
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
(STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE)
ON LAND AT KIRKGATE,
TYDD ST GILES,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(TGKI13)**

Work undertaken for
Mr Kevin Curson

June 2015

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National Grid Reference: TF 4331 1660
HER Event Number: ECB3925
Planning Application No: F/YR11/0577/F
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-204973

APS Report No. **79/13**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological strip, map and sample investigation was undertaken during development on land north of Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site. A previous evaluation on the site revealed the presence of medieval pits and several undated and post-medieval ditches.

The current investigation successfully dated three of the previously known ditches to the medieval period and revealed seven more medieval pits. This suggests the site is on the edge of a medieval settlement. A further section of a, previously investigated, large very late medieval to post-medieval drainage ditch, parallel to Kirkgate, was also recorded.

Finds included fourteen sherds of medieval pottery and a small collection of animal bone and ceramic building material.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition was placed on planning consent (F/YR11/0577/F) by Fenland District Council requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work was an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. Following the evaluation, which identified medieval period features, a strip map and sample investigation was required on Plots 1 and 2, together with a watching brief to be maintained during stripping for the access road.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Kevin Curson to undertake the investigations which were carried out over five days between 7th May

2013 and 10th November 2014, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tydd St Giles is a Fenland village lying approximately 15km north of March in the administrative district of Fenland in Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site is located at the eastern edge of the village, on land to the north side of Kirkgate, at NGR TF 4331 1660 (Fig 2).

The site lies on a slight slope down to the south 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 was identified in the land adjacent Eaudike Field in the form of a dark area of soil associated with bone and handmade pot sherds. A whetstone with a perforation was also recovered. This site is located on a slight bank next to the Old Eau (CHER Ref. 09918). No remains of this date were recorded during an

evaluation in this field (CHER Ref. CB15604). However, remains of medieval date, including a ditch, settlement activity and pottery were recovered. It is thought that these remains are probably associated with settlement and a medieval drove, now followed by the line of Kirkgate.

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

An evaluation on the proposed development area revealed two possible storage pits, one dated to the 12th-13th century, three undated enclosure or drainage ditches and a large post-medieval ditch (Jefferson 2012).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the investigation were to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the investigation and development groundwork.

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

4. METHODS

Removal of topsoil and other overburden

was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:100 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The site was surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological investigation are discussed in House Plot order. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 1).

House Plot 1 and Garage 1 (Figs 4 and 5)

The earliest deposit observed was soft light brown laminated sandy silt (119), a natural alluvium. This was cut by four pits [123], [125], [129] and [131], and one east-west aligned ditch [121].

At the east side of the house plot, pit [123] (Fig 7, Section 10 and Plate 8) was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.35m long, at least 0.70m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a firm dark grey sandy silt (122) with occasional charcoal fragments and small sub-angular limestone fragments. Two sherds of pot were retrieved from this context, dated to 12th-13th century, along with animal bone. The pit was truncated to

the south by a modern field drain.

At the west end of House Plot 1, pit [129] (Fig 7, Section 11 and Plate 9) was sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base, 0.80m long, 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a sequence of deposits, (126), (127) and (128). Fill (128) is the lowest and contains mortar, perhaps from a demolition episode. The upper fills, (127) and (126), were sandy silts.

This feature was cut by both pit [125] and pit [131]. Pit [125] was sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base, 1.30m long, 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled by (124), a firm dark grey sandy silt with a moderate amount of small ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, occasional charcoal, and a medieval or post-medieval brick fragment. Pit [125] was cut by a post-medieval ditch [121].

Pit [131] (Fig 7, Section 11) was sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base, 1m long, 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by (130), a firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal. House Plot 1 was covered by (118), a firm dark brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.32m thick.

The ditch [121] was investigated during the evaluation of the site (as [404]) and proved to be 1.75m deep with steep sides and concave base. It contained 15th to 18th century brick (Jefferson 2012). Subsequent investigation of the same feature on a site further west produced a brick fragment of very late medieval to post-medieval date (Trimble 2013).

The garage plot revealed a sequence of thin natural deposits, (136), (137) and (138) (Fig 7, Section 13 and Plate 10). The earliest was (138), a light greyish brown silt, overlain by (137), an orangey brown silty clay and finally (136), a greyish blue silty clay. These are all thought to be alluvial deposits.

Cutting the sequence of natural deposits was [135] (Fig 7, Section 13 and Plate 10), a north-south aligned ditch, with very steep sides. It was 2m wide and at least 0.25m deep. It was filled with (134), a firm mid brown silt with mottles of mid brownish grey. This ditch was not detected in the evaluation trenches to the north or east, suggesting it must terminate within 10m north of the garage plot.

Overlying ditch [135] was a compact dark brown silt layer with occasional CBM fragments (133), 0.25m thick. This was the former topsoil and was covered by a layer of modern hardcore, (132).

House Plot 2 and Garage 2 (Fig 6)

The lowest deposit revealed here was natural firm mid orange clay (102).

Cutting the clay were two pits, [104] and [106], and three north-south linears, [110], [114] and [117]. All these features contained pottery dated between the 12th and mid 14th century.

In the west part of House Plot 2, feature [104] (Fig 7, Section 2 and Plate 3) was a 1.52m wide and 0.40m deep oval pit with a single greyish brown silty clay fill (103), containing two pieces of 12th- mid 13th century pottery. A second pit to the south [106], and its fill (105) (Fig 7, Section 3) were very similar in size, shape and nature to pit [104] and also contained one sherd of 12th- mid 13th century pottery and animal bone.

A north-south aligned ditch [110] (Fig 7, Section 6 and Plate 4) crossed the centre of the plot. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (109) contained frequent charcoal, ash and pottery dating it to the 12th- mid 13th century. Sealing this was 0.15m of brownish grey silty clay (115). The ditch was re-cut by a 1.75m wide and

0.50m deep ditch [108] with a single greyish brown fill (107), containing 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone. Ditch [110] appears to terminate in the garage area while the re-cut [108] turns eastwards.

At the eastern side of the house plot, a linear feature [114] (Fig 7, Section 8 and Plate 6) was a V-shaped ditch 0.38m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained dark brownish grey silty clay (113), and a single piece of mid 12th-14th century pottery.

The third linear cutting the clay was a 0.63m wide and 0.20m deep ditch [117] (Fig 7, Section 7 and Plate 5) with a single dark grey silty clay (116). This was re-cut by a 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep V-shaped gully [112] with a single dark brownish grey silty clay fill (111), containing pot dated to the late 12th-14th century and animal bone.

Across the entire area 0.20m of light greyish brown silty clay subsoil (101) sealed these features. Cutting it, in the south part of the area, was an east-west aligned modern ditch.

A 0.30m-0.35m thick layer of greyish brown topsoil (100) covered the area.

Road (Fig 4)

The road serving the house plots was excavated to 0.40m, this meant that only modern sand and limestone was seen across the majority of the area with 0.35m of topsoil (100) and 0.05m-0.10m of subsoil (101) in places.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits recorded in Plot 1 were natural alluvial silts with natural mid orange alluvial clay in Plot 2.

In the eastern half of Plot 2 there were two

parallel, narrow, shallow ditches, 4.30m apart, [112] and [114]; these may define a medieval (12th-13th century) trackway. Just to the west was a larger, contemporary ditch [110] which was probably a field boundary. This had been re-cut, [108] and extended at some point before AD1500. This re-cutting turned to the east, perhaps forming a sub-rectangular enclosure. The junction between this enclosure and the putative trackway lay outside the excavation area and the relationship between the features is unknown.

A further ditch [135] was identified in the northern part of the site. This had the same north-south orientation as the medieval ditches and gullies, but was undated.

Outside the enclosure boundary ditch were several pits dating from the 12th-13th centuries, some containing animal bone. These are perhaps rubbish pits. This collection of medieval features suggests the site is on the edge of a medieval settlement.

Subsequently, in the very late medieval to post-medieval period, a large drainage ditch [121] was dug east-west at right angles to the medieval features. It had been excavated as [404] on the evaluation and was on the same alignment as ditch [501] on a site 375m to the west, adjacent to 'The Wirrels'. There, it was still visible in the contemporary landscape as a shallow linear depression and an auger transect revealed it to be a watercourse measuring 11.4m wide and 2.4m deep. An environmental sample recovered from a sondage excavated at the centre of the feature indicated a freshwater environment in the channel. 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 in 1828 (Trimble 2013).

A further east-west ditch of modern date was also recorded.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological strip, map and sample investigation, and monitoring, were undertaken during development on land east of Potential House, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site. Previous evaluation of the site had revealed medieval and post-medieval remains.

The investigation revealed ditches defining a possible medieval trackway, an enclosure boundary ditch and pits. This may suggest the site lies on the edge of a medieval settlement. A further section of a previously excavated large very late medieval to post-medieval drainage ditch, parallel to Kirkgate, was also revealed.

Finds included fourteen sherds of medieval pottery and a small collection of bone and CBM.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

9. PERSONNEL

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 Photographic reproduction: Neil Jefferson
 CAD Illustration: Neil Jefferson, Jonathon Smith
 Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Jefferson,

Jonathon Smith

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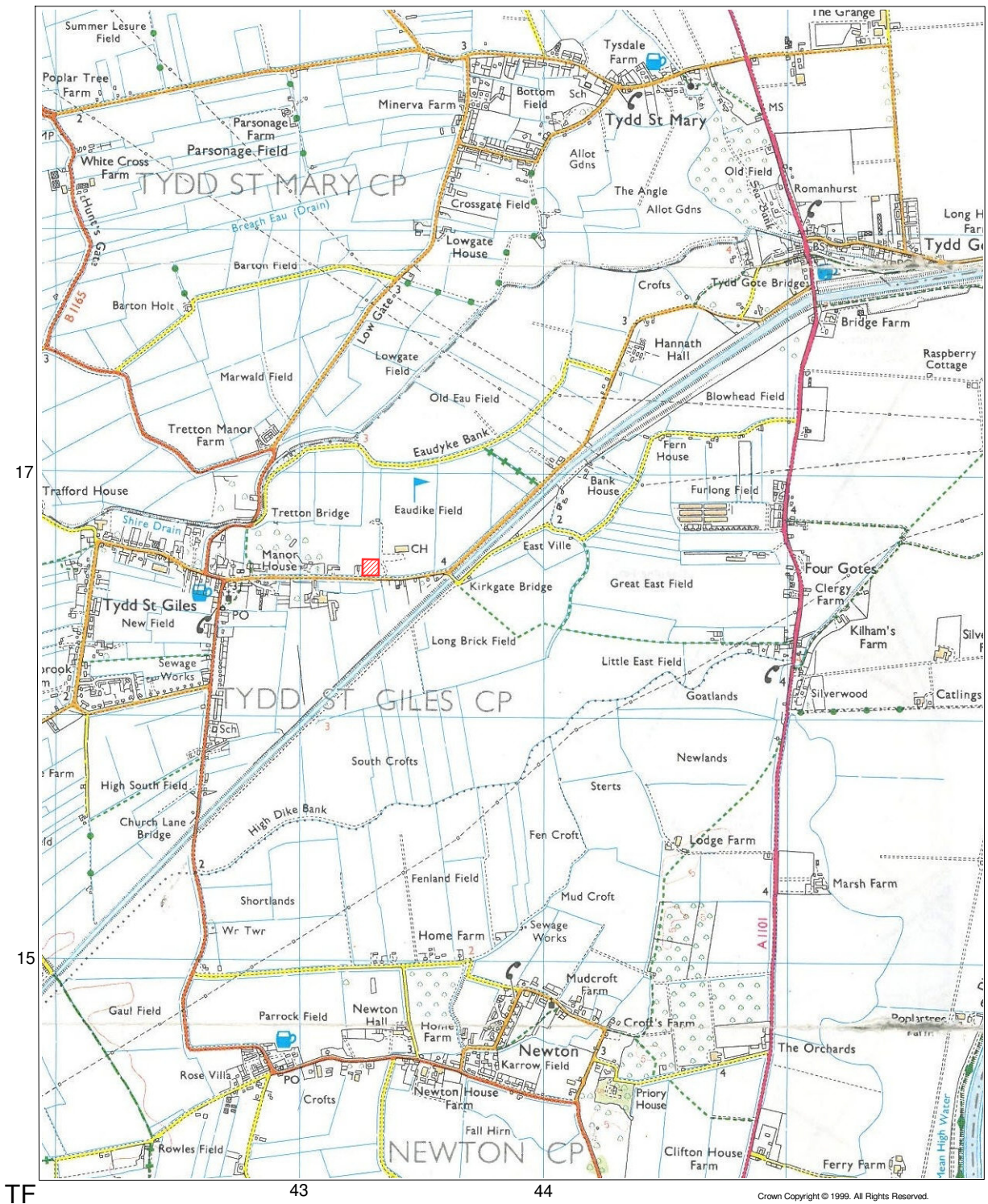
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11. ABBREVIATIONS


APS	Archaeological Project Services
CHER	Cambridgeshire Heritage Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General location map



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 Proposed development site




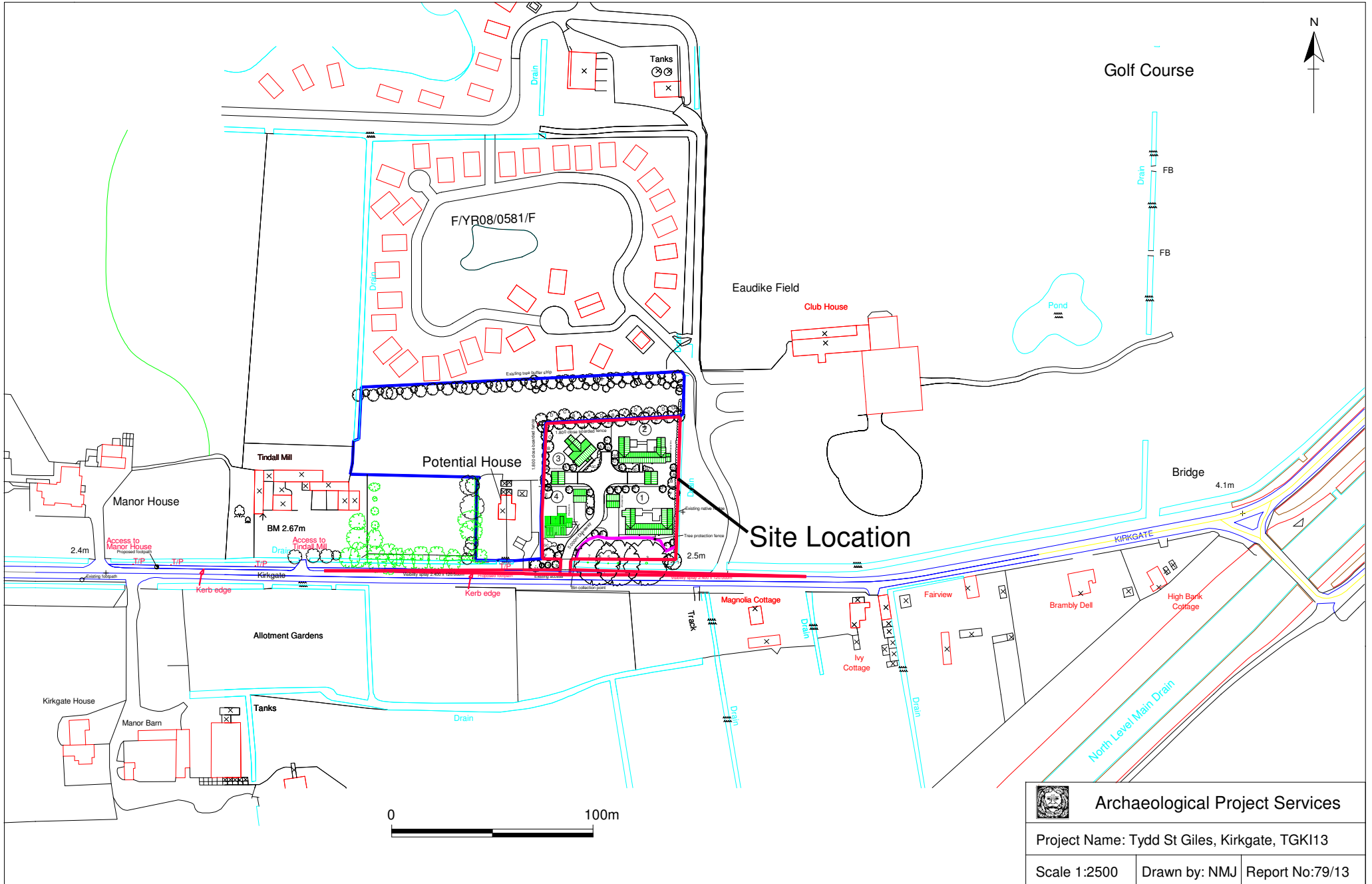
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Tydd St Giles, Kirkgate TGKI 13		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 79/13

Figure 2. Site location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tydd St Giles, Kirkgate, TGK113		
Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No:79/13

Figure 3 - Site Location



Figure 4: Site layout



Figure 5 - House Plot 1

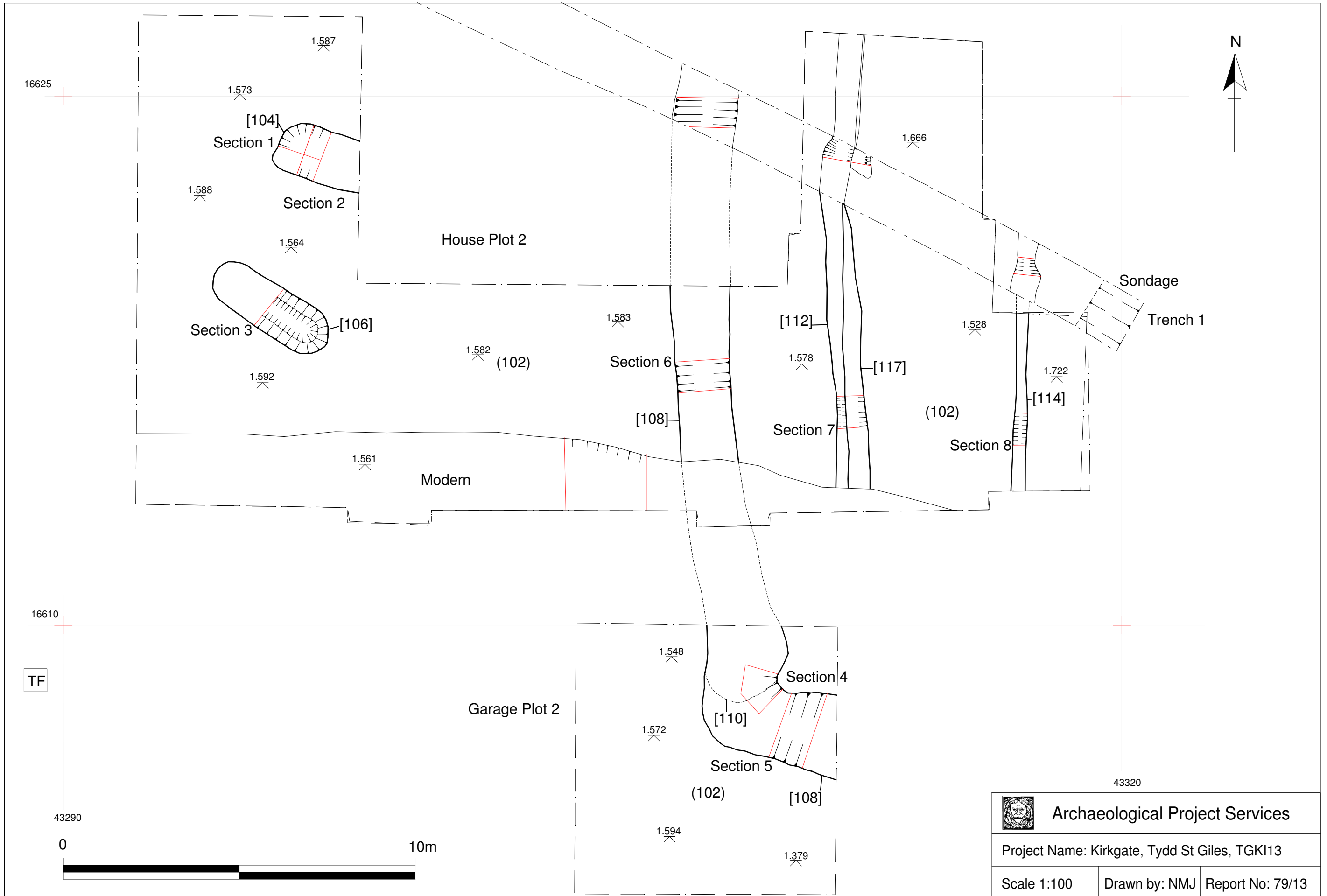


Figure 6: House Plot 2

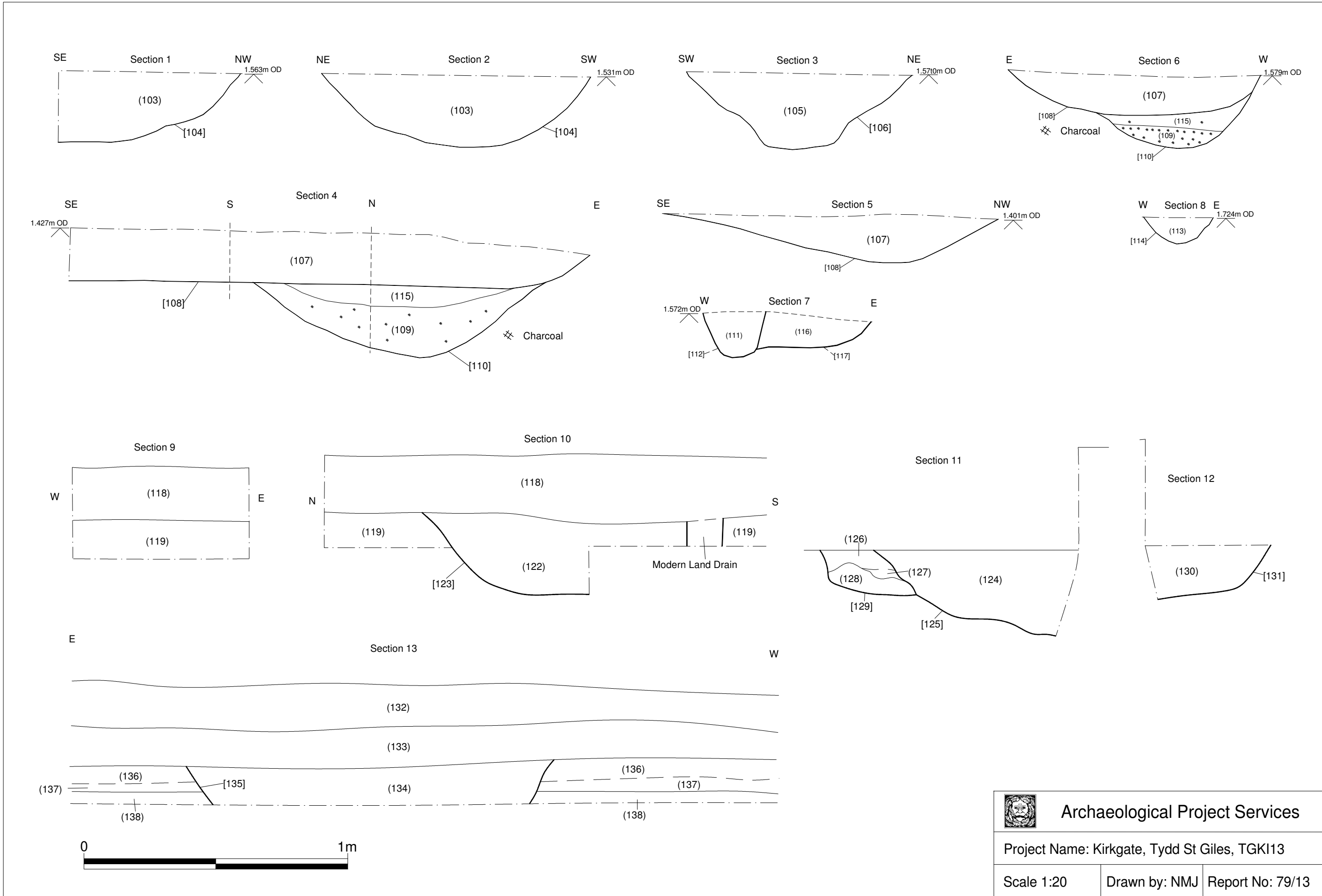


Figure 7, Sections



Plate 1: Western area of House Plot 2, looking north



Plate 2: Garage 2, looking south

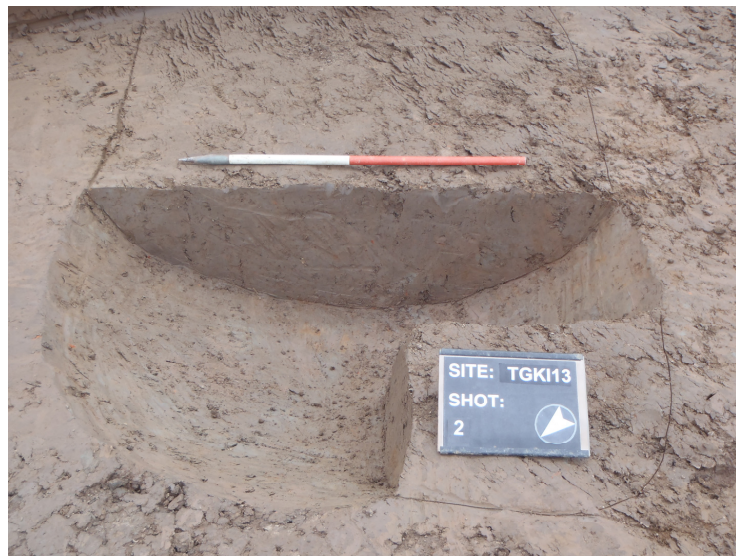


Plate 3: Feature [104], looking southeast. Section 2.



Plate 4: Features [108] and [110], looking south. Section 6.



Plate 5: Features [112] and [117], looking north. Section 7.



Plate 6: Feature [114], looking north. Section 8.



Plate 7: Terminal end of feature [110], looking west. Section 4.



Plate 8: Pit [123], looking east. Section 10.



Plate 9: Pit [125] and [129], looking southeast. Section 11.



Plate 10: Ditch [135], looking south. Section 13.

APPENDIX 1

Context Summary

Context	House Plot	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare rounded pebbles, 0.30m – 0.35m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
101	1	Soft light greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Subsoil	
102	1	Firm mid orange clay, more than 0.52m thick.	Natural	Natural
103	2	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional burnt clay fragments, 0.40 thick. Contained 12 th to mid 13 th century pot.	Fill of [104]	12 th -13 th century
104	2	Oval pit with sharp brake of slope at top and gradual at base, 50° sides and a concave base, 1.52m wide, 0.40m deep.	Cut of oval pit	12 th -13 th century
105	2	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional burnt clay fragments, 0.43 thick. Contained 12 th to mid 13 th century pot.	Fill of oval pit [106]	12 th -13 th century
106	2	Oval pit with sharp brake of slope at top and gradual at base, 50° sides at top to 80° 0.40m in from edge, with a concave base, 3.74m long, 1.36m wide and 0.40m deep.	Cut of oval pit	12 th -13 th century
107	2	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick. Contained 12 th to mid 14 th century pot.	Fill of [108]	12 th -14 th century
108	2	N-S aligned linear with gradual sides and a concave base. 1.75m wide and 0.50m deep.	Re-cut of ditch [110]	12 th -14 th century
109	2	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent burnt clay, ash and charcoal, 0.30m thick. Contained 12 th to mid 13 th century pot.	Lower fill of [110]	12 th -13 th century
110	2	N-S aligned linear cut with 45° sides and a concave base. 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep.	Cut of linear ditch	12 th -13 th century
111	2	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay 0.25m thick. Contained 12 th to mid 14 th century pot.	Fill of [112]	12 th -14 th century
112	2	N-S aligned linear cut with 80° sides in a V-shape, 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep.	Cut of linear which cuts feature [117]	12 th -14 th century
113	2	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick. Contained mid 12 th to 14 th century pot.	Fill of [114]	12 th -14 th century

114	2	N-S aligned linear cut with 55° sides and a concave base, 0.38m wide and 0.31m deep.	Cut of linear	12 th -14 th century
115	2	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay, with occasional charcoal and ash, 0.15m thick.	Upper fill of [110]	12 th -13 th century
116	2	Soft dark grey silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Fill of [117]	Pre-14 th century
117	2	N-S aligned linear cut with 45° sides and a flat base, 0.63m wide and 0.20m deep.	Cut of ditch, cut by [112]	Pre-14 th century
118	1	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
119	1	Soft light brown sandy silt. Laminated.	Natural silt deposit	Natural
120	1	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.	Fill of ditch [121]	Post-medieval
121	1	E-W aligned linear cut, 9m wide. Not fully excavated.	Cut of a large dyke	Post-medieval
122	1	Firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.47m thick. Contained mid 12 th to 14 th century pot.	Fill in pit [123]	12 th -13 th century
123	1	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a concave base, 1.35m long, at least 0.70m wide and 0.47m deep.	Pit cut	12 th -13 th century
124	1	Firm dark grey sandy silt with moderate small CBM fragments and occasional charcoal. 0.50m thick. Contained late medieval to post-medieval brick.	Fill of pit [125]	Late medieval to post-medieval
125	1	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a scooped base, 1.30m long, 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep.	Pit cut	Late medieval to post-medieval
126	1	Soft light orangey brown silty sand, 0.13m thick.	Fill of pit [129]	Late medieval ?
127	1	Firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments. 0.07m thick.	Fill of pit [129]	Late medieval ?
128	1	Compact light brownish white sub-angular fragments of sandy lime mortar, with frequent sandy silt inclusions. 0.16m thick.	Fill of pit [129]. Mortar from a demolition episode.	Late medieval ?

129	1	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a concave base, 0.80m long, 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep.	Pit cut	Late medieval ?
130	1	Firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal, 0.32m thick.	Fill in pit [131]	Late medieval or post-medieval ?
131	1	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a concave base, 1m long, 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep.	Pit cut.	Late medieval or post-medieval ?
132	1	Compact mixed layer of brick rubble, stone and soil, 0.15m thick.	Hardcore	Modern
133	1	Compact dark brown silt layer with occasional CBM fragments, 0.25m thick.	Former topsoil	Modern
134	1	Firm mid brown silt with mottles of mid brownish grey, at least 0.24m thick.	Fill in ditch [135]	
135	1	Linear cut aligned N-S, with very steep sides. 2m wide and over 0.24m deep. Not fully excavated.	Ditch cut	
136	1	Stiff light bluish grey silty clay, 0.12m thick.	Alluvial deposit	Natural
137	1	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.08m thick.	Alluvial deposit	Natural
138	1	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt.	Alluvial deposit	Natural

Appendix 2

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 includes material from surrounding counties. A total of fourteen sherds from thirteenn vessels, weighing 100 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary but not abraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
103	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		Jar		BSS		12th-M13th	2	1	5
105	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		Jar		BS	Sooted exterior	12th-M13th	1	1	1
107	ELY	Ely ware		Jug?		BSS		L12th-M14th	2	2	13
107	SLEMO	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic		Jar		BS	?ID	12th-M13th	1	1	5
107	EMLOC	Early Medieval Local Fabrics	Reduced; fine; coarse shell; Fe	Jar		BS	Handmade; everted rim; ?ID	12 th -13th	1	1	25
109	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Fe	Jar		BSS	Internal carbonised deposit		2	2	15
109	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		Jar		BS	External carbonised deposit	12th-M13th	1	1	10
111	ELY	Ely ware		?		BS	Abraded	L12th-M14th	1	1	2
113	BOUA	Bourne Medieval Fabrics	A	Jug?		Base Angle?		M12th-14th	1	1	5
122	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware		Jar		BS		12th-M13th	1	1	2
122	STANLY	Stanion Lyveden ware	B	Jug	Scored diagonal and vertical lines	BS		13th	1	1	17
Total									14	13	100

Provenance

Material was recovered from pit fills (103) in cut [104], (105) in [106] and (122) in [123]. Pieces also came from fills (107), (109), (111), and (113) within respective linear features [108], [110], [112] and [114].

Range

There are 14 pieces of pottery, all of which are dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries. There is a surprisingly broad range of types, including Stanion Lyveden (STANLY) B ware, Early Medieval Handmade ware. (EMHM), Ely ware (ELY), South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic (SLEMO) and Bourne Medieval ware (BOUA). These are all common domestic types of the period. Given the high proportion of solely Early Medieval types, including EMHM, SLEMO and STANLY, it is possible that all of the pottery is of 12th to 13th century date.

Potential

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

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 367 grams were 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.

Condition

The ceramic building material is fragmentary, although not overly abraded. A single fragment has mortar over the broken edges, indicating the item was reused.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
124	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; mica	Mortar over broken edge	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	3	142
122	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; mica	Slightly calcareous clay; single area of surface with white deposit/salt surface		2	97
122	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; mica	Calcareous clay; salt surface; 50mm thick/deep; rough surfaces with twig/straw impressions in base and roughly struck upper; partially vitrified	Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval	1	128
Total						6	367

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from pit fills (122) in cut [123] and (124) in [125].

Range

There are three pieces of Brick, all of which are likely to be post Roman in date. Two fragments, one from [123] and a second from [125] are later Medieval or Post Medieval in date. One of these, from [123] is small in size and likely to be a relatively early example of the type, perhaps even Later Medieval in date.

Potential

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

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 11 (178g) fragments of faunal remains 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 bone was recovered from the fill (105) of pit (106), the fill (107) of ditch (108), a fill (109) of ditch (110), the fill (111) of gully (112) and the fill (122) of pit (123).

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
105	Cattle	Calcaneus	R	1	28	
	Large mammal	Scapula	L	1	11	
	Large mammal	skull	-	3	2	
107	Cattle	metatarsus	-	1	64	
109	cockle	shell	-	1	1	
111	Medium mammal	tibia	-	1	12	Cut marks
122	large mammal	rib	-	1	21	
	sheep/goat	scapula	R	1	19	
	medium mammal	humerus	L	1	20	

Summary

As a small assemblage the faunal remains have limited potential, falling below the minimum threshold of 300 bones required for meaningful analysis. The bone and possibly the shell probably all represent food waste.

The remains are stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103	12th-M13th	
105	12th-M13th	
107	L12 th -13th	
109	12th-M13th	
111	L12th-M14th	
113	M12th-14th	
122	L14th-16th	
124	L14th-18th	Based on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freeserve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
39	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
8	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

HER Event Number: ECB 3925

OASIS Reference: archaeo11-204973

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TGKI13

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-204973

Project details

Project name	Archaeological strip, map and sample investigation at Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological investigation revealed further medieval ditches and pits in an area where previous evaluation had revealed medieval remains. In addition, a further section of a previously recorded large late medieval to post-medieval ditch, parallel to Kirkgate, was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2013 End: 10-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	F/YR11/0577/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	TGKI13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3925 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential use
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND TYDD ST GILES Kirkgate
Postcode	PE13 5RR
Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 4331 1660 52.727664196791 0.122444008651 52 43 39 N 000 07 20 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Archaeological Project Services
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Neil Jefferson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Kevin Curson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB 3925
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB 3925
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB 3925
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Investigation (strip, map and sample) on land at Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Smith, J.
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Jefferson, N.
Other bibliographic details	APS Report 79/13
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Services
Place of issue or publication	Heckington
Description	An A4 ring bound booklet
Entered by	Mark Peachey (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 November 2016