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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 5 HIGH STREET,  
TATTERSHALL,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TAHS 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Fraser Dickinson Ltd**

Lincolnshire County Council  
16 MAY 2009  
Support Services

February 2009

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: S/175/0102/04  
National Grid Reference: TF 2134 5799  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.19  
Oasis Record No: archaeo11-55709

APS Report No. 11/09

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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Lincolnshire County Council

14 MAY 2009

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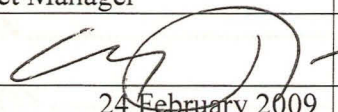
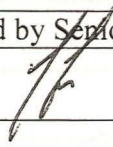
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**Quality Control  
5 High Street  
Tattershall, Lincolnshire  
(TAHS09)**

1. SUMMARY

2. INTRODUCTION

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	Tom Lane 
Date: 24 February 2009	Date: 24 February 2009



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for two dwellings to the rear of 5 High Street, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.*

*The work was required as the site was located in the core area of medieval and later settlement.*

*The investigation revealed a probable early modern ditch and two modern wall footings.*

*No earlier remains were identified.*

*Artefacts comprising 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a small medallion were retrieved during the investigation.*

## 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

Planning permission (S/175/0102/04) for two new dwellings to the rear of number 5 High Street, Tattershall, Lincolnshire was granted by East Lindsey District Council with a condition for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Fraser Dickinson Limited to undertake this work which was carried out on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2009 in accordance with an application prepared by APS and approved by Lincolnshire

County Council Historic Environment Team (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tattershall is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is in the centre of the village, about 100m east of the Market Place. It is located to the rear, north side of 5, High Street and to the south of Willows Court car park, at national grid reference TF 2134 5799 (Fig 2). The site lies on a slight northeast-southwest ridge about 200m to the northwest of the River Bain and stands at c. 6m OD. The site is at the boundary of Wallasea 2 Association stoneless clayey soils formed in marine alluvium, with Blackwood Association sandy and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127) developed on a drift geology of Lower River Terrace sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge or Amphill Clay formations (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tattershall is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Neolithic period (4200-2200BC) onwards. This early prehistoric activity takes the form of a number of artefacts including stone and flint axes recovered from the area to the southwest of the site.

Tattershall is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 AD indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. Referred to as *Tateshale*, the name is derived from the Old English *Tathere* and *halh* meaning ‘Tathere’s nook of land’ (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey records very little about Tattershall apart from the fact it was owned by Eudo (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land is owned by Hugh, the son of Eudo (*ibid.*).



Extant remains of the medieval period include Tattershall Castle, 450m to the southwest. The first castle was built by Robert de Tateshall in 1231 AD and comprised a number of towers strengthening a curtain wall of which some remnants are visible today (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 745). The brick built keep, the two moats and various other buildings associated with the castle were constructed between 1434 and 1435 by Ralph Cromwell, Treasurer of England. The Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No.2).

A Charter was granted to Ralph Cromwell in 1439 to establish a college in Tattershall. All that survives of this is the Collegiate Church of Holy Trinity, that had replaced the Norman Church of SS. Peter and Paul (Parsons 1989, 2). The building known as 'Old College', south of the Market Place, was also part of the college but its location away from the main centre suggests that its role was as a grammar school. The college was dissolved in 1545, although the grammar school continued in use for some time.

The market received a charter in 1310 and standing in the Market Place is the Butter Cross, a 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century market cross and now a scheduled ancient monument (DoE 1987, 30).

The site is surrounded by a number of buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> century and later date. A watching brief on service trenches and levelling for the car park extension 50m north of the site revealed that the area had been used for modern dumping and that no earlier archaeological features were apparent other than a buried soil. Finds retrieved included pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century date as well as 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, tile and bricks (Cope-Faulkner and Hall 2000).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered and their spatial arrangement; as far as practicable to recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

The footings for the dwellings were excavated by a small mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Selected sections were then cleaned by hand. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. 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 three phases were identified;

Phase 1 Undated deposits

Phase 2 Early modern



Phase 3 Modern

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

**Phase 1: Undated deposits**

The earliest deposit revealed in the footings was a very dark greyish brown sandy silt (011) (Fig 4, Sections 1, 2) at least 0.6m thick.

**Phase 2: Early modern**

Layer [011] was cut by a gently sloping sided feature [010] of unknown extent (Fig 3, Fig 4; Section 1, Plates 2, 3), the northern edge of which was aligned east-west. This was filled with loose mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel (009) containing 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This was cut by northwest-southeast aligned wall construction trench [005] which contained red and yellow brick wall footing [004]. This was at least 6m long and 0.35m wide by 0.95m+ high. To the rear of this wall and going under the concrete path adjacent to the rear of the standing building was the loose dark grey clayey silt fill (003) of the construction cut. A parallel yellow brick wall footing [012] just over 4m to the north was revealed in the base of the eastern footing. A 19<sup>th</sup> century medallion was retrieved as an unstratified metal detector find from the spoilheap.

**Phase 3: Modern**

A concrete base (007) for a wooden fence post had been laid upon wall footing [012] in the recent past within cut [008] and packed with mid brown sand (006). After this, probably short-lived, fence had been removed loose mid brown sand (002) and loose dark grey clayey silt (001) with common brick and concrete rubble fragments had been laid as the base for the current gravel surface

**6. DISCUSSION**

The undated dark layer (011) in the base of the footings was probably a post-medieval garden soil similar to that found in service trenches in the car park 50m to the north.

Feature [010] was probably an east-west aligned ditch that had been backfilled prior to the construction of the rear part of the adjacent building and was of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Wall footing [004] at the rear of this was on the same alignment as the extant yard wall west of the trench and was probably formerly part of it. Wall [012] was probably part of the footings of farm buildings which had previously occupied the site.

**7. CONCLUSIONS**

An archaeological watching brief at the rear of 5, High Street, Tattershall, Lincolnshire revealed an undated, but probably post-medieval garden soil along with one side of a later ditch and early modern wall footings. No earlier remains were identified and finds consisted of pottery and a medallion of early modern date.

**8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Roy Fraser of Fraser Dickinson Limited who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane.

**9. PERSONNEL**

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey  
 Illustration: Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey



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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



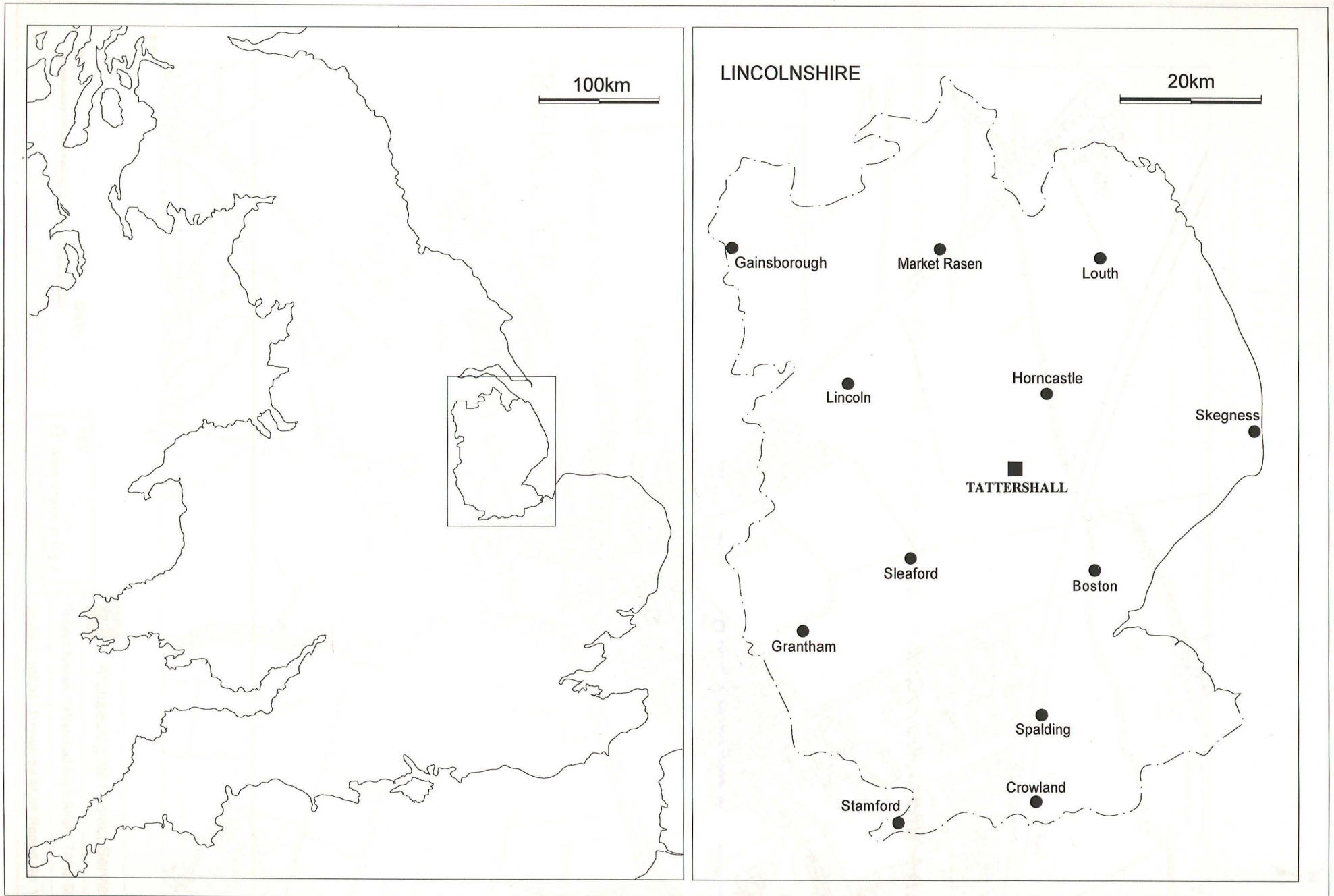
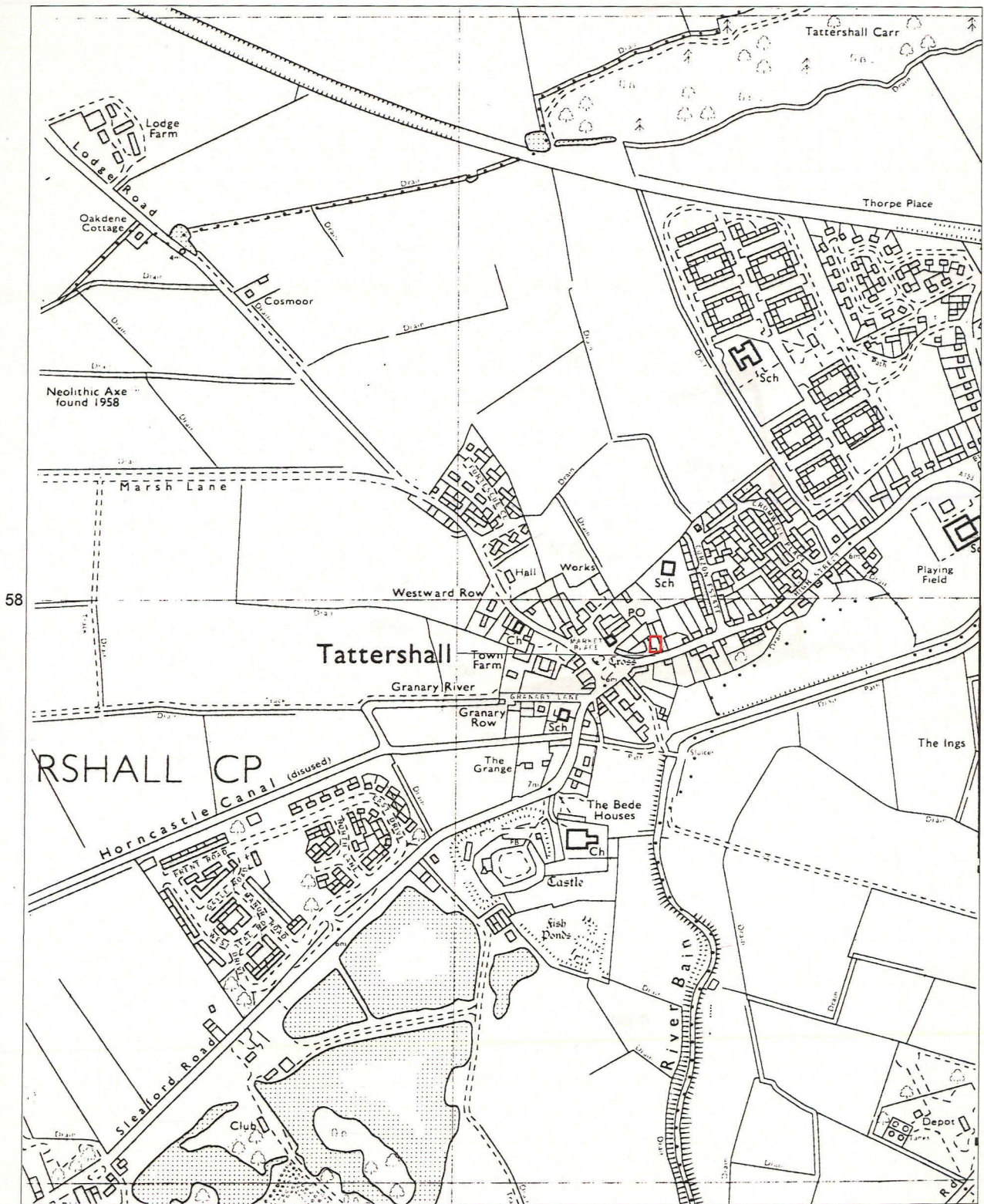


Figure 1 - General location plan





TF

21



KEY

□ Area shown in Fig 3.



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Tattershall High Street TAHS 09

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 11/09

Figure 2. Site Location Plan



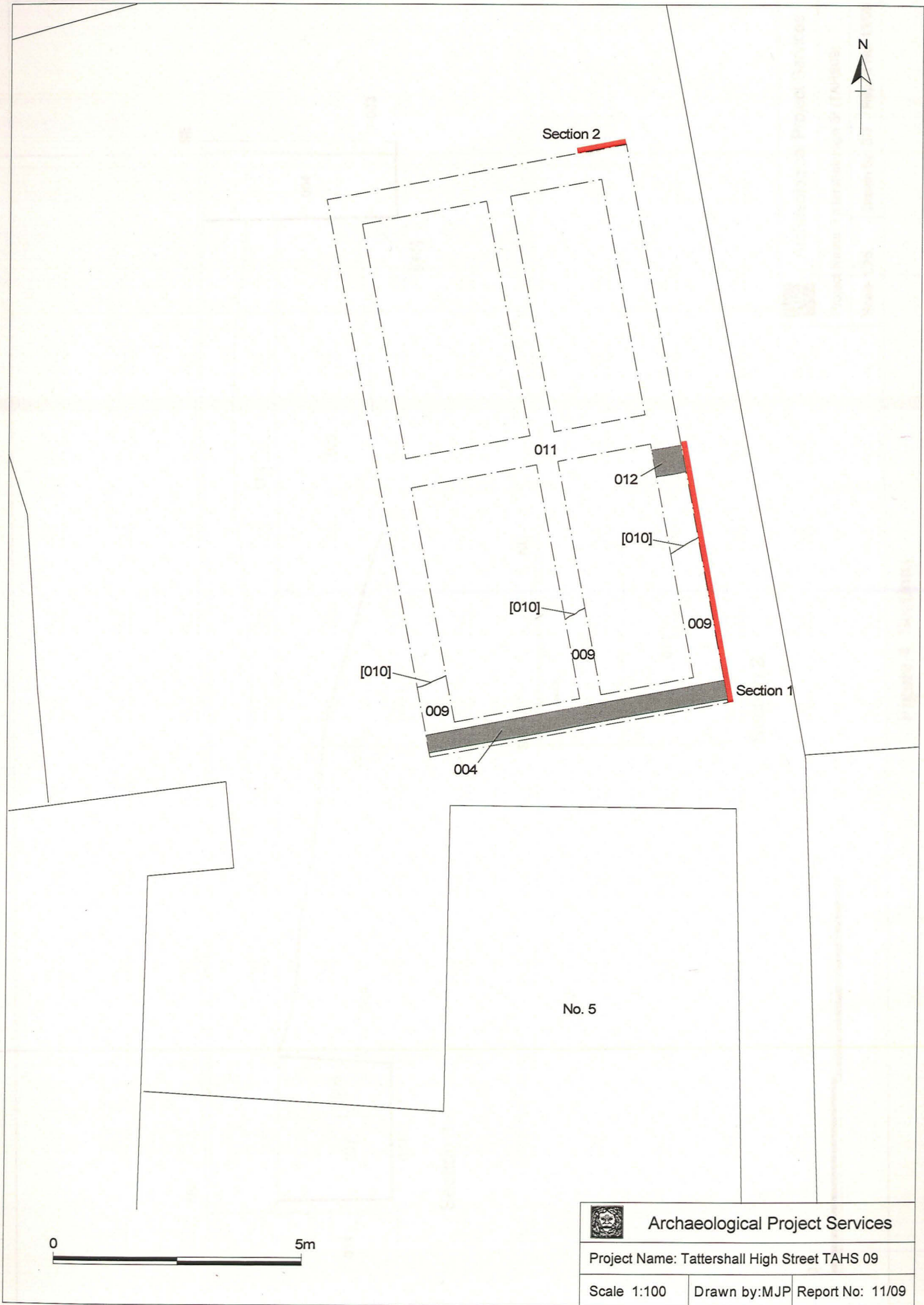
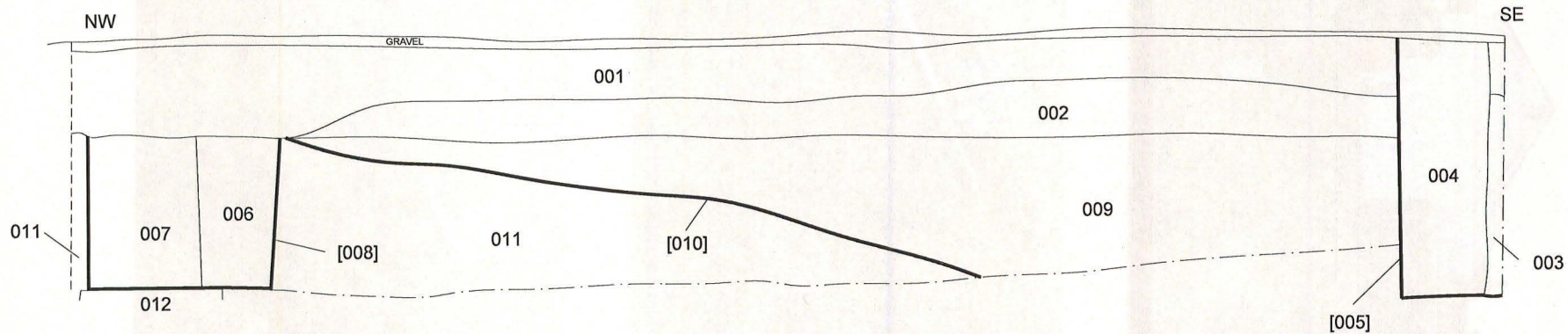
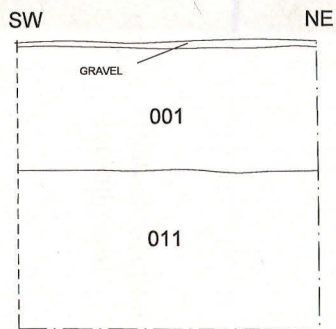


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan





Section 1



Section 2




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Tattershall High St (TAHS09)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 11/09

Figure 4. Sections





Plate 1. Pre-excavation view  
looking south



Plate 2. Section 1 (NW half)  
looking east



Plate 3. Section 1 (SE half)  
looking east



APPENDIX I:  
ARCH  
TO THE  
TATE  
PREP  
FRAS  
BY A  
Reg  
JANE



Plate 4. Section 2 looking northwest



Plate 5. Completed footings looking southeast

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Tattershall is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating the settlement was established in the Late Saxon period. The development sits in the core of the village, just east of the Market Place. The market received a charter in 1211. Located in the medieval and later heart of the settlement, the site is surrounded by a number of buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> century or later date. Previous investigations identified



**APPENDIX 1:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
TO THE REAR OF 5 HIGH STREET,  
TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR  
FRASER DICKINSON LTD  
BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21  
JANUARY 2009**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at 5 High Street, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in the core of medieval and later settlement. Previous investigations immediately to the west recovered 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. 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 development at 5 High Street, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Tattershall is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the core of the village, about 100m east of the Market Place. It is located to the rear, north side, of 5 High Street and to the south of Willows Court carpark, at national grid reference TF 2134 5799.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (S/175/0102/04) for the construction of two dwellings has been granted by East Lindsey District Council with conditions for an archaeological watching brief.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The investigation site is on a slight northeast-southwest ridge about 200m to the northwest of the River Bain and stands at c. 6m OD. The site is at the boundary of Wallasea 2 Association stoneless clayey soils formed in marine alluvium, with Blackwood Association sandy and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127) developed on a drift geology of Lower River Terrace sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge or Ampthill Clay formations (BGS 1995).

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Tattershall is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. The development site is in the core of the village, just east of the Market Place. The market received a charter in 1310. Located in the medieval and later heart of the settlement, the site is surrounded by a number of buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> century and later date. Previous investigations immediately



to the west recovered 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

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 investigation 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 examined 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.



**POST-EXCAVATION**9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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 investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

**REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

**ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, records and finds generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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. It is anticipated that preparation and deposition of the archive will be complete within the six month period commencing from the start of fieldwork.

**PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations



(OASIS).

- 12.2 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 Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

### 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 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.
- 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 investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

### 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, The Collection, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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, 14-01-09



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Loose dark grey clayey silt with common brick and concrete rubble fragments up to 0.32m thick	Base for current gravel surface	Modern
002	Loose mid brown sand with occasional gravel 0.2m thick	Sand base for yard	Modern
003	Loose dark grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium stones at least 0.75m thick.	Fill of wall construction cut [005]	Modern
004	SW-NE aligned red and yellow brick wall 0.35m wide and 0.95m+ high	Brick wall footing	Modern
005	Linear cut 0.95m+ deep by 0.4m+ wide	Wall construction cut	
006	Loose mid brown sand 0.62m thick	Fill of [008]	
007	Crumbly light grey concrete 0.56m thick	Remnant of concrete base for fence post	Modern
008	Linear cut 0.8m wide with vertical sides and a flat base	Construction cut for concrete fence post (removed)	Modern
009	Loose mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel at least 0.5m thick	Fill of [010]	
010	SW-NE aligned linear cut at least 7m long by 4m wide and 0.5m deep	Probable ditch	
011	Friable very dark greyish brown sandy silt at least 0.6m thick	Probable former garden soil	
012	SW-NE aligned yellow brick wall 0.52m wide	Brick wall footing	Modern
013	Metal detector find from spoil heap	Unstratified find	



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

Pottery and a single metal artefact were recovered from two contexts. All the finds date to the early modern period.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of six sherds from six vessels, weighing 44 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the early modern period.

##### Condition

All of the sherds are in fairly fresh condition although the average sherd weight is low at 7 grams. One fragment has soot adhering to it, although this may have occurred post deposition.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
009	PEARL	Pearlware	Cup/ tea bowl	1	1	7	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim	Upright rim	19th
009	PEARL	Pearlware	Jar/ chamber	1	1	11	Blue transfer print; floral	Rim	Everted rim	19th
009	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Bowl/ dish	1	1	6	Blue transfer print	BS	?ID or late PEARL	19th to 20th
009	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Hollow	1	1	4	Blue transfer print; floral	BS	?ID or late PEARL	19th to 20th
009	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Cup?	1	1	2	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	BS	?ID or late PEARL	19th
009	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Flat	1	1	14	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base	Concretion; soot	19th to 20th

##### Provenance

All of the pottery comes from probable ditch fill (009).



### Range **DATING**

Early modern Pearl- and Whitewares are present; these are common in assemblages of this date.

### Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage.

### Summary

A small collection of 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from a single context. This indicates activity of this date occurring in the area.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A single metal item weighing 5g was recovered.

### Condition

The artefact is in good condition, though has some encrustation of corrosion.

### Results

*Table 2, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
013	Copper alloy	Medallion	1	5	1830

The medallion is a political reference to Earl Grey, who was Prime Minister from 1830-34, and the obverse depicts a bust of him. Parts of the legends on both obverse and reverse of the medallion are obscured by corrosion but, from other examples, can be read as:

(obverse) BRITONS BE TRUE TO YOUR KING. EARL GREY

(reverse) BY TRAMPLING ON LIBERTY I LOST THE REINS. 1830

The reverse of the medallion shows a rearing horse with rider, with small creatures (cats?) beneath the raised front hooves of the horse.

The medallion has been perforated for suspension, but this hole is not original but reflects re-use of the piece.

### Provenance

The medallion is an unstratified artefact.

### Range

A single metal item was recovered.

### Potential

As an unstratified, and clearly re-used, artefact, the medallion is of little potential.



**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 3, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
009	19th to 20th	
013	1830+	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
13	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet

All primary records 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  
The Collection  
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: 2009.19

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TAHS09

Oasis Record No: archaeo11-55709

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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