

ELI 517

SLI 5300 1723

94/13
35004 undated.
645

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
STAMFORD ROAD,
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TFS93)**

~~TF096688~~

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Thurlby

May 1994

TF0965 0869

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Background	1
	2.2 Topography and Geology	1
	2.3 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	3
9.	Personnel	3
10.	Bibliography	3
11.	Abbreviations	3

Appendices

1	Context Summary
2	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 . . . General Location Plan

Figure 2 . . . Site Location Plan

Figure 3 . . . Site Location Plan, showing archaeological remains

Figure 4 . . . Plan of Development

Figure 5 . . . Section 1

Figure 6 . . . Section 2

Plate 1 . . . General View of the Site

Plate 2 . . . Part of Section 1, showing cut feature

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations and car park at the junction of Barholm Road and Stamford Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of significant archaeological interest. Surrounding the village are numerous and concentrated sites and finds representing occupation of the area in the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Bronze Age burial mounds are known at various locations close to the development area. Aerial photographs record remains considered to be of prehistoric and Roman date and Roman pottery has been found in the area. Additionally, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located close by.

The watching brief identified possible evidence for a previous archaeological excavation and two undated ditch cuts. However, no finds were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

In December 1993 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a farm shop and associated car park at the junction of Barholm Road and Stamford Road (A16), Tallington (National Grid Reference TF096086). Commissioned by Mr M. Thurlby, this work was carried out by Archaeological Project Services.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Tallington village is situated approximately 7km east of Stamford and 14km northwest of Peterborough in the civil parish of Tallington, South Kesteven

District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located 700m northeast of Tallington village centre (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel with Fladbury 1 Association, clayey alluvial soils, lying to the south (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). The site is located on the northern side of the Welland Valley at approximately 14m O.D.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Tallington is located in an area with a high concentration of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period (Fig. 3). Evidence for the previous settlement of this area includes the location of finds and cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs.

Prehistoric evidence in the area includes two burial mounds of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date (SMR33504 and SMR33501, SK75.44 and SK75.13) that were excavated during the 1960's. The largest barrow showed four separate phases of development and contained three burials (May 1976). The smaller was a Beaker burial of the late Neolithic and contained an inhumation with a flint knife and bronze earrings. These both lie adjacent to the development area, to the west, and with the concentration of at least six other barrows suggest the presence of a barrow cemetery (SMR33508). Another possible barrow is located c. 550m to the southeast. Cropmarks have also identified a ring ditch (SMR33205) 450m to the southeast and a trackway (SMR33202) c. 400m to the east. An Iron age pit alignment (SK75.12), thought to be a boundary, is located 120m to the east alongside two ring ditches (SK75.46) all of which were

excavated in the late 1950's.

In the ditch of the largest barrow was found a small toilet implement of Romano-British origin, representing occupation of this period within the area. Romano-British pottery has been found c. 220m to the southeast (SK75.19).

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located 200m to the southeast (SMR33511, SK75.54) and an Anglo-Saxon knife was also discovered in the ditch of the largest prehistoric barrow (SMR33503).

The church of St Lawrence has elements of medieval architecture including a Norman doorway (Pevsner 1989) indicating occupation into the medieval period. Finds of medieval German stoneware have also been made 220m to the southeast (SK75.19).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the work was to locate and record any archaeological remains and, if present, to determine their date, function and significance.

4. METHODS

A mechanical excavator was used to strip the area of topsoil. Foundation and drainage trenches were then excavated. See Fig. 4 for the location of the recorded sections.

The sides of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains prior to recording the sections. Each deposit or feature revealed within the investigation area was allocated a unique reference number with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scale 1:20.

5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

A soft sandy clayey silt with moderate amounts of gravel (8) constituted the natural deposits recorded on site (Figs. 5 and 6).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

A large stepped cut was observed in section 1 (3 and 8). Largely horizontal, towards the centre of the section a vertical step was recorded. A primary fill of red brown sandy gravel (6) was overlain by a brownish orange silt/ clay sand (5) sloping from the west. A small deposit of red brown clay silt (4) partially covered context 5. This was sealed by a red brown clayey silt (2). This feature with its fills has been identified as the site of a former archaeological excavation

To the east of 7 in section 1, a small cut feature was recorded (10). Filled with a dark reddish brown clayey silt (9), this has been interpreted as a gully.

A similar cut feature (12) was observed in section 2. This also contained a dark reddish brown clayey silt (11) and is interpreted as a gully.

Phase 3 Modern deposits

A grey brown silty clay topsoil (1) approximately 0.25m deep constituted the present ground surface of the investigation area.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits were recorded over the entirety of the investigation area and are the result of fluvio-glacial deposition.

Undated deposits (Phase 2), indicate two different uses of the site. The two gullies, possibly used for drainage, may indicate agricultural activity in the region. Alternatively, a possible relationship to Bronze Age features in the proximity cannot be ruled out. The stepped cut recorded in section 1 would normally be ascribed to a robber trench or levelling horizon. No records show that a building stood here, so a possible explanation may be that the feature represents traces of archaeological excavation carried out here during the 1960's.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at the site of the farm shop, Barholm Road, Tallington established that natural deposits of sandy clayey silt lie within 0.20m of the present ground surface and undated archaeological features occur at the same level. The topsoil indicates present land use of an agricultural nature.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Heritage Lincolnshire wish to thank Mr M. Thurlby for funding the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Haynes coordinated the work and Dave

Start edited this report. Ruth Waller, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the relevant parish files. Information from the County Sites and Monuments Record was provided by Mark Bennet of the Archaeology Section, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Steve Haynes
Supervisor: David Brown
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, C A H, Burton, R G O, Corbett, W M, Evans, R, and Seale, R S, 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13

May, J, 1976 *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire I. (Lincoln).

Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England, (2nd ed, revised Antram, N)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeological detail coded 'SMR' is site information held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

Numbers prefixed by 'SK' are the reference numbers used by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

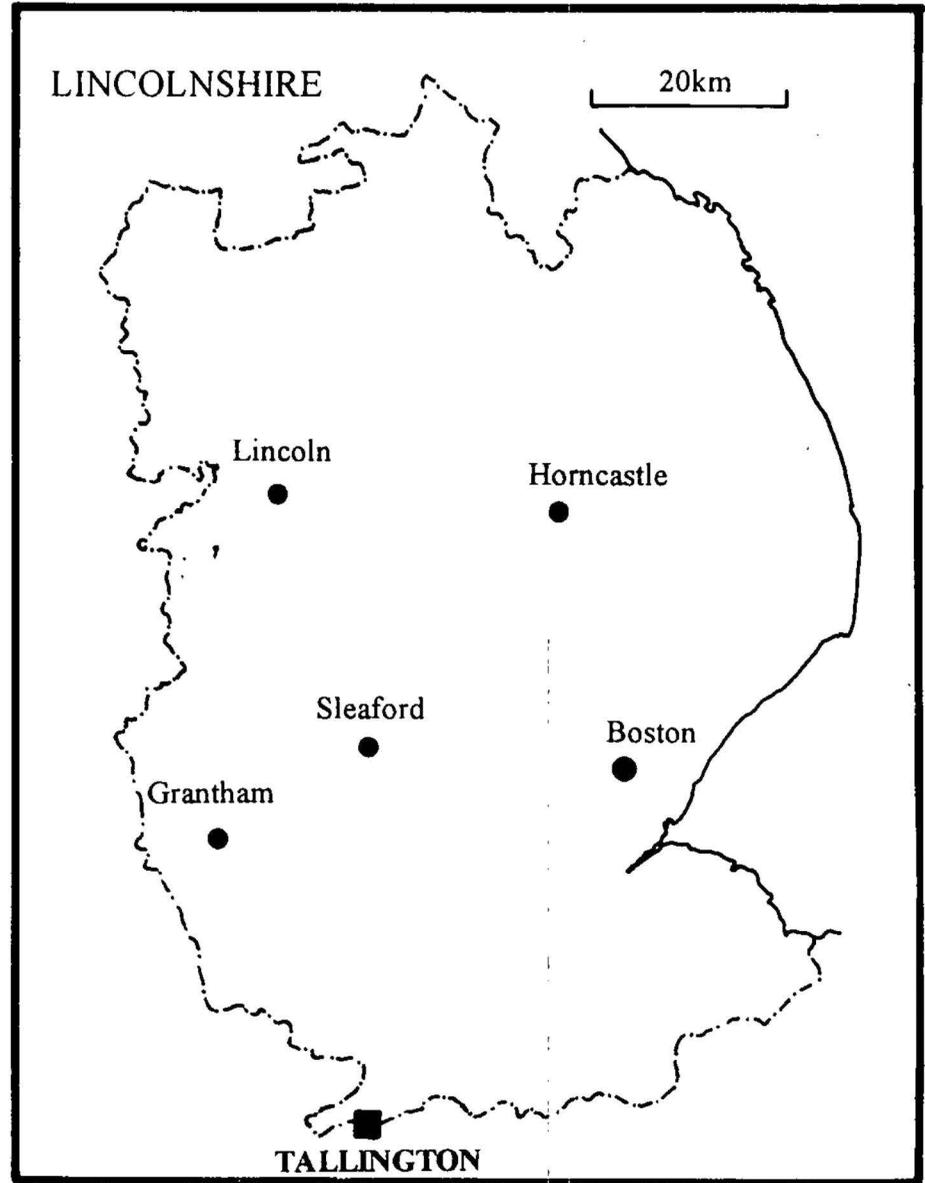
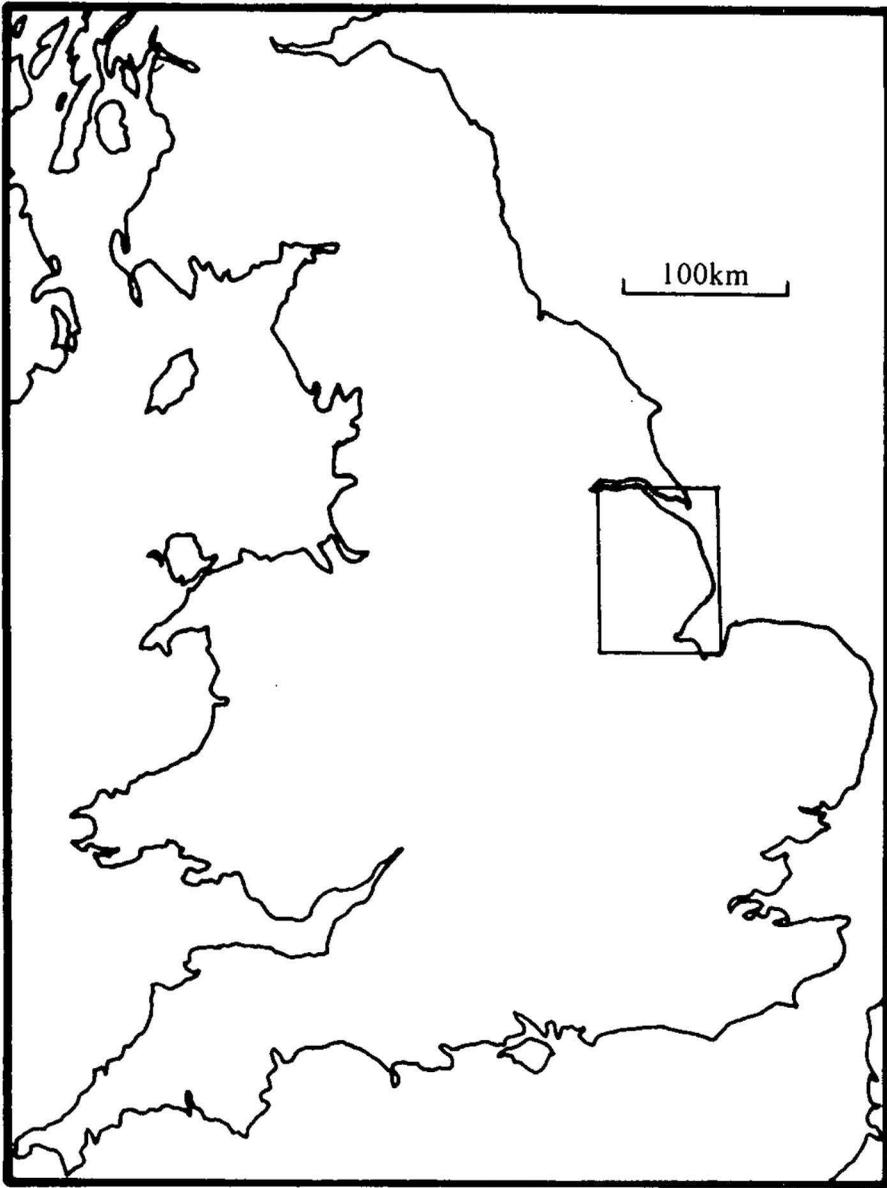
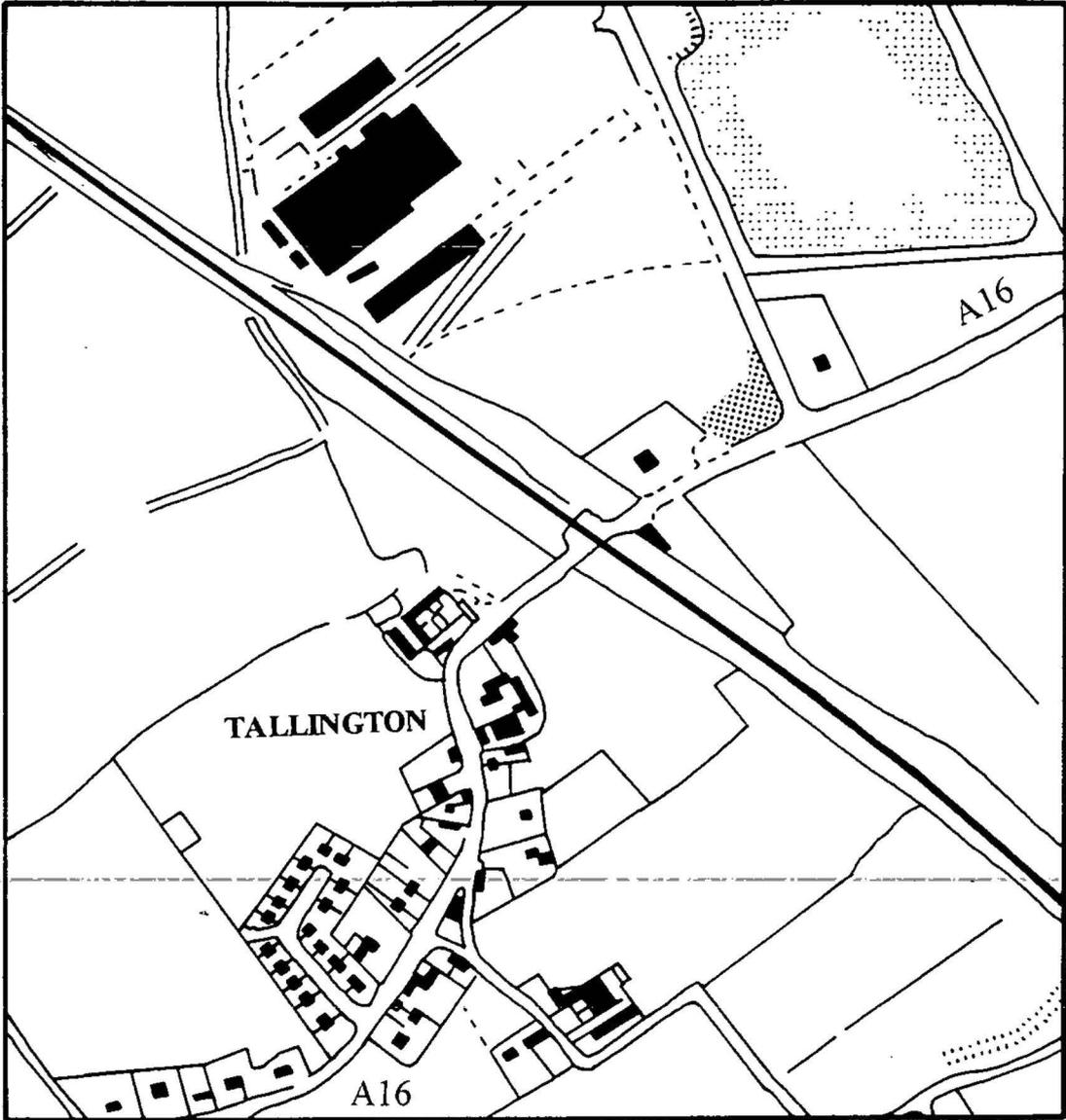


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

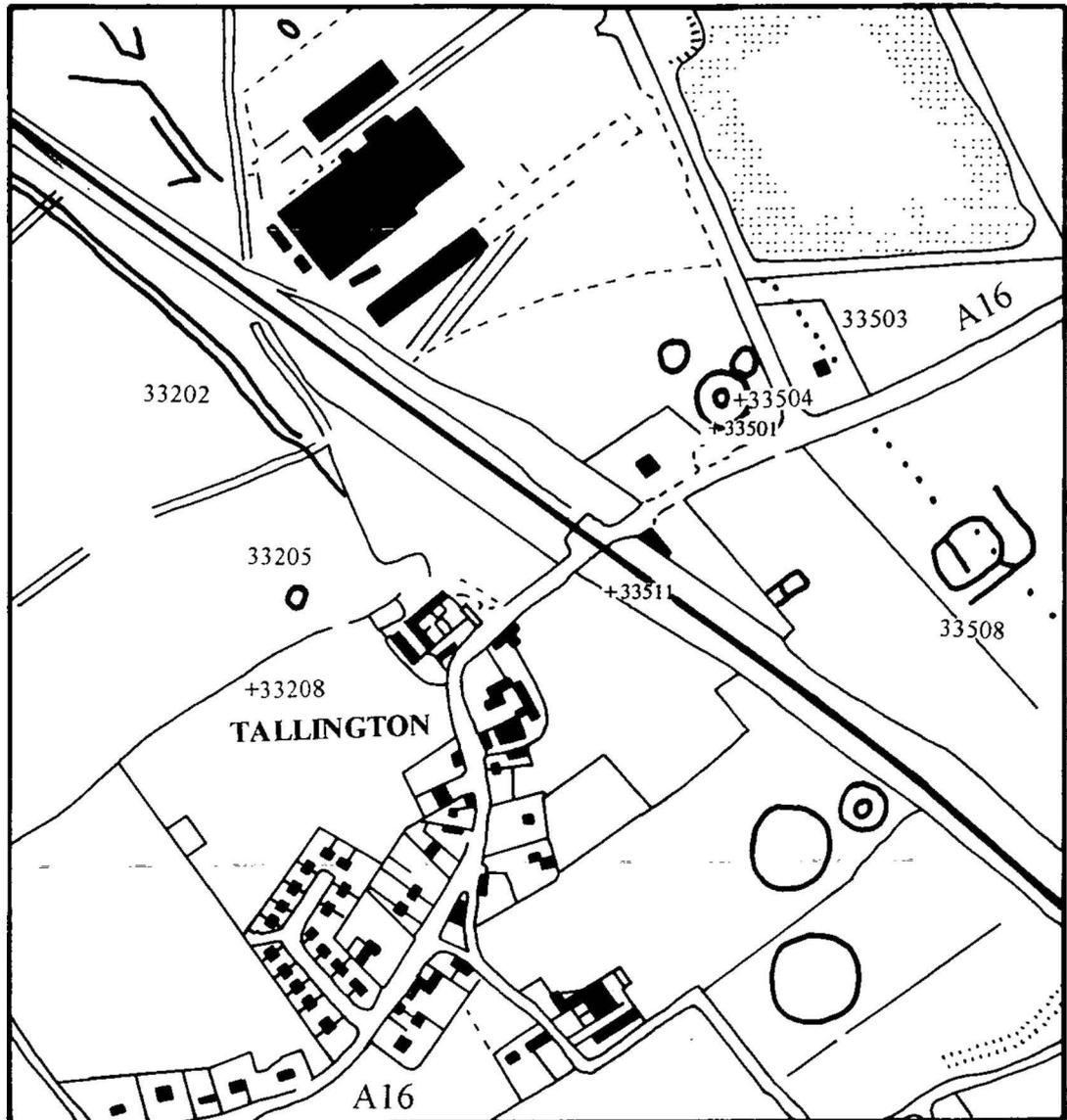
Fig. 2 Site Location Plan



 Area of Development



Fig 3. Site Location Plan, showing archaeological remains



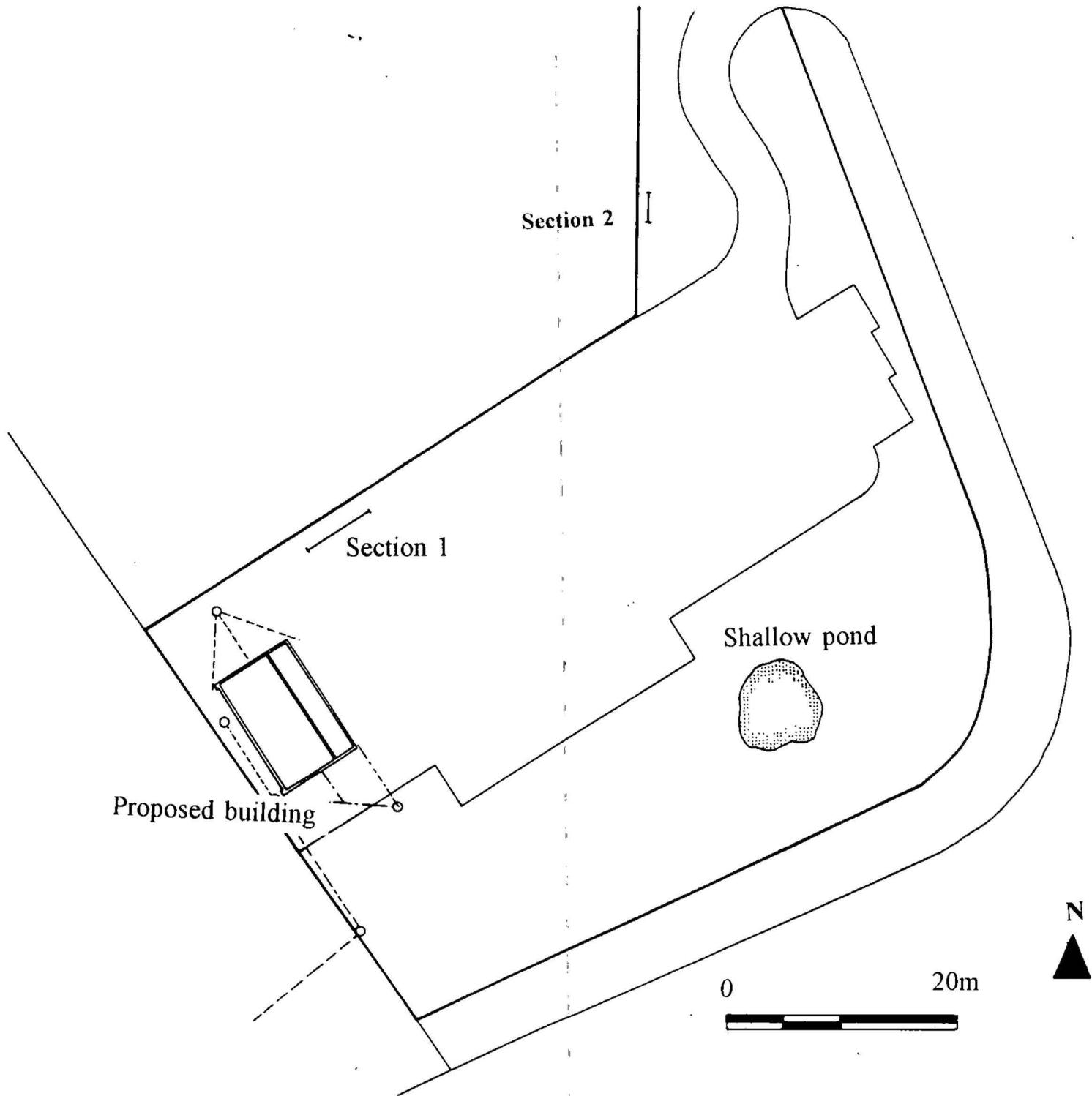


Fig 4. Plan of Development

Fig 5. Section 1

Section 1

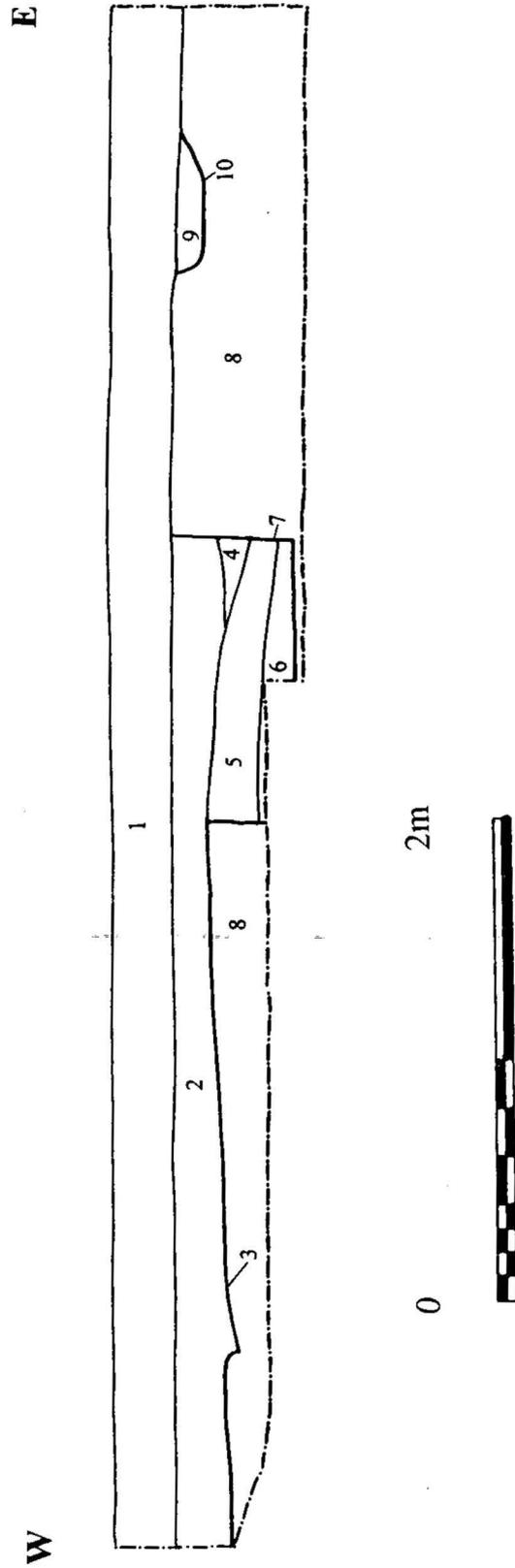
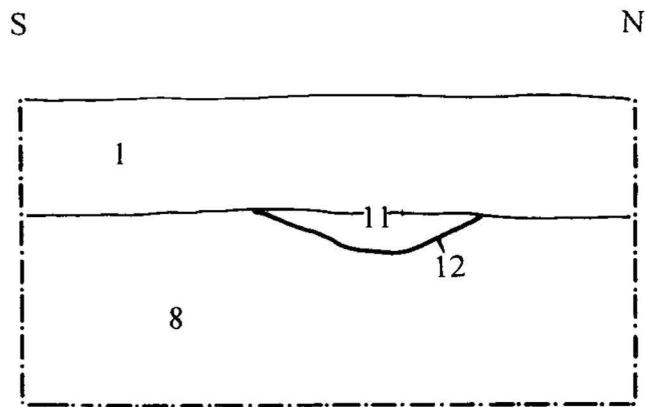


Fig. 6 Section 2



APPENDIX 1

Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
1	Grey/brown silt clay	Topsoil
2	Red/brown clay silt	Fill of 3
3	Horizontal cut	Truncated natural
4	Red/brown clay silt	Fill of 7
5	Red/brown silt/clay sand	Fill of 7
6	Red brown silty gravel	Fill of 7
7	Vertical cut	Undated feature
8	Sandy clayey silt	Natural deposit
9	Red brown clay silt	Fill of 10
10	Possible linear cut	Gully
11	Red brown clay silt	Fill of 12
12	Possible linear cut	Gully

APPENDIX 2

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 12 Context records
- 2 Photographic records
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Archaeological Project Services project code: TFS93

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 74.94