

**The Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine
Close, Cambridge:**

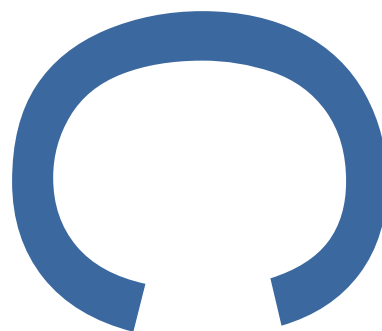
An Archaeological Evaluation



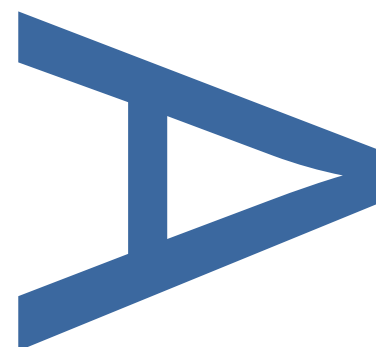
Site Code: ECB5005

Planning Reference: 16/1164/FUL

Report Number: R.12834



April 2017



The Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge:

An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Cambridge County Council

Planning Reference: 16/1164/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4587 6165

Site Code/Event Number: ECB5005

Report No. R. 12834

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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 the Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4587 6165) between the 27th and the 28th March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a unit to be used as a builders' merchant for display, sale and storage of building supplies with associated car parking, services and landscaping (Planning Reference 16/1164/FUL). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified on the site. This was due to the site being heavily disturbed by landscaping associated with the construction of the bus depot. The site was levelled prior to construction which is likely to have removed a natural rise in elevation from the south to the north, the ground level is significantly higher at the northern end of the site (adjacent to Kings Hedges Road). These modern truncations removed the natural gravels which may have had once had evidence for archaeology.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at the Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4587 6165) on the 27th and the 28th March 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of a unit to be used as a builders' merchant for display, sale and storage of building supplies with associated car parking, services and landscaping (Planning Reference 16/1164/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mary-Anne Slater of PCA (Slater 2017) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2017) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET).
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 A total of three 30.0m long trial trenches were proposed, but due to site constraints and in consultation with CCCHET only two were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The area is underlain by Gault Formation, a mudstone subgroup bedrock formed approximately 100 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, Website 1).

2.2.1 The recorded superficial deposits consist of River Terrace Deposits 3 - Sand and Gravel. These were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site lies along the western slope of the Cam river valley. The site lies at approximately 14m AOD and is generally flat.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the archaeological design brief (Thomas 2017) and a search of the Cambridgeshire HER.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The site lies within an area which due to its location on the lighter soils and river gravel deposits along the Cam river valley was likely to have been conducive to settlement during the prehistoric periods. The archaeological investigations and chance finds in the general area of the site have revealed significant remains from the later prehistoric period. Arbury Camp, an Iron Age ringwork (MCB8479) is located a short distance away, as is the significant Iron Age settlement activity unearthed between Huntingdon and Histon Roads (MCB 17820) and an Iron Age burial ground which lies to the north-east of Chesterton Village. Together they indicate the presence of a substantial later prehistoric landscape which once extended across this part of Cambridge.

3.2.2 A series of excavations at the Arbury Road site (Manor Farm) in 1968-69 (5419A, 5416A, 5415A, 5414A & 5413A) all uncovered evidence of later prehistoric Iron Age activity. The excavations revealed evidence of settlement with examples of earthworks, wells, an oven and a timber built structure, pits and an array of late prehistoric artefacts. It is notable that the site, like that at Histon Road, also continued as a settlement into the Roman period. Further, but less extensive evidence of Iron Age activity was unearthed near to the Arbury Road sites at King Hedges School with the remains of a Iron Age ditch and post hole (5421B) and a probable prehistoric ditch (MCB 16897) and a series of Iron Age pits discovered at Browns Gravel pits (5452a).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Roman occupation in the wider area was on a considerable scale. The

substantial town of Dvroliponte (later known as Cambridge), focused around Castle Hill, while important Roman settlements have been recorded in the wider area at Godmanchester, St Neots and Great Chesterford.

- 3.3.2 The route of the former Roman Road (5352) of Akeman Street, which runs north from Cambridge to Ely, crosses the area at a short distance, while a number of Roman buildings (5411, 5421 & 5424) were unearthed during excavations in 1951-2, 1965-66 and 1995) at the former Manor Farm site, Arbury Road. Excavations in 1951-1952 revealed structural remains and debris extending over an area about 120ft by 50ft some 200yds south-east of the Roman road. The area yielded fragments of roofing and flue tiles, coarse red and white tesserae, painted wall-plaster and traces of robbed chalk foundations. Pottery of the 3rd and 4th century was found. Excavation revealed a substantial settlement, occupied from Iron Age to Roman periods. On site II (5420), occupation did not begin until the 1st century AD and several ditches contained debris from buildings over a period from the 1st to the 4th century. In the second occupation phase a rectangular building with aisles formed by square columns was constructed, partly in stone. In the centre of the south wall was an entrance porch to which a road led from the southeast. Debris from the building included tesserae, floor-tiles, wallplaster, flue tiles and limestone blocks re-used in a later building, some of which were carved. It appears that the building, which was destroyed by fire, was occupied in the 2nd and 3rd century. Its function remains obscure but the sculptured blocks may indicate a religious use. In the late 3rd or 4th century the derelict building was adapted for use as a house with two suites of rooms flanking a large hall or court. Three or four of the rooms on the south were heated and had tessellated floors, plastered walls and glazed windows. North of the tessellated court was a kitchen block. The debris of an associated well include blocks of carved limestone besides six human skulls. Remains from other sites (IV, VI and VII, 5419, 5417 and 5416) consisted largely of pits, wells, enclosure ditches and earthworks.
- 3.3.3 Evidence of associated Roman inhumation cemeteries have been uncovered nearby at the Arbury Road (5425), the Arbury Road allotment site (5288) and

on the Kings Hedges Estate (5213). Roman burials discovered during the laying of a water main along Arbury Road in the area of the line of the Roman Road (5425) comprised two high status burials within masonry coffins, a burial in a timber coffin and many articulated and disturbed inhumations. Glassware of the late 3rd or 4th century AD and many inurned cremations were also unearthed. Roman inhumations and pottery were found during gardening/digging in Arbury Road allotments 1937 (5288) while a number of Roman inhumations were found near to the line of the Roman Road at the King's Hedges Estate in 1970 (5213). It is clear that the cemetery area was considerable as the burials extend further to the south and along the eastern side of the Roman Road with burials occurring sites at Humphreys Road (5430), Fortesque Road (5427), Brimley Road (5429) and at Kings Hedges Farm, Impington, (CB 15697) where excavations revealed a Roman cremation dating from the 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

- 3.3.4 Cropmark evidence from aerial photography taken prior to the construction of the present estates show evidence of considerable Roman field systems on land north of Arbury Road (5435) and in the area of Neptune Close (5432). Both broadly correlate with the Manor Farm sites and associated evidence, such as the field system, enclosures and gravel workings at unearthed at Apollo Way (MCB15936).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.4.1 From the 11th century Chesterton hundred consisted of three separate blocks of land, intermingled with Northstowe hundred and by 1066 was assessed at exactly 120 hides. In the south-east was the royal demesne vill of Chesterton (30 hides), in the north Histon (30 hides) and Cottenham with Westwick (30 hides), in the west Dry Drayton and the two Childerleys (30 hides). Chesterton, situated north of the Roman caestre north of the river Cam, perhaps represented a quarter of the territory of an Anglo-Saxon royal vill spanning the river, from which the other three quarters were detached when a burgh was established at the river crossing, probably in the 8th century. Chesterton continued as a rural vill, bounded south-east by the river, south-west mostly by the Cambridge-Huntingdon road, following the

line of a Roman road. At the south-east corner the boundary of Chesterton circles north from the river to enclose the Roman and Saxon settlement that became Cambridge's northern suburb (British History on Line).

3.4.2 In a wider context the site also lies close to Fen Ditton meaning "tun or the village by the ditch", a reference derived from its position beside the northern section of the Fleam Dyke, a Saxon or possibly earlier dyke that passes east to west through that village and runs for 3 km. (1½ miles) from the Cam in the east to the edge of the fens at stow-cum-quy, in the west

3.4.3 In comparison to the evidence of Roman and Iron Age activity in the area, the case for Anglo-Saxon activity close to the site is less convincing. A series of features of probable Saxon date were uncovered during an evaluation at Kings Hedges School in 1994-5 (5421b) while a single pit containing late Saxon pottery (which may have been intrusive) was uncovered at the Arbury Road Roman Settlement (5424a).

3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.5.1 During the medieval period the general area of the site came under the influence of the Barnwell Priory and the Augustinian monks (or Black Canons). Although the priory site lies outside the study area Barnwell Priory would have had a considerable influence on the political, social and agricultural landscape at the time. The house of Canons Regular at Cambridge became the Priory of Barnwell. It was established by the time of the Domesday survey and the construction of the church of St. Giles by Cambridge Castle in 1092. Barnwell Priory, moved from near Cambridge Castle, to its present site in 1112. It was surrendered during the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1538 and much of its stone was robbed out and re-used for the new chapel of Corpus Christi College. The parish area includes the 5-acre site of the royal castle, built in 1068 as one of three castles built across the east of England during the aftermath of the northern campaign to capture York.

3.5.2 It is thought that this area of Cambridge outside the city centre was primarily in agricultural use during the medieval period up until its inclosure in the 19th

century. The archaeological evidence correlates with this assumption, as the majority of the medieval activity within the study area is takes the form of medieval agriculture, with extant earthworks and evidence relating to use of ridge and furrow agriculture. Evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified to the north-west at the Neptune Close site (5435a), between Milton Rd and Hawkins Rd and behind the Dunn Nutrition Unit (10106). Outside the search area, evidence of, and remnant ridge and furrow was uncovered during an evaluation at the Cambridge Business Park (MCB 15918).

3.5.3 Other remains include a medieval pit or well recorded prior to buildings works at Humphreys Road in 1952 (5430a), a medieval headland found along the line of the Roman Road in the garden of No. 19 Mere Way (MCB17405) and an undated but probable medieval moated enclosure (1105) of c. 125 square feet located north of Scotland Road and preserved as part of a childrens playground within the housing estate.

3.5.4 The evidence from the medieval period strongly suggests that this area to the north of the city centre was primarily agricultural in character comprising either arable or pasture and including areas of common and grazing meadow. The parish therefore remained predominantly arable from the medieval period until its inclosure in 1838. Thereafter the southern two thirds of the parish were steadily overrun by the suburban expansion of Cambridge, while the northern part of the parish toward the A14 was largely occupied (by the 1980s) by the sewage works and industrial estates, apart from some scattered playing and sports fields and an area of 'green belt' along the north-western border. From the 1930s the emphasis changed from private to public building. In about 1930 there followed more council estates around Kendal Way and Ramsden Square each side of the Milton Road beyond the point which ribbon building had then reached. More extensive council building followed the Second World War. In 1947 the city council acquired the unused northern part of the former Hall Farm from St. John's College, and in the 1960s most of the former Manor Farm from the county council. From 1957 it developed North and South Arbury on c. 100 acre site

between Gilbert Road and Arbury Road, around a network of side roads, eventually comprising c. 2,400 dwellings. In 1967 building began on the Kings Hedges Estate north-west of Campkin Road, where by 1986 some 1,570 dwellings had been completed on 125 acre site, many in blocks of three and four storeys surrounded by grass. By the mid-1980s building had almost reached the city boundary. Whilst the search did record evidence of post-medieval activity it is of little relevance to the proposed development as the site clearly remained undisturbed until it was developed in the late 1960s.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 3 trial trenches, distributed across the site. The trenches were positioned in order to obtain a representative sample of the site.
- 4.1.2 Due to site constraints only two of the trenches were excavated (Trenches 1-2). Following consultation and approval of CCCHET the third trench remained unexcavated.
- 4.1.3 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 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.
- 4.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.6 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.
- 4.1.7 Bucket sampling was undertaken at each end of the trenches, whereby 90 litres of each soil horizon was inspected for finds retrieval. Unfortunately due to the nature of the site and level of truncation present only finds of clearly

modern date were identified.

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).
- 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.
- 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 and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2		Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.78		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Made Ground	(100)	0.12m	0.52m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.12m+	0.55m+	
Summary				
Trench 1 was located close to the northern boundary of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	Figure 2		Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.53		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Made Ground	(100)	0.34m	0.34m	
Made Ground	(101)	0.14m	0.24m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.48m+	0.58m+	
Summary				
Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.				

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered on the site, with the likelihood that these were removed when the landscaping of the site prior to the construction of the bus depot occurred.
- 6.1.2 It is possible that if any surviving 'islands' of archaeology were present that the demolition of the former bus depot had an adverse effect on their survival. The likelihood is that all archaeology has been removed following the construction/demolition of the bus depot
- 6.1.3 Only modern activity was identified with probable wall foundations and backfilled inspection pits identified in Trenches 1-2.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and LK Construction for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 Printed Sources

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8.2 Websites

1) British Geological Survey (Date accessed 31/08/2016)

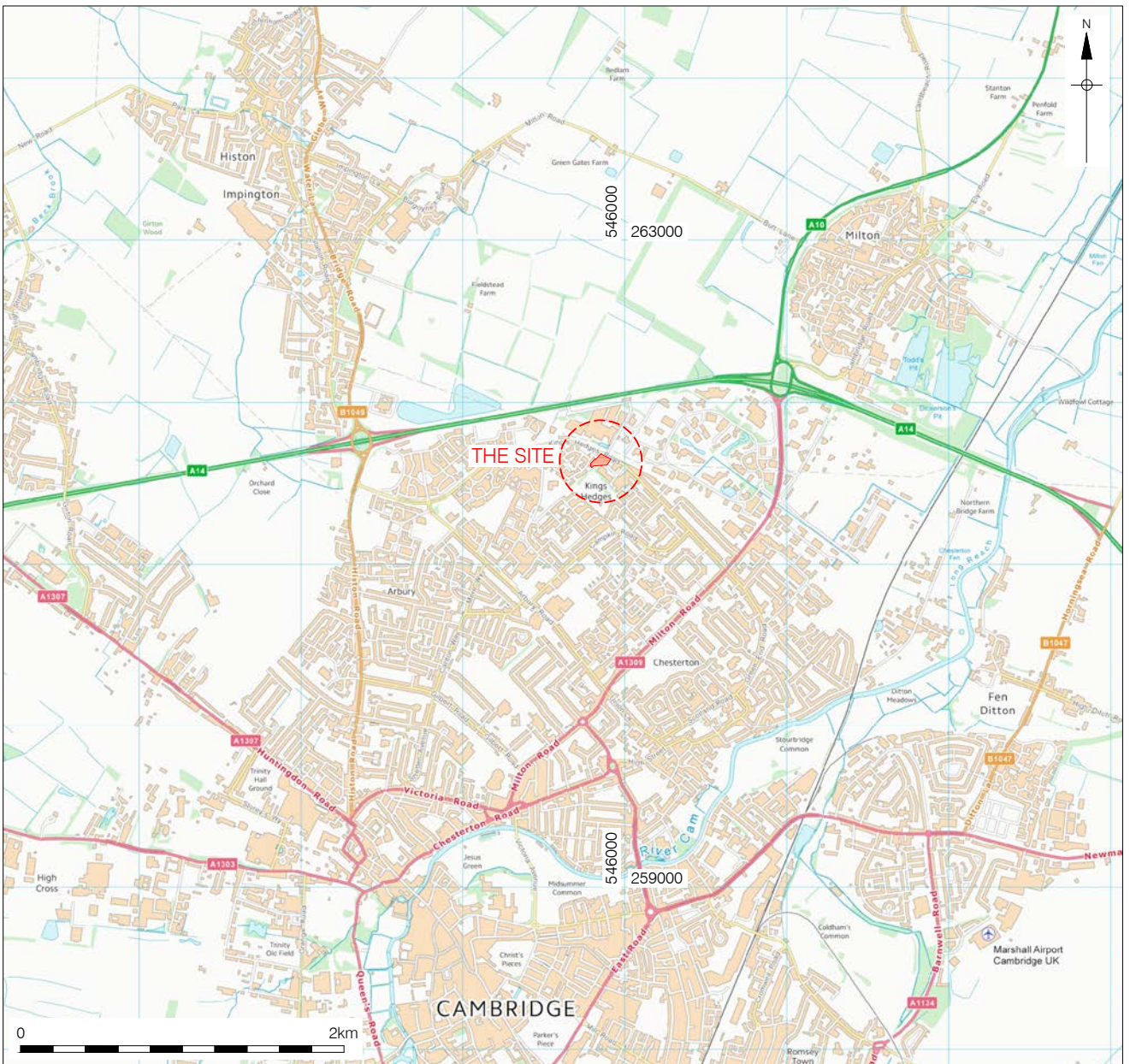
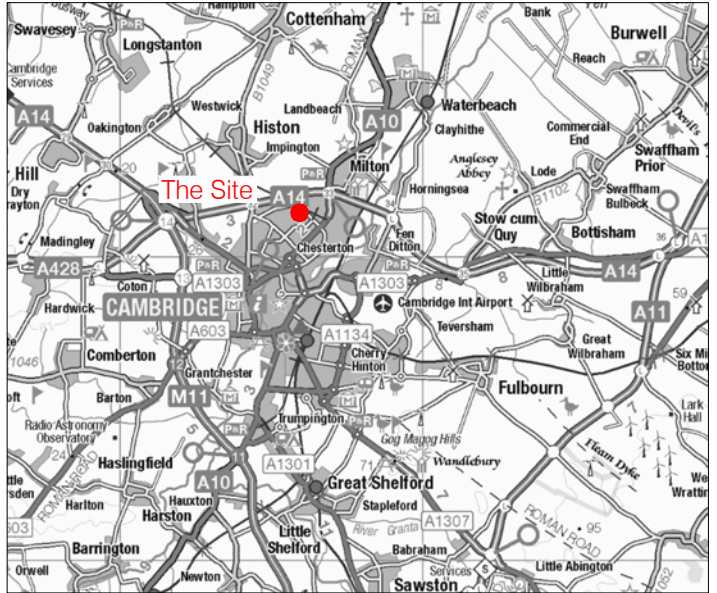
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www.british-history.ac.uk

3) Old Maps Online (Date accessed 31/08/2016)

www.oldmapsonline.org



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 40,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site prior to trenching



Plate 2: Trench 1, view south



Plate 3: Trench 2, view south-west



Plate 4: Trench 2 section showing modern disturbance

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
(100)	-	Layer	Overburden	Made Ground	1-3
(101)	-	Layer	Overburden	Made Ground	2
(102)	-	Layer	Natural	Natural Geology	1-3

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-280969

Project details

Project name	The Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation
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 the Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4587 6165) between the 27th and the 28th March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a unit to be used as a builders' merchant for display, sale and storage of building supplies with associated car parking, services and landscaping (Planning Reference 16/1164/FUL). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The site was heavily truncated likely due to landscaping prior to the construction of the former bus depot. The site was likely levelled before construction which potentially removed a former natural rise in elevation from the south to the north. The result of this levelling was that all the gravels which likely had archaeological features or deposits have been removed wholesale.
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2017 End: 28-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5005 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE The Former Bus Depot, Kilmaine Close, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation
Postcode	CB4 2QH
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4587 6165 52.233271087899 0.136269960988 52 13 59 N 000 08 10 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.6m Max: 12.3m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project originator	brief Cambridge HET
Project originator	design Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultants
Project archives	
Physical Exists?	Archive No
Digital recipient	Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Archive ID	ECB5005
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital available	Media "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper recipient	Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Paper Archive ID	ECB5005
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper available	Media "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Manuscript", "Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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