

99/15

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND BETWEEN CASEWICK LANE
AND WEST ROAD,
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE,

~~(TCL 98)~~

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
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Work Undertaken For
Bryant Homes East Midlands Limited

Report Compiled by
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September 1999

National Grid References: TF 0915 0815
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A.P.S. Report No: 43/99



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a housing estate on land between Casewick Lane and West Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 0915 0815). The investigation was designed to record archaeological features exposed during the excavation of selected footings, service trenches and roads completed as part of the development scheme.

Aerial photography has identified the remains of prehistoric (pre AD 43) barrows, enclosures, pit alignments and field systems together with medieval (AD 1066-1485) ridge and furrow on land surrounding the development. Moreover, the cropmarks of a possible Neolithic (3500-2000 BC) henge monument are recorded within the development site. An archaeological evaluation, conducted prior to this investigation, confirmed the presence of features near to the purported henge monument and also identified several other linear features that were previously unknown.

This watching brief recorded several undated features, interpreted as either postholes, pits, ditches or gullies. All of these were dug into the natural sand and gravel and sealed by ploughsoil. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered during the examination of these features, a small collection of prehistoric flint artefacts, together with Romano-British (AD 43-450) and post-medieval (post AD 1485) pottery, was retrieved from the ploughsoil.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined

as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A proposal for a residential development of approximately 50 houses, with accompanying garages, gardens and access roads, was made to South Kesteven District Council. Outline planning permission was granted subject to a condition for an archaeological scheme of works, comprising an evaluation (including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial-trenching) and a subsequent intermittent watching brief. The evaluation identified a limited and dispersed pattern of both prehistoric and undated features (Masters 1994; Soden 1994; Lawrence 1995). The presence of a probable Neolithic henge monument was ascertained within the development site and, consequently, the development programme was adjusted to incorporate a 'protective' open space over the position of this feature (Fig. 3).

Following to the preliminary evaluation stage Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr P.W. Savage on behalf of Bryant Homes East Midlands Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of selected footings, service trenches and roads, within the development site, on land between Casewick Lane and West Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire. This work was carried out between the 13th January and 21st December 1998 in accordance with a specification designed and produced by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tallington is located 5km west of Market

Deeping and 10km north of Peterborough, in the south of Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The settlement is mid-way between West Deeping and Bainton, and lies on the north bank of the River Welland (Fig.2).

The area of development is between Casewick Lane and West Road, approximately 200m north of Tallington village centre as defined by St. Lawrence church (Fig.3). The land was previously used for agricultural purposes, and is generally flat, at a height of *c.* 14m OD (Plate 1).

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically composed of fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). Natural geological deposits, recorded during the watching brief, comprised yellow sands and gravels [005, 025, 028, 033-35, 040, 051, 063, 068, 073 and 078].

2.4 Archaeological Setting (Fig.2)

Tallington is situated within a landscape that contains a relatively high density of archaeological remains. These include prehistoric (pre AD 43), Romano-British (AD 43-450), Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-1066), medieval (AD 1066-1485) and post-medieval (after AD 1485) features.

Prehistoric

The earliest evidence for occupation in the immediate vicinity is represented by cropmarks, recorded by aerial photographic survey. However, there remains some doubt as to the interpretation of the so-called henge monument. An oblique aerial photograph (NMR SF 1404/4 570) of the area was published by Symonds (1989, fig 20), who suggested that a vague cropmark represented a henge monument and took the form of a ring of posts surrounding an interrupted ditch within which lay a pit. The published photograph was of poor quality

and did not support that supposition. The original photograph is more helpful and, whilst not entirely confirming the interpretation as a henge, does support Symonds' description. A geophysical survey (Masters 1994) found no trace of the monument and a rectified plot of the cropmark suggested an elliptical shape (Soden 1994, fig. 3). However, the cropmark was not transcribed during the recent RCHM National Mapping Programme. Some further confusion arose during an evaluation of the site (Lawrence 1995), where, on Figure 3, is shown 'the approximate location of circular cropmark'. This same plan shows an evaluation trench (No 12) some 15m northwest of the cropmark. The Trench contained a number of parallel ditch terminals which 'might have been part of previously identified circular cropmark which is otherwise imperfectly located... (Lawrence 1995,2). Subsequently, a second geophysical survey recorded a henge-like anomaly in the vicinity of the cropmark J. Stevens, *pers comm*)

In the pre-determination evaluation, undated linear features were recorded at the southern and eastern limits of the site (Lawrence 1995). Several Neolithic flint artefacts have been recovered from an area approximately 500m south of the development (Fig.2 No 6).

Cropmarks are recorded in fields to the west of the development. Those on the north bank of the River Welland (Fig.2 No 1; Fig.3) most probably represent the site of a Bronze Age (2000-600 BC) barrow cemetery surrounded by other, less coherent, patterns of linear features. Some of these continue northwards where they form a more dispersed group of curvilinear and sub-circular features (Fig.2 No 2; Fig.3).

A sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure, apparently connected with other sub-rectangular and sub-circular features (Fig.2 No

3; Fig.3), lie c. 100m northwest of the development. This type of arrangement most probably represents a settlement or field enclosure. Other cropmarks are known in the fields north of the development (Fig.2, No 5). These represent similar forms of ditches and enclosures, following linear or rectilinear arrangements.

Roman

King Street Roman road (Fig.2) passes almost 2km east of Tallington, connecting the Romano-British settlement at Bourne with that of *Durobrivae* (modern Water Newton).

A scatter of Romano-British pottery, most probably representing an accumulation of occupation debris, has been recorded in the vicinity of the north bank of the River Welland (Fig.2 No 6). Most of this pottery is dateable to the 3rd or 4th century.

A quantity of late Roman coins was recovered during the excavation of house foundations in the southern part of Tallington village (Fig.2 No 12).

Saxon

Place-name evidence would suggest that the present settlement most probably originated during the Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-1066) period. The name Tallington derives from the Old English language, meaning 'the tūn (village) of *Tæl's* or *Tala's* people' (Ekwall 1974, 459).

A number of Saxo-Norman pots and Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) inhumation burials were inadvertently disturbed by workmen digging south of the A16 (Fig.2 Nos 7 and 8). Urns, pendants, wrist clasps and square-headed brooches were found in association with these remains.

Medieval and later

The Domesday Book, compiled in 1086,

records that Tallington had a mill. Land in the parish was incorporated within the Wapentake of Ness and prominent landowners included Robert de Toden and Alfred of Lincoln (Foster and Longley 1976). Sherds of medieval pottery have been retrieved during groundworks conducted south of the development area (Fig.2, No 12).

Parts of St. Lawrence parish church (Fig.2, No 10) date to the 11th century although much of the building fabric dates from the later medieval period (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 740-1).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification for work, was to record and interpret archaeological features, exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance (Appendix 1, 7.1.1).

4. METHODS

The development involved the machine excavation of building footings, service trenches and roads. A total of 25 house plots, together with a service trench and access road, were selected by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist for archaeological monitoring during the programme of construction (Figs 3 and 4).

Each deposit or feature revealed during the groundworks was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Natural geological deposits were also recorded where exposed. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at scale 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of the deposits was undertaken using the Museum of London recording system (MOLAS 1994) according to

standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from the investigation were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of deposits and features identified during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Phasing

Three phases were identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Phase 3: Post-medieval/modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in square brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. The location of all recorded deposits and features, marked as presence or absence, has been transcribed onto Figure 4.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

All Areas: The earliest recorded layer comprised yellow or white sand and gravel [005, 025, 028, 033-35, 040, 051, 063, 068, 073 and 078] that was exposed during the groundworks. These deposits represent a natural geological layer that occurred at a depth of *c.* 0.3m below the ploughsoil (Plates 2-4).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Plot 3 (Fig.5): Two linear features [023 and 024] were identified within the southernmost foundation trench of this plot.

Cut [023] had steep concave sides and measured 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep, containing a fill of reddish-brown sandy silt [022] that merged with the overlying ploughsoil. Farther east, cut [024] had a much shallower and wider profile, measuring around 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep, also filled by a deposit indistinct from the ploughsoil [022]. No artefacts were retrieved from these features, which may represent gullies.

Plot 6 (Fig.5): Cut [027] measuring almost 2m wide, and apparently following a northeast-southwest orientation, was revealed in the northeastern foundation trench of this plot. This feature contained a fill of reddish-brown sandy silt [026] that continued beyond the sides of this feature, and is interpreted as a subsoil. Although cut [027] was only partially exposed and no finds were present, it most probably represents a gully or ditch.

Plot 39 (Fig.5, Plate 3): Part of a southwest-northeast orientated linear feature [070] was exposed in the southwestern corner of this plot. The feature measured 0.7m wide by 0.4m deep and had steep concave sides and base, containing a deposit of mid brown sandy silt [049]. No artefacts were recovered during the excavation of cut [070] which appears to represent a gully with an irregular base or, alternatively, could be interpreted as two contemporary parallel gullies.

Plot 44 (Fig.6): Several features [050, 053, 056, 058 and 060] were identified within the footings of this plot. A steep-sided cut [050] was exposed in the most northerly footing, measuring approximately 1.2m wide and at least 0.2m deep. This contained a fill of mid brown silty clay [049] and, as the cut did not continue into the opposite section, may represent a pit or ditch terminal.

Excavations at the centre of the plot revealed two similarly shaped cuts [053 and 056], with vertical sides and a narrow and flat base. Each

measured around 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep, respectively containing fills of reddish-brown silty clay [052 and 055]. The profile of these features suggests that they may represent postholes.

A cut with vertical sides [060], of similar size and appearance to [053] and [056], was found in the northeasterly footing. This feature contained a fill of mid brown sandy silt and may also represent a posthole.

The most southerly footing of Plot 44 contained a steep-sided cut [058] that measured 1.2m wide and at least 0.3m deep, holding a fill of yellow-brown clayey silt [057]. These remains did not continue into the opposite section and are therefore interpreted as a pit or possible ditch terminal.

Plot 46 (Fig.7): Part of a steep-sided cut [032] was present in the northwestern corner of the footings, measuring 0.5m wide by at least 0.3m deep, and containing a deposit of brown sandy clay [030]. The fill of this feature merged with, and was indistinct from, the overlying ploughsoil. These remains may constitute a pit, posthole or gully.

Plot 50 (Fig.7, Plate 2): A single feature was identified in the westernmost foundation trench of this plot. Cut [047] measured 2m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a distinct sequence of fills [041-044]. The earliest deposit within the linear feature comprised a 0.1m thick layer of yellow-brown silty gravel [041], covered by 0.2m of grey-brown gritty clay [042] and 0.1m of yellow-brown sand [043]. The latest fill was almost 0.2m thick and comprised brown-yellow sand [044] with occasional silt lenses. No finds were present in any of these layers, which appear to have developed within a pit or ditch terminus.

Service Trench (Fig.8): Several features [006, 008, 010, 012, 013, 015, 017, 019 and 021] were identified along the route of a service trench dug toward the eastern part of the development area. These remains were concentrated in the area between manholes 1, 2 and 3 in close proximity to the site of the henge monument.

Cut [006] with vertical sides and a narrow flat base, measured 0.3m wide and 0.5m deep, and was identified in the area between manhole 1 and 2. This contained a fill of dark brown silt [007] and most probably represents a posthole. This lay in close proximity to a steep-sided cut [008] with concave sides, also containing a deposit of dark brown silt [009], that most probably represents a north-south orientated ditch.

Farther west, a steep-sided cut [010] with a narrow and irregular base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep, was exposed during excavation of the service trench. A deposit of brown-grey silt [011] was contained by [010], which is interpreted as a pit. The most westerly feature, also situated between manholes 1 and 2, comprised a cut [012] that measured 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep. This had an irregular shaped base and contained a fill of brown-grey silty clay [013], most probably representing a pit, though a more definite function could not be determined.

Other features were exposed further west within the service trench, between manholes 2 and 3. A group of cuts [017, 019 and 021] with vertical sides and narrow blunt bases was identified. Each of these individual features measured approximately 0.2m wide and 0.3m deep, containing homogeneous deposits of orange-brown sandy silts [016, 018 and 020], perhaps representing a group of postholes.

A shallow cut [015] with steep, slightly convex, sides was recorded west of the possible posthole group. This measured 0.8m

wide and 0.3m deep, and contained a deposit of reddish-brown sandy silt [014], perhaps representing a ditch terminus or pit feature.

5.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval/modern deposits

Plot 10 (Fig.4): The present development had caused the re-deposition of a substantial quantity of grey-brown stony clay [076] in the vicinity of these footings.

Plot 41 (Fig.6, Plate 4): A probable sub-rectangular cut [062] with vertical sides and a flat base was exposed in the westernmost foundation trench. Measuring approximately 1m wide by 0.7m deep, this contained a fill of mid brown sandy silt [061]. The 'fresh' and regular nature of this feature suggests that it was most probably recently dug by machine, perhaps representing a trial-pit cut prior to development.

All Areas (Plates 2-4): A layer of orange-brown sandy clay [001, 003, 029, 065-6, 071 and 075] covered the entire development area. This measured up to 0.5m thick, and is interpreted as a ploughsoil. The ploughsoil sealed a deposit of brown-orange silty clay [002, 004, 026, 030, 036-7, 038, 045-6, 048, 054, 064, 067, 072 and 077] forming the lower subsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations conducted during selected groundworks have recorded a sequence of natural, undated and post-medieval or modern deposits. Although no artefacts were recovered from any of the identified features, a small quantity prehistoric flint, Romano-British pottery, medieval and post-medieval tile, pottery, slag and animal bone, was retrieved from the ploughsoil.

The natural geology (Phase 1) remained consistent throughout the development area, comprising orange or light coloured gravels.

A small number of undated features, interpreted as pits, postholes, gullies or ditches (Phase 2) were present within footings and service trenches monitored during the watching brief. The housing plots subject to archaeological monitoring, were fairly evenly distributed. It is apparent that features tend to concentrate along the southern and western margins of the site (Fig.4); this compares with the results of an earlier evaluation (Lawrence 1995). The most concentrated group of features was recorded within the service trench that passed to the north of the possible henge monument (Figs 4 and 8). It is unlikely that this distribution is coincidental, and most probably represents a wider pattern of activity, perhaps associated with the possible henge monument, than was previously known from cropmark evidence. This may suggest that the features represented by the cropmark may be more extensive than has been recognised. The nature of the watching brief mitigates against a more detailed discussion of these features, whose proper alignments and spatial relationships cannot be determined from this type of investigation.

A separate cluster of archaeological remains was identified within Plot 44, towards the southern central part of the development (Figs 4 and 6). These did not form a coherent pattern, but seemed to be dominated by posthole-type features, perhaps representing the position of timber structures or fencing.

The nature of the recorded features, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, suggests they most probably represent the remains of both settlement and land partition or drainage. The common fill of many of the features may suggest that they were inundated by flood silts or, more likely, they are transformed deposits that have merged

together. If the latter supposition is correct, then it is unlikely that any environmental evidence will survive. Due to the absence of stratigraphic relationships and any stratified dateable material it is not possible to further comment upon the significance of these features, though their position within a wider and typically prehistoric landscape should be emphasised (Fig. 3).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Casewick Lane, Tallington, because prehistoric remains were located in the area. It was possible, therefore, that related remains might be disturbed by the development. The watching brief identified a number of undated and post-medieval or modern deposits. No artefacts were present within any of the recorded features, although a small collection of prehistoric flint artefacts together with Romano-British and post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.

The nature and form of the recorded features suggests that they represent ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Those situated toward the eastern part of the site may represent activity associated with a suspected (though unproven) henge monument. The distribution of the archaeological remains indicates a concentration toward the southern part of the site, increasing in density toward the north bank of the River Welland, where patterns of prehistoric enclosures, pit alignments and barrows are recorded. The remains appear to reflect a broader pattern of archaeological features than was previously recognised.

No environmental evidence (*eg* pollen, seed, snails *etc*) was encountered and is unlikely to survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P.W. Savage who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Bryant Homes East Midlands Limited. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Jo Simpson, the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Martin Griffiths, Neil Herbert, Rene Mouraillé, Gary Taylor and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Neil Herbert
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
MOLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Service
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
RCHM	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments

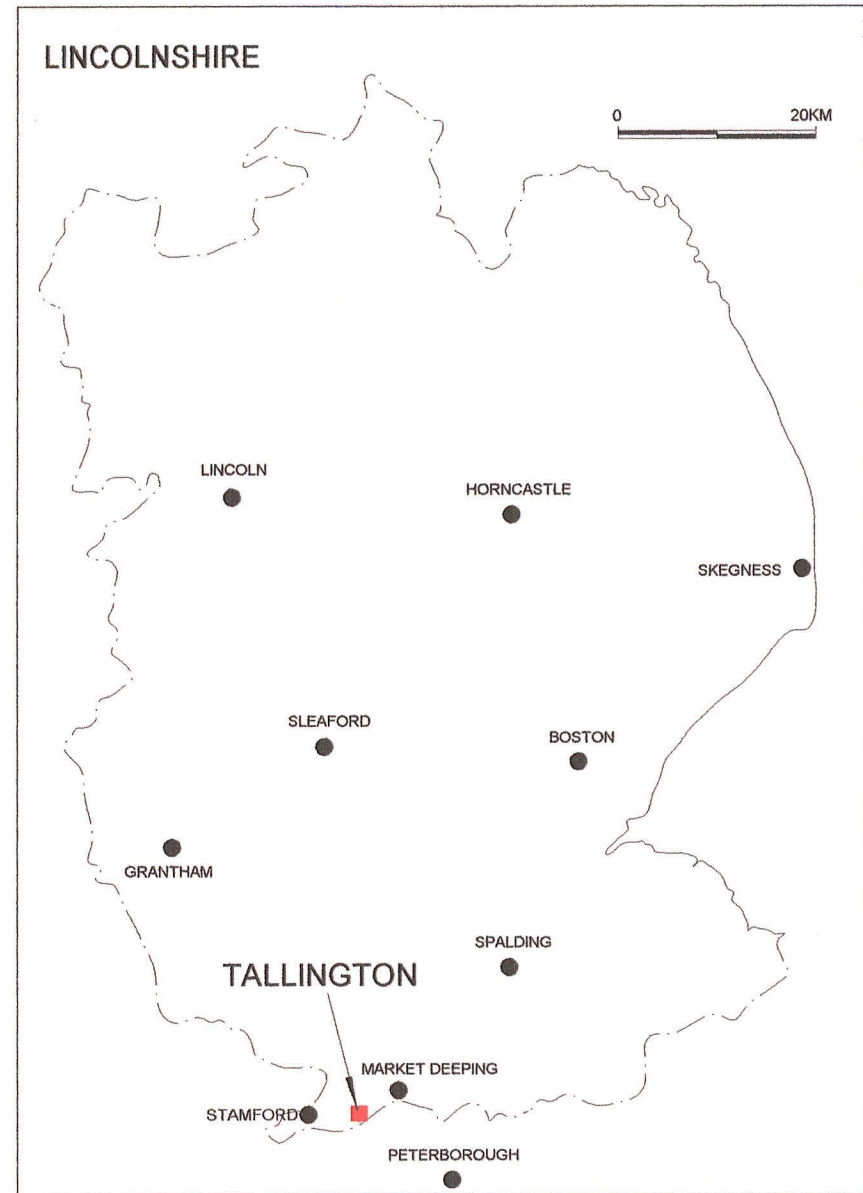
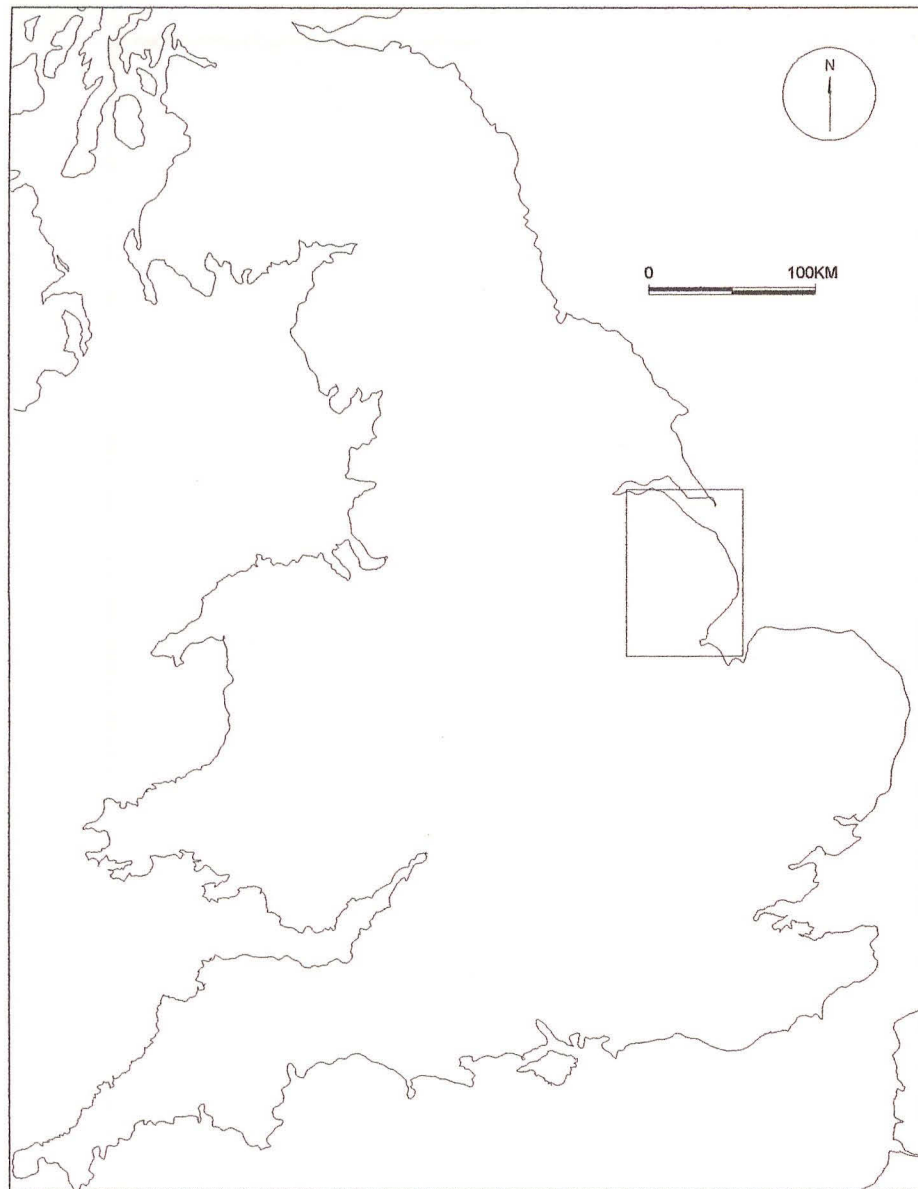


Figure 1: General location plan

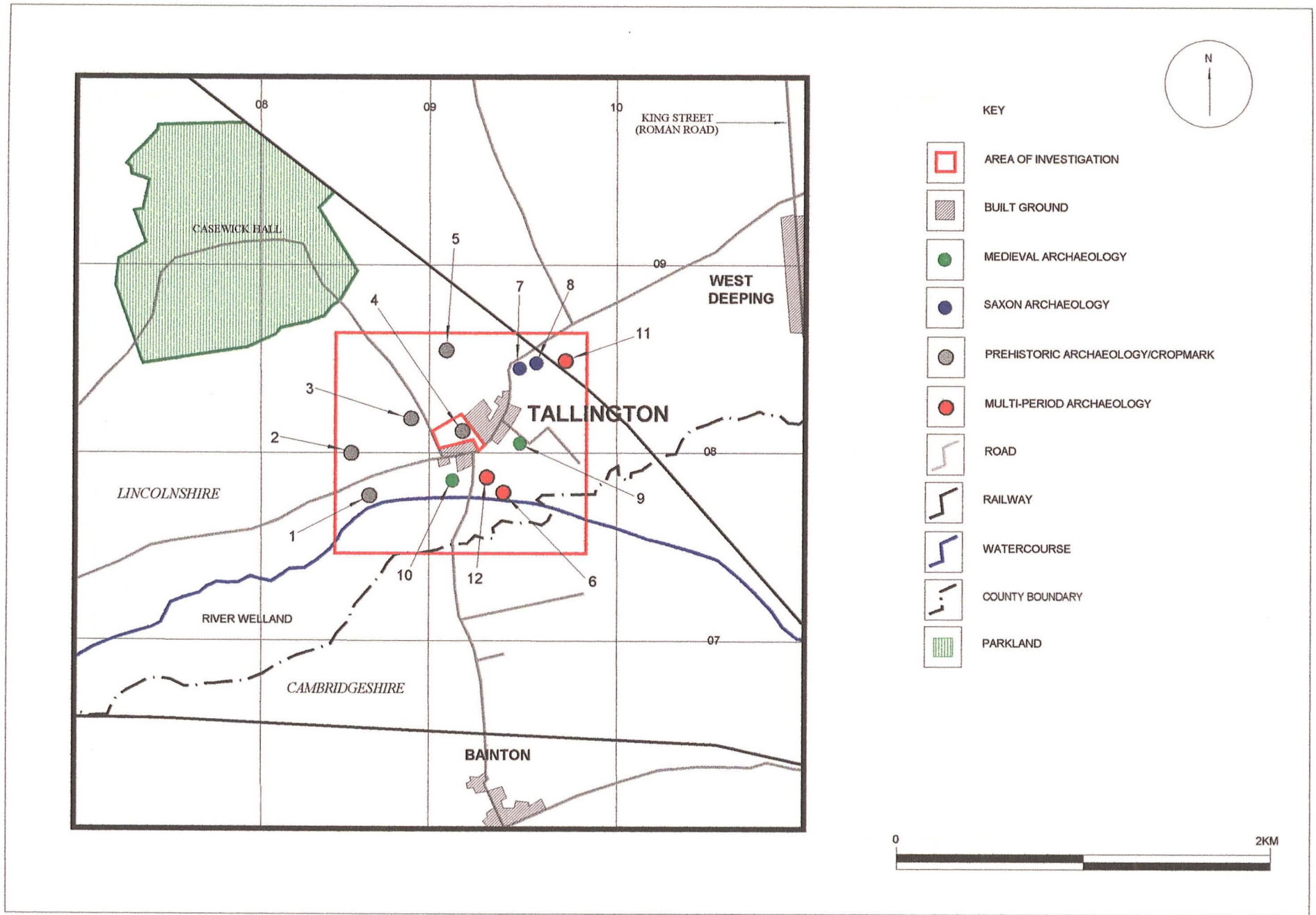
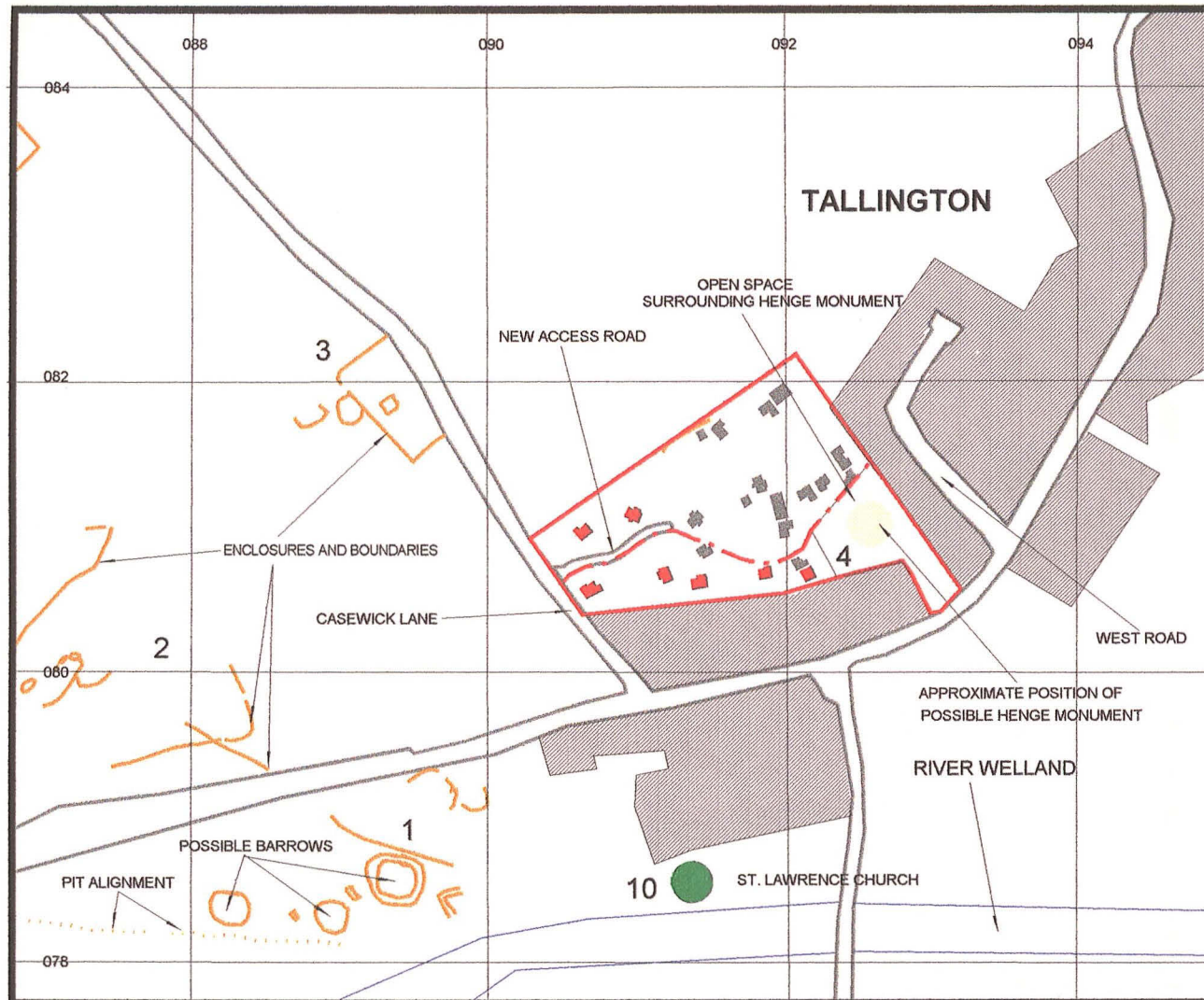


Figure 2: Area of investigation and surrounding archaeological sites



KEY

- AREA OF DEVELOPMENT
- C CROPMARK FEATURES
- 3 SITE NUMBER (FIG. 2)
- MONITORED PLOTS (FEATURES PRESENT)
- MONITORED PLOTS (FEATURES ABSENT)
- / SERVICE TRENCH (FEATURES PRESENT)

BASE MAP AND MOST CROPMARK FEATURES AFTER NA (1994, FIG 3)

Figure 3: Area of investigation in detail, showing monitored plots and surrounding cropmarks

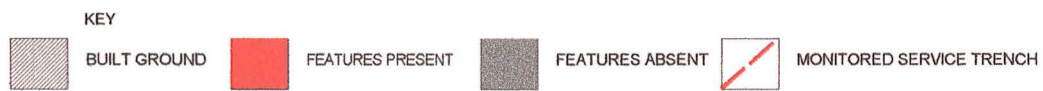
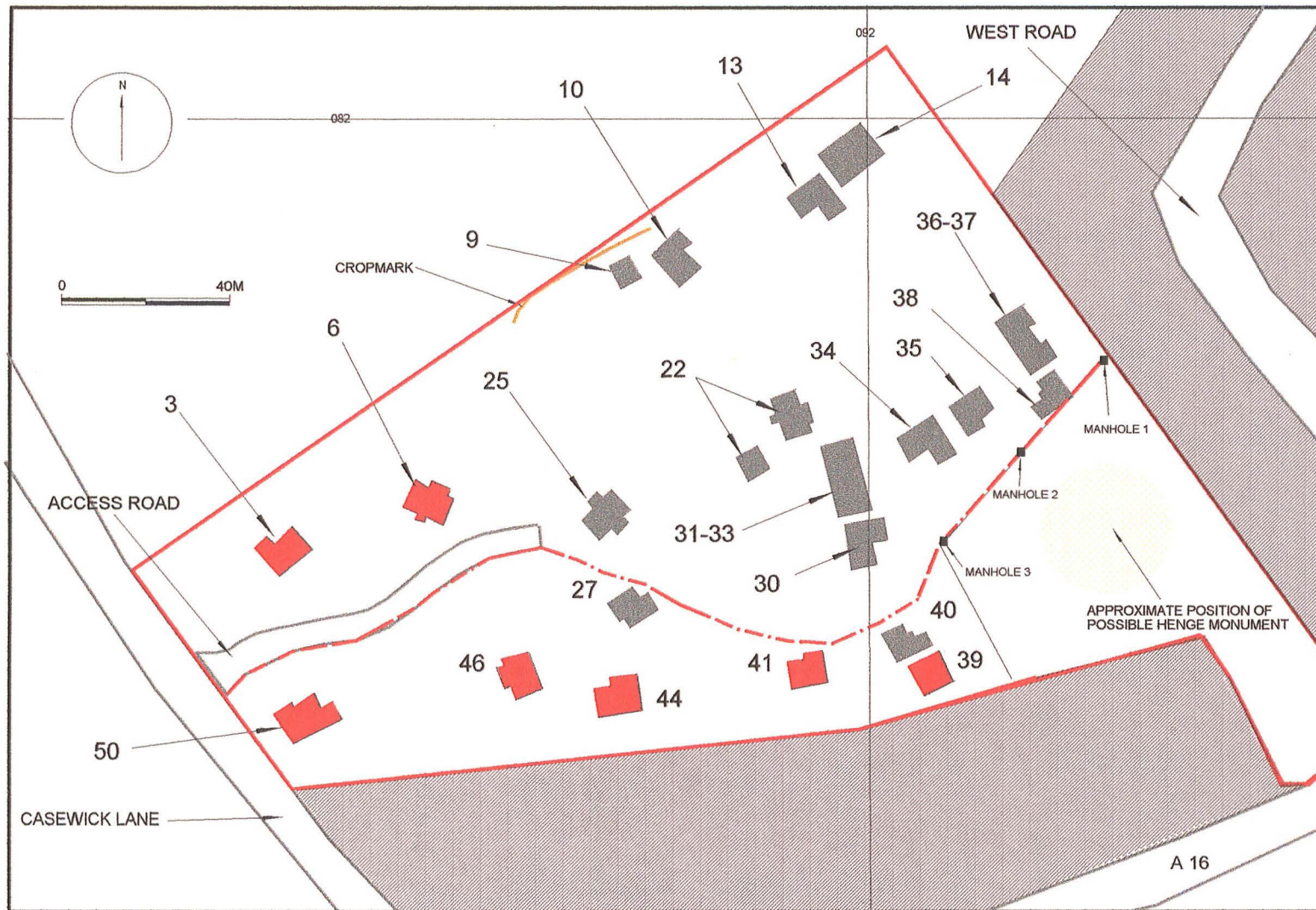
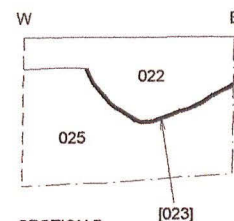
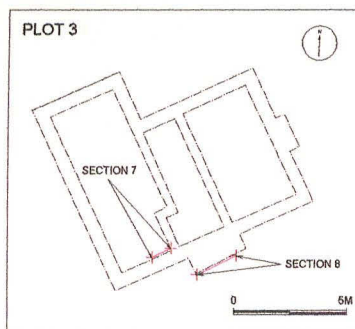
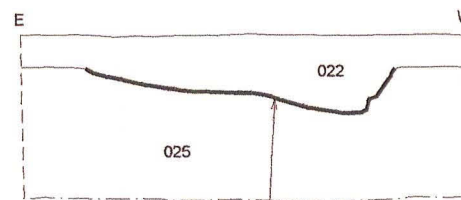


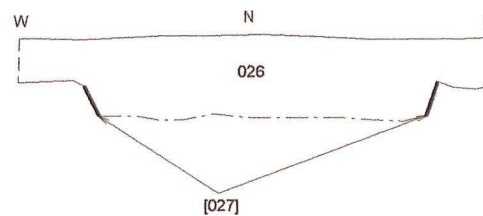
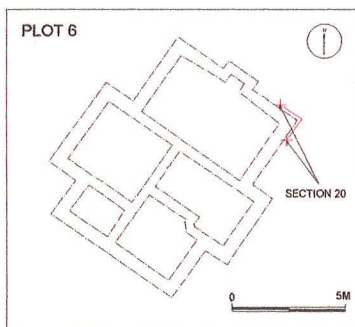
Figure 4: Housing plots selected for monitoring, showing presence or absence of features



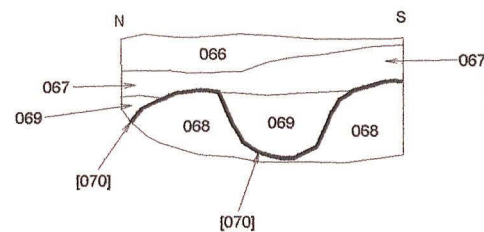
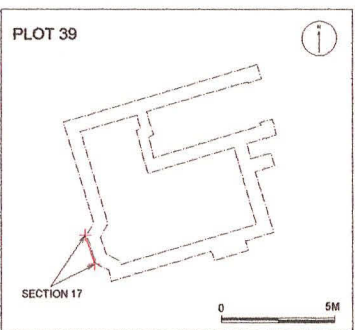
SECTION 7
SECTION FACING SOUTH



SECTION 8
SECTION FACING NORTH



SECTION 21
SECTION FACING WEST AND SOUTH



SECTION 17
SECTION FACING EAST



Figure 5: Features recorded within Plots 3, 6 and 39

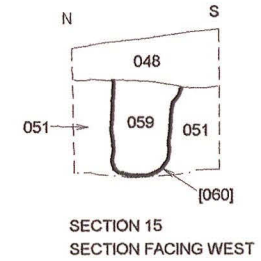
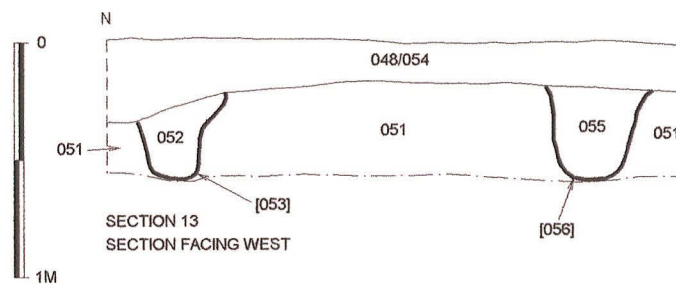
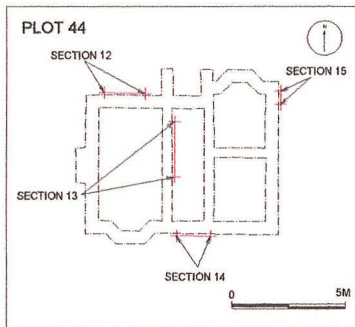
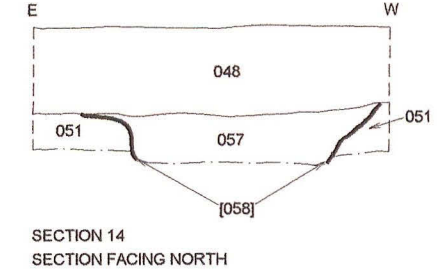
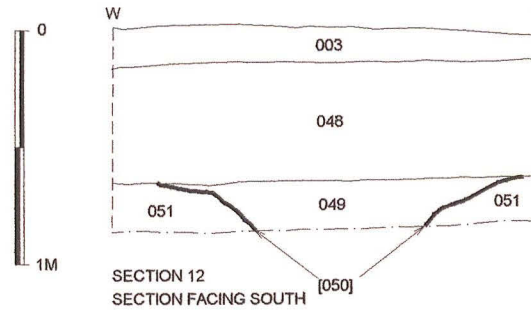
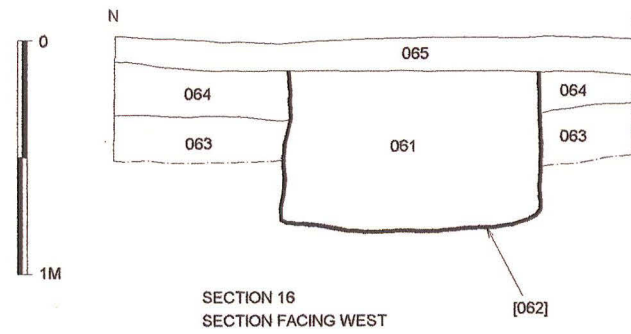
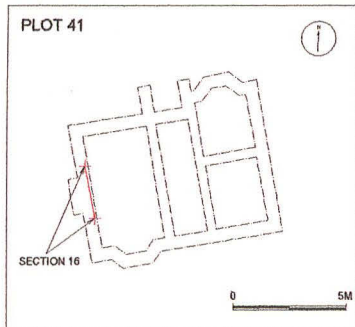


Figure 6: Features recorded within Plots 41 and 44

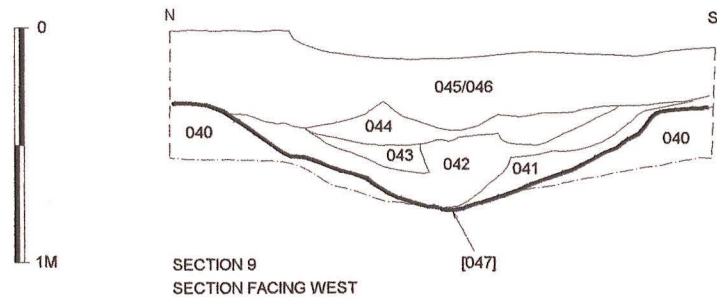
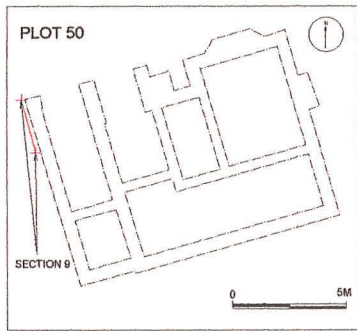
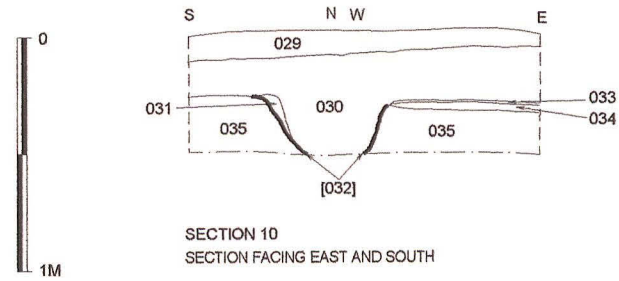
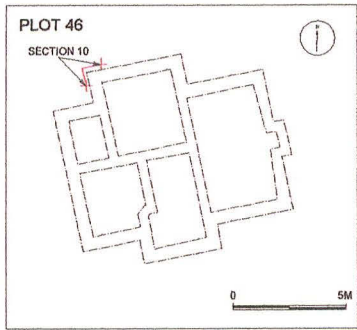


Figure 7: Features recorded within Plots 46 and 50

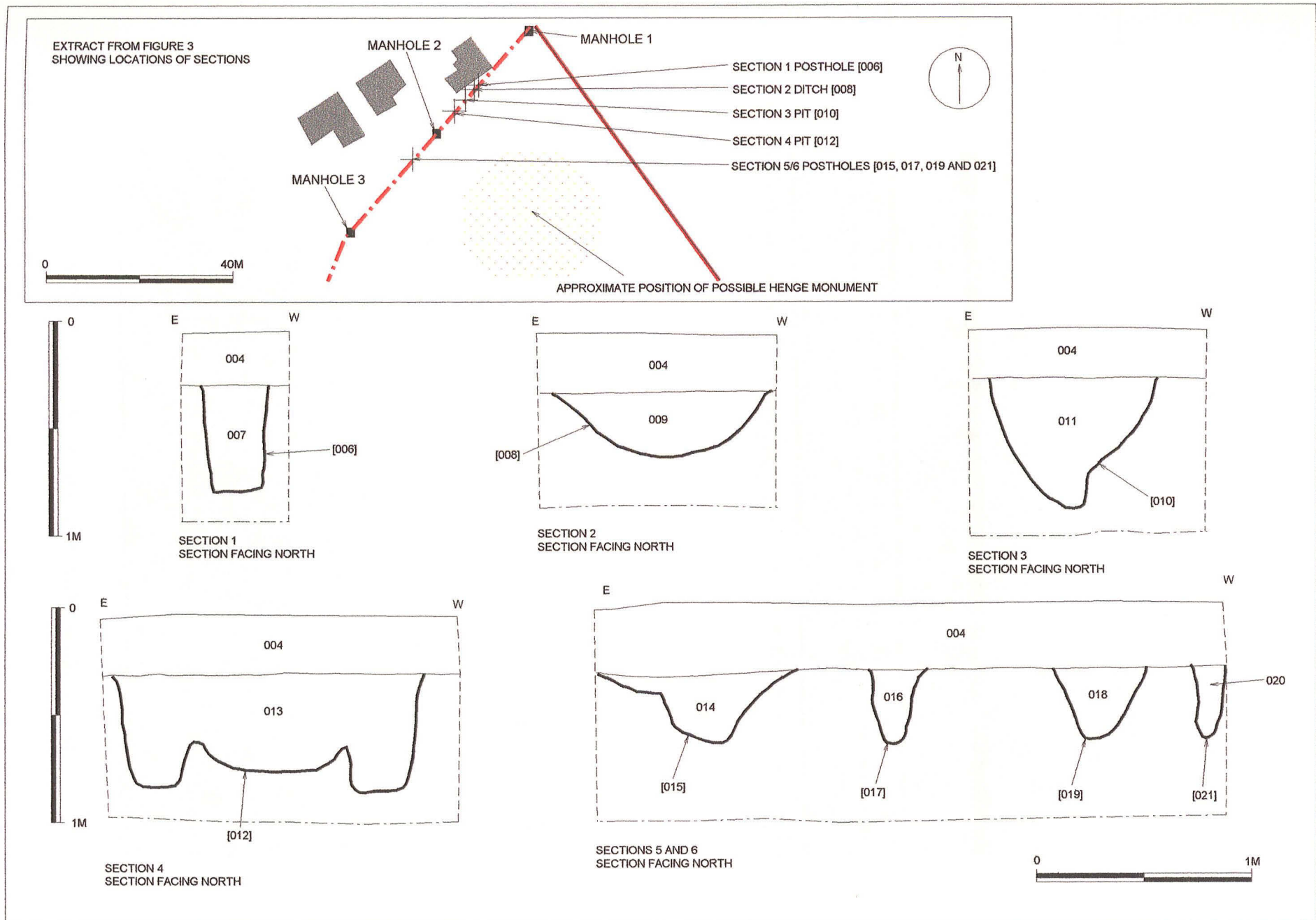




Plate 1 - General site view, looking east
towards Tallington village.

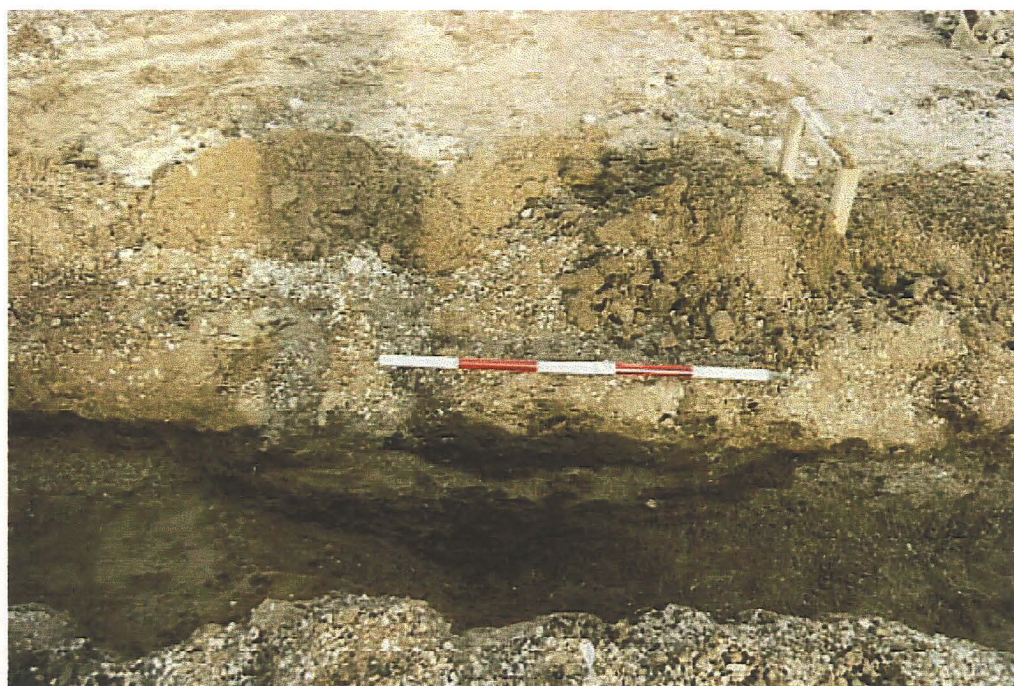


Plate 2 - Plot 50, Section 9, cut [047], looking east.

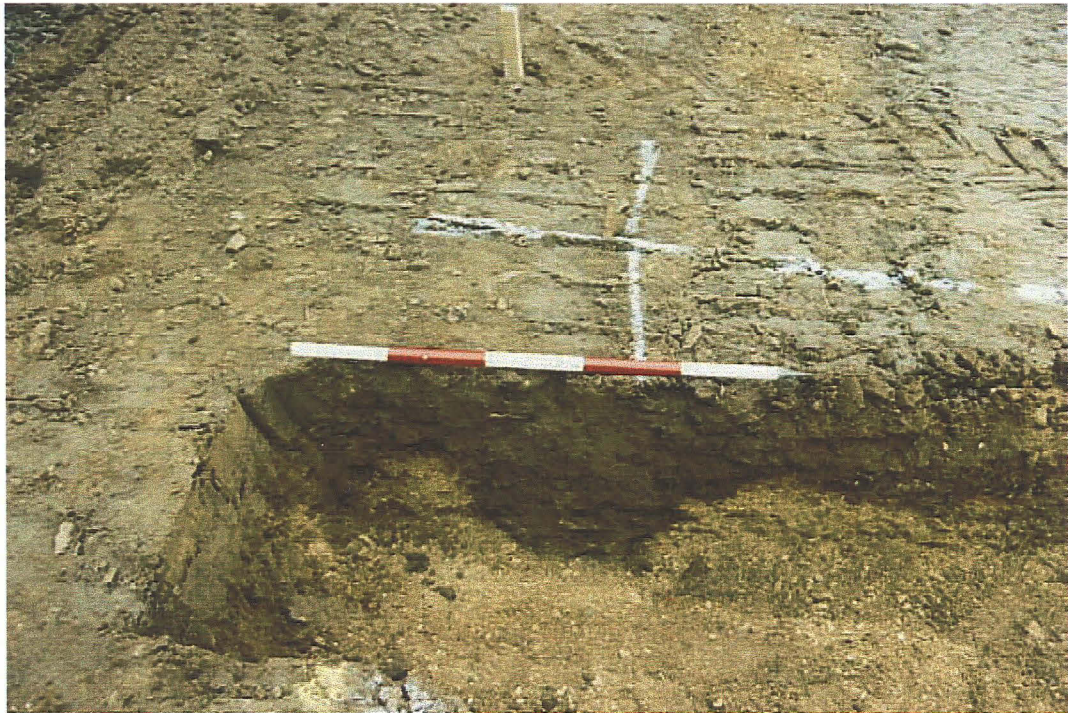


Plate 3 - Plot 39, Section 17, cut [070], looking west.

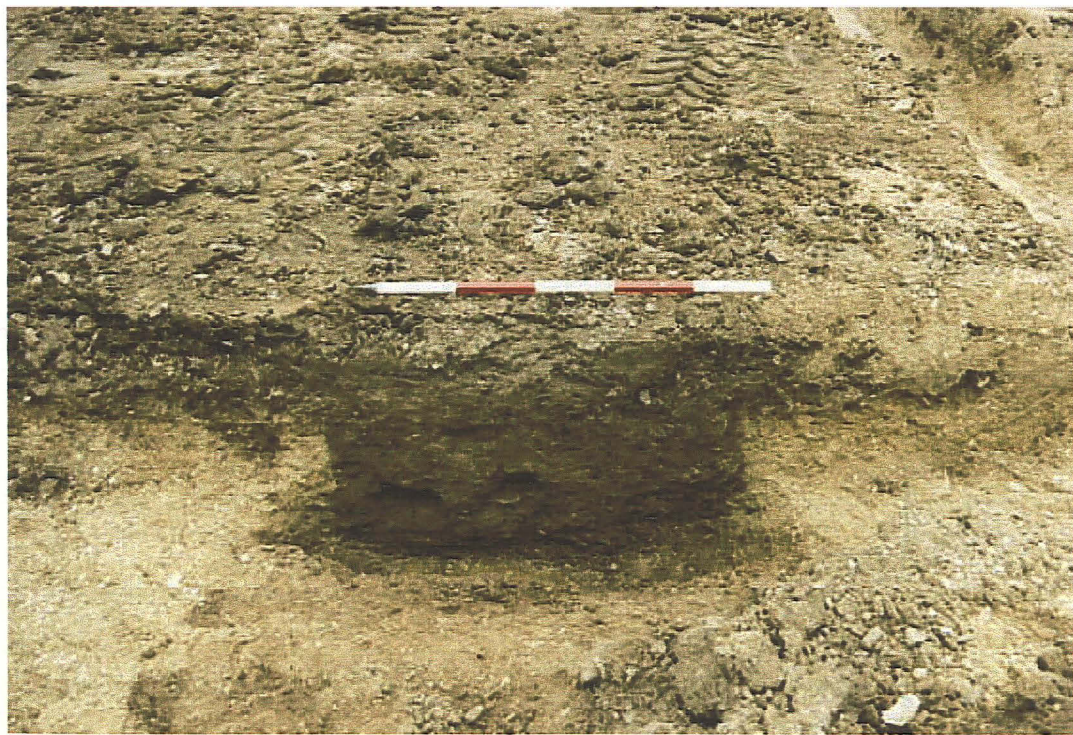


Plate 4 - Plot 41, Section 16, cut [062], looking east.

Appendix 1

LAND AT CASEWICK LANE, TALLINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during a programme of housing development on land at Casewick Lane, Tallington, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *Numerous archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date are located in proximity to the site. In the southeast corner of the development area is a possible neolithic henge monument. Previous archaeological investigation of the site revealed part of a large ditch belonging to this possible henge. Associated with this ditch were fragments of prehistoric pottery. Elsewhere on the site were undated linear features of uncertain function.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during a programme of residential development at Casewick Lane, Tallington. The site is located at national grid reference TF 0915 0815, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Tallington village is situated 6km east of Stamford and 5km west of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven. Just south of the village is the River Welland and the Maxey Cut. The site, which is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0915 0815, is located at the western end of the village, north of the A16 Main Road and on either side of Casewick Lane.
- b. Access to the site is currently through a small gateway off the main A16 but the development plan includes work to create a new access road off the A16, cutting Casewick Lane.
- c. The site has previously been in agricultural use for the growing of arable crops. Consequently, the site has been regularly ploughed.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. A proposal for a residential development of c. 50 houses, with accompanying gardens, garages and access roads, has been made. Outline planning permission has been granted by South Kesteven District Council, subject to a condition for an archaeological scheme of works. As a result of pre-determination archaeological evaluation, a programme which includes one area of the site being left as open space is

required, in order to protect the possible henge monument. A phased watching brief will take place across the rest of the site, including the new access road.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site and surrounding area is on a very gentle slope down to the southeast and lies at approximately 15m OD. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 brown calcareous earths. (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan gravels.

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. The proposed development site is in an area rich in archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date. In the fields surrounding the site, aerial photographic evidence shows the remains of prehistoric barrows (burial mounds), enclosures, and pit alignments, as well as medieval ridge and furrow.
- b. Aerial photographs also reveal a subcircular feature, identified as a possible Neolithic henge monument, in the southeast corner of the development area. Previous geophysical survey and trial trenching in the area established the presence of a large feature in this part of the field. A substantial ditch terminal of the possible henge, associated with prehistoric pottery, was revealed and elsewhere on the site were two smaller, undated linear features.
- c. The part of the site that will be cut by the new access road formerly contained remains of ridge and furrow, though these earthworks have been removed by more recent arable use of the land.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement for the building plots specified in the curator's brief, together with the access road and associated drainage trench.
 - ii. The section of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological

features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9. POST-EXCAVATION

a. Stage 1

- i. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- ii. 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.

b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (2) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (3) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (4) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (5) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- (6) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- (7) Sections of the archaeological features.
- (8) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (9) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (10) Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Bryant Homes East Midlands Ltd; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; the South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

11. ARCHIVE

- a. The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12. PUBLICATION

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by an archaeological supervisor, with assistance provided by an illustrator and archaeological finds supervisor. Additionally, an archives assistant will prepare the project documentation and materials in the appropriate manner and condition.
- d. The programme for the post-excavation work and report production is dependent on the amount of time, and density of archaeological remains, on site. It is estimated that for every man-day, up to 5 days, spent on site the post-excavation work will take one man-day. For site work exceeding 5 days, each man-day

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

KEY

d	Depth (in metres)
Pre-h	Prehistoric (pre AD 43)
R-B	Romano-British (AD 43-450)
u	Undated
w	Width (in metres)

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	DATE	INTERPRETATION
Unstrat	Collection made during excavations	n/a	pre-h/R-B/post-med	Unstratified finds
001	Orange-brown sandy clay	3		Topsoil
002	Brown-orange sandy clay	3		Subsoil
003	Dark brown silt	3	R-B/Post-med	Topsoil
004	Red-brown sandy silt	3	Pre-h	Subsoil
005	Red-brown sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
006	Linear cut 0.3m w x 0.5m d	2	u	?Posthole
007	Dark brown silt	2	u	Fill of [006]
008	Linear cut 1m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Ditch
009	Dark brown silt	2	u	Fill of [008]
010	Sub-circular cut 0.8m w x 0.6m d	2	u	?Posthole
011	Brown-grey silt	2	u	Fill of [010]
012	Linear cut 1.5m w x 0.6m d	2	u	?Gully
013	Brown-grey silty clay	2	u	Fill of [012]
014	Red-brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [015]
015	Linear cut 0.6m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Pit
016	Red-brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [017]
017	Linear cut 0.2m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Posthole
018	Orange-brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [019]
019	Cut 0.4m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Pit
020	Red-brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [021]
021	Cut 0.15m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Posthole
022	Red-brown sandy silt	3	u	Subsoil and fill of [023] and [024]
023	Linear cut 0.6m w x 0.2m d	2	u	?Gully

024	Linear cut 1.3m w x 0.2m d	2	u	?Hollow
025	Yellow-brown sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
026	Red-brown sandy silt	3	u	Subsoil and fill of [027]
027	Cut 1m w x 0.1m d	2	u	?Gully
028	Brown-yellow sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
029	Dark grey clayey silt	3	u	Topsoil
030	Brown sandy clay	3	u	Subsoil
031	Brown-grey sand	2	u	Fill of [032]
032	Cut 0.35m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Pit
033	Grey-brown sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
034	Yellow-brown coarse sand	1	u	Natural geology
035	Grey sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
036	Grey-brown silty clay	3	u	Subsoil
037	Dark grey clay	3	u	Lens
038	Brown sandy clay	3	u	Subsoil
039	Rectangular cut 1.3m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Pit
040	Yellow-white sandy gravel	1	u	Natural geology
041	Yellow-brown sandy gravel	2	u	Fill of [047]
042	Grey-brown gritty clay	2	u	Fill of [047]
043	Yellow-brown sand	2	u	Fill of [047]
044	Brown-yellow sand	2	u	Fill of [047]
045	Mid brown clayey silt	3	u	Subsoil
046	Red-brown clayey silt	3	u	Subsoil
047	Linear cut 2m w x 0.6m d	2	u	?Ditch
048	Red-brown sandy silt	3	u	Subsoil
049	Mid brown silty clay	2	u	Fill of [050]
050	Cut 1.5m w x 0.2m d	2	u	?Pit
051	Grey-yellow gravelly sand	1	u	Natural geology
052	Grey-brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [053]
053	Cut 0.3m w x 0.2m d	2	u	?Posthole
054	Mid brown sandy silt	3	u	Topsoil
055	Red-brown silty clay	2	u	Fill of [056]
056	Cut 0.4m w x 0.3m d	2	u	?Posthole
057	Yellow-brown clayey silt	2	u	Fill of [058]
058	Linear cut 1m w x 0.2m d	2	u	?Ditch

059	Mid brown sandy silt	2	u	Fill of [060]
060	Cut 0.2m w x 0.4m d	2	u	?Posthole
061	Mid brown sandy silt	2	?Post-med	Fill of [062]
062	Cut 1.1m w x 0.7m d	3		Trial-pit
063	Brown-yellow sandy gravel	1		Natural geology
064	Mid brown clayey gravel	3		Subsoil
065	Mid brown sandy silt	3		Topsoil
066	Mid brown silt	3		Topsoil
067	Brown-red sandy silt	3		Subsoil
068	Brown-yellow sandy gravel	1		Natural geology
069	Mid brown sandy silt	2		Fill of [070]
070	Linear cut 0.7m w x 0.5m d	2		?Gully
071	Mid brown silt	3		Topsoil
072	Brown-red silty sand	3		Subsoil
073	Yellow-white gravel	1	Post-med	Natural geology
074	Black-grey ash	3	Post-med	Dump
075	Mid brown silt	3	Pre-h	Topsoil
076	Grey-brown silty clay	3		Dump
077	Dark brown silt	3		Subsoil
078	Brown-yellow gravel	1		Natural geology

Appendix 4

The Finds

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner BA, AIFA, Hilary Healey MPhil,
Dr. Francis Pryor and Gary Taylor MA*

Provenance

Most of the material is from topsoil deposits [001, 003 and 075], though there are pieces from subsoil and the fill [061] of a probably recent test pit.

Other than the prehistoric pottery, which is of uncertain source, most of the ceramic is relatively local to the Tallington area and was made at various places in South Lincolnshire including Stamford, 6km to the west, and Bourne, 12km to the north of Tallington. Some of the later pottery fragments are probably Staffordshire products. Additionally, there are pieces of lava quern from Germany, though such material was traded throughout much of Europe from the Roman period onwards.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Description	Latest Date
Unstratified	1 x Stamford ware, 10 th - 11 th century 1 x mottled ware, 17 th -18 th century 1 x South Lincolnshire shelly ware, 10 th - 12 th century 1 x iron tap slag 1 x broken flint blade (Neolithic)	17 th -18 th century
Plot 1	1 x prehistoric pot (undated)	Prehistoric
001	3 x Stamford ware, 2 separate vessels, 10 th - 11 th century	10 th - 11 th century
003	6 x Stamford ware, 10 th - 11 th century 2 x ?Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th - 18 th century 1 x vessel glass, 20 th century 1 x ceramic tile, post-medieval 10 fragments of Niedermendig lava quern, Roman to medieval 1 x cattle metatarsus 1 x sheep humerus	20 th century
004	1 x utilized broken flint flake	Prehistoric
061	4 x hand-made brick, ?18 th -19 th century	?18 th -19 th century
073	1 x Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century 1 x sheep clavicle (butchery marks)	16 th - 17 th century
074	5 x creamware, 18 th - 19 th century 2 x black glazed red painted earthenware 18 th - 19 th century	18 th - 19 th century
075	1 x short end scraper (probably Early Bronze Age)	Prehistoric - Early Bronze Age

A flint blade fragment of Neolithic date is the earliest artefact recovered, though there is other prehistoric flint and pottery fragments which may be broadly contemporary with this.

Most of the contexts date to the post-medieval period, from the 17th to the 20th century. However, in addition to the

collection of prehistoric artefacts there is also a noticeably quantity of pottery fragments of Saxo-Norman, 10th - 12th century, date. These pieces provide almost 50% of the pottery assemblage with 11 of the total of 23 pottery fragments of all periods being either Stamford ware or South Lincolnshire shelly ware and dating to the Saxo-Norman period.

The small faunal assemblage comprises both cattle and sheep bones, with the sheep fragment from [073] having butchery marks.

Condition

Although the lava quern fragments from [003] are moderately fragile, all the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. In general, there is little abrasion on the artefacts. Storage of the archive should be by material class.

Documentation

Numerous archaeological investigations in Tallington, particular in the vicinity of the site, have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological sites and finds are maintained in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Potential

The prehistoric material has moderate potential and almost certainly relates to the known remains of the period in the immediate vicinity of the site. In addition, there is a noticeable quantity of pottery of Saxo-Norman date and this is of moderate potential also. This material, like most of the assemblage, has little abrasion. As such, and because of the quantities present, it is unlikely to represent manuring scatter. Rather, it is likely to signify some other form of activity, probably settlement, in the vicinity in the 10th-12th century.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- Barrow** This term describes a form of burial feature usually defined by a ditch surrounding a central mound. Barrow burials may be square, rectangular or circular and were employed during the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.
- Cropmark** Any buried feature, such as a wall, ditch or pit, will either hold a deficit or surplus of moisture, affecting the growth of any overlying vegetation or crops. Where the growth pattern is altered to the extent that underlying features are both visible and recognisable, these are termed cropmarks.
- Henge** A prehistoric circular monument built either of stone or wood. Believed to have been used for specific religious or social purposes.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

78	Context Records
11	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic Record Sheet
1	Box of finds
1	stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds 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:

Lincolnshire Archives
St. Rumbold Street
Lincoln

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number:

~~Pending~~ LCNCC 212.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

~~TEL 98~~ TLC99

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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