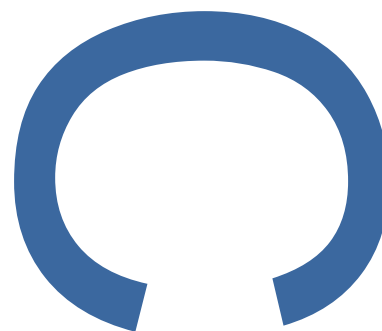


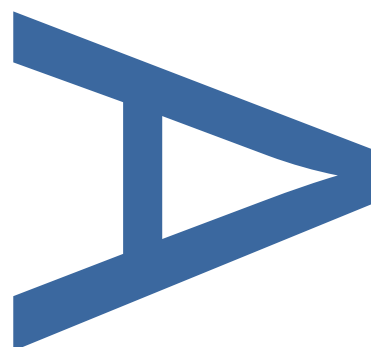
**LAND AT 1-4 WATER LANE,
CHESTERTON, CAMBRIDGE, :
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



SITE CODE: ECB4889

PLANNING REFERENCE: 16/1299/FUL

REPORT NUMBER: R.12833



MARCH 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge:

An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Cambridge County Council

Planning Reference: 16/1299/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4673 6001

Site Code/Event Number: ECB 4889

Report No. R. 12833

Written and researched by: Matt Jones
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: Water Street (Cambridge) LLP

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
March 2017

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	5
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
4 METHODOLOGY	10
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	12
6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	15
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	16
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES	21
10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	25
11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	26
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	18
FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION	19
FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 1-3	20
PLATE 1: SITE PRE-EVALUATION	21
PLATE 2: TRENCH 1, VIEW WEST	21
PLATE 3: PIT [105], VIEW SOUTH-WEST	22
PLATE 4: PITS [111] AND [107], VIEW WEST WITH MODERN TRUNCATIONS ..	22
PLATE 5: TRENCH 2, VIEW SOUTH	23
PLATE 6: TRENCH 3, VIEW WEST	23
PLATE 7: CESS PIT [113], VIEW NORTH-EAST	24

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4673 6001) between the 20th and the 21st March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Water Street (Cambridge) LLP in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 13 residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The site was heavily truncated firstly by modern landscaping and garden features for the current flats which occupy the site, and secondly by a series of modern quarry pits present in the south-western half of Trench 1. Any earlier remains are likely to have been truncated away by this modern activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4673 6001) from the 20th to the 21st March 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Water Street (Cambridge) LLP in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of 13 new residential dwellings (Planning Reference 16/1299/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 2016) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2016) 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 10m long trial trenches were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The geological deposits that underlie Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous Period (100 to 112 million years ago). These formations of Gault Formation - Mudstone were laid down when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (Website 1).

2.2.1 The superficial deposits consist of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site lies close to and along the northern banks of the river Cam and accordingly on the lower slopes of the Cam river valley. The site resides close to the 7m contour, the topography being generally flat, sloping away slightly to the south-east.

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 2016) and the excavation by PCA at 6-14 Water Lane (House 2016).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Evidence for early prehistoric activity takes the form of a chance find of flint tools dating from the Palaeolithic period (HER5224) and an assemblage of Palaeolithic to early Neolithic worked flints found upon the alluvial flat of the Cam (HER5450). Evidence of later Bronze Age activity is equally slim and includes two sites of chance finds and a more notable Late Bronze Age founders hoard (HER5452) recovered from Browns gravel pit c. 700m to the north. Despite the extensive evidence for Iron Age activity in the general area that recorded within the search area is fragmented and more consistent with general activity as opposed to settlement of any size. This evidence took the form of Iron Age pits uncovered at three sites, an Iron Age gully/pit at another site and a Belgic pot found, at a distance to the east, on Stourbridge Common.

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) centred around Castle Hill, lies only c.2km to the south-west of the site while the north-south route of Akeman Street, the Roman Road between Roman Cambridge and Ely is located c. 1.8km to the west of the PDA. Much evidence of significant Roman activity has been found in the general area, but lies outside the search area (c. 2km to the north-west) and is focused along the route of Roman Road where a number of higher status Roman buildings evidence of associated Roman roadside cemeteries have been uncovered. Whilst Roman activity in the general area is shown to be considerable, the evidence for Roman activity in the area of the site is relatively scarce. Most of the sites

are chance finds of coins or pottery with only two sites (CB 15544 and MCB 17486) producing physical evidence of Roman activity. This however was relatively insignificant, comprising a Roman pit and residual pottery found in Chesterton and a series of pits and ditches at Coldham Brook. Neither sites produced the same kind of evidence as that recorded to the north-west and along Akeman Street where the main focus of Roman activity seems to be concentrated.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman activity close to the site is more convincing than that of the earlier periods, possibly as a consequence of the sites location closer to the historic core of Chesterton village. Excavations close to the site at the former Yorkshire Grey public House in the High Street uncovered significant settlement activity, in the form of property boundaries, land divisions, domestic pitting and the establishment of a street frontage, dating to Saxo-Norman period of the 11-13th century. Further to the west within the core of Chesterton evidence of numerous Saxon parallel ditches was unearthed, while investigations at Union Lane and High Street uncovered a series of undated linear features interpreted as Saxon land divisions and a later establishment of property plots in the 11th/12th century. Further evidence of a planned settlement layout was seen during an investigation at Sargeants Garage where narrow spaced Saxo-Norman property boundaries set at right angles to Union Road were uncovered, while further afield an evaluation at Fen Ditton to the east, identified a dense sequence of pits and ditches, indicating possible Saxon and later occupation activity. Much closer to the site was the discovery of a probable ritual deposition of a Scramasax (sword) dredged out of the Cam from near the Eel and Pike public house.

3.4.2 In common with the evidence for Saxon activity the evidence shows that the principal focus of activity during the medieval period was to the west of the PDA, within the core of Chesterton Village and in the area of St Andrews Church or Chesterton Abbey. Excavations close to the PDA at the former Yorkshire Grey public house site in the High Street uncovered significant

settlement activity from the Saxo-Norman period in the form of property boundaries and land divisions plus evidence for later 13th to 14th century domestic refuse. Further evidence of rubbish pitting was unearthed close by at the Sargeants Garage site and more extensive occupation evidence dating from the 12th to the 15th century at the Scotland Road/Union Lane site. A similar suite of features were found on a nearby plot at Union Lane/High Street whilst a later excavation on the same site uncovered further evidence of extensive later medieval quarrying. Outside the confines of Chesterton village evidence supporting the assumption that this area, was primarily in agricultural use, is evidenced by the survival of a small area of ridge and furrow between Milton Road and Hawkins Road and behind the Dunn Nutrition Unit. This site is one of many similar records of ridge and furrow present across this area of Cambridge.

- 3.4.3 It is most likely that the main focus of medieval settlement would have been centred within Chesterton village and more particularly, further to the west of the site and in the area of the Church of St Andrew. However, medieval activity has been recorded close to the site along the High Street and it cannot be discounted that settlement or peripheral activities such as rubbish pitting or quarrying extended as far as the PDA.

3.5 Post-Medieval

- 3.5.1 The parish of Chesterton remained predominantly arable from the middle ages until its inclosure in 1838. Thereafter the southern two thirds of the parish, which had remained in farming and horticultural use, were steadily overrun pre and post war by the suburban growth of Cambridge. Evidence of post-medieval archaeological activity in the area is dominated by post-medieval quarrying/gravel extraction. These post-medieval quarrying sites pits appear to have been widespread across the study area, no doubt taking advantage of the river gravel deposits of the Cam valley, and significantly, are recorded in nine sites within the search area. This extent and frequency of quarrying may have a significant bearing on the potential survival of earlier archaeological deposits within the site boundary. Another more obvious impact on earlier deposits is the disturbance caused by those buildings

shown on the 19th century mapping which occupied the northern half of the site. Depending upon the extent of site clearance and engineering, it is very likely that the foundations of these buildings remain in-situ.

- 3.5.2 The excavation of 6-14 Water Lane by PCA in 2015 revealed evidence for multiple phases of occupation on the site, the earliest being in the Bronze Age. The presence of earlier flint work may suggest some transient earlier occupation of the site, possibly utilising the river valley. Evidence from ditches and occasional pitting activity suggested occupation from the Saxo-Norman period through the medieval period and up to the modern day. Large scale quarry activity was seen on the north-eastern side of the excavation area, dating to 19th century.

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 (Figure 2). The trenches were positioned in order to obtain a representative sample of the site.
- 4.1.2 The trenches had to be 'joined' once excavation began in order to excavate them to a reasonable length and in order to maximise the available meterage of the trenches.
- 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. However due to the amount of modern truncation present on the site the metal detecting identified only modern intrusions.
- 4.1.5 Bucket sampling was carried out at each end of the trench, this consisted of sort through 80 litres of each soil horizon encountered. This, similar to the metal detection, identified only modern artefacts which were discarded.
- 4.1.6 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.7 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.

4.1.8 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated.

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 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are subdivided into feature type, before being described from north to south or west to east dependent on the alignment of the trench.
- 5.1.2 The evaluation identified a series of modern quarry pits in the south-western part of Trench 1 and a modern cess pit at the north-eastern end of Trench 3.
- 5.1.3 All the trenches were heavily disturbed by modern garden landscaping and associated trees and fencelines. A large tree root present in the centre of the site heavily truncated Trenches 2 and 3.
- 5.1.4 Where the natural geology was present, and undisturbed, no archaeological features were present.

5.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 contained seven modern quarry pits, four of which were excavated.
- 5.2.2 Quarry Pit [105] (Figure 3; Section 1; Plate 3) was located at the south-western end of the trench extending beyond the southern limit of excavation and was located immediately adjacent to Quarry Pit [107]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (104) of mid grey-brown sandy silt, which contained no finds.
- 5.2.3 Quarry Pit [107] (Figure 3; Section 2; Plate 4) was located at the south-western end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and was located immediately adjacent to Quarry Pits [105], [109] and [111]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.12m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a lower fill (106) of dark grey-brown sandy silt, and an upper fill (115) of mixed orange and orange-brown silty sand. Finds of modern ceramic, brick and tile were recovered from this feature.

5.2.4 Quarry Pit [109] (Figure 3; Section 3) was located at the south-western end of the trench extending beyond the southern limit of excavation and was located immediately adjacent to Quarry Pits [107] and [111]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (108) of mid grey-brown sandy silt, which contained modern brick and tile.

5.2.5 Quarry Pit [111] (Figure 3; Section 4; Plate 4) was located at the south-western end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and was located immediately adjacent to Quarry Pits [107] and [109]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.88m+ in diameter and 0.53m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a lower fill (114) of dark grey-brown sandy silt, and an upper fill (110) of mid grey-brown silty sand. Finds of modern brick and tile were recovered from this feature.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2-3	Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 4.91m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.1m
Made Ground	(103)	0.58m	n/a
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.96m+	0.4m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located close to the north-western boundary of the site.			
The trench contained seven modern quarry pits, of which four were excavated.			

5.3 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

5.3.1 The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2-3	Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.5	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End

Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.18m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.4m+	0.5m+
Summary			
Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

5.4 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

5.4.1 The trench contained a single modern cess pit.

5.4.2 Cess Pit [113] (Figure 3; Section 5; Plate 7) was located at the south-western end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.02m in diameter and 0.52m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (112) of mid greenish-grey silty sand, which contained modern brick and tile.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2-3	Plate 6	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.9	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.23m
Subsoil	(101)	0.21m	0.22m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.50m+	0.49m+
Summary			
Trench 3 was located in the south-eastern part of the site.			
The trench contained one modern cess pit.			

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The evaluation identified only modern activity with a number of modern truncations present throughout the site, including four excavated modern quarry pits in the south-western part of Trench 1.
- 6.1.2 The natural geology was covered by relatively shallow deposits of overburden, this means that any features present within the 'footprints' of the modern flats are likely to have been truncated away. Also any features present in the vicinity of the trees in the gardens of the flats are likely to have been lost.
- 6.1.3 The modern quarrying present in the south-western part of the site has likely removed the best area for undisturbed archaeological remains on the site.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Water Street (Cambridge) LLP for commissioning the work and L K Construction for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Gemma Stewart (on behalf of Andy Thomas) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank Charlotte Faiers of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 Printed Sources

Slater, M. A. 2016. 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

Thomas, A. 2016. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge. (Cambridgeshire County Council, Unpublished).

8.2 Websites

1) British Geological Survey (Date Accessed 24/03/2017)

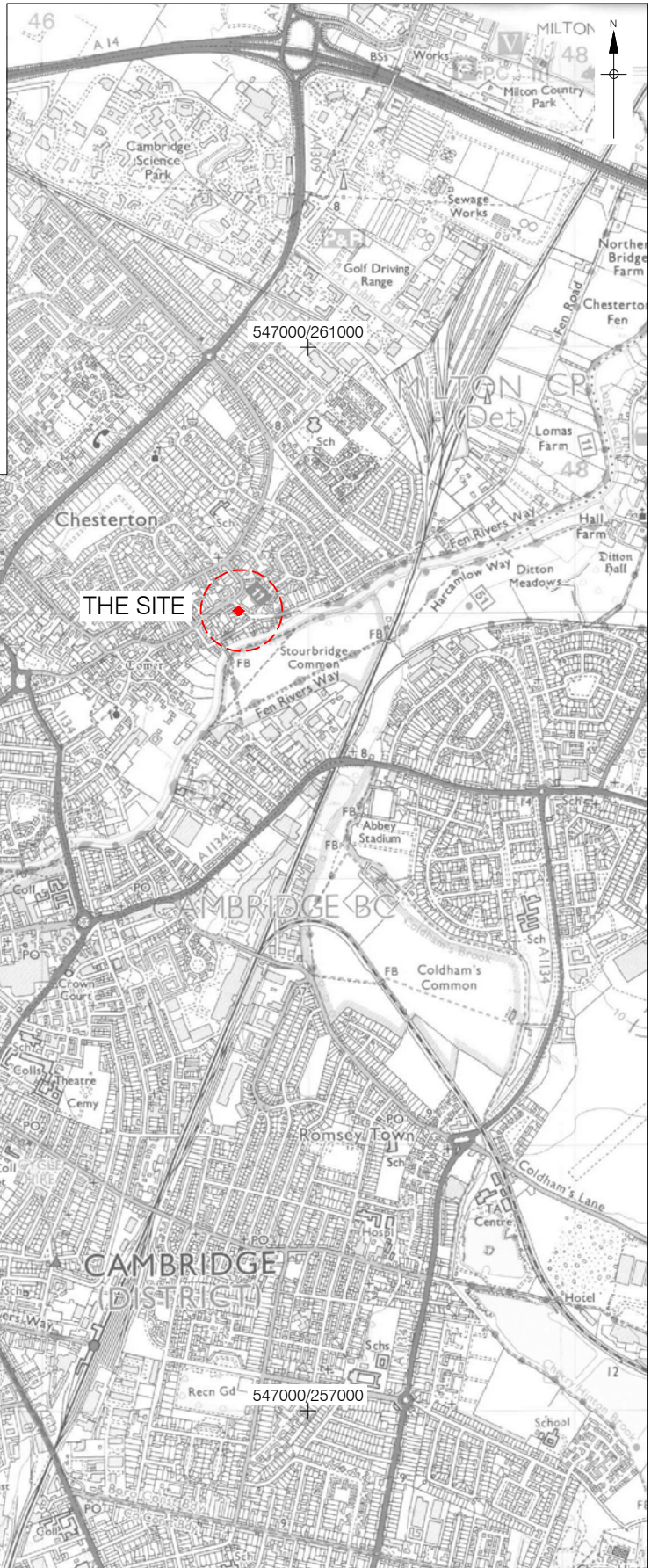
www.bgs.ac.uk

2) British History Online (Date Accessed 24/03/2017)

www.british-history.ac.uk

3) Old Maps Online (Date Accessed 24/03/2017)

www.oldmapsonline.org



© Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2017
 30/03/17 CF

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



0 10m

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:250 at A4

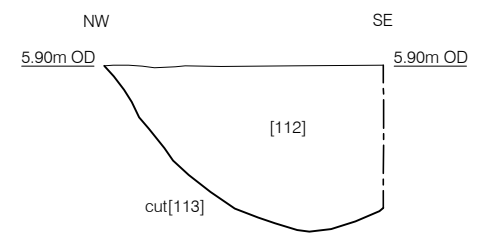
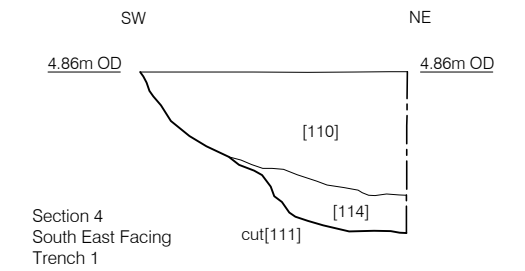
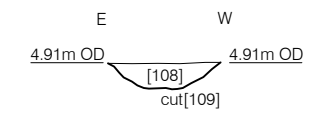
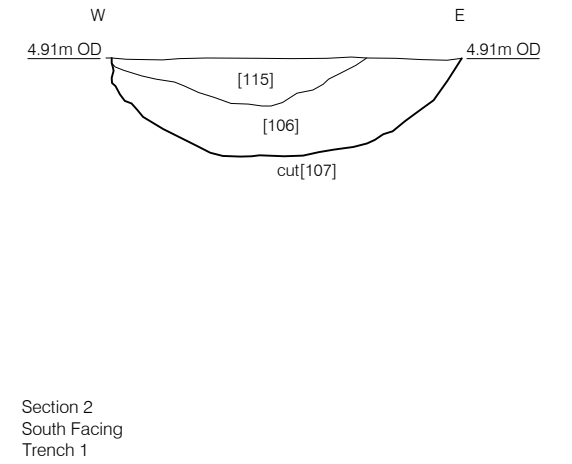
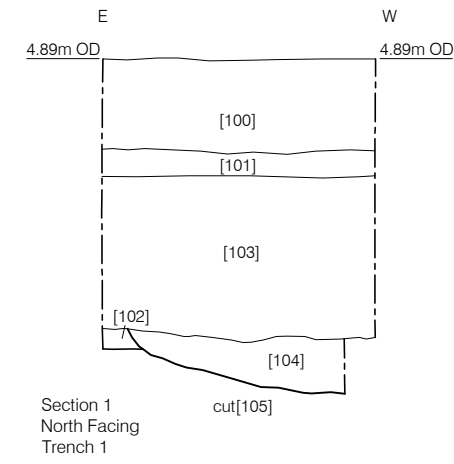
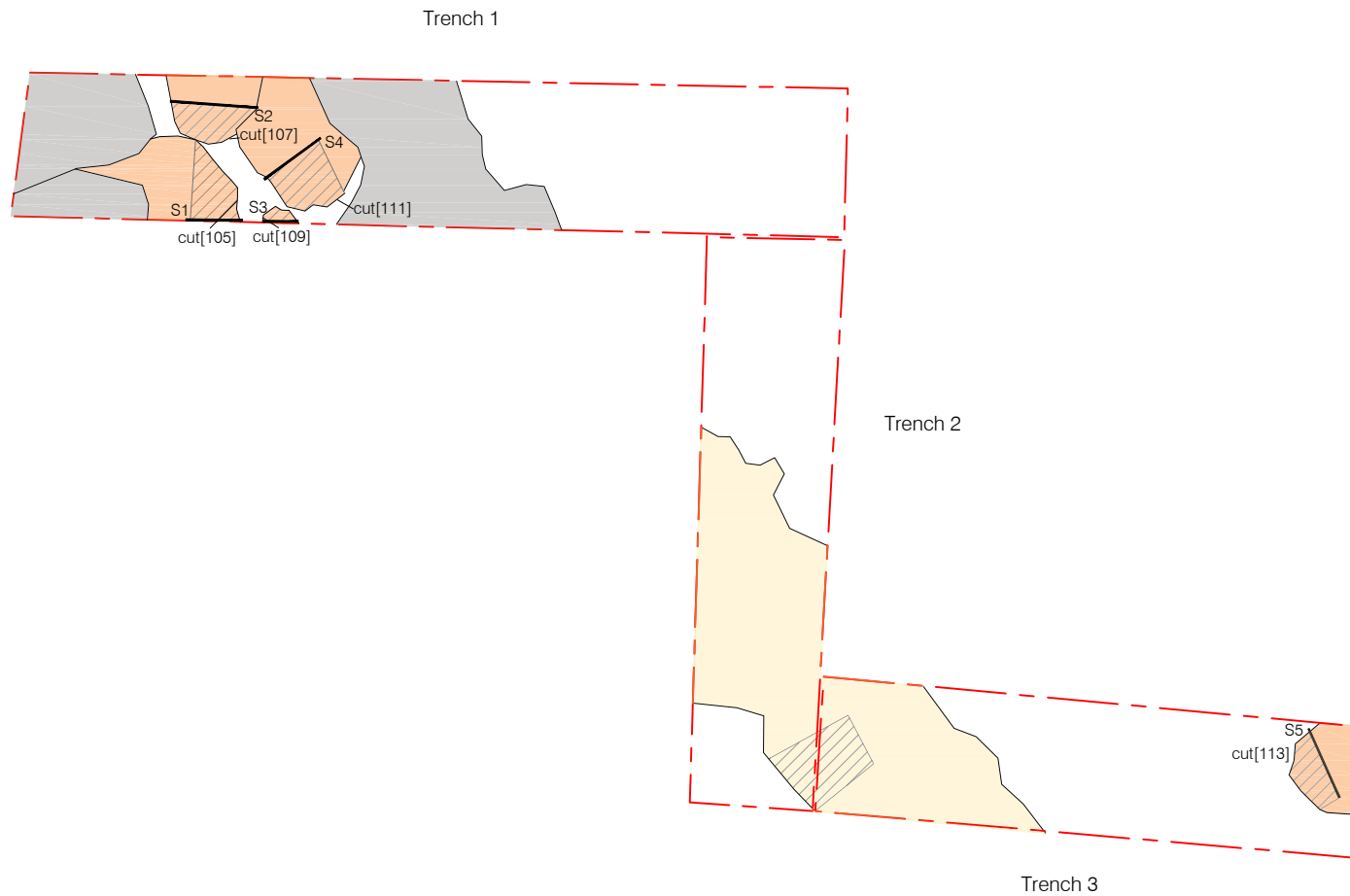


Figure 3
Trenches 1-3 and Sections 1-5
Plan1:100 and Sections 1:25 at A3

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site pre-evaluation



Plate 2: Trench 1, view west



Plate 3: Pit [105], view south-west



Plate 4: Pits [111] and [107], view west with modern truncations



Plate 5: Trench 2, view south



Plate 6: Trench 3, view west



Plate 7: Cess Pit [113], view north-east

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Interpretation	Section
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	1
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	1
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	Geology	1
103	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	Overburden	1
104	105	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	1
105	105	1	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pit	1
106	107	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	2
107	107	1	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pit	2
108	109	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	3
109	109	1	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pit	3
110	111	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	4
111	111	1	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pit	4
112	113	3	Fill	Pit	Cess Pit	5
113	113	3	Cut	Pit	Cess Pit	5
114	111	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	4
115	107	1	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit	2

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-280388

Project details

Project name	Land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge
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 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4673 6001) between the 20th and the 21st March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Water Street (Cambridge) LLP in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 13 residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The site was heavily truncated firstly by modern landscaping and garden features for the current flats which occupy the site, and secondly by a series of modern quarry pits present in the south-western half of Trench 1. Any earlier remains are likely to have been truncated away by this modern activity.
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2017 End: 21-03-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any project codes associated with reference	ECB4889 - HER event no.
Any project codes associated with reference	ECB4889 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern
Monument type	CESS PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
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 Land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge
Postcode	CB4 1XZ
Study area	535 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 4673 6001 52.218306487515 0.148143564381 52 13 05 N 000 08 53 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital recipient	Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Archive ID	ECB4889
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	ECB4889
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper available	Media "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 1-4 Water Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, M.
Other bibliographic details	R. 12833
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or	Pampisford

publication	
Description	A4 report including appendices, plates and figures.
Entered by	Matt Jones (MJones@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24 March 2017

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

