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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT MAIN ROAD  
TALLINGTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TMR 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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28 MAR 2002

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Directorate



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT MAIN ROAD  
TALLINGTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TMR 01)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Richard Oakley and Partners**

March 2002

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0906 0794  
Planning Reference: S01/0246/75  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.198


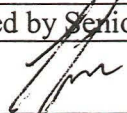
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 56/02

**Quality Control**  
Main Road, Tallington  
TMR 01

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Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> March 2002	Date: 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2002

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings for a new garage.*

*Tallington lies in an area of dense archaeological activity that includes a Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) henge, Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) barrows, as well as Romano-British (AD 50-410) roads and remains. An Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-650) cemetery is known from the vicinity and the site lies on the edge of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village.*

*Investigations revealed a sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological deposits or features were recognised and no artefacts were retrieved.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Richard Oakley and Partners to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of two dwellings and detached garage on land adjacent to Home Farm, Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the

development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0246/75. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2001 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tallington lies 7km east of Stamford and 5km west of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies on the western fringe of the village, 150m northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Lawrence at National Grid Reference TF 0906 0794 (Fig. 2). Located about 150m north of the River Welland the development site lies at a height of 14m OD on land that slopes gently down to the south.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils overlie drift deposits of sand and gravel which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tallington is situated within a landscape that contains a relatively high density of archaeological remains, possibly one of the most important in the British Isles (Bradley 1984).

Prehistoric remains have been identified from aerial photographs of the region. These vary from a possible Neolithic henge monument north of the village to a Bronze Age barrow cemetery adjacent to

the Welland, both representing ritual sites. A rectangular enclosure situated next to Casewick Road may also indicate prehistoric settlement in the vicinity (Herbert 1999, 2).

King Street Roman road passes almost 2km east of Tallington and once connected the Romano-British town at *Durobrivae* (modern Water Newton) with that of Bourne (Margary 1973, 232). A scatter of Romano-British pottery, most probably representing an accumulation of occupation debris, has been recorded from the vicinity of the north bank of the Welland and is dateable to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century. A quantity of Roman coins were retrieved during development close to the church.

To the northeast of the village is an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery which was first identified in 1965 (Albone and Leahy 2000, 143). Late Saxon pottery has also been found in the vicinity.

Tallington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Talintone* or *Talintune* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the village or farmstead (*tūn*) of *T(e)alla's* people' (Cameron 1998, 123). The Domesday Survey records that Tallington was held by Robert de Toden and Alfred of Lincoln and contained a watermill (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Lawrence which dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 740). A medieval stone building was revealed during pipeline work to the northeast of the village centre (Albone and Leahy 2000, 170).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to

ensure that any archaeological remains exposed during the development were recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new garage were excavated by machine to depths of 0.8m as required by the development. Two dwellings were to be constructed north of the garage on piled foundations through made ground and as such did not require archaeological monitoring. Following excavation of the trenches, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of greyish yellow sand and gravel (003) identified as the underlying drift geology. This was overlain by a subsoil of reddish brown silt (002) that was 0.45m thick



which was sealed by the modern topsoil, comprising greyish brown silt (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered comprise sand and gravels associated with river terraces and alluvial fans of the nearby Welland. Subsoil and topsoil had then developed upon these. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Main Road, Tallington, as the site lay within an area of concentrated archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day.

The investigations identified a sequence of natural sands and gravels overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation. The nature of the site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Oakley of Richard Oakley and Partners who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

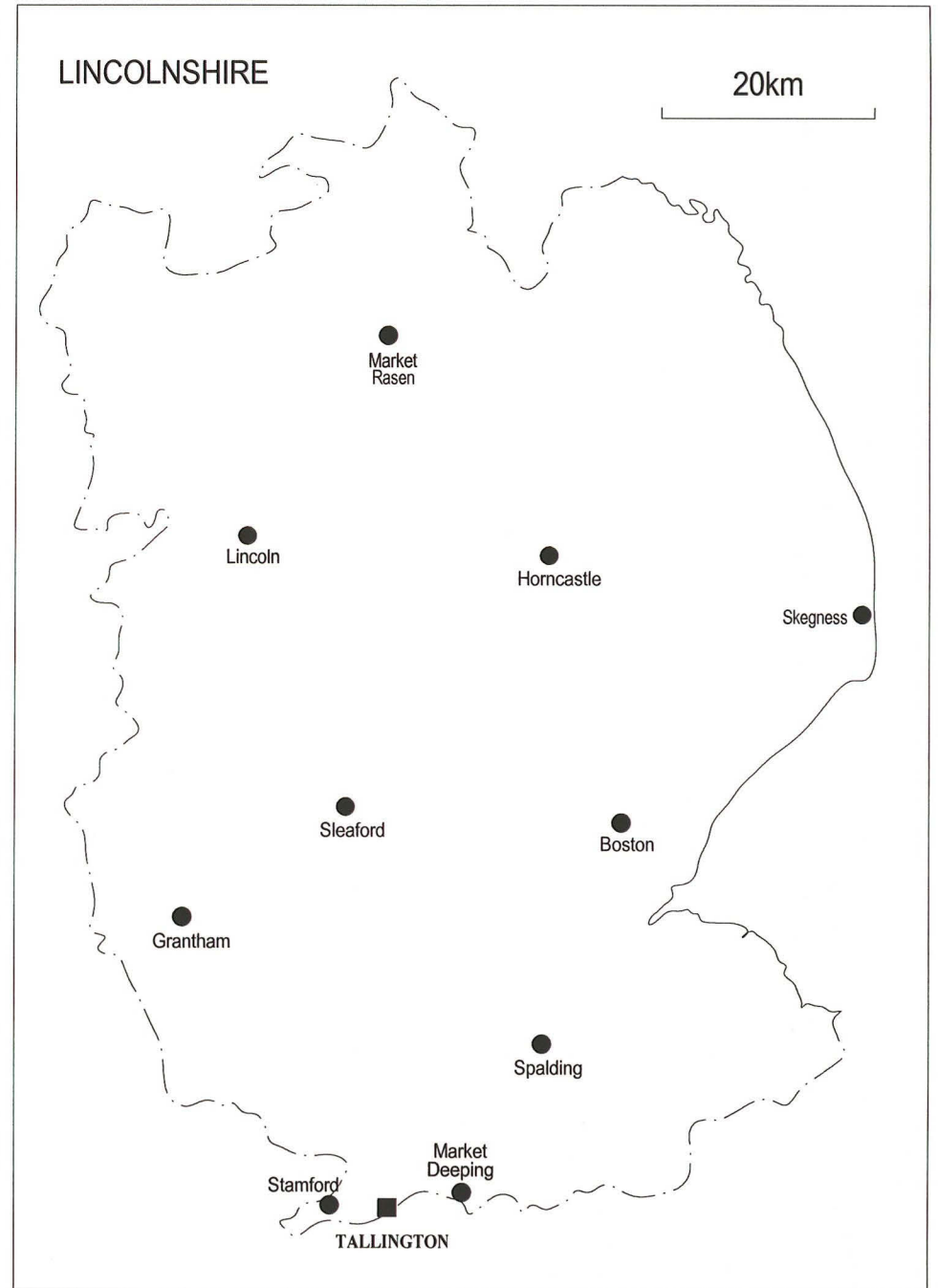


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



09

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Figure 2 - Site location plan




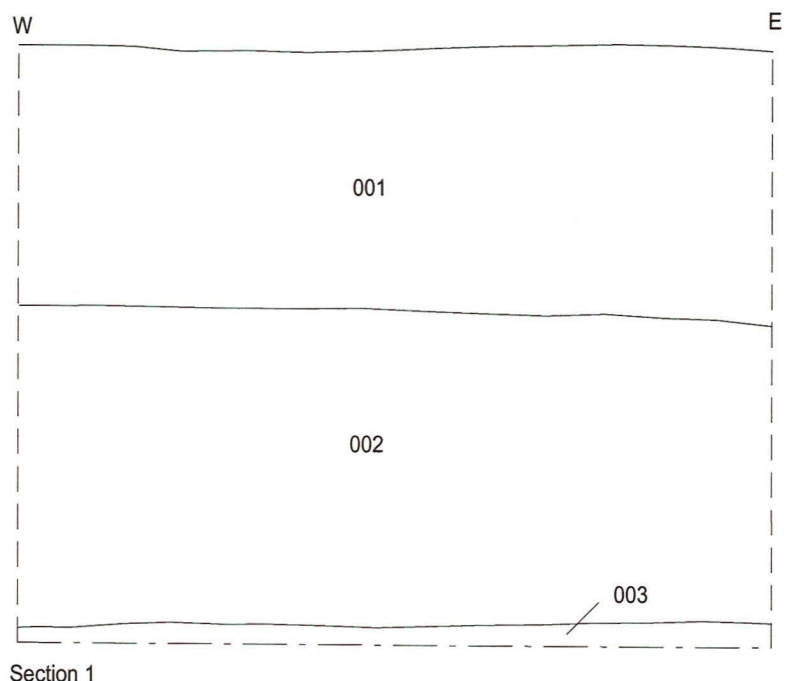
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Main Road, Tallington TMR01		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 56/02

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Main Road, Tallington TMR01		
Scale: 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 56/02

Figure 4 - Section 1

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT MAIN ROAD, TALLINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Tallington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development site is in an area rich in archaeological evidence. The Welland valley is rich in remains with occupation stretching over a period of over four thousand years from the Neolithic to Medieval times.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development on land adjacent to Home Farm, Main Road, Tallington, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0906 0794.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 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 0906 0794, is located in the west of the village on the north side of Main Road.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0246/75) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 15m OD on a gentle slope down to the southeast towards the River Welland. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 fine loamy soils over limestone gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan gravels.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The proposed development site is in an area rich in archaeological evidence. The Welland valley is rich in remains with occupation stretching over a period of over four thousand years from the Neolithic to Medieval times. The application site is surrounded by numerous cropmarks indicating the existence of possible prehistoric enclosures, ring-ditches, and evidence for medieval ridge and furrow. Bronze Age funerary monuments, other cropmark complexes with occupation probably

continuing into the Romano-British period, and later archaeological finds have all been identified in the immediate environs. The medieval church of St Lawrence is located some 120m to the southeast.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 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

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 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

12.1 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 *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for discoveries of prehistoric date; *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

13.1 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

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey,

	Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of ,10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of ,5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid reddish brown silt, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
003	Loose mid greyish yellow sand and gravel, >40mm thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Scale drawing
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 City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:      LCNCC : 2001.198

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                                      TMR 01

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.