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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 80 MAIN ROAD
TALLINGTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TMR03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Conservation
Services

10 SEP 2003

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EVENT L14367 SOURCE L18944 L18945

PRN- 36473 - Undated ditch

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 80 MAIN ROAD
TALLINGTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TMR03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr J. Plant**

August 2003

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0912 0802
Planning Reference: S01/0037/75

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 107/03

Quality Control TMR03

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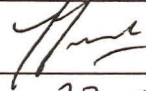
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1. SUMMARY

An intensive archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a single detached dwelling on land adjacent to 80 Main Road, Tallington Lincolnshire. Tallington lies in an area of dense archaeological remains spanning the later prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Cropmarks of Bronze Age date have been recorded in the vicinity of the development site.

An undated ditch was recorded crossing the development site on a roughly east – west alignment. Although no artefacts were recovered from this feature, it is possible that it was of prehistoric date. A small quantity of pottery dating from the 16th to 20th centuries was present in the overlying subsoil and topsoil layers.

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 construction of a single detached dwelling at Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire was submitted to South Kesteven District Council (Planning Ref. No. S01/0037/75). In view of the high archaeological potential of the Tallington area the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist requested an archaeological watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr J. Plant to undertake the archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development. The watching brief was carried out between 15th and 23rd of May 2003, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (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 north of St. Lawrence’s Church at National Grid Reference TF 0912 0802 (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 former garden.

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 recorded in the vicinity include worked flints of Neolithic date. Cropmarks of several ring ditches representing barrows, a possible henge monument, boundary

ditches and a pit alignment of Bronze Age and Iron Age date have been recorded in the vicinity (Fig. 2). Archaeological investigations during housing development to the north of the present site identified undated features of possible prehistoric date (Lawrence 1995; Herbert 1999).

The site lies 2 km west of King Street, the Roman road between the settlements at Sleaford and Water Newton. Pottery of Roman date was recovered from the topsoil during an archaeological watching brief immediately to the north of the present development site although no features of this date were recorded (Herbert 1999). An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, dating to the 6th century, is recorded at the eastern end of the village (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).

Archaeological investigations at the eastern end of the village have recorded late Saxon to medieval settlement evidence possibly associated with one of the two Domesday manorial holdings (Albone 2002, 7). The location of the other manor site is unknown, although it may have been situated closer to the present development in the vicinity of the church. However, an archaeological watching brief on Church Lane recorded only undated features (Taylor 2000).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the ground

disturbance of the development, and where present, to determine their form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence.

4. METHODS

The topsoil layer was removed to the construction level of the development using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless bucket (Pl.1). Subsequently, the foundation trenches were excavated using a 0.5m toothed bucket.

Each archaeological deposit or feature identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2: Appropriate sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and photographic recording was undertaken.

5. RESULTS

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

Four phases of archaeological deposits were identified;

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Modern deposits

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief comprised light to medium yellow and yellowish brown sand and gravel (005). This deposits was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.2m (Fig. 4).

5.2 Undated Deposits

A broadly east to west aligned ditch (004) was observed cutting into the natural deposits across the central part of the foundation trenches (Fig. 3). This feature was between 1.30m and 1.6m wide with a shallow southern side and a steeper northern side (Fig. 4). It was exposed to a depth of 0.18m but its full profile was not revealed. No artefacts were recovered from the medium reddish brown sandy silt fill (003) of this feature.

5.3 Post-medieval Deposits

Sealing the undated ditch was a 0.53m thick layer of transformed medium reddish to medium yellow brown sandy silt subsoil (002 / 007). A single sherd of early post-medieval Bourne ware pottery was recovered from this layer.

5.4 Modern Deposits

Overlying the subsoil was a layer of dark brownish grey fine sandy silt (006). Pottery of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from this layer.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief comprised natural sand and gravel.

A single archaeological feature, an undated ditch, was revealed during the investigation. In view of the extensive prehistoric remains recorded in the vicinity it is possible that this feature also belongs to that period. However, in the absence of any dateable artefacts this suggestion remains unproven.

The nature of the subsoil observed during the watching brief was similar to those recorded during earlier investigations to the north and southwest of the site (Herbert 1999; Cope-Faulkner 2002).

The absence of Roman and medieval artefacts, and the small quantity of post-medieval and modern finds, suggests only limited activity in the immediate vicinity of the site during these periods.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a single detached dwelling on Main Road, Tallington as the site lay within an area of high archaeological potential.

An undated ditch feature, of possible prehistoric date, was identified crossing the site. This feature was sealed by a transformed subsoil layer comparable to ones recorded at several sites in the western part of Tallington. A small quantity of early post-medieval to modern pottery was recovered indicating only limited activity at the site during these periods.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. J. Plant who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
NA Northamptonshire Archaeology
SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2: Site location plan

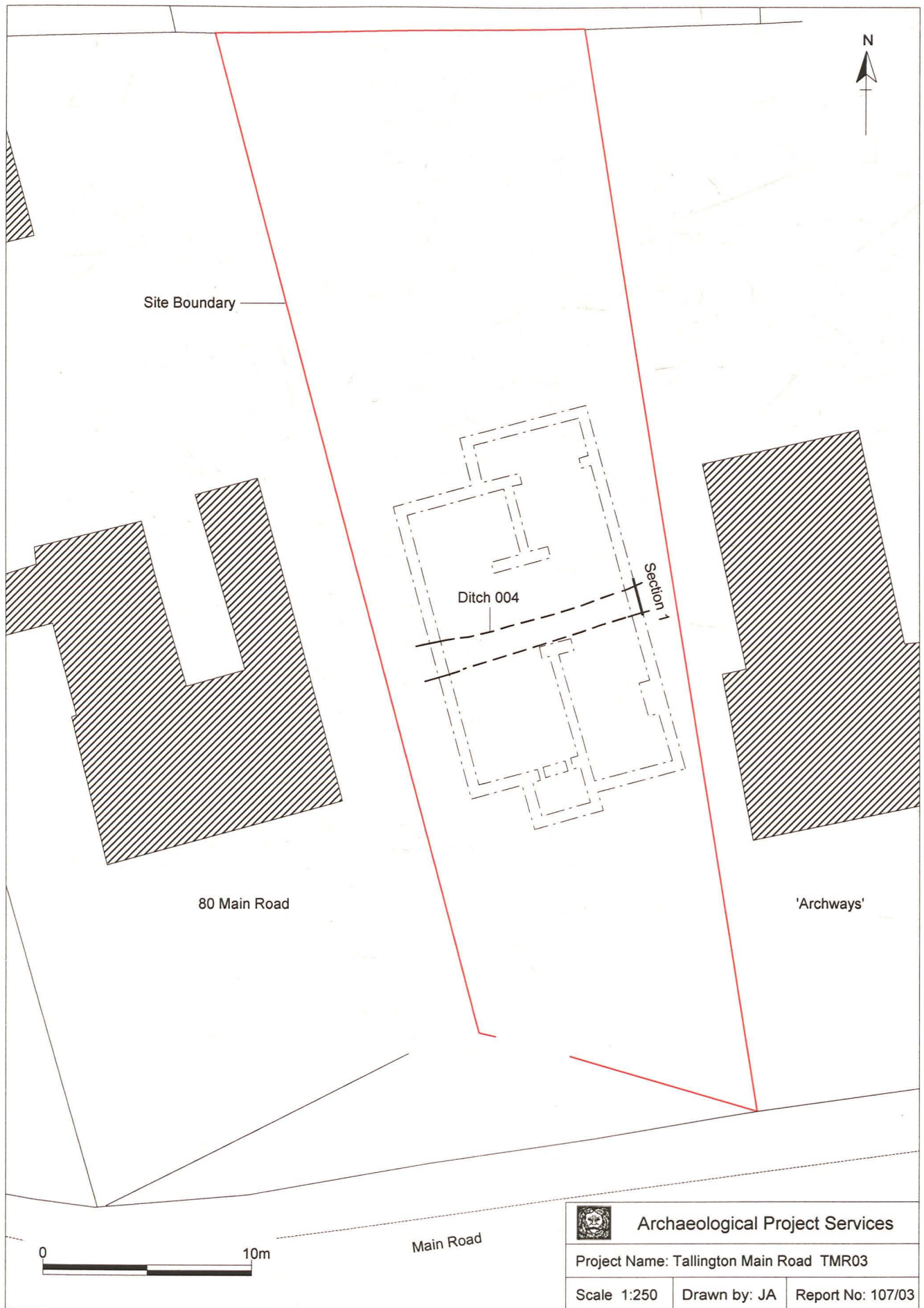
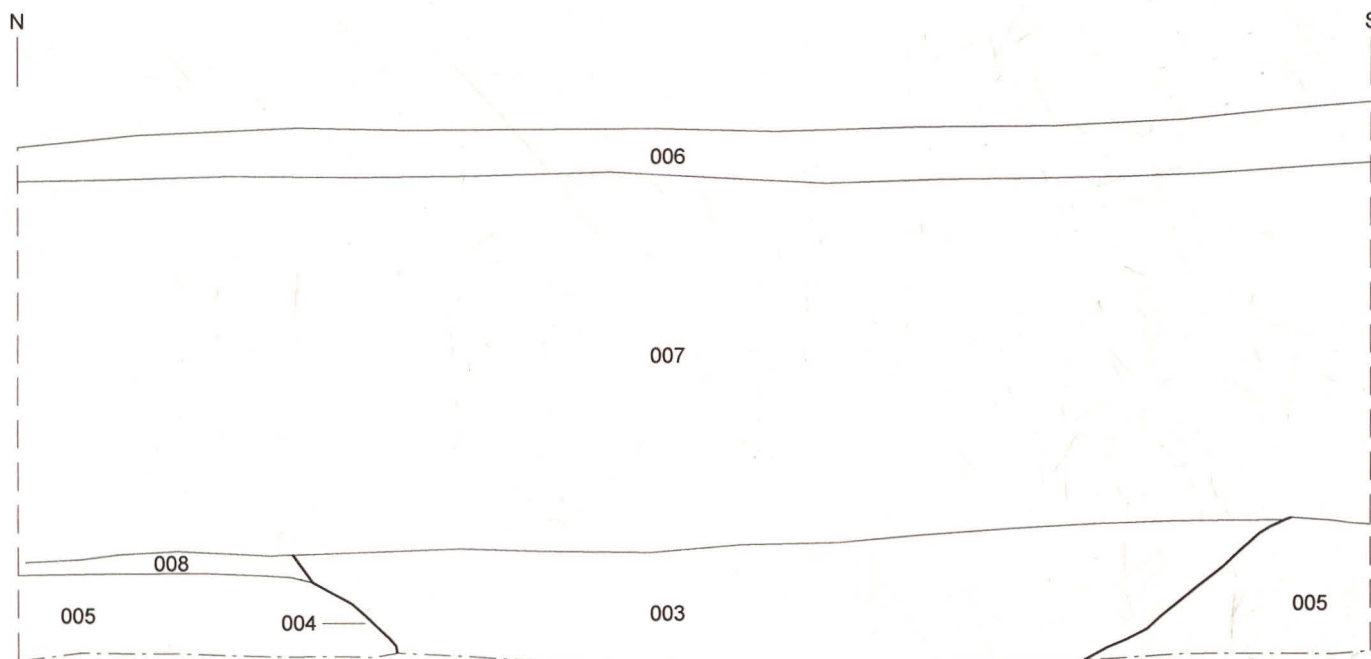


Figure 3: Site plan showing location of foundation trenches




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tallington Main Street TMS03		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: JA	Report No: 107/03

Figure 4: Section 1.



Plate 1 General view of the site showing topsoil stripping in progress, looking north



Plate 2 Section 1 showing undated ditch 004, looking east

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
80 MAIN ROAD, TALLINGTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
JONATHAN PLANT**

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

MAY 2003

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to 80 Main Road, 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 erection of a dwelling and garage on land adjacent to 80 Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire, located at 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. The site, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0912 0802, is located towards the south end of the village within the angle of the Main Road and Casewick Lane.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0037/75) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling and a garage. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

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 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 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 laid alongside the A16 on the north side of the village unearthed a number of Saxo-Norman pits, containing Stamford and St. Neot's Ware pottery, and mid-Saxon inhumation burials.
- 6.3 The church of St. Lawrence located at the south end of the village incorporates some elements within its fabric of possible Norman date, although the bulk is in the later Decorated and Perpendicular style of the medieval period (Pevsener, 1989)
- 6.4 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 (*tun*) of *T(e)alla's* people' (Cameron 1998, 123). The Domesday Survey records that Tallington was held by Robert Todeni and Alfred of Lincoln and contained a watermill (Foster and Longley 1976).
- 6.5 A watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Home Farm some 250m to the southwest in July 2001 did not identify any archaeological remains (Cope-Faulkner, 2002). An earlier watching brief undertaken by APS at the same site during June, 2000, identified a possible pond of post-medieval date (Thomson, 2002)

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 in the southern third of the site.
- 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. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints 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: the colour prints will be 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 trenches and 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 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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, 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.

- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed

circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 principal 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; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
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.

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Specification: Version 1, 7th May 2003

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark brownish grey fine sandy silt	Topsoil
002	Medium reddish brown slightly clayey silt	Subsoil
003	Medium reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 004
004	Linear cut. >10m long x 1.6m wide. >0.18m deep	Cut of ditch
005	Light to medium yellow and yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
006	Medium to dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil
007	Medium yellowish brown sandy silt	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By 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 7 fragments of pottery weighing 79g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, two coins weighing a total of 22g, were retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and subsoil (007).

The earliest pottery was made in close proximity to Tallington, at Bourne 12km to the north. However, the later ceramics were probably all manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, abraded, 18 th century	1	19	19 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	2	15	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	5	
	CREAM	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	6	
007	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug?	2(link)	34	16 th -17 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Copper alloy	Coin, 10pence, 1969	1	11	1969 or later
	Copper alloy	Coin, 10pence, 1968	1	11	

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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Tallington. 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 collection of entirely post-medieval and early modern artefacts, the assemblage is of limited local potential. The post-medieval, 16th-18th century, fragments may relate to nearby occupation, or could have entered the area in manuring scatter. Slightly more abundant is the early modern, 19th-20th century, material and this aspect of the assemblage probably does relate to habitation in the proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating

from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

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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].
Cropmark	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.
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.
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:

- 7 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings
- 2 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 : 2003.136

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TMR03

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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