

CLI 10496  
MS/17



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Directors: Catherine A.F. Laoué  
Jacqueline Russell  
Simon N. Colcutt

1 DIVINITY ROAD  
OXFORD OX4 1LH

Telephone (01865) 247374

Facsimile (01865) 242487

Email [aaa-consult@btconnect.com](mailto:aaa-consult@btconnect.com)

**PROPOSED MINERAL EXTRACTION AT PARK FARM,  
TATTERSHALL THORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

Produced by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited  
under the direction of

**A.P. Johnson**

*BA(Hons) PhD MIFA*

&

**M.R. Petchey**

*MA DipArchaeol MIFA*

&

**S.N. Colcutt**

*MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA*

*Commissioned by*  
**CEMEX RMC Aggregates Limited**

*June 2005*



Conservation  
Services

28 DEC 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



## CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	
	Background	1
	Development Type	2
2.	CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS	
	Local Plan Policies	3
	National Archaeological Policies	10
3.	PHYSICAL SETTING	11
4.	KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Known Archaeology within the PDA	15
	Material within the Wider Study Area	15
	Aerial Photographic Evidence	21
	Historical & Cartographic Evidence	23
	Listed Buildings	27
5.	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	28
6.	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION	34
	Preservation of Archaeological Remains	38
7.	CONCLUSIONS	39
	REFERENCES	40
	Historic Maps Consulted	44
	Abbreviations used in the text and gazetteer	44
	APPENDIX 1: A Gazetteer of Lincolnshire County SMR Entries	45
	APPENDIX 2: Aerial Photographs consulted	106

## FIGURES



## FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Figure 1. Location. Based on OS 1:50,000 Landranger Map 122.
- Figure 2. Topography: contours derived from OS 1:10,000 scale mapping (Sheets TF16SE, 26SW, 15NE & 25NW) at 5 m AOD intervals, with contours within the PDA at 0.25 m intervals interpolated from borehole data supplied by CEMEX RMC.
- Figure 3. Photographs: views across the PDA from the southeast and southwest angles (OAA, April 2005).
- Figure 4. Known Archaeology: Lincolnshire County SMR entries. Based on OS 1:10,000 Sheets TF16SE, 26SW, 15NE & 25NW.
- Figure 5. Detail of cropmarks within the PDA.
- Figure 6. Vertical aerial photograph (OS/70221, 218 V), 18<sup>th</sup> June 1970. Crown Copyright.
- Figure 7. Vertical aerial photograph (OS/70221, 277 V), 18<sup>th</sup> June 1970. Crown Copyright.
- Figure 8. Oblique aerial photograph (NMR TF 2059/8), 30<sup>th</sup> July 1977. Crown Copyright.
- Figure 9. Vertical aerial photograph (RAF/58/5011/0008), 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1962. Crown Copyright.
- Figure 10. Extract from Armstrong's *Map of the County of Lincoln*, 1778.
- Figure 11. Extract from Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* 1828.
- Figure 12. Extract from the OS 1-inch map, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 1824, Sheets 69 and 83.
- Figure 13. Extract enlarged from OS 6-inch map, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 1887.
- Figure 14. Pre-Enclosure Landscape Features.
- Figure 15. Post-Enclosure Landscape Features.
- Figure 16. Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Ordnance Survey maps reproduced by OAA, Licence No. AL547441,  
with the permission of the Controller of HMSO,  
Crown Copyright.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The elements of the present Application which are of relevance to the cultural heritage are the proposed extension of minerals and soil storage, and the demolition and reconstruction of existing farm buildings at Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe.

### Background

- 1.1 Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited have been commissioned by Ms. J. Davies (CEMEX RMC (UK) Limited) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Statement in support of an Environmental Statement to accompany a Planning Application for an extension of the CEMEX RMC Quarry at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire (centred upon NGR TF 2050 6020). The programme has been devised as part of an overall Environmental Impact Assessment (under the Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulation, 1999 as amended) and the present document is the resulting Cultural Heritage Statement.
- 1.2 The scope of this Statement covers the full range of Cultural Heritage issues (including Listed Buildings), although, in the event, archaeological issues proved to be the only substantive matters of relevance.
- 1.3 The document was written by A.P. Johnson *BA(Hons) PhD MIFA*, M.R. Petchey *MA DipArchaeol MIFA* and S.N. Collcutt *MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA*.
- 1.4 The relevant studies have been carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 1.5 In accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Planning for the Past: Volume 1 - A review of archaeological assessment procedures in England 1982-91* English Heritage 1995, page 16), this Statement has been undertaken by qualified archaeologists with suitable skills. The Statement has been structured in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document: *Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide* (Department of the Environment 1995, HMSO: London).
- 1.6 The data sources / individuals consulted are as follows:
  - Lincolnshire County SMR (Sarah Grundy)
  - Lincolnshire Archives
  - The Bodleian Library, Oxford
  - The Sackler Library, Oxford
  - National Library of Air Photographs (RCHME)
  - *Lincolnshire Architectural & Archaeological Society Reports and Papers* 1939-1966, all volumes
  - *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, volumes 1-37 (1966-2002)
  - Geoff Tann (Lindsey Archaeological Services)
  - Rapid Terrain Assessment by M. Petchey of OAA on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2005



**Development Type**

- 1.7 The elements of the present Application which are of relevance to the cultural heritage are the proposed extraction of minerals and soil storage, and the construction of a plant site on the site of the existing farm buildings at Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe.
- 1.8 In the absence of an appropriate mitigation strategy, these activities would result in the destruction of any archaeological or historically significant material within this land.



## 2. CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

### Local Plan Policies

#### Lincolnshire Structure Plan 1981

- 2.1 The approved Structure Plan contains the following policy relating to archaeology:

##### *POLICY 96*

*THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES WILL SAFEGUARD THOSE CURRENTLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ARTEFACTS AND WILL CONTINUE TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL SITES FOR SAFEGUARDING. WHERE SAFEGUARDING CANNOT BE SECURED IN THE CASE OF THOSE SITE AFFECTED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THE AUTHORITIES WILL SEEK TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR DETAILED INVESTIGATION IN ADVANCE OF THAT DEVELOPMENT.*

Explanation. Archaeological sites are the principal source of information about conditions in the period before written records were kept. Together with features of more recent origin, including those associated with the industrial and technological development of the County, such sites contribute to a better understanding of past circumstances and how these have influenced present day conditions. Many also constitute tourist attractions. Many sites have already been scheduled by Central Government as Ancient Monuments and this status ensures that they are safeguarded from development. The record is by no means complete, however, and further sites are being and will continue to be identified in the light of information provided to the local authorities by an archaeological survey of Lincolnshire at present being carried out, under the auspices of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, by the Archaeological Units and Trusts and other appropriate organisations operating in Lincolnshire. Certain sites may not be worthy of preservation and in these circumstances, before development destroys the archaeological features, details can be recorded providing that access to the site can be secured and development takes place consistent with the needs of the archaeologist.

Action. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of outstanding importance as may be decided by the local authorities following advice, including that from the Archaeological Units, will be preserved unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise by:

- (a) entering into voluntary agreements with owners under section 52 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971
- (b) refusing planning permission for proposed development
- (c) using powers under the Ancient Monuments Acts (1913, 1931, 1963) including powers of purchase and maintenance of monuments, whether scheduled or not.



In the case of other sites of particular importance, as defined by the local planning authorities, the authorities will seek through voluntary agreement to create opportunities for the recording of site detail before and during development.

Action. The County Council will contribute to the support of appropriate Archaeological units.

Action. The local planning authorities will consult the Archaeological units and the County Museums Service in their local planning activities and in dealing with relevant planning applications. Consultations will ensure that features of archaeological interest are taken into account in the preparation of detailed land use plans and in reaching development control decisions.

#### Lincolnshire Structure Plan – Proposed Modification 2000

- 2.2 Modifications to the 1981 Structure Plan were agreed by the County Council in 2000, but never formally adopted because of a dispute with central government over the sections relating to housing. The agreed Proposed Modification contained the following policy relating to archaeology:

##### *POLICY 63 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE*

*DEVELOPMENT ADVERSELY AFFECTING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE (WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT) OR ITS SETTING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.*

*DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD AFFECT KNOWN OR SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITHIN THIS CONTEXT HAVING REGARD TO OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS.*

*WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED, SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION IN SITU OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT OR, AS APPROPRIATE, THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL BE REQUIRED. THE INFORMATION RECORDED SHOULD BE ARCHIVED AND THE RESULTS PUBLISHED AS APPROPRIATE.*

#### Lincolnshire Structure Plan - 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit Draft 2005

- 2.3 The emerging new Structure Plan contains the following policies relating to archaeology and Historic Landscapes :

##### Archaeology

##### *POLICY BE4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE*



WHERE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL AFFECT SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, OR POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE, THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACCOMPANY AN APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION. WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, OR THEIR SETTING, THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN SITU OF THOSE REMAINS WILL BE THE PREFERRED OPTION. DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL, OR INTERNATIONAL, IMPORTANCE (WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT), OR THEIR SETTING, WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED. WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED AND THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN SITU OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS NOT WARRANTED OR DESIRABLE, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS AND OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL BE REQUIRED ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS.

9.18 PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning) states that archaeological remains *'should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction'* and *'care must be taken to ensure that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed'*.

9.19 Lincolnshire has a wealth of very important archaeological remains that include the flint tools of the early "Palaeolithic" inhabitants, the prehistoric burial mounds of the Wolds, the waterlogged landscape of the Witham Valley, Medieval castles and monasteries and the industrial and agri-industrial buildings of our major towns and World War Two sites and defences (See Table 9.2). Some of the most important, known sites and buildings are protected in law as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

[Table 9.2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments *omitted*]

9.20 For the majority of human existence archaeological sites form the only record of past activity and environment, but they are also valuable for the contribution they make to our quality of life, education, tourism, regeneration and a sense of local identity. They also help us to understand about the development of the places where we live and work today.

9.21 Not all archaeological sites are equally important. Development adversely affecting an archaeological site of national, or international, importance (where scheduled or not), or its setting, should not normally be permitted. Development affecting a site of lesser importance should be considered with regard to its intrinsic importance and the need for the proposed development. In order to achieve this, applications should not be determined until sufficient information is available to assess the archaeological implications. Where necessary the applicant will be required to submit an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the development site to accompany their application.



9.22 Where development is permitted, satisfactory arrangements will be required for the preservation in situ of archaeological remains or their appropriate excavation and recording along with the publication of the results. Such requirements will be secured through negotiation, planning conditions or legal agreements as appropriate.

9.23 The County Council will continue to offer advice on schemes that have a potential to affect the County's archaeological resource and to interpret, promote and enhance that resource where appropriate. The County Council will also continue to maintain and develop its Environmental Records System with the Sites and Monuments Record at its core.

### Historic Landscape

#### *POLICY BE6: PROTECTING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES*

*DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT UPON THE CHARACTER, APPEARANCE OR SETTING OF AN IDENTIFIED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE, OR ON ANY OF ITS FEATURES OF SPECIAL HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE, RESTORE, PROTECT AND MANAGE HISTORIC LANDSCAPES WILL BE ENCOURAGED PROVIDING SUCH OPERATIONS ARE BASED ON APPROPRIATE RESEARCH AND ARE SYMPATHETIC TO THE SCALE, CHARACTER AND SPECIAL INTEREST OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE*

9.27 Historic landscapes are an important part of Lincolnshire's physical and cultural resource. They contain innumerable traces of human interaction with nature over many millennia. They contribute to the identity of the county, provide settings for every day life, attract tourism and business, and are sources of enjoyment and inspiration. Virtually all landscape, however unassuming, means something to someone.

9.28 It is therefore necessary to have policies to protect and conserve landscapes in Lincolnshire that are considered to be of special historic importance, Lincolnshire County Council will develop, maintain and promote the use of a Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment. The District Councils are encouraged to include in their Local Plans summary descriptions of the landscape character of the plan areas, based upon landscape assessment, together with more detailed policies which ensure that development proposals and land use allocations respect the special qualities of the landscape and the contributing features.

9.29 Historic Parks and Gardens, which make important contributions to Lincolnshire's historic landscapes, are specifically protected by Policy BE 5. Historic battlefields are also important historic landscape features. Lincolnshire has a small number of battlefield sites although only one registered site, at Winceby.



Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan 1991

- 2.4 The Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan contains the following policy relevant to archaeology:

*POLICY M8*

*THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL NOT NORMALLY PERMIT SURFACE MINERAL WORKING WHERE THIS WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON AREAS WHICH ARE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC, SCIENTIFIC OR NATURAL HISTORY INTEREST. GENERALLY IN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR MINERAL WORKING THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL HAVE REGARD TO THE IMPACT ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE.*

11.26 The County Council recognises that it has a responsibility to prevent unnecessary damage or destruction of sites which are of archaeological and historic interest or are of scientific or natural history interest. The County Council will therefore have regard not only to those nationally important sites which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Sites of Special scientific Interest, and for which a measure of statutory protection is afforded by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 respectively, but also to other sites throughout the County which are identified as being of particular interest. In the case of archaeology, these sites will normally be those recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record; .....

11.27 Where the applicant can demonstrate that there is an overriding need for the mineral extraction, in the case of a site of archaeological or historic interest, the County Council will require the applicant to avoid damaging the more important archaeological areas and to make provision for the other areas to be recorded to recognised professional archaeological standards.

East Lindsey Local Plan 1995 (modified 1999)

- 2.5 The East Lindsey Local Plan contains the following policies relating to archaeology:

*Policy C6 Archaeology*

*A planning application for development on, or affecting, a known or suspected site of archaeological interest must be accompanied by a site evaluation sufficient to allow the Council to determine the site's archaeological significance. The Council will not permit development which would harm the site or setting of :-*

- a scheduled ancient monument;*
  - any unscheduled nationally important archaeological site or monument; or*
  - any locally important archaeological site deemed worthy of preservation in situ.*
- On other archaeological sites where preservation in situ is not warranted, development will be permitted provided:-*
- a) any disturbance is kept to a minimum or avoided altogether;*



*b) the developer makes satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, archiving and publication of any archaeological remains which will be affected by the development; and*

*c) its form, scale, proportions, siting, materials, boundary treatment and associated landscaping respect and complement the setting or archaeological significance of the site.*

4.30 Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

4.31 The District Council will support the County Council in its aim to protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments at all times and will try to make sure that offenders causing damage to them are prosecuted. There will be a strong presumption against all development which harms the site, character or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments as stressed in the Government's PPG16 - "Archaeology and Planning". In the case of other sites of archaeological importance the Council will also try to make sure that the archaeological effects of development proposals are fully assessed before planning applications are determined. Planning Permission will not be granted without such an assessment. To this end the Council will liaise closely with the Archaeological Service provided by the County Council.

4.32 Policy C6 seeks to protect sites yet undiscovered or unrecorded as well as those which are fully documented. The Sites and Monument Register is constantly evolving with information on new and existing sites. Under the National Monuments Protection Programme, English Heritage is reviewing and updating sites to be protected. This will clearly increase the number of sites to fall within the terms of this Policy.

4.33 Although Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent is the responsibility of the Secretary of State acting on the advice of English Heritage, the Council will normally oppose development which would harm other sites of archaeological importance. However, permission may be granted if the Applicant has shown that the site will be preserved either in situ or by record and that the proposed development is totally sympathetic to the site's character. Site investigation and recording should be seen as part of normal development costs to be borne by the Developer.

4.34 Any development allowed on an archaeological site must include the preservation in situ of the remains, except in the case of a site deemed by the County Council Archaeologist to not warrant such preservation. In such a case, the Council will negotiate with the Developer to achieve preservation by record which may include full excavation or a watching brief during development operations. This may be secured through a planning condition attached to the planning permission or a legal (Section 106) agreement.



4.35 The site evaluation to determine the archaeological status of the site may, in the first instance, be a desk-based assessment using existing records. Should any field evaluation or impact assessment be necessary - in the view of the County Archaeologist - then this shall be undertaken by specialist archaeological services and be submitted to, and agreed by, the Council before any planning permission will be granted.

4.36 As a result of site investigations, the Council may consider it necessary to re-negotiate the terms of the planning permission. Should the Council use its powers to revoke a permission, then a compensation sum would be agreed, if necessary.

#### East Lindsey Local Plan First Deposit Draft 2004

- 2.6 The emerging East Lindsey Local Plan contains the following policy relating to archaeology:

##### **Policy C10 Archaeology**

*A planning application for development on, or affecting, a known or suspected site of archaeological interest must be accompanied by a site evaluation sufficient to allow the Council to determine the site's archaeological significance. The Council will not permit development that would harm the site or setting of :-*

*a scheduled ancient monument;*  
*any unscheduled nationally important archaeological site or monument; or*  
*any locally important archaeological site deemed worthy of preservation in situ.*

*On other archaeological sites where preservation in situ is not warranted, development will be permitted provided:-*

*a) any disturbance is kept to a minimum or avoided altogether;*  
*and*

**b) the developer makes satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, archiving and publication of any archaeological remains which will be affected by the development.**

4.46 Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

4.47 In considering applications that affect archaeological sites, the Council will follow the advice offered in *PPG16: Archaeology and Planning*.

4.48 At present there are 104 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in East Lindsey. Works within the scheduled areas requires Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), for which application is made to the Secretary of State. In addition to SAMs, PPG 16 recognizes 'unscheduled monuments of national importance or of particular local importance', which are worthy of preservation in situ, as well as other sites where 'preservation by record' (i.e. excavation) may be acceptable



4.49 The archaeological record is documented in the County's Sites and Monument Record (SMR). It is constantly evolving with information on new and existing sites being added to the SMR.

4.50 In all cases, the Council will ensure that the archaeological effects of development proposals are fully assessed before planning applications are determined. To this end the Council will liaise closely with its archaeological advisors (currently Lincolnshire County Council) regarding the form and extent of a site evaluation as part of a planning application. The may, in the first instance, be a desk-based assessment using existing records and/or a field evaluation.

4.51 Developers are strongly encouraged to discuss their proposals with the Council's archaeological advisors prior to submitting their planning application.

4.52 There will be a strong presumption against all development that harms the site or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Unscheduled Sites of National Importance or particular local importance.

4.53 In the case of other archaeological sites, Policy C10 aims to secure 'preservation by record' and the Council will negotiate with the Developer to achieve this. It may include full excavation or a watching brief during development operations. It will be secured through a planning condition attached to the planning permission or a legal (Section 106) agreement.

### National Archaeological Policies

- 2.7 It is a general tenet of the archaeological profession that preservation *in situ* should always be considered first. This is also reflected in current government guidance:

*"Where application is made for planning permission to carry out development which would affect an ancient monument whether scheduled or unscheduled, the desirability of preserving the monument and its setting is of course a material consideration."* (Department of the Environment Circular 8/87, paragraph 52)

*"[...] where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains must however be assessed on the individual merits of each case, taking into account the archaeological policies in detailed development plans, together with all other relevant policies and material considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the remains and weighing these against the need for the proposed development."* (PPG 16, paragraph 27)



### 3. PHYSICAL SETTING

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located in the north of the present civil parish of Tattershall with Thorpe centred at NGR TF 205 600 (the location is shown on Fig. 1). It consists of a triangular area of land, defined by the by-road from Tattershall to Kirkstead to the west, by the B1192 from Tattershall to Kirkstead on the east, and a straight track linking Park Farm to these two roads on the south, together with Park Farm itself, comprising in all an area of just under 90 hectares. Immediately beyond the southwestern boundary of the PDA lies an area of former gravel workings bordering the floodplain of the River Witham, whilst immediately northeast, on the opposite side of the road, lies the site of a former wartime airfield, much of which is currently a CEMEX RMC working quarry. The village of Tattershall Thorpe lies less than 1 km beyond the southeastern angle of the PDA; adjacent land to the south and northwest is open farmland.
- 3.2 The PDA overlooks the floodplains of the 'misfit' River Witham (some 6 km wide, to the west) and the River Bain (to the south and southeast) and is situated approximately 3 km north of their confluence. The land shows very gentle relief at an elevation of between approximately 9 m OD in the east and 6 m OD in the west, sloping overall only slightly towards the river. The PDA itself is crossed from ENE to WSW by a small stream (canalised/straightened at some point in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, compare Figs. 11-12 with Fig. 13) running into the Witham, one of several such minor drainage lines in the vicinity; the angle of slope within the PDA is dominated by dips toward the banks of this stream, the line itself cutting below the 4.5 m contour in the west. The topography is shown on Fig. 2.
- 3.3 The PDA is almost entirely under arable cultivation, except for an area around the stream, where former clay pits are surrounded by grass, scrub and woodland, and for a c.100 m square, water-filled pit in the north of the site. In addition, a tree belt has been planted behind the hedge (such that the two together are c.10 m wide) along the two public roads. Views across the PDA are shown in Fig. 3. The ALC (McRae 2004) is mostly Subgrade 3b (sandy droughty soils), with Subgrade 4 (wetter stonier, slightly heavier soils) localised in a band no more than 200 m wide (north-south) along the central streamway.
- 3.4 The BGS map the geological basement of the Tattershall Thorpe area as the Ancholme Clay Group (Lias Clay). The drift geology of the area consists of sands and gravel, of fluvioglacial or "Older River/Upper River Terrace" origin, bordering on fen and valley gravels just north of Tattershall Thorpe Village. To the north of Woodhall Spa, there are outcrops of tillite (the Lincolnshire Clayland). The Witham Valley (west of the current river line) contains complex Holocene deposits (marine, estuarine, intertidal, fluvial, fen, etc.) lying below c.4 m AOD but up to 10 m thick.
- 3.5 More detailed consideration of regional Pleistocene deposits is possible through the summary presented by Lewis (1999). The local tillite is likely to be referable to the Wragby Member of the Lowestoft Formation (Oxygen Isotope Stage 12, Anglian Glaciation). There appear to be various deposits of Late Anglian outwash beyond the PDA (e.g. Tattershall Airfield Member) but, within the PDA itself, there is probably a considerable unconformity (time gap). The sands and gravel of the PDA are referable to the Southrey Member of the Trent Valley Formation (correlative with the Thorpe member of the Bain Valley Formation), thought to date from OIS 6 (the Penultimate Glaciation, centred at c.160,000



years ago); these deposits may contain large mammal bones and beetle assemblages showing cool climate conditions (as do the frequent ice-wedge casts). Following the deposition of the Southrey Member, there are a few occurrences of silt deposition and rubified palaeosols in the general area which probably date from the last, Ipswichian Interglacial (OIS 5(e), judging from the fact that they were subsequently disturbed by further ground ice formation, presumably during the last, Devensian Glaciation). There are also instances in the Bain Valley of actual palaeochannels (usually cutting right down into the Wragby tillite), dating from interglacial(s) OIS 7 and/or 5(e); these silt bodies may contain organic remains, pollen and mollusca. However, at Tumby, between the canal and the Old River Bain, a good sequence of gravel, above major palaeochannel, above gravel has been noted (J. Rackham, pers.comm.); the upper gravel contains a cold climate mammal fauna thought to be earlier Devensian (OIS 4-3), whilst the palaeochannel is rich in soft organic material and mollusca, suggesting an OIS 5 age. As a general indicator, it may be noted that hominids are (very sparsely) present in Britain during OIS 7-6 and 3-2, but not during OIS 5-4.

- 3.6 Previous RMC workings have characterised the economic mineral of this area as interbedded sands and gravels, gravelly sands and sands, frequently containing partings, bands and lenses of silts and clays.
- 3.7 Boreholes (RMC 1994 and 1999) have encountered a persistent basal bed (in excess of 1 m in thickness) of stiff to very stiff dark grey chalky and shelly clay (tillite) across the PDA and beyond. The surface of this clay is complex in form, lying between c.1.5 m BOD and 3.5 m AOD, although the tendency is for this surface to drop generally westwards, as would be expected if the overlying fluvioglacial deposits are associated with the Witham Valley (the Proto-Trent Valley).
- 3.8 Above the basal tillite, the lowest intervals (not normally in excess of 1 m in thickness) of the fluvioglacial deposits are usually of a dark colour, suggesting reducing conditions due to waterlogging, no matter what their actual texture. In borehole PF24 (at TF 21273 59948 in the extreme southeastern corner of the PDA), there is an interval (4.42-2.42 m AOD) of firm greenish-grey clay with organic remains, which may represent a Middle Pleistocene 'channel' deposit; there is tillite immediately below, and dark silty and/or clayey deposits above (in the interval 5.82-4.42 m AOD) before the more normal sandy units (surface at 9.22 m AOD at this point). Judging merely from the reconstructed tillite surface, it is possible that the deep organic clay may occupy a trough-form elongated approximately northwest-southeast.
- 3.9 The remainder of the fluvioglacial deposits (various sands and gravels, with some impersistent finer interbeds) are usually of lighter (yellow-brown-red) colours, suggesting generally oxidising conditions. The gravels include much flint and some quartzites, with lignite and chalk (especially in the lowest, reduced units) as accessory rock types.
- 3.10 The uppermost deposits in the sequence are rather poorly differentiated in the borehole logs. After a brown to dark brown sandy pebbly soil (0.3-0.5 m thick), there is usually a clayey/silty, sometimes pebbly fine sand, generally in the orange-to-brown colour range and with some mottling at times.
- 3.11 McRae (2004) has treated the superficial materials in greater detail (100 m augering intervals) in his soil report. The main soil type across the PDA is reported as a Blackwood



series soil, with a very dark brown loamy, slightly stony medium sand topsoil, over a thin, more mottled subsoil, above granular mineral. McRae notes that the mottling is indicative of a fluctuating high watertable under past 'natural' conditions but he goes on to point out that recent drainage ditches will have controlled groundwater quite easily in such permeable soils. McRae records no strong podzolisation phenomena (e.g. obvious leaching or iron-panning) at any point.

- 3.12 On the lower ground running ENE-WSW across the centre of the site, McRae has recognised a second soil type, obviously still subject to wetter conditions and commonly being stonier than elsewhere. McRae comments:  
*"3.20 The soils also tend to have a slightly heavier texture e.g. sandy clay loam topsoils indicating that there may have been a former covering of thin clayey alluvium now incorporated into the topsoil. Indeed, one, admittedly atypical, profile is developed entirely in clayey alluvium, presumably with sand and gravel at depth."*  
The auger location in question is number 79 (at TF 2001 5990), which may be compared with the 0.70 m thickness of firm to stiff brown sandy gravelly clay (3.79-3.09 m AOD) reported in the nearby RMC borehole PF18 (at TF 20038 59929).
- 3.13 RMC have noted that groundwater was encountered at shallow depth in the majority of the boreholes, although the logs do not record actual strike/rest levels. Piezometers (observed over the period 1994 to 2000) showed seasonal variation, at PF10 (at TF 20450 60358) between 0.40 and 1.39 m below the surface (4.82 m AOD) and at PF30 (at TF 20876 59743) between 0.84 and 2.18 m below the surface (8.78 m AOD). The watertable falls towards the west and northwest, in accordance with the general topographic trend.
- 3.14 The probable physical setting constraints upon archaeology during the Holocene may be summarised as follows. The general area is segmented by the former stream lines, with each long, low rise followed (northwards or southwards) by a narrower ENE-WSW depression, before the next rise. This configuration is likely to indicate shallower contexts on the rises (probably exacerbated by subsequent and cumulative agricultural truncation), with a local build-up of alluvium, possibly even with organic remains, along the depressions. Not only will this have a bearing upon preservation of archaeological deposits, but the segmentation is likely to have had an organising effect upon the layout of any ancient settlement and associated landuses. Within the PDA itself, there is a central streamway with local rises towards the northern and southern margins. The main sandy soil type may have been useful immediately after woodland clearance in the earlier Holocene (perhaps in the Neolithic or locally even as late as the Bronze Age period, judging from finds in the wider area, especially in the Bain Valley) but these would have become exhausted quite quickly and subject to summer drought; one would not expect extensive arable use again until modern times. The lack of strong signs of past podzolisation would suggest that a lengthy period in the past under acid heathland or conifer woodland is unlikely.
- 3.15 The soils and underlying sediments within the PDA will mostly provide imperfect contexts for preservation of certain types of fragile Holocene remains, such as bone and poorly fired pottery. It seems likely that groundwater both fluctuates (seasonally and historically) and drains laterally at quite a significant rate, allowing oxidising conditions to penetrate deeply. There is clearly a potential for waterlogging in any deeper cut features (pits, wells, etc.) but preservation of significant soft organic tissues (e.g. wood) will probably occur only if the feature fill itself is fine enough to create a internal zone of low permeability or where the



14



#### 4. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

##### Known Archaeology Within the PDA

- 4.1 The findspots of all records held by the County Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the PDA are shown on Fig. 4, and a description of each is included in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 The Sites and Monuments Record lists four sites or finds of potential archaeological interest within the PDA. A flint core of prehistoric date (Early Neolithic – Late Bronze Age) was found by a member of the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit in 1979 whilst fieldwalking close to the western boundary of the PDA, just south of the old pits (centred on TF 2010 5993; SMR 40146). A Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was dredged from the now canalised stream, close to the poultry farm, at TF 2076 6029 (SMR 43054); the sword was fragmentary and appears to have been broken in antiquity. Cropmarks observed on aerial photographs are recorded at two locations: a linear ditch system together with enclosures of a possible former field system in the area between the poultry houses and the drain some 400 m to the southwest, centred on TF 2054 6013 (SMR 40432), and a curving linear visible within the southeastern angle of the PDA, centred on TF 2115 5988 (SMR 40438).

##### Material Within the Wider Study Area

- 4.3 Two pairs of finely decorated copper alloy linch pin terminals (chariot fittings) of Iron Age date discovered in the parish of Tattershall Thorpe were purchased by Lincolnshire County Museum in 1992 (Owen 1993) (SMR 43953). A previous archaeological assessment of land at New Park Farm (the now existing CEMEX RMC quarry) by OAA, carried out prior to the computerisation of the County SMR, identified the findspot of these linch pins from an annotation on the 1:10,000 SMR map (no SMR number had been allocated) as lying within the poultry farm, close to the eastern boundary of the present PDA (Griffiths & Collcutt 1994). There is some confusion, however, as to the precise location of these finds (see 6.8 below).
- 4.4 Finds of Late Bronze Age metalwork have been made at four locations just south of Park Farm. A leaf-shaped sword was found in the centre of a cropmark field system (SMR 40139; TF 2030 5950) in 1959; a second sword was found in 1962 in the same approximate location. At least three bronze spearheads (SMR 40140; TF 2060 5930 and SMR 40141; TF 2088 5935) and a socketed axe (SMR 40142; TF 2090 5935) were discovered close together, in an area c.400 m south of Park Farm, close to the western edge of Tattershall Thorpe Carr Wood, along the course (now culverted) of the more southerly of two streams flowing southwestwards towards the River Witham; the SMR record suggests that some of the bronze objects may have derived from a Late Bronze Age hoard.
- 4.5 The complex of cropmarks seen within the southern half of the PDA extends southwards as far as the line of the dismantled railway and eastwards between the two areas of woodland (Tattershall Thorpe Carr and Tattershall Carr) as far as the outskirts of Tattershall Thorpe village. An extensive palimpsest of former field systems is visible immediately west of Park Farm. Two adjoining enclosures lie immediately south of the farm track. A



- substantial quantity of Roman pottery (a large amount of greyware and a single colour-coated sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD date) was discovered in their vicinity (centred on TF 2035 5960; SMR 40138); follow-up fieldwalking in 1975, by the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit, identified fired clay fragments in addition to the pottery sherds, suggesting the presence of a Roman kiln site being eroded by ploughing. A geophysical survey of a 4000 m<sup>2</sup> area in the centre of this pottery and fired clay scatter, undertaken by North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit in collaboration with Bradford University in the following year, detected anomalies indicative of boundary ditches, droveways and "habitation/industrial areas", together with a possible corn-drying oven, which were interpreted as features relating to various phases of a Romano-British farmstead (Browning n.d.).
- 4.6 A variety of cropmarks is also visible to the east of Park Farm, the majority appear to be sinuous linears and areas of mottled patterned ground of probable geological origin, although some straight linears and apparently partial rectilinear enclosures are also present. The SMR records a light scatter of flints and post-Medieval pottery found in 1979 in an area of cropmarks centred on TF 2125 5970 (SMR 40149), and a light scatter of flint, worked pottery and a piece of worked stone c.200 m further west at TF 2100 5965 (SMR 40150).
- 4.7 The SMR records an extensive field-system palimpsest, comprising possible enclosures, trackways and pits, visible on aerial photographs, at two locations south of the streams, one centred on TF 209591 (SMR 44745) and the other covering the adjacent field to the east, between Tattershall Thorpe Carr and Tattershall Carr woods (centred on TF 211592; SMR 44746). The land on which these cropmarks are situated is slightly drier than the immediate environs of the streams to the north, where the cluster of high-status Bronze Age metalwork has been found (see 4.4 above). The SMR records stray finds of two prehistoric worked flint from one of these fields (SMR 40148; TF 2142 5925), a partially polished flint axe from an unknown location in Tattershall Thorpe within NGR grid square TF 210590 (SMR 40145), and an early Bronze Age flanged axe, which was found on the ground surface close to the eastern boundary of Tattershall Carr itself (SMR 40167; TF 2190 5910).
- 4.8 Cropmarks recorded further to the southwest, on the opposite side of the disused mineral railway, have been grouped by the County SMR under two entries: 40447 and 40439. The northern group (SMR 40447), centred on TF 1969 5925, consists of a series of faint linear marks which may include an enclosure. The southern group (SMR 40439) is more complex and extensive, including elements of an ancient field system, a droveway and several enclosures (centred on TF 2015 5878) to the west of Lodge Farm.
- 4.9 The SMR also records cropmarks of enclosures and field systems in several of the fields to the west and northwest of the PDA, beyond the area of disused quarry pits which lies within the angle of the dismantled railway and Lodge Road and the site of the former Kirkstead Abbey (see 4.12 below). The field immediately northwest of the PDA, on the opposite side of Lodge Road, contains two small conjoined enclosures together with two partial enclosures, some of which may be geological features (SMR 40417; TF 1985 6042). Linear features and the remnants of a former field system are visible approximately 400 m further west, to the north of Mill Farm (SMR 40414; TF 1920 6045), and elements of what appear to be a former field system with double linear ditches representing a possible droveway have been identified to the west and southwest of Old Abbey Farm (SMR 40413; centred on TF 188609).



- 4.10 An oval triple-ditched enclosure measuring 120m by 90 m, with annexes on the south and east sides, is visible c.500 m northwest of the PDA, centred at TF 1960 6100 (SMR 40096). This site has been identified as the ploughed-down remains of a multivallate Iron Age hillfort (there has not yet been any archaeological investigation of the site and no dating evidence recovered) (the SMR reference also records an alternative identification as a Medieval decoy pond), which was Scheduled as an Ancient Monument in 1999 (SAM No. 29728). The site occupies a commanding position overlooking the valley of the river Witham; much of the surrounding land may have been marshy in the prehistoric period. An enclosure similar in both size and shape has been discovered from the air to the east of Tattershall Thorpe village, overlooking the valley of the River Bain (see 4.21 below).
- 4.11 The land to the west of the Tattershall Thorpe-Woodhall Spa road (B1192), generally slopes gently down towards the River Witham. In the Medieval period, the Cistercian abbey of Kirkstead (SMR 43629; TF 1880 6170) and its surrounding farms dominated the area.
- 4.12 The abbey, founded in 1139, was re-sited ('moved a short distance') in 1187. The original site is unknown, but may have been on the site of Old Abbey Farm (SMR 43746), c.750 m to the south (centred at TF 1908 6099), which stands on lower-lying ground, susceptible to flooding; a limited archaeological watching brief during alteration of farm buildings here found re-used Medieval bricks and masonry probably derived from the abbey, but no evidence for an earlier monastic site (SMR 40116; TF 1909 6099). The site of the Cistercian Kirkstead Abbey (SMR 40098; TF 1898 6125) occupied from 1187 to the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1537, is marked mainly by a series of earthworks, although one corner of the south transept of the abbey church is still standing. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. Lincs 6). The earthworks surrounding the abbey complex, comprising a bank and ditch, extend southwards from the Scheduled area (SMR 40098; TF 1898 6125). The parish church of St. Leonard's (SMR 40097; TF 1902 6138) is a 13<sup>th</sup> century building which was originally a chapel attached to the abbey gatehouse. This building too is surrounded by a large double ditched sub-rectangular enclosure, which may indicate that it stands on an earlier site, possibly dating back to the Norman origins of the abbey. A fishpond complex also belonging to the abbey, comprising at least six large ponds and associated earthworks, is centred at TF 1890 6192 (SMR 40099). Archaeological watching briefs carried out by Archaeological Project Services in 1998-2000 at two locations in an area of cropmarks to the southeast (at TF 1940 6130 and TF 193614; SMR 40104) revealed a number of undated ditches, which may relate to an elaborate drainage system which originally surrounded the abbey.
- 4.13 The former wartime airfield, RAF Woodhall Spa, lies beyond the northeastern boundary of the PDA, on the opposite side of the B1192 (SMR 43397; TF 215612). Construction of the airfield began in early 1941, at which time much of the site was heavily wooded (Halpenny 1991:207); the airfield was operational by February 1942, and closed in 1965. At least one, possibly two, pill boxes survive, and a number of wartime features (including drains, concrete foundations, shallow pits and brick walling) were identified and recorded in the course of monitoring of topsoil stripping in advance of a southern extension to the current CEMEX RMC quarry which occupies the northern half of the former airfield site (LAS 1996, 1997 & 2001).
- 4.14 Fieldwalking over an area of 49 ha within the southern half of the airfield by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) in 1996, in advance of the extension to Tattershall Thorpe Quarry yielded only a relatively small quantity of prehistoric flintwork, with a scatter of



- flint artefacts of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date focusing close to the southern boundary of the airfield at TF 2120 6055 (SMR 43332 and 43333) (Taylor 1996). Subsequent archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping on the quarry extension in the period 1996 – 2000, also by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS 1996, 1997, 2000, 2001a, 2001b), revealed no sites of archaeological significance (the extent of this work is shown on Fig. 4). Isolated finds included a broken flint artefact at TF 2137 6109 (SMR 43472/3), three worked (and one possibly worked) flints at TF 214606 (SMR 44043) and several post-Medieval ditches, including three sides of an enclosure at TF 2117 6116 (SMR 43474).
- 4.15 The SMR records a possible Roman site identified in 1929 by the Ordnance Survey fieldworker C.W. Phillips, a noted Lincolnshire archaeologist, who observed "little lumps" at a location (TF 2150 6080) subsequently occupied by dispersal bays and wartime buildings at New Park Farm, on the southeast side of the airfield (SMR 40130). Although such a vague description is hardly convincing or informative, Phillips, had considerable local knowledge and his suggestion must therefore be taken seriously. This could be the same site as that discovered at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Reverend Dyer, Rector of Coningsby. Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1806) records that Dyer observed two "summer encampments". The northern one, which was overrun with heath, had banks 7 ft wide, inner ditches 12-13 ft wide and outer ditches 14-15 ft wide. The trenches for the southern one were 6 ft wide and 2.5 ft deep (as reported by Mr. Wray to the Society of Antiquaries). These descriptions suggest substantial defended sites, possibly of the Iron Age or Roman period. The location given "on flat moor bordering fens in Tattershall Park" is not conclusive, but suggests an area to the north and east of the village where former woodland/'heathland' (now the airfield) borders a strip of fen along the River Bain.
- 4.16 Having found no sign of this Roman site in the course of the monitoring programme of topsoil stripping in this area in 1999, Geoff Tann of LAS reappraised Phillips's original documentation, which comprised an area of 'supposed Roman sites' ringed on the 1906 OS 6-inch map around the New Farm buildings and surrounding land. The accompanying marginal note states that the ground was flat, and that the farmer had shown him some 'curious stones' and 'lumps'. In this context, the 'lumps' must refer to objects rather than slight earthworks or undulations, which are probably no more than natural concretions of gravel, similar to those commonly encountered during the LAS watching brief. The problems in evaluating the significance of this reference are further compounded by a typist's error 35 years later, which entered a grid reference displaced 1 km to the north of the position mapped by Phillips. On present evidence, therefore, it is concluded that a Roman site is unlikely to have existed within the southern half of the airfield (LAS 2000).
- 4.17 Examination of aerial photographs of the former RAF airfield by OAA, as part of an archaeological assessment for RMC in July 1994, led to the identification on a vertical photograph taken in 1942 of a possible cropmark, which could have been due to another large defended Iron Age enclosure, in the eastern part of the airfield, centred on TF 2140 6125, within the already existing RMC permission boundary (Griffiths and Collcutt 1994; NMR FNO/62 frame 6012). However, magnetic scanning by Oxford Archaeotechnics (access courtesy of RMC) showed no suggestive anomalies (pers.comm. A.E. Johnson).
- 4.18 Stray finds of worked flint have been made at several locations north of the village of Tattershall Thorpe. These include a prehistoric stone axe (TF 2140 6010; SMR 40131), a



polished flint axe (TF 2143 6020, SMR 40133), two axes at TF 2180 6040 (SMR 40132) and another stone axe from a field newly ploughed in 1966 (TF 2160 6022, SMR 40129).

- 4.19 An area of cropmarks is visible extending southeastwards from the edge of the former airfield as far as the Tattershall – Kirkby on Bain road. A complex of small rectangular enclosures with an apparent curvilinear cropmark is centred at TF 2204 6070 (SMR 40429). A large polygonal enclosure cropmark with an entrance to the east lies c.400 m to the southeast, at TF 2235 6032 (SMR 40430). This enclosure is surrounded by linear and curvilinear cropmarks indicating field boundaries and smaller enclosures. Whilst the spread of cropmarks is almost certainly a palimpsest (i.e. features laid down one above the other at different times), the group is strongly suggestive of later prehistoric or Roman rural settlement (two widely-spaced parallel ditches were noted by OAA in aerial photographs of the field immediately northwest of SMR 40430, Griffiths and Collcutt 1994). A site visit to the adjacent field just north of North Road Farm (centred on TF 223602), in conjunction with an archaeological assessment prior to mineral extraction, recovered six pieces of prehistoric (late Mesolithic to Neolithic date) worked flint from the field surface, including a scraper (SMR 45863), together with a single sherd of Roman pottery (SMR 45864) (Tann 2004b). Close by, cropmarks of at least one enclosure, part of a field system and area of pitting lie close to a small stream, at TF 222 608 (Tann 2004a).
- 4.20 The Bain Aggregates quarries immediately northeast and east of these fields have provided significant archaeological information. The SMR records the discovery during gravel working of Pleistocene mammoth remains (SMR 40127; TF 2270 6043) and a highly polished bone point of the Anglo-Saxon period (SMR 40134; TF 2258 6012). A Roman coin hoard containing some 5000 - 7000 (aggregate) coins of Emperors Gallienus and Probus in a greyware jar was discovered in another Bain Aggregates quarry pit, further south at TF 2250 5980 (SMR 40152).
- 4.21 Situated some 340 m southeast of North Road Farm (at TF 2231 5982) lies the site of a large Iron Age sub-rectangular double-ditched enclosure with a double entrance (measuring approximately 300 x 170 m overall, identified from aerial photographs (SMR 43556), which is sited in a commanding position, overlooking the River Bain to the southeast (see 4.10 above). The northern part of the defences was excavated in 1979-80 and 1986 in response to encroachment by gravel workings (Chowne et al. 1986; Seager Smith 1998); although one quarter has now been quarried away, the remaining three-quarters have been Scheduled as an Ancient Monument (SAM No. 29725). Both ditches were c.5 m wide and they were spaced 16 m apart, the outer ditch being U-shaped and 2 m deep and the inner one 1.8 m deep and flat-bottomed. Both were waterlogged, with a stratigraphy involving upper sand, above sandy clay divided by an iron pan, above sandy peat up to 0.5 m thick, producing a wealth of environmental information and organic deposits, including wood and leather fragments. The discovery of pottery sherds, including the almost complete base of a pedestal urn, together with a triangular loomweight and beehive quern, suggested an Iron Age date for its construction, in c.3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, remaining in use into the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD; large quantities of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Roman pottery were deposited in a recut phase of the inner ditch. Although the original banks have been ploughed away, environmental evidence from the ditches suggested that they were reinforced with hedges, and possibly also by rows of posts/fences. As no excavation work has been carried out within the interior of the enclosure its function and density of use/occupation remain uncertain. The excavator suggested that it may have had functioned either as a defensive military site, at the very least providing a refuge for the local population in times of threat, or as a defended animal



- stock enclosure to corral animals and deter both rustlers and predators (Chowne et al. 1986:184). The environmental data indicated that the prehistoric landscape was mainly grassland, with patches of woodland and scrub, supporting a predominantly pastoral economy with probably only limited cultivation owing to the poor quality of the soil.
- 4.22 A scatter of Medieval and post-Medieval pottery was found during fieldwork by North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit in 1979 close to the southern boundary of the field in which the majority of the enclosure (discussed above) lies, at TF 2222 5970 (SMR 40151).
- 4.23 Archaeological non-intrusive fieldwork in advance of a proposed sand and gravel quarry in the adjacent field to the south, on the east side of Annpasture Lane, in 2003, identified a number of features of potential archaeological interest centred on TF 223595. Systematic fieldwalking located a sparse spread of prehistoric flintwork, some of which was burnt, mostly dating from the Early Bronze Age, with a single earlier flint of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date (SMR 45705) (LAS 2003). A magnetometer (gradiometer) survey carried out on the same site tentatively identified a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies and possible pits (SMR 45703), together with traces of former (Medieval / post-Medieval) ridge and furrow cultivation (SMR 45704) (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2003).
- 4.24 Further northeast, at a distance of over 2 km from the PDA, and at a location much closer to the River Bain (centred at TF 234 608), a Neolithic settlement was excavated in 1981- 84 in advance of gravel quarrying, following the discovery of a surface scatter of prehistoric flintwork (SMR 40128) (Chowne et al. 1993). An area of 4725 m<sup>2</sup> was stripped, of which 1800 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated. The structural remains were slight, consisting of pits, hearths and postholes. Pottery, flint and carbonised material were also found, the latter yielding a radiocarbon date of 4800 ± 70 BP HAR-4639 (3776-3390 cal. BC), suggesting site occupation in the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. The authors concluded their report: "The excavations at Tattershall Thorpe have demonstrated that a considerable amount of information can be obtained from flint scatters even when heavily ploughed, particularly when supported by field survey" (Chowne et al. 1993:117). The excavations also revealed three Roman pits together with an Anglo-Saxon grave of probable 7<sup>th</sup> century AD date containing a large quantity of iron tools and equipment including an anvil and the remains of a wooden box containing fragments of scrap metal (copper-alloy and lead), interpreted as a smith's hoard (Hinton 1993).
- 4.25 Archaeological investigations (carried out between 1995 and 1999) in advance of sand and gravel extraction at Grange Farm, Kirkby on Bain, situated just 200 m northwest of the previous site has revealed further structural remains of Late Neolithic date, comprising part of two enclosure ditches, one with a corner entrance which was overlain by a double row of postholes extending for a distance of at least 40 m on the same alignment as the infilled ditch. Although truncated by ploughing, the archaeological features survived to a sufficient depth to preserve diagnostic pottery and flintwork to provide dating evidence ([http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/archcom/projects/summarys/html98\\_9/cc2300.htm#h1](http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/archcom/projects/summarys/html98_9/cc2300.htm#h1)).
- 4.26 Tattershall Thorpe Carr and Tattershall Carr are both classified as semi-natural woodland and are included in the Nature Conservancy Council's Inventory of Ancient woodland; they are both classified as SSSIs (SMR 42998; TF 2130 5950 and SMR 42999; TF 2170 5900)



### Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 4.27 Runs of oblique and vertical photographs held by English Heritage National Monuments Record Air Photographic Library, centred on the PDA and covering a 1.5 - 2 km radius, have been examined by OAA: the verticals cover the following years: 1942, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1955, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1975, 1983 and 1993, and obliques: 1928, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1969, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 2001 and 2003. A full list of all the photographs consulted is appended below (Appendix 2).
- 4.28 English Heritage National Mapping Programme has transcribed and plotted cropmarks to the northwest and east of the PDA, within NGR grid squares TF 1860, 1861, 1960 and 1961 (focussing on the remains of Kirkstead Abbey, and including the multivallate hillfort to the southeast), and TF 2260 (enclosures southeast of the airfield). The coverage does not yet extend as far as the PDA. All cropmarks within the wider study area are shown in red on Fig. 4; this figure is an amalgamation of the accurately transcribed (EH) cropmarks within these five grid squares together with much less precise sketch-plotting by OAA of the remainder, including the PDA and surrounding fields.
- 4.29 Extensive cropmarks, mainly linear, rectilinear and polygonal in form, are visible within the central part of the PDA, south of the stream; the fields to both the west and east seem to have been consistently under an unresponsive crop, or photographed at too oblique an angle to provide specific cropmark information. Numerous cropmarks visible within the PDA and neighbouring fields are of probable geological rather than man-made origin, mainly polygonal (ice-wedge cast) patterned ground but also lineations representing the arbitrary outcrop of Pleistocene fluvial bedding just below the modern surface. Against such a background it is extremely difficult accurately to identify cropmarks of obvious archaeological significance. The OAA sketch-plot (Fig. 5) is an attempt to differentiate between the two groups.
- 4.30 Two vertical photographs taken by the Ordnance Survey on June 18<sup>th</sup> 1970 (Figs. 6 & 7) provide the best overview of the cropmark evidence within the PDA (although several of the field boundaries visible in these photographs have subsequently been removed, they are referred to in the following description for convenience). South of the stream, the westernmost field and two fields within the southeastern angle of the PDA may have been under grass or other crops generally not conducive to the formation of cropmarks. There is, however, at least one linear visible crossing the southeastern angle of the western field, which continues into the neighbouring field to the east, apparently intersecting with the easternmost of two widely spaced parallel linears (probably a drove- or trackway) running on a northnortheast alignment. The junction of these cropmarks is approached by a further double linear, much narrower in width, running on a very approximate east-west alignment, orthogonal with the 'droveway' ditches, which can be traced eastwards across the adjacent field; a second double linear runs roughly parallel with the modern farm track, intersecting with it some 150 m northeast of Park Farm.
- 4.31 Shortly after crossing the boundary into the neighbouring field to the east, the wide double linear cropmark identified as a possible 'droveway' curves northwards, approaching the site of the old pits which lie on either side of the stream close to the centre of the PDA; the easternmost of the linears continues unbroken as far as the pits, emerging on the north side of the stream before disappearing beneath the unresponsive crop in the field immediately to the north. East of the farm track which approaches Park Farm from the north, a single



linear runs north and then northnorthwestwards towards the small triangular stand of woodland close the centre of the PDA, continuing northwestwards, across the stream; it is obscured by the crop in the next field to the north, but reappears crossing the southwestern angle of the large triangular field beyond, extending as far as Lodge Road; if projected in a straight line northwestwards it would arrive at the multivallate enclosure situated c.500m distant (see 4.10 above). Further linears are also visible within the lower-lying area of pasture and scrub bordering the stream; one on the west side runs between two groups of former pits, the northern part of which represents a former (mapped) field boundary, whilst the southern element appears to be a track, which must continue southwestwards across the adjacent field within the PDA.

- 4.32 Within the southern half of the PDA, further parallel and roughly orthogonal elements suggest former field boundaries and/or drainage features.
- 4.33 A large dark, almost triangular, mark close to Lodge Road, within the westernmost field, centred at TF 2000 5990, may represent the remains of a relatively recent quarry pit or pond. A conspicuous dark square centred at TF 2065 5985 may also be a later feature, related to post-Medieval or modern agriculture. The ground also shows a large number of sinuous linears and dark amorphous patches, of probable geological origin. Extensive areas of small dark mottles seen against a light background, which are visible in the three central fields immediately north of Park Farm, in the triangular northernmost field, and also to the west and east of the farm, beyond the PDA, seem likely to indicate the stump locations in former woodland; the 'naturally' random pattern may be compared with what seems to be the regular rows of a former plantation in the field immediately outside the PDA on its northwestern side, seen best in Fig. 9.
- 4.34 Crops within the central two of the three large fields north of the stream and the old pits have generally precluded cropmark formation, and consequently appear completely blank. By contrast, the triangular field forming the northern tip of the PDA is honeycombed with an intersecting pattern of linears and more sinuous cropmarks, the majority of which may be geological features, although against this background the northern angle of a rectilinear enclosure can be seen close to the centre of the southern boundary of the field, extending into, although no longer visible beneath, the unresponsive crop in the neighbouring field. An extension of a linear observed further south (see 4.31 above) crosses the southwestern angle of this field.
- 4.35 The remainder of the aerial photographs confirm these cropmarks but add little further detail. An incomplete arced cropmark some 40 m in diameter which is visible on an oblique photograph immediately north of the farm track to the northwest of Park Farm, just south of the intersection between the 'droveway' and other linears in the second field to the east, is probably of geological origin (Fig. 8). Examination of photographs taken in different years has provided little additional cropmark evidence for the five fields whose crops had proved unresponsive to cropmark formation in the 1970 series discussed above. Only the field adjoining the poultry farm has provided some further evidence (Fig. 9), a number of dark sinuous linears and marks which, again, appear to be mainly geological in origin.
- 4.36 Beyond the PDA, the cropmarks of the triple ditched enclosure (see 4.10 above) are well defined within the top left quadrant on Fig. 7; the variable effect of crops in the generation of cropmarks is particularly noticeable in this photograph, with the archaeological features



showing in this field as subtle marks against a generally uniform background, in contrast to several fields within the PDA which show a multiplicity of marks, both man-made and the background geology, whilst others show no cropmarks at all. Multiple cropmarks are visible south of the PDA, on both sides of Park Farm, and extending as far as Tattershall Carr; many are linears on roughly parallel alignments. It is again probable that many are geological rather than man-made in origin, although, as seen within the PDA itself, it is extremely difficult to discriminate between them. However, one area in particular, west of Park Farm, close to the farm track, appears to show more structured marks, possibly representing small enclosures and associated trackways, in an area of probable Roman occupation and/or industry (see 4.5 above).

### **Historical & Cartographic Evidence**

*This section provides the historical and topographic background to both the PDA and wider area considered in the Historic Landscape Characterisation in Chapter 5.*

- 4.37 The four modern parishes of Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe, Kirkby and Kirkstead almost certainly formed one Middle or Late Saxon estate, although by 1066 this had been divided into several parts, split between the two communities recorded in Domesday, Kirkby and Thorpe (Morgan & Thorn 1986: 3, 4, 29-30). These parts were re-divided and re-allocated at the conquest between the Bishop of Durham and Eudo, son of Spirewic; not surprisingly in 1086 the two were in dispute as to who owned what. The Tattershall estate became the centre of Eudo's Lincolnshire landholdings, and his progeny took the surname 'de Tattershall'.
- 4.38 When the de Tattershall family line became extinct, Edward II in 1304 re-assigned the estate as "Tattershall with its hamlets of Kirkby and Thorpe" (Pickworth 1891:8). Kirkstead is the community that grew up around the Cistercian Abbey of the same name and was by then, obviously, in the ownership of the monks. There was continuing uncertainty in the Medieval period as to where each community's boundaries lay. In the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, there was a long-running legal dispute between the rectors of Tattershall and Kirkby as to which church could claim the tithes of some newly cultivated land, where there had been no previous boundary (Owen 1971:15).
- 4.39 The link between Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby continued until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the three parishes were enclosed together in 1789 (Lincolnshire Archives: Lindsey award 105), and the Tattershall estate continued to have extensive landholdings in both Tattershall and Tattershall Thorpe until it was broken up in 1910.
- 4.40 From the place-name evidence, it is possible to suggest that, in the Saxon estate, Kirkby, which means "church village" (Ekwall 1960: 279/801), was the ecclesiastical focus and perhaps the initial settlement focus also. Tattershall Thorpe (plain Thorpe in Domesday Book) was a secondary community, growing up on the edge of the waste and woodland (the place-name "thorpe" has this meaning, Smith 1956:205) and Tattershall (a name not recorded in Domesday) may be the manorial centre, perhaps later in date than the other two communities and taking the overall name of the estate (Tattershall means "Tathere's valley") (Ekwall 1960:461).



- 4.41 In 1086, the Domesday Survey showed Tattershall to be in a noticeably poor area (Darby 1971:92-3). Darby placed it in the western half of his "northern fen margin" subdivision, whose poverty, he observes, stands out clearly. Villages included in it had, on average, one half of the plough teams and the recorded population of villages to the east. They did however have an exceptionally large area of woodland.
- 4.42 The de Tattershall family, in their more than two hundred years of ownership, improved their estate in classical fashion. There was presumably an earthwork castle at Tattershall (though no record or physical trace of it remains), which was rebuilt in stone in 1231 (Pickworth 1891:7). On marginal land at the edge of the estate, the family founded a monastery, the Cistercian Kirkstead Abbey in 1139, which became the burial place for the family and its spiritual powerhouse. Monastic records describe the abbey as having been founded in "a place of horror like a vast solitude" (Page 1906:135). At the castle gate, a planned town was laid out around a square market-place, and given a charter in 1201 (Pickworth 1891:7).
- 4.43 Hallam (1965) has conducted a study of agriculture in Medieval South Lincolnshire. He quotes a number of *post-mortem* surveys of Tattershall at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, which show that in Tattershall perhaps as little as one third of the demesne land was arable, the rest being meadow and pasture, and that there was a large amount of woodland and wasteland (Hallam 1965:188).
- 4.44 The later Medieval estate centred on Tattershall Castle became the property of Ralph Cromwell, Lord Treasurer of England. He rebuilt the castle in fashionable brick (made just to the north of the present study area in Woodhall) between 1433 and 1443 and established the parish church of Tattershall as a college of priests, to pray continually for the souls of the founding family, who were buried there; the church building was rebuilt at the same time.
- 4.45 The late Medieval estate also boasted "a great park and chase there, a little park, warren of coneys [rabbits] and woods", as listed in the grant of the estate by the crown in 1537 (Curzon & Tipping 1929:121).
- 4.46 Although Medieval parks often leave a footprint in the landscape sufficient to allow a precise reconstruction of their boundary, this is not the case in Tattershall. However, it is possible to suggest their location, and that the PDA lies in the area of one of these parks (Fig. 14).
- 4.47 This park would not have encroached on the area of open fields of the community, which were located to the east of Tattershall Thorpe (according to the plan with the Enclosure Award), or on the area of the villages themselves. The 18<sup>th</sup> century and later names of Lodge Farm and Park Farm clearly represent a memory of the features of a park and suggest a southern boundary (on which a lodge might be located) and the general area of the park respectively (but note that there are no known Medieval structures at these locations). The western boundary would not have encroached on to the marsh recorded as present before 1789 (Lincolnshire Archives: Lindsey award 105) nor would the northern boundary have crossed into the land owned and occupied by Kirkstead Abbey (the southern edge of which is probably represented by the modern parish boundary).



- 4.48 The notation of "Tattershall Park" on early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps for the 'heathland' (that is, rough ground) and plantation covering the PDA and the area of the future airfield (Figs. 11 & 12) is a memory of this park (this point is discussed at greater length in 4.54 below).
- 4.49 An active warren existed until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in or near the area of the former parks. The father of the author of some sublime doggerel about the Great Fire of Tattershall in 1800 is recorded as having kept a large warren and traded in rabbit meat to Boston from Tattershall Park (Pickworth 1891:62).
- 4.50 Medieval Tattershall was a minor port on the Witham, then as now navigable between Boston and Lincoln; vessels from the town were recorded as being involved in foreign trade in the Medieval period (Bennett & Bennett 1993:56-7).
- 4.51 The navigation of the Witham was improved in 1761 (Rogers 1970:61); this provided the opportunity for the draining of the Fenland in the Witham Valley between 1777 and 1797 (Bennett & Bennett 1993:72). Tattershall did not share in this as the Fen had always been part of the land attached to communities on the western side of the valley, and this remained the case. The drainage did, however, change the relationship between Tattershall and the area to its west and south. A turnpike road was built in 1793 across the drained fen to link Tattershall with Sleaford, crossing the Witham by the only bridge between Boston and Lincoln (Grigg 1966:42). In 1796, Tattershall was linked to the Witham by a short canal, which was extended up the valley of the Bain to Horncastle between 1792 and 1802 (Clarke 1990).
- 4.52 The earliest county map (Armstrong's of 1778, Fig. 10) shows the area just before these developments (the Fens were undrained and the Witham was still crossed by ferry), and although unreliable in detail – it seems to have invented a settlement called Grange between Tattershall Thorpe and Tattershall – it clearly suggests that the spine of the interfluvium between the Bain and the Witham was occupied by 'common moor' or similar rough ground. An agricultural survey in 1801 showed that the Vale of Witham (including Tattershall and Tattershall Thorpe) had very low areas of arable, as little as 14% (the lowest in Lincolnshire), and that the principal crops were those of poor soils: oats and turnips occupied 75% of cultivated land (Bennett & Bennett 1993:92-3). This once again emphasises the poor quality of the land in the Tattershall area.
- 4.53 The earliest plan purporting to show the PDA in any detail is the map accompanying the enclosure award of 1789 (Lincolnshire Archives: Lindsey award 105). It records the PDA and the area surrounding it as having been unenclosed but uncultivated rough ground, prior to enclosure. What it shows of the post-enclosure landscape must however be used with caution. The map shows the entire parish enclosed and divided into fields; the allotment of land in the area of the PDA is similar to the 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape of the Ordnance Survey maps, but sufficiently different to show that actual allotment could not have happened as indicated on the enclosure map. The by-road from Tattershall to Kirkstead, for example, is on a different, if similar, alignment and the enclosure pattern of the fields is not the same. Whilst it is possible to argue that fields can change shape, it is much more difficult to realign a road. In addition these allotments are incompatible, as noted below, with the 1828 map and the First Edition OS map of 1824. The Russells (Russell & Russell 1985:62-66), in transcribing the map for Kirkby, made at the same time as part of the same process (as noted above in 4.39, Kirkby, Tattershall Thorpe and Tattershall were all enclosed by the same Act of Parliament), observe and record a similar discrepancy in their plans, but do not



- explain it. In their text however they note that a great deal of the worst of the rough ground was left unenclosed in 1789, presumably because it was not thought to be worthwhile cultivating it at that time. It was however enclosed at some time in the next fifty or so years. A similar process was probably at work in Tattershall Thorpe in the area of the PDA.
- 4.54 This would explain why the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1-inch map of 1824 (Fig. 12) shows all the PDA covered by rough ground, part of a larger area of heath and plantation covering a wider area to the east and north, and in this section labelled Tattershall Park. It is more likely that this place name reflects the Medieval and early modern land-use, rather than use as a park in 1824, for by this time Tattershall Castle was no longer inhabited (the last resident owner died in 1693; Curzon & Tipping 1929:140) and would shortly be plundered for its building stone, which was also burnt to produce lime for fertilizer (Pickworth 1891:66). A contemporary park would therefore serve no social purpose.
- 4.55 Similarly, on the Bryant map of 1828 (Fig. 11), the northern half of the PDA is shown as unenclosed and part of Thorpe Common. Otherwise, this map shows the landscape around the PDA to have taken its modern shape. At a wider level, both Figs. 11 and 12 show that much of the rough ground in the northern parts of Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby on the fringes of the parishes has been covered with plantations, a common early 19<sup>th</sup> century response to poor soils connected with the wider availability of pine species for such use.
- 4.56 By 1887, the date of the publication of the First Edition of the 1:10560 OS map (Fig. 13), the landscape of the PDA has reached its present-day state, with field boundaries in the form they have today.
- 4.57 The major changes in the wider landscape of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were few in number but widespread in effect. In 1848 a railway was opened from Peterborough to Lincoln via Boston as part of a group of lines in Lincolnshire promoted in conjunction with the new direct route from London to York and Edinburgh; it passed up the Witham Valley through Tattershall. Much later, in 1913, in one of the last extensions to the rail network, a line was built to enable holiday excursions from Yorkshire to reach Skegness and the other Lincolnshire seaside resorts without reversing at Boston; it left the earlier line at a junction in Tattershall Thorpe, running south and east (Ruddock & Pearson 1985:172).
- 4.58 In the Second World War a large number of airfields, principally for bombers to attack Germany, was built in Lincolnshire. Two were built in the Tattershall area. One, known as Woodhall Spa Airfield, even though it was in Tattershall Thorpe, lay across the road from the PDA and started operational service in 1942. It ceased active use as an airfield at the end of the war, although it was the base for a battery of anti-aircraft missiles until the 1970s. The other airfield was south of the adjacent village of Coningsby and came into use in 1940 (Hancock 1978: 114 & 130). Coningsby is still in use as an RAF base; over the last fifty years, Tattershall has been extended in area many times to provide housing and other services for the personnel of the base and their families.
- 4.59 Although the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pits in the PDA is evidence of small-scale 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the area's minerals, exploitation only began in earnest after the Second World War; since then pits have been dug to both east and west of the PDA, including the site of the former Woodhall Spa Airfield, as well as further east between Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby.



### 5. Listed Buildings **LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION**

- 4.60 There is one listed building within 0.5 km of the PDA. A mid-18<sup>th</sup> century brick-built house called Thornick, listed Grade II, lies at the northern end of Tattershall Thorpe village, on the B 1192, about 250 m from the easternmost part of the PDA. There is no intervisibility.
- 4.61 The other two listed buildings in Tattershall Thorpe – the house listed as in the grounds of the Get Stuffed Steak House, and the Blue Bell Inn – are more than 1 km from the PDA, as is the nearest listed building to the north: St Leonard's, Kirkstead. Again there is no intervisibility.



## 5. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 5.1 The Lincolnshire Structure Plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit Draft (2005) refers to "Historic Landscapes" in terms of individual land blocks showing particularly good examples of 'fossilised' landscape types (see 2.3 above). There are no such designations with or in close proximity to the PDA.
- 5.2 An alternative 'character' approach to Historic Landscape is provided in current national guidance:

[...] The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, is a key aspect of these wider environmental responsibilities, and will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control. (PPG 15 (1994), paragraph 2.1)

### **The wider historic landscape**

Suitable approaches to the identification of the components and character of the wider historic landscape are being developed by the Countryside Commission (see its Landscape Assessment Guidance) and English Heritage (as part of current research on methodology for historic landscape assessment). Appraisals based on assessments of the historic character of the whole countryside will be more flexible, and more likely to be effectively integrated with the aims of the planning process, than an attempt to define selected areas for additional control. It is unlikely therefore to be feasible to prepare a definitive register at a national level of England's wider historic landscape. The whole of the landscape, to varying degrees and in different ways, is an archaeological and historic artefact, the product of complex historic processes and past land-use. It is also a crucial and defining aspect of biodiversity, to the enhancement of which the Government is committed. Much of its value lies in its complexity, regional diversity and local distinctiveness, qualities which a national register cannot adequately reflect. (PPG 15 (1994), paragraph 6.40)

- 5.3 The 'character' philosophy developed by English Heritage in response to PPG 15 is discussed by Fairclough (1999b):

We have arrived at a very broad definition of 'historic landscape' that is fitted to the aims of landscape conservation and management, and to Historic Landscape Characterisation as currently promoted by English Heritage for use by local authorities in landscape management. This definition focuses on the ways in which, in the present landscape, we can see and interpret physical remains as indicators of how the landscape's character has been created over thousands of years by the interaction of people and their environment. (p.3)

We started by defining a few attributes of Historic Landscape Character:

- landscape is historic, but historic landscape character only exists in the present



- historic landscape character is indivisible, but locally distinctive
- all areas have historic landscape character
- historic landscape is an idea, not a thing, and discrete areas should not be rigidly defined
- site/monument based approaches to landscape are inadequate
- area not point data (non-site not site) is the key
- historic character is part of a wider definition of landscape character, to which it makes a major, indeed dominant, contribution
- historic landscape is an artefact of past land-use, social structures and political decisions
- the role of complex historic process in the landscape needs to be given full recognition
- particular reference is needed to patterns and inter-relationships within and between areas
- evolution, change and continuity are all legible in the current landscape in various ways
- attributes such as causality, time-depth, diversity and transparency are all-important
- relict landscapes [i.e. landscape features 'frozen' from some past time] do not exist
- holistic landscape character encompasses ecology, scenic values, appreciation, perception and associations; there are also complimentary social values
- future landscape change is inevitable because landscape is both an artefact and a living entity - it needs to be managed for its character to be preserved
- landscape conservation cannot be separated from its land use and management
- the future of landscape character depends on its managed evolution, and everywhere not just in special places
- sustainability and landscape conservation go hand-in-hand; the historic landscape is a major aspect of environmental capital

(p.7)

#### 5.4 The methodology developed by English Heritage is summarised by Fairclough (1999b:8):

What is new in the methodology, however, is that it brings together two disciplines and philosophies. It does this in a number of ways:

- It adopts scales used by landscape assessment (normally county-wide), rather than the smaller, parish level, approach of earlier archaeological or historic landscape study which tended to treat landscapes merely as large sites.
- It also borrows the practice of analysing the present day landscape, not simply the partial remains and survivals of earlier periods in an attempt to reconstruct past landscapes
- It uses archaeological perspectives that are vertical and map-based (seeking chronological depth beneath), rather than landscape architects' predominantly horizontal, surface-based aesthetic view.
- Finally, it is archaeological in that it treats landscape as material culture, to be read as a 'text' and quarried for meanings that can be either implicit



or externally inferred, rather than only as a 'view' to be assessed aesthetically.

5.5 Fairclough (1999b:8) is most insistent upon the crux of this approach:

[...] it aims to convince archaeologists and others of the need to learn from landscape assessment about high-level, non-site- and non-period-based views of the current landscape and its patterns, even if this means an emphasis that some might consider undue on the latest layers and on the 'post-medieval' landscape.

[...] 'historic (or archaeological) landscape characterisation', which characterises the present-day landscape in terms of historic origins, process and change; the latter will naturally focus on the medieval and later periods.

5.6 A full Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has not yet been conducted for Lincolnshire. The study area chosen for a (local) HLC (requested by the County Council during initial scoping consultation over the present project) comprises 35 km<sup>2</sup> centred on the PDA, shown on Figs. 14-16. This area represents a sufficiently compact block to provide comprehensible results at the level of detail chosen (greater than would normally be used in 'county-scale' HLC) but also a sufficiently large block to be broadly representative of the Historic Landscape types and distribution patterns within the general region (see 5.9 below). Some parts were studied in less detail than others, in order for the project to be manageable in scope; this applies to the area west of the River Witham and the small part of Woodhall Spa in the north. The area south and east of the River Bain, mostly in Coningsby, was completely excluded, for the same reason.

5.7 The sources used for the HLC were the same as those for the rest of this report and are listed in 1.1.6 above. The quantity of both archive and printed material was slight, and nothing pre-dated the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

5.8 The object of the study was to describe (or 'characterise') the present-day landscape in terms of its historic development – its origins, process and change (see 5.5 above); features not visible are not incorporated into the characterisation. In the classification of the recent survey of Historic Landscape Characterisations (Aldred & Fairclough 2003:18), this falls into the family of document-led characterisations, but using descriptive rather than prescriptive criteria. The categories of landuse have been modelled upon the Hampshire study (Lambrick 1999), and are listed in the key to Fig. 16. The following paragraphs form the time-depth element for this characterisation.

5.9 The study area lies mostly within Roberts & Wrathmell's (2000) Central Province, that part of England characterised in the Medieval period by nucleated villages and open fields farmed in common; it corresponds to Rackham's (1986) zone of planned landscape. The typical history of settlement within that Province is that a dispersed Early Medieval settlement pattern was replaced between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries by the nucleated villages and open fields mentioned above, and that then, at different rates and at different times (producing different results), the open fields were enclosed, between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Within the Central Province, Roberts & Wrathmell (2000) place the study area in their Lincolnshire Scarplands Sub-Province. This is characterised by nucleated villages, open fields surviving into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and very low dispersion of settlement. After enclosure, the fields are regular in shape defined by hawthorn hedgerows, farmed from new brick-built farmsteads, often located at the end of field tracks.



- 5.10 West of the Witham, the study area falls within Roberts & Wrathmell's (2000) Eastern Province and Wash Sub-Province, characterised by regular small to medium fields defined by drainage ditches, farmed from dispersed settlement along roads.
- 5.11 There are two regional assessments of the contemporary landscape. The Countryside Commission's landscape character assessment of England places our study area in the Central Lincolnshire Vale Character Area (CA44) whilst the draft East Lindsey landscape character assessment puts it in its landscape type 2: lowland river valley (which encompasses the valley of the Bain). Both describe the sparse nucleated settlements, scattered farms, regular fields and small woodland parcels to be seen in the study area, but both point out the extensive gravel quarrying in the Tattershall area.
- 5.12 As discussed above in 4.37 above, the study area mostly falls within a Middle or Late Saxon estate, comprising the present parishes of Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe, Kirkby and Kirkstead, and defined by the River Witham to the west and the River Bain to the east. The estate should be thought of as focussed on the valley of the Bain, along the margins of which river were the two early settlements (Kirkby and Tattershall, see 4.40 above) and their open fields, and as exploiting the woodland and rough ground inland from the river valley. The land west of the Witham, fen until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, was exploited from the other (western) side of the valley and formed part of the economic resource of those communities: Walcott, Thorpe Tilney and Timberland, for example.
- 5.13 The historical and cartographic discussion (4.37 to 4.59 above) demonstrated that the majority of the study area was rough ground and woodland until enclosure. Three traces of this survive: a section of heath northeast of the former Woodhall Spa airfield (now a nature reserve), and two woods, Tattershall Carr and Tattershall Thorpe Carr, which despite damage in World War II, are still the best examples in Lincolnshire (according to the Woodland Trust website) of carr woodland: formed of alder and willow growing in a damp soil.
- 5.14 These blocks are shown on Fig. 14, along with other surviving early elements of the landscape. The latter comprise the village nucleus of Tattershall Thorpe, the Medieval planned town of Tattershall, with its castle, church and college, and the ruins of Kirkstead Abbey (along with its surviving chapel, now St Leonard's Church).
- 5.15 Tattershall and Tattershall Thorpe had a two-field open field system, which lay between Tattershall Thorpe and the River Bain. There is no trace of them in the modern landscape, nor of the other Medieval and early modern features of which we know, the two parks and warren.
- 5.16 The principal influences on the modern landscape are the draining of the fens in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the process of enclosure in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, which transformed the landscape created in the early Medieval period, and 20<sup>th</sup> century non-agricultural exploitation, for military use and mineral working.
- 5.17 The fenland west of the River Witham was drained and enclosed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (cf. 4.51 above). It then took on the character it has at present: regular rectangular, small to medium size fields defined by drainage ditches, occasional large watercourses for drainage paralleled by dykes, which also carry roads, along which are placed the numerous but non-nucleated farmhouses and engine houses.



- 5.18 The rest of the study area was formally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1798. However enclosure does not seem to have been carried out immediately after the passage of the Act, as discussed above in 4.53, and demonstrated on Figs. 11 and 12. The area to the south of the PDA seems to have been enclosed much as the plan with the enclosure award envisaged, but the remainder seems to have stayed unenclosed rough ground until some point between 1828 and 1887 (cf. Figs. 11 and 13). There is a distinction in landscape terms between the two phases. Although in plan the two are indistinguishable (medium sized fields, isolated farms at the end of tracks from new straight and wide roads), in practice the earlier phase seems to have used hawthorn hedges to define fields, whilst the later seems only to have had hedge planting at the edge of public roads and to have used ditches to define field boundaries within the rod-bounded blocks, as in the PDA (cf. Fig. 3: the PDA from the southwest).
- 5.19 An intermediate phase between open rough ground and enclosed fields is observable on the early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Much of the area was planted with conifers, a typical early 19<sup>th</sup> century landlord's response to sandy soil. Walks in such conifer plantations became part of the attractions for visitors to Woodhall Spa, just to the north of the study area, and some remain there; however, in the study area, only a few individual trees in the otherwise (more) ancient woodland of Tattershall Carr and Tattershall Thorpe Carr remain from this 'improvement' phase. Ostler's Plantation, to the north of the former Woodhall Spa airfield, is a post-1945 Forestry Commission plantation.
- 5.20 The military use of the area is responsible, not just for Woodhall Spa Airfield itself, but also for a great deal of ancillary building. Tattershall Carr and Tattershall Thorpe Carr woods contain the remains of many structures, including air raid shelters, messes and workshops, placed in the woodland for camouflage. Moreover, the post-war expansion of Tattershall (previously a market town in gentle decline since the 1820s) is entirely due to the need to provide housing and other services for the staff of RAF Coningsby and their families.
- 5.21 Whilst there may have been some small scale mineral working in the pre-war period, after 1945 large portions of the study area have been dug for gravel, such that gravel workings and former gravel workings form a prominent part of the landscape. Older workings have now been re-used for leisure pursuits.
- 5.22 The transport elements of the landscape, the disused railways and canal (see 4.57 above), have merged back into the background of the landscape, appearing as "green corridors" in the case of the railways, or as a mere complexity of the drainage pattern of the River Bain in the case of the canal.
- 5.23 The Historic Landscape of the study area falls into two main landscape zones: the drained fen west of the Witham and the enclosure dominated landscape of the rest of the study area. The former has been described above. The latter is characterised by medium to large regular fields containing scattered farmsteads and small pockets of woodland, surrounding small nucleated settlements, and containing extensive gravel quarries, one on the site of a former military airfield. There is almost no physical expression of earlier landscapes, and the known archaeology of the area plays no role in the current Historic Landscape. It should also be noted that the proposed development is an extension of an existing historic use of the landscape.



- 5.24 The descriptive elements of the Historic Landscape assessment do not, of course, differ from the descriptive elements in any assessment of the contemporary landscape – the same landscape is, after all, being described. The extra element it offers as a tool of analysis is the demonstration of the time-depth element in what is visible.
- 5.25 It is clear that the Historic Landscape type in the vicinity of the PDA is not rare. Where pre-20<sup>th</sup> century elements survive, they are typical in broad detail of the landscape of a great deal of this part of Lincolnshire, even though this area may have reached that point by a very different route from other parts. It cannot be argued that this is a unique or uncommon landscape.
- 5.26 This Historic Landscape is not extremely fragile. Nineteenth and 20<sup>th</sup> century (i.e. comparatively modern) introductions into the landscape have altered it without destroying entirely the previous character. If this were not so, it would not have been possible to discern the perpetuated character during this study. Nevertheless, this landscape already contains extensive quarries and these, together with the military use, have imposed new characteristics on the study area, so that the older elements are now becoming subordinate to the newer.
- 5.27 Nor is this Historic Landscape particularly vulnerable to renewed change; its elements are simple and robust and can be recreated or emulated without extraordinary effort. The one sub-type in the vicinity which probably has greater vulnerability is the carr woodland (itself a rare type), although none of this falls within the actual PDA.
- 5.28 If one couples these observations to the acknowledgement that the more recent features, and especially (in the present context) the quarrying features, are representative of the relevant trajectory of change and now form an intrinsic part of the local scene, it will be recognised that this Historic Landscape shows relatively low sensitivity to additional change along that same trajectory.



## 6. INTERPRETATION & DISCUSSION

- 6.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within or in close proximity to the PDA, whose setting might be adversely affected by the proposed development; the nearest Scheduled Ancient Monuments, both cropmark sites of multivallate enclosures of probable Iron Age date, lie c.500 m to the northwest and c.1 km southeast of the PDA, whilst the remains of the Medieval Kirkstead Abbey, represented by a portion of standing masonry and a former chapel, now utilised as a parish church, standing within an extensive series of earthworks, lies over 1.2 km to the northnorthwest. As a more general proposition, the existing high hedges provide good visual screening in this rather flat countryside.
- 6.2 There is very little Lower Palaeolithic material reported from the immediate area. Wymer (1999) notes a single handaxe from the "Thorpe Sand & Gravel" (presumably a secondary, reworked fluvial context from the Thorpe Member or from the younger, Devensian gravels in this valley) of the Bain Aggregates Pit at Tattershall Thorpe (TF 230 602). A small number (5-6) of flint flakes have been recovered at the neighbouring Tumby Pit (see 3.5 above), possibly from finer sediments within the Devensian sequence at an altitude of c.0-2 m AOD (6-8 m below the present ground surface); however, these finds were not certainly *in situ* but lay at the base of a quarry batter, and the flints are not obviously different from the common Neolithic material known from the superficial deposits in the immediate area (N. Field, pers.comm.).
- 6.3 Still on the eastern side of the study area, close to the course of the Old River Bain, excavations and stray finds from between Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby on Bain, show that the area was settled at least as far back as the Neolithic or New Stone Age, from around the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, with two Neolithic sites discovered and excavated in advance of sand and gravel extraction within 200 m of each other. One of these sites was pinpointed initially by an "extensive" surface scatter of worked flints, the second through a combination of fieldwalking (plotting surface flintwork) and test pitting. Within the PDA, the recovery of a single prehistoric flint core (said to fall within the Early Neolithic – late Bronze Age date range), close to Lodge Road during fieldwalking by the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit (as part of a wider landscape study of the Bain Valley), is unremarkable. However, this fieldwalking exercise was extremely restricted in its coverage, having been carried out along widely-spaced transects, 1 km apart, and also in a piecemeal fashion, crops and landowners permitting (Parker Pearson & Schadla-Hall 1994); there has been no systematic fieldwalking within the PDA.
- 6.4 The Bronze Age (centred upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC) is well represented in the study area by the discovery of several high-status metal finds (bronze swords, axes and spearheads) which strongly suggest that the general area was settled in this period, although no archaeological evidence for settlement sites or burial mounds has yet been recorded. These finds include a fragmentary bronze sword, apparently broken in antiquity, found within the PDA during dredging of the small canalised stream which crosses the site. There is a noticeable cluster of stray finds of bronze objects (including two swords, three spearheads and a socketed axe) found close to the small stream flowing westwards from Tattershall Thorpe Carr which forms the southern boundary of the currently proposed Plant Site at Park Farm. Another bronze axe was found close to the eastern edge of Tattershall Carr, again



close to another small stream running westwards towards the Witham. Such a density suggests that there may be a common source for these finds, possibly a group of burials, a manufacturing site, a dispersed hoard, or votive offerings. Deliberately broken weapons found in watercourses, such as the sword found within the PDA, are most often interpreted as votive deposits. A major national concentration of high status finds, particularly Bronze Age, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval weaponry has been recorded in Lincolnshire rivers, most notably from the Witham (Catney 2003; Field et al. 2003).

- 6.5 In comparison, the physical evidence for Bronze Age settlements and their associated burials within the Tattershall Thorpe area is as yet poor. The most common indicators of Bronze Age archaeology in lowland Britain are burial monuments in the form of earthworks (barrow mounds) or cropmark ring ditches if the earthworks have been ploughed down. Classic circular ring ditches have not been identified on aerial photographs of the PDA or the wider study area, although ring ditches and barrows are most often found on less favourable agricultural land such as common/waste or in the wetter river valleys.
- 6.6 The two large multivallate enclosures, both of probable Iron Age date, which have been revealed from the air to the northwest and southeast of the PDA, are sites of considerable regional importance, and have been given statutory protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Limited excavations across the northern defences of the enclosure to the southeast of the PDA (SMR 43556) found that the ditches contained well preserved organic deposits (wood and leather) and a wide range of environmental data in waterlogged conditions (Chowne 1986); nothing further is known from the interior of either of the enclosures. It is uncertain whether such large enclosures were permanently occupied defended settlements or functioned as stock enclosures (Chowne 1986); it is feasible that they acted as both at different times. Iron Age settlements in Britain include many defended sites, of which the most common are hillforts, where excavations rarely reveal intensive habitation over the full period of use. A common 'model' for Iron Age defended sites is that they were constructed as refuges close to smaller enclosed or undefended settlements and were used as stock enclosures and for storage in more peaceful periods. A third large oval enclosure may have been present towards the eastern side of the current Tattershall Quarry.
- 6.7 Iron Age settlements in lowland England, with associated field systems and occasionally, burials, tend to be part of a continuous sequence of settlement stretching forwards into the Roman period. The rural Romano-British population, known to the Romans in this region as the *Coritani*, was essentially native. There are no signs in the study area of a more Romanised presence in the form of forts, roads, or formal villas. Shadowy details of defensive earthworks described by Rev. Dyer 200 years ago could equally well refer to Iron Age, Roman or Mediaeval earthworks (see 6.17 below).
- 6.8 The discovery of a pair of highly decorated Iron Age linch pin terminals from the study area is tantalising. They were purchased at auction by Lincolnshire County Museum in 1992, and are presumed to have been a metal detecting find; neither their findspot nor the date of the find can be verified. The closest parallels for these linch pins, in both form and decoration, come from excavated Iron Age chariot burials in East Yorkshire. A previous desk-top assessment recorded their findspot at the poultry farm adjacent to the eastern boundary of the PDA, a location which was based upon an annotation on the SMR map (Griffiths & Colcutt 1994). However, this seems now to have been discounted and the computerised GIS system used by the SMR now ranks the find as unallocated within the



wider parish. Iron Age chariot burials were usually square in shape and originally covered by earthen mounds; no groupings of square cropmarks characteristic of the ploughed-down remains of this type of monument have been observed on aerial photographs in the Tattershall Thorpe area.

- 6.9 Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs taken from 1940 onwards represent a significant source of information for rural Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman-period landuse. Areas of small discrete enclosures and linears, seen for example north and northwest of North Road Farm and generally on the west side of Lodge Road, appear to represent areas of former small settlements, farmsteads and fields, served by double-ditched trackways. The cropmark information often represents a palimpsest, i.e. features created at different times during several centuries, over the top of defunct earlier features. The consequent impression of complexity is therefore not necessarily applicable to any single period of occupation.
- 6.10 However, within the PDA itself and extending over much of the land to the south, as far as the line of the dismantled railway, on the west side of Tattershall Thorpe village, the cropmark information is complicated by the fact that a large number of geological marks is included, both large and small polygonal elements, and more sinuous linears. Although it is generally extremely difficult to differentiate between the geological and man-made marks, a few linears and double linears can be reasonably confidently interpreted as the latter (Fig. 5). One potentially significant linear which can be traced from the farm track close to Park Farm running in a north and then northwesterly direction, as far as Lodge Road, would, if projected on the same alignment reach one of the known multivallate (probable Iron Age) enclosures. It is uncertain whether these are contemporary features; it is equally possible that the enclosure earthworks remained prominent in the landscape for a considerable time, providing a convenient landmark in a much later period of land division or utilisation. Further linears, including a wide double-ditched 'droveway' crossing the western half of the PDA and two narrower trackways closer to the existing track, are clearly man-made.
- 6.11 There is no obvious sign within the PDA of the 'ladder-type' series of small settlement enclosures and fields appended to trackways, which is usually indicative of conventional later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. One potential small enclosure of this type may be seen on the very southern edge of the northernmost field. Only its northern angle is visible; the remainder of the enclosure is hidden beneath an unresponsive crop in the adjoining field, highlighting the differential production of cropmarks under different crops or in crops at different stages of maturity.
- 6.12 In contrast, an area of apparent small enclosures served by at least one, possibly two, trackways is visible immediately south of the farm track beyond the southern boundary of the PDA, on the west side of Park Farm. Fieldwalking located Roman pottery and possible kiln material in this area, whilst geophysical survey identified what appear to be associated boundary ditches, droveways and "habitation/industrial areas", together with the remains of what may have been a corn-drying oven. It is relevant that this activity area lies on a 'spur' of higher ground, between two ENE-WSW streamways (the more northerly being the one within the PDA). Similar areas of small enclosures appear south of Park Farm, on land between the Carrs (on a very similar 'spur').
- 6.13 The absence of obvious former occupation sites and field systems from the cropmark record within the PDA may be a genuine reflection of the relatively poor quality of the sandy soils



which historically have been rough ground, common land, woodland or parkland and which were only enclosed for cultivation relatively recently (see 5.13 above). Environmental evidence derived from the excavated ditches of the Iron Age enclosure close to North Road Farm (see 4.21 above) indicated a mainly pastoral environment with some scrub and wood, and little arable cultivation in the vicinity. By the Medieval period, documentary evidence from both Domesday Book and monastic records, which describe the foundation of Kirkstead Abbey in "a place of horror like a vast solitude", indicate that this area was marginal land, whilst the better agricultural land, where the Medieval Open Fields were situated, lay on the eastern side of the study area between Tattershall and Kirkby, closer to the River Bain (the area in which Neolithic settlement traces have also been found) (see 5.12 above). In this context, it may be recalled that the mottled 'pitting' seen on the aerial photographs over much of the southern half of the PDA and extending east, west and south of Park Farm, may represent evidence for an extensive area of former woodland.

- 6.14 Fieldwalking and archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping over a substantial area within the former Woodhall Spa Airfield has yielded little archaeological evidence (see 4.14 above), although this land is slightly higher in elevation (on an older Pleistocene terrace), with more restricted access to water, and probably therefore an even less favourable location for former settlement. Reconsideration of the fieldwork evidence (see 4.16 above) has cast significant doubt upon the identification of a Roman site close to the southern boundary of the airfield.
- 6.15 The aerial photographs also show several linears crossing the lower-lying ground bordering the stream within the centre of the PDA. It would normally be anticipated that the ground conditions on this land, being pasture and scrub and containing water-retentive heavier soils (see 3.12 above) would be generally less responsive to cropmark formation, suggesting that some at least of these marks may be superficial, possibly tracks or pathways giving access to the series of small former extraction pits in this area, rather than true cropmarks from ancient buried features.
- 6.16 Occasional finds of Anglo-Saxon objects in the study area shed little light on post-Roman settlement. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement is notoriously difficult to identify in the lowlands, since house structures and land boundaries were often insubstantial, and some cropmarks may be confused with those of earlier periods. The discovery of a bone point (see 4.20 above) was made in an area of cropmarks which would normally have been interpreted as of the Iron Age/Roman period. This raises the possibility that early Anglo-Saxon elements may be present within some cropmark palimpsests particularly on the east side of the study area. Moreover, as in the later prehistoric periods, pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon burials in lowland England tended to occur in barrows located on marginal land. Secondary Anglo-Saxon burials cut into Bronze Age tumuli are also a well-known phenomenon. The discovery of 7<sup>th</sup> century AD inhumation burial of a probable smith, complete with his tools and various scrap materials, within the North Road Quarry, close to the River Bain, is a particularly unexpected and completely unpredicted discovery. This was an apparently isolated burial: the excavator suggested that perhaps the smith was an outsider to the community and was consequently buried on the margins of the settlement area (Hinton 1993).
- 6.17 As the PDA was probably woodland and/or parkland during much of the Medieval and post-Medieval periods, there is little likelihood of encountering significant archaeological remains, apart from the small chance of specific parkland features such as rabbit warrens,



lodges for warren keepers, or hunting lodges. It is possible that the earthworks of the two "summer encampments" recorded by the Rector of Coningsby on the rough ground at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (comprising banks 7ft wide and double ditches 12-13 ft and 14-15 ft wide respectively) may represent the remains of substantial former rabbit warrens within the later Medieval Tattershall Park (which remained parkland until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century), similar to those occasionally recorded in the Suffolk Brecklands (Crompton & Taylor 1971). Alternatively the description of the location as being on flat 'moor' bordering the fen could conceivably relate to the large Iron Age defended enclosure situated southeast of the PDA (see 4.21 above).

### **Preservation of Archaeological Remains**

- 6.18 On sandy soils with a fluctuating watertable and reasonable aeration, conditions recorded within the PDA (see Chapter 3, and specifically 3.16, above), there is unlikely to be significant soft organic preservation (e.g. plant remains) in most superficial features. However, the bases of any deeper waterlogged features will have greater archaeological potential.
- 6.19 A classic example of this effect is provided by the 2 metre-deep ditches of the North Road Farm Iron Age enclosure, in which traces of wood and leather, in addition to a wide range of environmental evidence, have been preserved in a wet sequence of sand, over clayey sand and iron pan, over sandy peat (see 4.21 above).
- 6.20 The presence of a small streamway across the centre of the PDA suggests the possibility of better preservation of archaeological remains, soft organic materials and environmental indicators, in more constantly waterlogged deposits, especially in any areas which may have been better blanketed beneath local alluvial deposits, although the relatively shallow reported occurrences (centre-west of the PDA) seem to show oxidation.
- 6.21 The excavation of the grave of the Anglo-Saxon 'smith' and his grave goods, close to the course of the Old River Bain (see 4.24 above; Hinton 1993), provides an example of the best levels of preservation of archaeological remains which might be anticipated, given the local geology but otherwise optimal conditions. The sandy, probably slightly acidic soils proved particularly detrimental to the preservation of bone. In contrast, the consistently high watertable at this site had preserved a wide range of materials, including the limewood base of a small wooden box with a copper alloy lining. A considerable number of wood fragments survived, the majority preserved by mineral replacement from contact with the many ferrous objects present in the grave, as were various textile fragments and a scrap of silk; other items present in the grave included copper alloy, lead, silver and glass.



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The Proposed Development Area would probably have been wooded during the earlier Holocene, with clearance occurring at some time in the Neolithic or, at the latest, the early Bronze Age. For a short time (probably only a few decades), the land might have remained sufficiently fertile for arable farming. There is as yet no evidence of such use of the PDA, although there is much prehistoric settlement material from the Bain Valley. However, the combination of sandy substrate, summer drought and winter/lower land wetness, would quickly have discouraged further cropping in the PDA.
- 7.2 Thereafter, the PDA would have been dominated by rough grassland, woodland or parkland, until enclosure in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This non-arable condition is variously supported by: pollen evidence from a nearby Iron Age site; description in Domesday Book; Kirkstead Abbey records; park and other Medieval records; available mapping; and cropmarks of former woodland.
- 7.3 Archaeological cropmark evidence from the PDA is rather poor and confused by several generations of natural (geological) markings. There are certainly no obvious signs of 'ladder-type' settlement appended to tracks indicative of conventional later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. If there are any settlement remains or formal activity sites within the PDA, they would be more likely to be found on the rising land along southern margin of Area or in the northern angle, in avoidance of wet ground conditions. It may be recalled that the nearest known activity site lies on the 'spur' just south of the PDA (west of Park Farm) and shows probable evidence for a Roman pottery kiln, perhaps exploiting the local clay and wood. The few, more convincing cropmarks from the PDA itself might result from dominantly pastoral uses. One linear cropmark seen to cross the PDA, heading for an Iron Age multivallate enclosure beyond, might represent a significant routeway.
- 7.4 More Bronze Age (and possibly even Iron Age) metalwork may well be found along the streamway which crosses the centre of the PDA. The most likely source of such material is votive offerings or hoards, but there is also a small possibility of burial sites (including ploughed-down barrows).
- 7.5 There may be a few localised Medieval or post-Medieval features within the PDA (e.g. rabbit warren, keepers hut, hunting lodge, etc.), although such features would not often survive the more recent ploughing regime.
- 7.6 The relatively high groundwater conditions, especially on the lower land along the central streamway and in any larger/deeper cut features, might allow the survival of significant soft organic remains, either artefacts or environmental indicators.
- 7.7 There have been no systematic ground surveys or trial excavations within the PDA.
- 7.8 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or historic buildings sufficiently close to the PDA as to affect their settings. There is no significant Historic Landscape constraint on this land.



**REFERENCES**

- ALDRED, O & FAIRCLOUGH, G. 2003. *Historic Landscape Characterisation: Taking Stock of the Method*, London & Taunton.
- BENNETT, S. & BENNETT, N. 1993. *An historical atlas of Lincolnshire* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) University of Hull Press: Hull.
- BROWNING, L.E. n.d. Unpublished geophysical report. University of Bradford.
- CATNEY, S. 2003. Setting the Scene. In S. Catney & D. Start (eds.) *Time and Tide The Archaeology of the Witham Valley* Witham Valley Archaeology Research Committee: Sleaford: 3-5.
- CATNEY, S. & START, D. (eds.) 2003. *Time and Tide The Archaeology of the Witham Valley* Witham Valley Archaeology Research Committee: Sleaford.
- CHOWNE, P., GIRLING, M., GRIEG, J. 1986. Excavations at an Iron Age Defended Enclosure at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 52:159-188.
- CHOWNE, P., HEALY, F., BRADLEY, R. 1993. The Excavation of a Neolithic Settlement at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, *East Anglian Archaeology* 57:79-124.
- CLARKE, J.N. 1990. *The Horncastle and Tattershall Canal*, Oakwood Press: Oxford.
- CROMPTON, G. & TAYLOR, C.C. 1971. Earthwork enclosures on Lakenheath Warren, West Suffolk. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 322:113-120.
- CURZON, G.N. & TIPPING, H.A. 1929. *Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire* Jonathan Cape: London.
- DARBY, H.C. 1971 *The Domesday Geography of Eastern England* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed) Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- EKWALL, E. 1960. *The concise Oxford dictionary of place-names* Clarendon Press: Oxford.
- FAIRCLOUGH, G. (ed) 1999a. *Historic landscape characterisation*, London (English Heritage)
- FAIRCLOUGH, G 1999b. Historic landscape characterisation: theory, objectives and connections in Fairclough 1999a (ed.): 3-14.
- FIELD, N., PARKER PEARSON, M. & RYLATT, J. 2003. The Fiskerton causeway: Research Past, Present and Future. In S. Catney & D. Start (eds.) *Time and Tide The Archaeology of the Witham Valley* Witham Valley Archaeology Research Committee: Sleaford: 16-32.
- GOUGH, R. 1806. *Camden's Britannia* Vol 2, London.
- GRIFFITHS, D.W. & COLLCUTT, S.N. 1994. *Land at New Park Farm* Unpublished Report by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited, commissioned by RMC (UK), July 1994.



- GRIGG, D. 1966 *The agricultural revolution in South Lincolnshire* Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- HALLAM, H.E. 1965. *Settlement and society* Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- HALPENNY, B.B. 1991. *Action Stations 2: Military Airfields of Lincolnshire and the East Midlands* 2<sup>nd</sup>. Edition Stephens: Cambridge.
- HANCOCK T.N. 1978. *Bomber County: The History of the RAF in Lincolnshire* Lincoln: Lincolnshire Libraries.
- HINTON, D.A. 1993. A smith's hoard from Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire: a synopsis *Anglo-Saxon England* 22:147-166.
- LAMBRICK, G. 1999. Hampshire: Historic landscape character and the community in Fairclough 1999a: 51-66.
- LAS 1996. *Land at New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe: Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping Phase 1b of the Tattershall Quarry Extension* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 217), commissioned by Butterley Aggregates Limited, December 1996.
- LAS 1997. *Land at New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe: Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping Phase 2-3 of the Tattershall Quarry Extension* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No.258) , commissioned by Butterley Aggregates Limited, October 1997.
- LAS 2000. *Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension Topsoil Removal, Phases 3-5 (New Farm): Archaeological Watching Brief* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 386), commissioned by RMC Aggregates (Eastern) Limited, March 2000.
- LAS 2001a. *Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension Topsoil Removal, Phases 4, 5 and 7: Archaeological Watching Brief* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 507), commissioned by RMC Aggregates (Eastern) Limited, February 2001.
- LAS 2001b. *Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Phase 6: Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 544), commissioned by RMC Aggregates (Eastern) Limited, July 2001.
- LAS 2003. *Proposal for Archaeological Evaluation: Proposed Mineral Extraction on land East of Annpasture Lane, Tattershall Thorpe* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services, November 2003.
- LEWIS, S.G. 1999. Eastern England. In: *A Revised Correlation of Quaternary Deposits in the British Isles* D.Q. Bowen (ed), pp.10-27. Geological Society Special Report No.23. Dorset Press: Dorchester.
- McRAE, S.G. 2004. *Land at Park Farm, Tatter shall Thorpe, Lincolnshire: Soils and Agricultural*



and Classification Report for RMC Aggregates Limited, October 2004.

- MORGAN, P. & C. THORN, C. (eds) 1986 *Domesday Book 31: Lincolnshire* Phillimore: Chichester.
- OWEN, D.M. 1971 *Church and society in Medieval Lincolnshire* (History of Lincolnshire 5) History of Lincolnshire Committee: Lincoln.
- OWEN, J. 1993. Iron Age Linch Pins from Tattershall Thorpe, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 28: 68-69.
- PAGE, W. (ed) 1906, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln* Vol.2, Archibald Constable: London.
- PARKER PEARSON, M. & SCHADLA-HALL, R.T. (eds.) 1994. *Looking at the land: archaeological landscapes in eastern England: recent work and future directions* Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service: Leicester.
- PETCH, D.F. 1961. Archaeological Notes for 1959 and 1960. *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers* 9:1-25.
- PEVSNER, N. & HARRIS, J. 1964. *The Buildings of England* 27, Lincolnshire, Penguin: Harmondsworth.
- PICKWORTH, M.A. 1891. *A history of Tattershall, Lincs, with its collegiate church and castle*, Lincoln, Atkins, Ruddock & Keyworth.
- PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 2003. *Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe* Unpublished Report, November 2003.
- RACKHAM, O. 1986 *History of the English Countryside* London.
- ROBERTS, B.K. & WRATHMELL, S. 2000 *An atlas of rural settlement in England* (English Heritage) London.
- ROGERS, A. 1970 *A history of Lincolnshire* Darwen Finlayson: Henley-on-Thames.
- RUDDOCK, J.G. & PEARSON, R.E. 1985. *The railway history of Lincoln*, (2<sup>nd</sup> ed) Ruddock: Lincoln.
- RUSSELL, E. & RUSSELL, R.C. 1985. *Old and new landscapes in the Horncastle area* Lincolnshire County Council: Lincoln.
- SEAGER SMITH, R.H. 1998. Further Excavations at the Iron Age Enclosure at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, by Peter Chowne, 1986. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 33: 7-19.
- SMITH, A.H. 1956. *English place-name elements* (English Place-name Society 26) Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.



- ST JOSEPH, J.K.S. 1952. *Monastic Sites from the Air* Cambridge Air Surveys 1: Cambridge.
- TANN, G. 2004a. *Tattershall Thorpe, North Road Farm: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 720), February 2004.
- TANN, G. 2004b. *Tattershall Thorpe, land adjacent to North Road Farm (Application A): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 789), December 2004.
- TAYLOR, C. 1996. *Proposal for Gravel Extraction, New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe: Fieldwalking Survey* Unpublished Report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS Report No. 183), commissioned by Butterley Aggregates Limited.
- THOMPSON, F.H. 1953. Archaeological notes for 1952 and 1953. *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers* 5:75-82.
- WHITE, A.J. 1976. Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1975. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 11: 55-65.
- WHITE, A.J. 1980. Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1979. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 15: 67-91.
- WYMER, J.J. 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 Vols. Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage: Salisbury.



### HISTORIC MAPS CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Archives Lindsey award 105: Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe and Kirkby-on-Bain  
Enclosure Award 1789

Armstrong's Map of the County of Lincoln 1778

Bryant's Map of the County of Lincoln 1828 (1: 63360)

Ordnance Survey 1" (1:63360) First Edition 1824, Sheets 69 & 83

Ordnance Survey 6" (1:10560) First Edition 1887, Lincs 88 NE

Ordnance Survey 6" (1:10560) Second Edition 1904, Lincs 88 NE

### Abbreviations used in the text and gazetteer

AP	Aerial Photograph
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
NLAP	National Library of Air Photographs (RCHME)
OS	Ordnance Survey
PPG16	Planning Policy Guidance Note No. 16 (October 1990)
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
VCH	Victoria County History







**Lincolnshire County Council: Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments (Summary Report)**  
15/04/2005

**SMR Number**      **Site Name**  
40096 - LI40096      MULTIVALLATE ENCLOSURE, KIRKSTEAD  
Small multivallate hillfort 460m east of Old Abbey Farm

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
ENCLOSURE      Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD  
HILLFORT      Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

**Class**  
CROPMARK  
CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish      KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19606100

**Status and other**

Scheduled Monument - 29728

19/03/1999

Site Number - 40096

Sites and Monument Record - 40096

National Monuments Record - TF16SE:5

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, 113:196610 BT 59
- (2) Index: OS CARD INDEX, KIRKSTEAD, , , TF16SE5, 1965, COLQUHOUN F
- (3) Scheduling record: Scheduling document 29728, , English Heritage, 1999, MPP 22
- (4) Map: NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME, LINCOLNSHIRE, RCHM, 1992-1996, TF1960:LI.468.1.1

**Description**

CROPMARKS OF MULTIVALLATE IRON AGE TYPE ENCLOSURE. TRIPLE DITCHED OVOID FEATURE WITH ANNEXES TO SOUTH AND EAST.{1} COLQUHOUN NOTED THAT THE SITE IS IN A COMMANDING POSITION AND APPEARS TO BE OF IRON AGE FORM. HE NOTES THAT THE ARE WAS PROBABLY MARSH IN THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD.{2}

FARMING WITHIN ANNEXES? ARE THE ANNEXES SOMETHING TO DO WITH DRAINAGE? A VERY INTERESTING SITE.

WHY IS IT NOT SCHEDULED?, HTM 7M

The monument is scheduled as an Iron Age small multivallate hillfort, measuring 120m by 90m. It is a very similar size and form as one at Tattershall Thorpe. {3}

The monument has also been interpreted as a medieval decoy pond. {4}

**Associated**

LI611      Event - Survey: Field observation of hillfort, -



**SMR Number** 40097 - **Site Name** ST LEONARDS CHURCH, KIRKSTEAD

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40097 - LI40097	ST LEONARDS CHURCH, KIRKSTEAD	Monument
ST LEONARDS CHURCH, KIRKSTEAD		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
CHURCH	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1700 AD
CHAPEL	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1700 AD
	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

#### **Location**

#### **Administrative**

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

#### **National Grid Reference**

TF19026138

#### **Status and other**

Site Number - 40097

Sites and Monument Record - 40097

#### **Sources**

- (1) Bibliographic reference: BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND- 1st Edition, , PEVSNER, N. AND HARRIS, J., 1964, P 287
- (2) Index: OS CARD INDEX, KIRKSTEAD, , , -,1965, COLQUHOUN F
- (3) Index: SMR FILE, KIRKSTEAD, , , -,1976, WHITE, A.J.

#### **Description**

ST LEONARDS CHURCH BUILT IN THE 13TH CENTURY, BUT RESTORED 1913-14. THIS MUST HAVE BEEN THE CHAPEL 'ANTE PORTAS' OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY.{1}  
CAPELLA EXTRA PORTAS OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY FINE 13TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTAINS EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT IN GREAT HELMET AND CHAIN MAIL. THE FONT APPEARS TO BE A LARGE REUSED DOMESTIC MORTAR.{3}

#### **Associated**



**SMR Number** 40098 - **Site Name** EARTHWORKS SOUTH OF KIRKSTEAD

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40098 - LI40098	EARTHWORKS SOUTH OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY	Monument
EARTHWORKS SOUTH OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ENCLOSURE Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	EARTHWORK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF18986125

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40098

Sites and Monument Record - 40098

**Sources**

- (1) Map: OS 6 INCH SERIES, , OS, 1956, TF16SE
- (2) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2987:6; JULY, 1977,
- (3) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2916:36; JULY, 1976,

**Description**

EARTHWORKS OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY COMPLEX TO THE SOUTH OF THE SCHEDULED AREA. NOTED FROM OS MAP.{1}

EARTHWORKS ALSO SHOWN AS CROPMARKS ON EVERSON AP.{2}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40099 - **Site Name** FISHPONDS AND EARTHWORKS,

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40099 - LI40099 FISHPONDS AND EARTHWORKS, KIRKSTEAD ABBEY  
FISHPONDS AND EARTHWORKS, KIRKSTEAD ABBEY

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
FISHPOND Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD  
LINEAR FEATURE  
AD EARTHWORK

**Class**  
EARTHWORK  
Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF18906192

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40099  
Sites and Monument Record - 40099

**Sources**

- (1) Map: OS 1:10000 SERIES, , OS, 1975, TF16SE
- (2) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, PH 23-27
- (3) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, EA 49-50
- (4) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, BT 58

**Description**

FISHPOND COMPLEX WITH AT LEAST SIX LARGE PONDS AND ASSOCIATED EARTHWORKS NOT SCHEDULED BUT PART OF WHOLE COMPLEX.{1}, HTM 7

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40104 - **Site Name** CROPMARKS AND FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40104 - LI40104	CROPMARKS AND FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD	<b>Monument</b>
CROPMARKS AND FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD		

**Type and Date**

ENCLOSURE - to  
CONJECTURAL

LINEAR FEATURE  
SUB SURFACE

RING DITCH - to  
DITCH - to  
FIELD - to  
BOUNDARY  
BOUNDARY - to  
DRAINAGE DITCH  
DEPOSIT

**Class**

CROPMARK,

EVIDENCE

- to CROPMARK,

DEPOSIT

CROPMARK

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

- to SUB SURFACE

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish

KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19406130

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40104

Sites and Monument Record - 40104

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, 0075,0076,0077,ET
- (2) Index: OS CARD INDEX, KIRKSTEAD, , , TF 16 SE,1964, SEAMAN B H
- (5) Intervention Report: Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, , Archaeological Project Services, April 2001, KTR99
- (6) Excavation archive: Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, , Archaeological Project Services, April 2001, LCNCC 146.98
- (3) Intervention Report: Land at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, , Archaeological Project Services, Aug 1998, AFK98 KAD98
- (4) Excavation archive: Land at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, , Archaeological Project Services, Aug 1998, LCNCC 146.98

**Description**

PRN 40104

CROPMARKS ON AP's APPEAR TO BE OLD FIELD SYSTEMS. HOWEVER, THERE APPEARS TO BE AT LEAST ONE CIRCULAR FEATURE, AND A COUPLE OF DROVEWAY TYPE DOUBLE LINEAR DITCHES. PERHAPS WORTH A FIELDWALKING VISIT.{1}{2}

A watching brief in 1998 centred on TF1927 6942 recorded a series of undated ditches, thought to be boundaries or drainage ditches. It is possible that these ditches are part of what is thought to be an elaborate drainage system surrounding the abbey (PRN 43629), seen on aerial photographs.{3}{4}

A watching brief at circa TF193 614 in 1999 and 2000 recorded ten undated linear features, variously aligned



SMR Number 40104 -

Site Name CROPMARKS AND FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD

Associated

LI2007 Event - Intervention: Watching brief at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, BET 01/11/1999 - 31/01/2000

LI3769 Event - Intervention: Watching brief on land at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, INT 30/04/1998 - 07/05/1998

NEUROMEDIAL STONE WORK FOUND AT OLD ABBEY FARM

Type and Date

PRELIMINARY Material 1000 AD to 1500 AD

Class

Field

Location

Administrative

Owner

KIRKSTEAD EAST LADDER ENCLOSURE

History and Reference

PRELIMINARY

System and open

Site Number 40104

Site Name Kirkstead East Ladder Enclosure

Summary

(1) Prehistoric stone work found at Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, East Ladder Enclosure, 1000 AD to 1500 AD.

(2) Prehistoric stone work found at Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, East Ladder Enclosure, 1000 AD to 1500 AD.

(3) Prehistoric stone work found at Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, East Ladder Enclosure, 1000 AD to 1500 AD.

Description

Prehistoric stone work found at Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, East Ladder Enclosure, 1000 AD to 1500 AD. The work consists of a series of stone walls and foundations, some of which are still standing. The walls are made of rough-hewn stone and are up to 1.5m high. The foundations are made of stone and are up to 0.5m high. The work is located in the east larder enclosure of Old Abbey Farm, Kirkstead.

Associated

LI 2007 Event - Intervention: Watching brief at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, BET 01/11/1999 - 31/01/2000



**SMR Number** 40116 - **Site Name** REUSED MEDIEVAL STONE WORK FOUND

**SMR Number** **Site Name** **Record Type**  
40116 - LI40116 REUSED MEDIEVAL STONE WORK FOUND AT OLD ABBEY FARM Find Spot

REUSED MEDIEVAL STONE WORK FOUND AT OLD ABBEY FARM

**Type and Date** **Class**  
FINDSPOT Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD FIND

#### Location

#### Administrative

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

#### National Grid Reference

TF19096099

#### Status and other

Site Number - 40116  
Sites and Monument Record - 40116

#### Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY, LINCOLNSHIRE VOLUME II, PAGE, W. (ED), 1906, P 135
- (2) Verbal communication: , , , 1989, -
- (3) Watching Brief: OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, , ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES, 1995, KAF95

#### Description

KIRKSTEAD ABBEY WAS MOVED TO ITS PRESENT SITE (PRN 00006) IN 1187. THE ABBEY WAS HOWEVER, FOUNDED ELSEWHERE. 'IT WAS MOVED A SHORT DISTANCE' FROM THE FOUNDATION SITE OF 1139.{1} IT SEEMS TOO OBVIOUS, BUT WAS IT SITUATED NEAR OR AT OLD ABBEY FARM? THE AREA IS VERY LOW, ONLY 3M OD, THEREFORE IT WOULD FLOOD MORE READILY THAN THE 'NEW' ABBEY SITE. A GOOD REASON FOR A MOVE. {2} REUSED MEDIEVAL BRICKS AND MASONRY PROBABLY DERIVED FROM THE ABBEY FOUND DURING ALTERATION OF EXISTING FARM BUILDING AT OLD ABBEY FARM. {3}, HTM 3

#### Associated

LI519 Event - Intervention: , 01/01/1995 -



**SMR Number** 40127 - **Site Name** BAIN AGGREGATES NEW PIT, THORPE

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40127 - LI40127 BAIN AGGREGATES NEW PIT, TATTERSHALL  
BAIN AGGREGATES NEW PIT, TATTERSHALL

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
FINDSPOT Middle Palaeolithic - 150000 BC to 40001 BC

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22706043

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40127  
Sites and Monument Record - 40127

**Sources**

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1970, -

**Description**

BAIN AGGREGATES NEW PIT. MAMMOTH AND OTHER PLEISTOCENE REMAINS. CITY AND COUNTY  
MUSEUM ACC NO. 67.70.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40129 - **Site Name** STONE AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40129 - LI40129	STONE AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
STONE AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC	<b>FIND</b>
UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE	

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21636022

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40129

Sites and Monument Record - 40129

**Sources**

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1966, HODGSON M

**Description**

STONE AXE FROM A FIELD PLOUGHED FOR THE FIRST TIME. FOUND IN 1966.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40130 - **Site Name** ROMAN SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40130 - LI40130 ROMAN SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
ROMAN SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
LINEAR FEATURE  
UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

**Class**  
Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21506080

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40130  
Sites and Monument Record - 40130

**Sources**

- (1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1929, PHILLIPS, C.W.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: BRITANNIA, , CAMDEN, W., 1806, P 379
- (3) Serial: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW, , , , VOL 3 P 184
- (4) Bibliographic reference: HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLNSHIRE, , ALLEN, T., 1934, VOL II P 72
- (5) Intervention Report: PROPOSAL FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTION NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TTA 96
- (6) Watching Brief: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Topsoil Removal, Phases 3-5, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Mar 2000, TQC99
- (7) Excavation archive: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Topsoil Removal, Phases 3-5, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, 1999, LCNCC 72.99

**Description**

SUPPOSED ROMAN SITE FOUND BY PHILLIPS IN 1929. 'COULD SEE LITTLE LUMPS'. {1}  
REV MR DYER, RECTOR OF CONINGSBY DISCOVERED TWO SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS ON FLAT MOOR BORDERING FENS IN TATTERSHALL PARK. THE NORTH ONE GREATLY OVER RUN WITH HEATH, BANKS 7FT WIDE. INNER DITCHES 12-13 FT WIDE. OUTER DITCHES 14-15FT THE TRENCHES FOR SOUTHERN ONE 6FT BROAD AND 2.5FT DEEP. {2}{3}{4}  
FIELDWALKING IN ADVANCE OF GRAVEL EXTRACTION IN THIS AREA FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF ROMAN OCCUPATION AT ALL. IT THEREFORE SEEMS LIKELY THAT THIS IS NOT A ROMAN SITE GIVEN THAT THERE IS A COMPLETE LACK OF ROMAN POTTERY. {5}  
A complete absence of Roman pottery or features was noted during a watching brief for Tattershall Thorpe quarry extension, despite observations made by C.W.Phillips. The 'lumps' Phillips refers to appear to be natural concretions of gravel, and were also note during the watching brief. {6}{7}

**Associated**

LI1178 Event - Intervention: Tattershall Thorpe quarry, Phases 3-5, 06/04/1999 - 11/08/1999



SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
40131 - LI40131	STONE AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE	Find Spot
STONE AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

Type and Date	Class
FINDSPOT	FIND
Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC	

Location	Area
Civil Parish	TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

National Grid Reference
TF21406010

references  
Status and other

Site Number - 40131  
Sites and Monument Record - 40131

#### Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -,1973, WILSON

#### Description

STONE AXE.{1}

#### Associated activities



**SMR Number** 40132 - **Site Name** AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** 40132 - LI40132 **Site Name** AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
FINDSPOT Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21806040

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40132  
Sites and Monument Record - 40132

**Sources**

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TUMBY WOODSIDE, , , -, 1973, HODGSON M

**Description**

STONE AXE FOUND HERE. ANOTHER AXE PREVIOUSLY FOUND HERE.{1}, HTM 9

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40133 - **Site Name** FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40133 - LI40133 FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
FINDSPOT Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21436020

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40133  
Sites and Monument Record - 40133

**Sources**

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -,1973, WILSON N

**Description**

POLISHED FLINT AXE. DRAWING IN IMPLEMENT PETROLOGY FILE.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40134 - **Site Name** BONE POINT, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40134 - LI40134	BONE POINT, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
BONE POINT, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
<b>FINDSPOT</b> Early Medieval/Dark Age - 650 AD to 849 AD	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22586012

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40134

Sites and Monument Record - 40134

**Sources**

(1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , --

**Description**

HIGHLY POLISHED DOUBLE ENDED BONE POINT, FOUND IN GRAVEL WORKING IN BAIN AGGRAGATES PIT IN OCTOBER 1974. FOUND IN MASS OF CHARCOAL CLOSE TO SURFACE. APPEARS TO BE A THREAD PICKER SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND AT NORMANBY LE WOLD.{1} TO BE LOANED TO TATTERSHALL CASTLE MUSEUM. MR HOGG c/o MR BLACKBURN, CONINGSBY

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40138 - **Site Name** ROMAN POTTERY, TATTERSHALL

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40138 - LI40138 ROMAN POTTERY, TATTERSHALL  
ROMAN POTTERY, TATTERSHALL

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

POTTERY KILN Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD  
SETTLEMENT Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD  
ARTEFACT Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD  
SCATTER

**Class**

CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE  
CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20355960

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40138  
Sites and Monument Record - 40138

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1976, -

**Description**

ROMANO-BRITISH GREYWARE IN QUANTITY AND COLOUR-COATED SHERD. C3-C4. THREE SHERDS HAVE STABBED PATTERN AND COARSE GRITTY FABRIC. SEVERAL FRAGMENTS OF DAUB OR KILN STRUCTURE. ONE WHETSTONE. IN CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM ACC NO.90.76. FOUND BY EDWARD MEANWELL IN 1976. {1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40139 - **Site Name** SWORD, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40139 - LI40139	SWORD, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
SWORD, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 801 BC	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20305950

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40139  
Sites and Monument Record - 40139

**Sources**

- (1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY REPORTS AND PAPERS, , PETCH, D.F., 1961, VOL 9 P 9 & ILLUS PLATE 3
- (2) Index: EAST MIDLANDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL BULLETIN, , , 1960, VOL 5
- (3) Index: OS CARD INDEX, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , TF25NW5, 1964, BAIRD J

**Description**

LATE BRONZE AGE LEAF-SHAPED SWORD FOUND IN 1959. IN POSSESSION OF MR G C HARVEY, CONINGSBY. MR BAILEY HAS ANOTHER LEAF-SHAPED SWORD IN HIS POSSESSION FOUND IN 1962 IN THE SAME APPROXIMATE LOCATION.

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40140 - **Site Name** BRONZE AGE FINDS, TATTERSHALL

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40140 - LI40140	BRONZE AGE FINDS, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
BRONZE AGE FINDS, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT      Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 801 BC	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish      TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20605930

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40140  
Sites and Monument Record - 40140

**Sources**

(1)      Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -1974, -

**Description**

AREA IN FIELD WHERE 'WILBURTON' SWORD BLADE FRAGMENT AND TWO BRONZE SPEARS WERE FOUND. SWORD AND SPEAR FRAGMENT WAS IN TATTERSHALL CASTLE IN 1974. OTHER SPEAR WITH MR SCOTT, DOGDYKE.{1} INFORMATION FROM MR HARRY AND MR F BAILEY, TATTERSHALL. POSSIBLY LATE BRONZE AGE HOARD.

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40141 - **Site Name** BRONZE SPEARHEAD, TATTERSHALL

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40141 - LI40141	BRONZE SPEARHEAD, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
BRONZE SPEARHEAD, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 801 BC	FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20885935

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40141  
Sites and Monument Record - 40141

**Sources**

- (1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1976, -
- (2) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1976, -

**Description**

LATE BRONZE AGE SPEARHEAD WITH HOLLOW CAST BLADE, POINT AND PART OF BLADE MISSING AND TWISTED. SEE OTHER PRNs ABOVE. FOUND BY HEATHER MEANWELL IN 1976. IN CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM. ACC NO. 91.76.{1}{2}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40142 - **Site Name** SOCKETED AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40142 - LI40142	SOCKETED AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
SOCKETED AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 801 BC	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20905935

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40142  
Sites and Monument Record - 40142

**Sources**

- (1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1976, WHITE, A.J.
- (2) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1976, -

**Description**

PLAIN LATE BRONZE AGE SOCKETED AXE. FOUND IN POTATO HARVESTING, SEE OTHER FINDS IN AREA. FOUND BY MR KENNEDY IN 1976, AND DONATED TO CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM ACC NO. 116.76.{1}{2}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40145 - **Site Name** FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40145 - LI40145	FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
FLINT AXE, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC	FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21005900

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40145  
Sites and Monument Record - 40145  
National Monuments Record - TF25NW:7

**Sources**

(1) Index: STURGE COLLECTION OF FLINTS, , SMITH, R.A., 1935, P 125

**Description**

A PARTIALLY POLISHED FLINT AXE FROM TATTERSHALL THORPE IS IN THE STURGE COLLECTION, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. EXACT FINDSPOT UNKNOWN.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40146 - **Site Name** FLINT CORE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40146 - LI40146	FLINT CORE, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
FLINT CORE, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT	FIND
Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC	

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20105993

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40146

Sites and Monument Record - 40146

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1980, VOL 15 P 67

**Description**

ONE FLINT CORE, TATTERSHALL THORPE. FOUND BY THE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT IN 1979.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40148 - **Site Name** FLINT FLAKES, Tattershall Thorpe

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40148 - LI40148 FLINT FLAKES, Tattershall Thorpe  
FLINT FLAKES, Tattershall Thorpe

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
ARTEFACT Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC  
SCATTER

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21425925

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40148  
Sites and Monument Record - 40148

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1980, VOL 15 P 67

**Description**

TWO FLINT FLAKES {1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40149 - **Site Name** FINDS FROM AREA OF CROPMARK

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40149 - LI40149	FINDS FROM AREA OF CROPMARK	Monument
FINDS FROM AREA OF CROPMARK		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ARTEFACT - to	FIND
SCATTER	
LINEAR FEATURE	- to CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21255970

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40149

Sites and Monument Record - 40149

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1980, VOL 15 P 67-68

**Description**

A LIGHT SCATTER OF FLINTS AND POST MEDIEVAL POT IN AREA OF CROPMARK.(A/P 9) {1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40150 - **Site Name** FLINT, STONE AND POTTERY, STILL

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40150 - LI40150	FLINT, STONE AND POTTERY, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Monument</b>
	FLINT, STONE AND POTTERY, TATTERSHALL THORPE	

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ARTEFACT - to 1053 AD to 1930 AD	<b>FIND</b>
SCATTER	

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21005965

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40150  
Sites and Monument Record - 40150

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1980, VOL 15

**Description**

LIGHT SCATTER OF FLINT, MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND A PIECE OF WORKED STONE.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40151 - **Site Name** POTTERY SCATTER, TATTERSHALL

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40151 - LI40151	POTTERY SCATTER, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Monument</b>
POTTERY SCATTER, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ARTEFACT	FIND
SCATTER	
Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22225970

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40151

Sites and Monument Record - 40151

**Sources**

(1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J., 1980, VOL 15 P 68

**Description**

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER FOUND DURING NLAU FIELDWORK.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40152 - **Site Name** COIN HOARD, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40152 - LI40152	COIN HOARD, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
COIN HOARD, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22505980

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40152

Sites and Monument Record - 40152

**Sources**

- (1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL THORPE, , , -, 1982, WHITE, A.J.
- (2) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , WHITE, A.J. AND SOLLY, M.C., 1983, Vol 18 p106

**Description**

PRN 40152

COIN HOARD OF 5-7,000 ANTONINIANI (GALLIENUS - PROBUS) IN A GREYWARE JAR. FOUND BY BAIN AGGREGATES LTD.{1}{2}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40167 - **Site Name** EARLY BRONZE AGE FLANGED AXE,

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40167 - LI40167	EARLY BRONZE AGE FLANGED AXE, TATTERSHALL	<b>Find Spot</b>
EARLY BRONZE AGE FLANGED AXE, TATTERSHALL		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Early Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 1501 BC	FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21905910

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40167

Sites and Monument Record - 40167

**Sources**

- (1) Index: SMR FILE, TATTERSHALL, , , TF25NW:AE,1976, WHITE, A.J.
- (2) Artefact: CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM COLLECTION 1976, , , 1976, LM6.76

**Description**

EARLY BRONZE AGE FLANGED AXE FOUND ON SURFACE IN CARR WOOD. ON LOAN TO CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM, ACC. NO.: 6/76. {1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40413 - **Site Name** LINEAR FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD

**SMR Number**      **Site Name**  
40413 - LI40413    LINEAR FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD  
LINEAR FEATURES, KIRKSTEAD

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
LINEAR FEATURE

**Class**  
- to      CROPMARK

DITCH      - to

CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish      KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF188609      Area

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40413  
Sites and Monument Record - 40413

**Sources**

- (1)      Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2987:5; JULY, 1977,
- (2)      Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2960:13,14; JULY, 1979,
- (3)      Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2963:11-12; JULY, 1979,

**Description**

LINEAR FEATURES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE DITCHED SEEN ON APs, NEAR KIRKSTEAD ABBEY. {1}, HTM 3

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40414 - **Site Name** FIELD SYSTEM, KIRKSTEAD

**SMR Number** 40414 - LI40414 **Site Name** FIELD SYSTEM, KIRKSTEAD  
FIELD SYSTEM, KIRKSTEAD

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
FIELD SYSTEM - to

**Class**  
CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19206045

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40414  
Sites and Monument Record - 40414

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2987:3-4; JULY, 1977,
- (2) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2960:9-12; JULY, 1979,

**Description**

LINEAR FEATURES AND FIELD SYSTEM, KIRKSTEAD. NB CLOSE TO POSSIBLE IRON AGE ENCLOSURE.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40417 - **Site Name** ENCLOSURES, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40417 - LI40417	ENCLOSURES, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Monument</b>
ENCLOSURES, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ENCLOSURE - to	CROPMARK
FIELD SYSTEM - to	CROPMARK
NATURAL - to	CROPMARK
FEATURE	

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19856042

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40417

Sites and Monument Record - 40417

**Sources**

(1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2917:1-3; JULY, 1976,

**Description**

FIELD ENCLOSURES SHOWN ON AP. POSSIBLY GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.{1}, HTM 4

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40429 - **Site Name** CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** 40429 - LI40429 **Site Name** CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
ENCLOSURE - to

**Class**  
CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22046070

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40429  
Sites and Monument Record - 40429

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2918:39,40; JULY,1976,
- (2) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2957:39,40; JULY,1979,

**Description**

A COMPLEX OF SMALL RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40430 - **Site Name** CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40430 - LI40430	CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE	Monument
CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
ENCLOSURE - to	CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22356032

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40430

Sites and Monument Record - 40430

**Sources**

(1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2957:30,35,37,38,1979,

**Description**

POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE WITH ENTRANCE GAP TO THE EAST AND A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ON TO THE EAST. SEEN ON EVERSON AP.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40432 - **Site Name** CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
40432 - LI40432	CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Monument</b>
CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE		

**Type and Date**

DITCH - to  
ENCLOSURE - to  
LINEAR FEATURE

**Class**

CROPMARK  
CROPMARK  
- to CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20546013

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40432  
Sites and Monument Record - 40432

**Sources**

- (4) Aerial Photograph: RCHME, , 1946-98, TF2060/4; 5161-35
- (1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2987:38-42; JULY, 1977,
- (2) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, CDK 42, 1977
- (3) Aerial Photograph: RCHME, , , 1946-98, TF2059/7,8; TF2060/3,18; 5161-28,31,32,34

**Description**

LINEAR DITCH SYSTEM AND ENCLOSURES, TATTERSHALL THORPE. POSSIBLE FIELD SYSTEM, NEED TO SEE PHOTOGRAPH.{1} MANY BRONZE AGE FINDS FOUND IN THIS AREA, INCLUDING SWORDS AND SPEARHEADS, SEE CROSS REFERENCES.

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40438 - **Site Name** CROPMARK SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40438 - LI40438 CROPMARK SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
CROPMARK SITE, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
LINEAR FEATURE

**Class**  
- to CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21155988

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40438  
Sites and Monument Record - 40438

**Sources**

(1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2917:8; JULY, 1976,

**Description**

CURVING LINEAR DITCH SEEN ON AP.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40439 - **Site Name** CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
40439 - LI40439 CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
CROPMARKS, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
ENCLOSURE - to  
LINEAR FEATURE

**Class**  
CROPMARK  
- to CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20155878

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40439  
Sites and Monument Record - 40439

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2917:14; JULY, 1976,
- (2) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2960:3,4,6,7,; JULY, 1979,
- (3) Aerial Photograph: RCHME, , , 1946-98, TF1959/2; 2960/8

**Description**

EXTENSIVE SPREAD OF ENCLOSURES AND DITCHES SEEN ON EVERSON AP.{1}{2}, HTM 7M

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 40447 - **Site Name** CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**SMR Number** 40447 - LI40447 **Site Name** CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE  
CROPMARK, TATTERSHALL THORPE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

ENCLOSURE - to  
LINEAR FEATURE

**Class**

CROPMARK  
- to CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19695925

**Status and other**

Site Number - 40447  
Sites and Monument Record - 40447

**Sources**

(1) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2960:8; JULY, 1979,

**Description**

FAINT RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE ABUTTING LINEAR DITCH.{1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 42998 - **Site Name** TATTERSHALL THORPE CARR

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
42998 - LI42998 TATTERSHALL THORPE CARR  
TATTERSHALL THORPE CARR

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
WOOD Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

**Class**  
BOTANICAL FEATURE

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21305950

**Status and other**

Site of Special Scientific Interest  
Site Number - 42998  
Sites and Monument Record - 42998

**Sources**

- (1) Index: INVENTORY OF ANCIENT WOODLAND:LINCOLNSHIRE, , NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL, 1989,

**Description**

AN AREA OF WOODLAND (ALL OF WHICH IS CLASSIFIED AS SEMI-NATURAL) INCLUDED IN THE NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL'S INVENTORY OF ANCIENT WOODLAND. ANCIENT WOODLAND STATUS CONSIDERED TO BE HIGHLY PROBABLE. RECENT DETAILED SURVEY. 'TATTERSHALL CARRS SSSI'; WOODLAND TRUST RESERVE. {1}~, AREA 12HA

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 42999 - **Site Name** TATTERSHALL CARR

**SMR Number** 42999 - LI42999 **Site Name** TATTERSHALL CARR  
TATTERSHALL CARR

**Record Type**  
Monument

**Type and Date**  
WOOD Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD

**Class**  
BOTANICAL FEATURE

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21705900

**Status and other**

Site of Special Scientific Interest  
Site Number - 42999  
Sites and Monument Record - 42999

**Sources**

(1) Index: INVENTORY OF ANCIENT WOODLAND:LINCOLNSHIRE, , NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL, 1989,

**Description**

AN AREA OF WOODLAND (ALL OF WHICH IS CLASSIFIED AS SEMI-NATURAL) INCLUDED IN THE NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL'S INVENTORY OF ANCIENT WOODLAND. ANCIENT WOODLAND STATUS CONSIDERED TO BE HIGHLY PROBABLE. RECENT DETAILED SURVEY. 'TATTERSHALL CARRS SSSI'; WOODLAND TRUST RESERVE. {1}~, AREA 15HA

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 43054 - **Site Name** BRONZE AGE SWORD FOUND IN

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
43054 - LI43054	BRONZE AGE SWORD FOUND IN TATTERSHALL THORPE	<b>Find Spot</b>
BRONZE AGE SWORD FOUND IN TATTERSHALL THORPE		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 801 BC	<b>FIND</b>

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF20766029

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43054  
Sites and Monument Record - 43054

**Sources**

(1) Verbal communication: , , OWEN, J.E., 1993, -

**Description**

A BRONZE AGE SWORD FOUND IN FRAGMENTS WHEN DREDGING THE BECK NEAR POULTRY FARM AT TATTERSHALL THORPE. APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN IN ANTIQUITY - VOTIVE OFFERING? {1}, HTM 8 M

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 43332 - **Site Name** FLINT SCATTER

**SMR Number** 43332 - LI43332  
**Site Name** FLINT SCATTER  
FLINT SCATTER

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**  
FLINT SCATTER Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21206055

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43332  
Sites and Monument Record - 43332

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: PROPOSAL FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTION NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TTA 96
- (2) Intervention Report: NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 18.96

**Description**

FIELDWALKING IN ADVANCE OF GRAVEL EXTRACTION IDENTIFIED A SCATTER OF FLINT ARTEFACTS INCLUDING A FOCUS OF ACTIVITY TOWARDS THE SOUTH OF TATTERSHALL THORPE AIRFIELD. THE FLINTS ARE OF LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE DATE. THERE WERE ACROSS THE SITE 73 FLAKES, 12 CORES, 9 STRUCK NODULES AND 7 TOOLS INCLUDING 2 SCRAPERS AND A PROBABLE KNIFE. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI488 Event - Survey: SURVEY:PART by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -



**SMR Number** 43333 - **Site Name** FLINT SCATTER

**SMR Number** 43333 - LI43333  
**Site Name** FLINT SCATTER  
FLINT SCATTER

**Record Type**  
Monument

**Type and Date**  
FLINT SCATTER Later Prehistoric to Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC

**Class**  
FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish

TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21206055

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43333

Sites and Monument Record - 43333

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: PROPOSAL FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTION NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TTA 96
- (2) Intervention Report: NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 18.96

**Description**

FIELDWALKING IN ADVANCE OF GRAVEL EXTRACTION IDENTIFIED A SCATTER OF FLINT ARTEFACTS INCLUDING A FOCUS OF ACTIVITY TOWARDS THE SOUTH OF TATTERSHALL THORPE AIRFIELD. THE FLINTS ARE OF LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE DATE. THERE WERE ACROSS THE SITE 73 FLAKES, 12 CORES, 9 STRUCK NODULES AND 7 TOOLS INCLUDING 2 SCRAPERS AND A PROBABLE KNIFE. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI488 Event - Survey: SURVEY:PART by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -



**SMR Number** 43397 - **Site Name** RAF WOODHALL SPA

**SMR Number** 43397 - LI43397 **Site Name** RAF WOODHALL SPA  
RAF WOODHALL SPA

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

AIRFIELD Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

PILLBOX Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

DRAINAGE DITCH  
SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

PIT Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

BUILDING Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

STRUCTURE Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

WALL Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

**Class**

STRUCTURE, CONCRETE,  
STONE

STRUCTURE, CONCRETE,  
STONE

Modern - 1942 AD to 1965 AD

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT  
EXTANT BUILDING, BRICK  
STRUCTURE, BRICK  
STRUCTURE, BRICK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish  
Civil Parish

KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE  
TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF215612

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43397

Sites and Monument Record - 43397

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: DEFENCE OF BRITAIN, , OSBORNE, M., 1996, -
- (2) Bibliographic reference: BOMBER COUNTY, , HANCOCK, T.N., 1978, -
- (3) Watching Brief: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, PHASE 1B, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TQA96
- (4) Excavation archive: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, PHASE 1B, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 154.96
- (5) Watching Brief: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, PHASE 2-3, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1997, TQB97
- (6) Excavation archive: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, PHASE 2-3, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1997, LCNCC 205.97
- (7) Watching Brief: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Topsoil Removal, Phases 3-5, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Mar 2000, TQC99
- (8) Excavation archive: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Topsoil Removal, Phases 3-5, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, 1999, LCNCC 72.99
- (9) Intervention Report: Tattershall Thorpe quarry extension-topsoil removal phases 4, 5 and 7, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Feb 2001, TQD00
- (10) Excavation archive: Tattershall Thorpe quarry extension-topsoil removal phases 4, 5 and 7, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Feb 2001, LCNCC 2001.46
- (11) Intervention Report: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Phase 6, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, July 2001, TQE01
- (12) Excavation archive: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Phase 6, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, July 2001, LCNCC 2001.177



## Description

Airfield opened Feb 1942 , closed c.1965 . {2} 1 or 2 of the Pickett - Hamilton forts (a type of pill box) survive. {1}  
During the monitoring of topsoil stripping at Tattershall Quarry features related to the second world war airfield were identified. These included drains, concrete foundations and shallow pits. These pits were probably designed to hold flammable material which would be ignited to define part of the airfield in poor visibility. {3}{4}  
A watching brief of topsoil stripping of phase 2-3 of the Tattershall Quarry extension uncovered evidence of extensive drainage programmes associated with the airbase. {5}{6}  
A watching brief carried out during topsoil stripping on Tattershall Thorpe Quarry extension (phases 3-5) revealed further evidence of extensive drainage programmes associated with agricultural use of the land and the airbase. {7}{8}  
A watching brief carried out during topsoil removal on Tattershall Thorpe quarry extension phases 4, 5 and 7 revealed evidence of drainage ditches and pits associated with airfield fencing or apparatus. {9}{10}  
During trial trenching/monitoring of topsoil stripping, several brick outbuildings and walls associated with the airfield were recorded, along with drainage ditches. {11}{12}

## Associated Events

LI1178 Event - Intervention: Tattershall Thorpe quarry, Phases 3-5, 06/04/1999 - 11/08/1999  
LI1725 Event - Intervention: Tattershall Thorpe quarry extension, INT 12/04/2000 - 19/07/2000  
LI2388 Event - Intervention: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension Phase 6, AST 01/07/2001 - 31/07/2001  
LI549 Event - Intervention: WATCHING BRIEF by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -  
LI550 Event - Intervention: WATCHING BRIEF by LAS, 1997, 01/01/1997 -



**SMR Number** 43472 - **Site Name** PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND

**SMR Number** 43472 - LI43472 **Site Name** PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND  
PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
**FINDSPOT** Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC

**Class**  
**FIND**

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21376109

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43472  
Sites and Monument Record - 43472

**Sources**

- (1) Watching Brief: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TQA96
- (2) Excavation archive: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 154.96

**Description**

DURING THE MONITORING OF TOPSOIL STRIPPING AT TATTERSHALL QUARRY A SINGLE, BROKEN FLINT ARTEFACT OF LATE NEOLITHIC OR EARLY BRONZE AGE DATE WAS FOUND. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI549 Event - Intervention: WATCHING BRIEF by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -



**SMR Number** 43473 - **Site Name** PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND

**SMR Number** 43473 - LI43473 **Site Name** PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND  
PREHISTORIC FLINT FOUND

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
**FINDSPOT** Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC

**Class**  
**FIND**

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21376109

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43473  
Sites and Monument Record - 43473

**Sources**

- (1) Watching Brief: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TQA96
- (2) Excavation archive: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 154.96

**Description**

DURING THE MONITORING OF TOPSOIL STRIPPING AT TATTERSHALL QUARRY A SINGLE, BROKEN FLINT ARTEFACT OF LATE NEOLITHIC OR EARLY BRONZE AGE DATE WAS FOUND. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI549 Event - Intervention: WATCHING BRIEF by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -



**SMR Number** 43474 - **Site Name** POST MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

**SMR Number** 43474 - LI43474 **Site Name** POST MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE  
POST MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

ENCLOSURE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD  
DITCH Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

**Class**

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT  
SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF21176116

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43474  
Sites and Monument Record - 43474

**Sources**

- (1) Watching Brief: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, TQA96
- (2) Excavation archive: LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, , LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, 1996, LCNCC 154.96

**Description**

DURING THE MONITORING OF TOPSOIL STRIPPING AT TATTERSHALL QUARRY A NUMBER OF POST MEDIEVAL DITCHES WERE IDENTIFIED INCLUDING THREE THAT FORMED PART OF AN ENCLOSURE. THERE WAS NO CERTAIN DATING EVIDENCE BUT THE ENCLOSURE DID ALIGN WITH A POST MEDIEVAL DITCH. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI549 Event - Intervention: WATCHING BRIEF by LAS, 1996, 01/01/1996 -



**SMR Number** 43556 - **Site Name** SMALL MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT 340M

**SMR Number** 43556 - LI43556 **Site Name** SMALL MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT 340M SE OF NORTH ROAD FARM **Record Type** Monument

SMALL MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT 340M SE OF NORTH ROAD FARM

**Type and Date**

HILLFORT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD  
ENCLOSURE - to  
DITCH Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

**Class**

CROPMARK  
CROPMARK  
SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF22315982

**Status and other**

Site Number - 00329

Scheduled Monument - 29725

12/03/1998

Scheduled Monument - 329

11/02/1981

12/03/1998

Sites and Monument Record - 43556

**Sources**

- (1) Article in serial: LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, , CHOWNE, P., 1980, VOL 15 P 79
- (2) Scheduling record: AM 7, , HBMC, 1978, SAM 329
- (3) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, BU175
- (4) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2957/29,32
- (5) Scheduling record: REVISED SCHEDULING DOCUMENT 29725, , ENGLISH HERITAGE, 1998, MPP 23

**Description**

IRON AGE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE. ONE QUARTER QUARRIED AWAY, THREE QUARTERS NOW SCHEDULED.

EXCAVATION IN 1979 BY P CHOWNE OF NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT, DISCOVERED TWO DITCHES, THE OUTER BEING 2M DEEP AND U- SHAPED, THE INNER 1.8M DEEP AND FLAT BOTTOMED. THE DITCHES WERE RICH IN WOOD AND OTHER ORGANIC MATERIAL WITH A 0.5M PEAT LAYER IN THE DITCHES. FEW ARTEFACTS FOUND AND ALL OF THESE LYING ABOVE OR ON THE PEAT; POTTERY DATING FROM EARLY MIDDLE IRON AGE, INCLUDING VIRTUALLY COMPLETE BASE OF PEDESTAL URN, WITH A CORDON AT THE BASE/WALL JUNCTION. A TRIANGULAR LOOMWEIGHT AND A BEEHIVE QUERN WERE ALSO FOUND.{1}

THE MONUMENT INCLUDES THE BURIED REMAINS OF A SMALL MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT LOCATED 340M SOUTH EAST OF NORTH ROAD FARM. IT IS SITUATED IN A COMMANDING POSITION ON THE SOUTHREY GRAVEL TERRACE ABOVE THE RIVER BAIN TO THE SOUTH EAST AND THE RIVER WITHAM TO THE SOUTH WEST. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT ALTHOUGH THE SYSTEM OF DITCHES AND RAMPARTS WAS CLEARLY DEFENSIVE IN FORM, THE SITE MAY NOT HAVE HAD ANY TRUE MILITARY FUNCTION. IT IS THOUGHT THAT, WHILE THE MONUMENT MAY HAVE SERVED AS A REFUGE FOR THE LOCAL IRON AGE POPULATION IN TIMES OF THREAT, IT IS MORE LIKELY THAT ITS PRIMARY USE WAS FOR THE SEASONAL CORALLING OF GRAZING ANIMALS. THE BANKS AND DITCHES WOULD HAVE ENCLOSED THE ANIMALS AND PROVIDED A DETERRENT TO CATTLE RUSTLERS AND PREDATORS.



# Associated

LI85 Event - Intervention: Excavations at Tattershall Thorpe hillfort, BET 01/01/1979 - 31/12/1979

Excavated 1979, with further work in 1980. Plans revised in 1987 and 1988.

## Type and Date

ABBY Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

## Class

PLUMBED REMAINS- STONE  
DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

KILN Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

CONSTRUCTION- WADENOT  
BATHHOUSE

WADENOT Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

WADENOT Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

ARTIFACT Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

FIND

SCATTER Medieval - 1138 AD to 1537 AD

## Location

## Administrative

Dist. Parish: 1979-1980: EAST LANCASHIRE, L. WILSON

## National Grid Reference

TF18006170

## Notes and other

## Site Number

Site and Monument Number: 1012

## Schedule Number

## Sources

- (01) Schedule of Ancient Monuments, 1966, p. 1012
- (02) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (03) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (04) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (05) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (06) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (07) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (08) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (09) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (10) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (11) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012
- (12) Tattershall Thorpe, 1979, p. 1012

## Description

THE STANDING REMAINS ARE 17M HIGH AND 8M WIDE. FRAGMENTS OF CERAMIC REMAINS WERE FOUND BY HUGH BRITON IN AD 1129. THE ABBEY WAS MOVED TO A SETTLE WITH A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY IN 1137. IT WAS DISSOLVED IN 1537. DEDICATED TO THE VIRGIN. THE SITE OF THE MONASTERY ENCOMPASSED 13 ACRES (13). A LARGE AREA OF EARTHWORKS ENCLOSED BY BANK AND DITCH. THE ONLY SURVIVING WALL STANDS IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF THE CHURCH. THE POSSIBLE REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY KILN OR POTTERY DUMP BEING DISTURBED BY COWS IN



**SMR Number** 43629 - **Site Name** Kirkstead Abbey

**SMR Number** 43629 - LI43629 **Site Name** Kirkstead Abbey

Kirkstead Abbey was founded in 1139. It was moved in 1187 and dissolved in 1537.

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

ABBEY Medieval - 1139 AD to 1537 AD

**Class**

RUINED BUILDING, STONE,  
DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

KILN Medieval - 1139 AD to 1537 AD

RELIGIOUS Medieval - 1139 AD to 1537 AD

HOUSE

CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE  
EARTHWORK

ARTEFACT Medieval - 1137 AD to 1537 AD

SCATTER

FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish

KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF18806170

**Status and other**

Site Number - 00006

Sites and Monument Record - 43629

Scheduled Monument - 6

**Sources**

- (01) Scheduling record: MOW 819, , MINISTRY OF WORKS, 1961, -
- (02) Scheduling record: AM 107, , HBMC, 1986, -
- (03) Bibliographic reference: An Account of the Religious Houses on the East Bank of the Witham, , OLIVER, G. Rev., 1846, -
- (04) Graphic material: , , BUCKS, 1735, -
- (05) Bibliographic reference: VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY, LINCOLNSHIRE VOLUME II, PAGE, W. (ED), 1906, VOL 2 P 135-8
- (06) Bibliographic reference: MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, , KNOWLES, D. AND HADCOCK, R.N., 1971, P 113, 121
- (07) Bibliographic reference: LITTLE GUIDE, , COX, J.C., 1924, 2ND EDN
- (08) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , , 1945-84, PH19-27; EA46-50; CFJ45
- (09) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, ET69,71;BT58,61;AII54,58
- (10) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , ST JOSEPH, J.K.S., 1945-1979, EW88-89;FO11-13;AWX35;AO/LP/63/119
- (11) Aerial Photograph: RCHM, , EVERSON, P.L., 1975-90, 2937:24,1980,
- (12) Intervention Report: KIRKSTEAD ABBEY HOUSE ARCHIT FRAGMENTS SURVEY, , HARRISON, S.A. AND HARRISON, A.J., 1996, -

**Description**

THE STANDING REMAINS ARE 17M HIGH AND 6M WIDE. FRAGMENTS OF CISTERCIAN MONASTERY FOUNDED BY HUGH BRITO IN AD 1139. THE ABBEY WAS MOVED TO A BETTER SITE A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY IN 1187. IT WAS DISSOLVED IN 1537. DEDICATED TO THE VIRGIN. THE SITE OF THE MOAT EMBRACES ABOUT 13 ACRES. {1}

A LARGE AREA OF EARTHWORKS ENCLOSED BY BANK AND DITCH. THE ONLY MASONRY STILL STANDING IS THE SOUTH EAST ANGLE OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF THE CHURCH - 15M HIGH. POSSIBLE REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY KILN OR POTTERY DUMP BEING DISTURBED BY COWS IN



THE NORTH EAST AREA OF SITE. {2}

ST LEONARD'S CHAPEL STANDS NEAR THE GATES. DURING THE RESTORATION OF OLD ABBEY FARM A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS WERE UNEARTHED OR COLLECTED FROM AROUND THE SITE. DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE SURVIVING FRAGMENTS CONFIRMS THEIR EARLY GOTHIC DATE AND HAS ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE. THEY INCLUDE VOUSSOIRS AND VAULT RIBS, SECTIONS OF PIERS, SECTIONS OF WINDOWS AND MISCELLANEOUS PIECES. {12}, AREA 10H, WIDTH 6M, HEIGHT 15M, HTM 7M

FARMHOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1840 AD  
FLOOR Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1840 AD

Associated

Location

Administrative

Grid Point

National Grid Reference

Topography

Notes and other

Site Number

Site and Surroundings

Source

(1) Working from the site of the farm, the site of the chapel was identified. The site of the chapel was identified. The site of the chapel was identified.

(2) The site of the chapel was identified. The site of the chapel was identified. The site of the chapel was identified.

Discussion

OLD ABBEY FARM

CHURCH OF ST LEONARD

CHURCH OF ST LEONARD

REVEALING THE CHURCH

ALTERNATIVE

Associated

LIST



**SMR Number** 43746 - **Site Name** OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD

**SMR Number** 43746 - LI43746 **Site Name** OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD  
OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

FARMHOUSE Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD  
FLOOR Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD  
WELL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

**Class**

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT,  
BRICK  
SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish KIRKSTEAD, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF19086099

**Status and other**

Site Number - 43746  
Sites and Monument Record - 43746

**Sources**

- (1) Watching Brief: OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, , ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES, 1995, KAF95
- (2) Excavation archive: OLD ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, , ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES, 1995, LCNCC 174.95

**Description**

OLD ABBEY FARM IS LOCATED TO THE SOUTH OF KIRKSTEAD ABBEY, AND DATES TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. IT INCORPORATES SOME REUSED STONEWROK FROM THE ABBEY. DURING A WATCHING BRIEF, A BRICK FLOOR (BUILT FROM REUSED FIFTEENTH CENTURY BRICKS) AND A WELL WERE REVEALED. THESE WERE INTERPRETED AS BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERATIONS OF THE FARMHOUSE. {1}{2}

**Associated**

LI519 Event - Intervention: , 01/01/1995 -



SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
43953 - LI81499	Unlocated pair of linch pins from Tattershall	Find Spot
Unlocated pair of linch pins from Tattershall Thorpe		

#### Classification and Scoring

##### Type and Date

FINDSPOT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

##### Class

##### Materials/Evidence

FIND

#### Rating and Scoring

##### Location

##### National Grid Reference

##### Administrative

##### Civil Parish

TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

##### Address

##### Historic Names

##### Status and other

Sites and Monument Record - 43953

#### Description

43953

Two pairs of linch pin terminals were found in Tattershall Thorpe at an unlocated findspot at an unknown date. They were purchased by the City and County Museum in 1992. They are made of copper alloy, and are decorated. Both upper and lower terminals are socketed, presumably for the attachment of iron shanks. The pins belong to a well-known type represented in the Arras Culture of east Yorkshire by a plain example from King's Barrow at Arras. The closest decorated parallels have been found at Kirkburn, east Yorkshire, where the terminals and iron shanks survive intact. Decorated examples are also known from southern England, and were manufactured at Gussage All Saints. {1}{2}

#### Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, , Owen, J., 1993, Vol 28, pp.68-69
- (2) Artefact: CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM COLLECTION 1992, , , 1992, LCCM 23.92

#### Associated Finds

LINCH PIN Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

COPPER ALLOY

#### Associated Events/Activities

#### Associated Individuals

#### Associated Organisations

**SMR Number** 44043 - **Site Name** Worked flint, Tattershall Thorpe Quarry

**SMR Number** 44043 - LI82035 **Site Name** Worked flint, Tattershall Thorpe Quarry  
Worked flint, Tattershall Thorpe Quarry

**Record Type**  
**Find Spot**

**Type and Date**  
**FINDSPOT** Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC

**Class**  
**FIND**

**Location**

**Administrative**

**Civil Parish** TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF214606

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 44043

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Phase 6, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, July 2001, TQE01
- (2) Excavation archive: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension, Phase 6, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, July 2001, LCNCC 2001.177

**Description**

PRN 44043

During trial trenching, three worked flints and one possible worked flint were recovered.{1}{2}

**Associated**

LI2388 Event - Intervention: Tattershall Thorpe Quarry Extension Phase 6, AST 01/07/2001 - 31/07/2001



**SMR Number** 44745 - **Site Name** Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe

**SMR Number** **Site Name**  
44745 - LI84802 Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe  
Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe

**Record Type**  
**Monument**

**Type and Date**

ENCLOSURE? - to  
TRACKWAY? - to  
PIT? - to

**Class**

CROPMARK  
CROPMARK  
CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF209591 Area

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 44745

**Sources**

(1) Aerial Photograph: RCHME, , , 1946-98, TF2059/5; 5161-29

**Description**

PRN 44745

Large area of cropmarks in the corner of the field, consisting of possible enclosures, trackways and pits. {1}

**Associated**

**SMR Number** 44746 - **Site Name** Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe

**SMR Number** 44746 - LI84803 **Site Name** Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe  
Cropmarks, Tattershall thorpe

**Record Type**  
Monument

**Type and Date**

TRACKWAY? - to  
PIT? - to

**Class**

CROPMARK  
CROPMARK

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF211592 Area

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 44746

**Sources**

- (1) Aerial Photograph: RCHME, , , 1946-98, TF2159/3-4; 2917/10-11; 24/7/76
- (2) Aerial Photograph: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, , , 1945-84, CAU 36; 31/7/1976

**Description**

PRN 44746

Large area of cropmarks, consisting of possible enclosures, trackways and pits. {1}

**Associated**



**SMR Number** 45703 - **Site Name** Undated Features, Proposed Mineral

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
45703 - LI86725	Undated Features, Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe	<b>Monument</b>

Undated Features, Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe

**Type and Date**

DITCH - to  
FIELD SYSTEM? - to  
PIT - to

**Class**

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT  
CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE  
SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF223595

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 45703

**Sources**

(1) Intervention Report: Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site At Tattershall Thorpe,  
, Pre-Construct Geophysics, Nov 2003, -

**Description**

PRN 45703

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out on the site of a proposed sand and gravel quarry at Tattershall Thorpe. The survey tentatively identified a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies, none of which appear to respect modern boundaries. The survey also identified an number of discrete, localised anomalies (some grouped) which may reflect pits {1}

**Associated**

LI5340 Event - Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe, BET 07/10/2003 - 08/10/2003

**SMR Number** 45704 - **Site Name** Ridge and Furrow, Proposed Mineral

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
45704 - LI86727	Ridge and Furrow, Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe	Monument

Ridge and Furrow, Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF223595

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 45704

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site At Tattershall Thorpe, , Pre-Construct Geophysics, Nov 2003, -

**Description**

PRN 45704

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out on the site of a proposed sand and gravel quarry at Tattershall Thorpe. The survey identified traces of ploughed out ridge and furrow. They do not align with any current boundaries and appear to extend beyond the existing southwestern boundary. They align with a former path or track that once lay to the north of Walnut Farm. Two of the putative furrows are curvilinear, suggesting that they are approaching a former headland that may have lain to the immediate southwest of the site {1}

**Associated**

LI5340 Event - Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site at Tattershall Thorpe, BET 07/10/2003 - 08/10/2003



**SMR Number** 45705 - **Site Name** Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Flint

**SMR Number** **Site Name** **Record Type**  
45705 - LI86734 Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Flint Scatter, Tattershall Thorpe **Monument**

Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Flint Scatter, Tattershall Thorpe

**Type and Date** **Class**  
FLINT SCATTER Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 1501 BC **FIND**

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF223595

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 45705

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: Proposal for Archaeological Evaluation: Proposed Mineral Extraction on Land East of Annpasture Lane, Tattershall Thorpe, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Nov 2003, -

**Description**

PRN 45705

Systematic fieldwalking was undertaken as part of a phased programme of archaeological investigation for a proposed mineral extraction site on land east of Annpasture Lane, Tattershall Thorpe. There were few prehistoric finds from the site and these were all flint implements dating from the late Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age. The distribution of the flint is fairly evenly spread across the field, although there seems to be very little from the south-west corner of the field where only a single late Mesolithic / early Neolithic flake was recovered. The remainder of the flints showed little of interest except the high percentage which may indicate burning in hearths {1}

**Associated**

LI5341 Event - Survey: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site East of Annpasture Lane, Tattershall Thorpe, AST  
01/11/2003 - 26/11/2003

**SMR Number** 45863 - **Site Name** Late Mesolithic to Neolithic flint scatter at

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
45863 - LI87296	Late Mesolithic to Neolithic flint scatter at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe	<b>Monument</b>

Late Mesolithic to Neolithic flint scatter at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
LITHIC SCATTER	Late Mesolithic to Late
Neolithic - 7000 BC to 2351 BC	FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF223602

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 45863

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, , Lindsey Archaeological Service, Dec 2004, TNRF04
- (2) Excavation archive: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Dec 2004, LCNCC 2004.263

**Description**

PRN 45863

A site visit was made to land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe prior to mineral extraction. Six worked or struck flints dated to the late Mesolithic to Neolithic period were recovered. One was identified as a scraper. {1} {2}

**Associated**

LI5851 Event - Survey: Land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, ON 02/12/2004 -



**SMR Number** 45864 - **Site Name** Roman pottery sherd at North Road Farm,

<b>SMR Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
45864 - LI87298	Roman pottery sherd at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe	<b>Find Spot</b>
Roman pottery sherd at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe		

<b>Type and Date</b>	<b>Class</b>
FINDSPOT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	FIND

**Location**

**Administrative**

Civil Parish TATTERSHALL THORPE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference**

TF223602

**Status and other**

Sites and Monument Record - 45864

**Sources**

- (1) Intervention Report: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, , Lindsey Archaeological Service, Dec 2004, TNRF04
- (2) Excavation archive: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, , Lindsey Archaeological Services, Dec 2004, LCNCC 2004.263

**Description**

PRN 45864

A site visit was made to land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe prior to mineral extraction. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. {1} {2}

**Associated**

LI5851 Event - Survey: Land adjacent to North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, ON 02/12/2004 -

Table 1

Index Number	Location	Scale	Date
110001	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110002	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110003	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110004	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110005	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110006	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110007	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110008	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110009	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110010	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50

APPENDIX 2: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

Index Number	Location	Scale	Date
110011	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110012	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110013	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110014	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110015	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110016	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110017	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110018	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110019	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110020	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110021	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110022	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110023	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110024	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110025	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110026	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110027	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110028	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110029	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50
110030	1100 1100	1:50,000	11.04.50



English Heritage National Monuments Record: Air Photographs Library

(i) Obliques

NGR Index Number	Accession Number	Frame	Date
TF1860/1	NMR 1765	083	03.06.80
TF1860/2	PLE 2933	37	01.05.77
TF1860/3	PLE 2960	14	21.07.79
TF1860/4	PLE 2963	12	29.07.79
TF1860/5	PLE 2963	13	29.07.79
TF1860/6	NMR 1765	084	03.06.80
TF1860/7	NMR 1765	085	03.06.80
TF1860/8	NMR 1765	086	03.06.80
TF1860/9	NMR 17613	09	20.07.01
TF1860/10	NMR 17613	10	20.07.01
TF1860/11	NMR 17599	32	20.07.01
TF1860/12	NMR 17599	33	20.07.01
TF1860/13	NMR 17599	34	20.07.01
TF1861/1	CAP 8022	11	08.06.51
TF1861/2	CAP 8022	12	08.06.51
TF1861/3	CAP 8022	13	08.06.51
TF1861/4	CAP 8004	69	28.05.51
TF1861/5	CAP 8004	70	28.05.51
TF1861/6	CAP 8004	71	28.05.51
TF1861/7	CAP 8004	72	28.05.51
TF1861/8	CAP 8004	73	28.05.51
TF1861/9	CAP 8004	74	28.05.51
TF1861/10	CAP 8007	87	03.06.50
TF1861/11	CAP 8007	88	03.06.50
TF1861/12	CAP 8007	89	03.06.50
TF1861/14	NMR 1765	087	03.06.80
TF1861/15	CAP 8256	19	29.03.55
TF1861/16	CAP 8256	20	29.03.55
TF1861/17	CAP 8256	21	29.03.55
TF1861/18	CAP 8256	24	29.03.55
TF1861/19	CAP 8256	25	29.03.55
TF1861/20	CAP 8256	26	29.03.55
TF1861/21	CAP 8256	27	29.03.55
TF1861/23	PLE 5161	24	30.07.77
TF1861/25	PLE 2963	10	29.07.79
TF1861/26	PLE 2963	11	29.07.79
TF1861/28	NMR 1765	088	03.06.80
TF1861/29	NMR 1765	089	03.06.80
TF1861/30	CAP 16996	35	02.02.69
TF1861/31	NMR 17613	11	20.07.01
TF1861/32	NMR 17613	12	20.07.01
TF1861/33	NMR 17886	00	16.07.03
TF1861/34	NMR 17886	01	16.07.03
TF1861/35	NMR 17886	02	16.07.03
TF1861/36	NMR 17886	03	16.07.03
TF1861/37	NMR 17886	04	16.07.03
TF1861/38	NMR 17879	24	16.07.03
TF1861/39	NMR 17884	60	16.07.03
TF1861/40	NMR 17884	61	16.07.03
TF1957/1	PLE 2917	19	24.07.76
TF1957/2	PLE 2917	21	24.07.76



TF1957/3	PLE 2917	23	24.07.76
TF1957/4	PLE 2917	24	24.07.76
TF1957/5	PLE 2960	2	21.07.79
TF1958/1	PLE 2917	15	24.07.76
TF1958/2	PLE 2917	16	24.07.76
TF1958/3	PLE 2917	17	24.07.76
TF1958/4	PLE 2917	18	24.07.76
TF1958/5	NMR 1666	247-250	26.07.79
TF1958/9	PLE 2960	7	21.07.79
TF1958/10	PLE 5162	1	30.07.77
TF1958/11	PLE 5162	2	30.07.77
TF1958/12	PLE 2932	17	01.05.77
TF1958/13	PLE 2932	19	01.05.77
TF1958/14	PLE 2932	20	01.05.77
TF1959/1	NMR 1666	251-255	26.07.79
TF1959/2	PLE 2960	8	21.07.79
TF1960/1	PLE 2917	1	24.07.76
TF1960/2	PLE 2917	2	24.07.76
TF1960/3	PLE 2917	3	24.07.76
TF1960/4	NMR 1302	367-368	13.08.78
TF1960/5	NMR 1302	369-370	13.08.78
TF1960/6	NMR 1302	371-372	13.08.78
TF1960/7	NMR 1666	256-261	26.07.79
TF1960/8	NMR 1666	262-267	26.07.79
TF1960/9	PLE 2933	39	01.05.77
TF1960/10	PLE 2933	40	01.05.77
TF1960/11	PLE 2960	9	21.07.79
TF1960/12	PLE 2960	10	21.07.79
TF1960/13	PLE 2960	11	21.07.79
TF1960/14	PLE 2960	12	21.07.79
TF1960/15	PLE 2960	13	21.07.79
TF1960/16	PLE 5161	26	30.07.77
TF1960/17	PLE 5161	27	30.07.77
TF1960/18	PLE 5161	28	30.07.77
TF1960/19	NMR 17613	07	20.07.01
TF1960/20	NMR 17613	08	20.07.01
TF1960/21	NMR 17599	30	20.07.01
TF1960/22	NMR 17599	31	20.07.01
TF1961/1	CCC 8878	6057	07.10.28
TF1961/2	PLE 2916	36	24.07.76
TF1961/3	PLE 2916	37	24.07.76
TF1961/4	NMR 968	321-325	20.07.76
TF1961/5	CAP 8004	75	28.05.50
TF1961/6	CAP 8004	76	28.05.50
TF1961/7	CAP 8004	77	28.05.50
TF1961/8	CAP 8256	22	29.03.55
TF1961/9	CAP 8256	23	29.03.55
TF1961/10	PLE 2948	6	17.05.80
TF1961/11	PLE 2933	41	01.05.77
TF1961/12	PLE 2960	18	21.07.79
TF1961/13	PLE 2960	19	21.07.79
TF1961/14	PLE 2960	20	21.07.79
TF1961/15	PLE 5161	25	30.07.77
TF1961/16	NMR 1861	052	30.10.80
TF1961/17	NMR 1861	053	30.10.80
TF1961/18	NMR 1861	054	30.10.80



TF1961/19	NMR 1861	055	30.10.80
TF1961/20	NMR 1861	056	30.10.80
TF1961/21	NMR 1861	057	30.10.80
TF1961/22	NMR 1861	058	30.10.80
TF1962/1	NMR 1740	257-261	02.04.80
TF1962/3	PLE 2960	17	21.07.79
TF1962/4	PLE 2960	21	21.07.79
TF1962/5	PLE 2937	24	13.01.79
TF2057/1	PLE 2917	20	24.07.76
TF2057/5	PLE 2917	31	24.07.76
TF2058/1	PLE 2917	ORACLE1	24.07.76
TF2058/2	NMR 968	319-320	20.07.76
TF2058/3	PLE 2960	3	21.07.79
TF2058/4	PLE 2960	4	21.07.79
TF2058/5	PLE 2960	6	21.07.79
TF2058/6	PLE 5162	3	30.07.77
TF2058/7	PLE 5162	4	30.07.77
TF2058/8	NMR 17613	05	20.07.01
TF2058/9	NMR 17613	06	20.07.01
TF2058/10	NMR 17599	28	20.07.01
TF2058/11	NMR 17599	29	20.07.01
TF2059/1	PLE 2917	13	24.07.76
TF2059/3	NMR 1976	196	31.07.81
TF2059/4	NMR 1976	200	31.07.81
TF2059/6	PLE 5161	30	30.07.77
TF2059/9	PLE 5161	33	30.07.77
TF2059/10	NMR 1976	197	31.07.81
TF2059/11	NMR 1976	201	31.07.81
TF2060/1	PLE 2917	4	24.07.76
TF2060/2	PLE 2917	7	24.07.76
TF2060/3	PLE 5161	34	30.07.77
TF2060/4	PLE 5161	35	30.07.77
TF2060/5	PLE 5161	36	30.07.77
TF2062/5	PLE 2960	23	21.07.79
TF2062/6	PLE 2960	24	21.07.79
TF2062/7	PLE 2960	25	21.07.79
TF2062/8	PLE 2960	26	21.07.79
TF2157/1	CCC 8503	6059	nd
TF2157/2	CCC 8503	6060	nd
TF2157/3	PLE 2917	28	24.07.76
TF2157/4	PLE 2917	ORACLE2	24.07.76
TF2158/1	PLE 5162	5	30.07.77
TF2159/1	PLE 2917	8	24.07.76
TF2159/2	PLE 2917	9	24.07.76
TF2159/3	PLE 2917	10	24.07.76
TF2159/5	PLE 2917	12	24.07.76
TF2159/6	NMR 1976	198	31.07.81
TF2159/7	NMR 1976	199	31.07.81
TF2258/1	NMR 2146	1191	22.07.83
TF2258/2	NMR 2146	1192	22.07.83
TF2259/1	PLE 2957	29	21.07.79
TF2259/2	PLE 2957	31	21.07.79
TF2259/3	PLE 2957	32	21.07.79
TF2259/4	PLE 2957	33	21.07.79
TF2259/5	PLE 2957	34	21.07.79
TF2259/6	PLE 2957	36	21.07.79



TF2259/7	PLE 5162	8	30.07.77
TF2259/8	PLE 5162	9	30.07.77
TF2259/9	PLE 2937	26	13.01.79
TF2259/10	NMR 17613	03	20.07.01
TF2259/11	NMR 17613	04	20.07.01
TF2259/12	NMR 17599	26	20.07.01
TF2259/13	NMR 17599	27	20.07.01
TF2259/14	NMR 17879	22	16.07.03
TF2260/1	PLE 2918	1	24.07.76
TF2260/2	PLE 2918	2	24.07.76
TF2260/3	PLE 2918	3	24.07.76
TF2260/4	PLE 2918	4	24.07.76
TF2260/5	PLE 2918	5	24.07.76
TF2260/6	PLE 2918	6	24.07.76
TF2260/7	PLE 2918	10	24.07.76
TF2260/8	PLE 2957	28	21.07.79
TF2260/9	PLE 2957	30	21.07.79
TF2260/10	PLE 2957	35	21.07.79
TF2260/11	PLE 2957	37	21.07.79
TF2260/12	PLE 2957	38	21.07.79
TF2260/13	PLE 2957	39	21.07.79
TF2260/14	PLE 2957	40	21.07.79
TF2260/15	PLE 5162	7	30.07.77
TF2260/16	PLE 5162	10	30.07.77
TF2260/17	PLE 5162	11	30.07.77
TF2261/1	PLE 2918	7	24.07.76
TF2261/2	PLE 2918	8	24.07.76
TF2261/3	PLE 2918	11	24.07.76
TF2358/1	NMR 2146	1199	22.07.83
TF2358/2	NMR 2146	1200	22.07.83
TF2359/3	PLE 2957	27	21.07.79
TF2359/4	PLE 2960	1	21.07.79
TF2360/1	PLE 2918	9	21.07.79

(ii) Verticals

Sortie Number	Library Number	Frames	Date
RAF/106G/UK/1730	466	3231, 4232	12.09.46
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	597	1273-1279, 1472-1476, 3277-3282	16.04.47
RAF/541/112	913	3075, 4075-4076	28.07.48
RAF/58/5011	2448	8-14	23.03.62
RAF/540/1652	2805	20-22	28.06.55
RAF/FNO/62	8813	6011-6013, 6015-6020	25.07.42
HSL/UK/66498	9216	8219-8220	30.05.66
OS/75271	9818	1-4	24.06.75
OS/70221	10007	212-214, 217-221, 273-278, 281-286	18.06.70
OS/71187	10112	1-3, 56-58	13.05.71
OS/71279	10113	199-202	02.06.71
OS/83009	13008	6-8	07.03.83
OS/93157C	14530	45-48, 69-76	16.05.93





LOCATION

Figure 1









View across the PDA from the southeast angle



View across the PDA from the southwest angle

Figure 3



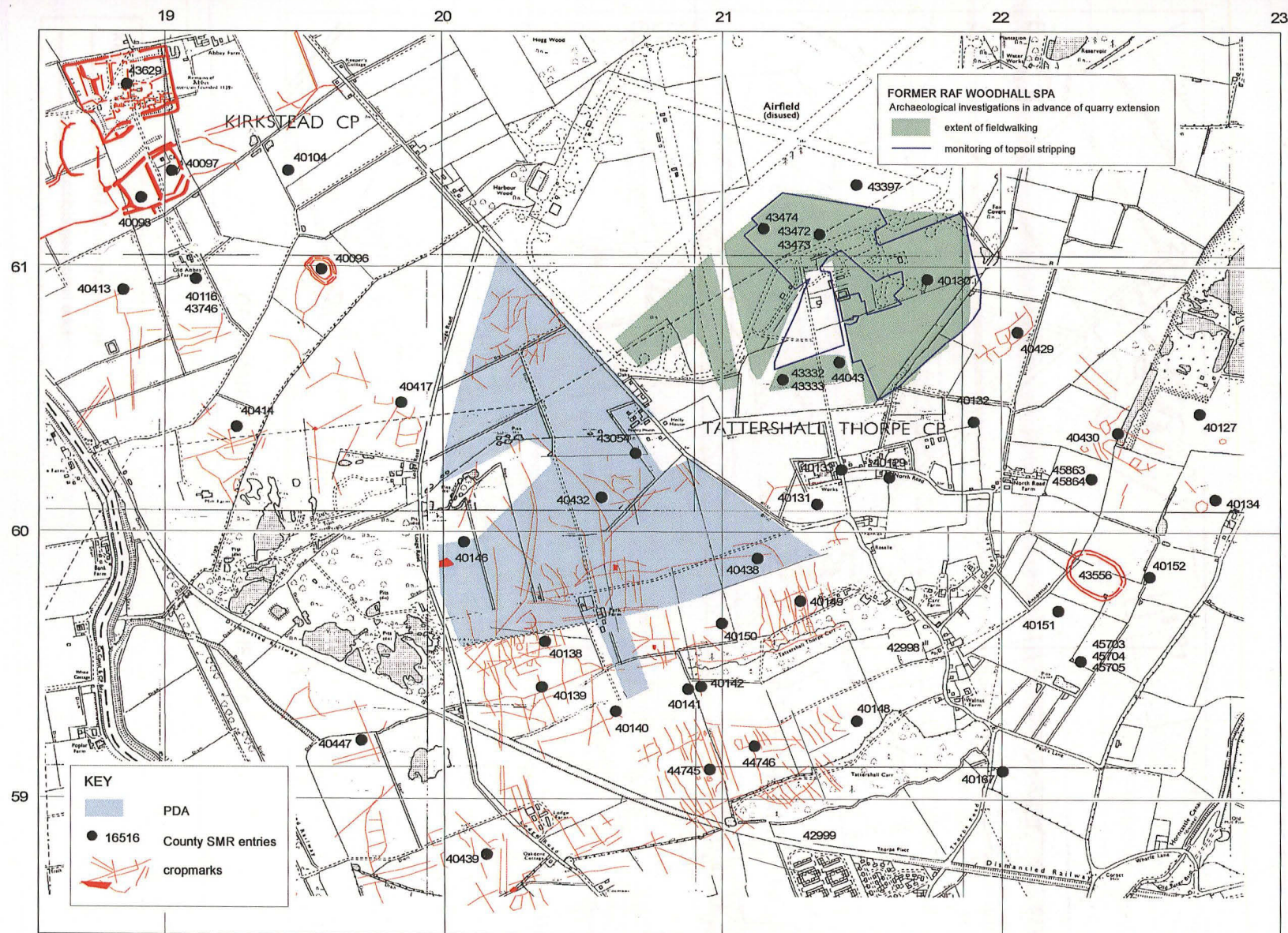
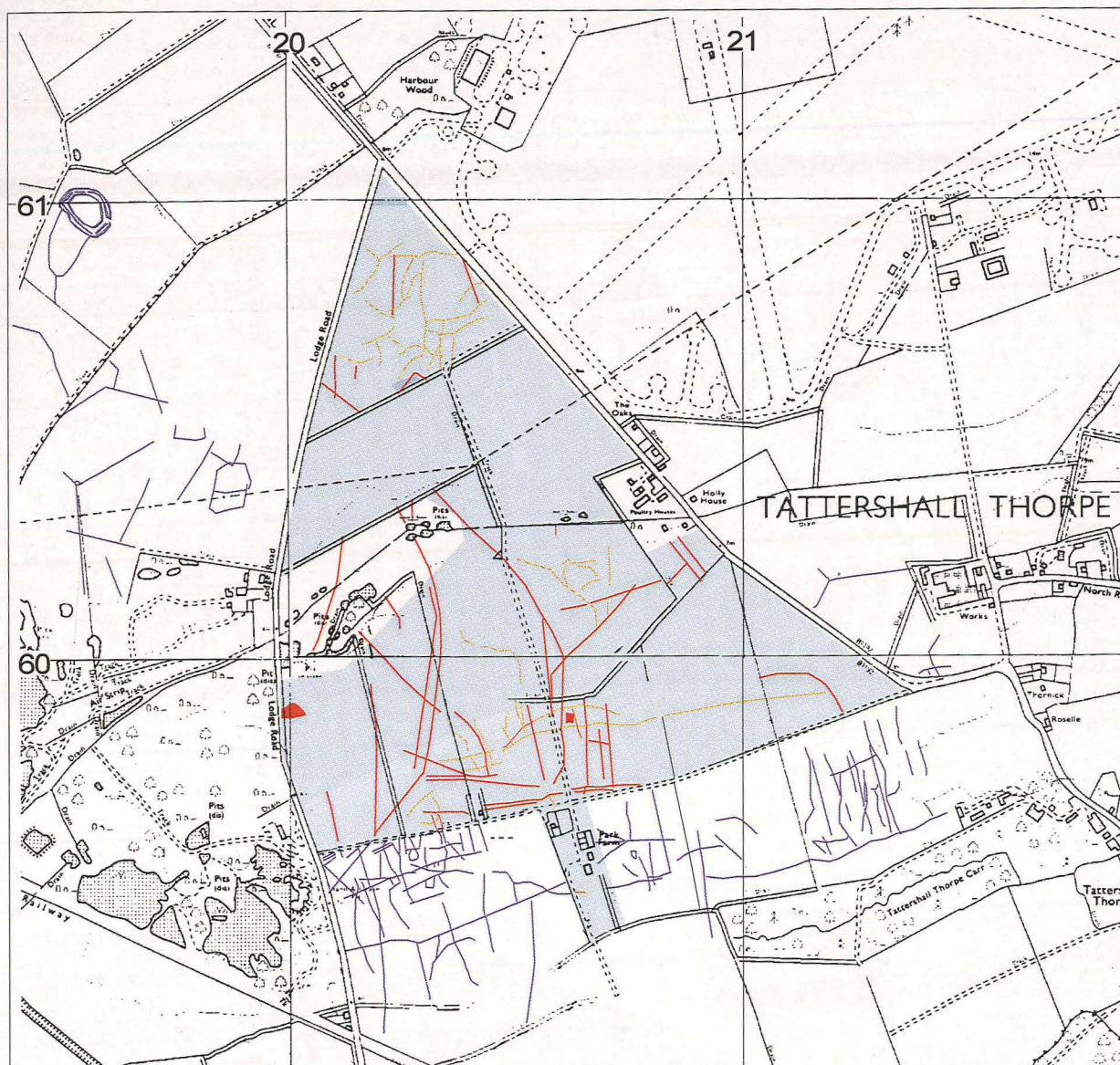


Figure 4





CROPMARKS OBSERVED WITHIN THE PDA

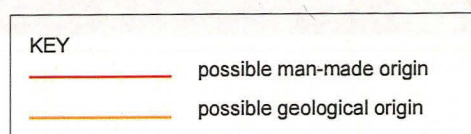


Figure 5





Vertical aerial photograph OS/70221, 218V, 18th June 1970. Crown Copyright.



Figure 6



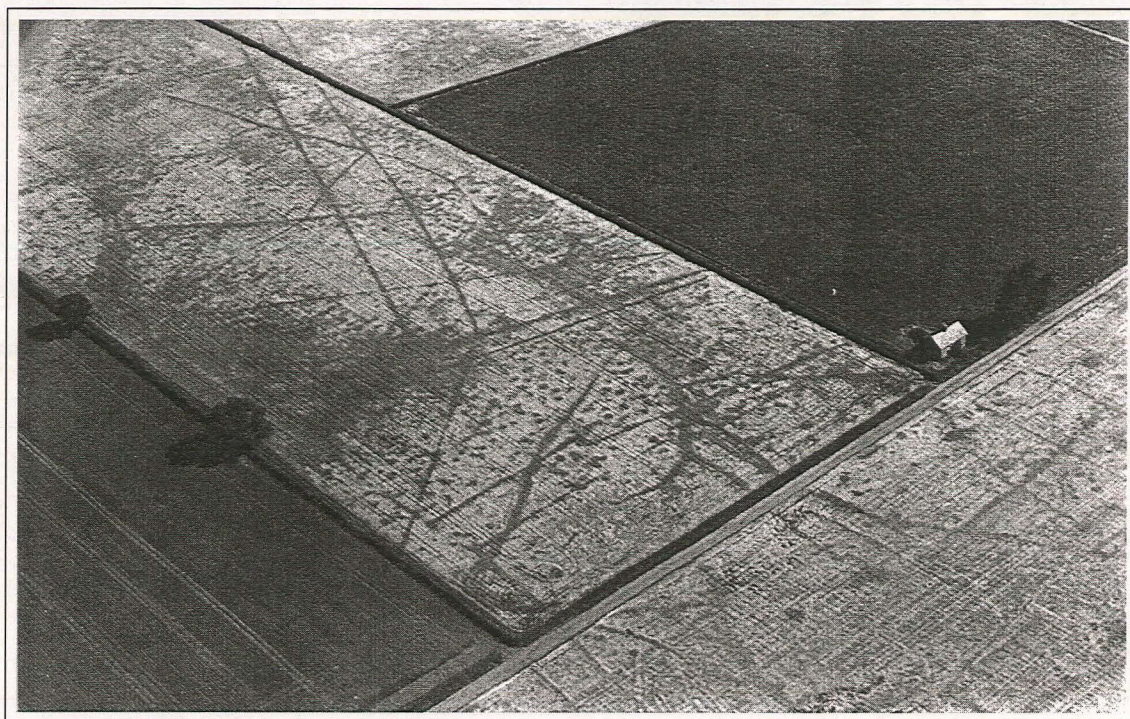


Vertical aerial photograph OS/70221, 277V, 18th June 1970. Crown Copyright.



Figure 7





Oblique aerial photograph NMR TF 1059/8, 30th July 1977. Crown Copyright.



Figure 8





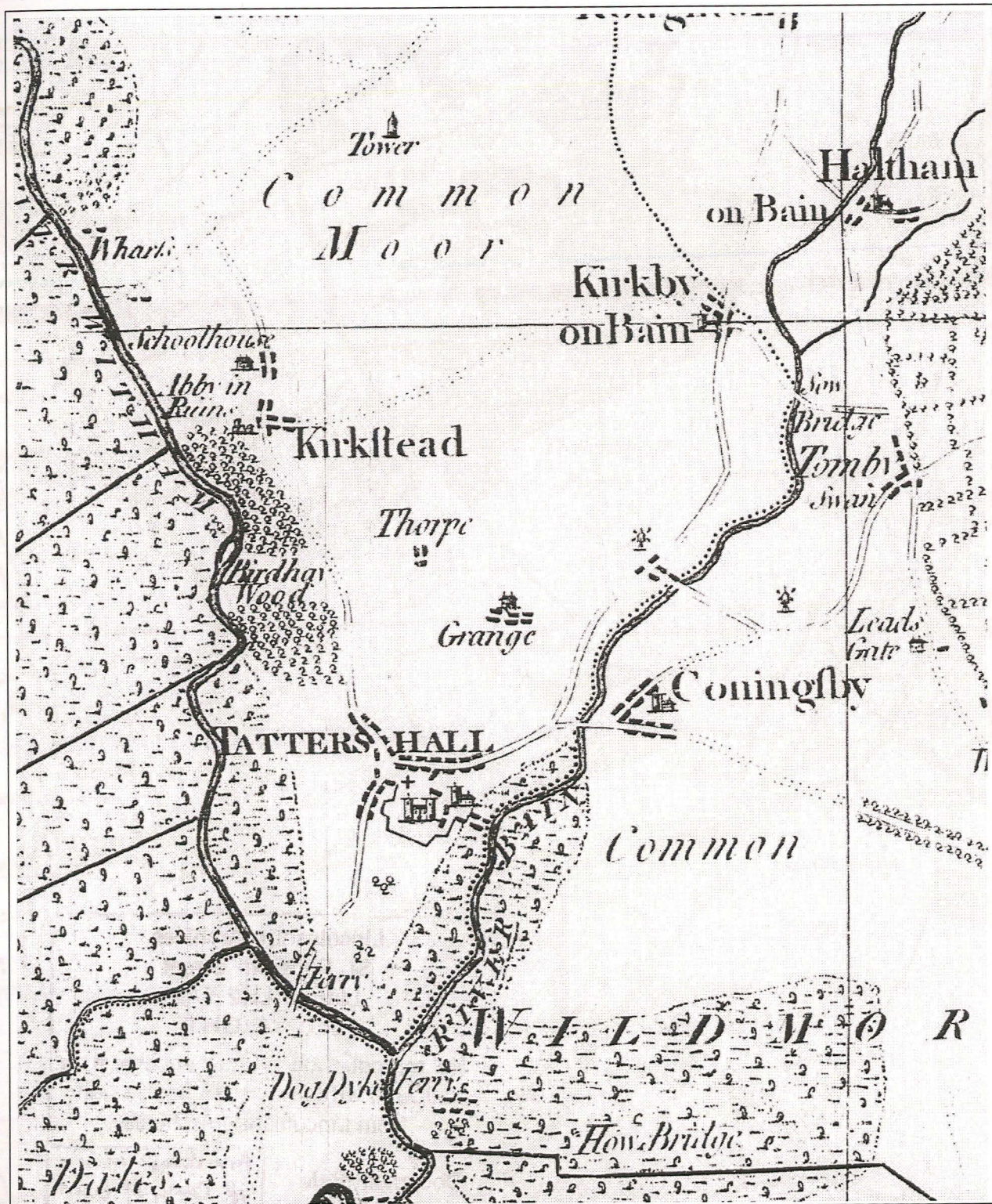
Vertical aerial photograph RAF/58/5011/0008, 23rd March, 1962. Crown Copyright.



EXTRACT FROM ARMSTRONG'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF LINTON 1873

Figure 9





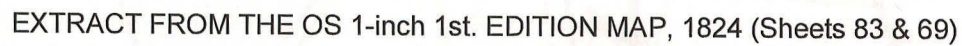
EXTRACT FROM ARMSTRONG'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, 1778

Figure 10

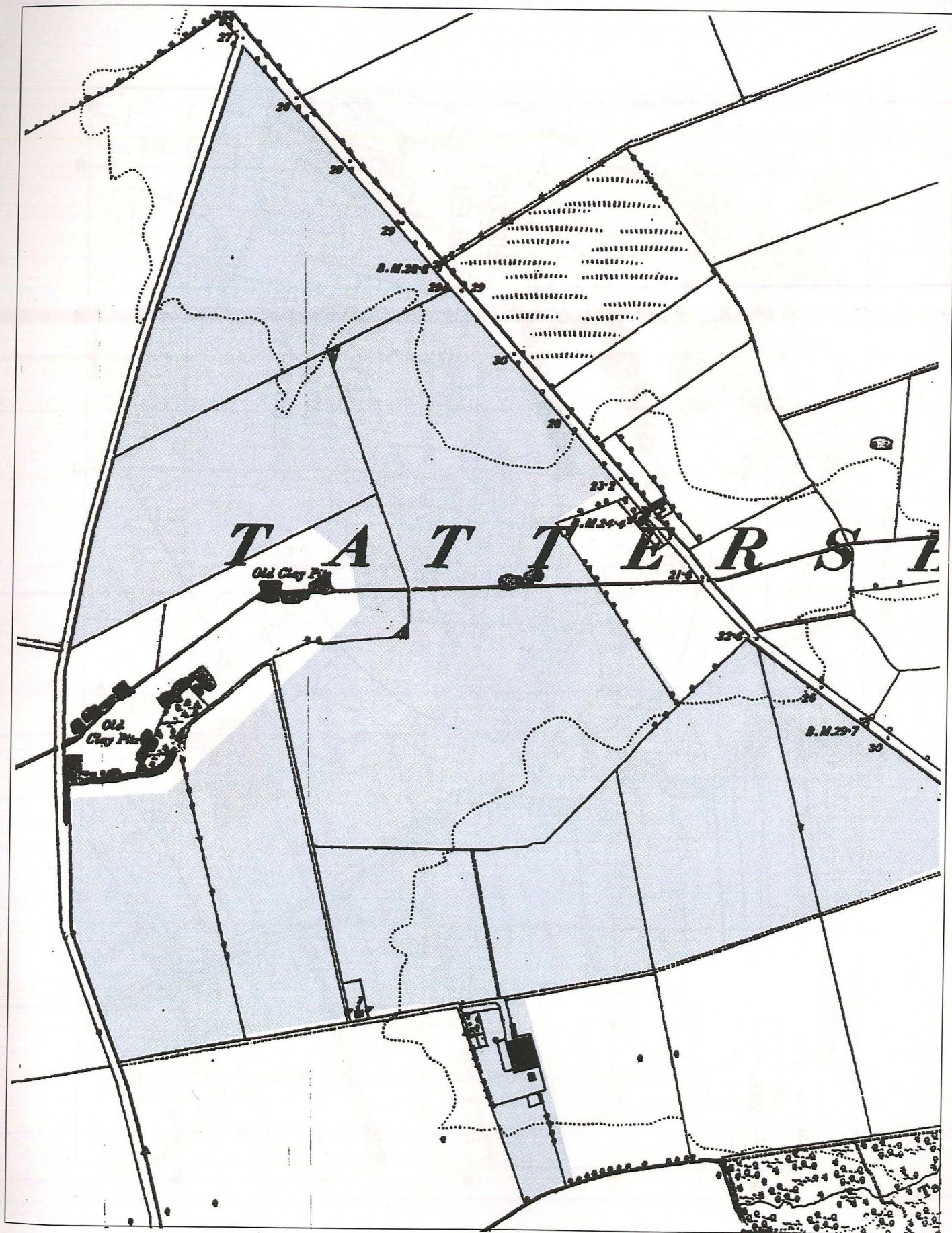








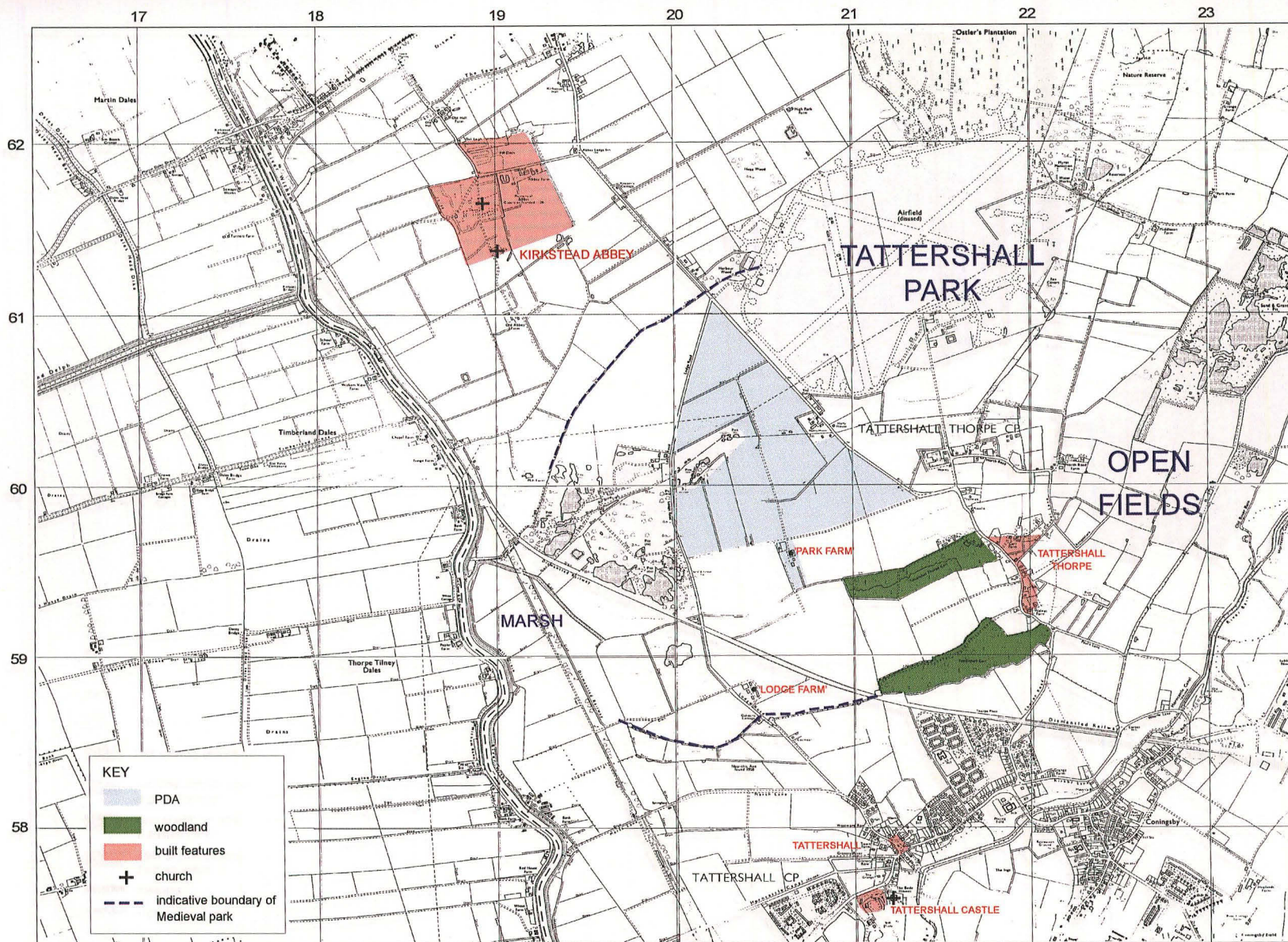




EXTRACT ENLARGED FROM THE OS 6-inch 1st EDITION (Lincs.88 NE), 1887

Figure 13

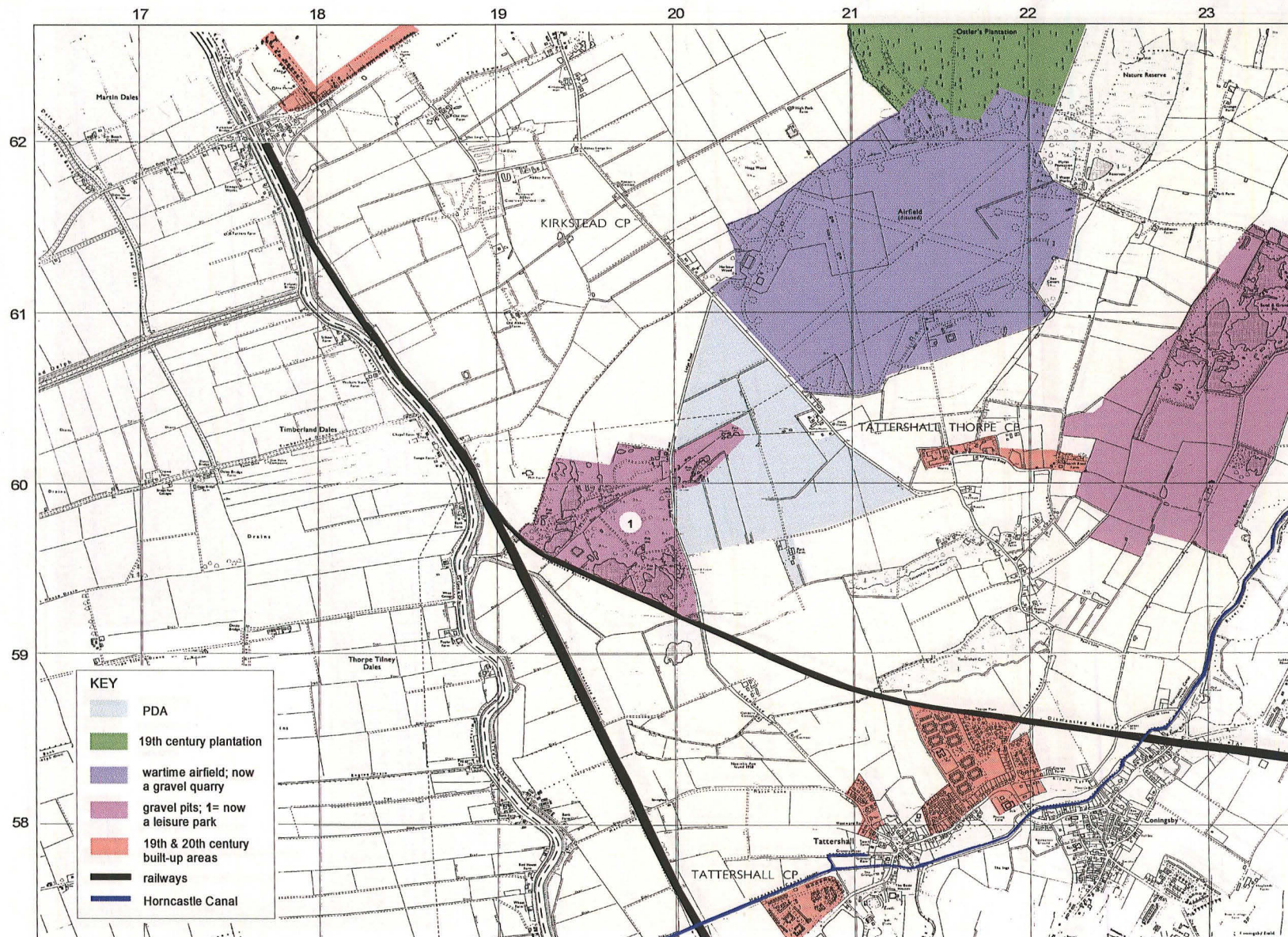




PRE-ENCLOSURE LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Figure 14

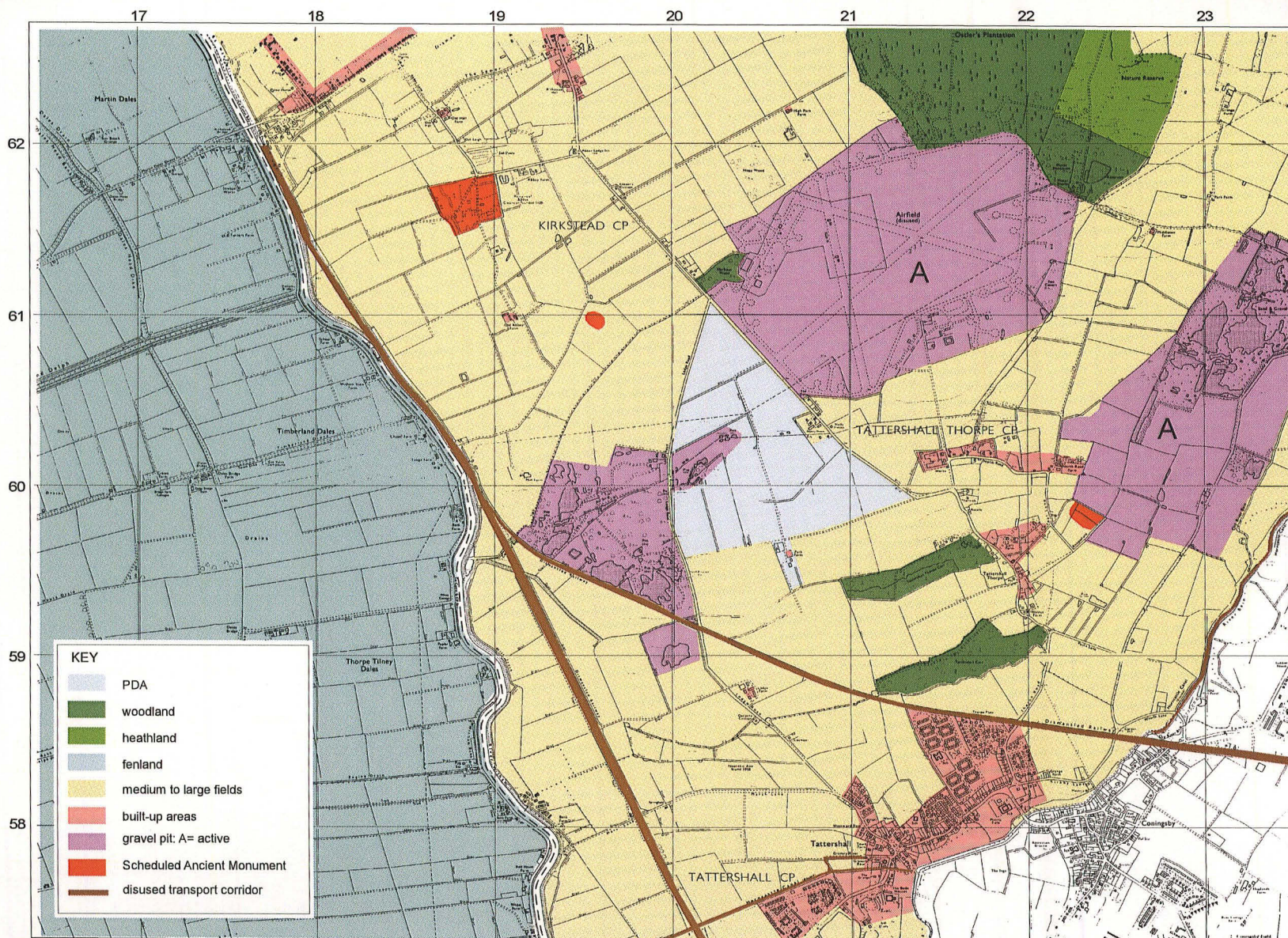




POST-ENCLOSURE LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Figure 15





HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Figure 16