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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HOME FARM,  
TALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.  
(THY00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Conservation  
Services

31 MAY 2002

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



Event L13049  
Sowco L17781  
L17782  
Mon L182873  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HOME FARM,  
TALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.  
(THY00)**

*no appl. # ?*

Work Undertaken For  
Dale-Esk Limited

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

May 2002

National Grid Reference: TF 0912 <sup>0797</sup>0802  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.147

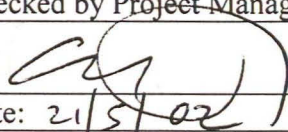
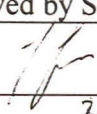
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A.P.S. Report No: 99/02



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**Tallington Home Farm**  
**THY00**

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Date: 21/5/02	Date: 27-05-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a garage at Home Farm, Tallington. Immediately south of the site is the 13<sup>th</sup> century parish church and prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains have been found in close proximity.*

*A probable pond, of post-medieval date, was the only archaeological feature encountered. A sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, an 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle base and a piece of stone roof tile were the only artefacts recovered during the investigation.*

## 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

A planning application for the development of land at Home Farm, Tallington, Lincolnshire, was submitted to South Kesteven District Council. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during development groundwork.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was

commissioned by Dale-Esk Limited to undertake the investigation. The fieldwork was carried out on the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2000 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 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 is in the southwestern corner of the village, c.100m north of the parish church and on the south side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 0912 0802 (Fig. 2).

Located approximately 350m north of the River Welland, which is canalised in this area, the development site lies at a height of c. 15m OD on a gentle slope from north to south. Local soils are Fladbury 1 Association soils, pelo-alluvial gleys, with Badsey 2 Association typical brown calcareous earths immediately to the south. These soils are developed on, respectively, river terrace drift previously covered by now degraded peat, and calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 194; 101).

### 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 in 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 the Casewick road may also indicate prehistoric

settlement in the vicinity (Herbert 1999).

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

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 Welland and is dateable to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. A quantity of Roman coins were also found during development close to the church.

Place-name evidence would suggest that the present settlement most probably originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. The name is derived from the Old English and means 'the tūn (village or farmstead) of *T(e)alla's* people' (Cameron 1998, 123). A number of Late Saxon pots and Middle Saxon inhumation burials were found northeast of the village.

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Tallington was owned by Robert de Todeni 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). Medieval pottery is known from the village.

Investigations on Church Lane, c. 60m south of the development site, identified two undated ditches, though these were sealed beneath a subsoil layer and, therefore, potentially of early date (Taylor 2000).

A further watching brief undertaken approximately 150m to the west of the investigation area, revealed only a sequence of natural deposits overlain by a subsoil and

topsoil (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation 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 were excavated using a mechanical excavator to depths of up to 2m as required by the development. Following excavation, selected areas of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological features and deposits. 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. A photographic record was compiled and a section was drawn at a scale of 1:10, with the location plotted on an annotated sketch plan.

Spoil was monitored and searched to recover artefacts, which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

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, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3). A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

Archaeological contexts are listed below



and described. The numbers in bold and brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Phase 2 Post-medieval and modern deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the investigation comprised a mixed yellow and light yellow reddish brown sand and gravel (**009**) greater than 0.75m thick. This layer is likely to have represented river terrace drift deposition.

### 5.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Sealing the Phase 1 natural deposits was a firm, mid-brown sand and gravel subsoil (**008**).

Cutting the phase 1 natural deposits and the subsoil was an indeterminately shaped feature (**007**) (Plate 2, Fig.4 – section 1). Measuring greater than 6m northeast-southwest and 2.4m northwest-southeast, this was interpreted as a probable pond.

The pond measured 1.85m deep and had a gradually sloping northwestern side. The pond contained a primary fill of mid-grey silt and gravel (**015**) which represented probably collapse of natural soils from the cutting of the pond. Sealing the primary fill was a series of clayey silts, sands and gravels and silty clays (**002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014**) (Fig.4 – section 1).

Deposits (**004, 011, 013 & 014**) contained rotted organic material and may indicate the presence of water, emphasising the possibility of the feature's interpretation as a pond. Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (**002**) and 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle base and stone roof tile from (**003**).

The most recent deposit encountered was a friable, dark brown gritty silt topsoil (**001**).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural, Phase 1, deposits were represented by a layer of sand and gravel. This is typical of the river terrace drift deposits alongside the Welland in this area.

Phase 2 deposits comprised a subsoil, topsoil and probable pond cut. The full extent of the pond was not ascertained though it appears to have been relatively large measuring greater than 6m long and greater than 2.4m wide. This may suggest that the pond had more than an ornamental function and may in fact have been a fishpond, however this cannot be positively attested. The pond appears to have gradually filled from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

The lack of artefactual material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century may suggest that the site was not occupied during this period, though it is more likely that, due to the limited extent of the excavation, archaeological deposits were not disturbed by the development.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Home Farm, Tallington, Lincolnshire, as the site lay in the presumed medieval core of the village and near to

known archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date.

A probable pond, containing material of post-medieval date, was the only archaeological feature encountered, with no evidence of earlier periods identified.

The nature of the pond fills would suggest that environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) would survive, though generally the subsoil and natural deposits would be unlikely to preserve such indicators other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance Mr Ron Hill of Dale-Esk Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

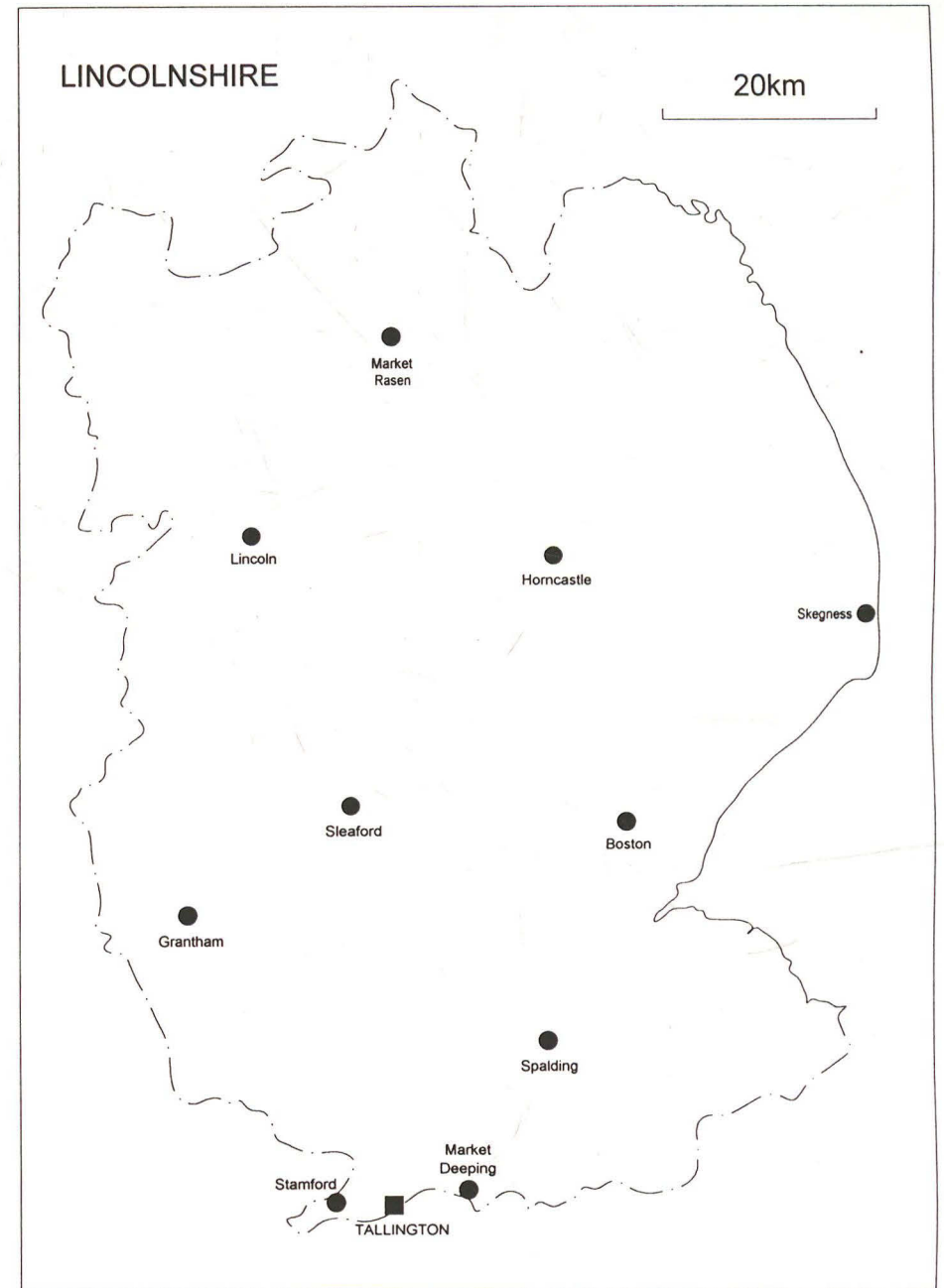
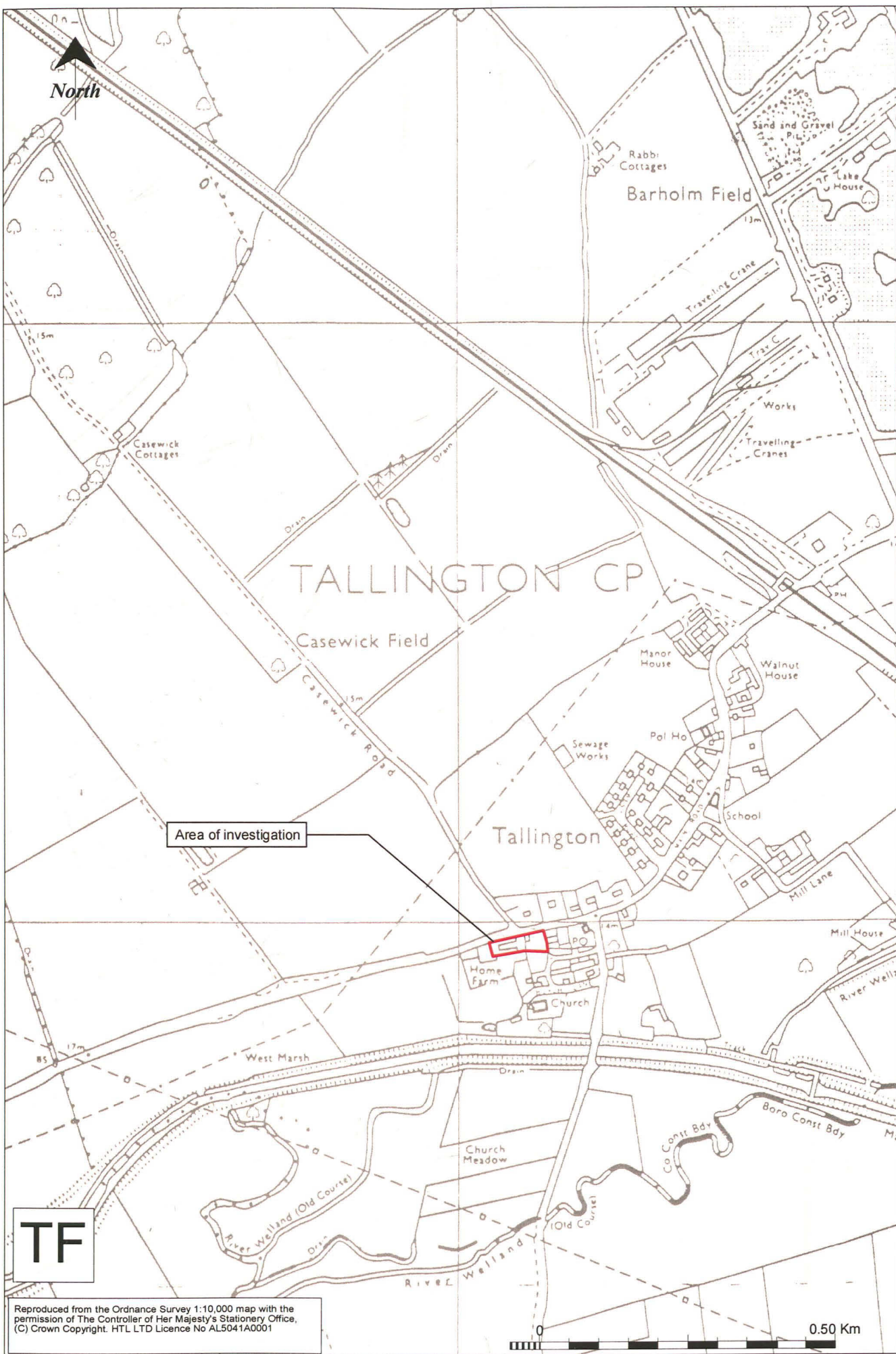


Figure 1 General Location Plan

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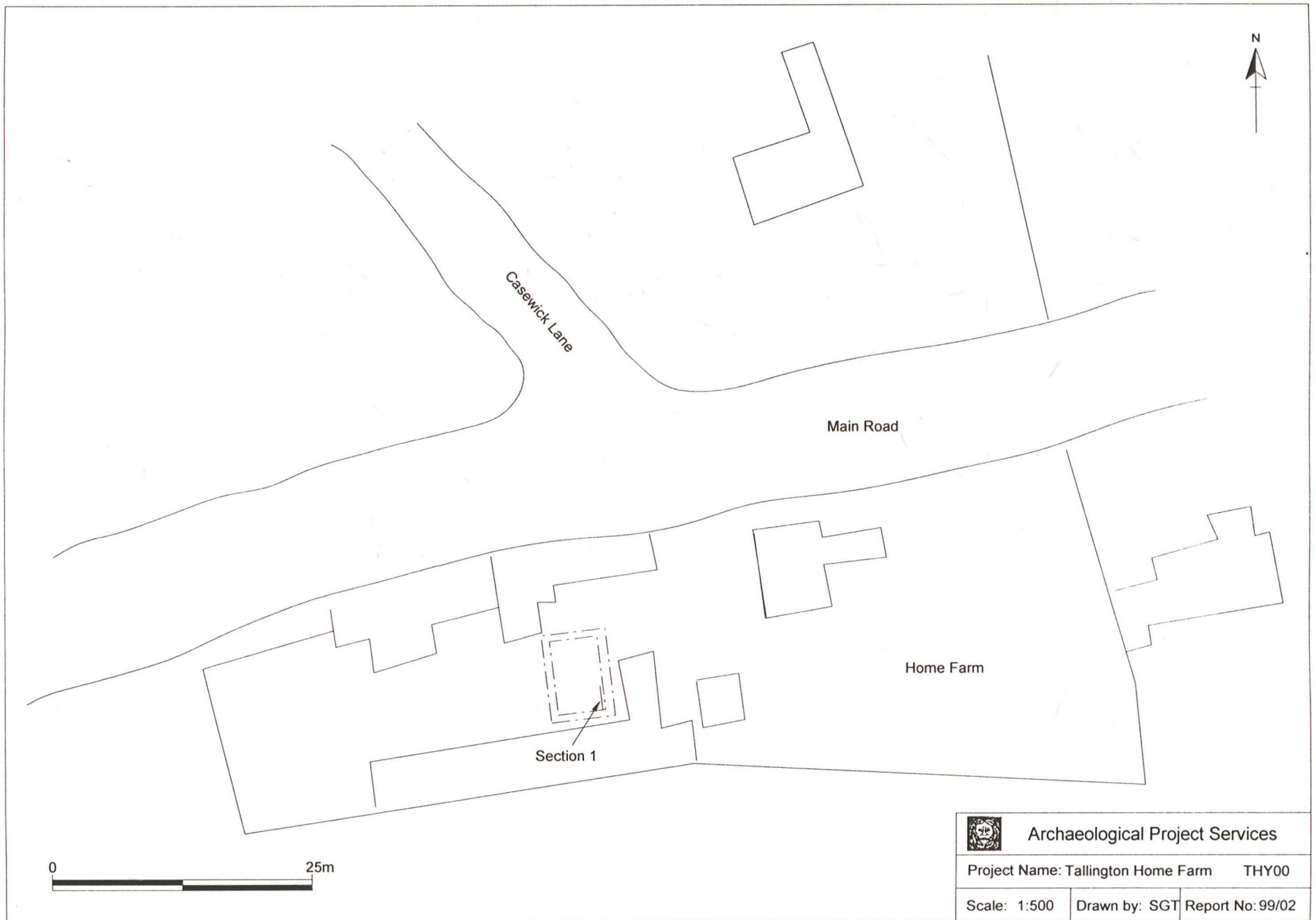
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Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan




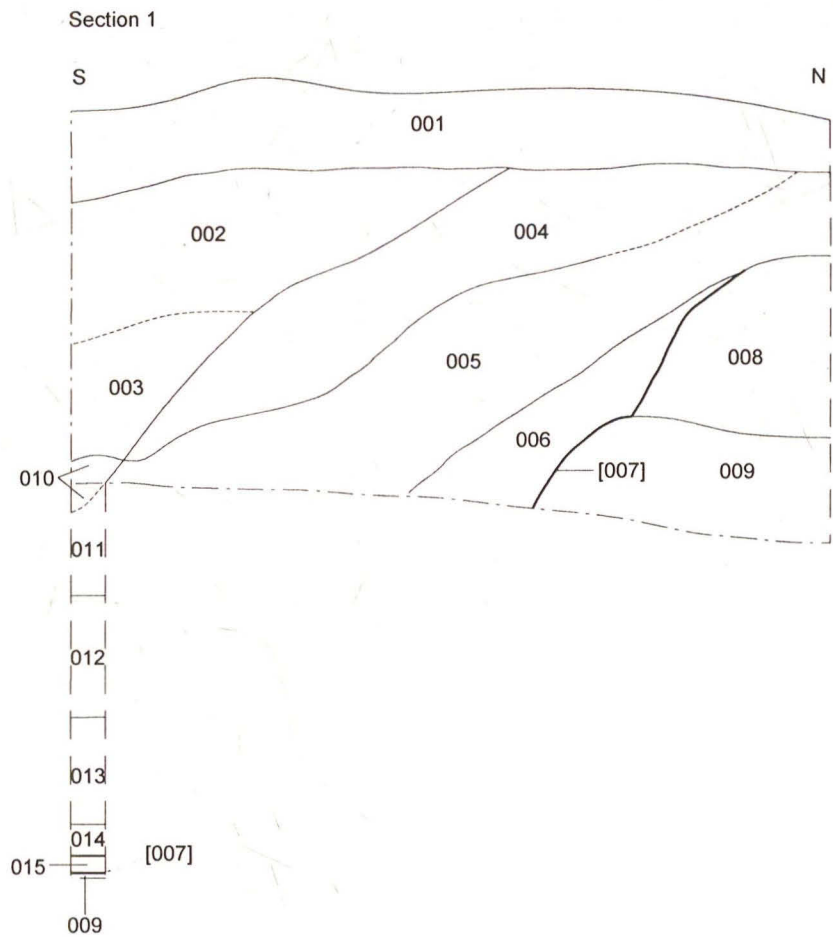
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Project Name: Tallington Home Farm    THY00		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 99/02

Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing section location




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tallington Home Farm THF00		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 99/02

Figure 4 - Section Drawing



Plate 1 General view of site prior to groundworks,  
looking northeast.



Plate 2 View of probable pond (section 1),  
looking northwest

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
HOME FARM,  
TALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
DALESK LTD**

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

**JUNE 2000**



**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 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 at Home Farm, Tallington, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0912 0802.
- 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 River Welland and the Maxey Cut. The site, which is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0912 0802, is located in the west of the village.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 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 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 and later archaeological finds have all been identified in the immediate environs.

- 6.2 In the vicinity of the site a possible barrow has been identified, to the west a large enclosure, and to the northwest a large rectangular enclosure. A gas-pipe put in alongside the A16 close to the site unearthed a number of Saxo-Norman pits, containing Stamford and St. Neot's Ware pottery, and mid-Saxon inhumation burials.

## 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.
- 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:
  - 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner 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:
  - 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**

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SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT HOME FARM, TALLINGTON

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- 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 J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	
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  
Specification: Version 1, 13-06-00

**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown sandy silt, c. 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Moderate mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of 007
003	Moderate mottled yellowish brown, brown and grey clayey silt	Fill of 007
004	Firm/plastic light brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of 007
005	Moderate mid reddish brown sand and gravel	Fill of 007
006	Moderate mid brown sand and gravel	Fill of 007
007	Indeterminate shaped feature, > 6m northeast-southwest and 2.4m southwest- northeast x 1.85m deep, gradually sloping sides	Probable pond
008	Moderate yellow and mid brown sand and gravel	Subsoil
009	Moderate mid yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
010	Moderate light to mid grey silty clay	Fill of 007
011	Moderate mid grey clayey silt	Fill of 007
012	Moderate light-mid grey silt and clay	Fill of 007
013	Moderate mid-dark grey silty clay	Fill of 007
014	Moderate black silt and gravel	Fill of 007
015	Same as 009	Primary fill of 007

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall 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 3 artefacts weighing 587g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. These artefacts included single pieces of pottery, glass and stone building material. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from pond fills (002 and 003).

The single piece of pottery is probably a Staffordshire product.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/ Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	PEARL	Pearlware, blue and white transfer printed	1	9g	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
003	Glass	Wine bottle square push up base, 1725-1750	1	401g	?18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Stone	Roof tile, micaceous sandstone	1	177g	

#### Condition

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 several previous archaeological investigations at Tallington, including in close proximity to the current site, which are 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

As a small and entirely post-medieval collection, the artefact assemblage is of limited local significance. However, the material indicates activity on the site or in the close vicinity during the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The absence of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### Reference

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 4

### 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>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<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 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 15 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag of finds

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 : 2000.147

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                                      THY00

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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