
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
LAND NORTH AND WEST OF 'AMBERLEY',
HOCKLAND ROAD,
TYDD ST GILES
(TGHR14)**

Work undertaken for
Mrs A Magnus

January 2014

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4240 1672
Planning Application No: F/YR12/0512/F
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-171033

APS Report No. 12/14

**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 to the north and west of 'Amberley', Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

No archaeological features were recorded in the trench although a discrete layer below the topsoil produced material of late medieval date. Hand dug test pits to the north and east of the trench showed this layer to be variable in thickness. A sondage excavated at the southern end of the trench revealed several layers of alluvial deposits apparently free from both material finds and sealed archaeological deposits.

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/YR12/0512/F) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. This 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 Annette Magnus to undertake this evaluation. The work was carried out on the 22nd January 2014, 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 to the north and west of Amberley, Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles at NGR TF 4240 1672.

The site lies on level ground at approximately 3m OD to the south of the large 'Shire Drain'. 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 related features 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 900m 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.

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;

- 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;
- establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

A single trench (Figs 3 & 4) measuring 20m in length and 1.6m wide, was excavated to the surface of the underlying natural deposits. A deeper sondage was excavated in the southern end of the trench in order to record the underlying deposits on the site and ensure that there were no interleaved buried land surfaces or archaeological deposits. Due to Health and Safety considerations deposits were recorded from the side of the sondage, which was backfilled immediately.

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 trench were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Following agreement with the Planning Archaeologist of Cambridgeshire County, separate test pits were hand excavated around the trench in order to attempt to understand and date the layer directly below the topsoil.

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 trench was surveyed using a Thales Z-Max GPS. Raw satellite data was calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings. The calibrated data was logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n4ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

5. RESULTS

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 the trenches and test pits are part of the Holocene stratigraphy of the area and are likely to derive from marine and freshwater events. The site had standing water on the surface and groundwater was encountered at approximately 0.6m depth in the trench. The excavated surface of the trench was entirely covered in water at the conclusion of the evaluation.

Trench 1 (Figs 4 & 5, Plate 1)

The trench was located over the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The land was formerly an orchard (Fig 6) and evidence remains of this use in the form of tree roots.

Due to the alluvial formation of the area, a sondage was excavated at the southern end

of the trench to observe the series of deposits present.

The sondage was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.6m down to a deposit of plastic brownish grey clay (107) at least 0.4m thick (Plate 2). Overlying this was a soft, light greyish orange sand with occasional shell inclusions (106), 0.6m thick. The level of ground water was such that this layer flowed readily when disturbed.

Overlying the sand, and present across the base of the trench was mid greyish brown clayey silt (105). Appearing to cut this layer in places was a plastic mid greyish brown clayey silt (102, 108) containing fragments of medieval and late pottery (Plates 3&4). Present in varying thicknesses with a diffuse horizon with the layer below (104), the irregularity of this layer, in thickness and morphology, suggests that it was not the fill of a feature but a discrete layer affected by later tree root activity [103] (Figure 5). Above this, was a thick layer of friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil (101).

Test Pit 1 (Fig 5, Plate 5)

A hand-excavated 1m test-pit was dug to the north of the trench to the depth of the same mid greyish brown clayey silt (105) observed in the base of the trench. Overlying this was a 0.2m thick layer of firm silty mid brownish grey clay (110) that contained several fragments of late medieval and post-medieval pottery, including medieval Grimston Type ware. A 0.4m thick layer of topsoil (101) sealed layer (110).

Test Pit 2 (Fig 5, Plate 6)

A 1m square test pit was hand-excavated to the east of the original evaluation trench to the depth of the uppermost alluvial

deposits. This revealed a 0.14m thick layer of firm brown clayey silt above (105), with a 0.36m thickness of dark brown clayey silt topsoil (101).

6. DISCUSSION

All of the various silts and clays recording in the trenches which underly the soil horizon are Holocene sediments associated with phases of marine and freshwater inundation. At the depth observed, the alluvial deposits did not seal any buried land surfaces or underlying archaeology.

The topsoil across the site was relatively thick and is likely to be the remnants of a plough soil. The breadth of dateable material in the topsoil layer suggests that it is a well mixed deposit.

The underlying layer (102/108), where present, contained mainly medieval and late-medieval pottery. The irregular nature of the layer may suggest a previous agricultural function of the site or may be due in part to the later presence of formal arboriculture on the site as suggested from cartographic evidence (Figure 6). It is likely that (102/108) represents a former medieval soil horizon that has been ploughed out, with the added effects caused by disturbance from tree roots.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation, comprising a single machine-dug trial trench and two hand-excavated test-pits, was undertaken on land to the north and west of 'Amberley', Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site.

There were no archaeological features identified although a series of alluvial deposits were observed. Directly below the

topsoil were the remains of a soil horizon containing pottery of late medieval date, from an earlier and now largely ploughed out land surface.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mrs Annette Magnus 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: Liz Murray, Bob Garland
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Liz Murray
Post-excavation Analyst: Liz Murray

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 (TGK112)* Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. 112/12

R. J. Silvester., 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



TF



Proposed development site

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles TGHR14

Scale 1:25000

Drawn by: Lm

Report No: 12/14

Figure 2 - Site location 1:25000



Figure 3: Site plan and trench layout

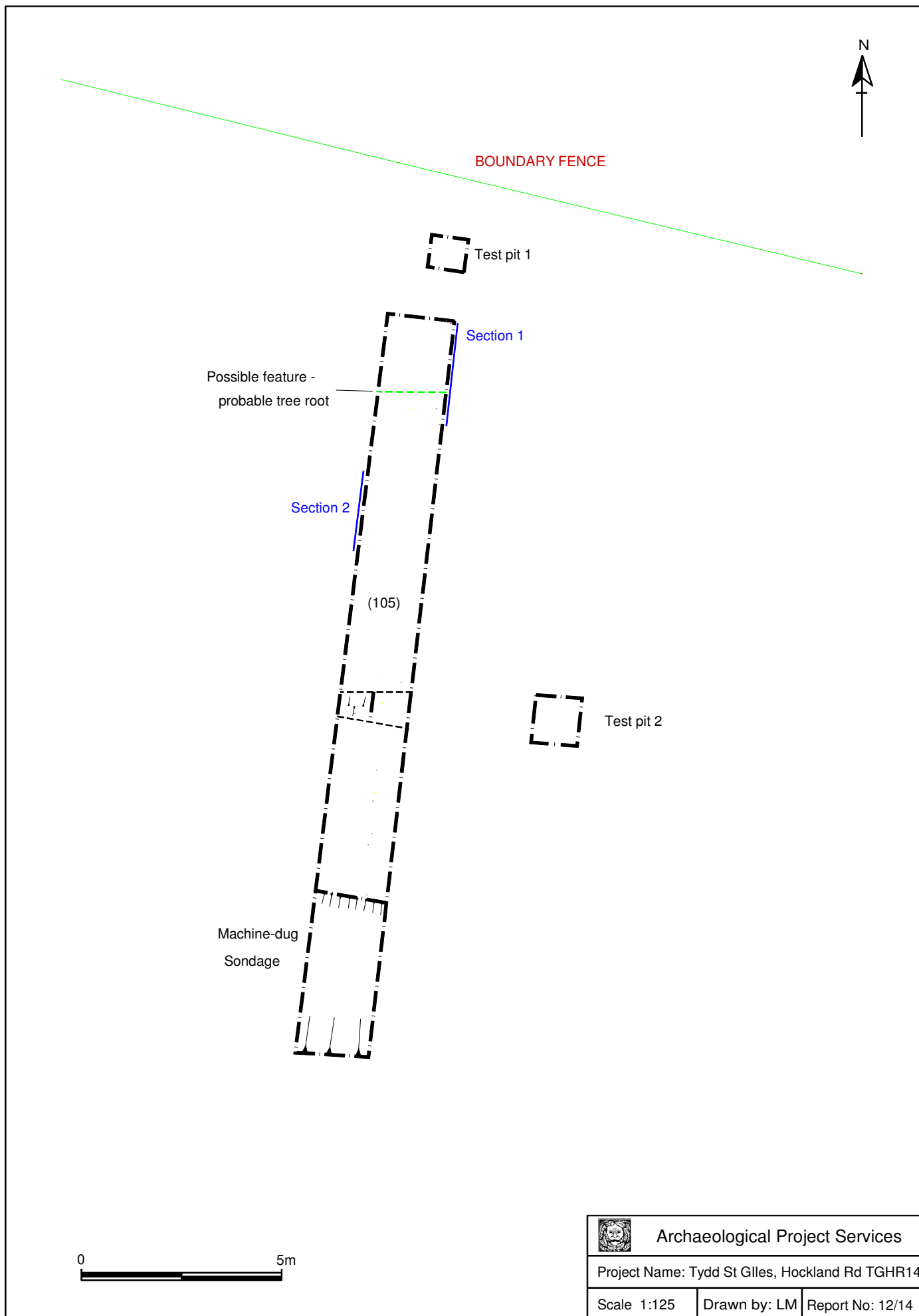


Figure 4: Trench Plan

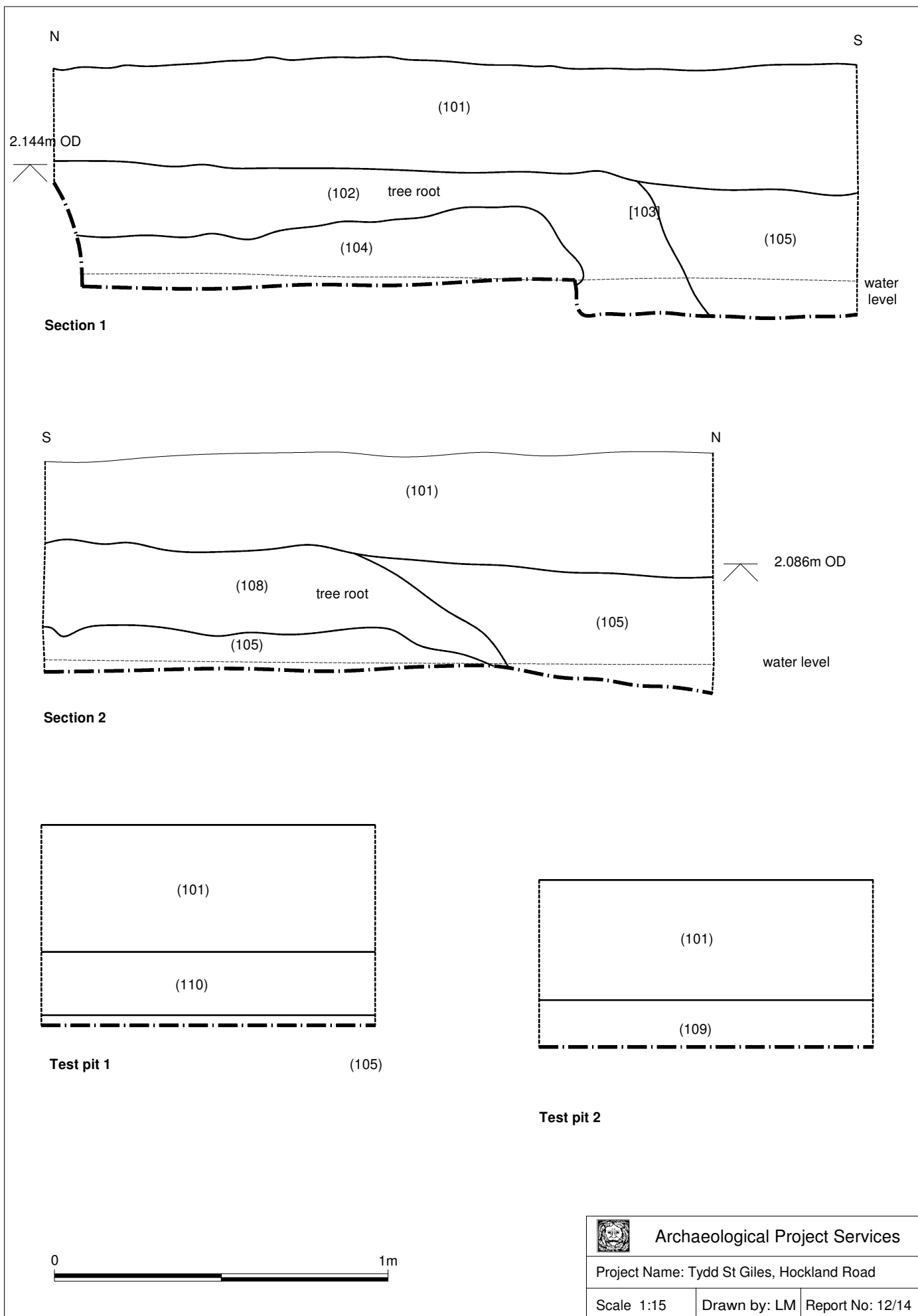
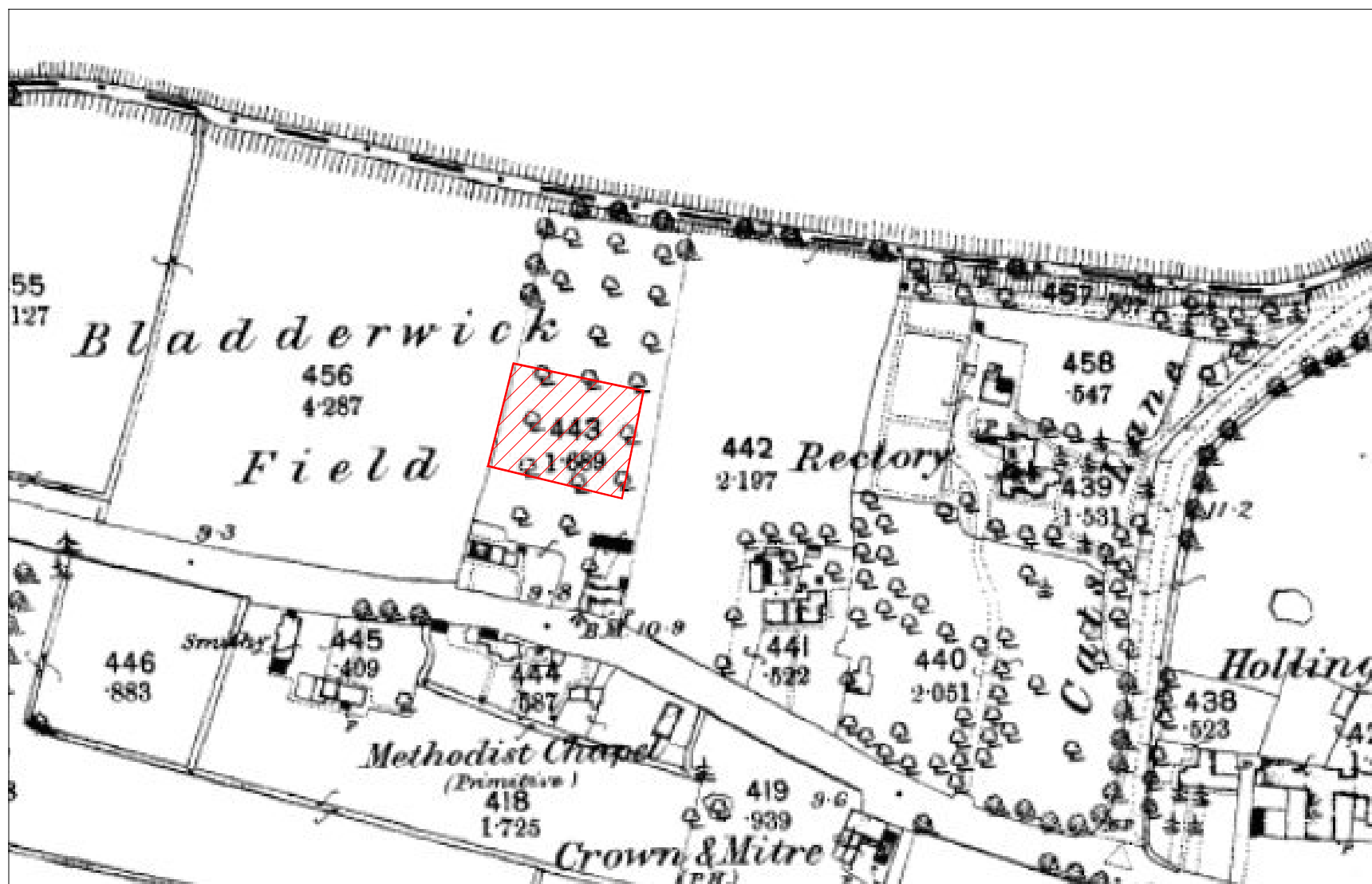
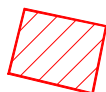


Figure 5: Sections



0 100m



Approximate site location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles TGHR 4

Scale 1:2000

Drawn by: LM

Report No: 12/14

Figure 6: Extract from 1888 OS map 1:2500

Plates



Plate 1: General trench view



Plate 2: Section of machine-dug sondage



Plate 3: Section 1



Plate 4: Section 2



Plate 5: Test Pit 1



Plate 6: Test Pit 2

**LAND NORTH AND WEST OF AMBERLEY,
HOCKLAND ROAD, TYDD ST GILES**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

PREPARED FOR

Mrs A Magnus

16th January 2014

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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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 North and West of Amberley, Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles.*
- 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 north and west of Amberley, Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire centred on TF 4240 1672.
- 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 off Hockland Road on the north side of the historic core of the village and on land north and west of Amberley, centred on NGR TF 4240 1672.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning permission (application F/YR12/0512/F) residential development of the comprising construction of a dwelling, garage and access.
- 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 in the Wisbech area but none of these known sites are located close to the proposed development.
- 6.2 The winding course of the Shire Drain is likely to have once formed a much more substantial watercourse, and may have separated two Anglo Saxon kingdoms (VCH Vol 4, p224). The early 13th century church of St. Giles, road layout and associated plot boundaries are likely to represent consolidation of the village in the medieval period.
- 6.3 The 13th century Hockholds Manor no longer exists, but is believed to have been located at Willoughby's Corner in the north east corner of Horn Field (ibid p.227). Pagett's Hall (MCB18466) is a 19th century rectory set in a registered Park and Garden (MCB18509) to the east of the development – itself replacing an earlier rectory building (date unknown).
- 6.4 Early and middle Saxon occupation of the area is known through surface collection of artefacts, including pottery, from within areas of darkened soil during the Fenland Project (Hall 1987). The closest of these lies approximately 300m to the east in the area of Tretton Bridge (CHER refs MCB09014). Still further to the east, Saxon pottery was recovered in from within Eaudike field, although 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.

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 1 trenches measuring 20m 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 ***** 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 1 days and utilise 2 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.

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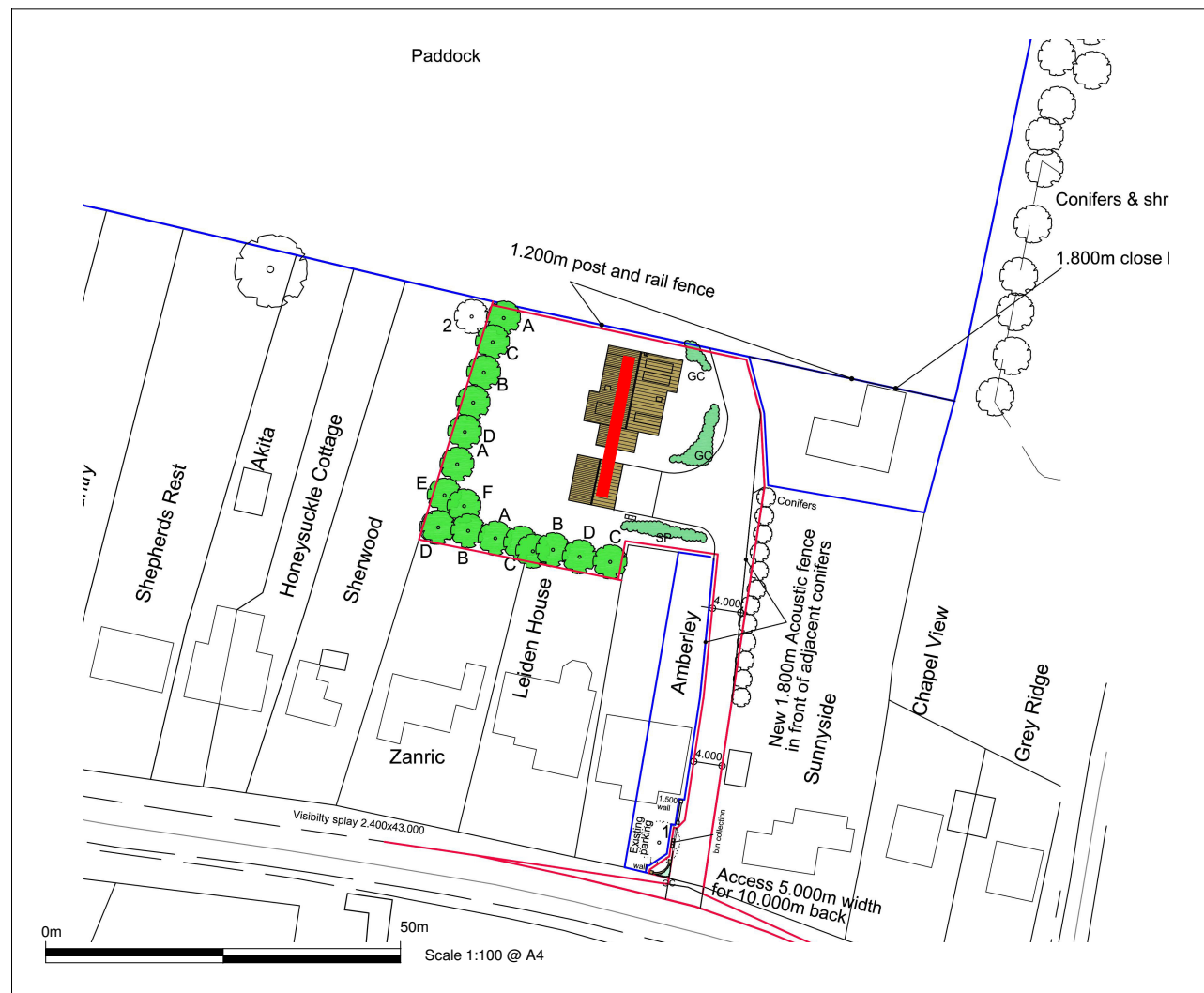
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Specification: Version 1, January 16th 2014



Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles. Proposed Trench Plans

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Friable, dark brown, clayey silt, occasional very small CBM fragments, up to 0.38m thick	Topsoil/Plough soil
102	1	Soft, plastic, brown clayey silt, up to 0.22m thick	'Fill' of [103]
103	1	Irregular 'feature' at least 0.3m wide x 0.42m deep, irregular shape suggests that it may be tree roots	Possible cut, more likely to be disturbance from tree roots
104	1	Soft, plastic, pale greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.23m thick	Layer that probably represents a horizon between root action and underlying alluvial silts
105	1	Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, at least 0.4m thick	Clayey silt alluvial deposit
106	1	Soft, light greyish yellow silty sand, occasional shell inclusions, 0.6m thick	Alluvial sand
107	1	Plastic, brownish grey, clay	Alluvial clay
108	1	Same as 102	Disturbance caused by roots
109	TP2	Moderate to firm, brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Layer – possibly buried agricultural layer
110	TP1	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, occasional sub-angular limestone inclusions, occasional small pieces of coal, 0.25m thick	Possible former agricultural layer

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 can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 20 sherds from 17 vessels, weighing 189 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabrics shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary condition with a high proportion of sherds also classed as abraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Medieval - Medieval	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1	1
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	5	4	44
	GRIMT	Grimston Type ware	1200	1550	2	1	5
Medieval-Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	6	5	58
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	3	3	28
	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	19
Post Medieval - Early Modern	PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1	33
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	1
Total					20	17	189

Provenance

Material was recovered from feature [103] and the topsoil (101) in Trench 1, as well as buried soil (110) in Test Pit 1.

Range

There is a broad range of domestic pottery types, dating from the 12th to 19th centuries AD. The largest group recorded are products of the ceramic industry of Bourne in Lincolnshire, with both Medieval (BOUA) (four vessels) and Post Medieval (BOU) (five vessels) pottery types present.

Trench 1

The topsoil (101) in this trench produced a total of 13 sherds from 11 vessels. Sherds from two vessels in Medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) are of Mid 12th to 14th century date, whilst Post Medieval Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH), Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) and Bourne 'D ware (BOU) belong to the 15th to 17th centuries. Two pieces of Early Modern pottery including Porcelain (PORC) and Pearlware also recovered are almost certainly of 19th century

manufacture. Among this group, a novelty egg cup lid in Porcelain, decorated with a moulded rabbit braking through the top of an egg shell is an interesting item.

The layer originally described as feature [103] produced two sherds, including a small piece from a vessel in Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM) from context (108) and a second in Post Medieval Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) from (102). The Fragment of EMHM is of note as this type is unlikely to post date AD 1250 and most, if not all the other material from this site is later in date. It would appear to be residual here though, occurring as it does, with BOU pottery of the 15th or 16th century.

Test Pit 1

Buried soil layer (110) yielded several small abraded sherds including Medieval Bourne (BOUA) and Grimston Type (GRIMT) wares. Additionally, a fragment of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) belongs to the period between 1500 and 1650.

Potential

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

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery with a broad range of dates, from the 12th to 19th century was recovered. Most of this came from the topsoil in Trench 1, or a buried soil in Test Pit 1. Generally, the material is abraded and fragmentary, with much of it likely to have been scattered by manuring and rubbish disposal activities from nearby households.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 141 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 ceramic building material is fragmentary and abraded. A single piece is heat affected, although this effect is quite likely to have happened during the manufacturing process, rather than during or after its use.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	101	BRK	Brick	Reduced; vitrified	Clinkered section of brick	16th-19th	1	103
1	101	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; medium sandy	Abraded; surfaceless		2	12
1	101	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Mica	Surfaceless		1	18
1	101	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Oxidised; fine	Flake; single sanded surface		1	2
TP1	110	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; calcareous	Surfaceless; Fenland type fabric	Post Roman	1	6
Total							6	141

Provenance

Material was recovered from the Topsoil (101) in Trench 1, as well as buried soil (110) in Test Pit 1.

Range

There is a fragment from a Late Medieval or Post Medieval brick (from 101) and a range of largely undiagnostic pieces.

Potential

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

Summary

A small group of fragments of ceramic building material was recovered during the evaluation. The bulk of the pieces are undiagnostic, although at least two pieces are likely to be Post Roman..

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 4 (112g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The animal remains were recovered from the topsoil (101) and from an area of root disturbance (108).

Condition

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

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
101	cattle	metacarpal	-	1	81	Rodent gnawing
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	13	
	sheep/goat	molar	-	1	9	
108	large mammal	?skull	-	1	9	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains have little potential other than to indicate cattle and sheep/goat were present at the site. They should be retained as part of the site archive and perhaps re-examined if further work is envisaged.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

One shard of glass weighing less than 1g was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in moderate condition.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Colourless window fragment	1	<1	late 19 th -20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the ploughsoil (101).

Range

A single piece of window glass of early modern date was recovered.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential and could be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three items weighing 15g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in poor-moderate condition, with the metal items heavily corroded.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Iron/Ironstone	uncertain, corroded object of decayed ironstone	1	11	
110	Fire residue	Cinder	1	1	
	Iron	Nail head	1	3	

Provenance

The other find were recovered from the ploughsoil (101) and a possible former agricultural layer (110).

Range

A cinder and part of an iron nail was recovered from (110). An item recovered from (101) may be extremely corroded iron or could be a piece of ironstone.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential and could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	late 19 th -20 th	Topsoil
102	15 th -16 th	

108	12th-M13th	Based on a single sherd
110	16th-M17th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	101	BERTH	Mid orange	Jar or Bowl	1	1	19		BS	Dark brown glaze	17th-18th
1	101	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	25		Rim	Everted rim	15th-16th
1	101	BOU	Smooth		2	1	2		Flakes	Abraded	
1	101	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	5		BS		15th-16th
1	101	BOU	Bumpy	?	1	1	12		BS	Abraded	
1	101	BOUA	B	?	2	1	27		BSS	Abraded; Joining sherds with fresh break	M12th-14th
1	101	BOUA	Fe; Fabric?	Closed	1	1	1		Base	?ID; Common well sorted subrounded to rounded Q; Common poorly sorted ferruginous clay pellets; sparse fine silver mica; salt slip/skin; Bourne Fabric A variant?	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fab	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	101	GRE		Jug or Drinking Vessel	1	1	13		Handle	Abraded; small strap handle with central groove	16th-M17th
1	101	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	12		BS	Abraded	
1	101	PEARL		?	1	1	1		Flake		
1	101	PORC		Egg Cup Lid	1	1	33	Moulded rabbit emerging from moulded cracked egg	Lid	Novelty Easter egg cup	19th
1	102	BOU	Smooth	Jug or Jar	1	1	14		BS	Misfired glaze	15th-16th
1	108	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS		12th-M13th
TP1	110	GRIMT		?	2	1	5		BS	Joining sherds with fresh break; probably jug	13th-15th
TP1	110	BOUA	B	?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded	M12th-14th
TP1	110	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	13		BS	Misfired glaze	
TP1	110	GRE		?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded; burnt	16th-M17th

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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
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 an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
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.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
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.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.
Sondage	Small investigative excavation, from French meaning 'sounding'.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.
Unstratified	Not related to definable layers (strata).
Victorian	Pertaining to the period of Queen Victoria's reign, dating from 1837-1901.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
2	Trench Record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	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

Accession Number	ECB4117
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TGHR14
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-171033

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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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-171033

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land North and West of 'Amberley', Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles
Short description of the project	An evaluation trench excavated in advance of development on land to the rear of 'Amberley' at Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire. The trench revealed no archaeological features although a sequence of alluvial deposits were observed. A partially ploughed out soil layer, possibly medieval in date was identified immediately below the topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2014 End: 22-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR12/0512/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND TYDD ST GILES Land North and West of 'Amberley', Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles

Postcode	PE13 5LF
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 4240 1672 52.7289833155 0.109028774799 52 43 44 N 000 06 32 E Point

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	Liz Murray
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4117
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Archive ID	TGHR14
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4117
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land north and west of 'Amberley', Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Murray, L.
Other bibliographic	APS Report No. 12/14