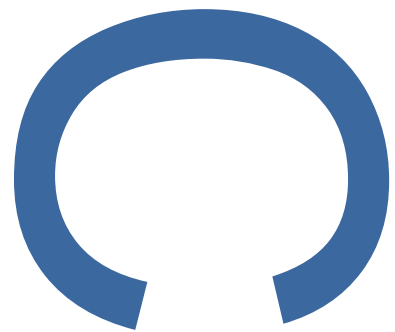


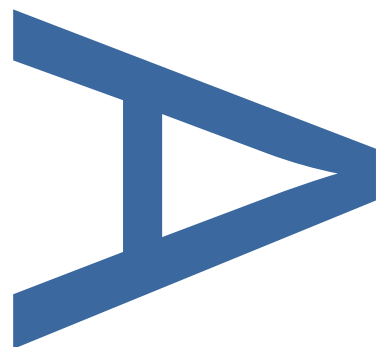
**7-35 KNIGHTS CLOSE,
BILLESDON,
LEICESTERSHIRE:**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION**



Planning Reference: 15/01127/FUL



PCA Report Number: R12964

August 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

7-35 KNIGHTS CLOSE, BILLESDON,
LEICESTERSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

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7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire:
Report on an Archaeological Observation

Local Planning Authority: **Harborough District Council**

Central National Grid Reference: **SK 71746 02870**

Planning Reference **15/01127/FUL**

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PCA Report Number: R12964

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out at 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire (NGR SK 71746 02870) by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA). The observation occurred between the 20th of June 2016 and the 10th of May 2017 and the archaeological work was commissioned by Pelham Architects. During the course of the archaeological works, the removal of foundations associated with the former development on site was observed along with all groundworks associated with the new development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

No distinct archaeological features were observed during the removal of the previous foundations and groundworks associated with development except for modern drainage features and layers relating to recent disturbance and the previous development. Only post-medieval and modern material was recovered during the archaeological observation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) during the removal of foundations and the groundworks associated with development at 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 71746 02870). This report outlines the archaeological findings. The observation of this area took place between the 20th of June 2016 and the 10th of May 2017 (**Figure 2; Plates 1, 7, 8 and 10**).
- 1.1.2 These archaeological works were commissioned by Pelham Architects. The development comprised the removal of foundations associated with the previous development on site and all groundworks associated with the new development (Planning Reference 15/01127/FUL).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Brook 2016) following consultation with Teresa Hawtin, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The development site is located on the western edge of the village of Billesdon, c.9 miles east of the city of Leicester. The site lies within the civil parish of Billesdon and within the administration of Harborough District Council. The development site is located on the southern side of Leicester Road as it enters Billesdon from the northwest.
- 1.2.2 The development site is a roughly diamond shaped plot of land covering an area of c.5400 m² (see Figure 2). It is bounded to the west by open agricultural fields and to the east and south by a variety of domestic residences fronting Turnbull Close and Knights Close; to the immediate north is Leicester Road. The site is centred at NGR SK 71746 02870.

1.3 Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The development area is accessed off Leicester Road, following Knights Close. The central portion of the site was formerly occupied by housing situated at the base of a sloping landscape. In the western portion of the site the land slopes downwards to the southeast and east, this area consisted of lawn garden containing several trees. A patio area was located to the west of the housing stopping at the base of the sloped garden. The garden to the west is bordered by a mix of hedge and a wooden fence. A steep grass bank is evident in the northern extent of the site which slopes north down to Leicester Road. The whole site is set within a sloping landscape; the central portion of the site was most likely levelled to create an even surface for previous building.
- 1.3.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates the bedrock geology on the site consists of Dyrham Formation - Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded. This sedimentary Bedrock formed

approximately 183 to 190 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. At this time, the local environment was dominated by shallow seas where these rocks were formed with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) and were deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel.

- 1.4 The overlying superficial deposits are recorded as consisting of Oadby Member - Diamicton. These formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions. The deposits were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (British Geological Survey 2017).
- 1.5 The natural superficial geology encountered consisted of variable, generally mid-grey orange sandy clay with occasional bands of orange sand and grey clay (context **03**). A mid-orange slightly clayey sand with occasional patches of greyish orange sandy clay was identified in the north of the site and is interpreted as a probable variation in the natural (context **09**).
- 1.6 **Historical and Archaeological Background**
- 1.6.1 The development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential mainly relating to the medieval and Saxon periods, as highlighted in the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by PCA (Baker & Sutherland 2016) a short summary taken from the DBA will be detailed below:
- 1.6.2 There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, with a single prehistoric site situated c.908m south-east and a single Neolithic flint scraper recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).
- 1.6.3 There is limited evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity of the study site. An early Roman bow brooch was found c.820m north of the site, to the south of Life Hill. Some 670m south-southeast of the development site a geophysical survey recorded a dense concentration of intercutting enclosure and boundary ditches which have been interpreted as an Iron Age/Roman 'ladder' settlement dated between AD43-AD409. The Portable Antiquities Scheme records numerous finds dating from the Roman period that have been discovered in the vicinity of the development site. The finds include a large number of Roman coins along with a pendant, a brooch, and a vessel.
- 1.6.4 The name Billesdon derives from the Old English male name Billheard 'Bill' and dun meaning hill, an expanse of open hill country. Therefore, its full meaning is "An expanse of high land associated with Bill" (Bourne, 2003). This name and the village's inclusion in the Domesday Book indicate that Billesdon was established before the medieval period. However, to date, no archaeological evidence for the pre-Domesday village has been found.

- 1.6.5 The full extent of the earlier Saxon and later medieval village is unknown. However, the site lies on the fringes of the modern village and it is therefore possible that it once lay within the historic settlement. Several instances of medieval archaeology were identified in the Historic Environment Record search, the majority of which were concentrated to the site's northeast. The closest known element of medieval archaeology is Billesdon's market place which lies c.160m east of the site.
- 1.6.6 Cartographic evidence indicates the study site has been a field used for agricultural from at least 1764 until the 1970s. The site is shown as being part of two large rectangular fields throughout this period with no changes in boundaries. In addition, a number of Grade II Listed buildings from this period lie close to the site and are part of what gives the village its unique character and resulting designation as a Conservation Area.

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 the 20th of June 2016 and the 10th of May 2017, an archaeological observation took place during the removal of foundations relating to the previous development and groundworks associated with the current development at 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire (**Plates 1, 7, 8 and 10**). It should be noted that much of the site had been stripped and levelled down to natural ground prior to observation of the building footings.

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 in accordance with PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Northamptonshire, 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 Pottery dating from the post-medieval and modern periods was recovered from the fieldwork phase which was in a stable condition and will be retained for future study (**Appendix 3**).

3.2.3 In addition, 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 Eleven context numbers were allocated to distinct layers, two were allocated to cuts with three fills relating to these cuts each allocated their own context number. These sixteen distinct contexts are presented in **Appendix 1**.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 The Natural Deposits

4.1.1 The natural deposits encountered on the site consisted of variable clay, sandy clay and sand which ranged in colour from grey to orange. These have been discussed previously, with reference to the British Geological Survey.

4.2 The Archaeological Sequence

4.2.1 A modern build-up layer or bank was observed in the north of the site which potentially consisted of the re-deposited material from levelling the ground for the previous development. This consisted of a firm, mid-grey brown very slightly silty sandy clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones, occasional plastic, brick and concrete and occasional metal; it was c.0.56m deep (context **11**).

4.2.2 The cut for a modern, ceramic drain pipe was observed on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment with vertical sides and a flat base (context **06**). This held a ceramic drain pipe c.0.14m in diameter with a lower fill of loose gravel packing (context **07**) and an upper fill of firm, mid-orangey grey sandy clay (context **08**).

4.2.3 Another modern drainage feature was identified on a roughly north-south alignment. The cut had very steep sides and a flat base and measured c.0.5m x >15m; it was >0.18m deep (context **12**). The feature had a fill of loose mid grey gravel consisting of sub-rounded pebbles and occasional small flint fragments (context **13**).

4.2.4 A layer of friable, mid-grey brown gravelly sandy clay with frequent modern material e.g. wood, metal, brick and concrete represented a modern disturbed layer associated with the recent demolition, levelling and construction works (context **04**). A demolition layer was identified in footings in the north of the site which consisted of friable, mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional modern bricks, occasional limestone fragments and occasional chalk (context **14**). The layer was approximately 0.64m deep and is potentially the same as context **04**.

4.2.5 Layer consisted of a firm, mid-dark grey sandy gravelly clay with orange inclusions and frequent modern material e.g. brick and plastic; the layer was approximately 0.7m deep and represented the demolished remains of the previous development (context **05**).

4.3 Additional Deposits

4.3.1 A modern garden soil was observed in the north of the site, consisting of friable, very dark brown/black silt with occasional roots, occasional small, sub-angular stones and very occasional concrete fragments; this was c.0.18m deep (context **10**)

- 4.3.2 A disturbed topsoil or modern levelling site was observed in footings in the northeast of the site which consisted of friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay, approximately 0.4m deep. The layer held occasional brick and stone fragments and occasional roots (context **15**).
- 4.3.3 A layer of topsoil was observed consisting of friable, dark grey brown sandy, clayey silt with a moderate amount of small, sub-angular pebbles, occasional brick fragments and occasional roots; the layer was approximately 0.28m deep (context **01**).
- 4.3.4 Beneath this was a subsoil layer, approximately 0.22m deep, of firm, mid-grey brown slightly silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional medium sub-rounded stones (context **02**).
- 4.3.5 A layer of disturbed clay was observed in the southeast corner of the site and exposed during the excavation of a drainage trench. The layer consisted of a firm, mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional-common brick and very occasional small limestone fragments (context **16**).

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of monitoring the removal of the previous foundations and the groundworks for the development.
- 5.1.2 Natural deposits on the site consisted of clay and sand deposits, discussed previously, with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.1.3 No distinct archaeological features were identified during the observation of groundworks with only modern drainage features and material relating to the previous development being discovered. Several distinct layers were observed and recorded however these were all associated with modern activities.
- 5.1.4 The findings of the report indicate no evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval occupation on site with only a small amount of post-medieval material recovered which hints at some activity during this period.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 Written Sources

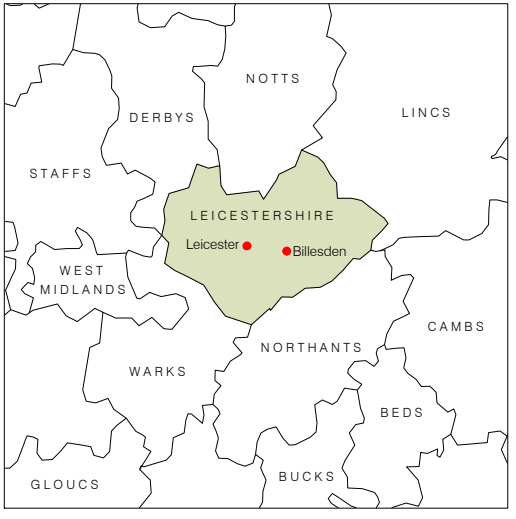
Brook, K., 2016, 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire: *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Observation*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

6.2 Websites

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Accessed June 2017

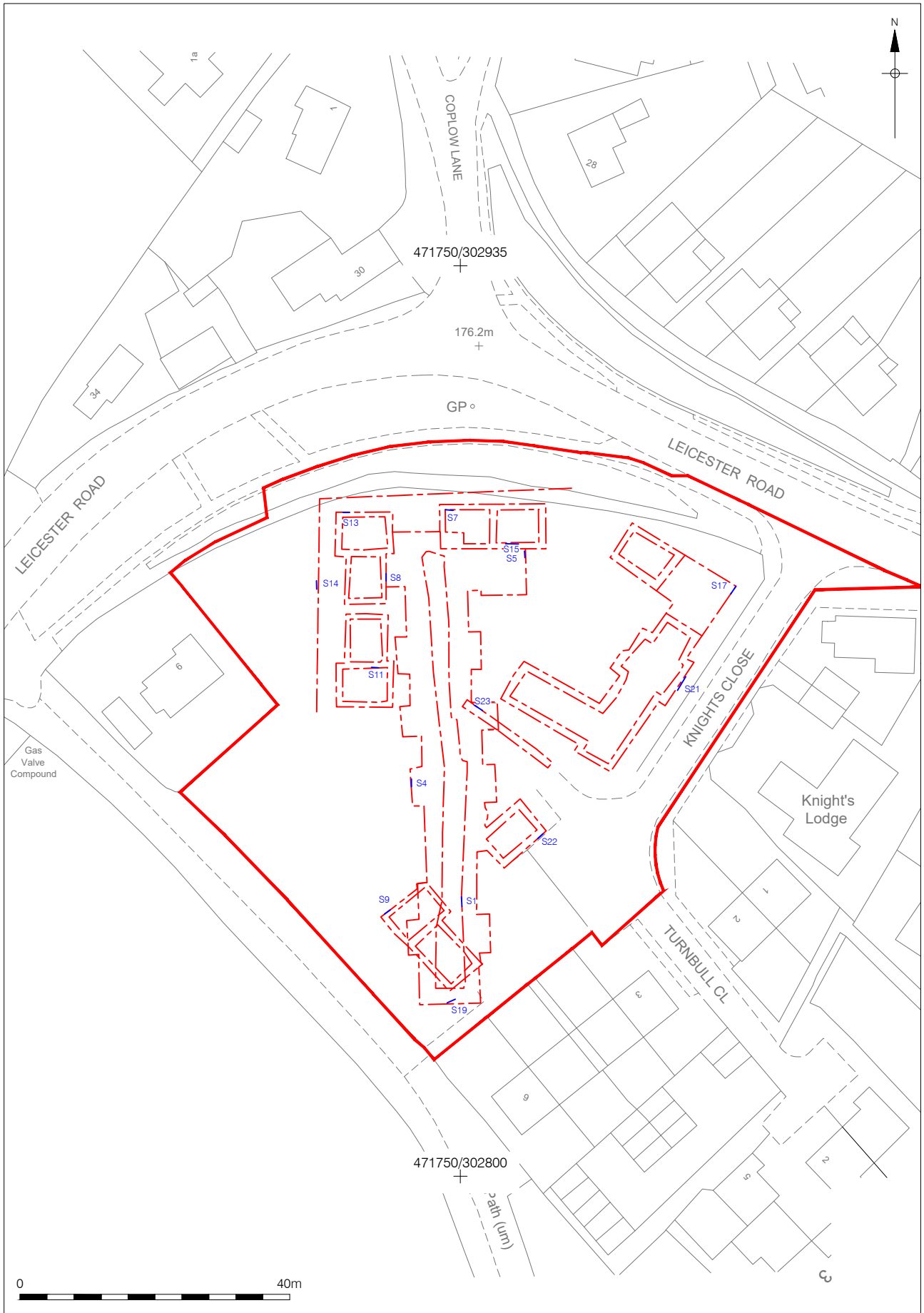
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Pelham Architects for commissioning the work. The observation was carried out by the author and Steve Jones of PCA Ltd. Project management undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Ltd. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Tilia Cammegh of PCA's CAD department. Thanks to Paul Blinkhorn for the specialist report on ceramics.



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 05/07/17 TC

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,500,000; 1:25,000 at A4

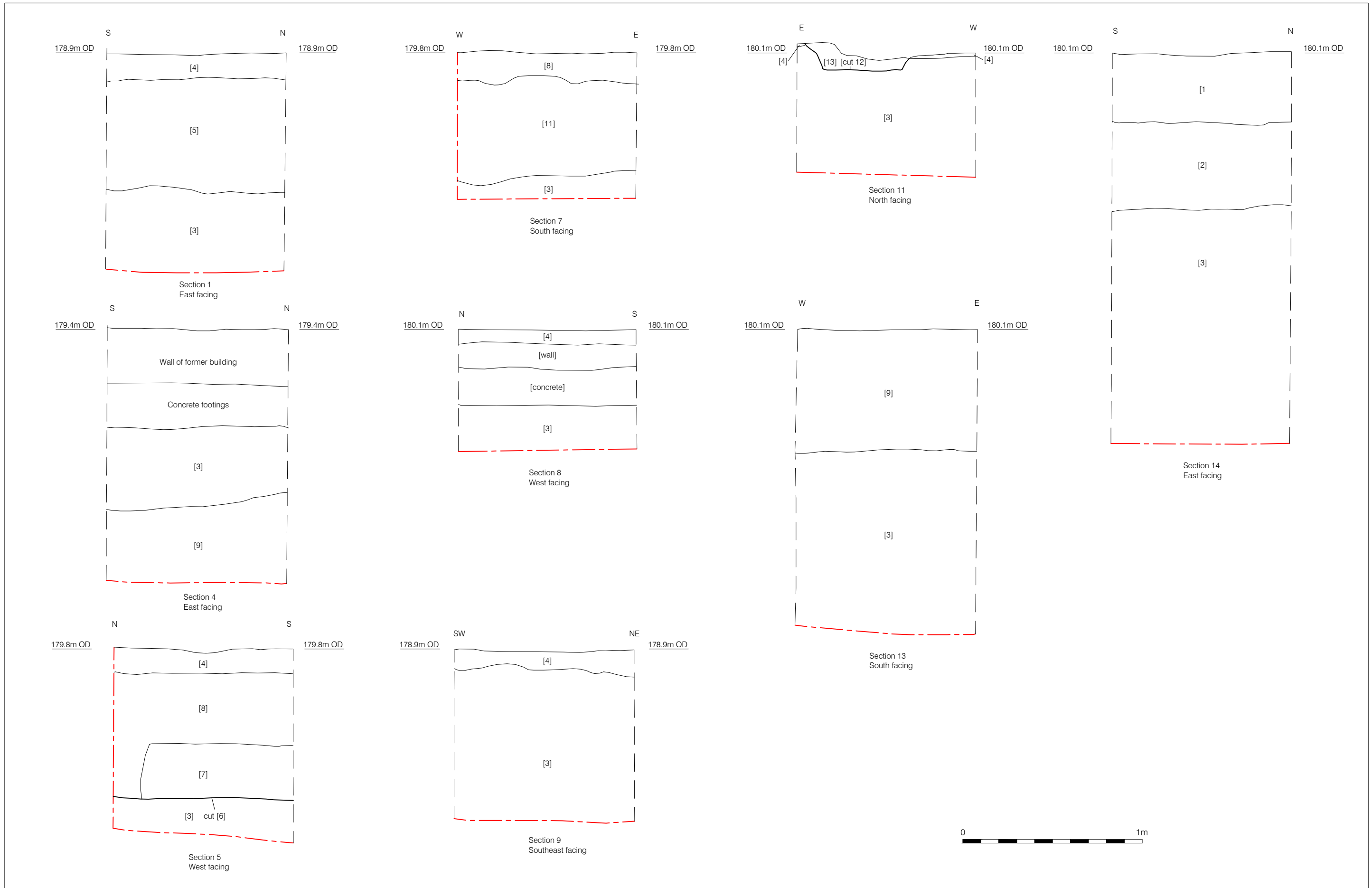


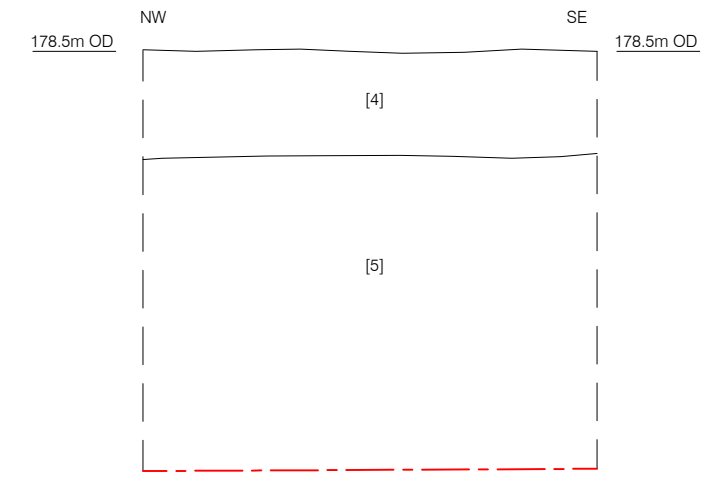
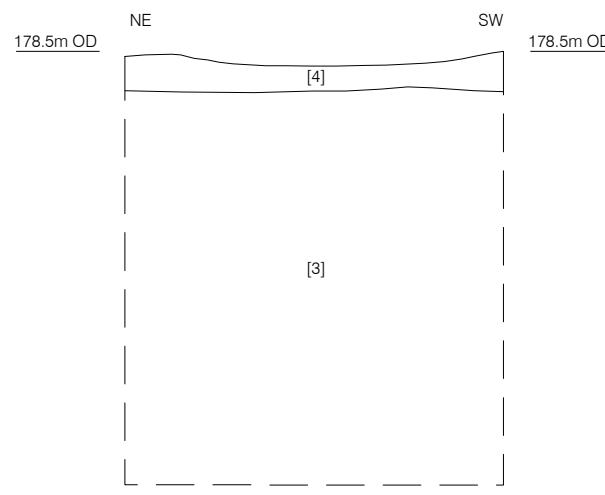
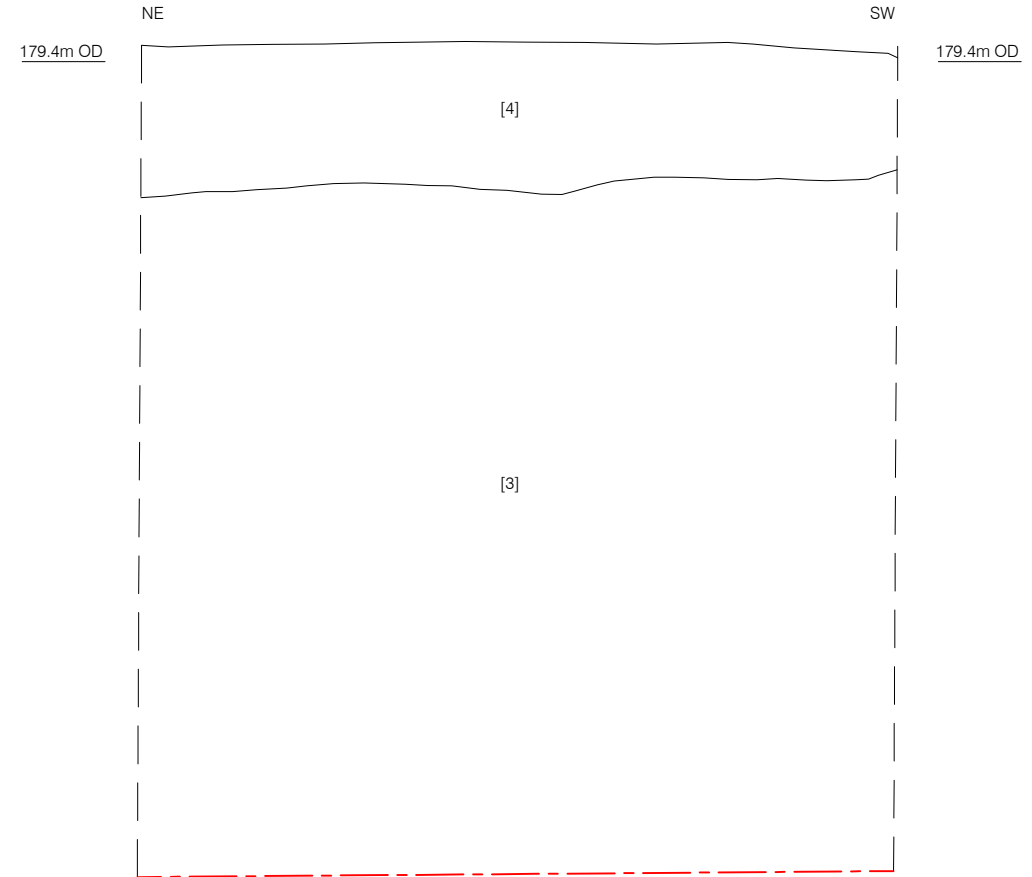
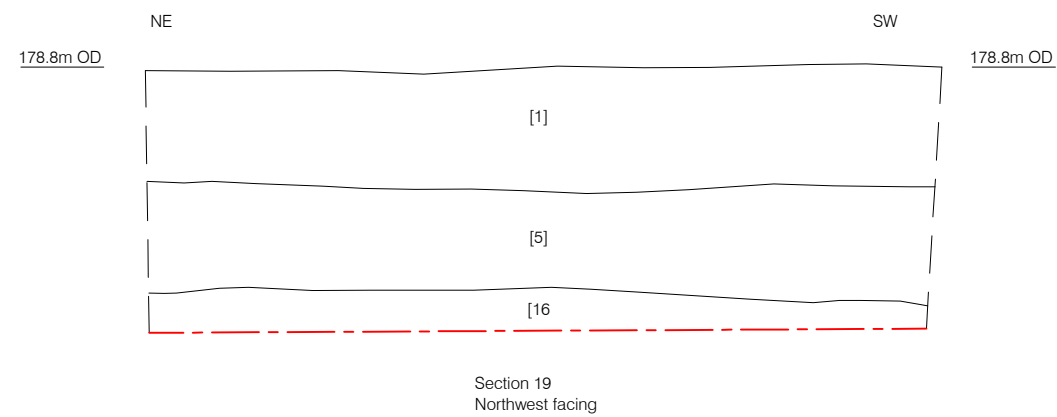
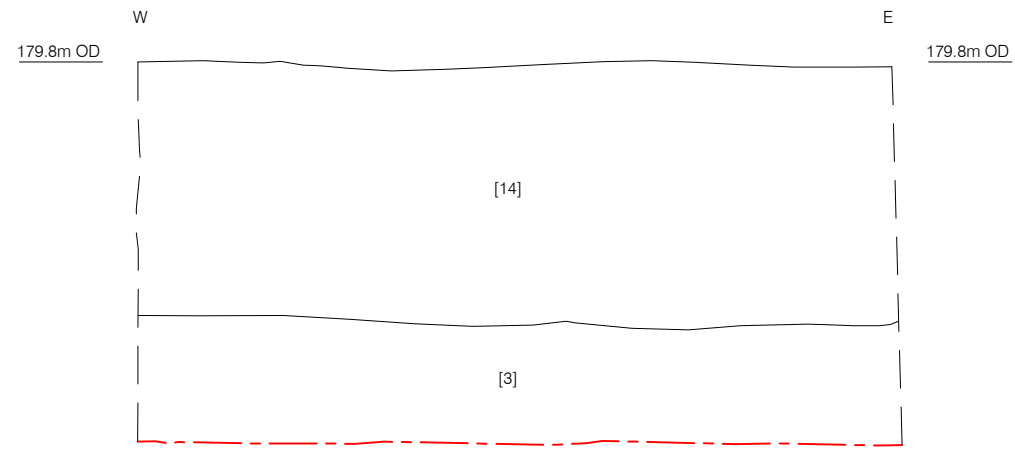
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05/07/17 TC

Figure 2
Site plan with section locations and observed areas
1:800 at A4





Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: Northwest facing view of removal of remains of previous development.

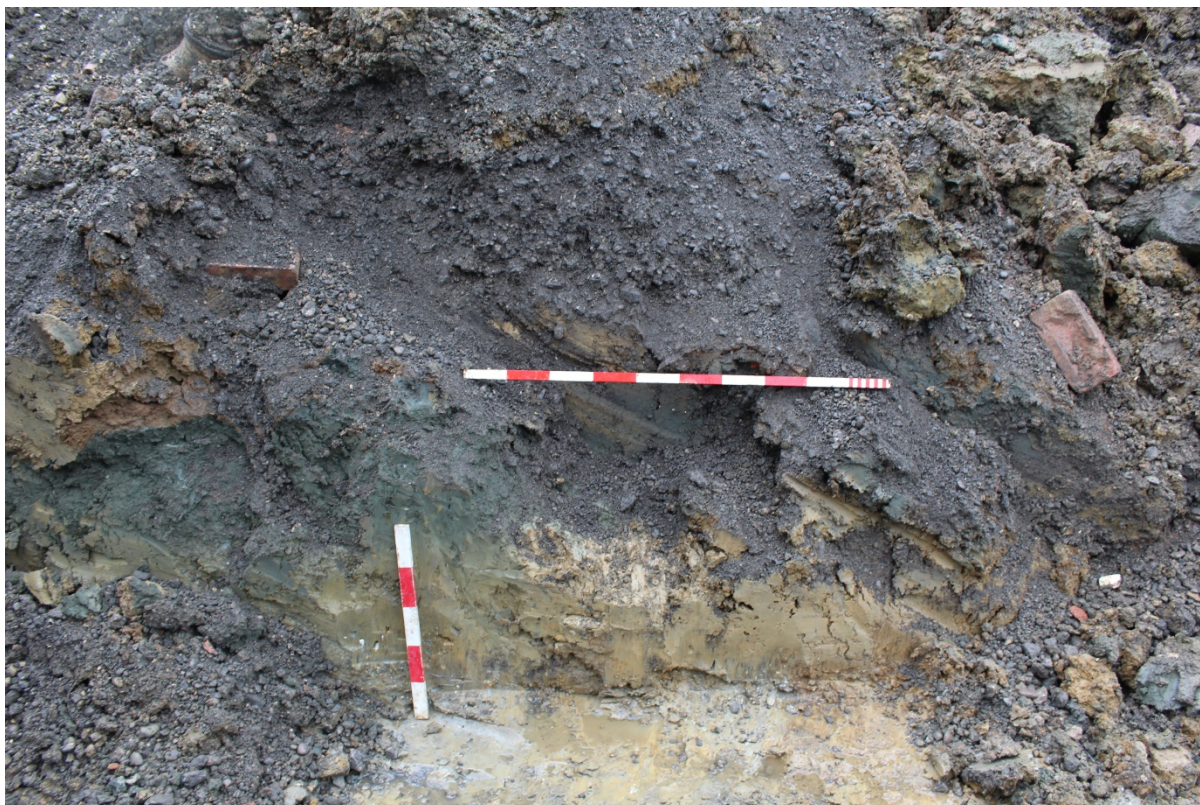


Plate 2: View of east facing Section 1.



Plate 3: View of west facing Section 5.



Plate 4: View of south facing Section 7.



Plate 5: View of levelled ground in northwest of site, prior to observation



Plate 6: View of southeast facing Section 9.



Plate 7: South facing view of Plot A footings.



Plate 8: South facing view of Plot B footings.



Plate 9: View of south facing Section 13.



Plate 10: West facing view of Plot H footings.



Plate 11: View of northwest facing Section 22.

Appendix 2: Context Index

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	Dark grey brown	Friable sandy clayey silt	Moderate small sub-angular pebbles; occasional brick fragments; occasional roots	Topsoil	c.0.28m deep	02	-
02	Layer	Mid grey brown	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Occasional charcoal flecks; very occasional moderate sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	c.0.22m deep	03	01
03	Layer	Variable. Generally mid grey orange. Ranges from orange sand in north of site to patches of grey clay	Variable – firm-loose sandy clay with occasional bands of sand and clay	Occasional chalk fragments; occasional manganese	Natural	>0.89m deep	-	02; 04
04	Layer	Mid grey brown	Friable gravelly sandy clay	Frequent modern material e.g. wood, metal, brick and concrete	Modern disturbed layer associated with recent demolition, levelling and construction works		03	
05	Layer	Mid-dark grey with orange inclusions	Firm sandy gravelly clay	Frequent modern inclusions e.g. brick and plastic	Demolition layer – demolished remains of former buildings	>0.7m deep	-	05
06	Cut	Linear cut on northeast-southwest alignment with vertical sides and a flat base			Cut for modern ceramic drain pipe (c.0.14m in diameter). Roughly representative of modern	c.0.7m deep	03	07

					drainage across site but particularly to the east of former buildings where a series of drains were observed			
07	Fill	Mid orange	Loose gravel (small sub-rounded pebbles)	-	Gravel packing for modern ceramic drain	c.0.3m deep	06	08
08	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Firm sandy clay	Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	Main fill of modern drain [06]	c.0.4m deep	07	-
09	Layer	Mid orange with occasional patches of greyish orange	Loose very slightly clayey sand with occasional patches of clayey sand	-	Probable variation in natural observed in north of site	-	03	03
10	Layer	Very dark grey brown/black	Friable silt	Occasional roots; occasional small sub-angular stones; very occasional concrete fragments	Modern garden soil observed in north of site	c.0.18m deep	11	-
11	Layer	Mid grey brown	Firm very slightly silty sandy clay	Occasional small sub-rounded stones; occasional plastic, brick and concrete; very occasional metal	Modern build up layer/bank in north of site. Possible made from re-deposited material from levelling of ground for former building	c.0.56m deep	03	10
12	Cut	Linear cut on north-south alignment with very steep sides and a flat base			Modern drainage feature – modern land drain runs into it	c.0.5m x >15m x >0.18m deep	03	13
13	Fill	Mid grey	Loose gravel	Sub-rounded pebbles; occasional small flint fragments	Gravel fill of modern drainage feature [12]	c.0.5m x >15m x >0.18m deep	12	-
14	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Friable sandy clay	Occasional modern bricks; occasional limestone fragments; occasional chalk	Demolition layer mixed with topsoil visible in Plot D. Probably the same as 04	c.0.64m max depth	03	05

15	Layer	Mid greyish/mid brown	Friable silty clay	Occasional bricks; occasional stone fragments; occasional roots	Disturbed topsoil/modern levelling of site observed in Plot E	c.0.4m deep	09; 03	-
16	Layer	Mid grey brown	Firm sandy clay	Occasional-common brick; very occasional small limestone fragments	Disturbed clay visible in southeast corner of site; exposed during drainage excavation			05

Appendix 3: Report on Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 59g. It is all late post-medieval or modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows

EA3: Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware, 1680-1750. 1 sherd, 16g.

EA10: Modern Earthenwares, 1800+. 6 sherds, 43g.

The pottery types are common finds in the region. The modern pottery comprised a mixture of transfer-printed earthenwares and Yellow Wares. One sherd (weight = 18g) of EA10 occurred in subsoil layer (2), with the rest of the pottery assemblage coming from the topsoil layer (1).

A fragment of modern brick (weight = 62g) occurred in context (2)

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Sawday, D, 1994 The post-Roman pottery in P Clay and R Pollard *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester. Excavations 1962-71* Leics. Museums

Appendix 4: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-292143

Project details

Project name	7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out at 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon, Leicestershire (NGR SK 71746 02870) by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA). The observation occurred between the 20th of June 2016 and the 10th of May 2017 and the archaeological work was commissioned by Pelham Architects. During the course of the archaeological works, the removal of foundations associated with the former development on site was observed along with all groundworks associated with the new development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. No distinct archaeological features were observed during the removal of the previous foundations and groundworks associated with development except for modern drainage features and layers relating to recent disturbance and the previous development. Only post-medieval and modern material was recovered during the archaeological observation.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2016 End: 07-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KCBL16 – Site Code
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH BILLESDON 7-35 Knights Close, Billesdon
Study area	5400 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 71746 02870 52.618498333756 -0.940124851697 52 37 06 N 000 56 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Kathryn Brook
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Steve Jones and Donald Sutherland

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A75.2016
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	X.A75.2016
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	X.A75.2016
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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