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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE  
EXCAVATION AT CHESTNUT FARM,  
NETTLE BANK,  
ELM,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(GUNB 11)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Green Power Solutions UK Limited**

October 2011

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4181 0476  
Planning Application No: F/YR11/0469/F  
Cambridgeshire Event No: ECB 3678  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-112084

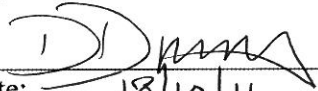
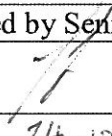
APS Report No. 112/11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Chestnut Farm,  
 Nettle Bank, Elm  
 GUNB 11

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Site Staff	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bob Garland
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Senior Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 18/10/11	Date: 24-10-11

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land at Chestnut Farm, Nettle Bank, Elm, Cambridgeshire. The foundation trenches for three proposed wind turbines were examined as part of the investigation.*

*The site lies in an area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement and salt-making sites, largely identified from cropmarks. Most of the cropmarks lie on the surface of roddons, infilled channels which lie slightly elevated from the adjacent ground.*

*The investigations identified a sequence of marine deposited alluvium, over which a peat had formed during a freshwater episode. Elsewhere in the locality, a similar peat has been dated to the Middle Iron Age. Further marine deposits sealed the peat which was overlain by the current topsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved during the work.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

*An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design” (IfA 2008).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Green Power Solutions UK Limited to undertake a programme of

archaeological strip, map and sample recording in advance of the construction of three wind turbines at Chestnut Farm, Nettle Bank, Elm, Cambridgeshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application F/YR11/0469/F. The investigation was undertaken on the 13<sup>th</sup> October 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Assistant Archaeologist, Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Elm is located 11km northeast of March and 28km east of Peterborough in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site at Chestnut Farm is located 5.8km southwest of the centre of Elm at National Grid Reference TF 4181 0476 (Fig. 2). Situated to the west of Nettle Bank and the farm complex, the site lies within fields at a height of *c.* 0.5m OD on generally flat land.

Local soils are of the Downholland 1 Association, typically clayey humic alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). These soils are developed on a drift geology of older marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Corallian deposits.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Chestnut Farm is located in an area of known remains dating to the Romano-British period. An area of small enclosures and large ditched enclosures are visible on aerial photographs 400m to the northeast of the site continuing to the adjacent field to the south and are believed to be Roman in origin (Phillips 1970, 322). This is part of a pattern of Romano-British settlement that continues to the east and southeast, particularly around Coldham. The

identified settlements are located on roddons (infilled water channels which are usually visible as bands of higher ground) and which lie immediately adjacent to the site (Hall 1996, Fig. 96).

During the medieval period, the site lay within fen until it was drained and reclaimed for agriculture in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Three trenches, each measuring 3.75m by 3.75m, relating to the footprint of each wind turbine base were excavated by machine into natural deposits (Fig. 3). Following excavation, each trench was cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description produced on *pro forma* trench sheets. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### *Trench 1*

The earliest deposit within this trench was a layer of bluish grey clayey silt with yellow veins (105) at 0.68m below the ground level. This measured in excess of 0.63m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 3). Developed over this was a layer of degraded brown peat (104) that was 0.21m thick.

Overlying the peat was a further natural deposit of bluish grey clay (103) that was in turn sealed by brownish yellow and light brown silt and clayey silt (102). The combined thickness of these two deposits was 0.11m.

Topsoil completed the sequence of deposits and comprised a 0.35m thick layer of brown silt (101).

### *Trench 2*

The sequence of natural deposits began with a layer of mottled greyish and brownish yellow clayey silt (203) that was over 0.15m thick (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 5) at 0.42m below the current ground level. This was sealed by a 50mm thick layer of bluish grey silty clay (202).

Topsoil was also recorded as brown silt (201) and measured 0.36m thick.

### *Trench 3*

At the base of this trench, a natural layer of greyish yellow clayey silt (304) was encountered and was over 70mm thick (Fig. 6, Section 3; Plate 7) at 0.04m OD. A brown degraded peat layer (303) had developed over this which was 0.23m thick. The peat had been sealed by a 70mm thick deposit of brownish yellow silt (302).

Topsoil comprised a 0.34m thick layer of

light brown silt (301).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest natural deposits comprised clayey silts of probable marine origin. Within two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 3) this was overlain by peat whose upper surface lay at between 0.17m and 0.26m OD. A similar peat deposit has been identified within the Wisbech area and has been dated to the Middle Iron Age and indicates a freshwater phase (Hall 1996, 165). Later marine silts seal the peat and are probably Late Iron Age and Roman in date (*ibid.*, 169).

The absence of any archaeological features may be explained by the low-lying nature of the field compared to the higher ground of a roddon in the adjacent field to the south which may have been more attractive to settlement. No artefacts were observed or retrieved during the work which may indicate that any settlement lay at some distance from the site.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological strip, map and sample programme was undertaken at Chestnut Farm, Elm, as the site lay close to cropmarks indicating Romano-British settlement.

However, no Romano-British remains were encountered. Instead a sequence of natural marine alluvium and peat deposition was recorded with no archaeological features or artefacts present.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Peukert of Green Power Solutions UK Limited for commissioning the fieldwork

and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
Site Staff: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bob Garland  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D, 1996 *The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech*, East Anglian Archaeology **79**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales No. **13**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

Phillips, CW, 1970 *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographical Society Research Series No. **5**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map



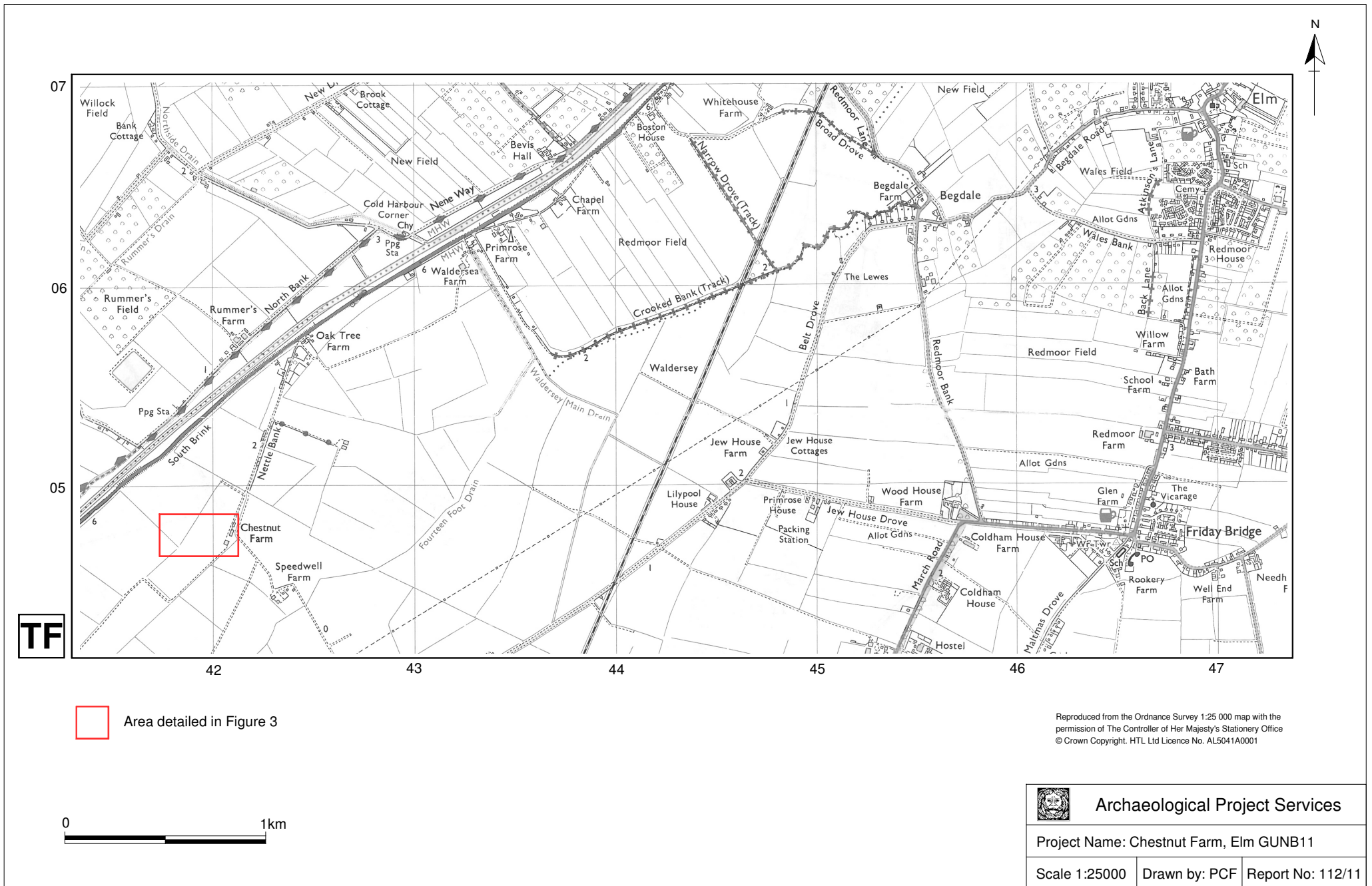


Figure 2 - Site location plan

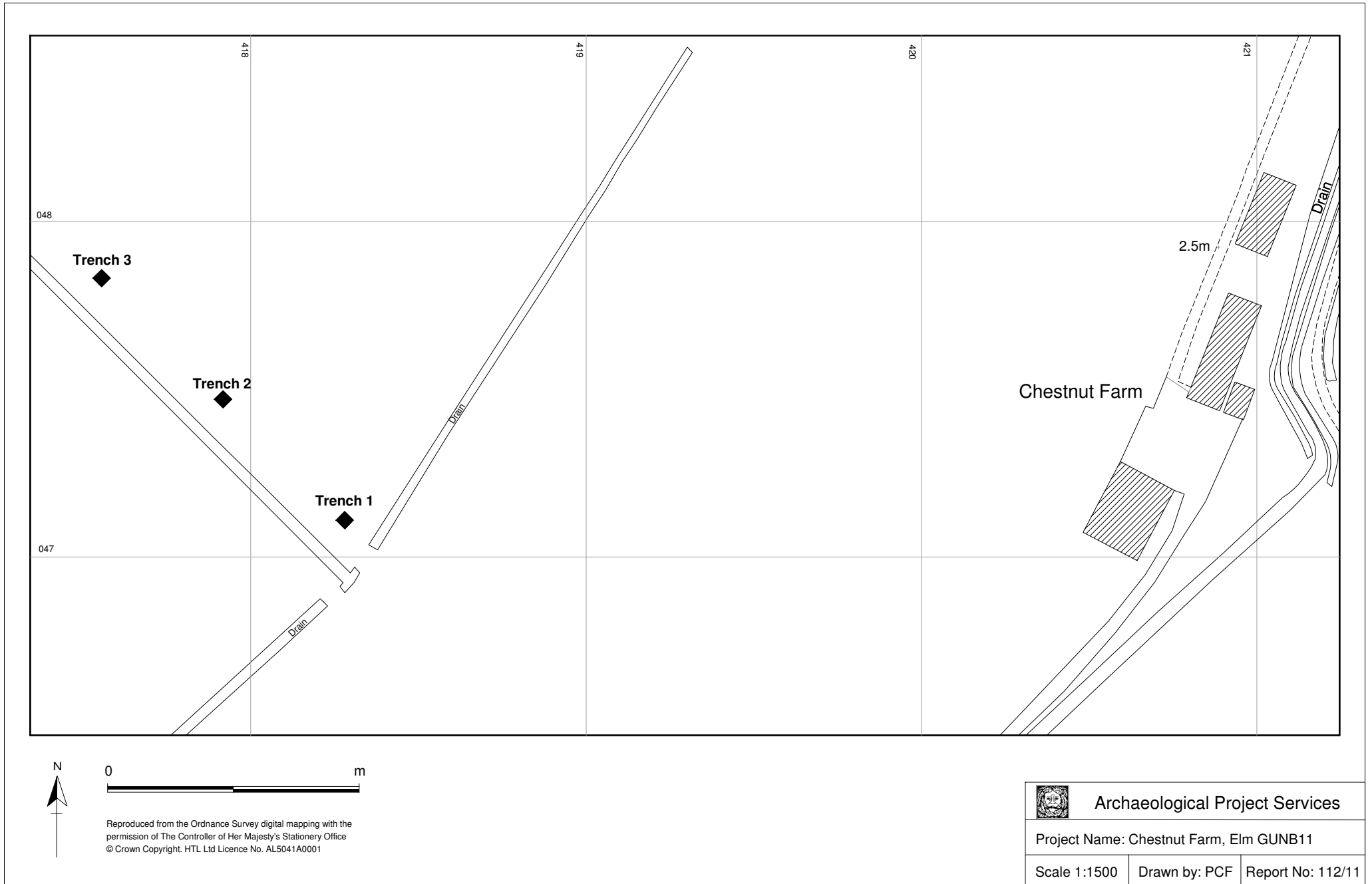


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

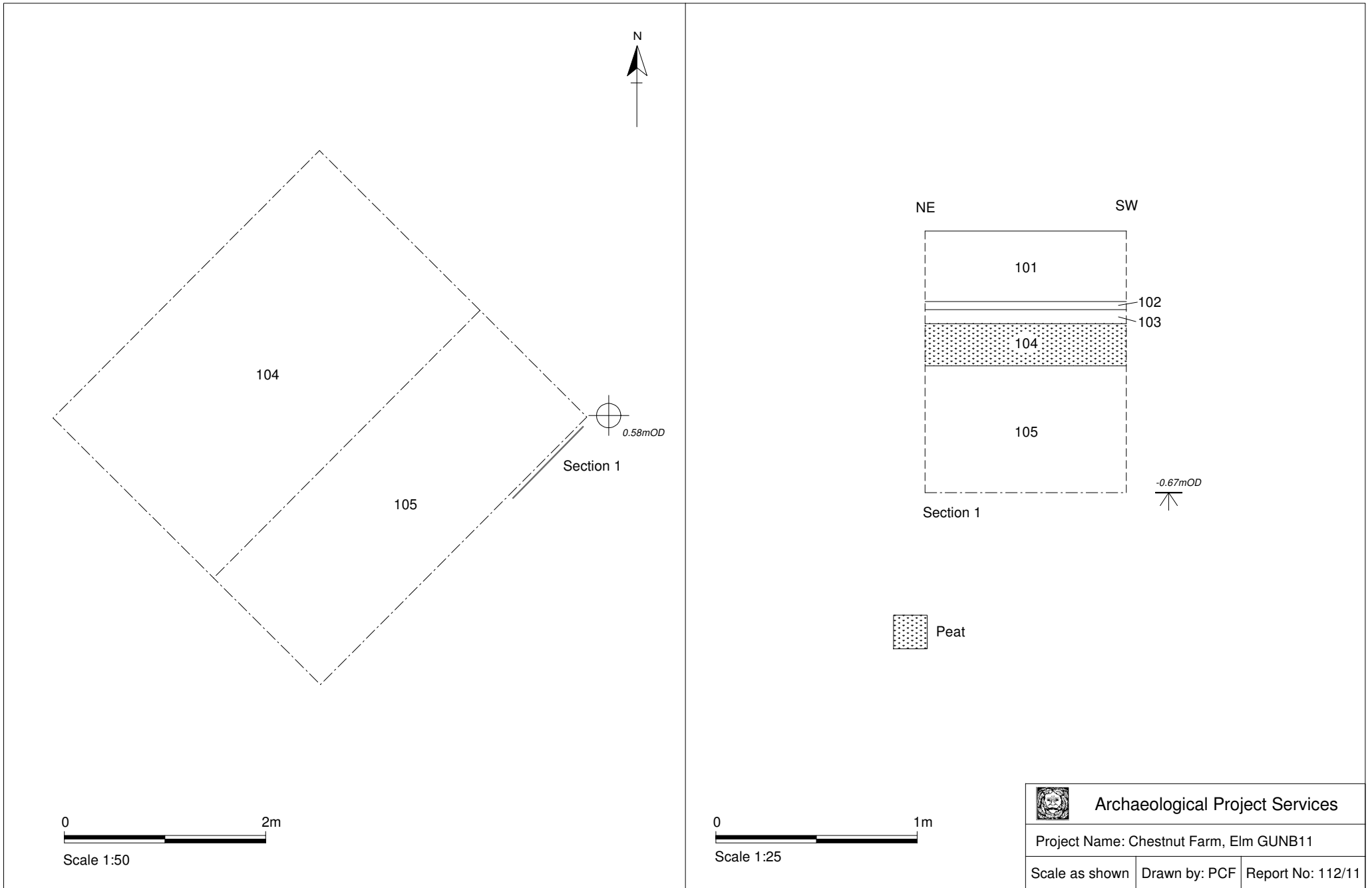


Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan and section

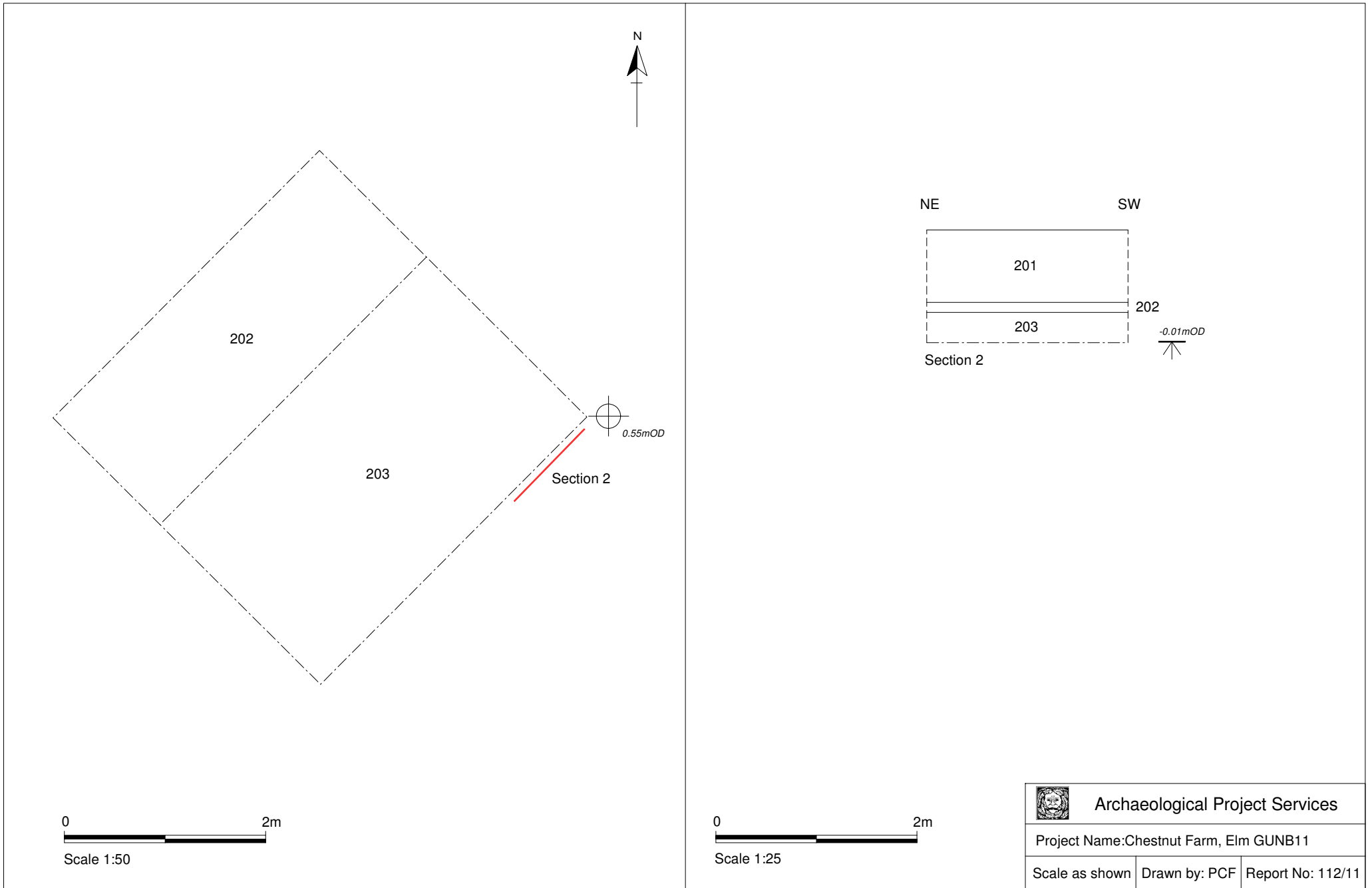


Figure 5 - Trench 2: Plan and section

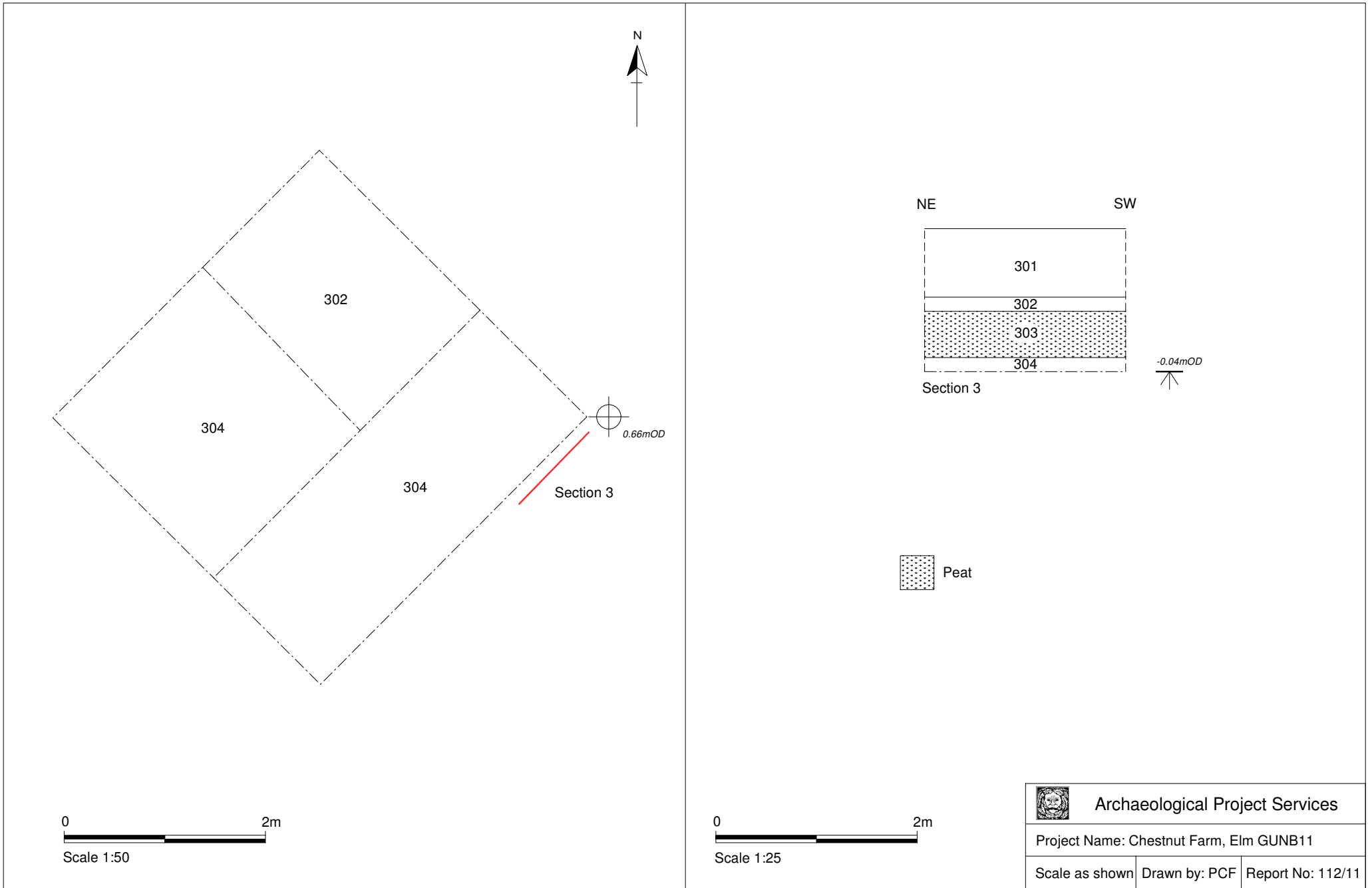


Figure 6 - Trench 3: Plan and section


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Chestnut Farm, Elm GUNB11		
Scale as shown	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 112/11



Plate 1 – View across the site, looking north



Plate 2 – Trench 1 after excavation, looking northeast



Plate 3 – Section 1 after deepening showing the deposits encountered, looking southeast

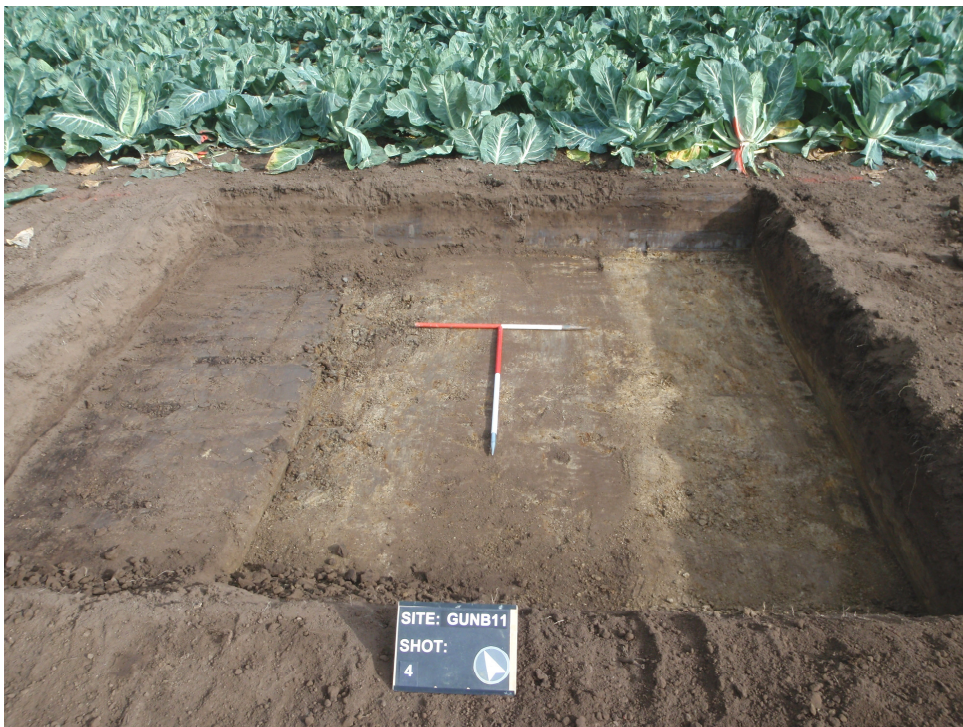


Plate 4 – Trench 2 after excavation, looking northeast

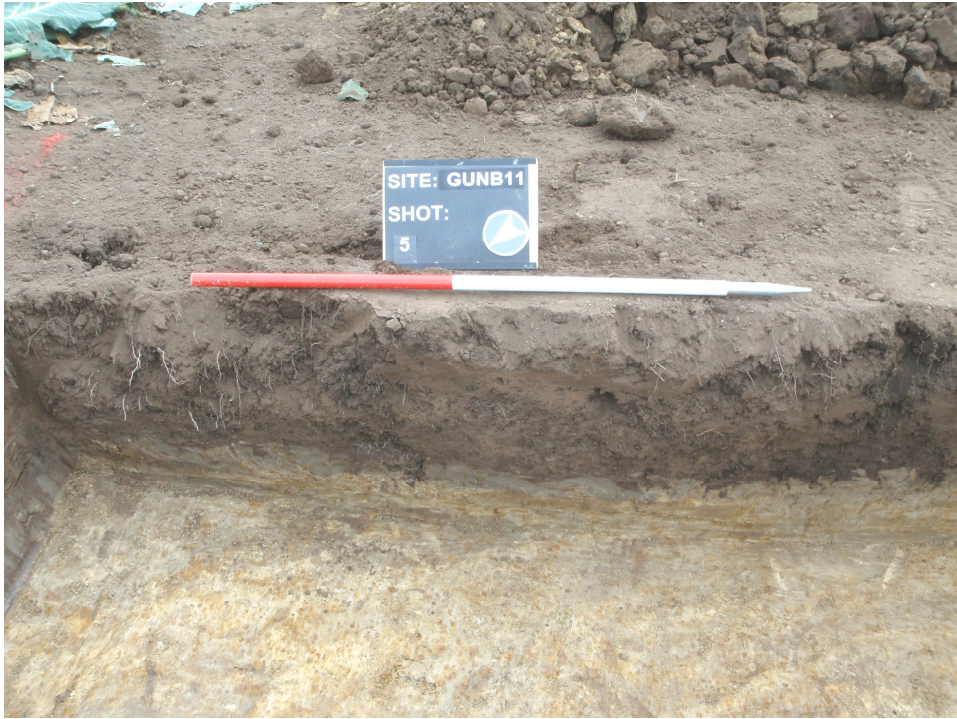


Plate 5 – Section 2, looking southeast

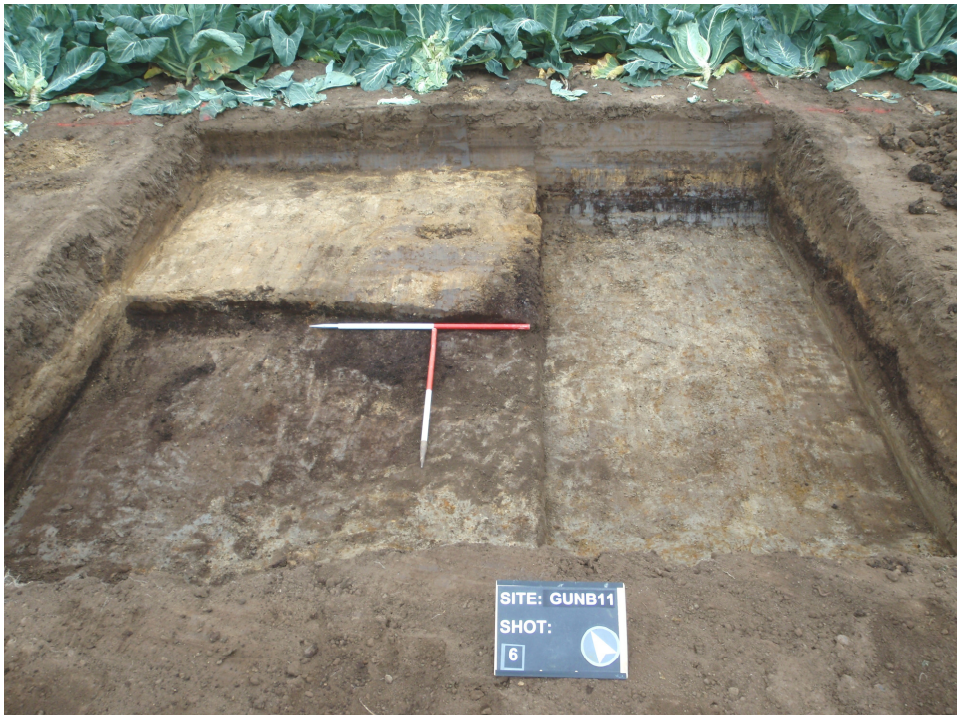


Plate 6 – Trench 3 after excavation, looking northeast





Plate 7 – Section 3, looking southeast

## **Appendix 1**

### **NETTLE BANK WIND TURBINES, GUYHIRN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR STRIP, PLAN AND SAMPLE RECORDING**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising a strip, map and sample excavation is required during construction of three wind turbines at Nettle Bank, Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, identified as of significant archaeological potential based upon an assessment of the records held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of strip, map and sample recording of any exposed archaeological remains.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological investigation comprising a strip, map and sample excavation recording during development of a wind farm located at Nettle Bank, Guyhirn, approximately 1.0km northeast of Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire at NGR TL 4181 0476.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Guyhirn is located approximately 10km southwest of Wisbech in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire. The proposed site of the wind turbines is located approximately 1.0km north east of the town, within an area of soils comprising tidal flood deposits and at a height of around 1.0m aOD.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR11/0469/F).
- 4.2 The brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requires a programme of evaluation in advance of the development. However, following discussion with the planning archaeologist, Dan McConnell, it was agreed that the work could comprise a 'Strip, Plan and Sample' excavation during which the footprints of all three proposed turbines would be fully investigated. Due to the limited nature of disturbance from connecting cable works it was also agreed that no archaeological monitoring of these would be necessary

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Local soils are recorded by Soil Survey of England and Wales as of the the Downholland 1

Association, deep stoneless humose clayey soils developed on marine alluvium and fen peat. (Hodge et al 1984).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Guyhirn is located in an area of cropmarks of extensive Roman settlement and associated field systems. The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record contains information from cropmarks which indicates that a saltern site is located within the bounds of the site (HER No. MCB11240).
- 6.2 Within the wider landscape more cropmarks are known which are thought to represent enclosures, fields and salt making sites dating to the Romano-British period (HER Records MCB11510, MCB12533, MCB11512 and MCB4877).
- 6.3 A network of roddons has been identified across the area, visible as crop and soil marks. These mark the course of prehistoric waterchannels and creeks which became infilled as the fen dried out. After these channels became infilled they formed the highest points in the landscape. The distribution of Roman settlement and saltern sites in the area closely parallels the distribution of these roddons, these higher areas having been favoured.

## **7 DETAILS OF DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE HISTORY**

- 7.1 The development will comprise the construction of three small wind turbines, each occupying a foundation footprint measuring 3m x 3m in area and 1.5m in depth.

## **8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 8.1 The aims of the investigation will be:
  - 8.1.1 To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation.
  - 8.1.2 To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.
- 8.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
  - 8.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 8.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 8.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 8.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## **9 SITE OPERATIONS**

- 9.1 General considerations
  - 9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the scheme of works.
  - 9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 9.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 Stripping of topsoil and overburden from the footprint of the proposed turbines will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. A toothless ditching bucket fitted to a mechanical excavator will be used for all ground reduction. Mechanical excavation will be to the proposed formation level, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever is first identified. Ultimately the full 1.5m depth of the footing will be excavated.
- 9.2.2 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 9.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.4 Throughout the scheme of works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the stripped area.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 9.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.
- 9.2.6 Environmental sampling of archaeological features will be undertaken as appropriate.

## 10 **POST-EXCAVATION**

### 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.

#### 10.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the scheme of works.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the scheme of works.
- A text describing the findings of the scheme of works.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the scheme of works findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

## 12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 12.2 If required, the archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. An event number for this project will be obtained from Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record..
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

### **13 PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journals: Rutland Record and Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.
- 13.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date.

### **14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

### **15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

### **16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 16.1 If archaeological remains are not identified during the investigation it is expected that the fieldwork work will take a single day
- 16.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

### **17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious independent Roman pottery specialists.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS

Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist

Environmental Analysis J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **18 INSURANCES**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **19 COPYRIGHT**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **20 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Friable mid brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
102	1	Friable to firm light brownish yellow and light brown silt and clayey silt, 40mm thick	Natural deposit
103	1	Firm mid bluish grey clay, 70mm thick	Natural deposit
104	1	Friable dark brown degraded peat, 0.21m thick	Natural deposit
105	1	Soft to plastic light bluish grey, with yellow veins, clayey silt becoming more clayey with depth, >0.63m thick	Natural deposit
201	2	Friable mid brown silt, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
202	2	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay, 50mm thick	Natural deposit
203	2	Soft mid mottled greyish and brownish yellow clayey silt, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
301	3	Friable light brown silt, 0.34m thick	Topsoil
302	3	Friable light brownish yellow silt, 70mm thick	Natural deposit
303	3	Friable dark brown degraded peat, 0.23m thick	Natural deposit
304	3	Soft mid greyish yellow clayey silt, >70mm thick	Natural deposit



## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

3	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council  
Castle Court  
Shire Hall  
Cambridge  
CB3 0AP

Accession Number:	ECB 3678
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	GUNB 11
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-112084

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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