

# **Witham** Archaeology

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A Report to  
Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club

June 2015



## **TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, TYDD ST GILES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

### **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

*R Trimble*

# TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, TYDD ST GILES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Event No.: ECB4438

Planning Application Ref.: F/YR12/0124/F

NGR: TF 4338 1677

OASIS Ref.: withamar1-213300

## *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*

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# **TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, TYDD ST GILES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### ***SUMMARY***

*This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed chalet development at Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by the Golf and Country Club in response to a condition of planning permission imposed by Fenland District Council.*

*The site lies to the north of Kirkgate, a probable medieval drove, and in close proximity to medieval settlement remains revealed by trial trenching carried out in advance of the construction of the present clubhouse. Surface scatters of material indicative of early/middle Saxon occupation were identified on land to the west of the golf club, during fieldwalking carried out as part of the Fenland Survey.*

*The current investigations revealed deposits of marine silt extending throughout the area of the proposed development, overlain by a dendritic system of tidal channels or creeks. Deposits of clay had formed in the creeks and extended over the silts in lower lying areas of the site. Localised deep excavations (to around 3m below existing ground level) on the site of a proposed water feature, revealed a layer of peat at c. 0.15m below Ordnance Datum. The evaluation did not produce any evidence relating to settlement activity in the area. It might therefore be concluded that medieval occupation, represented by previous finds in the area of the present clubhouse, was confined to the area immediately adjacent to the drove represented by modern Kirkgate.*

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed chalet development (Phase 3 Development) at Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by the Golf and Country Club in response to a condition of planning permission imposed (Planning ref. F/YR12/0124/F) by Fenland District Council, and in accordance with a brief issued on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015 by the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

The main programme of trial trenching was completed during the period 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2015, and a further visit was made on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015 to monitor the excavation of a test pit located in the area of a proposed water feature.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

### **2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)**

The village of Tydd St Giles in the parish of Tydd St Giles and administrative district of Fenland, Cambridgeshire lies approximately 20km west of King's Lynn and 35km northeast of Peterborough. The Golf and Country Club lies to the east of the village on the north side of Kirkgate.

The proposed development (NGR TF 4338 1677), extending over an area of around 2.6 hectares, is located to the north of the clubhouse, on the site of the former driving range. It was under grass at the time of the investigation.



The local geology is drift deposits of alluvial clay and silt overlying solid geology of Jurassic period Ampthill Clay (British Geological Survey, England & Wales, Solid & Drift, 1:50 000).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Prehistoric and Romano-British land surfaces in the area of the site are mostly buried beneath thick deposits of marine silt and freshwater alluvium. There is therefore no record of finds from these periods.

Evidence of early to middle Saxon occupation was identified at Tretton Bridge, c. 500m west of the current site, during fieldwalking carried out as part of the Fenland Survey (Hall 1996). Two spreads of dark soil were identified, at TF 4275 1676 (HER Ref. 09014) and TF 4287 1687 (HER Ref. 09918), accompanied by surface finds of pottery and bone. Another area of dark soil identified c. 250m north of the current site (HER Ref. 10919) might represent a separate focus of activity, but the site remains undated owing to an absence of dateable finds material.

Map evidence suggests that modern Kirkgate follows the line of a much wider medieval drove. The limits of the drove are probably preserved in the surviving building line and earthworks (Hall 1996).

Medieval remains including gullies, ditches, pits and a possible posthole were recorded to the south of the current site, at TF 43362 16651 (HER ref. CB15604), during trial trenching carried out prior to construction of the clubhouse. Although the recorded features were dated 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century, the recovery of unstratified finds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date indicates activity from a slightly earlier date. Recent trial trenching on land east of Potential House, to the north of Kirkgate and approximately 100m southwest of the current site (MCB19892), revealed enclosure or drainage ditches and two pits. Two sherds of pottery dated as 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from stratified contexts on the (Jefferson 2012). A subsequent programme of strip, map and sample revealed further evidence of medieval occupation on the site (Jefferson 2013).

The parish church of St Giles (HER ref. CB14987) includes early 13<sup>th</sup> century fabric in the chancel arch, nave arcades and the two lowest stages of the tower, together with various later additions and alterations. A watching brief near the core of the village resulted in the discovery of a medieval wall as well as evidence relating to possible pottery production (HER ref. CB15606).

At Potential House (see above), a large ditch or channel containing post medieval brick was found running parallel with Kirkgate. The same feature was recorded further to the west during an evaluation at The Wirrals (HER ref. MCB19929).

Kirkgate House, located west of the site on the south side of Kirkgate is a Grade II listed building dated AD1587 (Heritage List No. 1310201; DCB1756). The Manor House on the north side of the road is late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (Heritage List No. 1125929, HER ref. MCB18467). There is an 18<sup>th</sup> century barn on land to the east of the Manor House (Heritage List No. 1310201; DCB2016).

Recent trial trenching at Magnolia Cottage (Trimble 2013), south of the golf club and south of Kirkgate, produced a largely negative result although evidence was found for a former saltwater channel (roddon) aligned with Kirkgate.

### **4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The principal aims and objectives of the project, set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 2015, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*

- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*

## **5.0 METHODOLOGY**

Eight trenches were excavated, seven measuring 30m long by 1.9m wide and one 15m long by 1.9m wide, targeting the route of a proposed access road. Following consultation with the District Planning Archaeologist, an additional pit or trench measuring c. 4.2m long by 1.9m wide by 3.1m deep was excavated on the site of a proposed water feature in the southern part of the site.

Topsoil was removed from the trenches by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a c. 1.9m wide toothless ditching bucket. In Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 8, localised excavations were carried to greater depths, to permit characterisation of the sequence of alluvial deposits in the area. Representative sections were then cleaned by hand and recorded.

Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, and a photographic record was compiled in both monochrome (35mm) and colour (digital). Written context descriptions were produced on individual *pro forma* recording sheets. All trenches outlines, together with the extents of deposits and features revealed in plan, were plotted by survey grade GPS.

## **6.0 RESULTS**

For ease of reference the results of fieldwork are discussed on a trench by trench basis. The topsoil present in all trenches comprised moderately compact to compact mid brown silty clay. Detailed context descriptions were made for the natural deposits revealed in the machine excavated ‘sondages’. Elsewhere, the natural deposits were noted as clay or silt.

### **6.1 Trench 1 (see *Plate 1*)**

At the southwest end of Trench 1, localised machine excavation was carried out to a maximum of around 1.90m below existing ground level revealing bluish grey clay (104) at around 1.28m OD (Fig 1, Section 3; *Plate 2*). The clay was overlain by greyish brown silt 0.8m thick (103), laminated greyish brown and orange silt 0.42m thick (102) and mid reddish/greyish brown sandy silt 0.2m thick (101). The latest deposit of silt (101) was even in colour and texture, which probably reflects later transformation through bioturbation.

Silty clay revealed in plan at the northern end of Trench 1, extended south for a distance of around 8m before merging with the underlying silts.

Topsoil in Trench 1 (100) was 0.42m thick.

## **6.2 Trench 2 (see *Plate 3*)**

In Trench 2, silt was revealed at 2.13m OD (Fig. 5, Section 11, which includes an overcut of 0.11m). Areas of clay were present in the southern part of the trench (c. 3m wide), and in the central area (two narrower strips). The areas of clay probably represent the fills of saltwater creeks or channels aligned SSW to ENE.

In Trench 2, topsoil was 0.4m deep.

## **6.3 Trench 3 (see *Plate 4*)**

Areas of clay were recorded at both ends of Trench 3 and within a narrow strip aligned approximately east to west. The latter probably represents the fill of a saltwater creek.

In Trench 3, topsoil was approximately 0.45m thick (see Fig. 5, Section 10).

## **6.4 Trench 4 (see *Plate 5*)**

A 'box' excavated by machine at the east end of Trench 4 revealed yellowish brown and light yellowish brown clayey silt (404) at around 1.60m OD (Fig. 4, Section 4; *Plate 6*). The silt was cut by a feature interpreted as a creek [403] aligned approximately north to south. The cut was c. 1.25m wide by 0.45m deep and contained a fill of firm greyish brown clay (404). The clay extended beyond the limits of the creek in each direction. Over cut [403], there was a slight hollow in the clay, filled by mid greyish brown clayey silt. West of [403], firm clay extended throughout the trench.

Topsoil c. 0.45m thick extended throughout Trench 4.

## **6.5 Trench 5 (see *Plate 7*)**

Two areas of clay were recorded in Trench 5, one located at the northern end, the other located towards the centre and probably indicating a channel or creek aligned approximately SE to NW. Silt was revealed at 1.92m OD (Fig. 5, Section 9), immediately beneath the topsoil.

## **6.6 Trench 6 (see *Plate 8*)**

The majority of Trench 6 was excavated by machine to around 0.55m below existing ground level, 'overcutting' into the silt and clay by an average of 0.2m.

An area of deep excavation, carried out by machine at the southern end of the trench (Fig. 4, Section 2; *Plate 9*) revealed light yellowish brown silt with orange patches (603) at around 1.47m OD, overlain by light grey silt 0.12m thick (602) and mid brown clay with orange mottling (601). The latter deposit was 0.46 to 0.50m thick, extending north for a distance of around 11m (taken from the southern end of the trench).

Further deposits of clay were recorded at the northern end of the Trench 6, and within a probable creek (approximately 2.20m wide) running east to west in the central part of the trench.

Topsoil in Trench 6 (601) varied in depth between 0.30 to 0.35m

## **6.7 Trench 7 (see *Plate 10*)**

Trench 7 was excavated to an average depth of around 0.65m below existing ground level, including a cut of 0.20m into clay and silt.

Clays were recorded in plan at the northwest end of the trench and within a probable creek located near to the southeast end.

Silt was encountered at around 1.98m OD (Fig. 5, Section 7), overlain by topsoil 0.42m thick.

### **6.8 Trench 8 (see *Plate 11*)**

In general, Trench 8 was excavated to depths of between 0.6 and 0.8m below existing ground level (deepening to the north), while deeper excavations at the southern end of the trench were carried out by machine to a depth around 1.30m below existing ground level.

Within the machine excavated 'box', soft silts and silty clays interleaved in relatively indistinct laminations (804) were revealed at around 1.84m OD (Fig. 4, Section 1; *Plate 12*). Deposit (804) was overlain by soft, orange brown silt varying in thickness to a maximum of 0.20m (803), mid reddish brown/light to mid grey silt around 0.1m thick (802), and mid yellowish brown silt 0.15m thick (801). The top surface of the sequence of silts lay at 2.09m OD. The latest deposit (801) was uniform in composition, without lamination, and might therefore have represented alluvial material transformed through bioturbation. At the northern end of Trench 6, silts were encountered at 1.83m OD, indicating a fall in ground level of at least 0.26m.

A substantial depth of clay was recorded in the northern part of Trench 8, thickening to a maximum of 0.40m at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 4, Section 6). The trench was also traversed by a pair of clay-filled channels running east to west across the trench. A sondage excavated by hand across the northernmost channel, [807] and adjacent deposits revealed layers of greyish brown and yellowish brown silts (808), cut by the channel, which had sides sloping at around 45° and dimensions of around 1.6m wide by at least 0.65m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5; *Plate 13*). The channel was filled by mid brown silty clay (806), overlain by stiff mid brown clay (805). The latter deposit extended beyond the limits of the cut and across the lower lying silts to the north (see above and Section 6).

### **6.9 Trench 9 (see *Plate 14*)**

Trench 9 was 4.2m long by 1.9m wide and was excavated to a depth of 3.1m below existing ground level. For health and safety reasons, all context descriptions were made from the trench side.

A mix of bluish clay and silt (905) was revealed at around - 0.45m OD, overlain by a layer of peat (904) c. 0.3m thick (Fig. 5, Section 12). The peat included organic remains of fine roots, leaves and fragments of wood (some relatively large).

A layer of malleable ('sticky'), bluish grey silty clay (903) containing small fragments of organic material (probably wood) extended over the peat. The deposit was around 0.60m thick. It was overlain by yellow brown clayey silt (902) c. 0.70m thick and yellow brown silt (901), c. 0.85m thick. The latter deposit, encountered at around 2.0m OD, became 'stickier' in its lower extent, where clayey laminations were visible.

Topsoil in Trench 9 (900) was around 0.35m thick.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

Trial trenching at the Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club did not reveal any archaeologically significant features in the area of the proposed development, which suggests that the area lies beyond the limits of the medieval occupation identified by previous investigations in the area of the clubhouse. It might therefore be concluded that the focus of medieval settlement lay in the area immediately adjacent to the drove defined by modern Kirkgate.

Peat exposed in Trench 9, at around - 0.45m OD, may correlated with similar deposits recorded in the Wisbech area, and in Leverington and Murrow. Radiocarbon dating of samples from Wisbech and Murrow indicated deposition in the Iron Age, in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC (Hall 1996).

The upper (yellowish) silts may form part of the 'Terrington Bed' series, believed to have been deposited in the late Iron Age and Roman periods (Hall 1996). The dendritic pattern of saltwater creeks

indicates the later development of a saltmarsh environment, with the creeks generally following an east to west alignment. Eventually, deposits of clay accumulated in the creeks, extending across the silts and thickening in low-lying parts of the site.

In conclusion, the recent programme of trial trenching indicated a low potential for archaeologically significant remains in the area of the proposed development. However, the project secured an informative record of marine and freshwater deposits, with the potential to influence future decisions on the management of archaeological resources in the Kirkgate area.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author of this report would like to thank Mr Adrian Hurst of the Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club for assistance in ensuring that the project was brought to a successful conclusion. Thanks are also due to Kasia Gdaniec of the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council for advice provided at various stages of the project, and staff at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for assistance in locating information relevant to the project.

## **9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS**

### **10.1 Project Information**

EVENT NO.: ECB4438

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: F/YR12/0124/F

FIELD OFFICER: R. Trimble

NGR: TF 4338 1677

CIVIL PARISH: Tydd St Giles

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 20<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club

### **10.2 Archive Details**

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford Lincolnshire, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Cambridgeshire Archaeology Store

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

PROPOSED ACCESSION DATE: - September 2015

#### ***The Site Archive Comprises:***

Context Records	28
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	1
Section Drawings at Scale 1:10	11
Black and White photographs	39
Digital Photographs	86
Set of Site Notes	1



## ***COLOUR PLATES***



*Plate 1: General view of Trench 1, looking southwest; 2m and 1m scales*



*Plate 2: Section 3 at the southwest end of Trench 1, looking southeast; 2m scale*





*Plate 3: General view of Trench 2, looking c. northwest; 2m and 1m scales*



*Plate 4: General view of Trench 3, looking c. north; 2m and 1m scales*





*Plate 5: General view of Trench 4, looking c. east; 2m and 1m scales*



*Plate 6: Section 4, located at the east end Trench 4, looking c. north; 1m scale*





*Plate 7: General view of Trench 5, looking north; 2m and 1m scales*



*Plate 8: General view of Trench 6 ('box' infilled), looking c. north; 2m and 1m scales*





*Plate 9: Section 2 at the southern end of Trench 6, looking c. east; 1m scale*



*Plate 10: General view of Trench 7, looking northwest; 2m and 1m scales*





*Plate 11: General view of Trench 8, looking northeast*



*Plate 12: Section 1 at the southwest end of Trench 8, looking northwest; 1m scale*

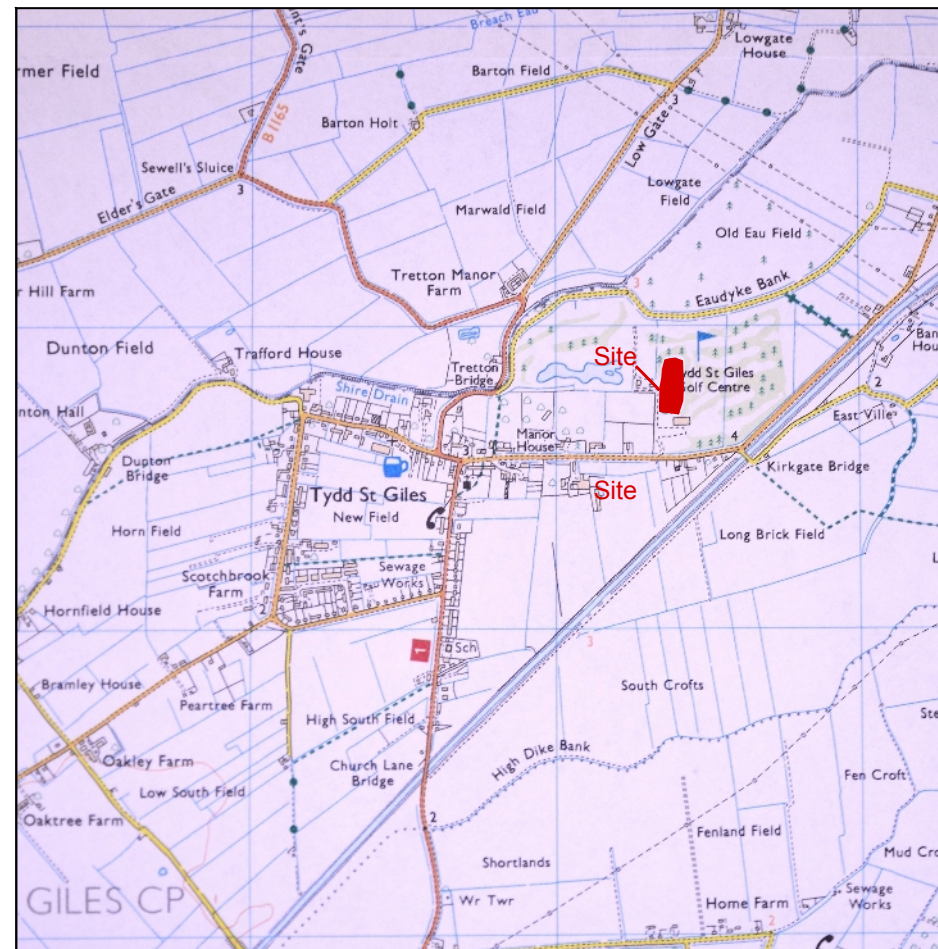




*Plate 13: Section 5 showing cut [807], looking southeast, 1m and 2m scales*

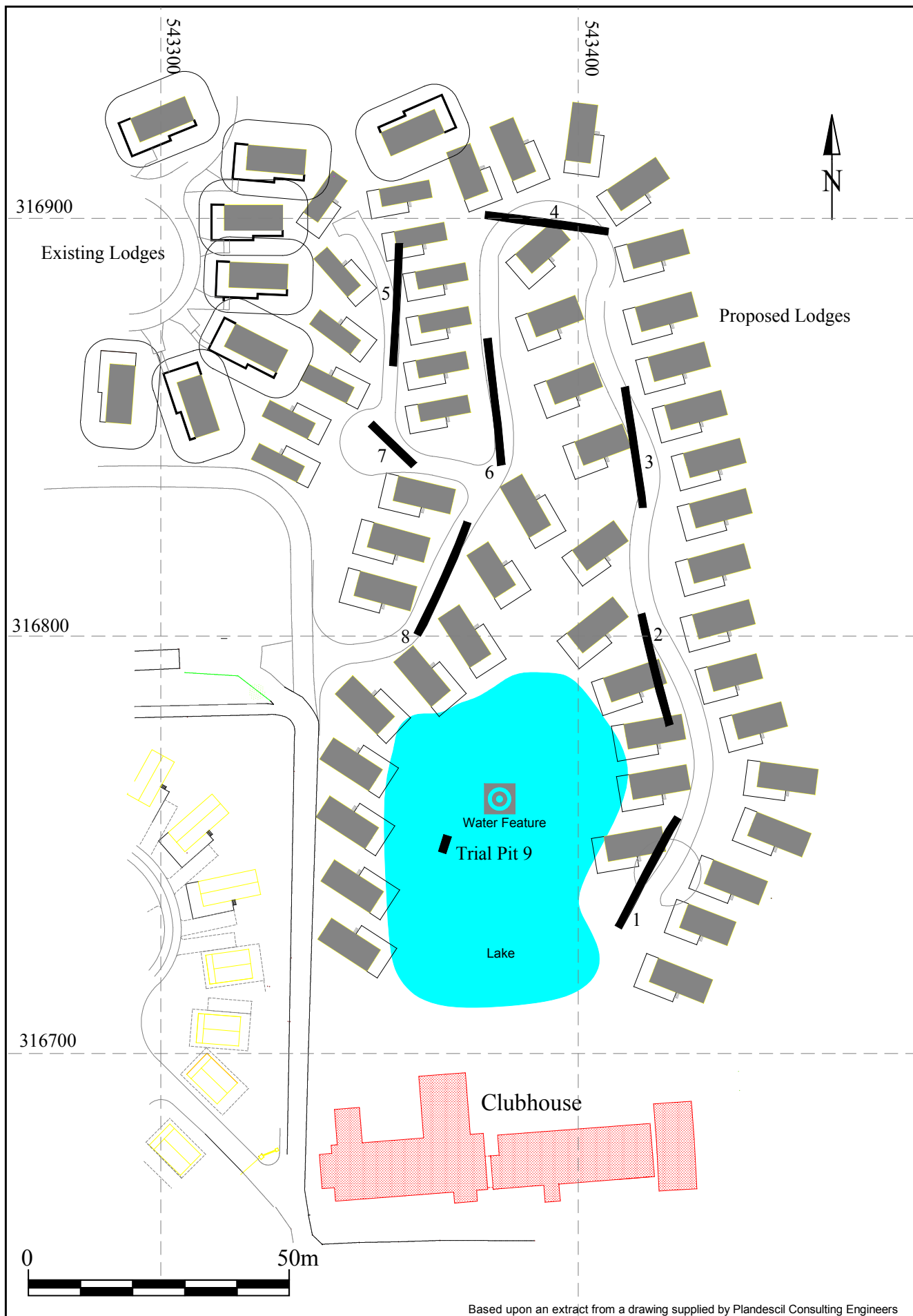


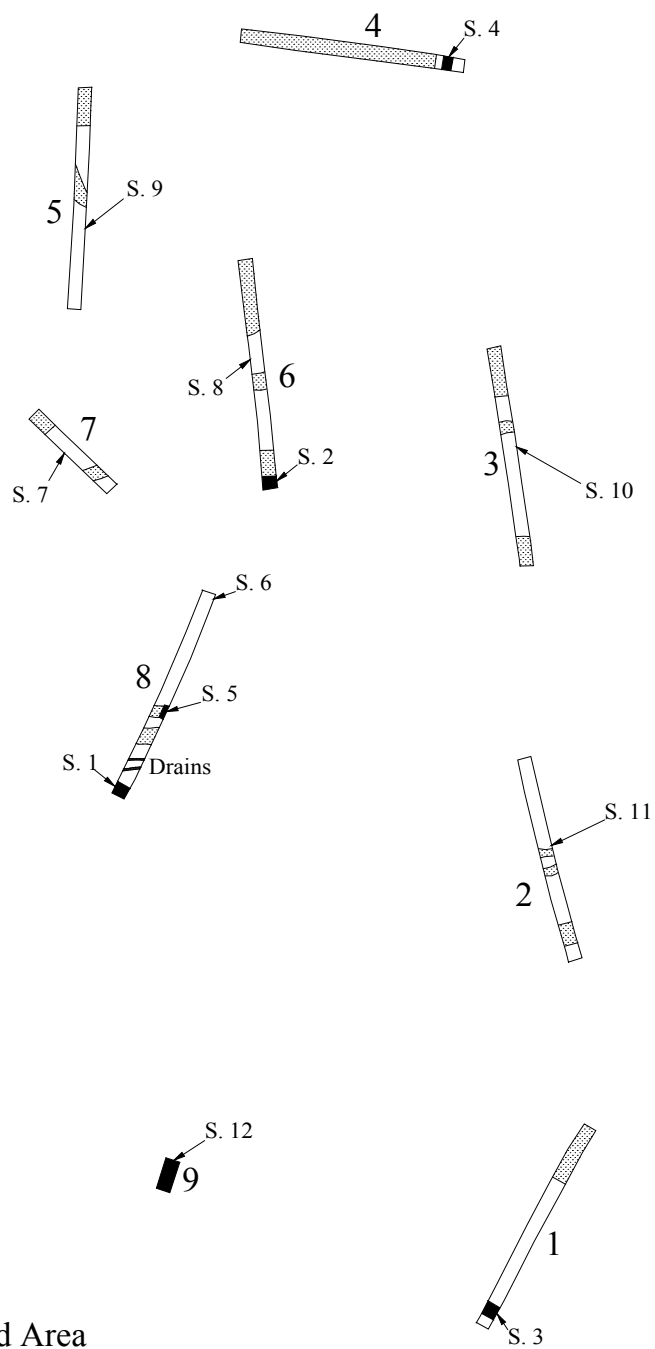
*Plate 14: Trench 9, Section 12, looking c. northeast*



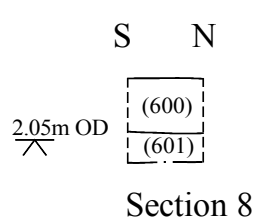
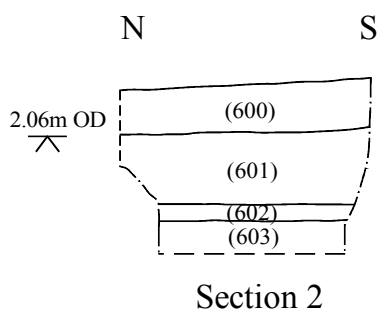
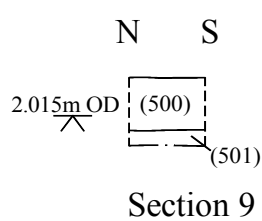
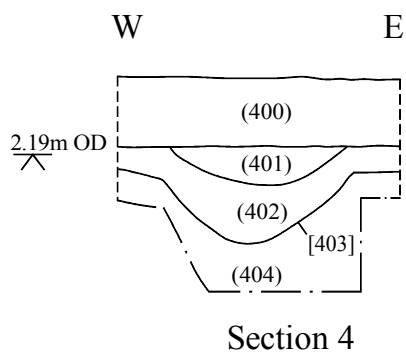
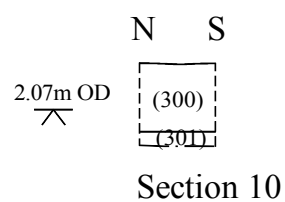
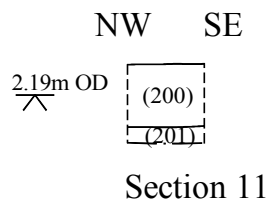
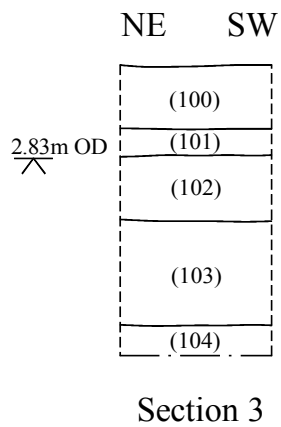
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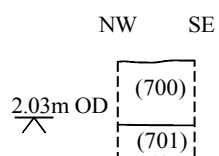




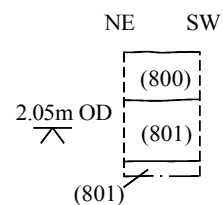




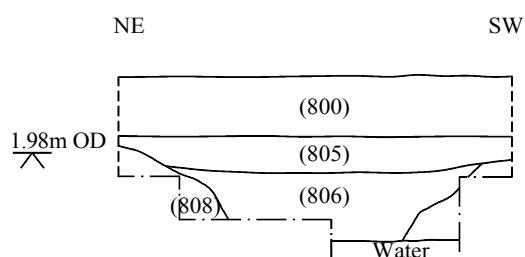




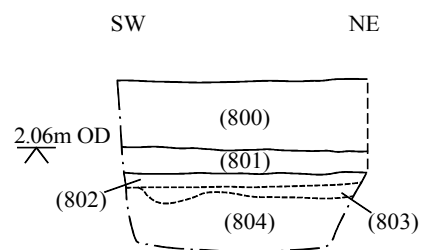
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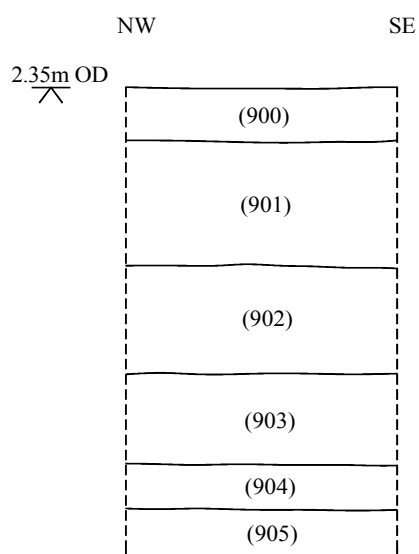
Section 6



Section 5



Section 1



Section 12



## APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Topsoil	See (801); 0.42m thick
101	Alluvium	Soft, mid reddish brown and greyish brown sandy silt; 0.2m thick
102	Alluvium	Soft, light greyish brown with orange-brown mottles, silt; 0.42m thick
103	Alluvium	Soft (stickier than 102), light to mid greyish brown with reddish brown mottles, silt and sand interleaved with sticky clayey silts; very finely laminated; 0.8m thick
104	Alluvium	Malleable, mid bluish grey slightly silty clay; 0.2m+ thick
400	Topsoil	See (801); 0.45m thick
401	Alluvium	Soft, mid greyish brown with orange mottles, clayey silt; extends 1.15m E-W x 0.25m thick (max)
402	Fill of [403]	Compact/stiff, light to mid greyish brown clay (becoming silty towards edges of feature)
403	Creek	Linear aligned approximately N-S, 1.25m wide x 0.46m deep with sides at 45° and concave base;
404	Alluvium	Soft, yellowish brown and light yellowish brown clayey silt; 0.78m thick, underlying clay in Trench 4
600	Topsoil	See (801); 0.32m thick
601	Alluvium	Compact/plastic, mid brown with occasional orange-brown mottling, clay; 0.46 – 0.50m thick
602	Alluvium	Soft (more 'open' in texture than 603), light grey silt; 0.12m thick
603	Alluvium	Soft, light yellowish brown with orange patches, silt; 0.2m+ thick
800	Topsoil	Moderately compact to compact, mid brown silty clay; 0.45m thick
801	Alluvium	Soft, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt; average 0.15m thick
802	Alluvium	Soft, mid reddish brown with light to mid grey mottles, silt; 70mm to 0.12m thick
803	Alluvium	Soft, orange-brown, silt; very irregular interface with (804) and probably slight variation of same context
804	Alluvium	Soft, light to mid brownish grey, silt interleaved with silty clay (relatively indistinct laminations); 0.45m+ thick
805	Alluvium	Stiff, mid brown clay; 0.24m thick in Section 5
806	Fill of [807]	Compact/stiff (crumbling under pressure), mid brown silty clay; containing yellow-brown sandy lenses in lower extent; 0.45m+ thick
807	Creek	Linear, aligned E-W; at least 1.6m wide by 0.65m+ deep with sides sloping at around 45°; base not seen
808	Alluvium	Soft, light to mid greyish brown becoming yellowish brown in upper extent, silt; 0.65m+ thick
900	Topsoil	See (801); 0.35m thick
901	Alluvium	Yellowish brown silt, around 0.85m thick; stickier with clay laminations in lower extent
902	Alluvium	Yellowish brown clayey silt, around 0.7m thick; higher clay content than (901) and more brown in colour
903	Alluvium	'Sticky' bluish grey silty clay containing frequent flecks/fragments of organic material (wood?); around 0.6m thick
904	Peat layer	Peat incorporating fine roots, branches, and reeds
905	Alluvium	Mix of bluish clay and silt; 0.3m+ thick

**APPENDIX B**  
**OASIS SUMMARY DETAILS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: withamar1-213300**

### Project details

Project name	Trial Trench Evaluation at Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Eight trenches were excavated on the site of a proposed chalet development at the Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club. The site lies to the north of previous finds of medieval remains located on the site of the present clubhouse. The current evaluation revealed no evidence of archaeological activity. It therefore seems likely that the focus of medieval settlement lay further to the south, in the areas immediately adjacent to Kirkgate (believed to have originated as a medieval drove). Deeper excavations carried out as part of the project resulted in a useful record of the sequence of alluvial deposits in the area. Peat (probably deposited in the Iron Age) was revealed at 3m below existing ground level, overlain by layers of silt. The silt was cut by a system of saltwater creeks, which were then filled and buried by deposits of clay. There were no portable finds from the site.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2015 End: 29-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4438 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Golf course
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND TYDD ST GILES Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club
Postcode	PE13 5NZ
Study area	2.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 4338 1677 52.7291729486 0.123554180981 52 43 45 N 000 07 24 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Russell Trimble
Project supervisor	Russell Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Pure Leisure Group

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tydd St Giles Golf and Country Club, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, R
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 83
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	Sleaford
Description	A4, comb-bound
Entered by	Russell Trimble (russell.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	8 June 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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