
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT RED TILE WIND FARM,
HIGH FEN STRAIGHT DROVE,
WARBOYS,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WRT 06)**

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT RED TILE WIND FARM,
HIGH FEN STRAIGHT DROVE,
WARBOYS,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(WRT 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wind Prospect Limited
On behalf of
Fenland Wind Farm Limited**

July 2006

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TL 344 836
Planning Application No:0302827FUL
Event No: ECB 2219
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-26821

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **106/06**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove, Warboys, Cambridgeshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for six new wind turbines.

The site lies in an area of archaeological remains including Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) spears, axe heads and a canoe. To the south of the site are slight earthworks representing an Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) hillfort. Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlements tend to be located on the fen-edge south of the site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of peat and alluvium, as well as modern ploughsoil and hardstanding. The peat and alluvium are possibly Bronze Age in date. No archaeological deposits were identified and no finds were recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Wind Prospect Limited on behalf of Fenland Wind Farms Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new wind turbines on land adjacent to Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove, Warboys, Cambridgeshire. Approval for

the development was sought through the submission of planning application 0302827FUL. The watching brief was carried out between the 30th March and 3rd July 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and submitted to the Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Warboys is located 26km northwest of Cambridge and 21km southeast of Peterborough in the administrative district of Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 5km northeast of the centre of Warboys at National Grid Reference TL 344 836 (Fig. 2). The site is located to the northwest of High Fen, Straight Drove between Broadpool Farm and Newton Farm and centred to the southeast of Red Tile Farm. The site lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 0m OD.

Local soils are of the Downholland 1 Association, typically deep stoneless humose clayey soils, occasionally calcareous with peaty soils and deep humose calcareous silty soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These are developed upon a drift geology of marine clays and peats which overlie boulder clay which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (Hall 1992, 49).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Warboys is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period. Bronze Age spears and an axe head have been found in the fen around the site and a canoe of the period was excavated to the west of the site.

To the south of the site are slight earthworks of a ditch and bank that may represent a small Iron Age hillfort.

Romano-British settlements have been identified on the fen-edge to the south of the site.

Warboys is first mentioned in the 10th century. Referred to as *Wardebusc* and *Weardebusc*, the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian and combines beacon (*varði*) and *buski*, meaning bushes (Ekwall 1989, 497). The 10th century charter records the confirmation of grants of land at Warboys to Ramsey Abbey (Sawyer 1965, S.798). A second charter of 1062 is a further confirmation by King Edward (*ibid.* S.1030).

At the time of Domesday (*c.* 1086) the land was still held by the Abbot of Ramsey and contained a church with a priest, 3 acres of meadow, woodland for pannage and marsh measuring 1 league long by half a league wide (Williams and Martin 1992, 554).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Circular trenches to accommodate the foundations of the wind turbines were excavated by machine to depths required by the development (usually between 3 and 4m below the ground level). As the depths of the trenches were beyond the safe working depth, the sides of the trenches could not be cleaned. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. 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 1:20 from measurements taken at

the side of the trench. 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.

Turbine 1 (Fig. 4, Section 1)

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trench was a layer of dark brown peat with wood fragments (005), in excess of 0.8m thick. This was sealed by bluish grey sandy silt (006) that was 0.7m thick.

Overlying this was a 0.8m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (007) which was in turn sealed by a brown peat ploughsoil (008) that was 0.3m thick. Sealing all deposits was a recently laid layer of stone hardstanding (009).

Turbine 2 (Fig. 4, Section 2)

The earliest deposit was a dark brown peat with wood fragments (013) sealed by grey clayey silt (012) that was 0.2m thick. Above this was a 0.8m thick layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (011), which was sealed by the current ploughsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (010) that was 0.25m thick.

Turbine 3

Reddish brown peat with frequent wood fragments (004), in excess of 1m thick, had been sealed by grey to bluish grey clay (003), measuring 1.1m thick. Above this was a greyish brown clay (002) which was sealed by a 0.3m thick topsoil of greyish brown peat (001). Due to collapsing sides,

no section was drawn of this sequence.

Turbine 10 (Fig. 5, Section 5)

Three deposits were recorded in the foundation trench. The lowest was reddish brown peat (024) in excess of 0.8m thick. This had then been sealed by a 1.5m thick layer of grey clay (023). A topsoil of reddish brown silty clay (022) completed the sequence.

Turbine 11 (Fig. 4, Section 4)

The earliest deposit encountered in this foundation trench was a layer of reddish brown peat with frequent wood fragments (021), which measured in excess of 0.8m thick.

Sealing the peat was a 1.2m thick deposit of grey clayey silt (020) with lenses of peat. This had then been sealed by grey clay (019) and then reddish brown silty clay (018), representing the modern ploughsoil.

Turbine 12 (Fig. 4, Section 3)

At the base of the recorded sequence was a layer of brownish grey silty sand (017) that was over 0.3m thick. Developed upon this was a 1.4m thick layer of reddish brown peat (016).

Sealing the peat was a yellowish brown silty clay (015) which was, in turn, sealed by a reddish brown silty clay (014) ploughsoil. Hardstanding (009) was also recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

The basic sequence across the site comprised peat formation and a number of alluvial deposits. Modern topsoil and hardstanding was also evident. In only one sequence (Turbine 12) was a deposit pre-dating the peat revealed. This may represent the pre-Flandrian surface.

Thick peat deposits were recorded in each sequence and accord well with sequences

revealed at Somersham (Waller 1994, 180), where the lower peat was dated to the mid Bronze Age (c. 1800 BC). Sealing the peat layers were sequences of alluvial deposits, perhaps the result of marine incursions. Such marine incursions have been dated to the Late Bronze Age (*ibid.*).

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded and no artefacts retrieved from the investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at High Fen Straight Drove, Warboys, as the site lay in an area of archaeological interest dating from the prehistoric period.

However, no archaeological deposits were revealed. Instead a sequence of peat overlain by marine alluvial deposits was revealed in each of the foundation trenches. No artefacts were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Aimers of Wind Prospect Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Fenland Wind Farms Limited. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Background information was kindly supplied by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record. Dave Start permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Barry Martin, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

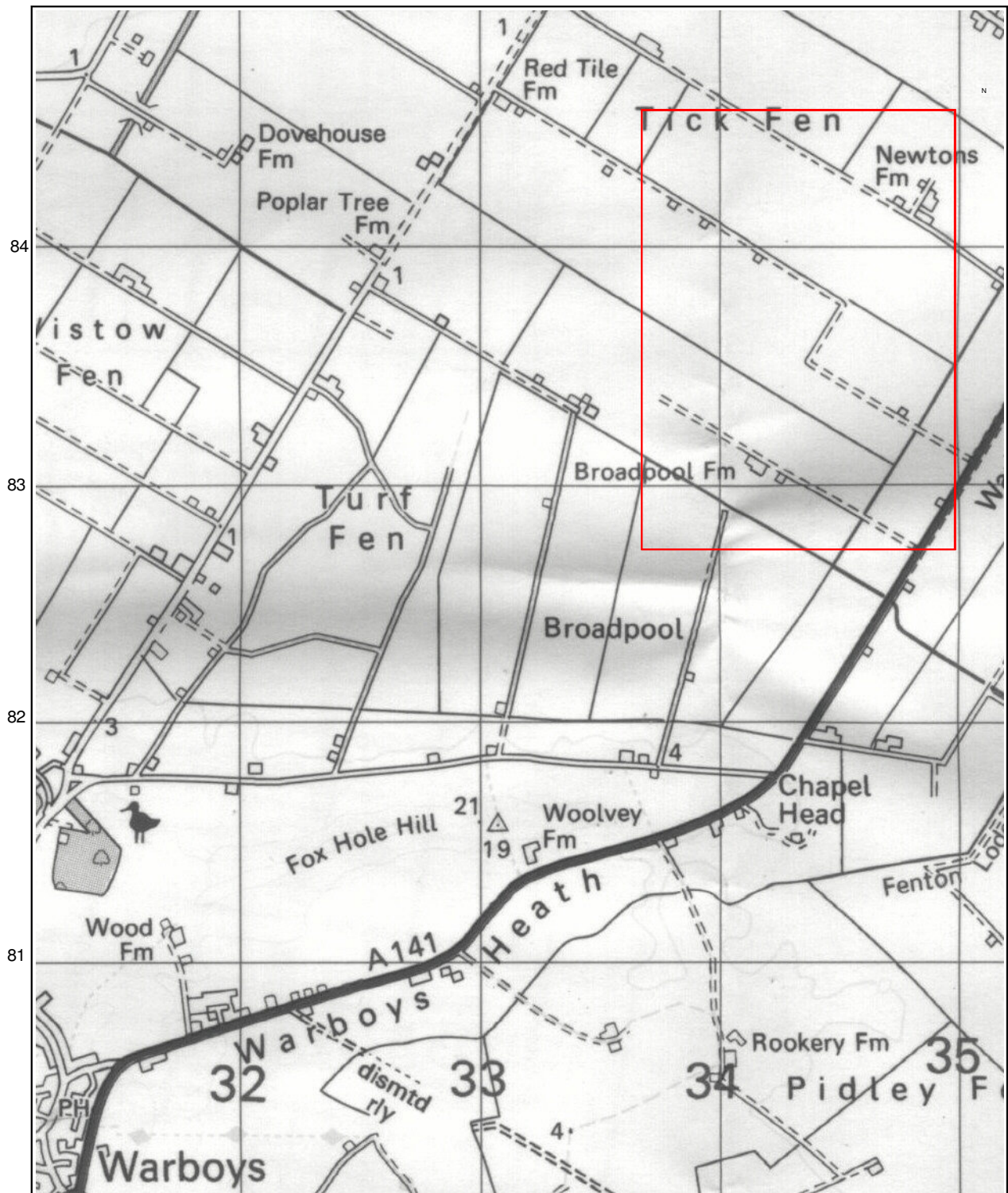
APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TL

Area detailed in Figure 3

0 1km



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Archaeological Project Services

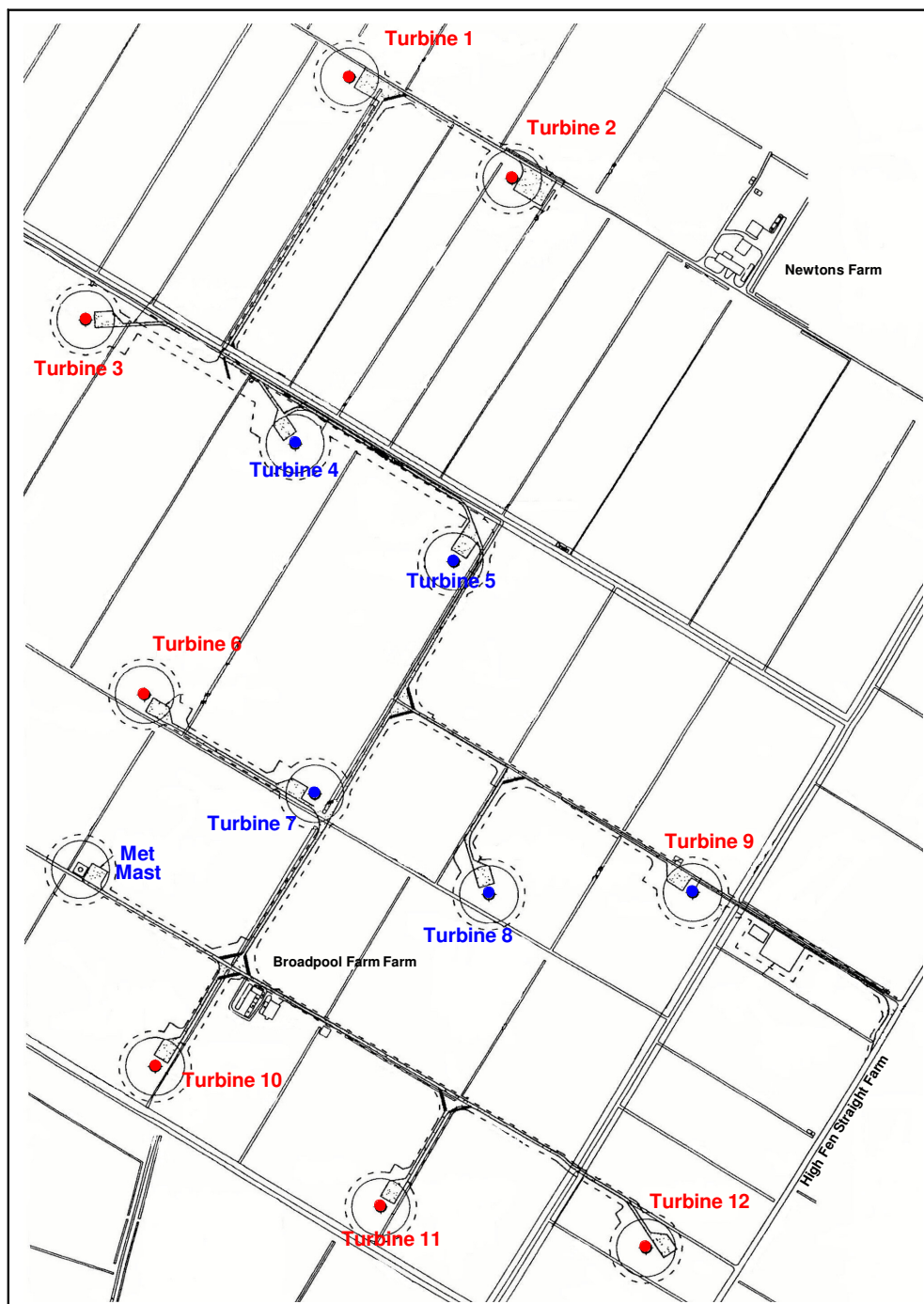
Project Name: Red Tile Wind Farm, Warboys WRT06

Scale 1:25000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 106/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan



- Recorded turbine base
- Unrecorded turbine base

0 600m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Red Tile Wind Farm, Warboys WRT06

Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 106/06

Figure 3 - Plan showing layout of site and recorded areas

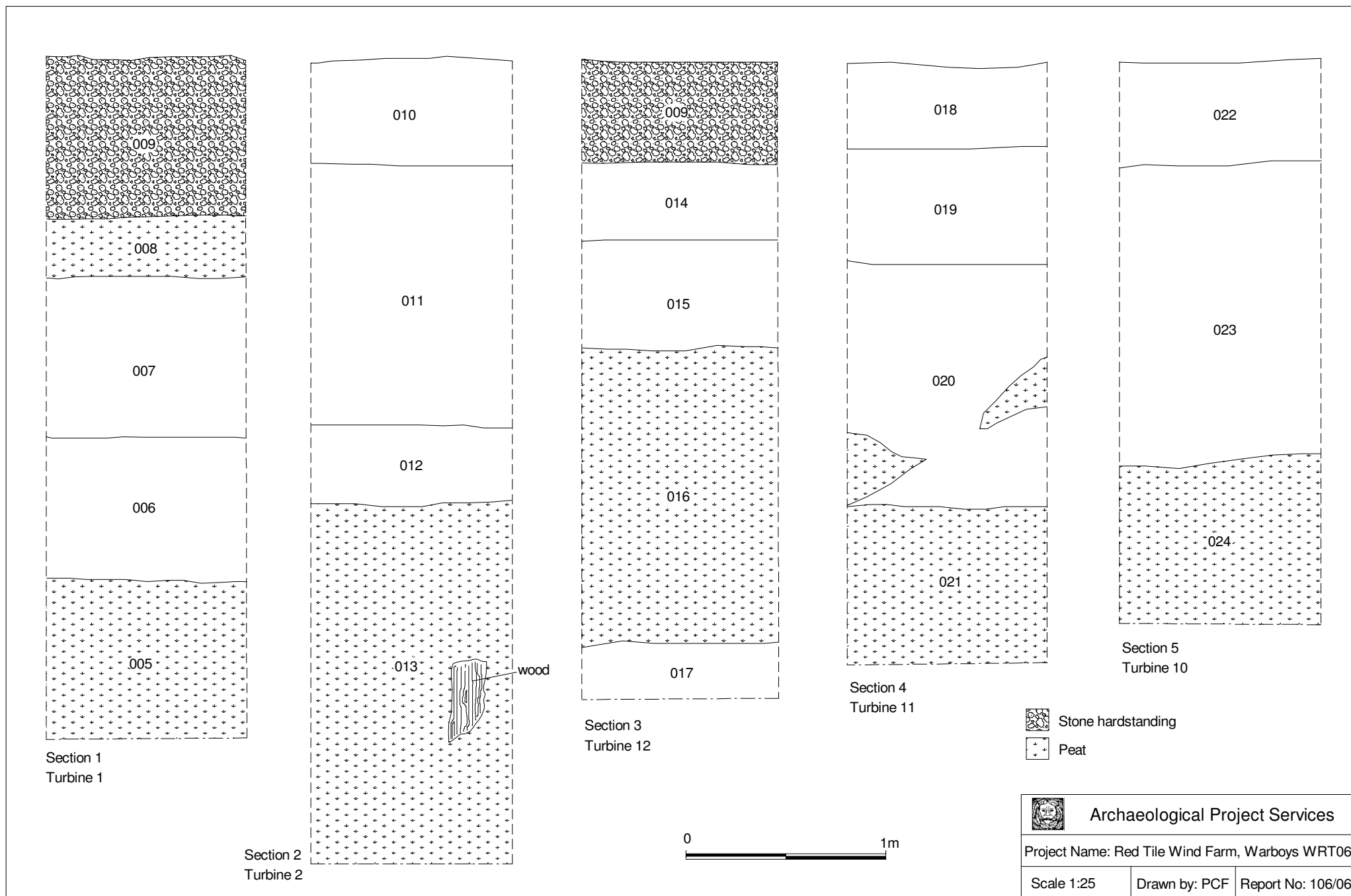


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - View across the site with the the foundation trench for Turbine 3 in foreground

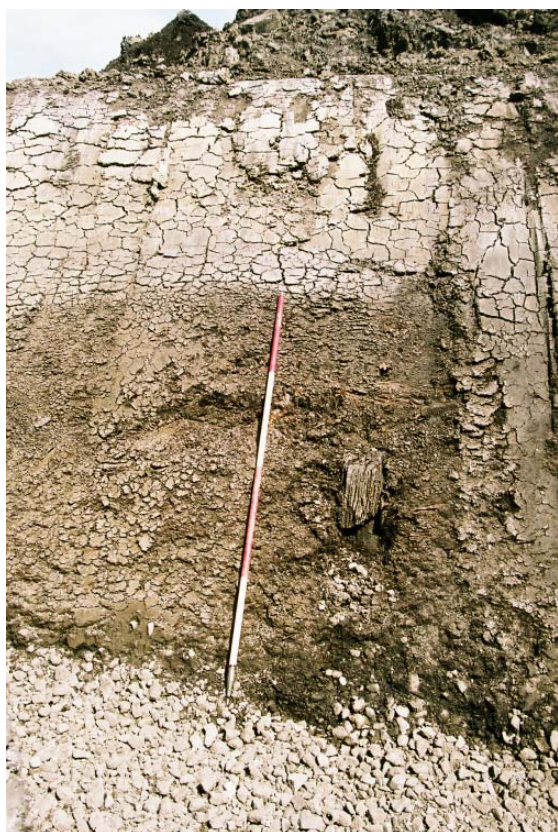


Plate 2 - Section 2, Turbine 2, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 4, Turbine 11, looking north



Plate 4 - Section 3, Turbine 12,
looking northwest



Plate 5 - View across the
foundation trench for Turbine
11, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT BROADPOOL FARM, HIGH FEN STRAIGHT DROVE, WARBOYS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during the groundworks for the proposed construction of twelve new wind turbines with associated structures and access on land adjacent to Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development site is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area. Two Bronze Age spearheads have been found to the immediate east, while undated cropmarks, an undated ring ditch and bank, a possible moated site and the findspot of a Neolithic axehead are situated to the south.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development. Any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of twelve new wind turbines with associated structures and access on land adjacent to Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove, Warboys, Cambridgeshire.
- 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 The development site is situated on land to the north of Broadpool Farm and to the northwest of High Fen Straight Drove in the administrative district of Huntingdonshire, county of Cambridgeshire at National Grid Reference TL 344 836.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An application for planning permission for the proposed construction of twelve new wind turbines with associated trackways, crane hardstandings, anemometer, underground cables, switchgear house and compound has been submitted to and granted consent by Huntingdonshire District Council (Planning Reference 0302827FUL). However, as the application site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area, an archaeological condition has been attached to this consent (Condition No. 12). This condition requires an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the construction stage of development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is situated on typically flat and low-lying fenland at a height of approximately -1m AOD.

The local soils are of the Downholland 1 Association, typically deep stoneless humose clayey soils, calcareous in places with some peaty soils and deep humose calcareous silty soils that have developed on deposits of marine alluvium and fenland peat.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is situated within an area of archaeological potential. In the immediate vicinity of the site occurs the findspot of two Bronze Age spearheads (HER 03669). Approximately 1 km to the south are the findspot of a Neolithic axehead (HER 01743), the earthworks of an undated dry moat, ditch and bank (HER 03761) and the earthworks of an undated ring ditch and bank (HER 09672). Further to the southwest, some 3 km from the site, a log boat was unearthed early in the twentieth century (HER 03776).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks stage of development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On the completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief 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.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief 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 trenches and 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.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist, the Planning Department of Huntingdonshire District Council and to the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the relevant document provided by the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office which makes reference to the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Office as soon as possible after the completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Society*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator. Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigations beyond the cope of the brief for the works or this specification, then the cost and duration of these supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J. Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 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.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Turbine	Description	Interpretation
001	3	Loose dark greyish brown (near black) peat, 0.3m thick	Plough soil
002	3	Plastic mid greyish brown clay, 0.4m thick	Alluvial deposit
003	3	Plastic mid grey to bluish grey clay, c. 1.1m thick	Alluvial deposit
004	3	Soft mid reddish brown peat, with frequent wood fragments, >1m thick	Peat
005	1	Loose dark brown peat, with frequent wood fragments, >0.8m thick	Peat
006	1	Friable mid bluish grey sandy silt, 0.7m thick	Alluvial deposit
007	1	Friable light greyish brown clayey silt with moderate gravel, 0.8m thick	Alluvial deposit
008	1	Loose dark brown peat	Plough soil
009	1, 12	Limestone chippings, 0.8m thick	Hardstanding
010	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Ploughsoil
011	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.65m thick	Alluvial deposit
012	2	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
013	2	Loose dark brown peat with wood fragments, >0.9m thick	Peat
014	12	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Plough soil
015	12	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.55m thick	Alluvial deposit
016	12	Firm mid reddish brown peat, 1.4m thick	Peat
017	12	Loose light brownish grey silty sand, >0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit
018	11	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Plough soil
019	11	Firm light grey clay, 0.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
020	11	Soft light grey clayey silt, 1.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
021	11	Spongy mid reddish brown peat with frequent wood fragments, >0.8m thick	Peat
022	10	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.5m thick	Plough soil
023	10	Firm light grey clay, 1.5m thick	Alluvial deposit
024	10	Spongy mid reddish brown peat, >0.8m thick	Peat

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	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.
Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

24	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawing
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The project archive will be deposited at;

Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
County Hall
Castle Court
Castle Hill
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum & Galleries Commission 1992).

Event Number: ECB 2219

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WRT 06

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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