
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HIGH STREET,
GUYHIRN,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(GUHS 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Limited**

May 2009

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 4028 0409
Cambridgeshire HER No: ECB 3174
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-58646

APS Report No. **34/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
High Street,
Guyhirn
GUHS 09

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Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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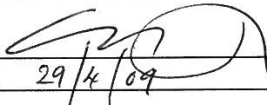

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 29/4/09	Date: 29-04-09

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at High Street, Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire. The watching brief monitored topsoil stripping in advance of the establishment of a work compound.

The site lies close to an area of extensive cropmarks of Romano-British date (AD43-410). Saxon (AD 410-1066) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) finds have also been recorded in the general proximity. A post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) chapel lies immediately south of the site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and topsoil with an infilled ditch of post-medieval date. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and animal bone.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new temporary compound off High Street, Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire. The watching brief was carried out on the 6th and 7th April 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the

Principal Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Archaeology.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Guyhirn is located 8km north of March and 20km northeast of Peterborough, in the administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies to the north of the centre of the village at National Grid Reference TF 4028 0409 (Fig. 2). The site is to the north of the cemetery and mortuary chapel at a height of c. 2m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils comprise pelo-alluvial gley soils of the Dowels Association to the south of the site and Wisbech Association, typically calcareous alluvial gley soils, to the north (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed over the silt-filled channels of former watercourses (roddons) in marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Corallian Beds (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Guyhirn is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British period. A major complex of cropmarks is located to the north of the site and field reconnaissance identified Romano-British pottery in this vicinity

Guyhirn is first mentioned in 1275. Referred to as *la Gyerne*, the name is derived from the Old English ‘*hyrne*’, meaning a corner or angle, and ‘*gye*’ of possible French derivation and meaning a saltwater ditch (Ekwall 1989, 208).

The mortuary chapel to the south of the site is dated to 1660 (Pevsner 2002, 399).

A programme of trial trenching undertaken to the northwest of the site retrieved Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery (Mellor 2008, 7).

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

The footprint of the new compound along with an access route was stripped of topsoil to depths not exceeding 0.45m below ground level. The stripped area was examined for archaeological remains and the sides cleaned and rendered vertical in chosen areas. 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. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and a section was drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered within the stripped area was a natural layer of light brown silt (003).

A northwest-southeast aligned linear band of greyish brown silt (002) was recorded across the stripped area. Measuring 3m wide, this probably represents the fill of a ditch. Finds of 17th – 18th century date were retrieved from the fill.

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil comprising brown silt (001). This measured 0.35m thick. This was not removed in its entirety.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silts of the underlying drift geology of alluvium. A probable ditch, on the same alignment as the eastern boundary of the chapel, was recorded and finds of pottery and clay pipe suggest a 17th century date, perhaps associated with the construction of the mortuary chapel. Its alignment appears to be a continuation of the boundary that forms the northeast side of the graveyard to the south. No other archaeological deposits were encountered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at High Street, Guyhirn, as the site lay in an area of extensive cropmarks of Romano-British date.

However, no remains were encountered that were associated with the Romano-British settlement. Natural and topsoil deposits were recorded along with a post-medieval ditch.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise 15th – 18th century pottery, clay pipe and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T

Burton of Anglian Water Services Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location map

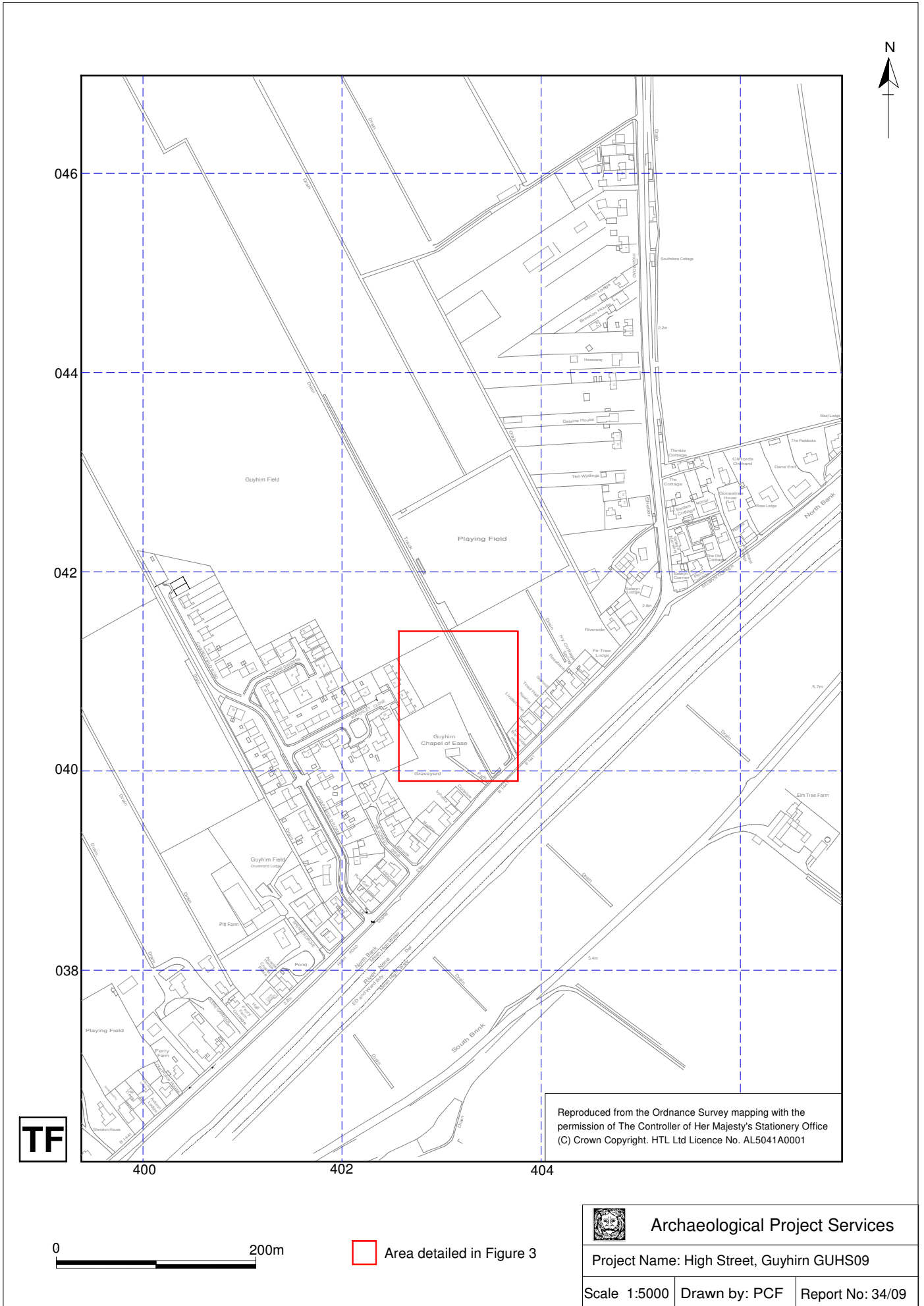
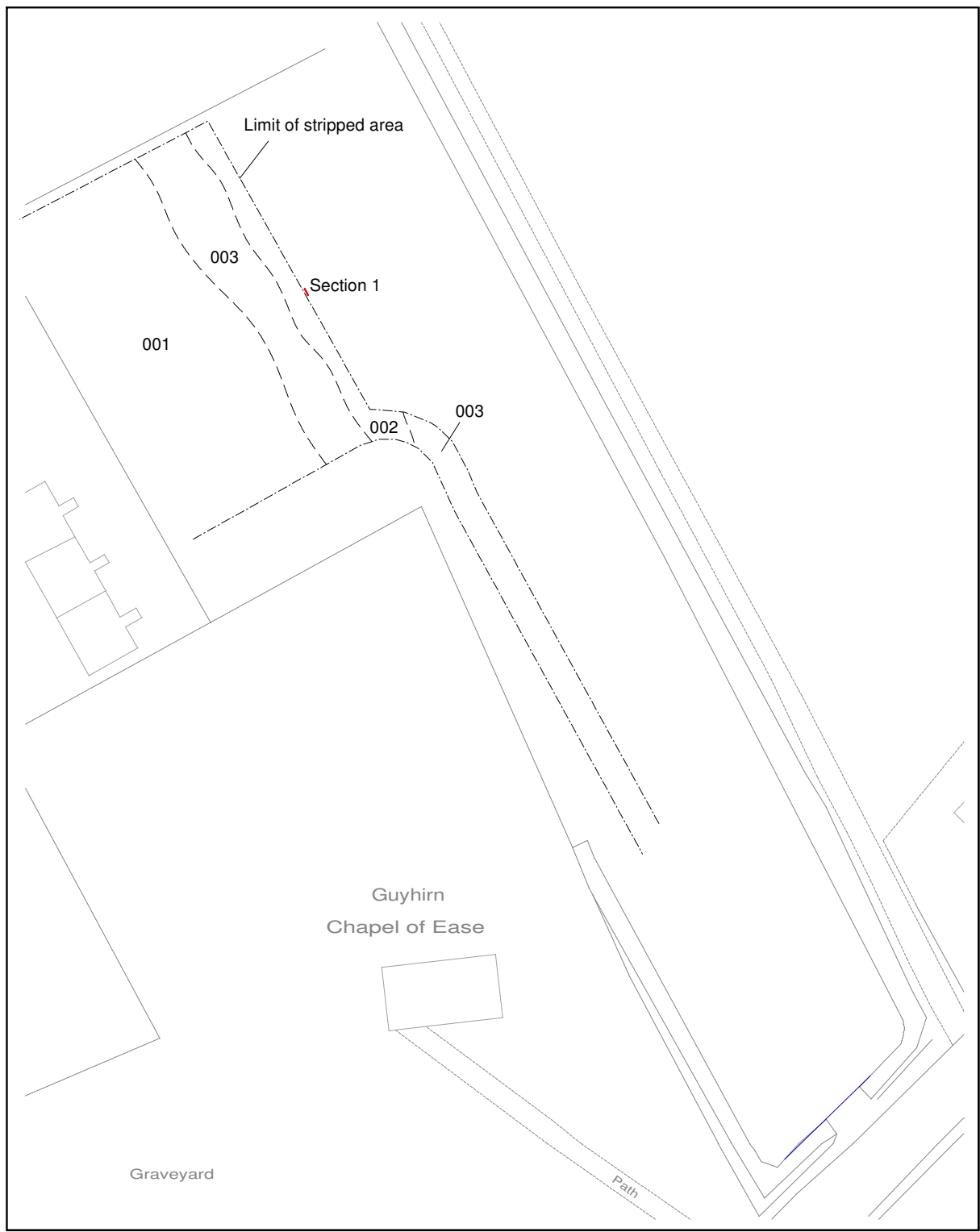
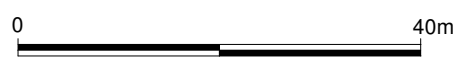


Figure 2 - Site location plan



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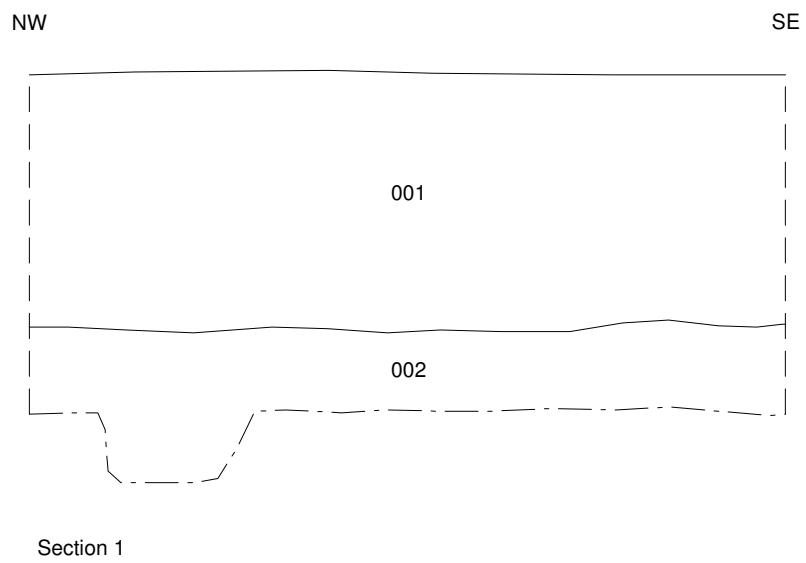
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: High Street, Guyhirn GUHS09		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 34/09

Figure 3 - Plan of the stripped area showing location of drawn section




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: High Street, Guyhirn GUHS09		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 34/09

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 – Initial stripping of the access road, looking south



Plate 2 – The stripped area for the new compound, looking north



Plate 3 – Section 1, looking northeast

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND TO THE REAR OF THE CEMETERY, HIGH STREET, GUYHIRN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during topsoil stripping for a compound on land north of High Street, Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of cropmarks of Roman settlements and field systems. Some of the cropmarks extend to within 50m of the present site. Previous investigations close by recovered Roman pottery and revealed buried archaeological remains in the area of these cropmarks.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features 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 during development on land behind the cemetery, High Street, Guyhirn, 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 Guyhirn is located approximately 10km southwest of Wisbech in the Fenland district of Cambridgeshire. The new compound site is in the centre of the village, to the rear of the cemetery on the north side of High Street, at national grid reference TF 4028 0409.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Anglian Water Services Ltd needs to create a storage compound for works in Guyhirn. This will involve stripping of the topsoil at the site. Consultation with Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office indicated that the site was archaeologically-sensitive and that a watching brief was required during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The investigation site is on fairly flat land at c. 3m OD. The site is at the junction of Dowels and Wisbech Association soils, stoneless calcareous clayey and silty soils respectively, both of which are developed on marine alluvium. A phase of fresh water deposition is indicated by buried peats found underlying much of the Wisbech area, and which have been dated to the Iron Age. A network of roddens that mark the former courses of prehistoric channels and creeks has also been identified across the area (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site lies between two major north-south roddens.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Guyhirn is located in an area of cropmarks of extensive Roman settlement and associated field systems. A major complex of the cropmarks is located a short distance to the north of the site, with some of the cropmarks extending to within about 50m of the site. Field reconnaissance preliminary to commencement of the water pipeline found Roman pottery in the area of these cropmarks (APS 2008). As part of the pipeline examinations, previous investigations close to the present site identified buried archaeological remains of probable Roman date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

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 ground works 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout

of the archaeology within the area.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 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 completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 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.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*.

12.2 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 Cambridgeshire 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.

14.2 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.

14.3 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.

14.4 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.

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 investigations of this type 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.

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 Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2008 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Wisbech St Mary S101A Proposed Anglian Water Pipe Routes from Wisbech-Wisbech St Mary, Guyhirn-Wisbech St Mary and Murrow-Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire (WIMG08)*, APS report **37/08**

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

Specification: Version 1, 03-04-09

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brown silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft dark greyish brown silt with occasional brick/tile fragments	Deposit
003	Soft light brown silt	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of artefacts, 3 items weighing a total of 15g, was recovered from a single deposit. All the artefacts are post-medieval and were probably deposited in the 17th century. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels weighing 12 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the post medieval period.

Condition

Both sherds are small and abraded, suggesting they are redeposited.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
002	BOU	Bourne D ware	Sandy	Jar?	1	1	9	Neck	Abraded; ?ID or GRE	15th to 16th
002	STSL	Staffordshire Slip ware	Buff	PMD	1	1	3	BS	Flake	mid 17th to 18th

Provenance

Post medieval pottery came from possible ditch fill (002).

Range

Bourne ware and Staffordshire Slip wares are both common in assemblages from this area.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

Two post medieval pottery sherds were retrieved from a single feature.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single (79g) fragment of animal bone was recovered from deposit (002).

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results*Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
002	Cattle	tibia	1	79	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the bone has limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term storage.

Results*Table 3, Clay Pipe*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
002	1					1	3	stem	17 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby Wisbech. It was recovered from a deposit identified as a possible ditch fill.

Range

A single 17th century stem was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	Mid 17 th to 18 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench

UHJ Upper Handle Join
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

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.
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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Daily record sheets
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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
Box ELH118
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cams
CB3 0AP

Accession Number: ECB 3174

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GUHS 09

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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