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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT WALNUT HOUSE FARM
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TWH 01)**

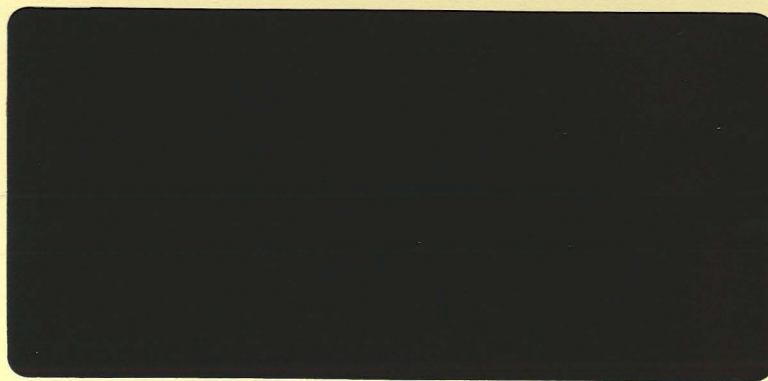


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07 MAY 2002

Highways & Planning
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT WALNUT HOUSE FARM
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TWH 01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr M Thurlby**

April 2002

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0963 0835
Planning Reference: SK01/0995/75
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.406

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 083/02

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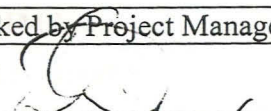
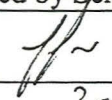
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 30/04/02	Date: 30-04-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an agricultural sheep shed on land at Walnut House Farm, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of stanchion pits for the building and the laying of an associated water pipe.

Tallington lies in an area of dense archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery and medieval structural remains have been excavated in the northern part of the field in which the development was located, close to where the water pipe trench was monitored.

A sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil were recorded in the southern part of the site during the watching brief. An undated limestone wall, almost certainly associated with the previously recorded medieval building, was exposed in the water pipe trench in the northern part of the field. No remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery were revealed.

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 Mr M Thurlby to

undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of an agricultural sheep shed on land southeast of Walnut House Farm, Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK01/0995/75. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out between the 19th November 2001 and 21st February 2002 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 at the edge of the village, 170m southeast of Walnut House Farm at National Grid Reference TF 0963 0835 (Fig. 2). Located about 300m north of the present course of the River Welland the development site lies at a height of 14m OD in an area of pasture.

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 lies in an area of outstandingly high archaeological potential. The gravel terrace deposits along this section of the Welland valley are especially suitable for the formation of cropmarks. As a result, many sites, particularly of prehistoric date, have been identified (RCHME 1960; Winton 1998).

The earliest archaeological remains to have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the present site are of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Cropmarks of several ring ditches representing barrows, boundary ditches and a pit alignment have been recorded in the area and several excavations have been undertaken (Fennell 1961; Simpson 1976; French *et al.* 1993).

The site lies 1.6km west of King Street, the Roman road between the settlements at Sleaford and Water Newton. A Roman site dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD has been excavated adjacent to this road (Peacock 1962).

An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered in the northern part of the field in which the development was located during the laying of a gas main in 1965. Excavations carried out at the site in 1997 (Fig.3), recorded nine inhumation burials along with the disturbed remains of three further individuals. Many of these were accompanied with grave goods, including brooches, beads and pottery vessels, which enabled them to be dated to the 6th century (Albone and Leahy 2000).

Tallington is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Talintune*. The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to the, 'farmstead or village associated with Tealla' (Cameron 1998, 123). At that time there were two manors held by Robert of Tosny and Alfred of Lincoln, valued at 30 shillings and four pounds respectively (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

Excavations in 1966 (Fig. 5), undertaken to investigate the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, revealed stone remains of a medieval building adjacent to Main Road. This structure was further exposed during the 1997 excavation (Albone 1998). The structural remains consisted of stone foundations, which had perhaps originally supported 'mud and stud' or timber walls.

Other features recorded include boundary ditches and small gravel extraction pits to the east of the building. Associated pottery finds dated from the late 12th to mid 13th centuries, suggesting a seventy-five year lifespan for the building. A recent archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm, to the north of Main Road, produced pottery of 9th to 15th century date. It was suggested the northeastern part of Tallington village had been a focus of settlement activity during the medieval period and may incorporate the site of one of the two manors recorded in this period (Albone 2002).

Northeast to southwest aligned earthwork remains of ridge and furrow are present in part of the site area.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed during the development were recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The main area of the watching brief was located at the site of the building itself (Fig. 3, Area A). A second, smaller area was situated close to Main Road, in the northern part of the site (Fig. 3, Area B).

Topsoil was removed from Area A using a mechanical excavator exposing the surface of the underlying subsoil. Thirty-one stanchion pits were excavated around the footprint of the structure. These were approximately 1m square and varied in depth from 0.7m – 1m deep. The exposed faces of these pits were examined for archaeological features.

A new water pipe was also laid between

Area A and an existing water trough in Area B. The pipe itself was moled at a depth of between 0.3m – 0.4m and no observations were made along its route. However, limited excavation undertaken adjacent to the water trough, was recorded.

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

5.1 Description of the results

Four phases of deposits were identified;

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Post-medieval to modern deposits

5.2 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded during the watching brief was light brownish grey to orangey yellow sand, coarse sand and gravel (003), which was exposed to a thickness of 0.3m (Fig. 6, Sect. 1). Overlying this in the western part of Area A was a deposit of brownish orange to medium brown coarse sand (009). This deposit had an average thickness of 0.45m and filled a series of irregular hollows in the surface of the underlying gravel (Fig. 6, Sect. 2). Investigation revealed these

variations to be of natural origin. Natural deposits were not exposed in Area B.

5.3 Undated Deposits

Sealing the natural deposits in Area A, was a layer of medium reddish brown slightly clayey silt transformed subsoil (002). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit. In Area B the subsoil comprised medium greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt (005) (Fig.6, Sect. 3). Although no artefacts were recovered from this deposit its stratigraphic relationship showed it was likely to be medieval, or earlier in date.

5.4 Medieval Deposits

Part of a wall constructed of limestone blocks and fragments [006] was identified in the water pipe trench in Area B. It was exposed for 0.7m on a northeast to southwest alignment with a width of c.0.6m (Fig.6, Sect. 3; Fig.7). Although badly damaged it was visible in section to a height of c.0.25m. Between the blocks, on the line of the wall was medium greyish brown slightly clayey silt containing limestone fragments (007). Although no artefacts were recovered it is likely that this wall relates to the medieval building revealed in the 1966 and 1997 excavations (Fig. 5).

5.5 Post-medieval to Modern Deposits

Overlying the subsoil in Area A was dark greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt topsoil (001). This deposit was up to 0.25m thick and contained sherds of 18th century and later pottery, glass and brick or tile. A small number of sherds of 12th to 17th century pottery were also recovered.

In Area B, the medieval wall was sealed by dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt topsoil (004) containing fragments of limestone and concrete (Fig. 6, Sect. 3).

Trampling by livestock around the water trough had extensively disturbed this deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered comprised natural sand and gravels associated with terraces of the river Welland. The transformed subsoil deposit compares well with the subsoil exposed to the north and east during the 1997 watching brief and excavation. Although no artefacts were recovered from this deposit during the present watching brief, the earlier investigations recorded pottery of early Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval date from this deposit (Albone 1998).

No archaeological evidence of early Anglo-Saxon date was identified during the present investigation, confirming that the cemetery appears to be restricted to the northern part of the field. The water pipe trench observed in Area B was possibly located within the cemetery area. However the trench was not of sufficient depth to expose any burials.

Although not dated by any artefacts, the wall exposed adjacent to the water trough was almost certainly part of the medieval building known from the earlier excavations. It lay to the south of the 1997 and 1966 excavations, and on a similar alignment to the previously recorded walls (Fig. 5). Its presence appears to indicate that the structural remains extended further south than previously recorded.

Pottery recovered from the topsoil in Area A, was perhaps part of a manuring scatter indicating that the southern part of the site had been arable land during the medieval and post-medieval periods. This provides some dating to support the ridge and furrow earthworks that exist across the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an agricultural sheep shed at Walnut House Farm, Tallington, as the site lay within an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. These include an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a medieval building.

In the southern part of the site, where the agricultural building was being constructed, the investigations only identified natural sands and gravels overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

Recording of a water pipe trench in the northern part of the site revealed an undated limestone wall, which almost certainly formed part of the medieval building recorded during earlier investigations. Ground disturbance in this area of the site was shallow and did not expose any remains relating to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Thurlby who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the relevant parish files.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

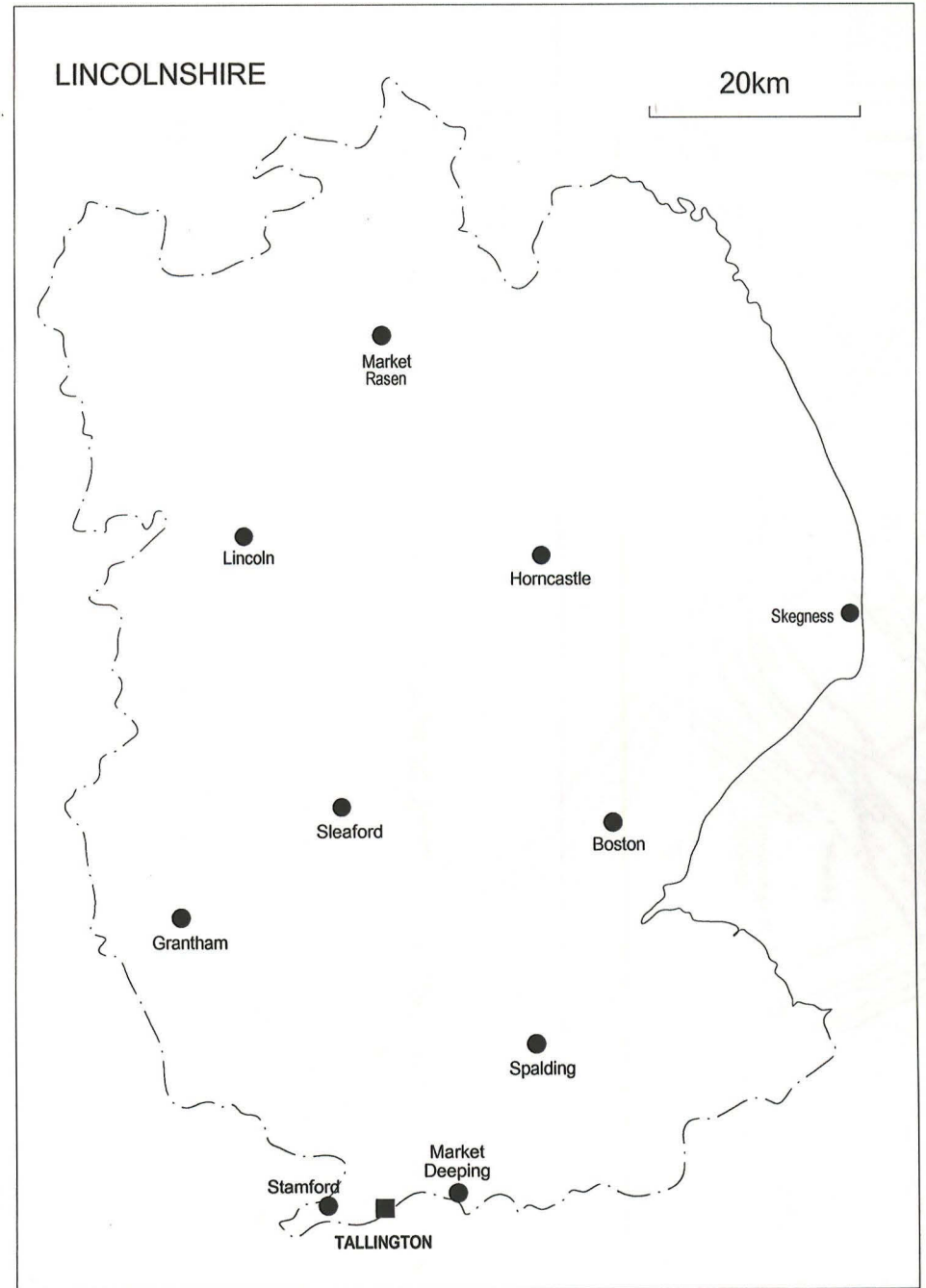
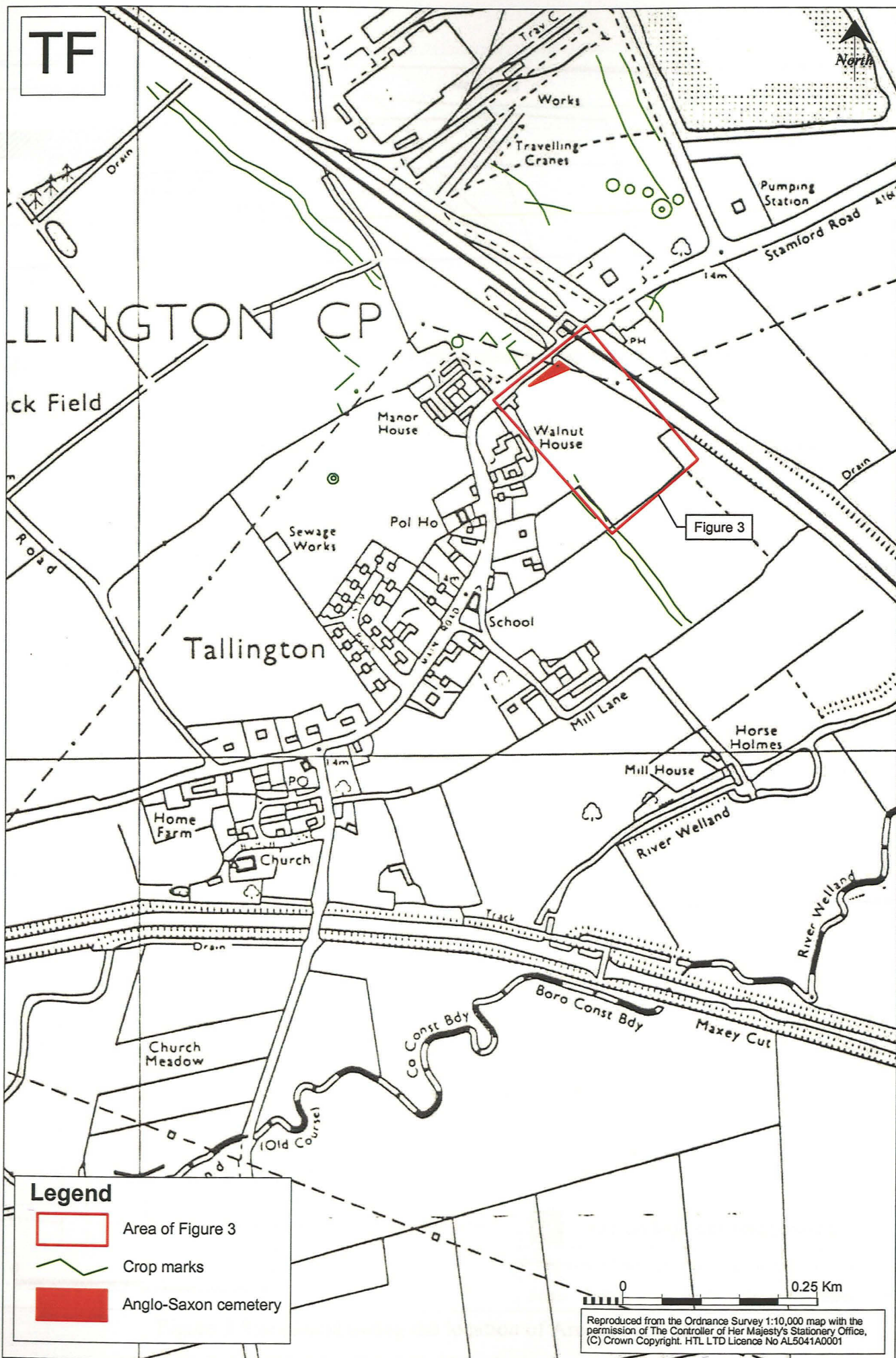


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2: Site location plan

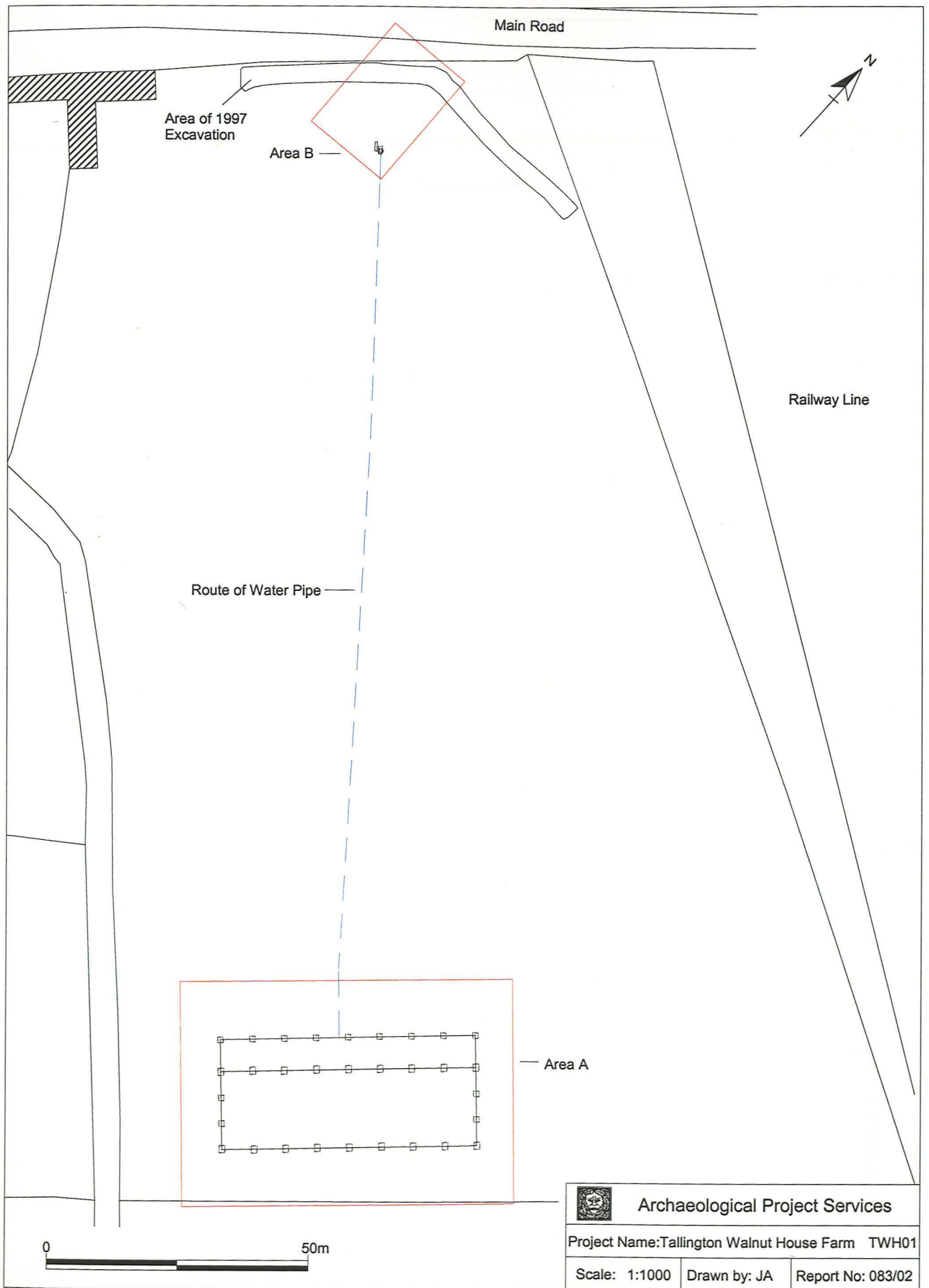


Figure 3 Site plan showing the location of Areas A and B.

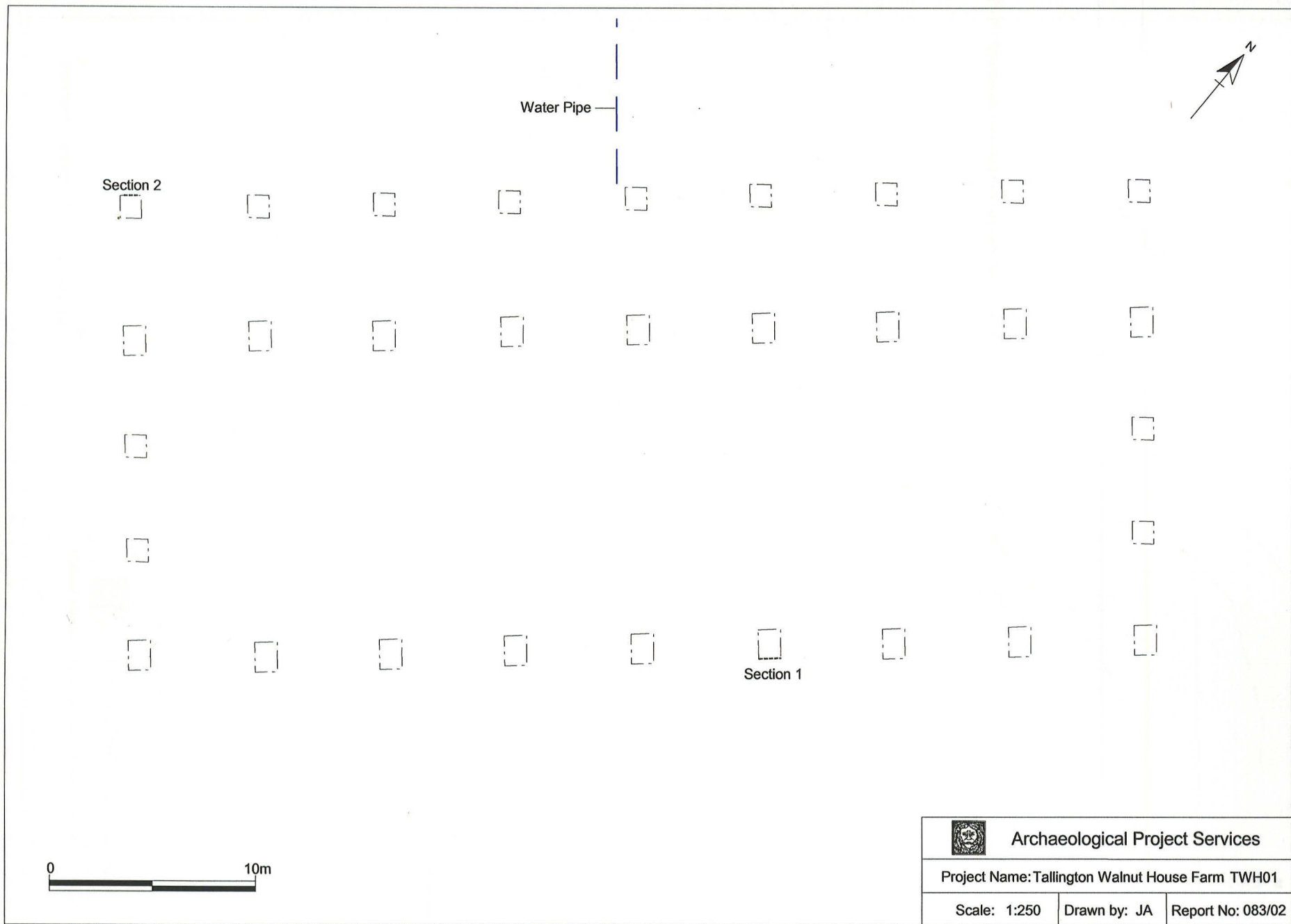


Figure 4 Plan of Area A showing stanchion pits and section locations.

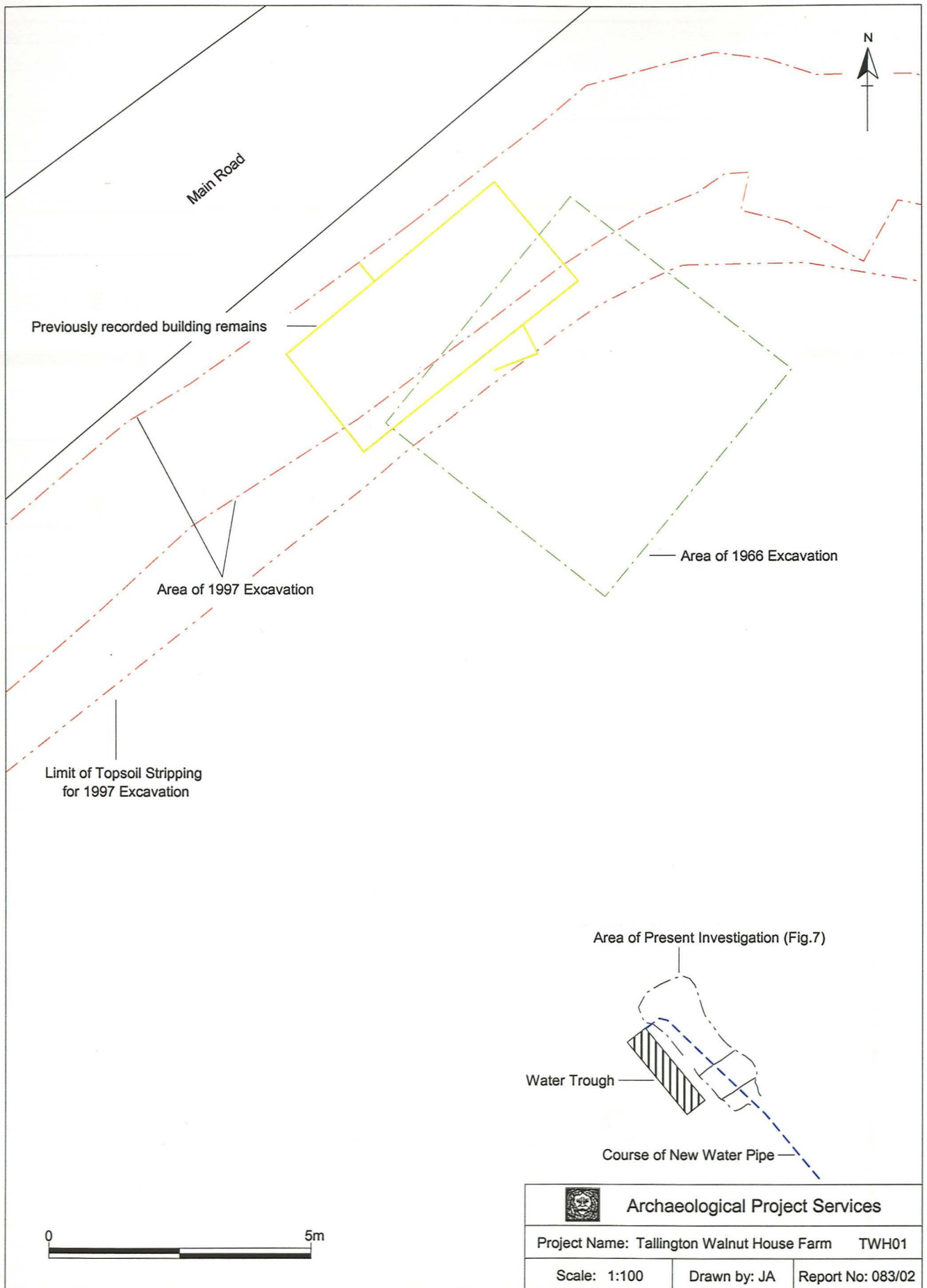
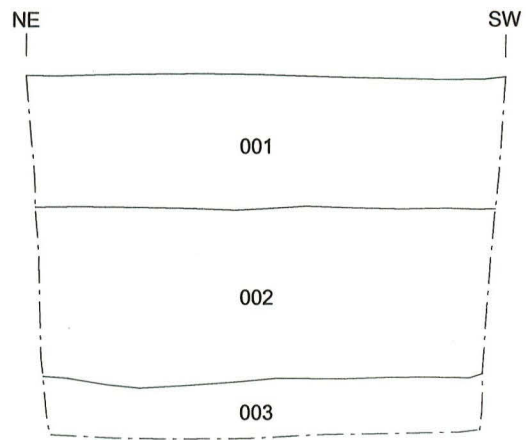
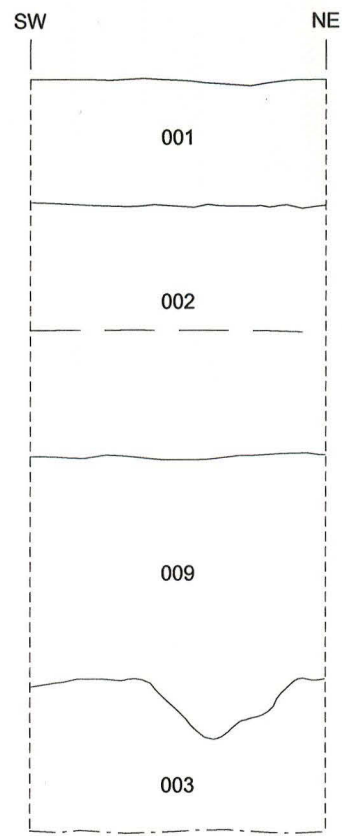


Figure 5 Plan of Area B showing relationship to previous work.

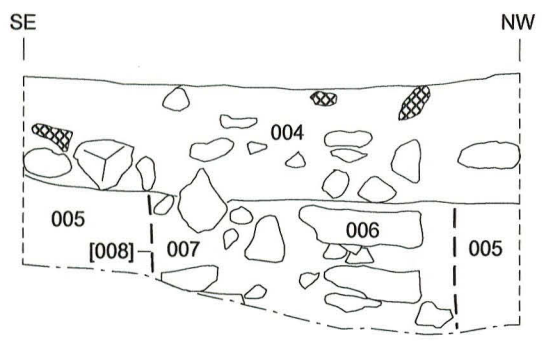


Section 1





Step in Section

Section 2



Section 3



-  Limestone
-  Concrete


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tallington Walnut House Farm TWH01		
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Figure 6 Sections 1 - 3.

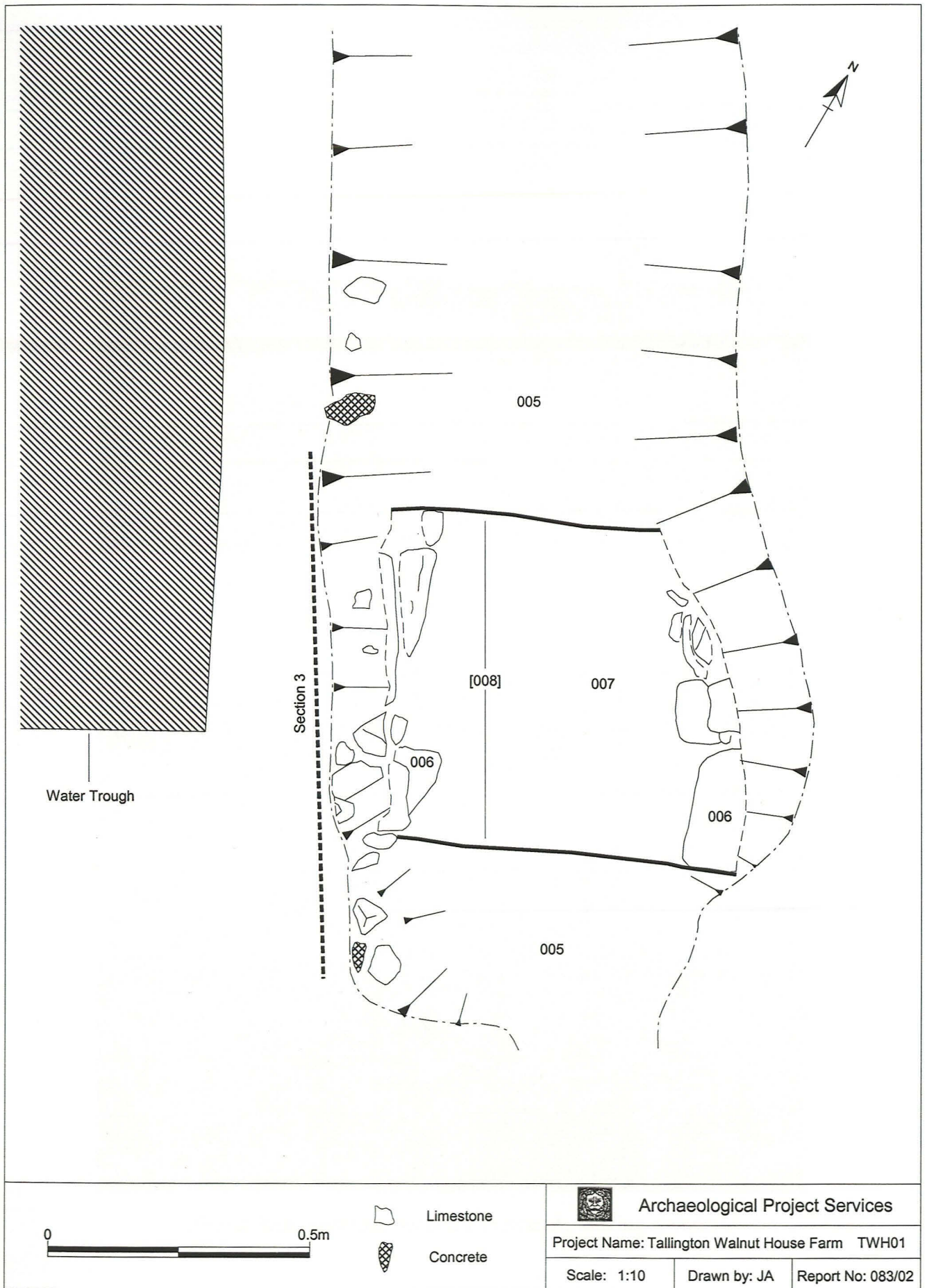


Figure 7 Plan showing section of pipe trench with probable medieval wall 006.



Plate 1 General view of Area A showing excavation of the stanchion pits, looking northeast.



Plate 2 Representative section 1 in Area A, looking southeast.



Plate 3 View of pipe trench in Area B showing wall 006, looking southeast.



Plate 4 Section 3 in Area B showing wall 006, looking southwest.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
WALNUT HOUSE
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr M Thurlby**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of An agricultural sheep shed and machinery in a field east of Walnut House, Tallington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, being in close proximity to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and crop marks thought to represent prehistoric and Romano British field systems, droveways and enclosures. Nearby circular cropmarks may represent the remains of ditches which surrounded Bronze Age burial mounds.*
- 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 construction of a dwelling on Church Street, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0963 0835.
- 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 is located 5km west of Market Deeping in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The development area is situated on the north eastern outskirts of the village, in a field east of Walnut House, immediately south of the A16 Stamford to Spalding road at National Grid Reference TF 0963 0835

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (SK01/0995/75) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed construction of a agricultural sheep shed and machinery store. 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 on post-glacial gravel terrace deposits in the valley of the River Welland at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association fine loams over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been revealed throughout the parish. Cropmarks suggestive of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery are visible on aerial photographs of areas approximately 500m north of the proposed development. Just south of the possible barrow cemetery, cropmarks of possible prehistoric and Romano British enclosures, field systems and droveways are known.
- 6.2 Investigations around 300m to the southwest, revealed numerous undated but probably prehistoric pits, ditches and other remains. Flint tools and pottery of the period was also recovered in addition to a concentration of Saxo-Norman pottery (Archaeological Project Services 1999).
- 6.3 In September of 1997 a number of Pagan Saxon inhumations were excavated around 200m northeast of the proposed development (Albone and Leahy, 2000). These were accompanied by a variety of grave goods including brooches, knives, beads and rings.

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 practise 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. This includes monitoring of the excavation of the 31 stanchion pits which form part of the foundation scheme of the development.
- 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. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should exhumation be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the removal of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
 - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 9.3.2.11 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: *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 - 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

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land Between Casewick Lane and West Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire (TCL98)*, APS Report no: 43/99

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

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Specification: Version 2, 14-11-01

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt. 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Medium reddish brown slightly clayey silt. 0.60m thick	Subsoil
003	Light brownish – orangey yellow sand, coarse sand and gravel, >30mm thick	Natural deposit
004	Dark greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent limestone and concrete	Disturbed topsoil
005	Medium greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt	Subsoil
006	Linear feature, of rough-dressed limestone and rubble. Length > 0.7m, width c.0.6m	Wall (medieval)
007	Medium greyish brown slightly clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments.	Fill / bonding of wall 006
008	Linear cut. >0.7m long, c.0.6m wide, > 0.25m deep	Construction cut for wall 006
009	Brownish orange – medium brown coarse sand. c. 0.45m thick.	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 12 fragments of pottery weighing 99g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile, clay pipe and glass, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 134g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001).

All of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Tallington, at Bourne 12km to the north. However, the later ceramics are likely to be Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Fragments of pottery and tile of medieval date are the earliest items recovered, though are associated with relatively recent artefacts.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, separate vessels, 2 abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	3	26g	19 th –early 20 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, abraded, 16 th - 17 th century	1	1g	
	BS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, separate vessels, 18 th century	2	29g	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	17g	
	EMOD	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	9g	
	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 th - early 20 th century	4	17g	

Table 2: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	3g	19 th –20 th century
	Glass	Dark green, bottle base, 19 th - 20 th century	1	20g	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Light green, rectangular bottle base, 19 th -20 th century	1	10g	
	CBM	Brick, handmade, post-medieval	1	51g	
	CBM	Tile, 14mm thick, abraded, medieval	1	49g	
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	1g	
	Bone	Cattle sized, unidentified	1	3g	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Condition

Although some of the pieces are abraded, all the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Tallington that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the moderate collection of medieval and later artefacts is of limited local significance and potential. Almost all of the medieval pieces are abraded and it is probable that they entered the area in manuring scatter, which would in turn indicate that the site was arable land in that period. The late post-medieval artefacts probably indicate occupation in the area in the 19th-early 20th century.

The absence of any material earlier than the 12th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan Sheets
1	Section Sheets
1	Watching Brief report
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Responsibility for the ultimate destination of the project archive is held by:

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.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TWH01

Lincoln City and County Museum Accession No.: 2002.406

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 necessarily of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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