid grey brown with orangey inclusions	Moderately loose silty sand, slightly compacted by large amount of roots	Very frequent fine roots	Possible fill of unidentified feature [08]. Fill is highly vegetative, containing lots of fine roots and no finds.	c.2.4m x >1.13m x c.0.37m deep	08	

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY REPORT

By Jane Young and Kathryn Brook

Introduction

In total, three sherds of pottery and two fragments of ceramic building material were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery and tile recovered is all of post-medieval to early modern date. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University (see Davies and Sawday 1999). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (see Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001).

Condition

The material is in a variable condition with most fragments being in a slightly abraded but stable condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of three pottery types and two bricks were identified; the type and general date range for these are shown in Table 1. The material ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods and was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1780	1930	1	1	45
BRK	-	Brick	1200	2000	2	2	882
ENG5	SW	Late English	1750	2000	1	1	34
WHITE	EA10	Modern White	1800	2000	1	1	3

The Pottery

All of the pottery was recovered from subsoil layer **02**. The earliest sherd in the group is an iron-glazed bowl of mid-17th to 18th century date. A buff stoneware jam or lard jar is of late 19th to mid-20th century type and a basal sherd from a vessel of unknown type is of modern 19th or 20th century White Earthenware type.

The Ceramic Building material

A fragment of machine-made brick was recovered from topsoil layer **01**. The brick, which is of 20th century date, has mortar over one of the broken edges suggesting re-use. Subsoil layer **02** produced a piece of handmade brick in an orange sandy fabric. The brick has been sand-moulded and is of 18th to mid-20th century type.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been late post-medieval to early modern activity in the area. The condition of the material suggests that it is unlikely to represent primary deposition.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and with the exception of the early modern industrially produced pottery and brick should be kept for future study.

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Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

APPENDIX 3: OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: preconst1-244038

Project details

Project name	LAND OFF MANOR ROAD, CLAYBROOKE
Short description of the project	An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land off Manor Road, Claybrooke, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire during the groundworks for the footings and ground pad of a new barn and associated access track. The observation was commissioned by Anthony Construction Ltd on behalf of Mr Hornsby. During the observation little of archaeological note was encountered. Two field drains were identified as well as a single unidentified feature which may have been the result of organic rather than archaeological processes.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2016 End: 26-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CBUL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH ULLESTHORPE LAND OFF MANOR ROAD, CLAYBROOKE, ULLESTHORPE
Study area	0 Square metres

Site coordinates SP 49955 87531 52.483042001739 -1.264309215555 52 28 58 N 001 15
51 W Point

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Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
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Project design originator	Kathryn Brook
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
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Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	A.X125.2015
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

**Project
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