

**LAND AT 56 ELIZABETH WAY,  
CAMBRIDGE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

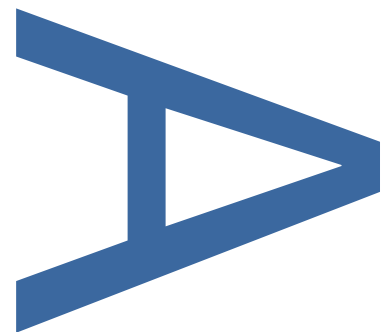
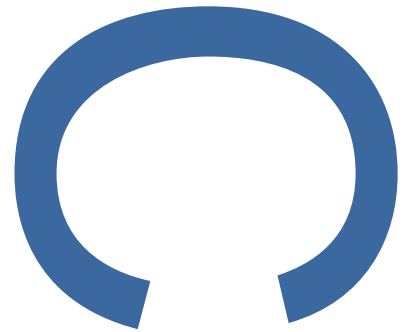
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
16/2249/FUL**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13811**

**SITE CODE: ECB5962**

**AUGUST 2019**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## Land at 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Local Planning Authority:** Cambridge City Council

**Planning Reference:** 16/2249/FUL

**Central National Grid Reference:** NGR TL 4601 5962

**ECB Number/Site Code:** ECB5962

**Report No.** R13811

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Pre-Construct Archaeology excavated a single 15m long archaeological trial trench in the back garden of 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge, CB4 1EE on 22 August 2019. The work was undertaken as a condition on planning consent (Planning Reference 16/2249/FUL).*

*No archaeological features were present. Bucket sampling and metal detecting of the overburden recovered two fragments of brick, a fragment of modern flower pot and blue and white pottery, a teaspoon, iron nail and a piece of cast iron pipe, which were not retained.*

*The results of this evaluation indicate that the proposed development will not have a negative archaeological impact.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Alex Constantinides to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the proposed development at 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge, CB4 1EE (TL 46014 59628) in response to an archaeological brief written by Kerry Hopper, (Hopper 2019) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET)(Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The 291 squared metre proposed development is for the demolition of an existing bungalow and the erection of flats consisting 7 residential dwellings (Planning Reference 16/2249/FUL). A condition for planning consent requiring archaeological work has been placed on the site due to the high archaeological potential of the proposed development area. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 1.3 The evaluation comprised a single 15m long, 1.8m wide archaeological trial trench located in the back garden of the property (Plate 1; Fig. 2). The work took place on the 22nd August 2019.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Ben Hobbs of PCA (Hobbs 2019) in response to a Brief for Archaeological Evaluation issued by Kerry Hopper (Hopper 2019) of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET).
- 1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

- 2.1.1 The underlying solid geology is Gault - Mudstone, detrital sedimentary deposits of shallow-marine origin, coarse to fine-grained material forming interbedded sequences formed in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey Online 2019)
- 2.1.2 The superficial geology is River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand and Gravel, fluvial and detrital deposits coarse to fine-grained material forming beds and lenses reflecting channels, floodplains and levees of river or estuary, formed in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by rivers.
- 2.1.3 The nearest borehole to the site is located 292m to the east where a borehole was recorded in 1949 of 37.50m depth, the geology encountered comprising 3m of sand and gravel, 32m of blue Gault clay overlying 2.50m of Lower Greensand rock and sand (BGS ref. TL45NE29).

### **2.2 Topography**

- 2.2.1 The proposed development area lies 486m to the north of the River Cam on previously developed land at a height of 11m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Land to the north and west remains relatively flat at 11m AOD, to the east at 10m AOD and declines slightly to the south at 9m AOD towards the banks of the Cam at 8m AOD.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following archaeological background is taken from the Archaeological Brief (Hopper 2019), including Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) data provided with the brief. Numbers in brackets refer to CHER asset numbers.

3.2 The archaeological assessment has established that the study area has a moderate potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval and post-medieval activity.

3.3 A recent archaeological evaluation carried out in the vicinity of the proposed development, at 34 Elizabeth Way (ECB5001), did not identify any archaeological remains.

#### Prehistoric

3.4 The site lies within an area which due to its geology of lighter soils and free draining river gravel deposits along the Cam river valley and its tributary valley of the Coldhams/Cherry Hinton Brook 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 remains from the mid and later prehistoric periods but little evidence of early prehistoric activity in the area.

3.5 Prehistoric remains in a 1km study zone surrounding the proposed development area include a prehistoric cremation with Neolithic pottery on Midsummer Common, 732m to the south-west (CHER 05020A); a sherd of prehistoric pottery at the site of the Ashley Hotel, 520m to the west (CHER MCB 24869); an early to middle Bronze Age pit (CHER 13018) located within multi-period features in Chesterton, 688m to the north-east and late prehistoric pit (CHER 15980) 357m to the east. A stone object of prehistoric date was recovered from the River Cam in 1930, 685m to the south-west (CHER 04759).

3.6 A findspot of a Bronze Age Beaker pottery sherd (CHER 04623) is recorded from Abbey Road. Findspots of two food vessels and small bowl dated to the early Bronze Age were found in gravel diggings on Midsummer Common in 1860 (CHER 04801).

3.7 There were no discoveries of early prehistoric activity predating the Neolithic period within the search area. Chance finds of prehistoric tools and waste have been also found in multi-period findspots across the area.

#### Roman

3.8 Evidence of Roman activity in the study area is confined mostly to findspots of ceramic material despite the substantial Roman town of Duroliponte (later known as Cambridge) centred around Castle Hill, lies 1.6km to the west of the site.

3.9 A Roman pit was found within a multi-period site 305m to the north-east of the PDA (CHER CB15544); a possible Roman ceramic drain was located 624m to the west of the PDA (CHER 04547); Roman tile has been found 776m to the east (CHER 01105) and Roman pottery has been recovered from sites 348m to the north (CHER CB15564); 705m to the south-east (CHER CB15640) and 780m to the south-west (CHER MCB 17949).

#### Saxon

3.10 Several of the entries in the record for Saxon activity in the vicinity are located 300-400m to the north-east of the site, around Union Lane and Scotland Road. Activity from this period is represented by features such as pits and ditches and findspots.

3.11 Within a multiperiod site located 776m to the north-east of the PDA (CHER 13018), a middle Saxon ditch, pit and possible boundary have been located with Saxon-Norman pit and posthole. Another multi-period site 300m to the north-east included a Saxo-Norman pit and late Saxon boundary ditch (CHER CB 15544). Saxon ditch and pit was located near Union Lane/Scotland Road, 375m to the north-east of the PDA (CHER MCB 17141); in the same area 383m to the north-east, a late Saxon pit was found (CHER CB15236) and early Saxon and 11th-12th century boundary ditches with pottery (CHER MCB15980).

3.12 Findspots for the Saxon period include fragments of pottery found 740m to the south-west (CHER 05020B); 527m to the east (CHER MCB 20101) and a



copper alloy brooch in Gilbert Road 528m north of the site (CHER 05480).

#### Medieval

- 3.13 Other than two sites to the south and one to the west, most of the medieval activity recorded within the study area appears to the north-east, in a similar area to the results of the Saxon finds and features, indicating the early historic core of the village before activity moved to the south in the later medieval period around the 13th century church of St Andrew, 255m east of the PDA (CHER 05558)
- 3.14 Medieval activity within the study area centred on the PDA include features and small finds, both discrete and within multi-period sites. Site CHER 15544 located 300m north-east of the PDA included a medieval pit and posthole; a ditch, several pits posthole and well from the medieval period were revealed during archaeological evaluation on Union Lane, 353m to the north-east (CHER MCB 15980). The location of Barnwell Priory is 646m to the south of the PDA, founded in the 11th century originally by the castle and relocated in 1112, it was demolished at the dissolution but remains were apparent until the early 19th century (CHER MCB 23337).
- 3.15 An archaeological evaluation conducted by OA East on land to the rear of Ashley Hotel, at Chesterton Road found pits, ditches and a wall. Sparse finds included prehistoric and medieval pottery sherds, an undated belt buckle and cbm (CHER MCB 24869).
- 3.16 An archaeological evaluation conducted in 2017 revealed the eastern arm of Coven's Moat and a medieval metallated track or road running over three trenches adjacent to the moat (CHER 01105). The soil preserved under this surface sealed earlier pits. Two possible roadside ditches were also discovered.
- 3.17 Other features and finds of medieval origin are recorded as being between 360m and 780m of the proposed development area, a number of them concentrated to the north-east of the site (CHER Nos CB 15236; CB 15564; MCB 15911; MCB 15980; MCB 17142; 17902; MCB 17903). These represent features such as pits, ditches, a quarry pit midden and pottery finds.

## Post-Medieval

- 3.18 The documentary and cartographic evidence shows that the area of within which the PDA is located remained as agricultural land either arable or pasture land, including areas of common and marsh, until the later 19th century to the 1930's. Expansion of Cambridge created housing to the south of the city on previously open land with OS maps of the 1920's to 1930's already show the line of road and housing plots that was to become Elizabeth Way. The land to the immediate east of the site, the current playing field, remained open ground.
- 3.19 Post-medieval remains within the study area radius include the remains of buildings, ditches and a number of gravel extraction pits. The quarry pits are scattered around the vicinity of the PDA, located 740m to the north-east (CHER CB 15528); quarry and ditch 300m north (CHER CB 15563); a quarry with ditch, pits and posthole 173m to the north-east (CHER MCB 15911); ditch pit and quarry 287m north (CHER MCB 16928); and quarry pits 712m to the west (CHER MCB 17864) and 730m to the south-west (CHER MCB 19673).
- 3.20 An archaeological evaluation carried out by OA East to the rear of 56 Chesterton Road identified a pit and wall of likely post medieval date (CHER MCB25737).
- 3.21 Remains of post-medieval buildings in the vicinity include walls and an outbuilding near the Old Manor House in Chesterton, 300m to the east (CHER CB 15543) and a backfilled 17th century cellar associated with an 18th century public house on Chesterton High Street, 775m north-east (CHER 15910).
- 3.22 Two scheduled monuments lie within the study radius of the site; Chesterton Abbey, 330m to the east of the PDA dates from the 13th-14th centuries (CHER 04412- SM no. 1006907) and Old Cheddar's Lane sewage pumping station, 570m to the south-east on the River Cam, built in 1895 (CHER 04411- SM no. 1006896).
- 3.23 There are 35 listed buildings and monuments within the 1km study radius of the proposed development area, 17 of which are located in and around Chesterton, c.300-400m to the north-east, 4 connected with the Roger Ascham School

730m to the north and 4 are university boathouses on the river to the south and south-west. Full details of the listed structures are catalogued in the CHER records.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised one 1.8m x 15m trial trench situated in the back garden of 56 Elizabeth Way. The trench was located as near to the existing bungalow as practicable whilst avoiding damage to existing live services at the property.

### **4.2 Excavation Methodology**

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 6 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator (Plate 2). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

### **4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery**

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 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).
- 4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.
- 4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs, using a Nikon D7000 16.2 megapixel single-lens reflex camera, were taken of all relevant features and deposits and

were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

#### **4.4 Sampling Strategy**

4.4.1 No features were excavated during this evaluation.

#### **4.5 Environmental Sampling**

4.5.1 No environmental samples were taken during this evaluation.

## 5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

### 5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	0
Context sheets	4
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	0
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	1
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	0
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

### 5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	30
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	0

### 5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	0
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	0
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	0
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	0
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 The trench was oriented approximately southwest to northeast (Plate 3). The Trench was 0.6m deep at its southwest end and 0.90m deep at its northeast end.
- 6.1.2 The natural geological deposit consisted of an extremely loose pale brown fine sandy gravel (4). The upper horizon of this deposit was recorded at a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The gravel element of this material was no more than 10mm in diameter.
- 6.1.3 Overlying this geological deposit was a layer of 0.20m thick moderately compact reddish-brown coarse sandy gravel (3), also a geological deposit. This material was not continuous across the trench and was absent in the eastern third of the trench.
- 6.1.4 The natural ground was overlain by 0.3m to 0.5m thick deposit of disturbed/mixed garden soil (2), which in turn was overlain by a 0.3m thick topsoil (1) supporting the current lawn at the property (Plate 4).
- 6.1.5 Two parallel modern service runs were recorded at the southwest end of the trench (Figure 2). One of these contained a small diameter iron pipe.
- 6.1.6 Bucket sampling and metal detecting of the overburden produced two brick fragments (467.5g), a fragment of modern flower pot and a fragment of blue and white pottery. A teaspoon, iron nail and a piece of cast iron pipe were also found. The finds were not retained.

### 6.2 Trench 1 Context Summary Table

Context No:	Type	Category	Description	Thickness (m)
1	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	0.3
2	Layer	Mixed garden soil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional grey clay lumps	0.3 - 0.5
3	Layer	Natural	Moderately compact mid reddish-brown sandy gravel	0.20
4	Layer	Natural	Very loose pale brown sandy gravel	> 0.20

## **7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 The evaluation trench did not produce any significant finds and was devoid of archaeological features. The proposed development site at 56 Elizabeth Way appears not to have been the focus of human activity for most of its history. This may also be true of the immediate area around the site; a similar lack of archaeological features recorded nearby during archaeological evaluation at 34 Elizabeth Way.
- 7.2 The results of this evaluation indicate the proposed development is likely to have no negative archaeological impact.



## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Alex Constantinides for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are grateful to Kerry Hopper of CHET for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Christiane Meckseper and was supervised by A G Pullen. The author would like to Iza Jamar Anderle for her hard work on site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

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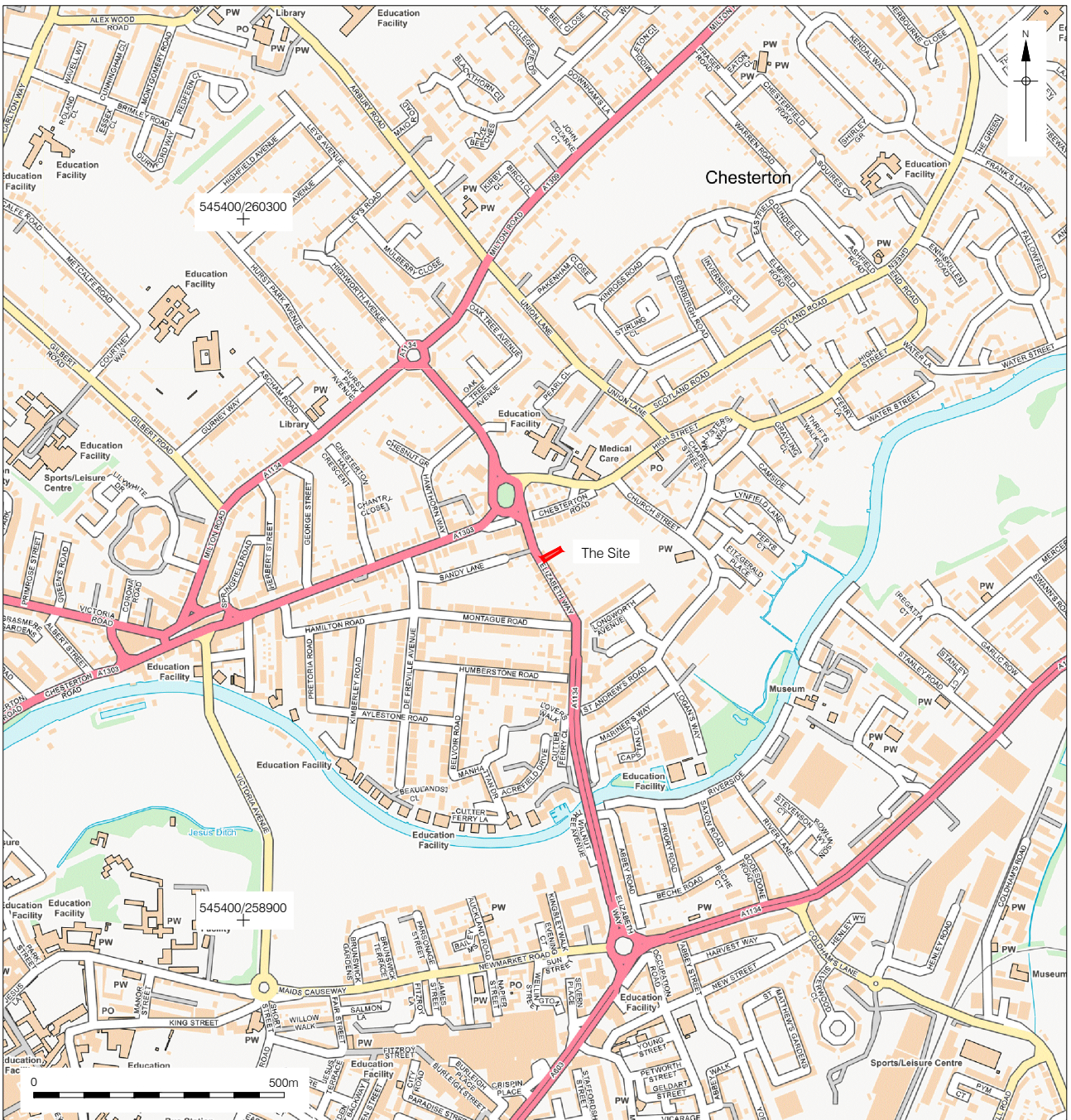
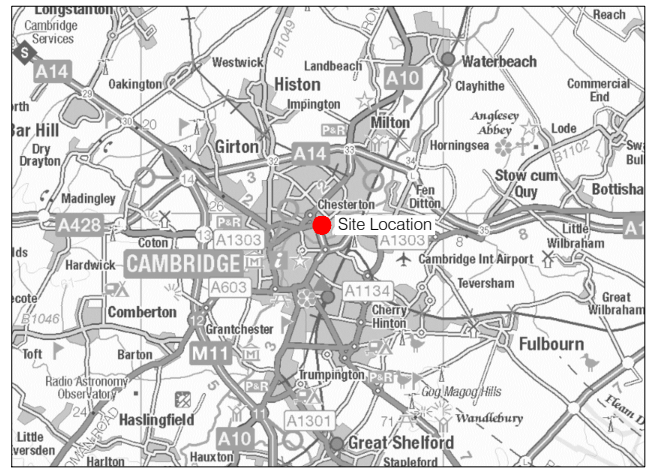
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## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Pre-excitation. Site view SW towards bungalow



Plate 2: Pre-excitation. View NE, site with 6 tonne excavator



Plate 3: Trench 1, view SW

[Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]



Plate 4: Trench edge showing contexts (1), (2), (3) & (4)

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-364888

### Project details

Project name 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge CB223EN, EVALUATION

Short description of the project Pre-Construct Archaeology excavated a single 15m long archaeological trial trench in the back garden of 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge CB4 1EE on 23 August 2019. No archaeological finds or features were present.

Project dates Start: 22-08-2019 End: 22-08-2019

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ECB5962 - Sitecode  
ECB5962 - Event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

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

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 56 Elizabeth Way, Cambridge

Postcode ECB5962

Study area 291 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 4601 5962 52.214994108706 0.137442351818 52 12 53 N 000 08 14  
E Point



Height OD / Depth      Min: 6.5m Max: 7m

---

Project creators

Name of Organisation    Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Project brief originator    Cambridgeshire County Council

Project design originator    Ben Hobbs

Project director/manager      Christiane Meckseper

Project supervisor          Alexander Pullen

Type of Developer sponsor/funding body

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Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?      No

Digital Archive recipient      Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Digital Contents              "Survey"

Digital Media available      "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient      Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Media available      "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

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Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Date                                2019

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