
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND ON LAND EAST OF POTENTIAL HOUSE,
TYDD ST GILES
(TGKI12)**

**Work undertaken for
Mr Kevin Curson**

December 2012

Report Compiled by
Neil Jefferson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4331 1660
Planning Application No: F/YR11/0577/F
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-141342

APS Report No. 112/12

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to residential development on land east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation revealed three probable agricultural enclosure or drainage ditches on a roughly north-south alignment and two possible storage pits. A medieval date is suggested for these features, based on two small sherds of pottery of 12th to 15th century date.

The evaluation also recorded a large ditch containing post medieval brick fragments.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as ‘*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*’ (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition was placed on planning consent (F/YR11/0577/F) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work was to be an archaeological

evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Kevin Curson to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between 10th and 13th December 2012, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tydd St Giles is a Fenland village lying approximately 9km northwest of Wisbech and 20km west of Kings Lynn in the administrative district of Fenland in Cambridgeshire. The proposed development site is located on land to the east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles at NGR TF 4331 1660

The site lies on a small slope to the south at approximately 2.2m OD. The geology comprises tidal flat deposits which overly amphill clays (Hodge et al 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The majority of the prehistoric land surface in Tydd St Giles and the wider area is buried beneath Iron Age and later silts. The impact of successive freshwater and marine flooding episodes on human occupation is well documented through the work of the Fenland Survey in Cambridgeshire (Hall, 1996) and neighbouring Norfolk (Silvester, 1988).

The Fenland Survey identified Roman sites in the form of salterns and settlements in the Wisbech area but none of these known sites are located close to the proposed development.

A middle Saxon site was identified in the

land adjacent Eaudike Field in the form of a dark area of soil associated with bone and handmade sherds. A whetstone with a perforation was also recovered. This site is located on a slight bank next to the Old Eau (CHER Ref. 09918). No remains of this date were recorded during an evaluation in this field (CHER ref. CB15604). However, remains of medieval date, including a ditch, settlement activity and pottery were recovered. It is thought that these remains are probably associated with settlement associated with a medieval drove now followed by the line of Kirkgate.

Tydd St Giles has origins dating back at least to the medieval period as demonstrated by the 13th century parish church of St Giles.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent and the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site, their spatial arrangement and the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Five trenches (Fig. 3), three 30m, one 28m and one 32m long and each 1.8m wide, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 2).

The earliest deposits recorded in all trenches are part of the Holocene stratigraphy of the area and are likely to derive from marine and freshwater events.

Trench 1 (Figure 4+6, Plate 3+4)

The two earliest deposits recorded in the trench was, a firm mid yellowish brownish red clay (111) and a soft mid brownish

orange clayey silt (105).

Deposit (105) was cut by a 0.44m – 0.70m wide, 0.31m deep, steep sided ditch with a concave base [104]. The lower fill comprised 0.19m thick soft light brown clayey silt (103) with rare burnt clay fragments; this was sealed by 0.16m of soft mid brown clayey silt (102) with occasional burnt clay fragments. Sealing this and localised in this area was a 0.34m thick soft mid brown (mottled) clayey silt layer (101), probably material removed from an existing ditch to the east.

Deposit (111) was cut by a 1.75m wide and 0.5m deep steep sided ditch [115] with a concave base. The lower fill was a 0.30m thick firm mid orangey brown silty clay (114), probably resolving as slumping soon after the ditch was dug. Overlaying this was a 0.3m thick soft mid brownish grey silty clay (113) with frequent burnt clay, ash and charcoal probably deposited from a nearby fire. Finds consisted of 13th-15th century pottery, animal bone and fired clay. Sealing this was the upper fill a 0.25m thick soft mid greyish brown silty clay (112).

Deposit (111) was also cut by a 1.12m wide and 0.43m deep steep sided pit [110] with an irregular flat base, filled by a soft mid brownish grey clayey silt (109) with occasional burnt clay and shell fragments. This was cut by a 0.68m wide, 0.26m deep, north-south aligned ditch [108] with steep sides in a V-shape, filled by soft light brown (mottled) clayey silt (107) with occasional burnt clay.

Sealing both [115] and [108] was 0.19m thick soft light greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (106). Overlaying (106) and layer (101) was 0.30m – 0.35m thick of soft dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (100).

Trench 2 (Figure 8, plate 1)

The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was a firm mid orange clay (202). Overlaying this was 0.20m thick soft light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (201). Topsoil comprised 0.30m – 0.35m thick of soft dark greyish brown silty clay (200) with occasional stone.

Trench 3 (Figure 5+7, plate 5)

Located in the middle of the trench was a menage, constructed of 0.30m thick yellow sand and limestone (302), overlaying 0.30m thick mid greyish black silty clay (306) with occasional stone, which sealed a firm light whitish blue clay natural deposit (303).

To the east of the trench a firm mid orange clay deposit (307) cut by a 1.4m wide, 0.25m deep oval pit [305]. This had a concave base, steep sides and was filled by a soft mid greyish brown clayey silt (304) with occasional charcoal. Finds consisted of one piece of 12th-13th century pottery. Sealing the pit was 0.20m thick soft light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (301). Covering this was a 0.30m – 0.35m thick soft dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (300) with occasional stone.

Trench 4 (Figure 5+7, plate7)

The earliest deposit comprised firm mid orange clay (402), which was cut by an 8.30m wide, 1.75m thick, east-west aligned ditch [404] with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a soft mid greyish brown silty clay (403) which contained post medieval CBM of 15th-18th century date. Sealing this was 0.20m thick soft light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (401). Overlaying this was 0.30m – 0.35m thick soft dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (400).

Trench 5 (Fig 5+8, plates 2+8)

The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a firm mid orange clay (502). This was sealed by 0.25m thick firm mid greyish black silty clay made ground (501) which contained occasional stones and pieces of electrical wire. Sealing this were deposits associated with a former car parking surface, comprising a thick brick base with large stones on top and gravel above, with a total depth of 0.40m (500). To the east of this was the ménage comprising 0.30m of yellow sand and limestone (503).

6. DISCUSSION

All of the various silts and clays recording in the trenches which underly the archaeological remains are Flandrian sediments associated with phases of marine and freshwater inundation.

Trench 1 contained three north-south aligned ditches and a pit. Although dating was only present in one of three ditches [115] they are likely to date to the same period (13th- 15th century). The ditches were not recorded in any of the other trenches it is possible that ditch [115] represents a field boundary or animal enclosure, with a southern boundary running east between Trenches 1 and 3. Smaller ditches [108] [104] located inside the enclosure possibly represents water management ditches. Also located in this area was pit [110] probably for storage.

Trench 3 recorded a 12th-13th century pit [305], possibly resolving as a storage pit.

Trench 4 recorded a large east west ditch [404] containing post-medieval CBM. Find were located in the top 1m of the ditch. Although the feature is likely to represent a post medieval drainage ditch, it is possible the ditch could resolve as an earlier feature with the most recent backfilling dating to the post medieval

period. Despite the large size of this feature it does not appear on 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps, indicating that it is associated with an earlier phase of landscape arrangement. The ditch is also not depicted on early 19th century maps where Kirkate is depicted as being much wider. This suggests that the ditch\watercourse was backfilled by this time. This is supported by the 15th to 18th century date of the two fragments of brick from the upper fills of the feature. Therefore it is possible that the ditch is of medieval date although its function is unclear. If man made such a large feature would have to be the work of a major landowner and could define the limits of a manorial holding or have acted as a major drainage feature.

The previous work on Eaudike Field, northeast of the site, recorded medieval settlement activity. Due to the location of features and dating, it is possible that features in Trench 1 are part of this settlement, possibly animal enclosures or fields on the outskirts.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation, comprising five trial trenches, was undertaken on land east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation revealed three probable agricultural enclosure or water management ditches on a north-south alignment and two possible storage pits. Although only dating evidence was recorded in two of the features it is likely they all date to the medieval period.

The evaluation also recorded a large ditch containing post medieval brick fragments which is possibly associated with a much earlier, possibly medieval, landscape.

level)

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mr Kevin Curson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Neil Jefferson, Bob Garland
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Neil Jefferson
CAD Illustration: Neil Jefferson
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Jefferson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hall, D. 1996. Fenland Project 10. Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. EAA 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 **13**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

R. J. Silvester., 1988, *The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland and the Nar Valley. East Anglian Archaeology No. 79*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea



Figure 1 General location map



TF



Proposed development site



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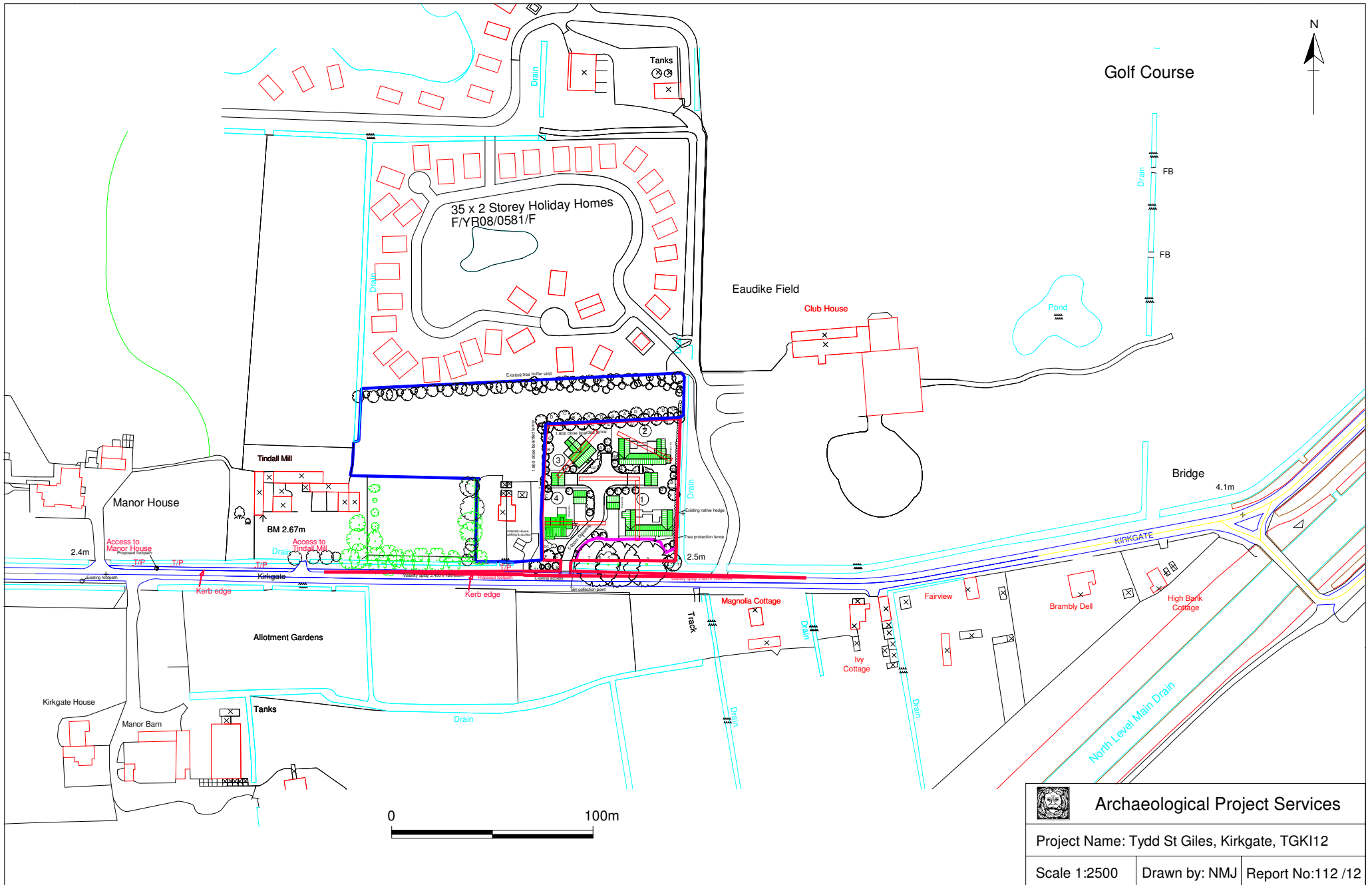


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Potential House, Tydd St Giles (TGK112)

Scale 1:25000 Drawn by: NMJ Report No: 112/12

Figure 2 - Site location 1:25000




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tydd St Giles, Kirkgate, TGK112		
Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No:112 /12

Figure 3. Site Location

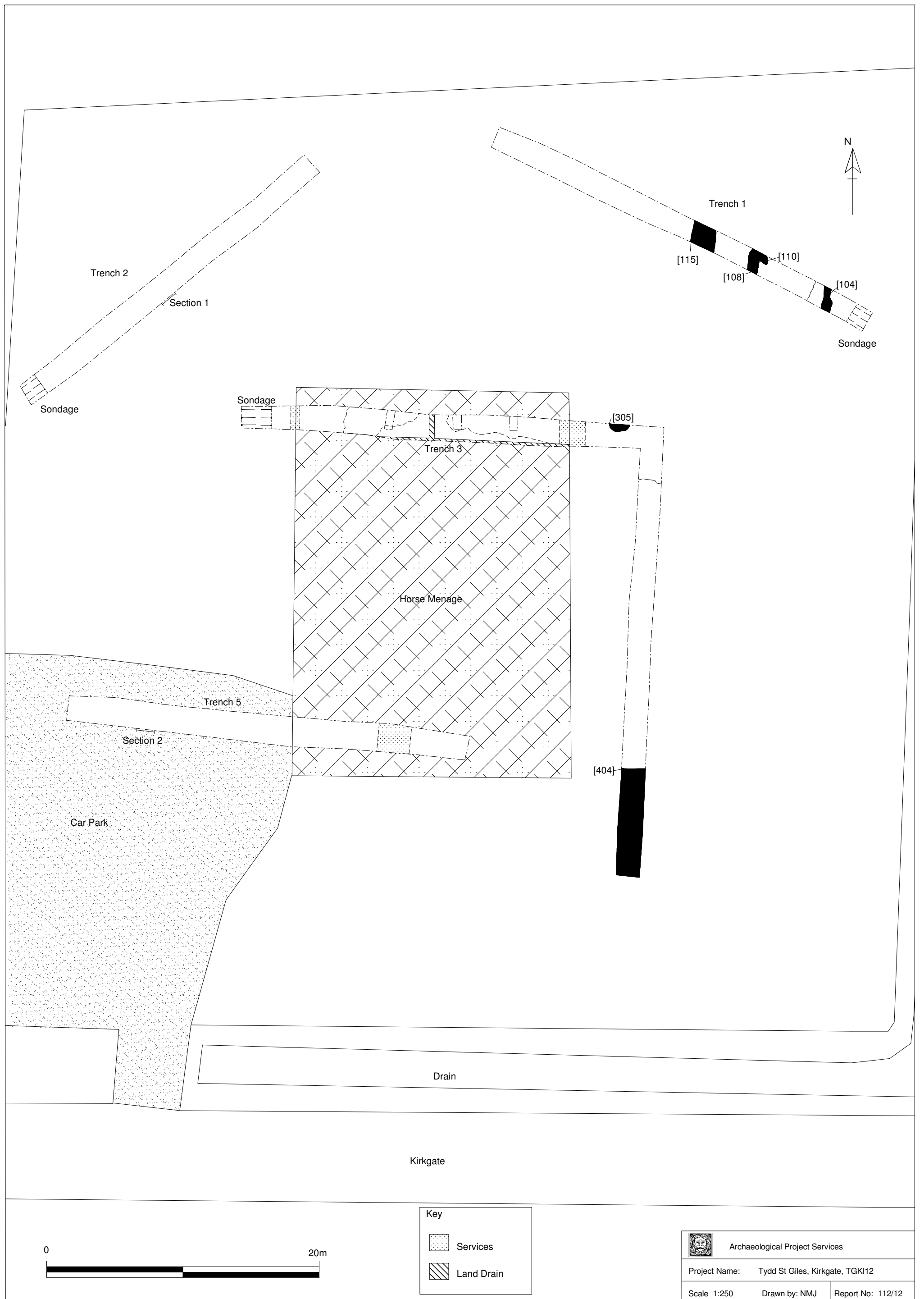


Figure 4. Trench Locations

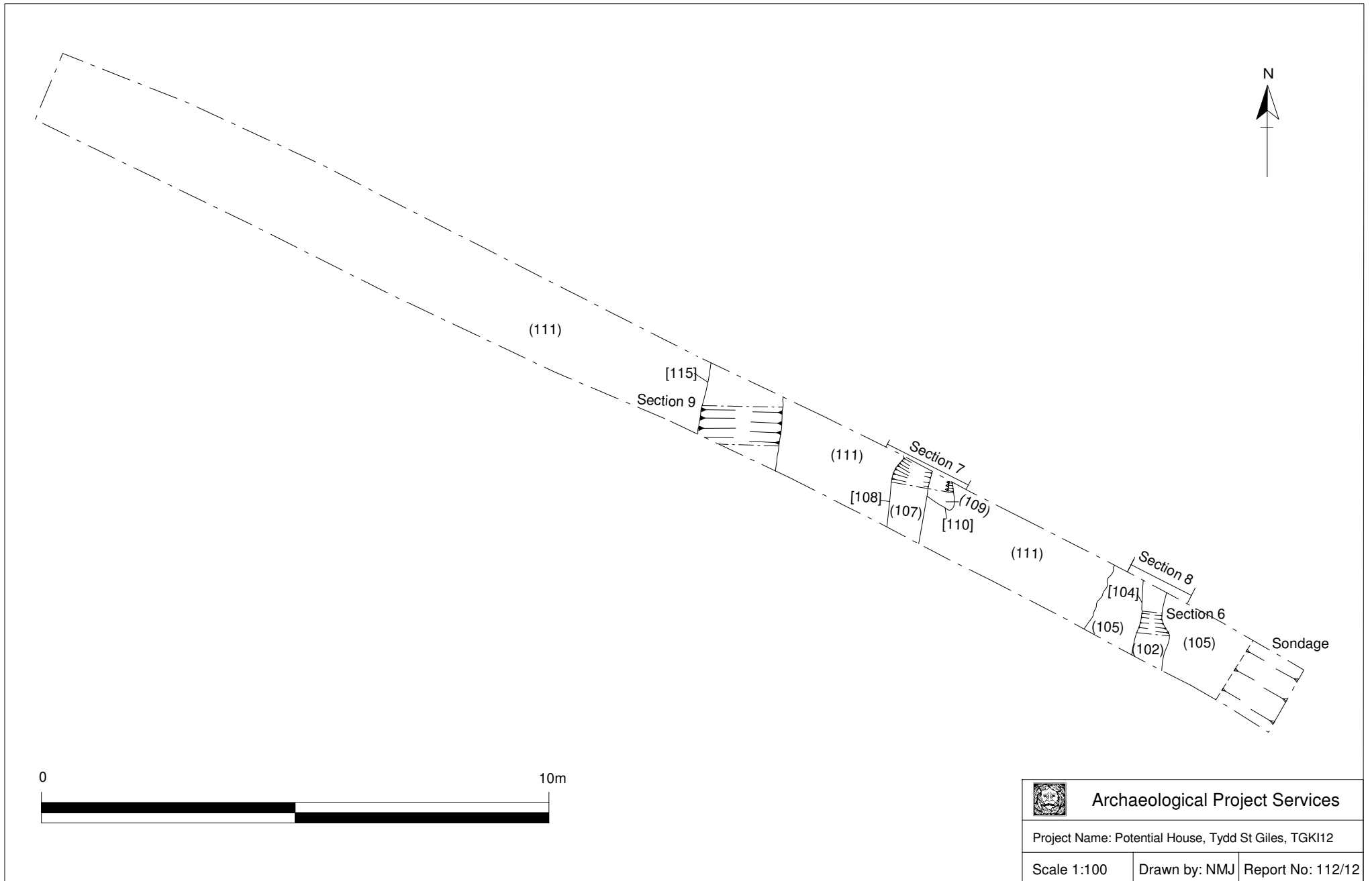
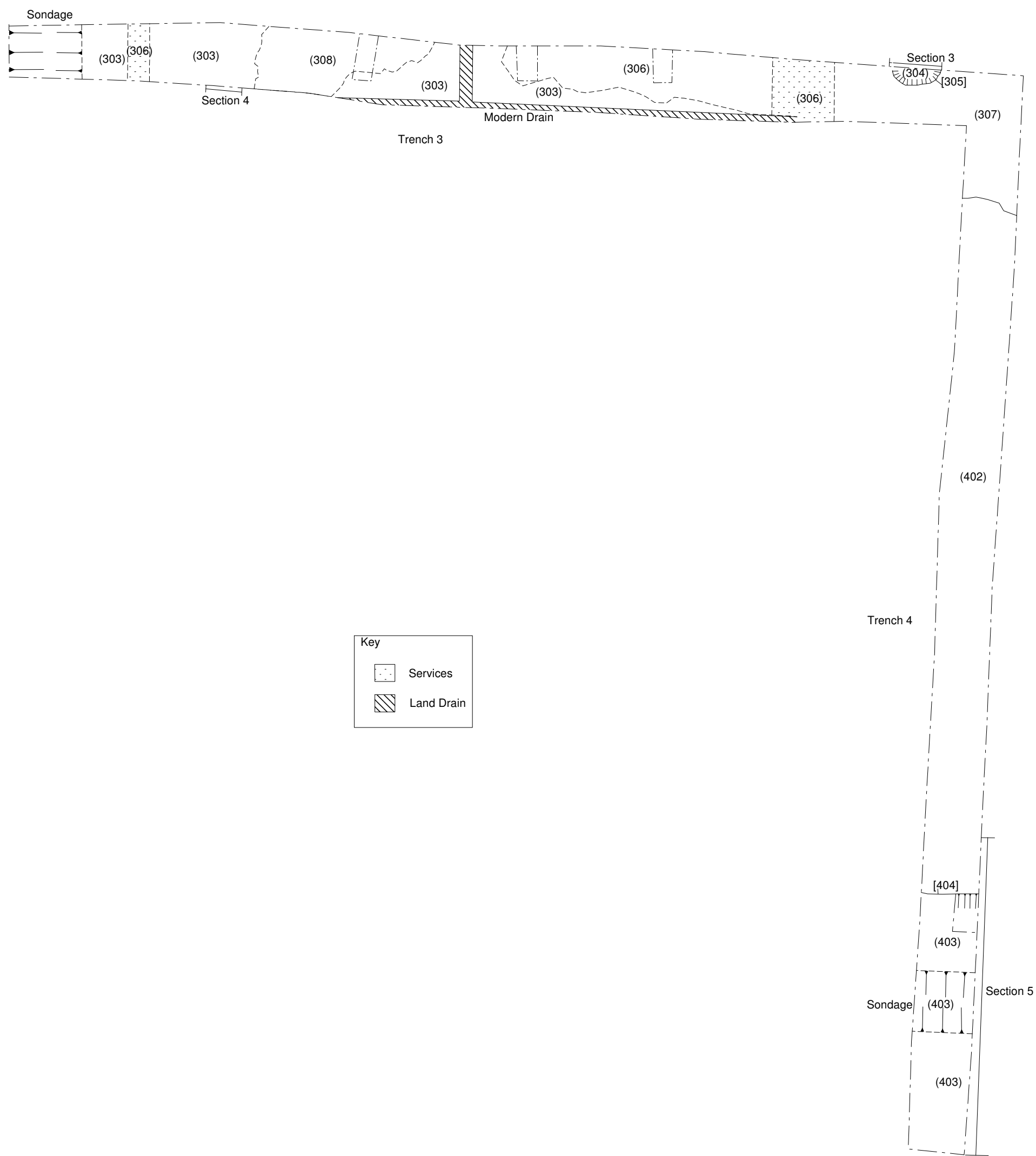




Figure 5. Plan of Trench 1



Key	
	Services
	Land Drain




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Potential House, Tydd St Giles. TGK112	
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 112/12

Figure 6. Plan of Trench 3 and 4

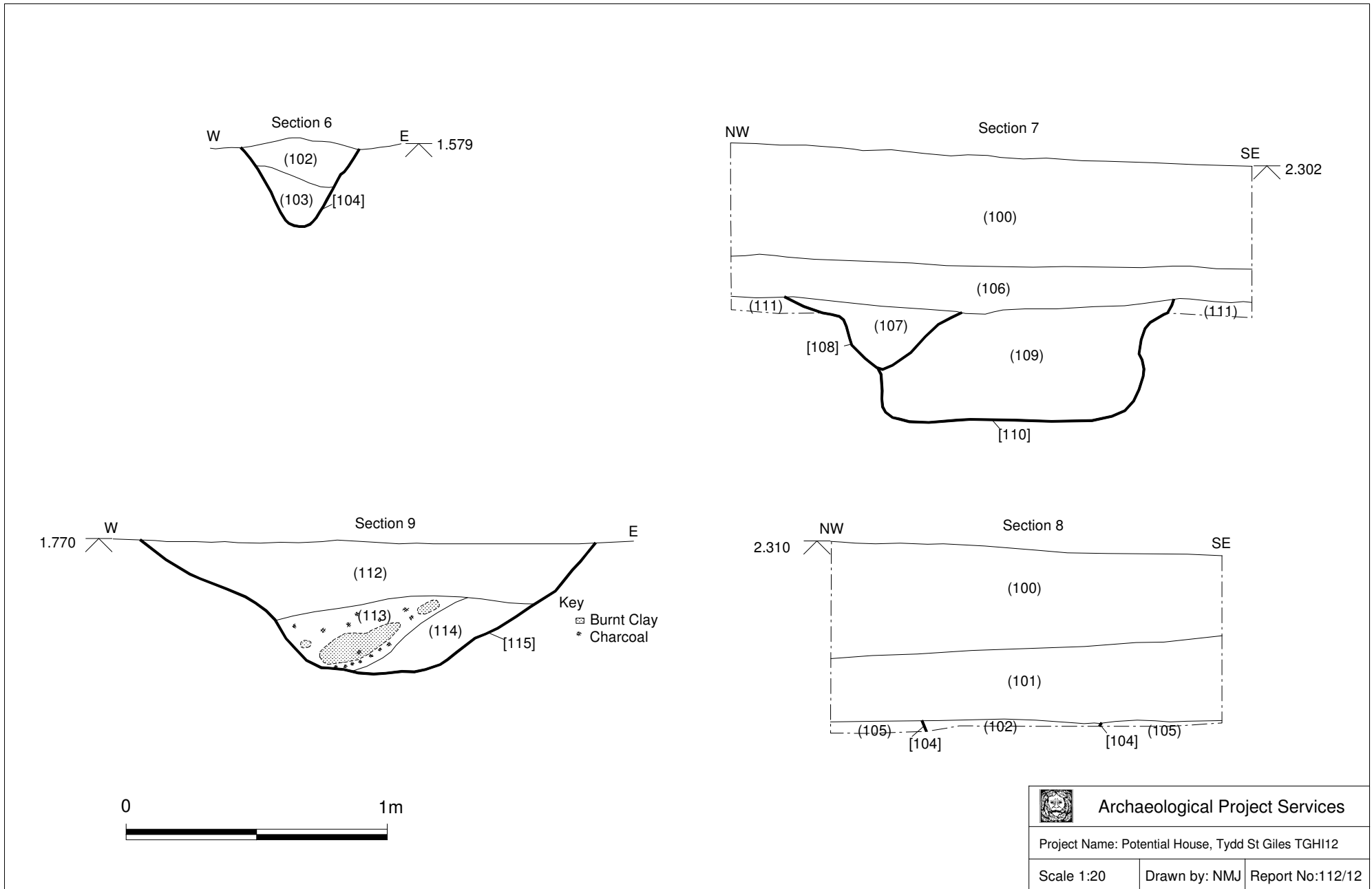
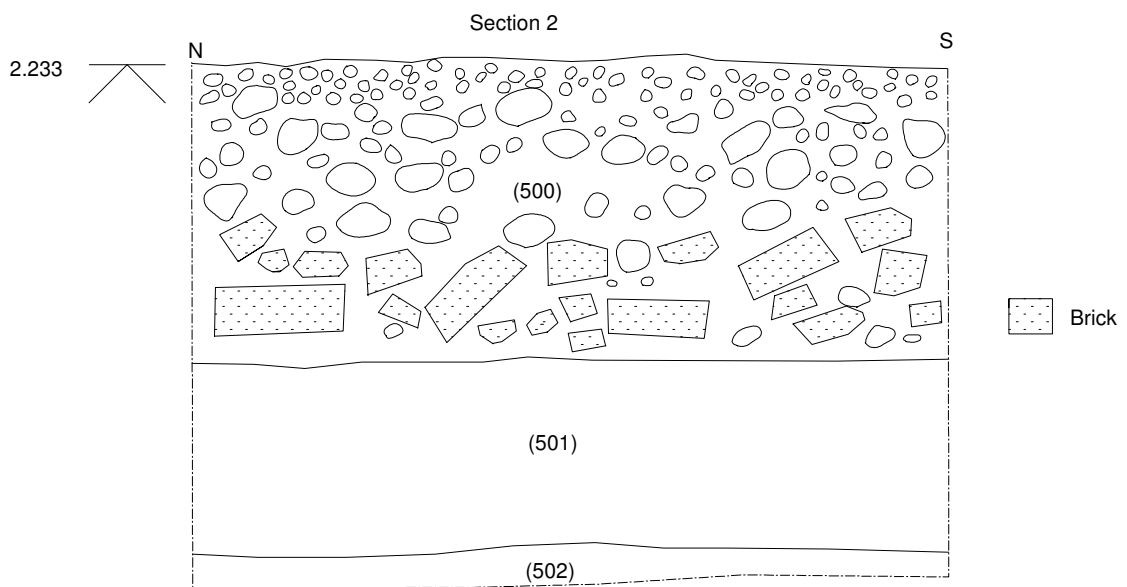
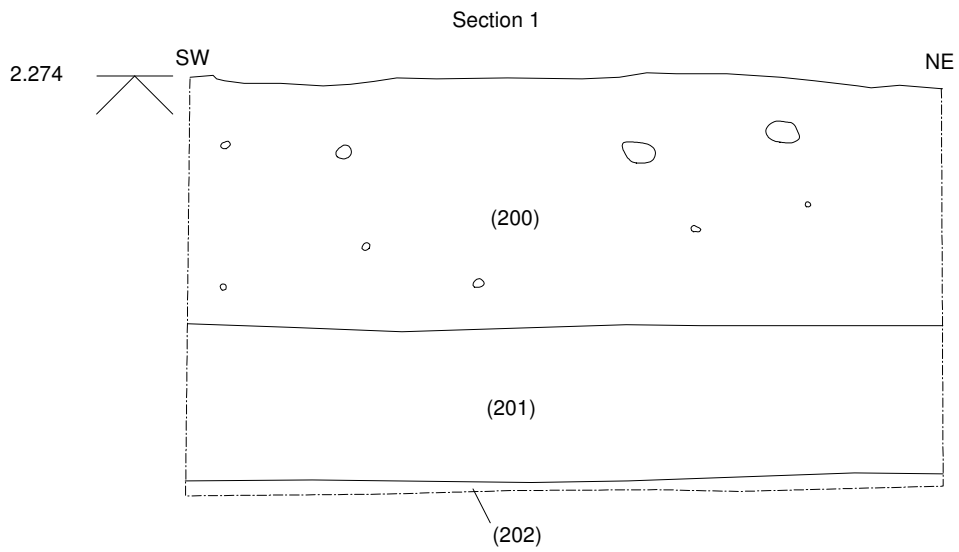


Figure 7. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9




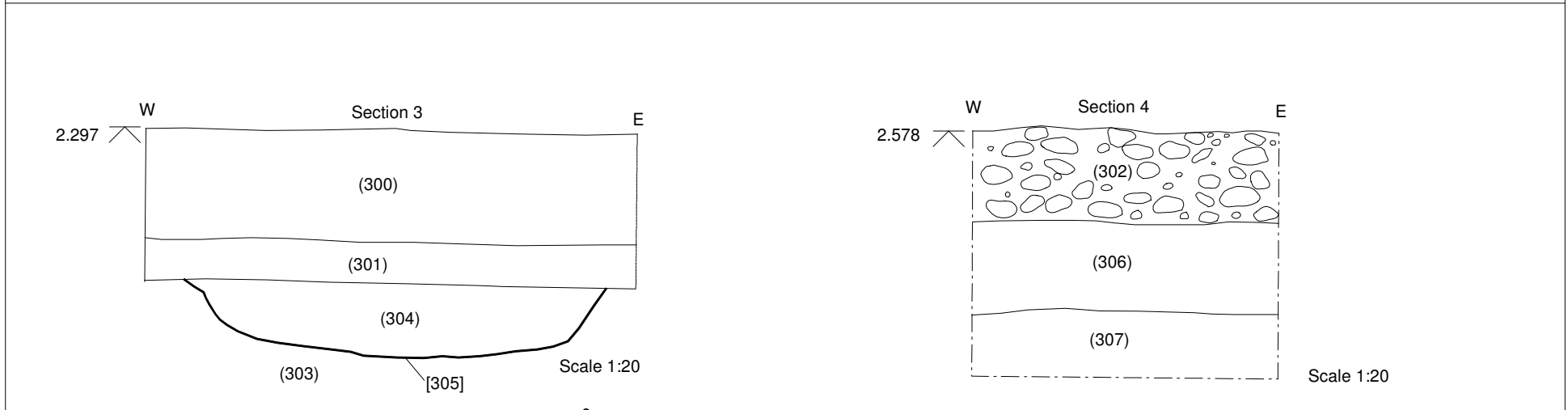
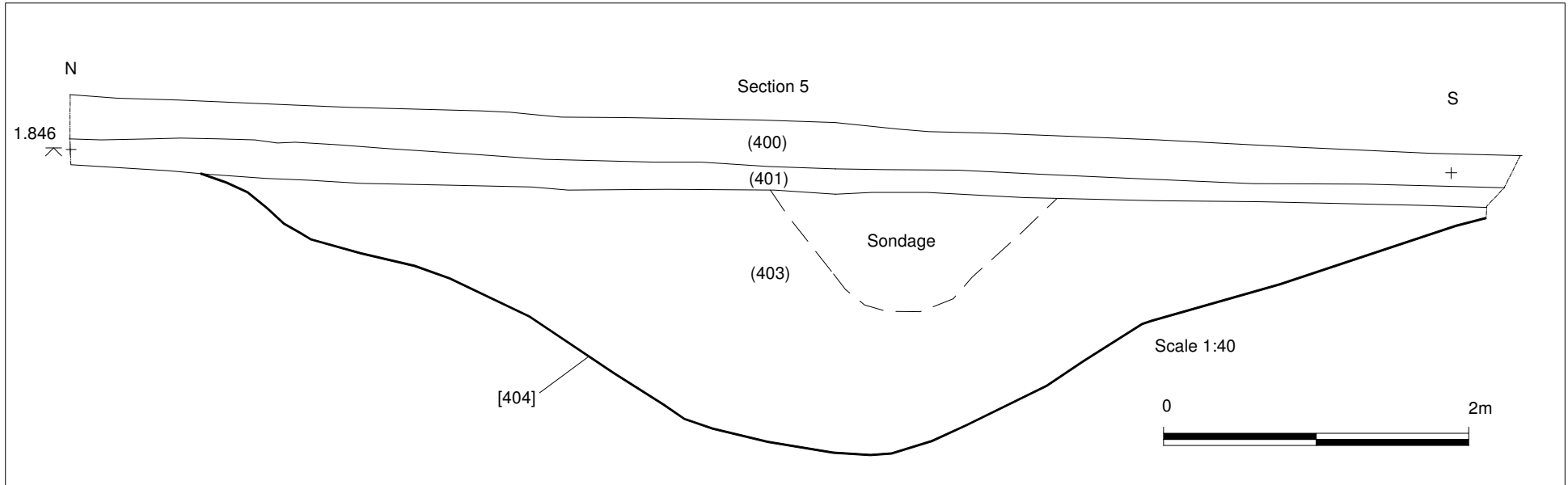
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Potential House, Tydd St Giles TGK112		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 112/12

Figure 9. Sections 1 and 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Potential House, Tydd St Giles TGK112		
Scale 1:40 + 1:20	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 112/12

Figure 8. Sections 3, 4 and 5



Plate 1: Trench 2, looking NE



Plate 2: Trench 5, Looking East



Plate 3: Pit [110] and ditch [108]



Plate 4: Ditch [115]



Plate 5: Natural feature (306)



Plate 6: Trench 3, section 4



Plate 7: Ditch [404]



Plate 8: Trench 5 Section 2

APPENDIX 1

LAND EAST OF POTENTIAL HOUSE, KIRKGATE, TYDD ST GILES

SPECIFICATION FOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

MR KEVIN CURSON

23rd NOVEMBER 2012

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Location map and development plan at back of document

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising an archaeological evaluation is required as a condition of planning on land east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St. Giles, 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 a programme of archaeological trial trenching in order to characterise any archaeological remains which may be preserved on the site.*
- 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 programme of trial trenching on land east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St. Giles, Cambridgeshire centred on NGR TF 4331 1660.
- 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 Tydd St. Giles is situated 7km north of Wisbech and 10km southeast of Holbeach, in the administrative district of Fenland in Cambridgeshire. The site lies on the eastern side of the historic core of the settlement on the north side of Kirkgate on land to the east of Potential House, centred on NGR TF 4331 1660..

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR11/0577/F).
- 4.2 The brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requires a programme of evaluation in advance of the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at around 3.0m above OD on tidal flat deposits which overly amphill clays (Hodge et al 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Much of the prehistoric land surface in the Tyd St. Giles and wider area is completely buried beneath Iron Age and later silts. The impact of successive freshwater and marine flooding episodes on human occupation is well documented through the work of the Fenland Survey in Cambridgeshire (Hall et, al 1996) and neighbouring Norfolk (Silvester, 1988).
- 6.2 The Fenland survey identified Roman sites in the form of salterns and settlements are known in the Wisbech area but none of these known sites are located close to the proposed development.
- 6.3 A middle Saxon site was identified in the adjacent Eaudike Field in the form of a dark area of soil associated with bone and hand made sherds and a whetstone with a perforation was also recovered. This site is located on a slight bank next to the Old Eau (CHER Ref. 09918). No remains of this date were recorded during an evaluation in this field (CHER ref. CB15604) However, remains of medieval date, including a ditch and pottery were recovered. It is thought that these remains are probably associated with settlement associated with a medieval drove now followed by the line of Kirkgate.
- 6.4 Tyd St. Giles has origins dating back at least to the medieval period as demonstrated by the 13th century parish church of St. Gile.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the in situ determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site
- 8.1.2 It is proposed that 5 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.6m will be excavated laid out as shown on Fig 1.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 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. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological

Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required

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. Accession number ECB3901 has been assigned to the archive.

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 It is expected that the fieldwork programme will last four days and utilise 8 person days of staff time.
- 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

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Hall, D., 1987, The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. East Anglian Archaeology **No. 79**

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Specification: Version 1, November 24th 2012

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare rounded pebbles, 0.30m – 0.35m Thick	Topsoil	
101	1	Soft mid brown (mottled) clayey silt, 0.34m thick	Layer, Spread from nearby ditch	modern
102	1	Soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional burnt clay fragments, 0.16m thick	Upper fill of ditch 104	
103	1	Soft light brown clayey silt with rare burnt clay fragments, 0.19thick	Lower fill of ditch 104	
104	1	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and a concave base, 0.44m – 0.70m wide, 0.31 deep	Cut of small possible drainage ditch	
105	1	Soft mid brownish orange clayey silt, >1m thick	Natural alluvium	
106	1	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Subsoil	
107	1	Soft light brown (mottled) clayey silt with occasional burnt clay, 0.26m thick	Sole fill of probable drainage ditch 108	
108	1	N-S aligned linear cut with sharp sides in a V-shape, 0.68m wide, 0.26m deep	Cut of possible drainage ditch	
109	1	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional burnt clay and shell fragments, 0.43m thick	Sole fill of pit 110	
110	1	Cut of steep sides pit with a irregular flat base. 1.12m wide, 0.43m deep	Cut of pit	
111	1	Firm mid yellowish brownish red clay, >0.43m thick	Natural clay	
112	1	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Upper fill of ditch	
113	1	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent burnt clay, ash and charcoal, 0.30m thick. Pottery and bone finds.	Fill of linear ditch 115, deliberately backfilled.	13 th -15 th century
114	1	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.30m thick	Primary fill of ditch 115, initial slumpage	13 th -15 th century?
115	1	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and a small step on the western slope and a concave base. 1.75m wide, 0.50m deep	Cut of ditch, field boundary	13 th -15 th century
200	2	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone, 0.30m – 0.35m thick.	Topsoil	
201	2	Soft light greyish brown silty clay subsoil, 0.20m thick	Subsoil	
202	2	Firm mid orange clay, >0.52m thick	Natural	

300	3	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone, 0.30m – 0.35m thick.	Topsoil	
301	3	Soft light greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	subsoil	
302	3	Yellow sand and limestone, 0.30m thick	Made ground for menage	modern
303	3	Firm light whitish blue clay, >0.40m thick	Natural	
304	3	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal. 0.25m thick, pottery find	Sole fill of pit 305, naturally silted	12 th -13 th century
305	3	E-W aligned oval pit with sharp sides and a concave base, 1.4m wide, 0.25m deep	Cut of possible storage pit.	12 th -13 th century
306	3	Firm mid greyish black silty clay, occasional stone, 0.30m thick	Made ground for the manage	modern
307	3	Firm mid orange clay, >0.38m thick	Natural	
308	3	Soft mid grey clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Natural Feature	
400	4	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone, 0.30m – 0.35m thick.	Topsoil	
401	4	Soft light greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	Subsoil	
402	4	Firm mid orange clay, >1.10m thick	Natural	
403	4	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM, 8.30m wide, 1.75m thick	Sole fill of ditch 404, deliberately backfilled	15 th -18th
404	4	E-W aligned linear shape sides with a concave base, 8.30m wide, 1.75m thick	Large drainage ditch	15 th -18th
500	5	Brick base with large stones on top and gravel above, 0.40m thick	Driveway	modern
501	5	Firm mid greyish black silty clay, occasional stone, 0.25m thick	Made ground	modern
502	5	Firm mid orange clay, >0.10m thick	Natural	

Appendix [3]

THE FINDS**POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***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), which also covers surrounding counties. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 33 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 below. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary. One piece is abraded and the second has a carbonised deposit, evidence of use for cooking over a hearth or fire.

Results*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	113	GRIMT	Medieval Grimston Type ware		Jug	BSS	Abraded	13th-15th	3	1	19
3	304	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Flint; Greensand	Jar	BS	External carbonised deposit	12th-13th	1	1	14
Total									4	2	33

Provenance

Material was recovered from boundary ditch [115] in Trench 1 and pit [305] in Trench 3.

Range

There are two sherds of medieval pottery, one is from a jug in Grimston Type ware (GRIMT) and the second derives from a jar in Early Medieval Handmade ware. These are common types in this area.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two pieces of Medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation. These came from a ditch in Trench 12 [115] and a pit in Trench 3 [305].

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 82 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The material is very fragmentary and most is also highly abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
1	113	FCLAY	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Abraded; surfaceless; frags; could be CBM; leached Ca grits	Undated	2	8
4	403	CBM	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Abraded; surfaceless		1	7
4	403	CBM	Oxidised; calcareous	Abraded; surfaceless; Fenland type fabric		1	15
4	403	CBM	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Abraded; single surface; BRK?		2	15
4	403	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	Single struck surface; Fenland type	15th-18th	2	37
Total						8	82

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from boundary ditch [115] in Trench 1 and drainage ditch [404] in Trench 4.

Range

The majority of fragments are undiagnostic. The two pieces from [115] may not be ceramic building material as the fabric is soft. These have been recorded as fired clay. Two pieces of Post medieval brick in a calcareous 'Fenland' type fabric were recovered from ditch [404].

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Eight fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. Most of these are undiagnostic and undated. Two fragments from ditch [404] are Post Medieval in date

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 2 (25g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from a medieval ditch fill (113) and the fill of a post-medieval ditch (403).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table #, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
113	large mammal	mandible	-	1	21	
403	medium mammal	humerus	-	1	4	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone does not warrant further analysis. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive and perhaps re-examined if further work is undertaken at the site.

Condition

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)

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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 used 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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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 1st century AD.
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 excavation archive consists of:

1	Context register sheets
5	Trench sheets
21	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
9	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Bag of finds

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

Event Number: ECB 3901

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TGKI 12

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-1

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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