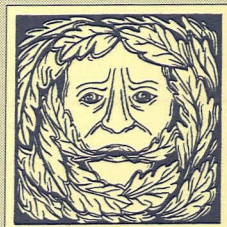


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
RED HOUSE PADDOCK,
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TRH06)**



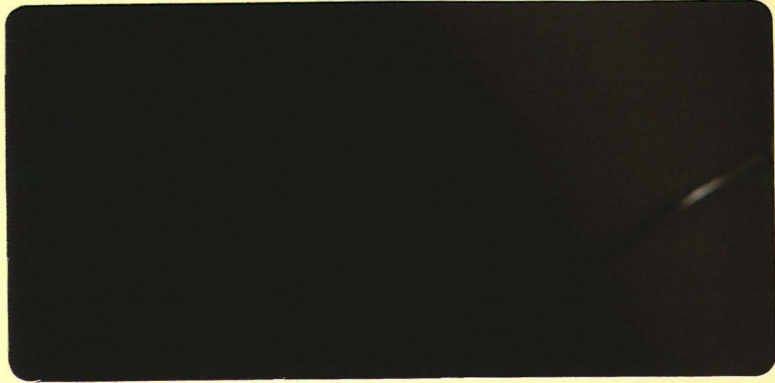
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Conservation
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25 SEP 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EU 7152

SLI 10982 10983

PRN 36766

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
RED HOUSE PADDOCK,
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TRH06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr Jon Gibbison of
Hereward Homes Limited**

September 2006

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlit AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 09376 08035
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.241
Planning Application No: S04/0124/75

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 136/06

**Quality Control
Red House Paddock,
Tallington, Lincolnshire
(TRH 06)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Russell Trimble
CAD Illustration	Michael Wood
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis	Anne Boyle & Jane Young
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Wood



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 13/9/06	Date: 13/9/06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land at Red House Paddock, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored soil movement and excavation associated with residential development of the site.

The development site lies close to the historic village core near known Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits. A previous archaeological evaluation of the site recovered evidence of late Saxon and medieval settlement including pits, ditches and postholes.

Medieval and undated pits as well as several undated ditches were revealed during this investigation. These deposits suggest a continuation of previously recorded late Saxon and medieval settlement.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include sherds of imported as well as locally made medieval and post-medieval pottery, modern glass and a single unworked flint.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. 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 Jon Gibbison of Hereward Homes Limited to undertake an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Red House Paddock, Tallington, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S04/0124/75. South Kesteven District Council gave consent on provision that an archaeological investigation was undertaken. The development site was subject to a programme of trial trenching and geophysical survey previous to this work (Trimble 2005).

Subsequent archaeological monitoring of groundworks was also undertaken by APS. The watching brief was carried out between the 18th January and 11th August 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tallington is situated 6km to the east of Stamford and 5km west of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is close to the village centre, on the south side of Main Street at National Grid Reference TF 09376 08035. The site lies on a gentle south-east facing slope towards the River Welland at a height of approximately 14m OD (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association comprising brown calcareous earths overlying Jurassic limestone and post glacial gravels (Hodge *et al* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tallington lies in an area of high archaeological potential, situated on the gravel terraces of the Welland Valley. Cropmarks and earthworks are particularly common on these valley terraces.

Prehistoric remains are well documented in the area with cropmarks of Bronze Age ring ditches and barrows having been

found directly north of the development site (Fennell 1961, Simpson 1976). Cropmarks of a possible droveway, boundary ditches and an Iron Age pit alignment have also been recorded near the village (Fennell *ibid*).

Evidence for the Romano-British period is sparser around Tallington. The Roman road of King Street extends between Sleaford and Water Newton and forms the parish boundary 1.6km to the east of the site. A Roman site dating from the 3rd to 4th century AD has been excavated adjacent to this road (Peacock 1962).

An early Saxon cemetery was discovered c.500m north-east of the site during the 1960s. Excavations in 1997 revealed nine complete inhumations and three disturbed burials. Many of the burials contained grave goods including brooches, beads and pottery vessels dating from the 6th century (Albone and Leahy 2000).

Tallington is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as 'Talintune' derived from the Old English for Tealla's farmstead or village (Cameron 1998). At the time of the survey the village was large enough to possess a watermill. In addition two manors are noted around the village, held by Robert of Tosny and Alfred of Lincoln. (Morris 1986).

Previous investigations at the development site revealed settlement evidence from the 11th to 14th century including ditches, pits and postholes (Trimble 2005). Nearby excavations (c. 500m north-east of the site) uncovered the remains of a late 12th to early 13th century building believed to be a small farmstead of the 'mud and stud' style (Albone 1998). Associated features including boundary ditches, gravel extraction pits and remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing have also been revealed.

The parish church of St Lawrence lies c.150m south-west of the site at the west end of the village. It retains a Norman

doorway, though much of the structure was rebuilt in the medieval and later periods (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

In 1563 the Privy Council ordered a population survey known as the Diocesan Return. Tallington lay in the Deanery of Ness in the 16th century and is recorded as having twenty households (Hodgett 1975).

During the 17th century, Stamford Canal was excavated through Tallington. Part of the now infilled canal forms the southern boundary to the development site.

A late 18th century dovecote lies in the centre of the development site and though partially ruinous (Plate 2) retains Grade II listed status (Pevsner and Harris *ibid*).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

APS monitored the stripping of a haul road and cutting of footings for residential house plots by a mechanical excavator. Exposed archaeological features were cleaned by hand and recorded below.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled throughout. Plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced (Appendix 2). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural
Phase 2	Undated
Phase 3	Medieval
Phase 4	Post-medieval and Modern

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

5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits recorded throughout the investigation comprised yellow brown sandy gravels at least 0.8m thick. These deposits are consistent with known geology and represent glaciofluvial layers overlying Jurassic limestone (Hodge *ibid*). Full descriptions of all natural deposits are in Appendix 2.

5.2 Undated Deposits

Undated deposits were represented by pits, ditches, buried soil and subsoil.

Access Road

Ditch [205] curved from south to east was located along the access road cutting into natural sands (208) and recorded in plan (Figs. 3 & 5). This ditch measured 0.8m wide, was filled by brown sandy silt (204) and sealed by buried soil (202).

Sub-rounded pit [207] located directly south of ditch [205], measured 1.5m in diameter was cut into natural sands (208) and recorded in plan (Fig 5). This pit was filled with mid brown sandy silt (206) and also sealed by buried soil (202).

Buried soil (202) consisted of grey brown silt, measured 0.4m thick and underlay a dump of modern material (201) (Fig 13, Section 1).

Plot 1

Ditch [212] was aligned north-south with steep sides and cut into natural sand (213). This ditch measured 1.8m wide by 0.28m deep and filled by grey silt (211) with occasional charcoal flecks (Figs. 6 & 13, Section 2). Deposit (211) measured 0.28m thick and was sealed by topsoil (210).

Ditch [216] curved from south to west and cut into natural sand (213). This ditch measured 1m wide in plan and was filled by grey silt (215) with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig. 6). Deposit (215) was recorded in plan and underlay topsoil (210).

Garage 1

Subsoil (251) consisting of yellow sandy silt 0.27m thick was found to seal natural sands (252), and underlay topsoil (250) (Figs. 3 & 13, Section 9).

Plot 2

Subsoil (217) in Plot 2 consisted of grey brown silt sand with occasional small stones 0.4m thick, sealing natural sand (218) (Figs. 3 & 13, Section 3).

Plot 3

Ditch [222] was aligned south-east north-west and cut into natural sand (223). The ditch measured 0.8m wide by 0.17m deep and was filled with brown silty sand (221). Deposit (221) measured 0.17m thick and was sealed by topsoil (220) (Figs. 8 & 13,

Section 4). A single flint flake was recovered from this ditch fill, however upon post excavation analysis the flake was deemed to be naturally formed and unusable as dating evidence.

Ditch [227] was aligned south-west north-east and also cut into natural sand (223). This ditch measured 0.25m wide by 0.24m deep and was filled with mid brown silty sand (226) 0.24m thick. This deposit was sealed by topsoil (220) (Figs. 8 & 13, Section 5).

Plot 4

Sub-rounded pit [230] measured 3.2m wide by 0.2m deep cut into natural sandy gravel (231). This pit was filled with mid brown silty sand (229) 0.2m thick and sealed by topsoil (228) (Figs. 10 & 13, Section 7).

Pit [233] had a sub-rounded shape in plan and measured 0.85m wide by 0.55m long. This pit was cut into natural sandy gravel (231) and filled with mid grey sandy silt. Deposit (231) was sealed by topsoil (228) (Fig. 10).

Plot 5

Undated pits were also recorded in Plot 5.

Pit [245] had a sub-rounded shape in plan and measured 1m in diameter. This pit was cut into natural sandy gravel (240) and filled with grey brown silty sand (244) (Fig. 11). This deposit was sealed by topsoil (235).

Sub-rounded pit [247] lay 5m south-east of pit [245]. This pit measured 2.5m in diameter by 0.2m deep cut into natural sandy gravel (240). Pit [247] was filled with grey brown silt sand (246) 0.2m thick and sealed with topsoil (235).

Plot 6

Plot 6 revealed several undated pits and ditches all sealed under levelling deposit (269).

Ditch [263] was aligned south-west north-east cut into natural sandy gravel (274). This ditch measured 0.8m wide in plan and was filled with yellow brown silt sand (262). Deposit (262) was truncated by undated sub-rounded pit [261]. This pit measured 2.5m wide and was filled with yellow brown gravelly sand (260) (Fig. 12). Levelling deposit (269) sealed pit fill (260).

Sub-rounded pit [257] lay 6m east of pit [263] cut into natural sandy gravel (274) (Fig. 12). This steep-sided pit measured 0.95m diameter by 0.3m deep and filled with yellow brown sand (256). Deposit (256) measured 0.3m thick and underlay levelling deposit (269).

Ditch [259] was aligned 0.95m wide by 0.25m deep and cut into natural sandy gravel (274). This ditch was filled by yellow sand (258) 0.25m thick and sealed by levelling deposit (269) (Fig. 12, Plate 6).

Large sub-rounded pit [265] lay directly south of pit [257] (Fig. 12). This steep-sided pit [265] measured 3m in diameter by 0.35m deep cut into natural sandy gravel (274) and filled with yellow brown silty sand (256) (Plate 7). This deposit measured 0.35m thick and underlay levelling deposit (269).

Steep-sided pit [267] lay directly east of large pit [265] cut into natural sandy gravels (274) (Fig. 12). This pit measured 1.2m in diameter by 0.35m deep and filled with yellow brown sandy clay (266). Deposit (266) measured 0.35m thick and was sealed by levelling deposit (269).

Ditch [276] aligned approximately north-east south-west was revealed in the north

east area of Plot 6 cut into natural sandy gravel (274) (Fig. 12). This ditch measured 0.7m wide and was filled with grey brown sandy silt (275) sealed under levelling deposit (269).

A large linear [273] was revealed at the northern margin of Plot 6 cut into natural sandy gravel (274) (Fig. 12). This probable ditch measured 7.5m wide by 0.82m deep and was filled with a series of silty deposits (Fig. 13, Section 11). The earliest fill present was grey sandy gravel (272) 0.1m thick and overlain by grey sandy clay (271) 0.45m thick. Deposit (271) underlay grey brown silty sand (270) 0.4m thick which was sealed in turn by levelling deposit (269).

Levelling deposit (269) was composed of mid brown clay sand with frequent stone fragments 0.55m thick underlying topsoil (268) (Fig. 13, Section 11).

5.3 Medieval Deposits

Plot 5

Two pits represent the medieval deposits present on site. Neither feature was fully excavated due to the nature of the project.

Sub-rounded pit [237] measured 1.15m wide by 0.32m deep with steep sides cut into natural sandy gravels (238) and (240). This pit was filled with grey brown silt sand and frequent angular stone fragments (238) 0.32m thick (Figs. 11 & 13, Section 8, Plate 4). A single sherd of imported late 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from this pit (Appendix 3).

Pit [243] also sub-rounded in shape, lies 2.7m west of pit [237] in Plot 5. This pit measured 1m wide by 0.3m deep with steep sides cut into natural sandy gravel (240) and filled by deposit (242). The pit fill consisted of brown silt sand with occasional charcoal flecks 0.3m thick (Figs. 11 & 13, Section 8, Plate 5). A single sherd of 10th to 11th century

Stamford ware pottery was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3).

No medieval deposits were present in any of the other monitored groundworks.

5.4 Post-medieval and Modern Deposits

Canal

A trench was cut through the disused canal at the southern margin of the development site (Figs. 4 & 14, Plate 8). Although no dating was retrieved from the canal deposits, the earliest they could have formed was after the Stamford Canal was dug in the 17th century.

Linear [284] aligned east west represents a recut in the canal cut into orange sandy gravel canal deposit (282). The recut measured 3.5m wide by 0.5m deep and filled by a series of alluvial canal deposits (Fig 14, Plate 8). The earliest deposit in [284] consisted of grey organic silt (281) 0.15m thick, sealed by dark organic sandy gravel (280) 0.1m thick. Deposit (280) underlay loose orange sand (279) 0.2m thick which was sealed in turn by grey sandy clay (278) 0.2m thick. A tertiary fill of yellow silt 1m deep overlies both deposit (279) and reddish sandy clay (283) 0.5m thick.

Plot 5

Modern service trench [239] aligned south-west to north-east with near vertical sides was cut into natural sandy gravels (241) and (238). The service trench measured 0.25m wide by 0.3m deep and was backfilled with dark silty sand (234) (Fig. 13, Section 8).

Access Road

A dump of dark silt, limestone and modern brick fragments (201) 0.4m thick was revealed along the access road, sealing a layer of undated buried soil (202) (Figs. 5

& 13). This dump (201) was cut through by stone-lined drain [203] aligned south-west north-east and measured 2.5m long by 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep (Plate 3). The drain was filled with coarse limestone fragments (209) 0.05m thick and sealed by dark silty topsoil (200) 0.5m thick (Fig 13, Section 1).

Topsoil was revealed over most of the development site, consisting of dark silt at most 0.6m thick. Full descriptions of all topsoil deposits are in Appendix 2.

6. DISCUSSION

This investigation revealed natural, medieval, undated and modern deposits during groundworks at Red House Paddock, Tallington, Lincolnshire.

Natural deposits present are consistent with known geology of glaciofluvial drift overlying Jurassic limestone.

Previous work at Red House, Tallington revealed a series of ditches, pits and postholes dating from the 11th to 14th century. This was thought to represent a large farmstead or hamlet in active use from the late Saxon to medieval period, centred on mud and stud style toft dwellings (Trimble 2005). Dating evidence from the 2005 work indicated a possible break in habitation around the end of the 12th century with dating evidence much sparser in the 13th and 14th century.

This project revealed medieval pits in Plot 5 with the latest pottery dating between the 12th and 14th centuries. However single sherds of pottery are being used to date both pits (Appendix 3).

Unstratified pottery recovered during machining of Plot 5 provided a much larger assemblage of freshly broken material dating predominantly from the late Saxon or early medieval period with a clustering of 12th century sherds.

This dating confirms findings of the 2005 work suggesting the site became either partially abandoned or decreased in usage towards the end of the 12th century.

During the 13th century many rural areas suffered from wide scale depopulation with a succession of plagues and crop-blight. Rural depopulation also increased due to opportunities of employment in nearby towns such as Stamford. The growing wool trade created a glut of sheep and expanded urban trades associated with butchery such as tanning, horncore working and tallow manufacture.

Undated pits and ditches were recorded in Plots 1, 3, 5 and 6. Whilst no dating evidence has been retrieved, these features are likely late Saxon or early medieval in date and associated with the farmstead.

The Diocesan Return of 1563 records Tallington as having twenty households, suggesting a moderately sized village (Hodgett 1975). Whilst there is no evidence for occupation at the Red House at this time, this indicates the village had recovered from the 13th century depopulation.

In the 17th century the Stamford Canal was cut through Tallington and marks the southern border of the development site. The grade II listed dovecote was constructed at this time in the centre of the development site, associated with now demolished farm buildings.

Unstratified artefacts retrieved from machining Plot 1 (255) include 18th and 19th century pottery. A single fragment of modern glass bottle was also recovered from this context and has not been used for dating purposes.

Plot 6 and part of the Access road appear to have been levelled prior to this excavation. This may have occurred in the post-medieval or early modern period to

demolish farm buildings and create level ground for subsequent rebuilding.

An outbuilding associated with the Red House in the 19th or 20th century probably used the stone-lined drain present along the Access road.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with residential development at Red House Paddock, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The development site lies near the medieval core of the village and previous investigations had revealed settlement from the early Anglo-Saxon and later periods within the village.

Medieval and undated pits as well as several undated ditches were revealed during this investigation. These deposits suggest a continuation of previously recorded late Saxon and medieval settlement within the development site.

Pottery of the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods as well as a single modern glass fragment and piece of unworked flint was recovered from this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Jon Gibbison of Hereward Homes Limited for commissioning this work. Russell Trimble undertook the majority of fieldwork. This project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and jointly edited with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Neville Hall, Barry Martin and Russell Trimble
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Michael Wood
 Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

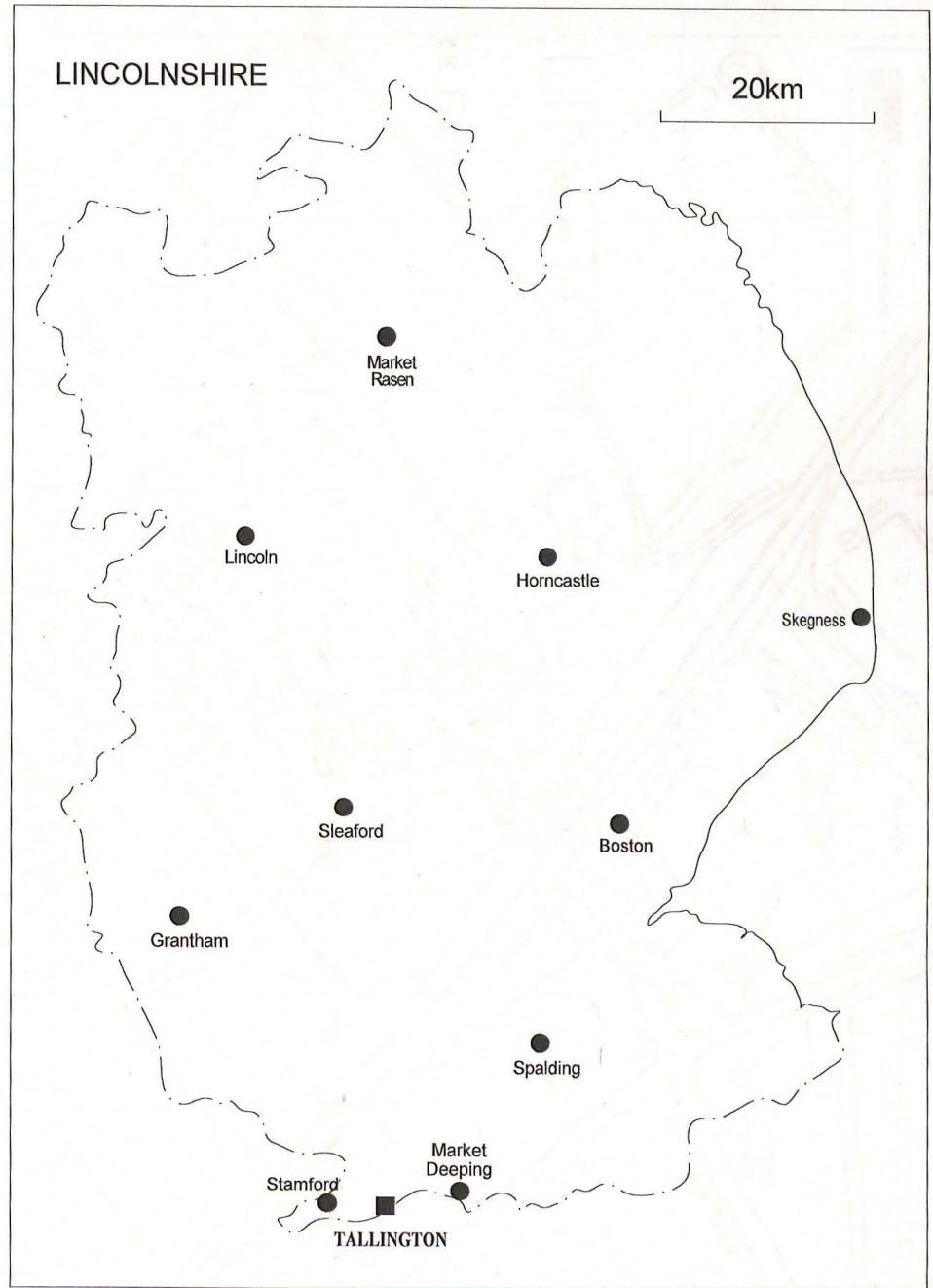
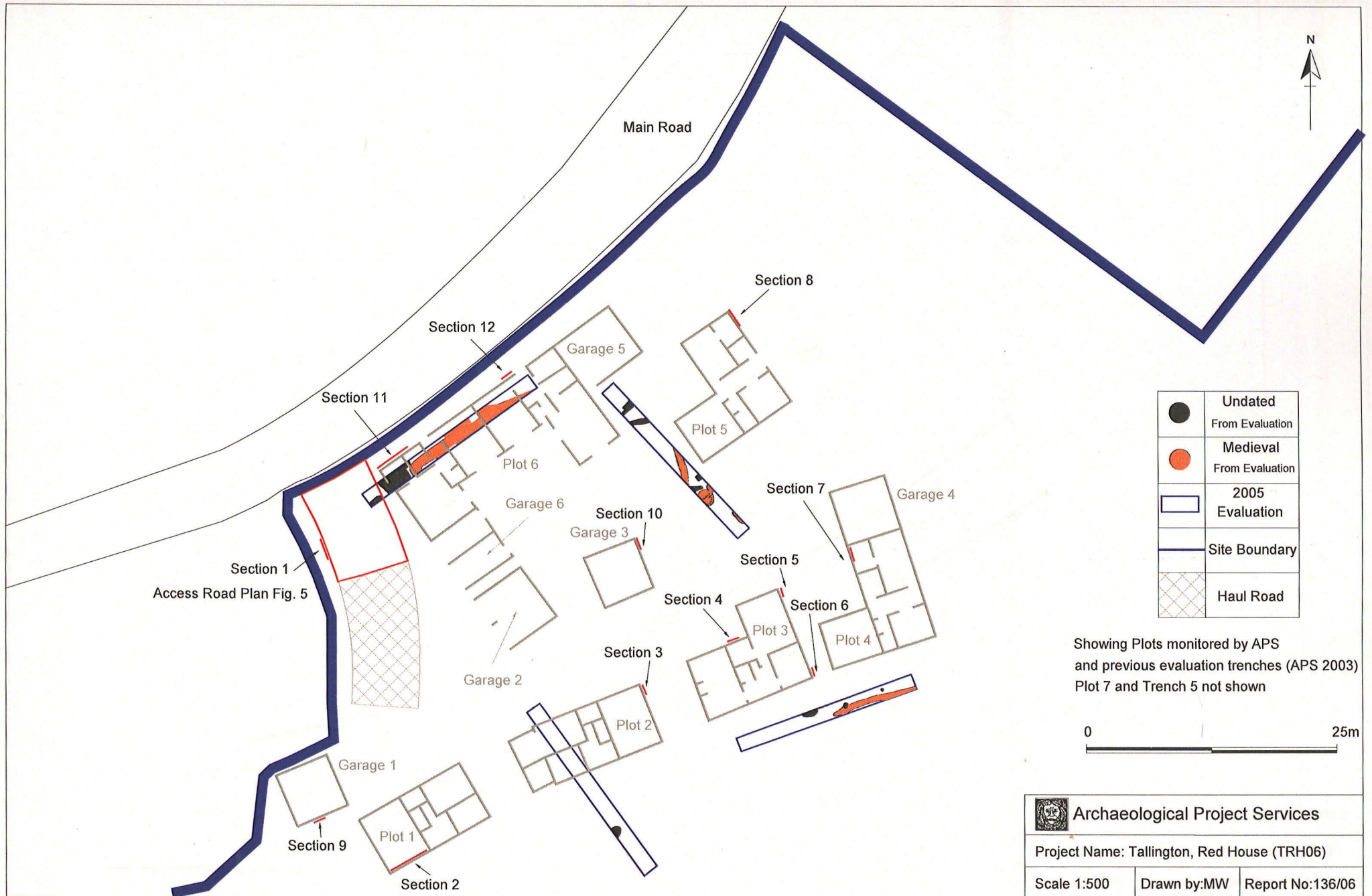


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



●	Undated From Evaluation
●	Medieval From Evaluation
□	2005 Evaluation
—	Site Boundary
▨	Haul Road

Showing Plots monitored by APS
and previous evaluation trenches (APS 2003)
Plot 7 and Trench 5 not shown




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Figure 3 Development Site.

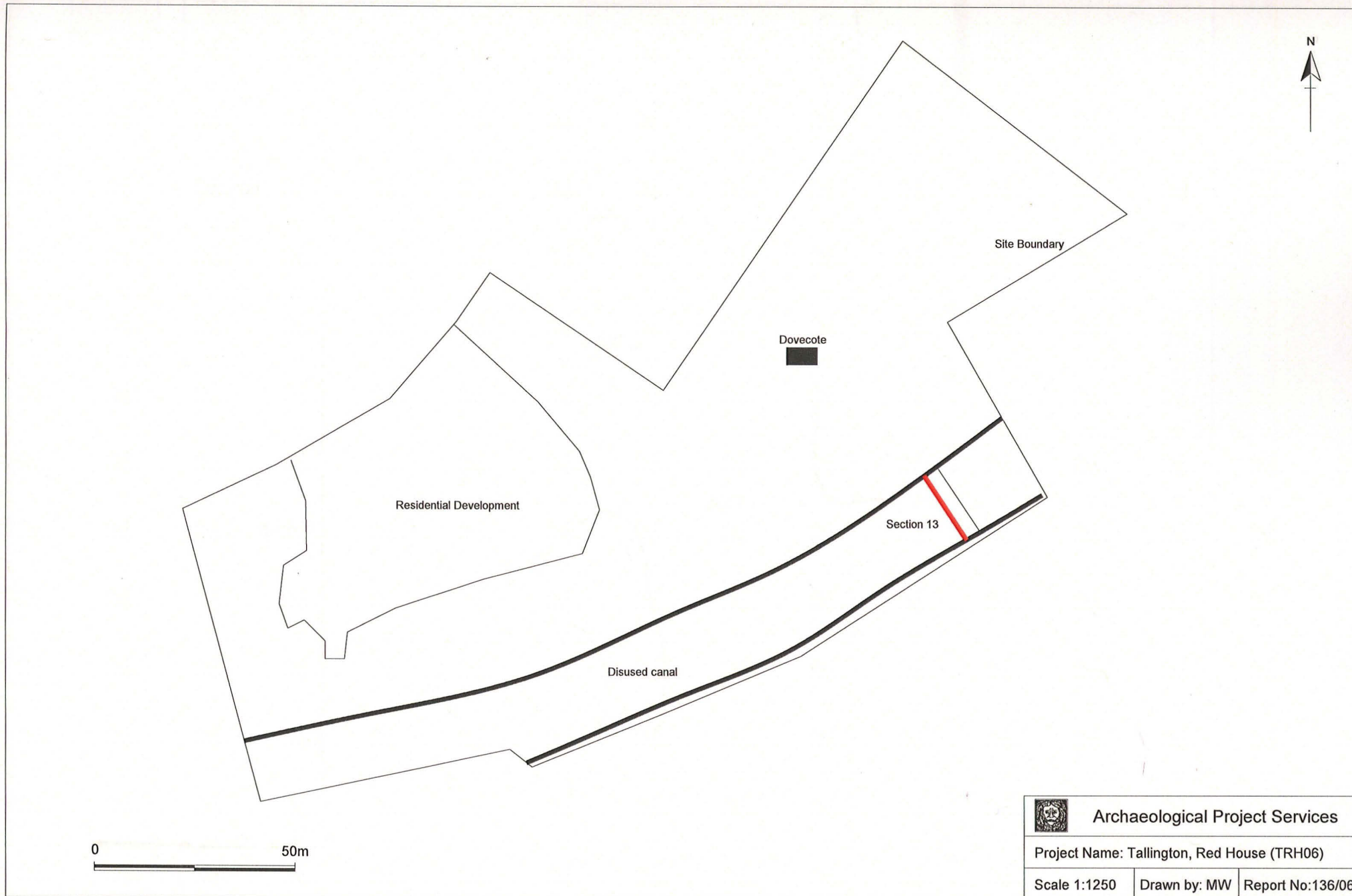


Figure 4 Full development Site and disused canal.




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Figure 5 Access Road

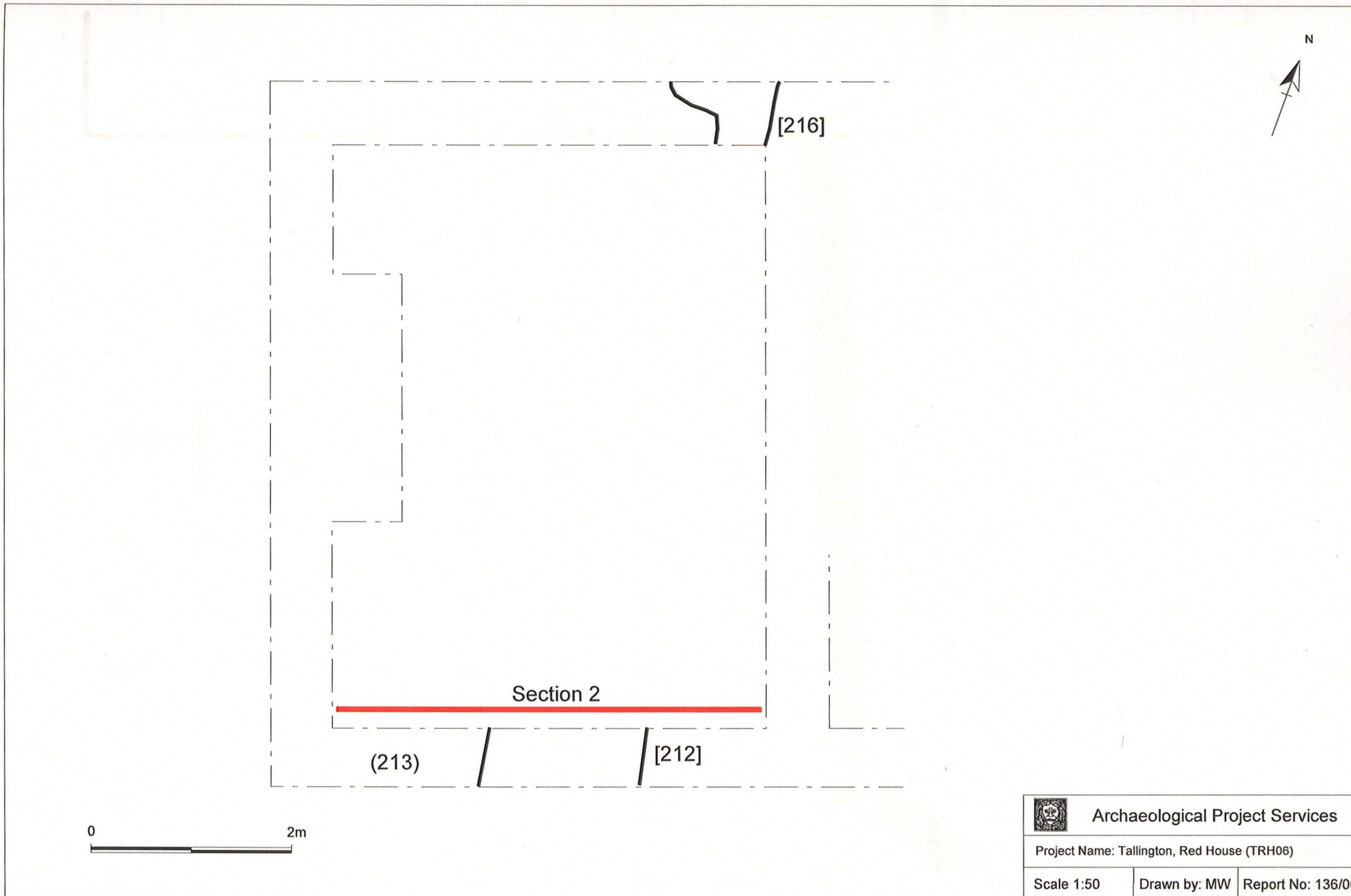


Figure 6 West end of Plot 1

Wooden garden fence



(252)

Stone garden wall

Section 9



(250)




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Figure 7 Plot 1 Garage



Section 4

[222]

[227]

0 1m



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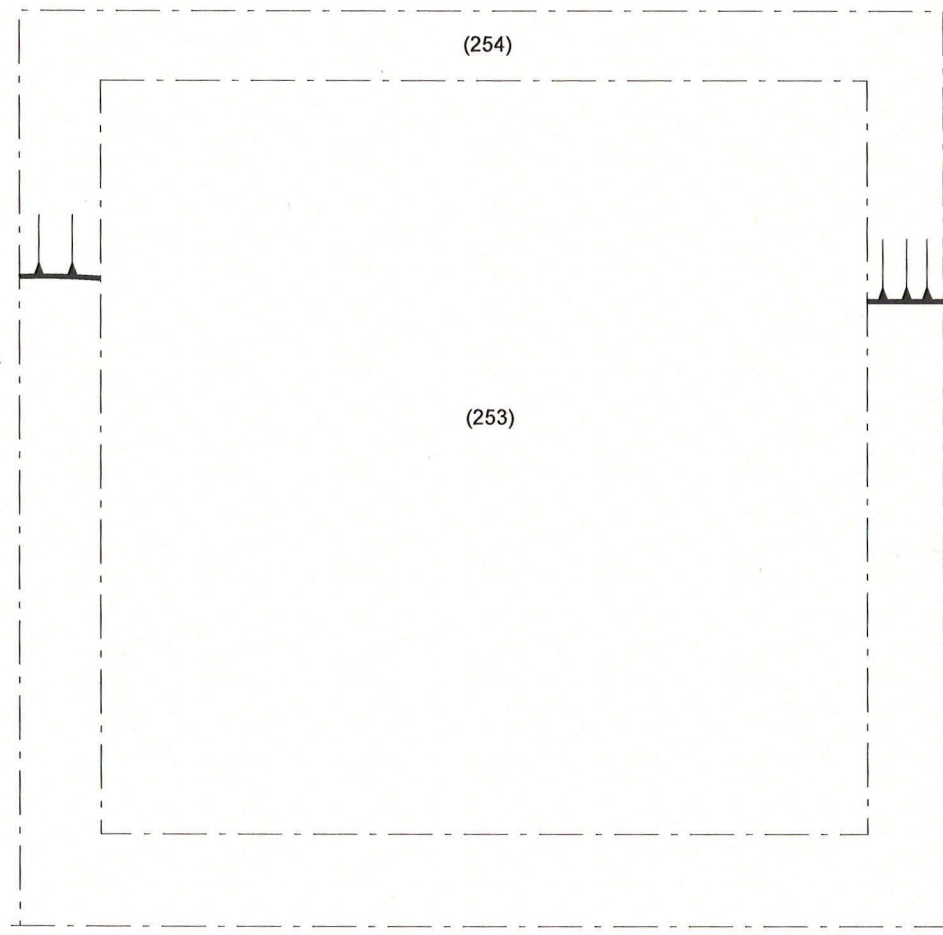
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Figure 8 Plot 3



Section 10




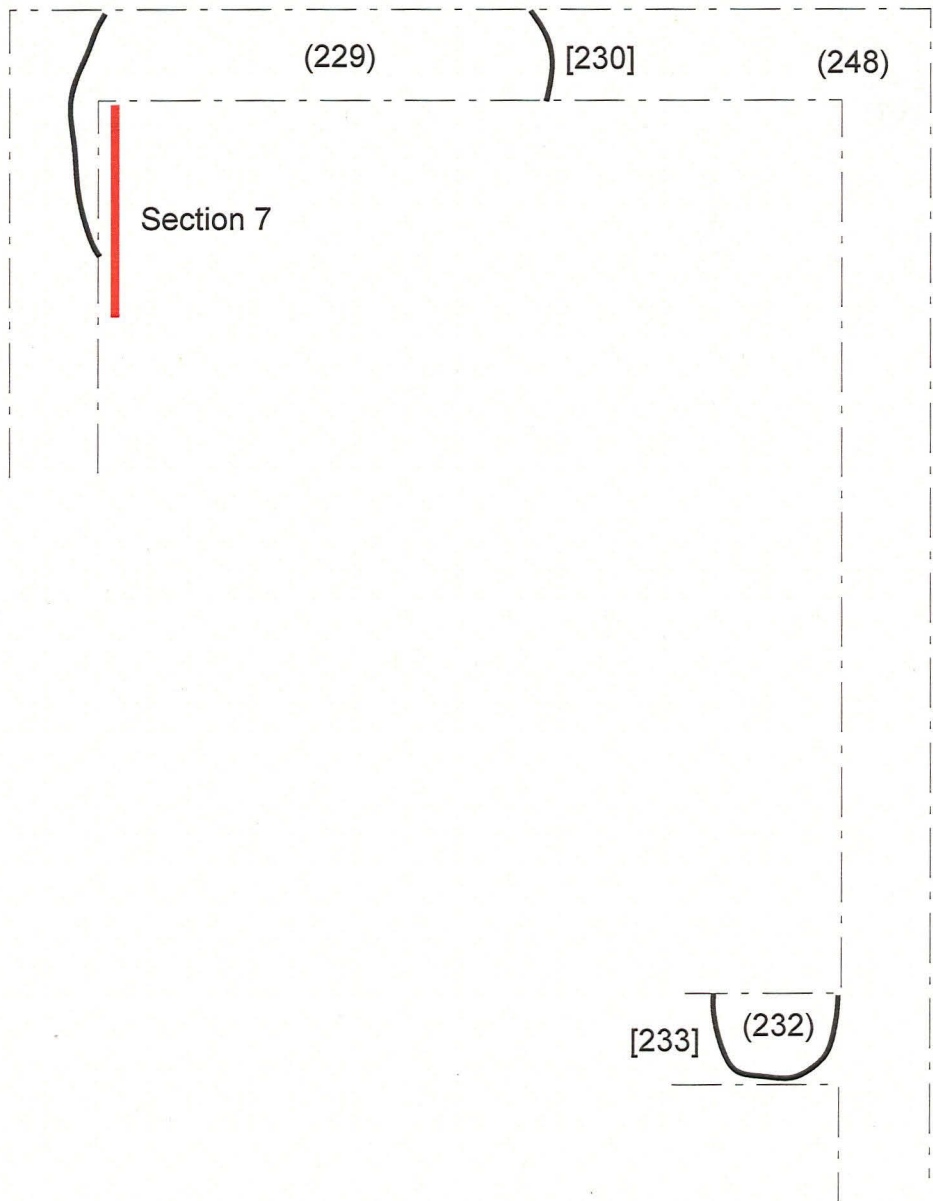
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Figure 9 Plot 3 Garage




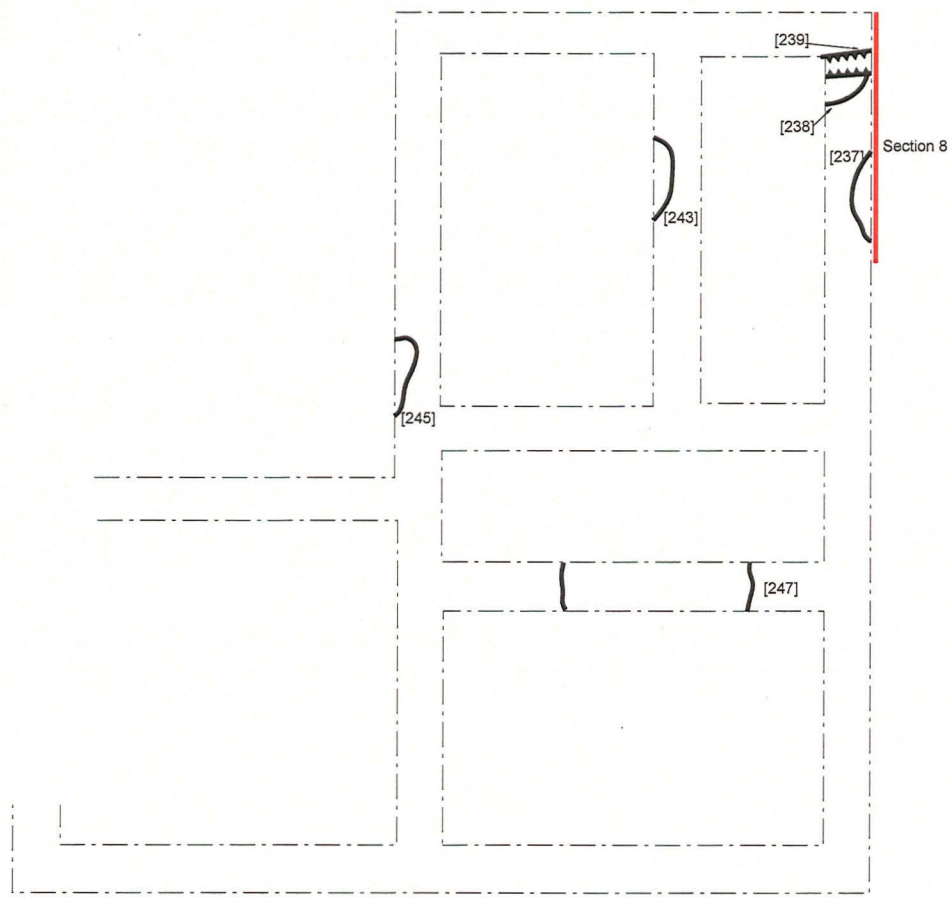
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Figure 10 Northern end of Plot 4




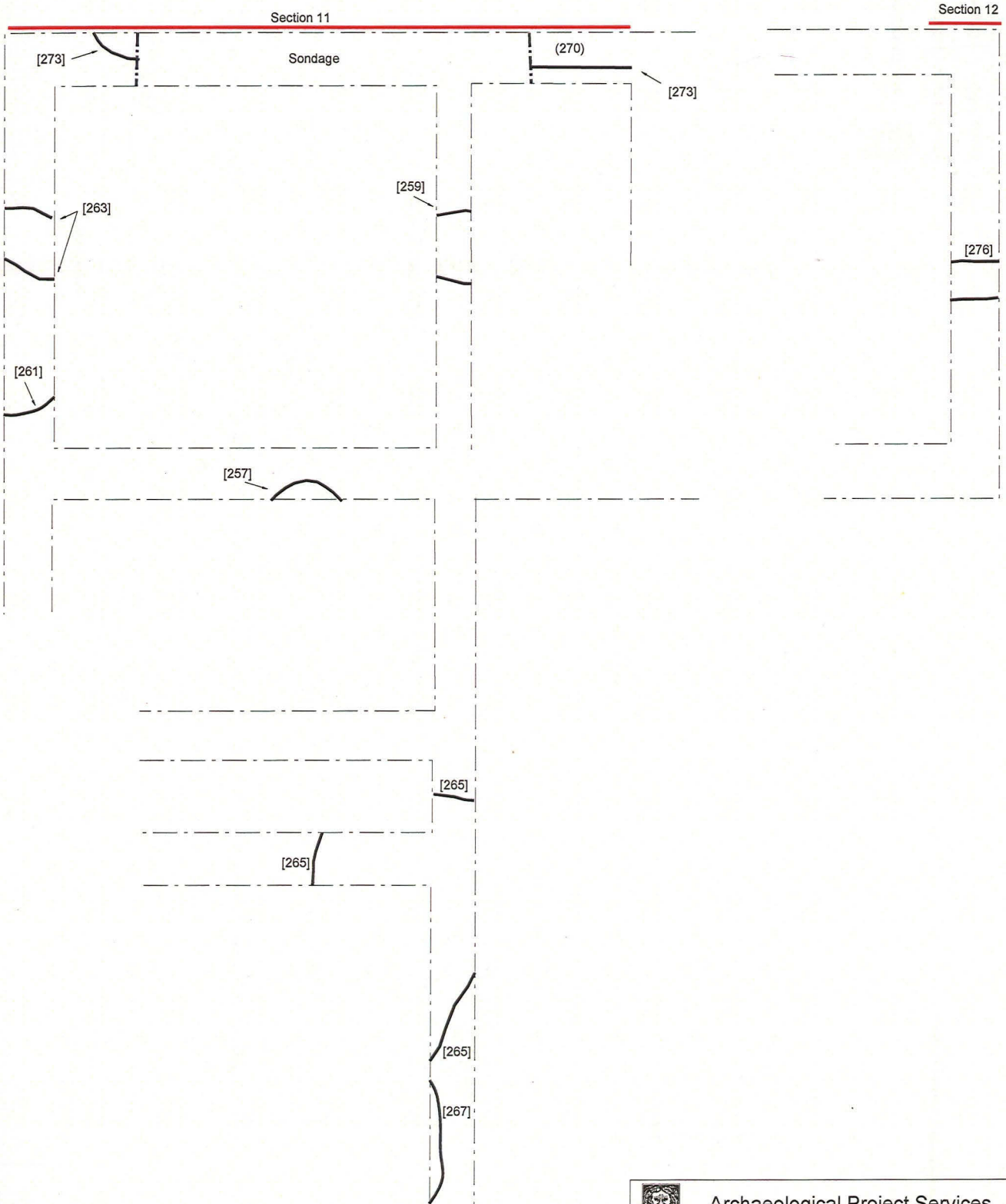
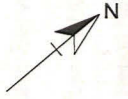
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Figure 11 Plot 5

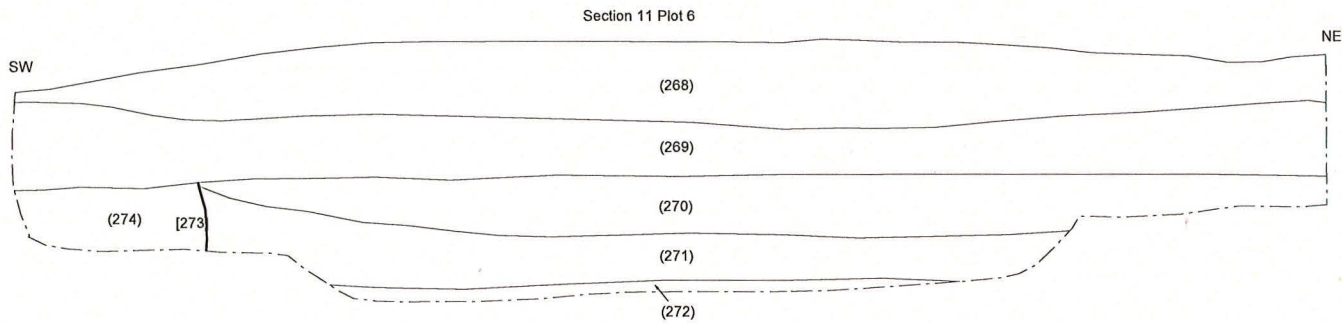
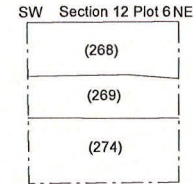
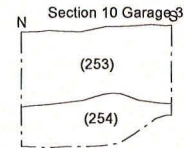
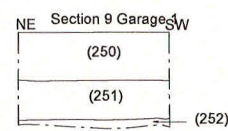
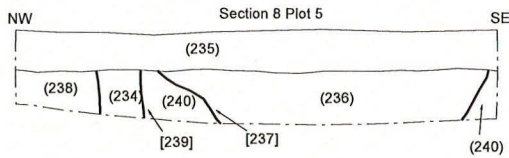
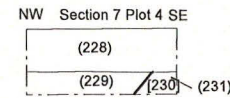
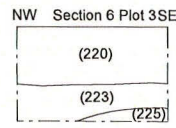
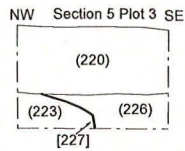
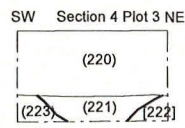
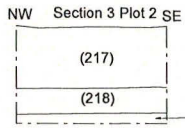
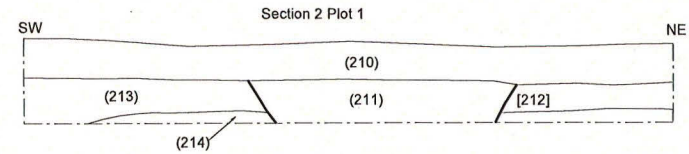
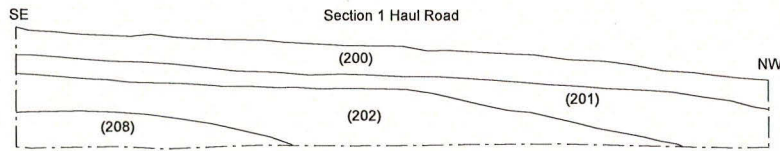


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Tallington, Red House (TRH06)

Scale 1:125 Drawn by: MW Report No: 136/06

Figure 12 Plot 6



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Tallington, Red House (TRH06)

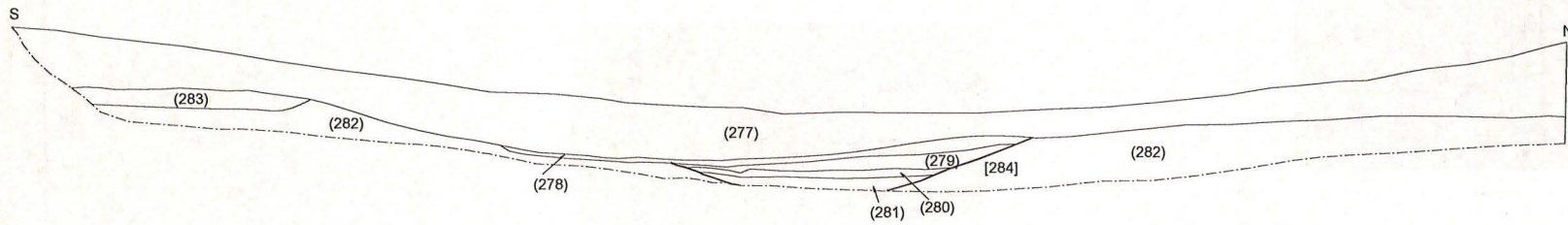
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Drawn by: MW

Report No:136/06

Figure 13 Sections

Section 13 Canal




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Tallington, Red House (TRH06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MW	Report No:136/06

Figure 14 Section through canal



Plate 1 General view of site.
Plot 6 in foreground



Plate 2 Grade II listed dovecote



Plate 3 Stone drain viewed
from the north-east



Plate 4 Medieval pit
[237] and ditch [239]
viewed from the south-
east



Plate 5 Medieval pit [243]
viewed from the east



Plate 6 Ditch [259] viewed from the
south-east



Plate 7 Pit [265]
viewed from the north



Plate 8 Section through
disused canal. Viewed from
the north-east

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
RED HOUSE PADDOCK,
TALLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr JON GIBBISON
OF HEReward HOMES LIMITED**

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

JANUARY 2006

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document represents a specification for a third stage archaeological watching brief, which is required during residential development on land at Red House Paddock, Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area, and is surrounded by cropmark sites and earthworks denoting archaeological activity from the prehistoric to medieval periods. Within the site are earthworks probably related to water management and the adjacent 17th century Stamford Canal. A Grade II listed dovecote is also situated within the development site.*
- 1.3 *The first stage of the archaeological programme comprised geophysical and earthwork surveys. The geophysical survey identified several linear and two curved archaeological anomalies, while the earthwork survey recorded upstanding earthworks within the area of the proposed development site including the line of the Stamford Canal. The second stage evaluation involved the excavation of five, 20 metre trial trenches, which located archaeological remains of 11th-14th century origin that included pits, ditches and postholes. Later medieval remains were noted to be absent.*
- 1.4 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *On the 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 to take place during groundworks associated with the construction of seven new residential dwellings on land at Red House Paddock, 80 Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire, located at National Grid Reference TF 09376 08035.
- 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 The village of Tallington is situated some 6km to the east of Stamford and 5km west of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven in the County of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site is located close to the centre of the village, and on the southern side of Main Road, approximately 150m to the north east of the parish church at National Grid Reference TF 09376 08035.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

4.1 A planning application has been submitted to and granted consent by South Kesteven District Council (Planning reference S04/0124/75) for the proposed construction of seven new residential dwellings with provision for public open space on land at Red House Paddock, Main Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire. However as the application site is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area an archaeological condition (Condition No. 4) has been attached to this consent requiring that a staged programme of archaeological investigations (detailed above) be undertaken prior to the granting of full consent. This specification is for the final stage archaeological watching brief.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

5.1 The site and surrounding area is situated on a very gentle south east facing slope towards the nearby River Welland at a height of approximately 14mOD. The local soils at the site are of the Badsey 2 Association comprising 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 situated within and surrounded by a large number of cropmark sites denoting archaeological activity from the prehistoric to the medieval periods. These cropmarks may indicate the existence of prehistoric enclosures and of medieval ridge and furrow. The monitoring of the excavations for a gas pipe to either side of the A16 trunk road located a number of Saxo-Norman and Mid Anglos-Saxon inhumation burials. A prehistoric hengi-form monument lies to the immediate north and a possible prehistoric barrow is situated to the immediate west.

6.2 The southern boundary of the development site is marked by the line of the 17th century Stamford Canal and slightly upstanding earthworks within the site may relate to this feature as well as to other water management activity. An earthwork bank also along the southern boundary of the site may either relate to the Canal or may mark the line of a medieval boundary. Further cropmarks to the south west may denote the line of medieval settlement remains, whilst further such contemporary settlement activity may also be encountered within the detached north eastern area of the site. A Grade II listed dovecote is also located within the site.

6.3 The parish 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 (Pevsner, 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 Toden and Alfred of Lincoln and contained a watermill (Foster and Longley 1976).

6.5 The first stage geophysical survey identified two curved and several linear archaeological

anomalies, while the first stage earthwork survey recorded the slightly upstanding earthworks within the area of the development site as well as the line of the Stamford Canal. The second stage evaluation located medieval settlement remains from the 11th-14th century that included pits, ditches and postholes.

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 groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. This will include the excavations for new access roads, foundations and services.
 - 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 - A Boyle or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	J. Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
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.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 19/1/06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Area	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
200	Access Road	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.5m	Topsoil	Modern
201	Access Road	Loosely compact dark grey silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.4m	Dump	Modern
202	Access Road	Loosely compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.4m	Buried soil	Undated
203	Access Road	Roughly hewn limestone layer aligned south-west/north-east	2.5m long x 0.2m wide x 0.05m high	drain	Modern
204	Access Road	Compact mid brown sandy silt	0.8m wide	Fill of [205]	Undated
205	Access Road	Linear curving from south to east	0.8m wide	Ditch	Undated
206	Access Road	Compact mid brown sandy silt	1.5m diameter	Fill of [207]	Undated
207	Access Road	Sub-circular feature	1.5m diameter	Pit	Undated
208	Access Road	Friable orange-brown clay sand with frequent gravels	0.2m	Natural sands	Natural
209	Access Road	Limestone fragments	0.05m	Fill of [203]	Modern
210	Plot 1	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.	0.25m	Topsoil	Modern
211	Plot 1	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.28m	Fill of [212]	Undated
212	Plot 1	Linear aligned north south with sharply dropping sides	1.8m wide x 0.28m deep	Ditch	Undated
213	Plot 1	Loose orange brown sandy silt	0.3m	Natural sands	Natural
214	Plot 1	Loose light yellow brown sandy gravel	0.8m	Natural sands and gravels	Natural
215	Plot 1	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	1m wide	Fill of [216]	Undated
216	Plot 1	Linear curving from south to west	1m wide	Ditch	Undated
217	Plot 2	Loose grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	0.4m	Subsoil	Undated
218	Plot 2	Loose orange brown sandy silt	0.2m	Natural sands	Natural
219	Plot 2	Loose light yellow brown sandy gravel	0.6m	Natural sands and gravels	Natural
220	Plot 3	Friable mid brown silty sand	0.4m	Topsoil	Modern
221	Plot 3	Loose mid brown silty sand	0.17m	Fill of [222]	Undated
222	Plot 3	Linear aligned south-east/north-west with sharply dropping sides	0.8m wide x 0.17m deep	Ditch	Undated
223	Plot 3	Loose orangey brown sand	0.18m	Natural sand	Natural

224	Plot 3	Compact orange brown silty sand	0.18m	Natural	Natural
225	Plot 3	Loose light to mid orange brown sand	0.09m	Natural	Natural
226	Plot 3	Loose mid brown silty sand	0.24m	Fill of [227]	Undated
227	Plot 3	Linear aligned south-west/north-east	0.25m wide x 0.24m deep	Ditch	Undated
228	Plot 4	Friable mid brown silty sand	0.4m	Topsoil	Modern
229	Plot 4	Friable mid brown silty sand	0.2m	Fill of [230]	Undated
230	Plot 4	Sub-rounded feature with sharp, near vertical sides	3.2m wide x 0.2m deep	Pit	Undated
231	Plot 4	Loose orangey brown sand	0.15m	Natural	Natural
232	Plot 4	Loose mid grey silt sand	0.85m wide	Fill of [233]	Undated
233	Plot 4	Sub-rounded feature	0.85m wide x 0.55m long.	Pit	Undated
234	Plot 5	Loose dark grey silty sand	0.3m	Fill of [239]	Modern
235	Plot 5	Loose mid brown silty sand	0.29m	Topsoil	Modern
236	Plot 5	Friable grey brown silty sand with frequent angular stone	0.32m	Fill of [237]	Medieval
237	Plot 5	Sub-rounded feature with steep sides	1.15m wide x 0.32m deep	Pit	Medieval
238	Plot 5	Sub rounded feature	0.33m wide	Pit	Undated
239	Plot 5	Linear aligned south-west north-east with near vertical sides	0.25m wide x 0.3m deep	Service trench	Modern
240	Plot 5	Loose orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel.	0.33m	Natural	Natural
241	Plot 5	Compact mid grey brown silty sand	0.33m wide	Fill of pit [238]	Undated
242	Plot 5	Compact mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.3m	Fill of [243]	Medieval
243	Plot 5	Sub-rounded feature with near vertical sides	1m wide x 0.3m deep	Pit	Medieval
244	Plot 5	Friable mid grey brown silty sand	1m diameter	Fill of [245]	Undated
245	Plot 5	Sub-rounded feature with steep sides	1m diameter	Pit	Undated
246	Plot 5	Compact mid grey brown silty sand	0.2m	Fill of [247]	Undated
247	Plot 5	Sub-rounded feature with steep sides	2.5m diameter x 0.2m deep	Pit	Undated
248	Plot 5	Loose light orange brown sand	-	Natural	Natural
249	Plot 5	Unstratified finds from Plot 5	-	-	-
250	Garage 1	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional charcoal	0.5m	Topsoil	Modern

251	Garage 1	Firm light yellow brown silt sand with occasional gravel	0.27m	Subsoil	Undated
252	Garage 1	Firm light brown sandy gravel	0.1m	Natural	Natural
253	Garage 3	Firm light brown silty sand	0.5m	Subsoil	Undated
254	Garage 3	Loose grey brown sandy gravel	0.3m	Natural	Natural
255	Garage 1	Unstratified finds from Garage 1	-	-	-
256	Plot 6	Compact mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional stones	0.35m	Fill of [257]	Undated
257	Plot 6	Sub-rounded feature with steep sides	0.95m diameter x 0.3m deep	Pit	Undated
258	Plot 6	Moderate friable yellow sand	0.25m	Fill of [259]	Undated
259	Plot 6	Linear aligned south-west north-east with fairly steep sides	0.95m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch	Undated
260	Plot 6	Loose mid yellow brown gravely sand	2.5m wide	Fill of [261]	Undated
261	Plot 6	Sub-rounded feature	2.5m wide	Pit	Undated
262	Plot 6	Friable mid yellow brown silty sand	0.8m wide	Fill of [263]	Undated
263	Plot 6	Linear aligned south-west north-east	0.8m wide	Ditch	Undated
264	Plot 6	Compact yellow brown clay sand	0.35m	Fill of [265]	Undated
265	Plot 6	Sub-rounded feature	3m diameter x 0.35m deep	Pit	Undated
266	Plot 6	Compact yellow brown clay sand	0.35m	Fill of [267]	Undated
267	Plot 6	Sub-rounded feature with steep sides	1.2m diameter x 0.35m deep	Pit	Undated
268	Plot 6	Friable mid grey silty sand	0.6m	Topsoil	Modern
269	Plot 6	Compact mid brown clayey sand with frequent stone fragments	0.55m	Levelling deposit	Undated
270	Plot 6	Friable mid grey brown silty sand	0.4m	Fill of [273]	Undated
271	Plot 6	Friable mid grey sandy clay	0.45m	Fill of [273]	Undated
272	Plot 6	Soft mid grey sandy gravel	0.1m	Primary Fill of [273]	Undated
273	Plot 6	Linear aligned south-west north-east with steep sides	7.5m wide x 0.82m deep	Ditch	Undated
274	Plot 6	Loose light brown sand	0.35m	Natural	Natural
275	Plot 6	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent grit and small stones	0.7m wide	Fill of [276]	Undated
276	Plot 6	Linear aligned north-south	0.7m wide	Ditch	Undated
277	Canal	Compact yellow brown silt	1m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern

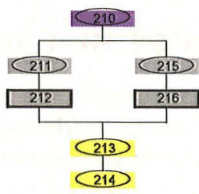
278	Canal	Compact light grey sandy clay	0.2m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
279	Canal	Loose orange sand and gravel	0.2m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
280	Canal	Loose dark grey organic sandy gravel	0.1m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
281	Canal	Soft mid grey organic sandy silt	0.15m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
282	Canal	Loose orange sandy gravel	0.7m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
283	Canal	Friable reddish brown clay sand	0.5m	Canal deposit	Post-med/modern
284	Canal	Linear aligned east-west with shallow concave sides	3.5m wide x 0.5m deep	Canal cut	Post-med/modern

TRH06 MATRIX

Garage 1
Unstratified finds



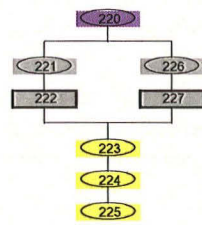
Plot 1



Plot 2



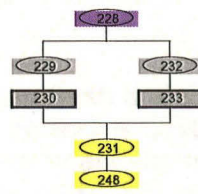
Plot 3



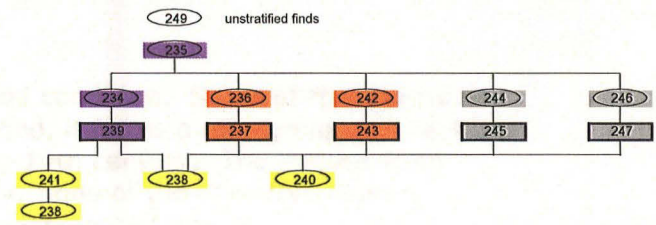
Garage 3



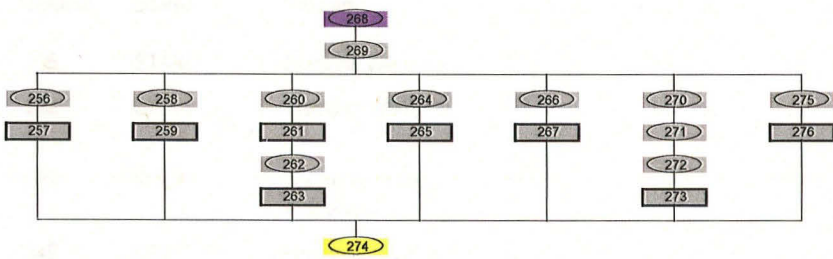
Plot 4



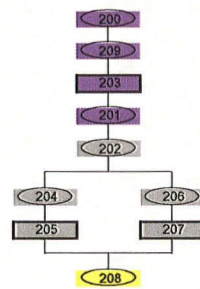
Plot 5



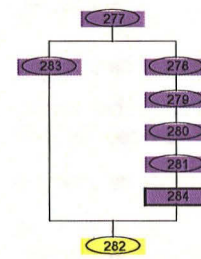
Plot 6



Access Road



Canal



Appendix 3

TRH06 POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

The pottery spans the 10th to the 19th century. The sherds are sharp, fairly fresh and in good condition. Some of the sherds are sooted and have leached interiors from use. Although the majority of the pottery is unstratified, it forms a nice group. The sherd of Lincoln Shelly ware and the Stamford ware sherd in Fabric A suggest nearby activity in the 10th century. The vessels from context 249 include a group of Stamford ware that dates to the mid 11th to mid 12th century; none of the Stamford fabrics associated with the late 12th century are present. This may indicate occupation of this date close to the site.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
236	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	A	jar	1	1	54	base	leached interior surface; worn exterior	late 12th to 14th
242	ST	Stamford Ware	A	jar	1	1	13	base	external and internal soot and over break; knife trimmed basal angle	10th to 11th
249	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B	jar ?	1	1	25	base	leached internally	late 12th to 14th
249	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	A	jar	1	1	25	BS	external soot; heavily leached and abraded interior	late 9th to 10th
249	PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware		jar	1	1	14	neck	? ID or STANLY A	late 12th to 14th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	A/B	jar	1	1	1	base	external soot	mid 11th to mid 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	G	bowl	1	1	7	rim	small flanged bowl; no glaze	11th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	A/B	jar / pitcher	1	1	3	BS	thin yellow glaze	mid 11th to mid 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	A/B	pitcher	1	1	13	base	yellow glaze	mid 11th to mid 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	A/B	jar / pitcher	1	1	9	shoulder	no glaze	mid 11th to mid 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	B	jar / pitcher	1	1	2	BS	external soot; no glaze	mid/late 11th to 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	G/B	jar / pitcher	1	1	1	BS	external soot; no glaze	11th to mid 12th

Appendix 3

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
249	ST	Stamford Ware	G/B	jar / pitcher	1	1	1	BS	external soot; no glaze	11th to mid 12th
249	ST	Stamford Ware	G/B	jar / pitcher	1	1	1	BS	thin yellow glaze	mid 11th to mid 12th
249	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		jar / bowl	1	1	12	base	? ID or TOYII; internal glaze; removal marks on base	14th to 16th
255	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	jar	1	1	25	base	internal glaze; over red slip; trimmed basal angle; staffordshire or ticknall	18th
255	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	jar	1	1	22	BS	internal glaze; part outer red slip; staffordshire or ticknall	18th
255	CREA	Creamware		flat	1	1	6	base		late 18th to 19th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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, e.g. [004].
Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
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, etc. 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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Toft	The site of a house or former house.
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:

84	Context records
17	Scale drawing sheets
9	Daily record sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Section register
1	Plan register
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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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: 2005.241

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TRH06

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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