

**LAND AT
DECOY FARM,
OFF SPALDING ROAD,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

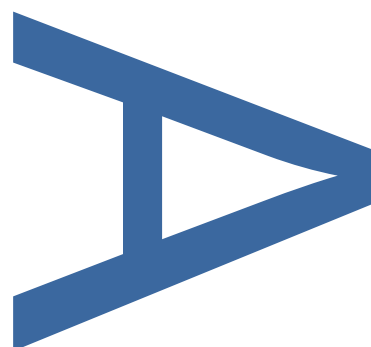
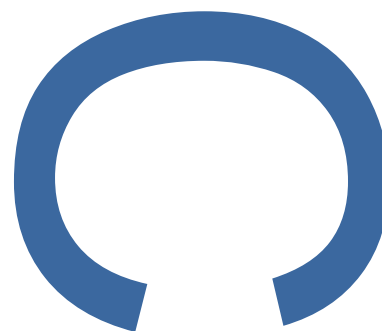
**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Planning Reference: H02-0158-17

Museum Accession No: 2018.6

PCA Report Number: R13307

June 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT DECOY FARM, OFF SPALDING ROAD,
CROWLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE:

REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Report Number	R13307

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**Land at Decoy Farm, Off Spalding Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire:
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation**

Local Planning Authority: South Holland District Council

Central National Grid Reference: TF 2554 1285

Planning Reference: EIA/01/18

Site Code: DFCL 18

Museum Accession Number: LCNCC 2018.6

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June 2018

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PCA Report Number: R13307

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Decoy Farm, off Spalding Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 2554 1285). The evaluation was undertaken from 10th – 17th May 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by Sycamore Planning Ltd, on behalf of Reale Basil Ltd & Fens LSS Ltd and the evaluation took place in anticipation of the development of the land. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains, including evidence of Iron Age-Roman salt-making, have been identified in the general Crowland area previously. A prior investigation on land immediately adjacent to the present site identified an undated pit. The name of the site, Decoy Farm, implies a post-medieval duck decoy was located in the area. However, the archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological features within the trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Decoy Farm approximately 700m to the west of Spalding Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 2554 1285 (Figures 1 and 2). The evaluation took place from 10th -17th May 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by Sycamore Planning Ltd on behalf of Reale Basil Ltd & Fens LSS Ltd.*
- 1.2 *The Site is the subject of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA/01/18) for development comprising a waste water facility and vertical farm submitted to South Holland District Council. The Historic Environment Service of Lincolnshire County Council, as archaeological advisors to South Holland District Council, advised an archaeological evaluation of the site was required.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2018) following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer.*
- 1.4 *The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of five 30m trenches (Figure 2).*
- 1.5 *The aim of the trial trenching evaluation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.*
- 1.6 *The archaeological works sought 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.*
- 1.7 *This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire County Council Museums Services (The Collection) under archive number 2018.6.*

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Oxford Clay of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by tidal flat deposits of clay and silt, deposited up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. Former courses of the River Welland have been identified close by (British Geological Survey Viewer www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is on flat level ground on the Lincolnshire Fens at approximately 2m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential.

3.1.1 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have been identified in the Crowland area but generally on the gravel peninsula now occupied the village, some 3km from the proposed development site. There is, however, potential for earlier prehistoric and Roman land surfaces occurring at depth (generally several metres below ground level) in the area of the site. Roddens are located in the area and often formed a focus for occupation; Iron Age-Roman salt-making and settlement is known about 1.5km to the east of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992).

3.1.2 The name Decoy Farm strongly suggests that there was a post-medieval decoy at the site, though its specific location and extent is unknown. Decoy Farm itself probably originated in the late 18th-early 19th century. Previous investigations immediately northeast of the present site, at Decoy Farm, revealed a small undated pit of uncertain function.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.2 Archaeological trial trenching was selected as the most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc.*

4.2 Research Objectives

4.2.1 The on-line *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource* will be referenced for specific research criteria. Additionally, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

4.2.2 The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation will seek to address the following research questions:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric to late Iron Age activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano British within the area;
- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon/medieval activity; and
- To confirm the presence or absence of any post medieval activity, most particularly any elements of a decoy.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 *Fieldwork Methodology*

- 5.1.1 The Evaluation took place from 10th-17th May 2018 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.
- 5.1.2 The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, as accepted by the Historic Environment Officer.
- 5.1.3 All trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed bucket. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.
- 5.1.4 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 PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.2 *Recording Methodology*

- 5.2.1 The trench locations were established by GPS.
- 5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 5.2.3 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 utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.
- 5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.
- 5.2.5 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposits from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014a).

5.3 *Post-Fieldwork Methodology*

- 5.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 17 archaeological contexts were defined within the five trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.

- 5.3.3 No archaeological material was discovered or retained from the evaluation
- 5.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented.
- 5.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term curation. The site archive will be prepared for deposition following the guidelines specified in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body (The Collection) to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 THE RESULTS

During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).

6.1 *Natural deposits*

- 6.1.1 As discussed in **Section 2**, natural deposits across the site consisted of friable to firm, mid to light yellowish brown clay with occasional bluish grey patches (contexts 103, 302, 403, 502) and a light greyish brown friable silt (202).

6.2 *Additional deposits*

- 6.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a dark greyish brown friable clayey silt with frequent rubbish (contexts 100, 200, 300, 400, 500).
- 6.2.2 Above the natural in all of the trenches was a dump/rubbish layer; this consisted of a dark greyish brown friable clayey silt with frequent rubbish (contexts 101, 201, 301, 401, 501).
- 6.2.3 Trench 1 also contained a re-deposited natural layer of yellowish brown firm clay with occasional rubbish (102) and Trench 4, a dark bluish grey clayey silt with frequent rubbish (402). These layers were located overlying the natural (103, 403) and underlying the above mentioned layers (context 101, 401).

6.3 *Trench 1*

- 6.3.1 Overlying the natural (context 103) was a layer of yellowish brown re-deposited natural (context 102), containing modern rubbish, with a thickness of approximately 0.37m. Overlying this was a black friable clayey silt (context 101); this was approximately 0.45m thick. Sealing context 101 was the topsoil approximately 0.30m thick which formed the uppermost layer in Trench 1 (context 100).
- 6.3.2 No archaeological features were identified within Trench 1.

6.4 *Trench 2*

6.4.1 Overlying the natural (context 202) was a dark greyish brown firm clayey silt with moderate amounts of rubbish (context 201) and with a thickness of approximately 0.20m. Sealing this was the topsoil (context 200) with a thickness of approximately 0.35m which formed the uppermost layer in the trench..

6.4.2 No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

6.5 *Trench 3*

6.5.1 Overlying the natural (context 302) in Trench 3 was a dark greyish brown firm clayey silt containing frequent amounts of modern rubbish that was approximately 0.32m thick (context 301). Sealing this was the topsoil which was the uppermost layer within the trench and measured approximately 0.30m thick (context 300).

6.5.2 No archaeology was identified within Trench 3.

6.6 *Trench 4*

6.6.1 Overlying the natural (context 403) was a re-deposited natural layer of dark bluish grey clayey silt containing frequent modern rubbish (context 402), approximately 0.15m thick. Overlying this was a layer of black friable clayey silt with occasional sand and frequent modern rubbish (context 401), approximately 0.75m thick. This layer was also observed in Trench 1 (context 101). Sealing this layer was the topsoil approximately 0.30m thick (context 400) which formed the uppermost layer within the trench.

6.6.2 No archaeology was identified in Trench 4.

6.7 *Trench 5*

6.7.1 Overlying the natural in Trench 5 (context 503) was a layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of modern rubbish measuring approximately 0.36m (context 501). Sealing this was the topsoil (context 500) with a thickness of approximately 0.30m which formed the uppermost layer within the trench.

6.7.2 No archaeology was identified within this trench.

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 *The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.*

7.2 *Summary*

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered no evidence of archaeological remains, with no features identified within the trenches.

7.2.2 Given the nature of the site and the quantity of modern rubbish identified within the sequence directly overlying the natural deposits, it is likely that the site has been formerly stripped down to the natural and the ground then made up, thus removing any archaeological remains within the deposits.

7.3 *Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum*

7.3.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within all five trenches. This consisted of tidal flat deposits of clay and silt, deposited up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period.

7.4 *Phase 2: Modern*

7.4.1 Directly overlying the natural, the dump deposits noted within all five trenches are likely caused by ground-making at the site. This would explain the high density of modern rubbish within the layers and the lack of any subsoil, throughout the site.

7.4.2 The re-deposited natural identified in Trenches 1 and 4 are likely the result of the natural being disturbed during the ground-making process; either when the rubbish was compressed after deposition or when the material was backfilled to cover the rubbish and subsequently mixed together.

7.4.3 Topsoil provided the modern ground surface.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims of the archaeological evaluation and identified no archaeological features. No evidence for a decoy, likely to have provided the name of the farm, was identified.
- 8.1.2 Further archaeological work is unlikely to be required at the site; this would be decided at the discretion of the Historic Environment Officer.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Sycamore Planning Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Reale Basil Ltd & Fens LSS Ltd. The investigation was supervised by Andy Failes. Surveying and other assistance was provided by Mark Williams and Jordan Wright. Gary Taylor of PCA Newark managed the site & edited this report. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD department.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 Written Sources

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CIfA, 2014b Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

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Hayes, P. and Lane, T., 1992 The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South-West Fens, East Anglian Archaeology, Report Number 55

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Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C., 2012 East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment'

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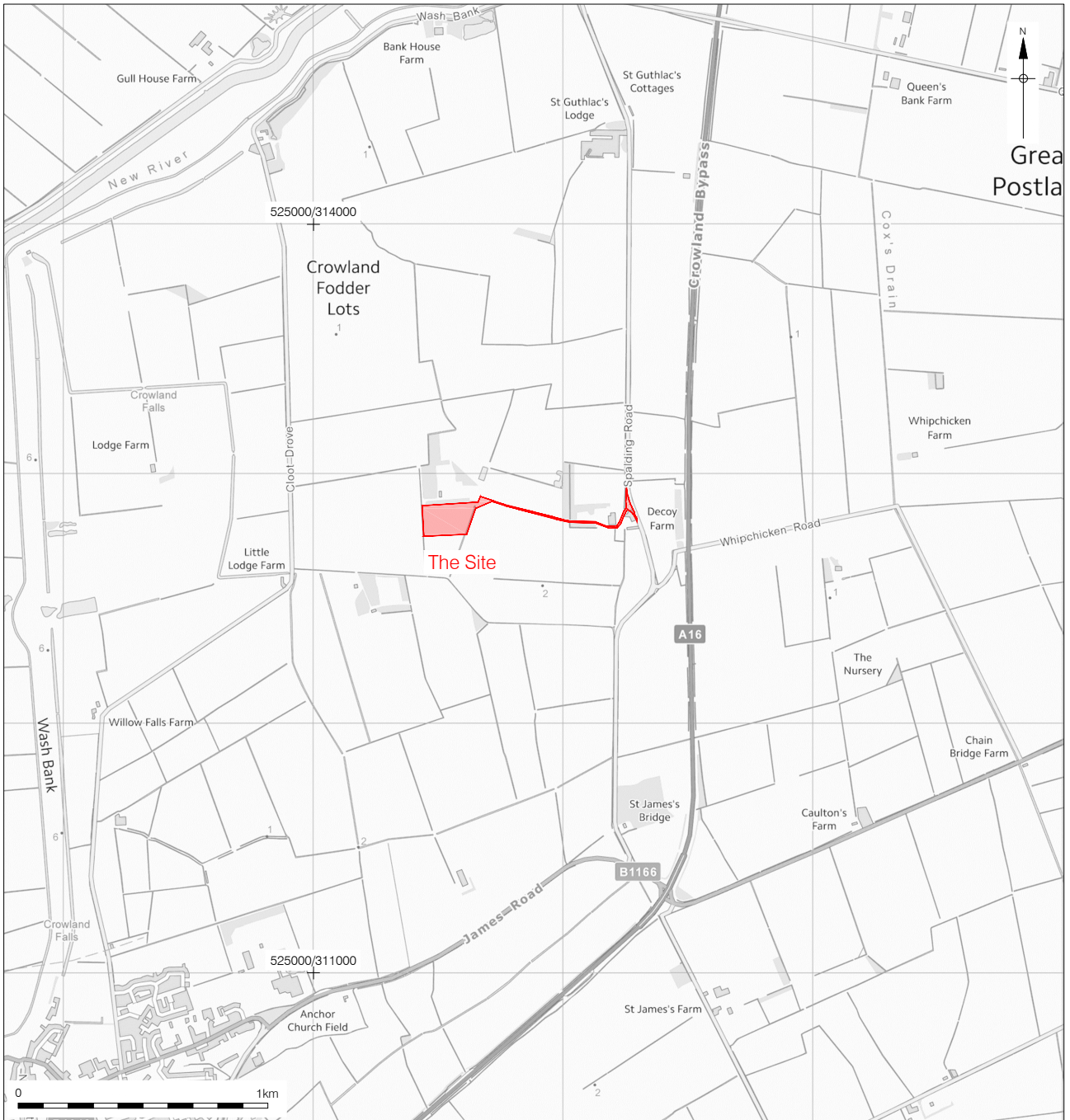
Taylor, J. & Brown, G., 2009 PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1

Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for long-term storage (UKIC)

10.2 Websites

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) -
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

[Accessed on 25/09/2017](#)



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 26/06/18 AT

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

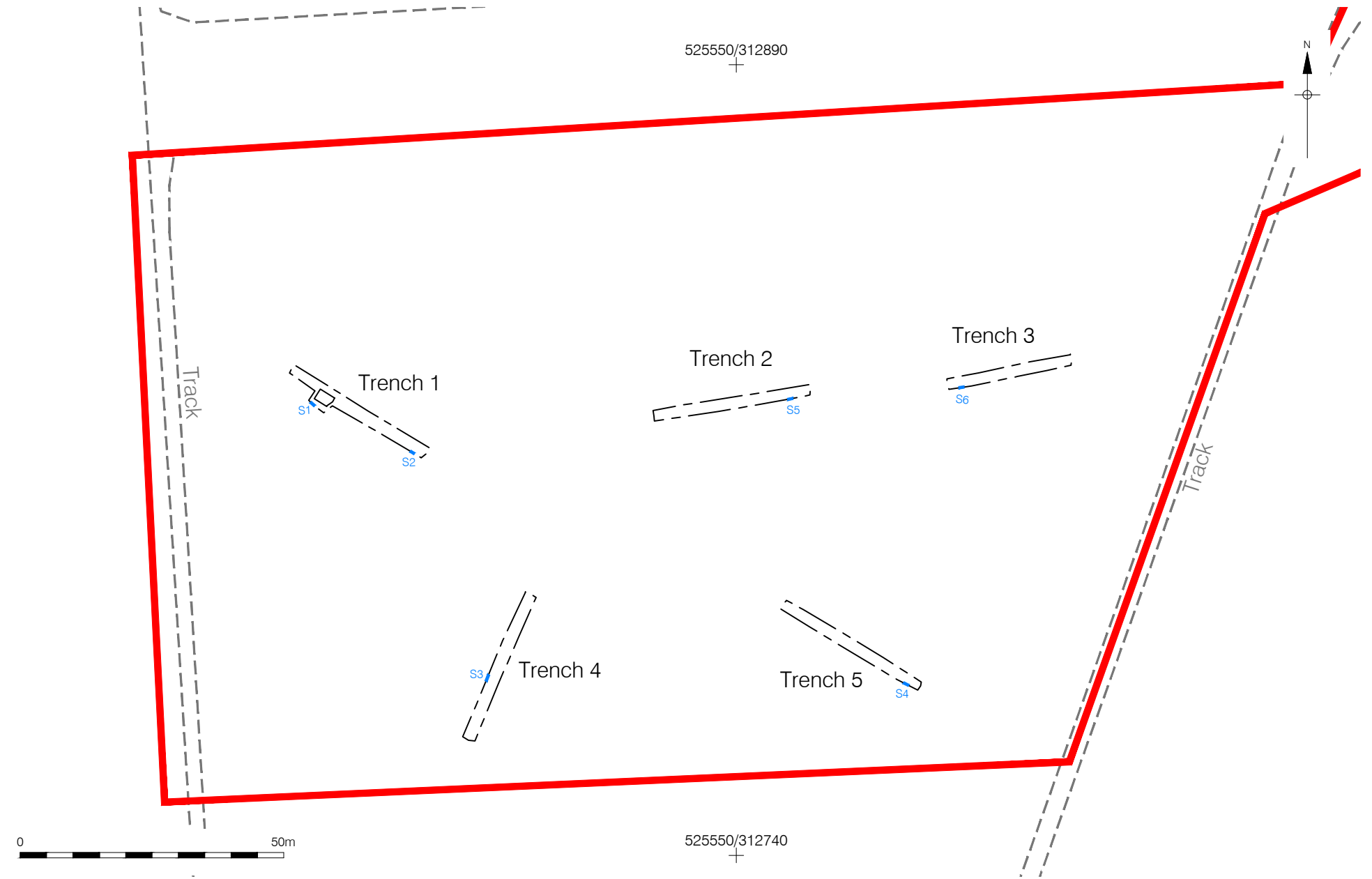


Figure 2
 Detailed Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

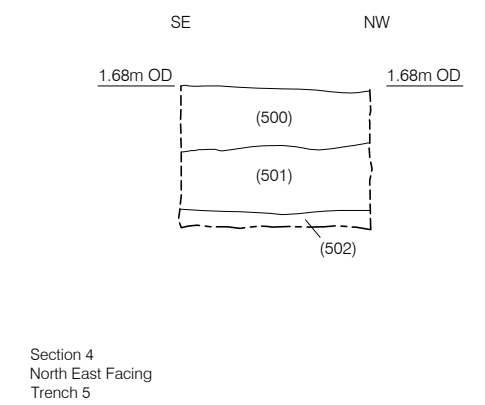
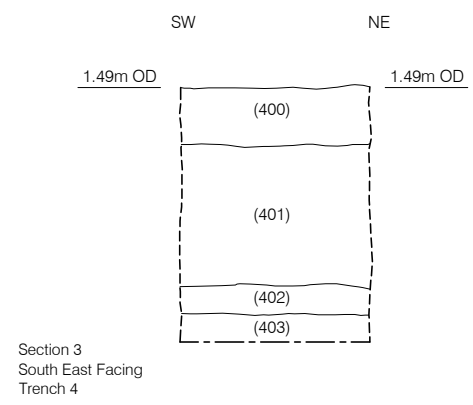
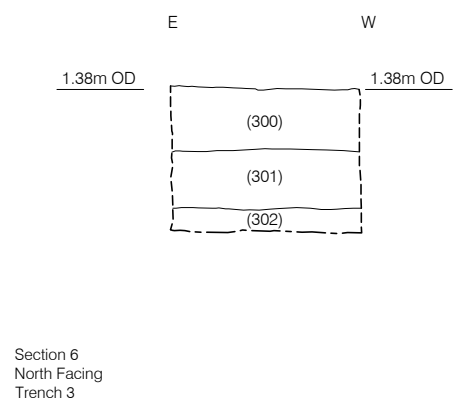
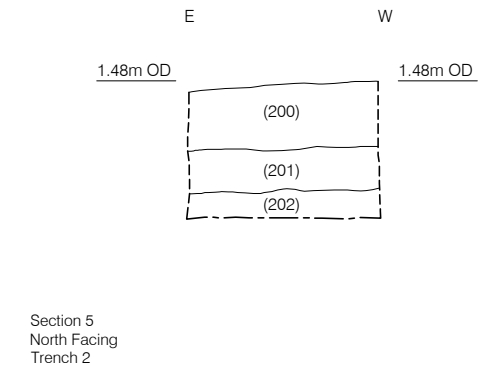
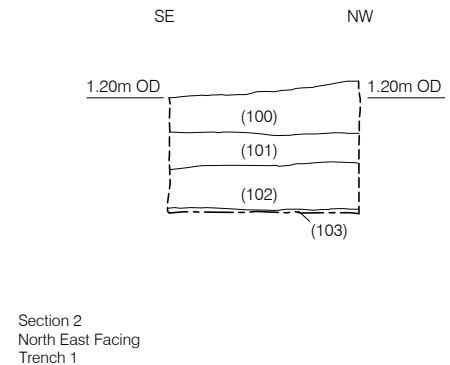
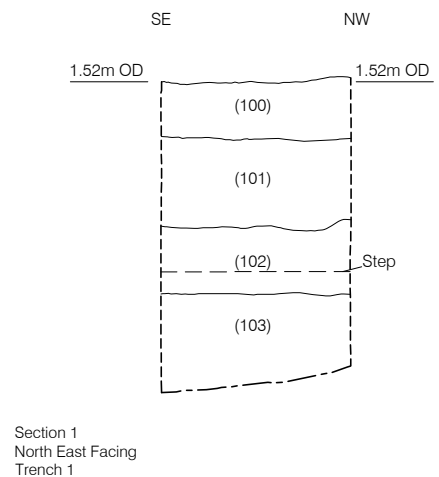


Figure 3
Representative Sections
1:40 at A4

Appendix 1: 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

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Deposit	Dark grey	Friable clayey silt	Frequent dumped rubbish	Topsoil	0.3	101	-
101	Deposit	Black	Friable clayey silt	Very frequent rubbish	Made ground	0.5	102	100
102	Deposit	Yellowish brown	Firm clay	Occasional rubbish and re-deposited soil	Re-deposited natural	0.38	103	101
103	Deposit	Mid yellow/brown with blue grey streaks	Firm clay	-	Natural	>0.5	-	102
200	Deposit	Dark grey	Friable clayey silt	Frequent dumped rubbish	Topsoil	0.3	201	-

201	Deposit	Black	Friable clayey silt	Frequent rubbish	Made ground	0.24	202	200
202	Deposit	Light yellowish brown and grey brown	Friable laminated silt (alluvium)	-	Natural	>0.15	-	201
300	Deposit	Dark grey brown	Firm clayey silt	Frequent rubbish	Topsoil	0.35	301	-
301	Deposit	Dark grey brown to black	Firm clayey silt	Occasional to frequent rubbish	Made ground	0.32	302	300
302	Deposit	Mid grey brown with blue grey streaks	Firm alluvial clay	-	Natural	>0.1	-	301
400	Deposit	Dark grey	Friable clayey silt	Frequent rubbish	Topsoil	0.3	401	-
401	Deposit	Black	Friable clayey silt	Very frequent rubbish	Made ground	0.75	402	400
402	Deposit	Dark blue grey	Clayey silt	Frequent rubbish	Re-deposited natural		403	401
403	Deposit	Mid yellow grey blue brown	Firm clay	-	Natural	>0.15	-	402
500	Deposit	Dark grey	Friable clayey silt	Frequent rubbish	Topsoil	0.35	501	-

501	Deposit	Dark grey brown to black	Clayey silt	Occasional to frequent rubbish	Made ground	0.35	502	500
502	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Friable silt with clay patches	-	Natural	>0.1	-	501

Appendix 2: Site Photographs

(Note: on all photographs the site identification board is incorrectly marked 'DSCL18'; it should be 'DFCL18'.



Plate 1: View of trench 1 looking southwest. Scales are 1m and 2m.



Plate 2: Section 1, Trench 1, looking southeast. Scales are 1m.



Plate 3: View of Trench 2 looking south. Scales are 1m and 2m.



Plate 4: Section 5, Trench 2, looking west. Scale is 1m.



Plate 5: View of Trench 3 looking south southwest. Scales are 1m and 2m.



Plate 6: Section 6, Trench 3, looking west. Scale is 1m.



Plate 7: View of Trench 4 looking northwest. Scales are 1m and 2m.



Plate 8: Section 3, Trench 4, looking southwest. Scale is 1m.



Plate 9: View of Trench 5 looking northeast. Scales are 1m and 2m.



Plate 10: Section 4, Trench 5, looking southeast. Scale is 1m.

Appendix 3: OASIS Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-318026

Project details

Project name	Evaluation on land at Decoy Farm, Off Spalding Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in an area near to previous discoveries of undated archaeological remains and where place-name evidence suggested the former location of a post-medieval decoy. However, no archaeological remains were revealed. The site appeared to have been stripped previously.
Project dates	Start: 10-05-2018 End: 17-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DFCL 18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2018.6 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	EIA/01/18 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	waste water facility and farming operations
Prompt	Environmental Assessment regulations Schedule 2 projects (Discretionary)
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND CROWLAND Land at Decoy Farm, Off Spalding Road
Postcode	PE6 0LX

Study area 2.6 Hectares
 Site coordinates TF 2554 1285 52.698394209813 -0.142003776772 52 41 54 N 000 08 31 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 0.25m Max: 1m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Gary Taylor
 Project director/manager Gary Taylor
 Project supervisor Andy Failes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Lincolnshire Museum Service
 Digital Archive ID LCNCC:2018.6
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Lincolnshire Museum Service
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2018.6
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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