ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND ADJACENT TO THE WIRRELS
TYDD ST GILES
(TGKW12)

Work undertaken for
Mr Bryan Edwards

April 2013

Report Compiled by
Gary Trimble BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4288 1658
Planning Application No: F/YR12/0509/F
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-148784

APS Report No. 40**/13**

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 adjacent to 'The Wirrels', Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The only archaeological feature recorded was a large ditch or channel which crossed the site from east to west and was still visible in the contemporary landscape as a shallow linear depression. An auger transect across this feature revealed it to be a 11.4m wide and 2.4m deep watercourse. An environmental sample was recovered from a sondage excavated at the centre of the feature. Processing of the sample recovered remains which indicate a freshwater environment in the channel and that it was open at a time when occupation was located nearby.

Carbon dating of organic material from the sample showed the fill to be of recent date and a map regression has identified an extant drain at this location during the early to mid 19th century. However, the feature is not depicted on a tithe map of 1845 and it seems the drain was abandoned following enclosure of the parish and a new drainage regime established by construction of the North Level Main Drain.

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/YR12/0509/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 any of remains buried at the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Bryan Edwards to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between 25th and 27th March 2012, in accordance with a Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Appendix. 1) prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local authority 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 adjacent to 'The Wirrels', Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles at NGR TF 4288 1658.

The site lies on level ground at approximately 2.2m OD. The geology comprises tidal flat deposits which overly Ampthill 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 identified in Eaudike Field located to the northeast of the site was represented by a dark area of soil associated with bone and handmade sherds. A whetstone with a perforation was also recovered (Hall, 1996). 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 probably represent settlement associated with a medieval drove now followed by the line of Kirkgate.

Recent archaeological evaluation of a site approximately 400m east of the application area also recorded remains of medieval date (Jefferson 2012). Three probable agricultural enclosure or water management ditches and two possible storage pits were revealed.

The evaluation also recorded a large ditch or channel containing post medieval brick fragments which may be associated with a pre-enclosure drainage system. A large channel recorded during the present work is probably a portion of the same feature which seems to have been aligned parallel to 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; 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

Four trenches (Fig. 3), each measuring 10m in length and 1.6m wide, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. A wide linear waterlogged depression which traversed the full width of the site (Fig. 3) from east to west was thought to be the same large linear feature as identified during the

recent evaluation of land east of Potential House. This was interpreted as a ditch or watercourse which acted as a major drain or property boundary of possible medieval date which was backfilled during the 17th or 18th centuries.

Due to Health and Safety considerations during this evaluation it was not possible to excavate the full width and depth of this feature and a sondage (Sondage 1, Fig. 3) measuring 3.50m in length and 1.80m wide was machine excavated into the central area of the linear depression. This enabled retrieval of an environmental sample from the basal deposit of the watercourse\ditch. An auger survey was also used to investigate the depth and profile of the feature.

Trench locations were changed from the original layout as illustrated and described in the Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Appendix 1). Following agreement with the Planning Archaeologist of Cambridgeshire County, four trenches were placed around the site (Fig. 3), each measuring 10m in length instead of the two 20m x 1.6m trenches as depicted in the specification. This was implemented to avoid placing a trench across the waterlogged area occupied by the linear depression and to avoid creating soft ground at the entrance to the site.

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 deposits recorded in all trenches are part of the Holocene stratigraphy of the area and are likely to derive from marine and freshwater events. Groundwater was encountered at an average depth of around 0.55m in all trenches.

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plate3)

Trench 1 was located in the northeast area of the site and was positioned within the footprint of the proposed garage. It measured 10m in length, 1.60m in width and was orientated east-to-west. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the trench which was excavated to a depth of 0.70m. A small sondage excavated at the east end of the trench exposed deposits to a level of 1m below the present ground surface. The lowest deposit consisted of a brownish yellow fine sandy silt (105), above which was a 0.10m thick deposit of mottled mid grey and brown clay (104).

The remainder of the trench was machined

to the top of (104). Above (104) was a deposit of mid grey silty clay (103) which measured 0.30m in depth. All of these deposits represent marine sediments deposited within a tidal flat environment.

A 0.2m thick deposit (102) of dark greyish brown silt formed the subsoil and was situated immediately above (103). Topsoil consisted of dark grey silt (101) and measured 0.20m in depth.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, Plate 4)

Trench 2 was located within the footprint of the proposed house, measured 10m in length, 1.60m in width and was orientated southwest-to-northeast.

It was machined to a depth of 0.45 to the top of deposit (203) which consisted of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay. Like the deposits recorded in Trench 2 to the north, this represents sediment deposited in a tidal flat environment.

The cut of linear ditch [204] was recorded at the northeast end of the trench. This feature survived as a large linear depression within the present day topography and traversed the full width of the site on an east to west alignment. The ditch was subject to further investigations through excavation of a sondage, where it was recorded as [501], and an auger survey. The results of these investigations are discussed more fully below. Extending across the trench was a 0.25m thick subsoil deposit comprising dark greyish brown silt (202). The topsoil consisted of dark grey silt and measured 0.20m in thickness.

Trench 3 (Figure 3, Plate 5)

Trench 3 was positioned to the south of the evaluation area. It measured 10m in length and 1.60m in width. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.45m across most of the trench but was machined to 0.65m depth at the east end. The lowest deposit at the deeper east end consisted of a yellow fine clayey silt (305). Above (305) was a 0.15m thick deposit of mottled mid grey and brown clay (304) which was exposed in the base the base of trench except at the deeper east end. Above (304) was a deposit of mid grey silty clay (303) which measured 0.25m in depth. These layers all represent deposits associated with a tidal flat environment.

A subsoil deposit (302) comprising dark greyish brown silt was situated immediately above (303) and had a depth of 0.10m. The topsoil consisted of a dark grey silt (101) and measured 0.20m in depth.

Trench 4 (Figure 3, Plate 6)

Trench 4 was located to the east of the development area. It measured 10m in length, 1.60m in width and was orientated north to south. No archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.55m across most of the trench but a machine excavated sondage was dug to the south end. This quickly filled with groundwater but no archaeological features or deposits were revealed. The lowest deposit (404) comprised a mottled mid grey and brown clay. Above (404) was mid grey silty clay deposit (403) which measured 0.20m in thickness. These layers all represent tidal flat sediment deposition.

Sealing (403) was subsoil deposit (402) which consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt and measured 0.15m in depth. The topsoil (401) was of a dark grey clayey silt and measured 0.20m in depth.

Sondage 1 (Figure 3, Plate 10).

Sondage 1 was machine excavated into the central area of Ditch (501). The sondage measured 3.50m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to a depth of 2.05m which was the maximum depth of the ditch.

The sondage was placed over the central area of the ditch in order to maximise the possibility of encountering the potential organic silts as recorded during the auger survey. Although visibility was greatly reduced due to incoming water which caused the sides of the sondage to collape organic material was identified and and recorded at the base of ditch [501] (See auger results) A sample (Rackham, Appendix 4) was retrieved from this dark grey silty material. Assessment of this sample suggests a freshwater environment in the channel and local occupation is indicated by the retrieval of animal bone, cinders, hammerscale and two fragments of ceramic building material (Beeby, Appendix 3) of possible late medieval to post medieval date.

Carbon dating of organic material from this deposit indicates that the feature was open in recent times (Appendix 6) with a 2 Sigma (95%) probability of a date between AD1900 and AD1950.

The Auger survey (Figure 4 and 5).

A gouge auger was used to undertake this survey with twelve sample holes spaced at 1m intervals across the line of the ditch (Fig. 4).

Changes in soil composition and colour were logged in each hole although these were not given context numbers as it was not possible to match up layers accurately between the sample locations. Instead broad changes in soil compostion were determined and the result of this are shown in Figure 5.

The ditch\channel measured 11m wide and 2.45m deep with a concave, round based section. A broad sequence of fills was identified comprising an up to 1.2m thick mid to bluish grey basal deposit, waterlogged with organic vegetable material, followed by up to 1.5m of various layers of silts and clays. The final fill comprised light to mid brown silts incorporating topsoil material.

Dating evidence from a site further east along Kirkgate at Potential House (Figs. 6 and 7) suggests that the secondary deposits date to the post medieval period. Given that the basal organic deposits indicate that the feature was stable and open for some considerable time for these to form, it seems likely that the remainder of the open channel was deliberately backfilled when no longer functioning or required. If the channel was once associated with an adjacent bank along or adjacent to Kirkgate, this could have been used as convenient backfill material.

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. In no trench was the underlying geology encountered as this is deeply buried beneath these tidal flat deposits.

Apart from the large watercourse [501] archaeological features were absent from the site. However, the discovery of this watercourse adds significantly to the information from the evaluation undertaken at Potential House to the east. Here a similar feature on the same alignment and also parallel with Kirkgate

was recorded and it is reasonable to assume that they are different lengths of the same watercourse.

Post medieval brick fragments were recovered from the fills of this feature at the Potential House site. Recovery of possible late medieval to post medieval ceramic building material from the base of the channel at this site provides additional, although tentative dating evidence.

The feature is not depicted on the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1887, indicating that it is associated with an earlier phase of landscape arrangement (Fig. 7). Earlier in the nineteenth century Kirkgate was a much wider drove as depicted on the Ordnance Survey surveyors drawings of 1812 (Fig. 6). The enclosure map for the parish is dated 1843 and shows the Kirkgate road itself as much narrower and straighter but also depicts a drain running parallel to the road which matches the position of the infilled ditch identified at this site and at Potential House to the west (Fig 6). This appears to have 'fossilised' the line of earlier nineteenth century drove as shown on the 1812 map. The tithe map for the parish is dated 1845 and essentially shows the landscape in its modern form and the drain which followed the line of the earlier drove is not shown, suggesting that by this time it has been backfilled (Fig. 6).

It seems that Ditch [204] in Trench 2 was part of the pre-enclosure drainage system which probably fell out of use as part of the enclosure process or became redundant shortly after 1828 when the North Level Main Drain was constructed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation, comprising four trial trenches and a machine excavated sondage, was undertaken on land adjacent to 'The Wirrels', Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The investigation has provided additional information on a large ditch or channel recorded further to the east on Kirkgate. Carbon dating has demonstrated that Ditch [204] was open at a very late date and a map regression has identified that it was part of the pre-enclosure landscape but fell out of use by the mid nineteenth century.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mr Bryan Edwards 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: Gary Trimble, Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Gary Trimble
CAD Illustration: Gary Trimble
Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Trimble

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Evaluation

Jefferson, N., 2012 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land East of Potential House, Tydd St. Giles (TGKI12)* Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. 112/**12**

Silvester., R. J. 1988*, The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland and the Nar Valley.* East Anglian Archaeology No**. 45**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

Figure 1 General location map

Area of Figure 3 (Site Location)

0 2km

Archaeological Project Services		
Project: Tydd St. Giles, Kirkgate, The Wirrels (TGKI12)		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 40/13

Figure 2 - Site location 1:25000

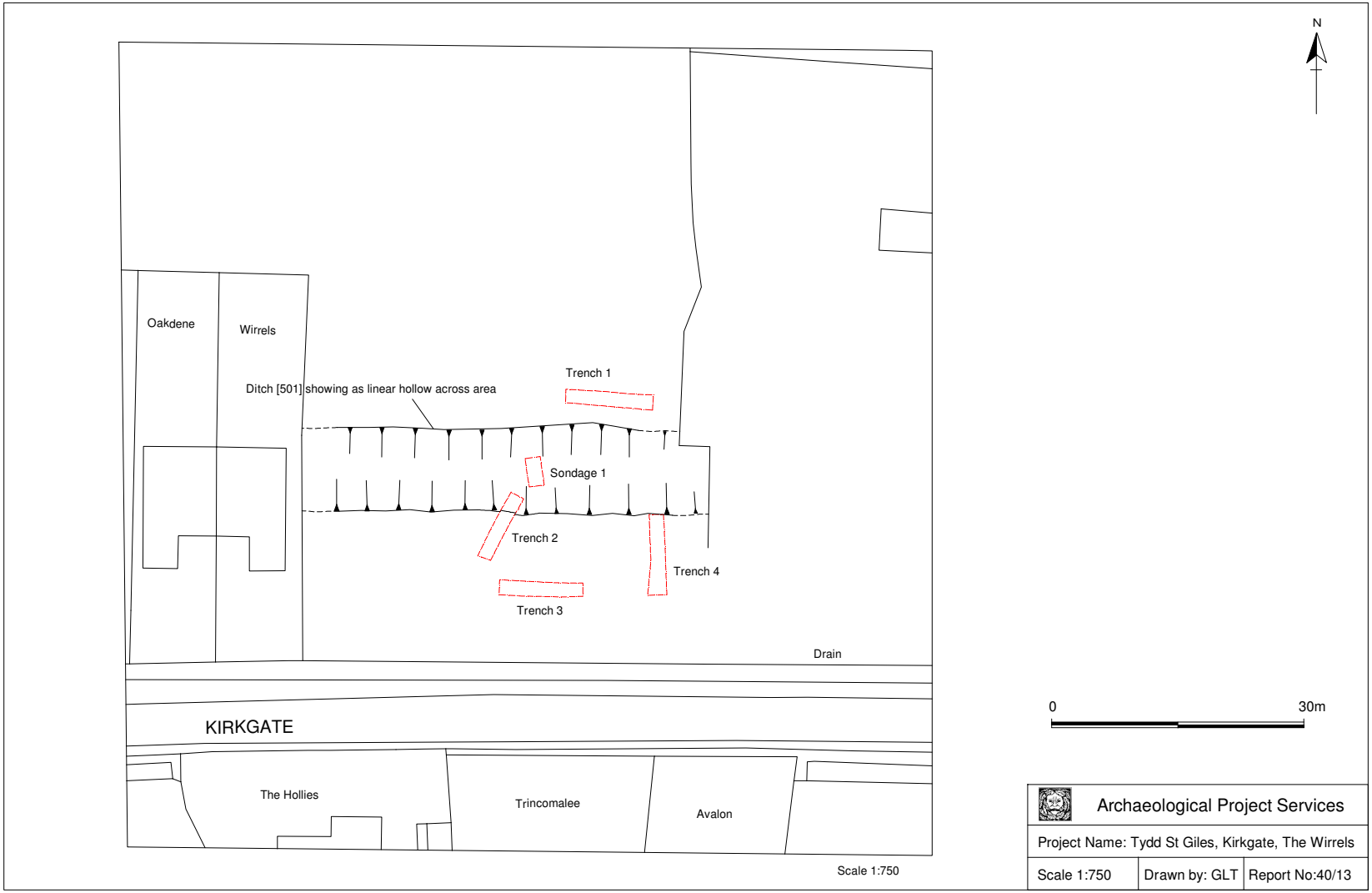


Figure 3. Trench and sondage location.

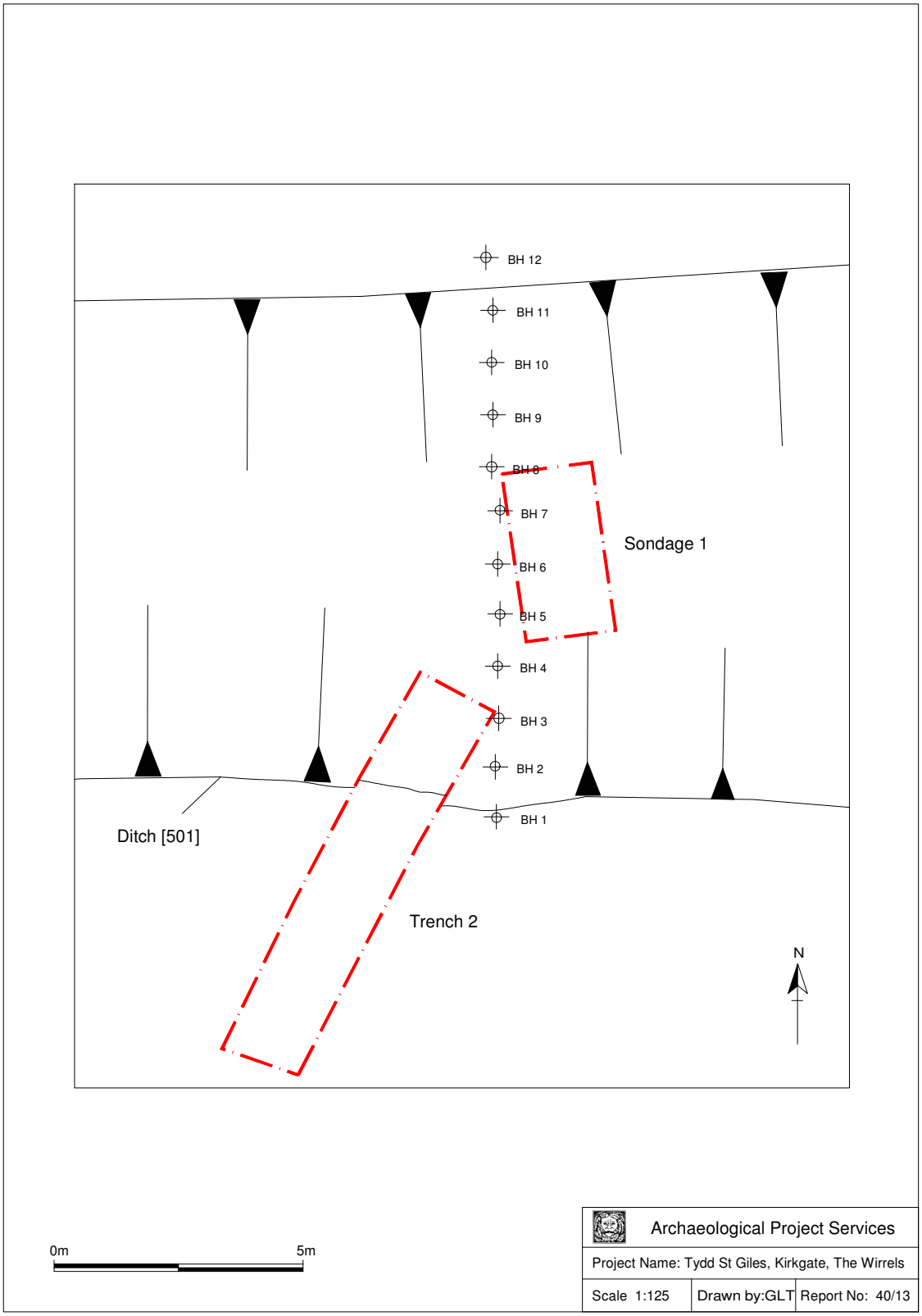


Fig. 4. Location of Auger Holes

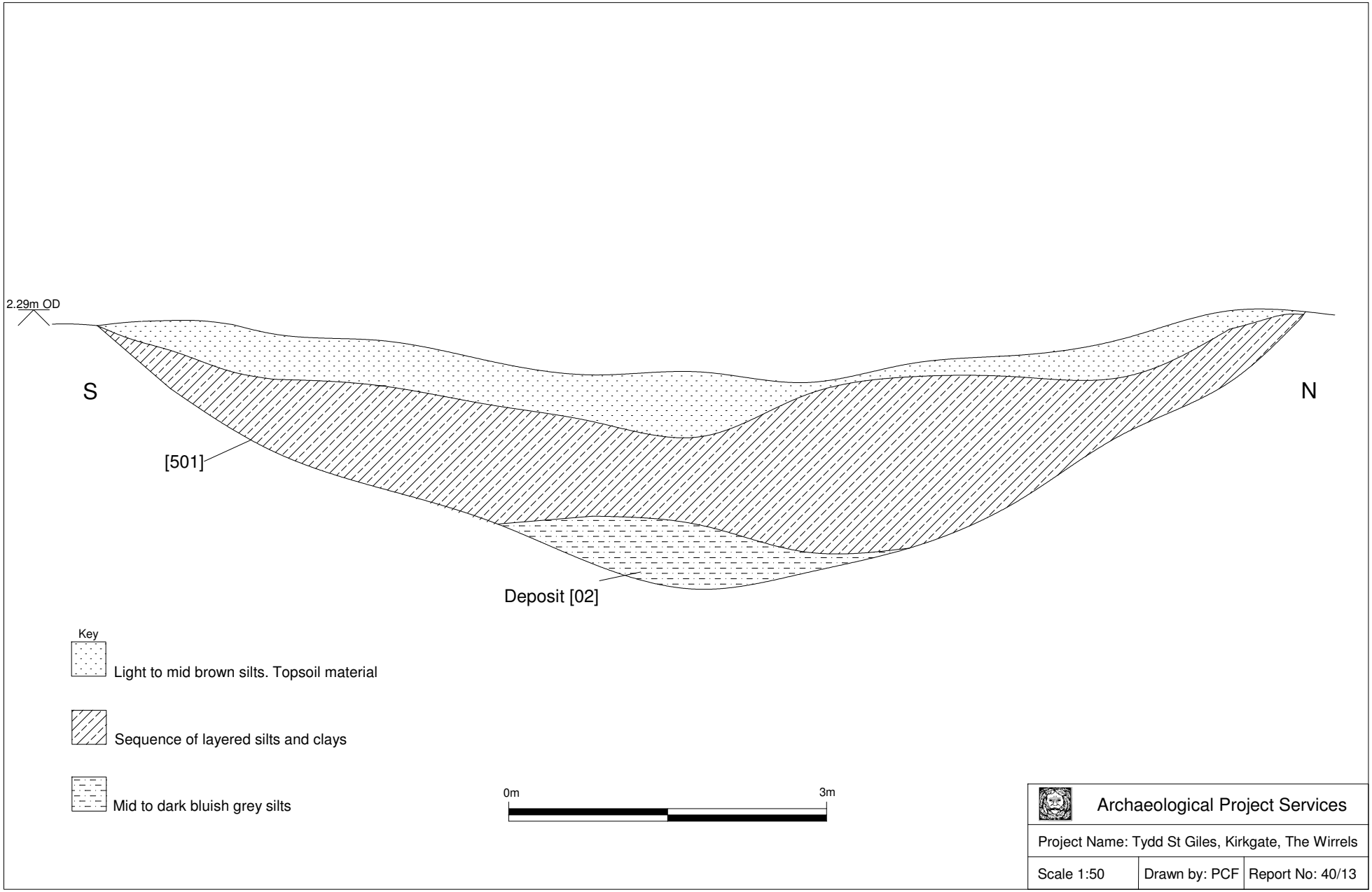
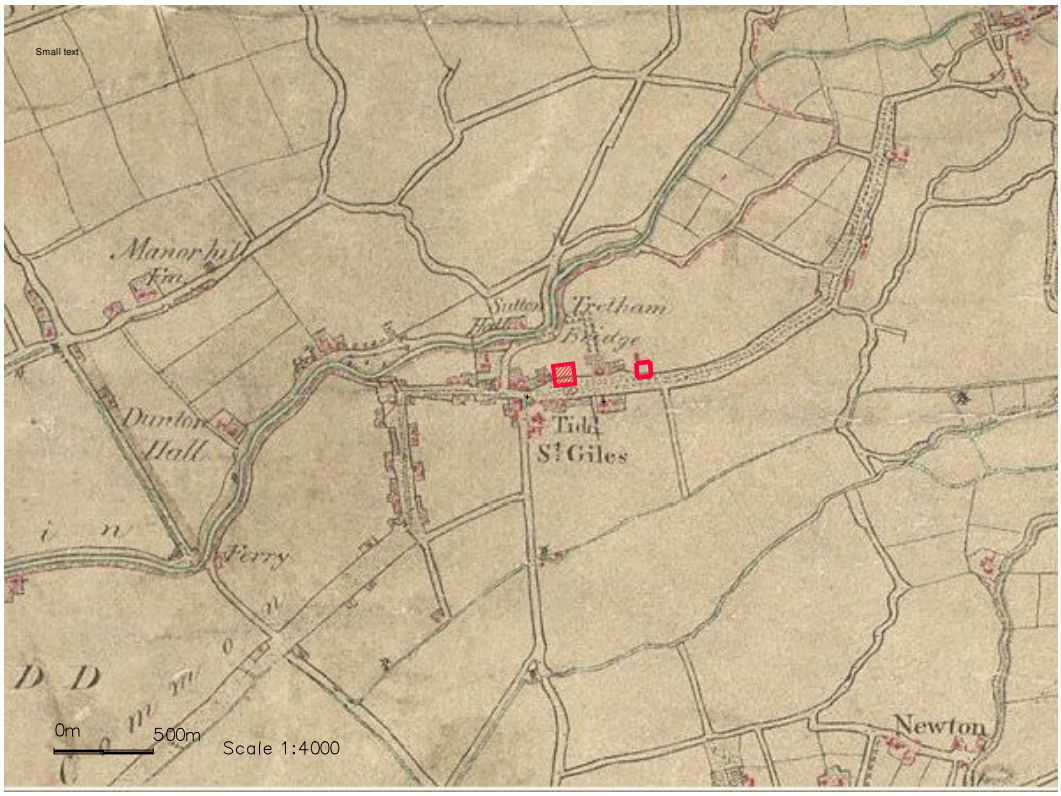
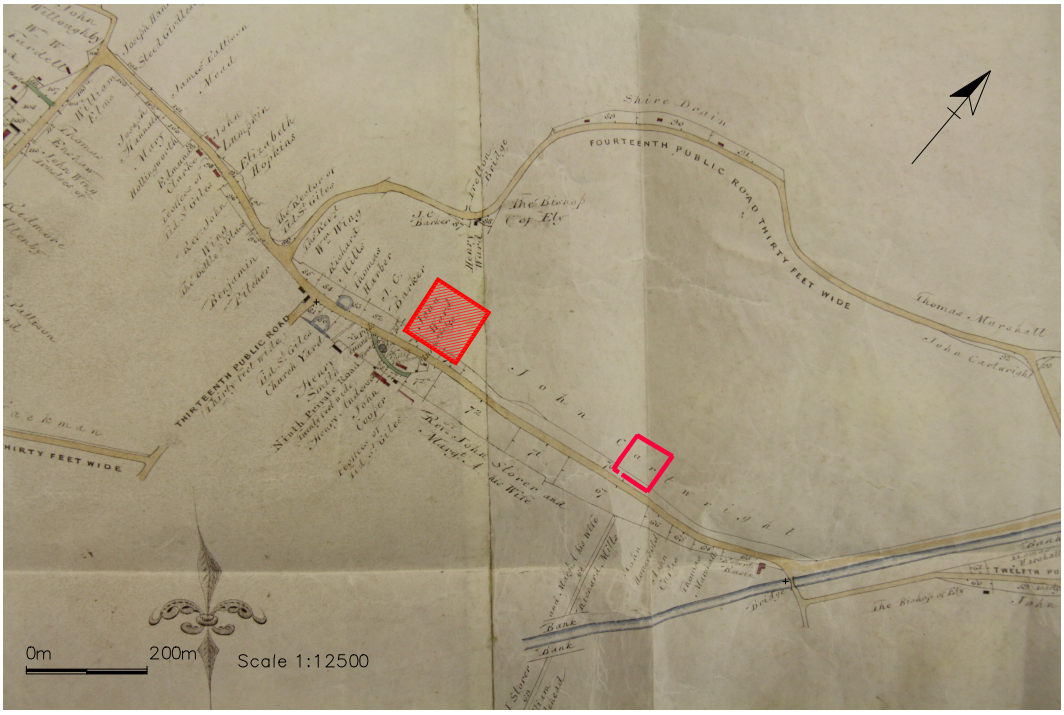


Fig. 5. Profile of Ditch [501] as revealed by auger survey



Ordnance survey 1 inch surveyors drawing of 1812



Tydd St. Giles Enclosure map 1843

The Wirrels, area shown on Fig 3

Potental House site

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tydd St Giles, Kirkgate, The Wirrels		
	Drawn by:DT	Report No: 40/13

Fig. 6. Ordnance survey 1 inch survey 1812 (top) and Tydd St. Giles enclosure map 1843

Fig. 7 Tydd St. Giles Tithe Map (top) and 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1887

Plate. 1. View of southern portion site. Facing west.

Plate 2. View of site. Facing north.

Plate 3. Trench 1. Facing west

Plate 4. Trench 2. Facing northeast.

Plate 5. Trench 3. Facing east.

Plate 6. Trench 4. Facing North

Plate 7. View of depression marking Ditch – at west of site. Facing northwest.

Plate 8. View of linear depression marking Ditch – in central area of site. Facing northwest.

Plate 9. View of depression marking Ditch – at west of site. Facing east.

Plate 10. View of machine excavated Sondage 1. Facing southeast.

APPENDIX 1

FORMER BOWLING GREEN, LAND EAST OF 'THE WIRRALS', POTENTIAL HOUSE, KIRKGATE, TYD ST GILES

SPECIFICATION FOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

BRYAN EDWARDS

MARCH 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising an archaeological evaluation is required as a condition of planning on land east of 'The Wirrels', 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 'The Wirrels', Kirkgate, Tydd St. Giles, Cambridgeshire centred on NGR TF 4288 1658.

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 The Wirrels, centred on NGR TF 4288 1658.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR12/0509/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 ampthill clays (Hodge et al 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Tydd St. Giles has origins dating back at least to the medieval period as demonstrated by the 13th century parish church of St. Giles. The sinuous Shire Drain which is located to north of the village separates Lincolnshire from Cambridgeshire also formed the division between two Dioceses and prior to that possibly the border between two Anglo-Saxon sub kingdoms (CCHET, 2012).

6.2 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).

6.3 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.

6.4 A middle Saxon site was identified in the in the form of a dark area of soil in Eaudike Field approximately 600m to the east of the proposed development. Among the artefacts recovered were bone, hand made pottery sherds and a whetstone. This site is located on a slight bank next to the Old Eau (CHER Ref. 09918). No remains of middle Saxon 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.

6.5 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records contains information on a known Saxon settlement area north and west of the Tretton Bridge area, located to the north of the proposed development area. Also to the east is a Grade II 16th century manor house (CHER MCB 18467/LB48142) and its park and garden.

6.6 Recent evaluation of a site adjacent to Potential House approximately 400m east of the application area also recorded remains of medieval date.

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 2 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 ECB3936 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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

CCHET, 20012, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation.* Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record. 2012

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. London.

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

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*.

Specification: Version 1, November 24th 2012

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft, dark grey silt	Topsoil	
102	1	Firm, dark greyish brown silt	Subsoil	
103	1	Firm, mid grey clayey silt – occasional laminations	Alluvium	
104	1	Soft, mid greyish bron silty clay	Alluvium	
105	1	Firm, mid brown sandy silt alluvium	Alluvium	
201	2	Soft, dark grey clayey silt	Topsoil	
202	2	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt	Subsoil	
203	2	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay	Alluvium	
204	2	East West linear cut running parallel to Kirkate, 20m from the road front.	Ditch\channel	
205	2	Dark grey, firm clayey silt. Upper fill of the ditch [204]	Ditch\Channel fill	
301	3	Soft, dark grey clayey silt topsoil	Topsoil	
302	3	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt	Subsoil	
303	3	Soft, mid grey silty clay	Alluvium	
304	3	Soft, greyish brown clay	Alluvium	
305	3	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt	Alluvium	
401	4	Soft, dark grey clayey silt	Topsoil	
402	4	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt	Subsoil	
403	4	Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt	Alluvium	
404	4	Greyish brown clay	Alluvium	
002	Sondage 1	Dark grey organic silt	Basal fill of channel\ditch	
501	Sondage 1	11m wide ditch\channel. Profile recorded by auger survey. Appears bowl shaped in section with depth of 2.45 m from adjacent land surface. Contains broad sequence of fill comprising primary mid to bluish grey basal deposit, waterlogged with organic vegetable material (contexted as 002 for sampling purposes) followed by up to 1.5m of various layers of silts and clays (not contexted as recorded in auger and not possible to link up layers between auger holes. The final fill comprised light to mid brown silts incorporating topsoil material.	Wide channel\ditch	Late medieval to post medieval

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 single sherd from a single vessel, weighing nine grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was viewed and weighed before being 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 Later Post Medieval or Early Modern period.

Condition
The piece is small but not overly abraded.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Comment	Date
405	BL	Black Ware	Pale Orange; Ca	Bowl	1	1	9	BS		18th-19th

Provenance
The pottery is unstratified and was recovered from Trench 4.

Range
There is a single sherd of Black Ware (BL), from a bowl.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The piece can be discarded.

Summary
A single unstratified sherd was recovered during the evaluation. This piece is 18th or 19th century in date and was recovered from Trench 4.

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) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 17 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
One piece is small but relatively fresh, whilst the second is a surfaceless abraded flake. Both fragments came from Sample 1.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
002	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; calcareous		1	16	Single; surface; probably Post Roman Fenland Brick	Late Medieval to Post Medieval?
002	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; light firing clay		1	1	Abraded; surfaceless; could be Gault clay or pottery?	Roman or Post Roman

Provenance

The ceramic building material came from (002) at the base of Channel [501], within Sondage 1.

Range

There are two fragments of ceramic building material. One piece, in a relatively highly fired oxidised calcareous fabric, has a single slightly curved surface, with no evidence of sanding. Post Medieval bricks in this region were often manufactured in a fabric of this kind and this may be an example of such an item. However the piece is too small to be certain of this and it could be considerably earlier in date, perhaps even belonging to the Roman period. A second fragment from the same feature may be ceramic building material, but it is surfaceless and undiagnostic.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material can be discarded.

Summary

Two pieces of ceramic building material were recovered from channel [501]. One of these pieces maybe of very late Medieval to Post Medieval date.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	Very Late Medieval to Post Medieval?	Based on probable brick fragment
405	18th-19th	Unstratified

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
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, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4**,** 65-88

Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy,* Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, 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, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

Tydd St. Giles, Kirkgate, Land Adjacent to 'The Wirrels'
Assessment of Environmental Sample from Ditch\Channel 501

Tydd St. Giles

A single sample of sediment from the lower fills (context 02) of a channel feature [501] at Tydd St Giles was submitted for processing and assessment.

The 16 litre sample was processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The sample was washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.25mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 0.5mm mesh for the residue. The flot contained abundant well preserved waterlogged remains and was retained wet, while the residue was dried.

The dried residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flot was then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the sample.

Results
The residue produced a fragment of brick/tile, a few flakes of hammerscale, 0.2g of cinder and 10g of animal bone, including a cattle size rib fragment, a bird vertebrum, and bones of frog/toad, newt, stickleback and eel. A number of aquatic snails were recorded including *Lymnaea peregra*, *Bithynia* sp. and *Planorbis planorbis*.

For the purpose of this initial assessment and due to the sample size, a sub sample was taken and 5% of the waterlogged fine flot was assessed for botanical remains. In addition 100% of the >7mm flot was fully assessed.

The flots revealed a wide range of wild plants that included high concentrations (more than 250 items in the sub sample) of the following: Apiaceae spp., Fabaceae spp., *Lemna*, *Polygonum*, Cyperaceae spp., *Rubus*. The following were also present at a lower concentration: *Chenopodium* spp., Caryophyllaceae, *Adonis* sp., Brassicaceae. If required, further identification of the wild plants and seeds found within the sample could be undertaken however, all of the species identified are representative of a wild assemblage and do not represent any economic/foodstuffs associated with human activity. The assemblage includes aquatic and bankside/marsh plants.

The snails, fish, newts and aquatic plants indicate a freshwater environment in the channel. There is clearly some local occupation activity to account for the hammerscale, brick and cinder fragments, and animal bone. These could derive from the nearby medieval activity.

A more detailed study of the insects, plant macrofossils and pollen would allow some reconstruction of the local landscape around the channel and further indications of the channel character.

Radiocarbon dating of the small wood from the samples would establish a date for the deposit. Without confident dating (ie C14) further environmental analysis would not be recommended.

Leslie Bode and James Rackham

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
19th April 2013

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

1	Context register sheets
4	Trench sheets
2	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	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:	ECB3936
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TGKW 12
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-148784

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.

APPENDIX 6

CARBON 14 DATING

Tydd St Giles, The Wirrels
TGKW12
Sample taken from basal fill (002)of ditch [501] in Sondage 1

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-361623**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **10±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results[2]: (95% probability) **Cal AD 1900 to 1900 (Cal BP 50 to 50) and Cal AD Post 1950**

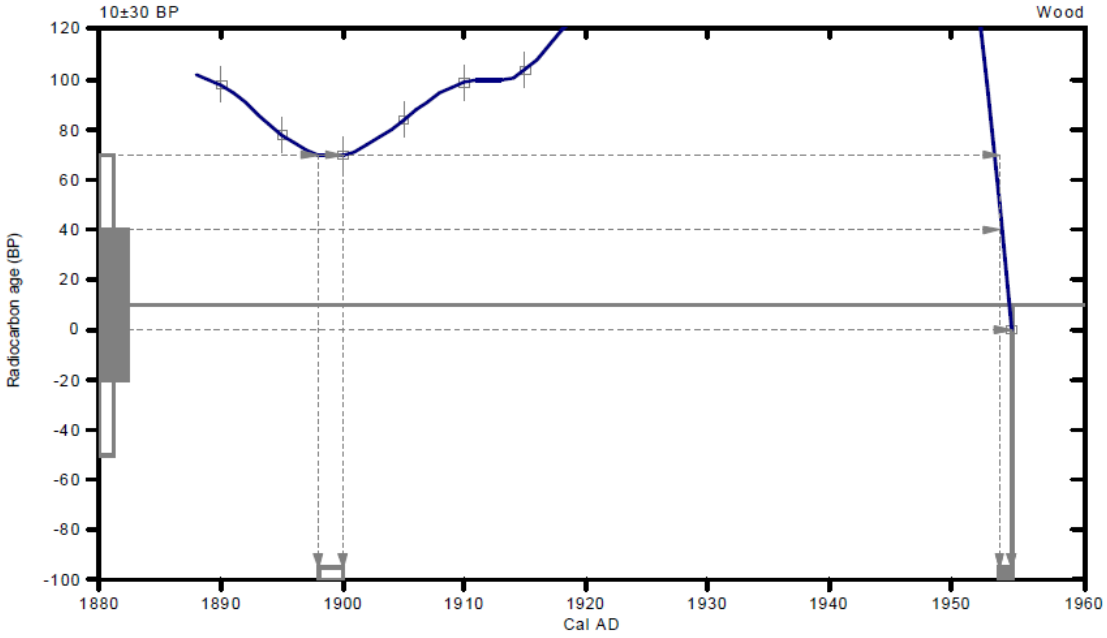
[2] 2 Sigma range being quoted is the maximum antiquity based on the minus 2 Sigma range

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD Post 1950

1 Sigma calibrated result[3]: (68% probability) Cal AD Post 1950

[3] 1 Sigma range being quoted is the maximum antiquity based on the minus 1 Sigma range



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database
Heaton,et.al.,2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer,et.al, 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver,et.al,1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger,et.al.,1975,Tellus 27:168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario
A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory
4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol1-148784

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to the Wirrels, Tydd St. Giles
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to residential development on land adjacent to 'The Wirrels', Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site. The only archaeological feature recorded was a large ditch or channel [501] which crossed the site from east to west.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2013 End: 27-03-2013
Any associated project reference codes	TGKW12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3936 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Methods & techniques	""Environmental Sampling"","Sample Trenches"","Augering""
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND TYDD ST GILES The Wirrels
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 4288 1658 52 0 52 43 39 N 000 06 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 2.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Cambridge Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Entered by	Neil Jefferson (neil.jefferson@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2013

OASIS: