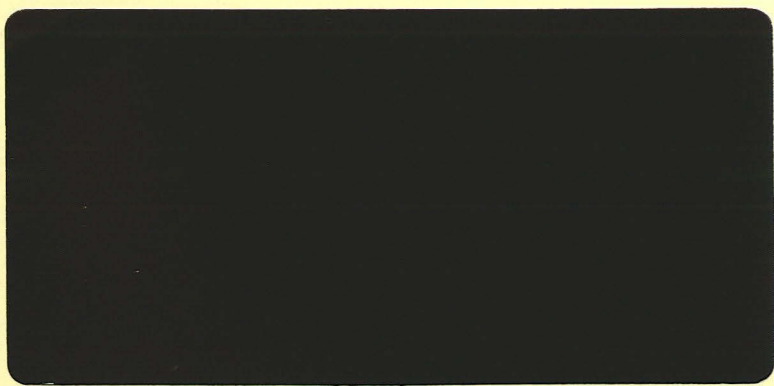


M1/03/01

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT
LAND OFF FORTESCUE CLOSE,
TATTERSHALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TFC01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



EVENTS 41641 411642
SOURCE 416408
PRN 43935 4181291

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT
LAND OFF FORTESCUE CLOSE,
TATTERSHALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TFC01)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Lowe (Chartered Architect)

February 2001

Report Compiled by
James Albone MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2125 5813



A.P.S. Report No. 022/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Planning Background	1
	2.2 Topography and Geology	1
	2.3 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment	1
3.	Project Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
	5.1 Historical Data	2
	5.2 Cartographic Data	2
	5.3 Aerial Photograph Data	3
	5.4 Archaeological Data	3
	5.5 Historic Buildings Data	5
	5.6 Geophysical and Walkover Survey	5
6.	Constraints	6
	6.1 Heritage Constraints	6
	6.2 Other Constraints	6
7.	Assessment of Significance	6
8.	Conclusions	8
9.	Acknowledgements	8
10.	References	8
11.	Abbreviations	9

Appendices

1	Extract from <i>Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i>
2	Geophysical Survey Report by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
3	Glossary

List of Figures

- Figure 1: General location plan.
- Figure 2: Plan showing known archaeological sites and finds within *c.* 500m of the proposed development site.
- Figure 3: Extract from Armstrong's 1779 *Map of Lincolnshire*.
- Figure 4: Extract from Tattershall Enclosure Map 1798 (LAO. Lindsey Encl 105).
- Figure 5: Extract from Bryant's 1828 *Map of the County of Lincoln*.
- Figure 6: Extract from a Map of the Estates of Earl Fortescue 1867 (LAO. Misc Don. 222).
- Figure 7: Extract from first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map 1891.

List of Tables

- Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within *c.* 500m of the proposed development site.

1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development on land off Fortescue Close, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies within an area of prehistoric, medieval and later archaeological evidence. However, no archaeological remains had previously been recorded at the site itself.

Neolithic (4000 - 2250 BC) to Bronze Age (2250 - 800 BC) flint scatters have been identified along the Bain valley in the vicinity of the site. During the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) Tattershall developed into a small market town. This was no doubt influenced by the construction of the castle in 1231 AD and the establishment of a college in 1439 AD. The medieval and later settlement appears to have focussed around the Market Place to the southwest of the proposed development site.

Surrounding archaeological evidence suggests only limited potential for any remains of prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon date to exist at the site. Cartographic sources indicate that the site has been undeveloped since the late 18th century. However, a lane leading from the Market Place existed along the south side of the site during the 19th century and a footpath crossed it diagonally towards the north.

The results of a fluxgate gradiometer survey only identified a probable track, corresponding to the line of the footpath (Appendix 2). The absence of any other features suggests that, despite its relatively close proximity and access to the settlement focus, the site has limited archaeological potential.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Consultation with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Office showed that the proposed development site lay within an area of archaeological sensitivity. As a result, the

County Archaeological Officer recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out to provide further information about the known and potential archaeology of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Robert Lowe Chartered Architect to undertake a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the proposed development site. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Tattershall is situated in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire approximately 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston (Fig. 1). The village lies immediately to the north and west of the present course of the river Bain. The site is located on the north side of the village, c. 150m north of the market place at NGR TF 2125 5813 (Fig. 2). It consists of a broadly rectangular arable field which slopes gently towards the north. It lies at a height of c. 5m OD on sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127 - 131).

2.3 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as an 'assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. The condition and extent of these archaeological remains is then clarified to enable suitable mitigation measures to be devised to minimise their disturbance. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

The geophysical survey aimed to supplement the results of the desk-based assessment and identify any buried archaeological remains which may be present at the site.

4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary evidence relating to the area within c. 500m of the proposed development site were considered. Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- Historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives Office.
- Enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives Office.
- Recent and old Ordnance Survey maps.
- Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- Aerial photographs.
- Archaeological books and journals.

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey of the site. Details of the methodology of this survey are contained within Appendix 2. The present land-use and ground conditions were also noted during the survey.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

The place-name Tattershall is Old English in origin and refers to 'Tathere's nook of land' (Cameron 1998, 123). It is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD, although very little is recorded about the actual settlement. At that time Eudo son of Spirewic held land at Skirbeck in jurisdiction of the manor of *Tateshale* (Morris 1986, 29,33). There is no specific entry for Tattershall in the Domesday Book, although land at Tattershall Thorpe is recorded.

Tattershall Castle dominates the medieval history of the village. The earliest castle was constructed in 1231 AD by Robert de Tateshall. It included towers and a curtain wall, parts of which survive today (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 745). The present brick castle was constructed in 1434/1435 by Ralph Cromwell who was Treasurer of England.

On 14th of July 1439 King Henry VI granted Ralph Cromwell a charter to establish a college at Tattershall. The college was to consist of seven priests, six clerks, six choristers and thirteen poor people in the almshouses. The main surviving part of this college is the church of the Holy Trinity which now serves as the parish church. It is located on the site of an earlier Norman church dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. A second building, just south of the Market Place served as a grammar school. The college was dissolved as an ecclesiastical foundation in 1545 but the grammar school continued to function for some time (Parsons 1983).

Enclosure at Tattershall by Henry, Earl of Lincoln, during the late 16th to early 17th centuries resulted in a depopulation of the village (Hodgett, 1975, 67).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located on the north side of the village of Tattershall. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', which dates from 1779 was the earliest map examined relevant to the assessment area (Fig. 3). This map is of a small scale and it is only possible to locate approximately the proposed development site. However, the settlement appears to have been mainly confined to the road frontages at that time and no buildings are indicated in the area of the site.

The Tattershall enclosure map of 1798 (LAO Lindsey Enclosure 105) showed the site area in detail (Fig.4). No structures are indicated at the site, though a track leading from the market place along the southeast boundary of the field is shown. Although Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln' is of a small scale it appears to show buildings along this lane leading away from the market place although none of these appear to lie within the proposed development area (Fig. 5).

A map of the 'Estates of the Right Honourable Earl Fortescue' dated 1867 (LAO Misc Don 222) did not show any buildings at the site (Fig. 6). Although the lane from the Market Place is indicated it did not continue as far as the site.

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows that the site was still undeveloped by the late 19th century (Fig.7). A footpath remained along the southeast side of the site preserving the route of the earlier lane. A second path was also shown across the site from the southern corner, heading northwards. Revised editions of this map, dating to 1906 and 1956, did not show any changes within the boundaries of the site.

Later Ordnance Survey maps such as the 1977 1:100000 map (Fig.2) show no buildings at the assessment site. The footpaths across the site were not marked on this map and appear to have been removed by this time.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Examination of aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held at the Lincolnshire SMR identified a number of cropmarks to the north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2). Although

these are undated they appear to represent field boundary and drainage ditches, probably of post-medieval date and a possible tackway. Further cropmarks, relating either to medieval settlement or the college, are recorded to the south of the Market Place (Fig. 2, No. 19).

No relevant aerial photographs were held in the collections at Heritage Lincolnshire.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.500m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 2 and located on Figure 2.

Prehistoric Archaeology

A Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) polished stone axe represents the earliest find from the assessment area. This was found by the river Bain to the south of the village (Fig. 2, No. 1). A second axe of this period is recorded just to the west of the assessment area. A scatter of worked flints, including tools, flakes and burnt stone has been recorded (Fig. 2, No.2).

Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon Archaeology

No archaeological evidence of Romano-British (AD 43-410) date has been identified within the assessment area. A single sherd of Late Saxon (AD 800 - 1066) pottery, found on a watching brief to the south of the Market Place (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1) is the only archaeological evidence of this period to have been recorded in the assessment area (Fig. 2, No.3).

Medieval Archaeology

The majority of the archaeological remains identified within the assessment area are of medieval (AD 1066-1500) date.

Most prominent among these is Tattershall Castle (Fig. 2, No. 4). The surviving building is limited to the 15th century brick keep and associated structures. It is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 22720) and a grade I listed

Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	40155	Neolithic polished stone axe	TF 2129 5711
2	40192	Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints	TF 2150 5732
3	-----	Late Saxon pottery	TF 2120 5762
4	00002	Tattershall Castle	TF 2110 5750
5	40156	Medieval Holy Trinity church	TF 2121 5758
6	43557	Site of medieval college	TF 2128 5758
7	43505	Site of medieval Bede almhouses	TF 2120 5762
8	43559	Medieval butter cross	TF 2124 5789
9	42861	Medieval French Jetton	TF 2128 5758
10	40156	Medieval enamelled bronze horse pendant	TF 2138 5789
11	40168	Medieval roof finial	TF 2120 5790
12	40193	Medieval and post-medieval pottery	TF 2165 5750
13	40188	Medieval and post-medieval pottery	TF 2180 5810
14	43560	Remains of post-medieval college	TF 2129 5784
15	42861	Post-medieval Bede almshouses	TF 2120 5762
16	43587	Elizabethan threepence coin	TF 2171 5772
17	43586	Elizabethan sixpence coin	TF 2171 5766
18	40169	James I half groat coin	TF 2150 5800
19	40177 / 40162	Post-medieval pottery	TF 2110 5750
20	40444	Undated, possibly medieval cropmarks	TF 2125 5770
21	43833	Undated ditch or channel	TF 2180 5810

Table 2: Known archaeological sites and finds from within c.500m of the proposed development site in chronological order.

building.

The parish church (Fig. 2, No. 5) is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and is situated on the site of a Norman church which was dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. It dates from the 15th century and was constructed as part of the college. Other remains of the college include brick foundations

of a quadrangular structure with part of a stair turret and the roof of an underground vault (Fig. 2, No.6).

The medieval Bede almshouses, founded in the 15th century are assumed to lie beneath the surviving almshouse buildings (Fig. 2, No. 7). Foundations, probably associated with these were

exposed during a watching brief in 1996 (Cope-Faulkner 1997).

The base of the Butter Cross in the market place dates from the start of the 13th century and consists of four steps (Fig. 2, No.8). The octagonal shaft probably dates to a century later. The whole cross was restored in 1906 and the head is modern. It is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 22633-92) and a grade I listed structure.

Isolated artefacts of medieval date have also been found within the assessment area. These include a French Jetton coin (Fig. 2, No.9) and an enamelled bronze horse harness pendant showing a swan emblem (Fig. 2, No. 10). A ceramic roof finial in the form of a house exists on a later house near the market place (Fig. 2, No. 11).

Medieval and later pottery has been identified by fieldwalking to the southeast of the village (Fig.2, No.12) and at Tattershall school (Fig.2, No. 13).

Post-medieval Archaeology

A post-medieval building, formerly part of Tattershall college, survives above ground (Fig.2, No.14). Although this derelict building includes 15th century bricks, no part of the structure can be positively identified as being from the original college buildings. It is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 22687) and a grade II* listed building.

The surviving single storey row of Bede Almshouses are of 17th century date (Fig. 2, No. 15). These were constructed to replace the original 15th century buildings which had formed part of the college.

A number of individual artefacts of post-medieval date have been found within the assessment area. These include two Elizabethan coins (Fig.2, Nos. 16 and 17) and a half groat of James I (Fig. 2, No. 18). Post-medieval pottery has been found at Tattershall Castle including from the moat when it was cleaned out in 1972 (Fig.2, No. 19).

Undated Archaeology

Undated cropmarks are recorded to the south of the village (Fig. 2, No. 20). These have been interpreted as either belonging to the medieval settlement or relating to the adjacent college.

Further undated remains have been identified in the eastern part of the assessment area (Fig. 2, No. 21). A weathered ditch or channel was identified during a watching brief at Gartree School (Snee 2000).

5.5 Historic Buildings Data

A significant number of listed historic buildings are located in Tattershall village within the area of the assessment (DoE 1987, 26-39). Foremost among these are the castle, parish church of the Holy Trinity and the Bede Almshouses already discussed.

Only those listed buildings located in close proximity to the proposed development site are discussed below.

The Fortescue Arms Hotel is a grade II listed building located on the east side of the Market Place. The main building is a 2 storey, 3 bay structure of red brick with a hipped slate roof. Although much of the building dates from the early 18th century, and was altered during the 19th and 20th centuries, some brickwork at the rear appears to be of 15th century date.

On the west side of the Market Place is a former house, Number 60, which has a 15th century ashlar plinth. The remainder of the building is constructed in red brick and dates from the early 18th century onwards. Lodge House, also on the west side of the Market Place, is a two storey, 6 bay house dating from the early 18th century. Both of these houses are grade II listed buildings.

5.6 Geophysical and Walkover Survey

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken during January 2001. Only one magnetic anomaly, a curving linear feature, was identified by the survey. This was interpreted as the course

of a track leading to a bridge beyond the survey area (Appendix 2).

An assessment of the site was made at the time of the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

Three Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the assessment area. These are Tattershall Castle (SAM 22720) which includes the remains of the college, the grammar school building (SAM 22687) and the Butter Cross (SAM 22633). All other archaeological remains are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are 'listed' and protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990.

Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out for the presence of active services (gas, water, electricity *etc.*) across the proposed development area. However, it is not expected that any extant services cross the site. This conclusion appears to be supported by the geophysics results which did not identify any linear features comparable with modern services (Appendix 2).

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 3).

Period

Activity dateable from the Neolithic period to the modern day has been recognised within the

assessment area.

Isolated finds of Neolithic axes have been found in the Tattershall area, with one having been found within the assessment area and another nearby. A scatter of Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flints has been recorded to the south of the village by the river Bain. Other sites of this period are known in the vicinity, most notably the excavated Neolithic settlement further up the river Bain at Tattershall Thorpe (Chowne 1993).

No archaeological evidence of the Romano-British period was identified within the assessment areas. A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery represents the only archaeological find from the Anglo-Saxon period. However, the place-name and Domesday Book evidence indicates that there was a settlement at Tattershall by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. The scant reference to Tattershall in the Domesday Book means that it is not possible to interpret much about the settlement during the 11th century.

The medieval period is very well represented by the standing remains of the castle, church and Market Cross in addition to the site of the early almshouses. Isolated finds of pottery and metalwork have also been recorded around the assessment area.

Post-medieval activity is represented by standing buildings, such as the almshouses and the grammar school, as well as a number of isolated finds.

The only archaeological remains identified within the assessment area consist of a track and footpath that existed by the late 18th century. The only anomaly identified during the geophysical survey broadly corresponded with the alignment of the footpath.

Rarity

Prehistoric stone artefacts, such as those from the Tattershall area, are widely distributed throughout the Lindsey area of Lincolnshire (May 1993, 11). Flint scatters are also relatively widespread throughout the county, with a

number identified along the Bain valley.

Medieval evidence at Tattershall is exceptional due to its importance during this period. The rarity and significance of the castle, church and college remains are reflected by their scheduled status. Most of the isolated finds are typical of those associated with a medieval settlement although some are indicative of the high status presence at the castle.

The well preserved post-medieval buildings of the type present at Tattershall are comparatively unusual in a non-urban context in Lincolnshire.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. A number of archaeological investigations have previously been carried out within the assessment area. These include a watching brief immediately southwest of the proposed development site which produced only 16th century and later pottery from the topsoil (Cope-Faulkner and Hall 1999).

This report provides the first specific review of the archaeological and historical aspects of the assessment area.

Group value

The prehistoric finds from within the assessment area need to be considered in relation to other contemporary evidence from elsewhere along the Bain valley (Chowne 1994, 30). In this context the prehistoric evidence can be considered to have a moderate group value.

It has already been stated that the medieval remains within the assessment area are exceptional. The post-medieval evidence from Tattershall is also of considerable importance. In view of this the evidence from both of these periods must be considered as having a moderate to high group value.

Survival/Condition

The survival and condition of the prehistoric remains from the assessment area is difficult to

assess. Flint scatters such as the one identified to the south of the village may only survive within the topsoil or may still be associated with buried features as at Tattershall Thorpe.

Surviving medieval and post-medieval buildings at Tattershall are well-preserved. However, any buried remains that lie beneath later development, particularly around the Market Place area, are likely to have been disturbed.

Fragility/Vulnerability

None of the previously recorded archaeological remains at Tattershall lies within the site boundaries and consequently they are not at risk from the proposed development.

Diversity

A fairly low period diversity is represented by the identification of prehistoric, post-medieval and medieval archaeology within the assessment area. Sites relating to settlement, religion, education, defence and communications were identified, representing a high functional diversity.

Potential

The prehistoric axe and flint scatter found in the assessment area indicate that there is some potential for further discoveries within the assessment area, although this is relatively low.

The absence of Romano-British remains from Tattershall village suggests a low potential for any unidentified remains of this period to be located at the proposed development site.

Although only one Anglo-Saxon find is recorded within the assessment area at Tattershall, the place-name and Domesday Book evidence indicate settlement there by the later part of this period. However, the potential of unidentified remains of Anglo-Saxon date being present at the proposed development site is low.

The medieval settlement of Tattershall appears to have been focussed around the Market Place and the castle and college to its south. The close proximity of the southern part of the proposed development site to this settlement focus means that there is a low to moderate potential for

unidentified medieval and early post-medieval remains to be present. However, the results of the geophysical survey do not suggest any structural remains of this period are present (Appendix 2). Cartographic sources indicate that the site has been undeveloped since the late 18th century.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment has identified a variety of archaeological remains within c.500m of the proposed development site. These remains represent a very diverse assemblage, both in terms of its date range (Neolithic to post-medieval) and site types (settlement, religious, communication, education and defence).

However, no archaeological remains have been identified at the proposed development site. A track and footpath of late post-medieval date were the only historic feature identified at the site.

The proximity of the proposed development site to the medieval and later settlement focus around the market place suggests that there is some potential for evidence of these periods to be present. However, the results of the geophysical survey suggest that this may be limited to artefacts scatters as no clear archaeological anomalies were identified (Appendix 2).

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Lowe (Chartered Architect) who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone. Gary Taylor edited this report with Tom Lane. Archive research was carried out by Paul Cope-Faulkner, maps were drawn by David Hopkins and computerised by Mark Dymond. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record Office

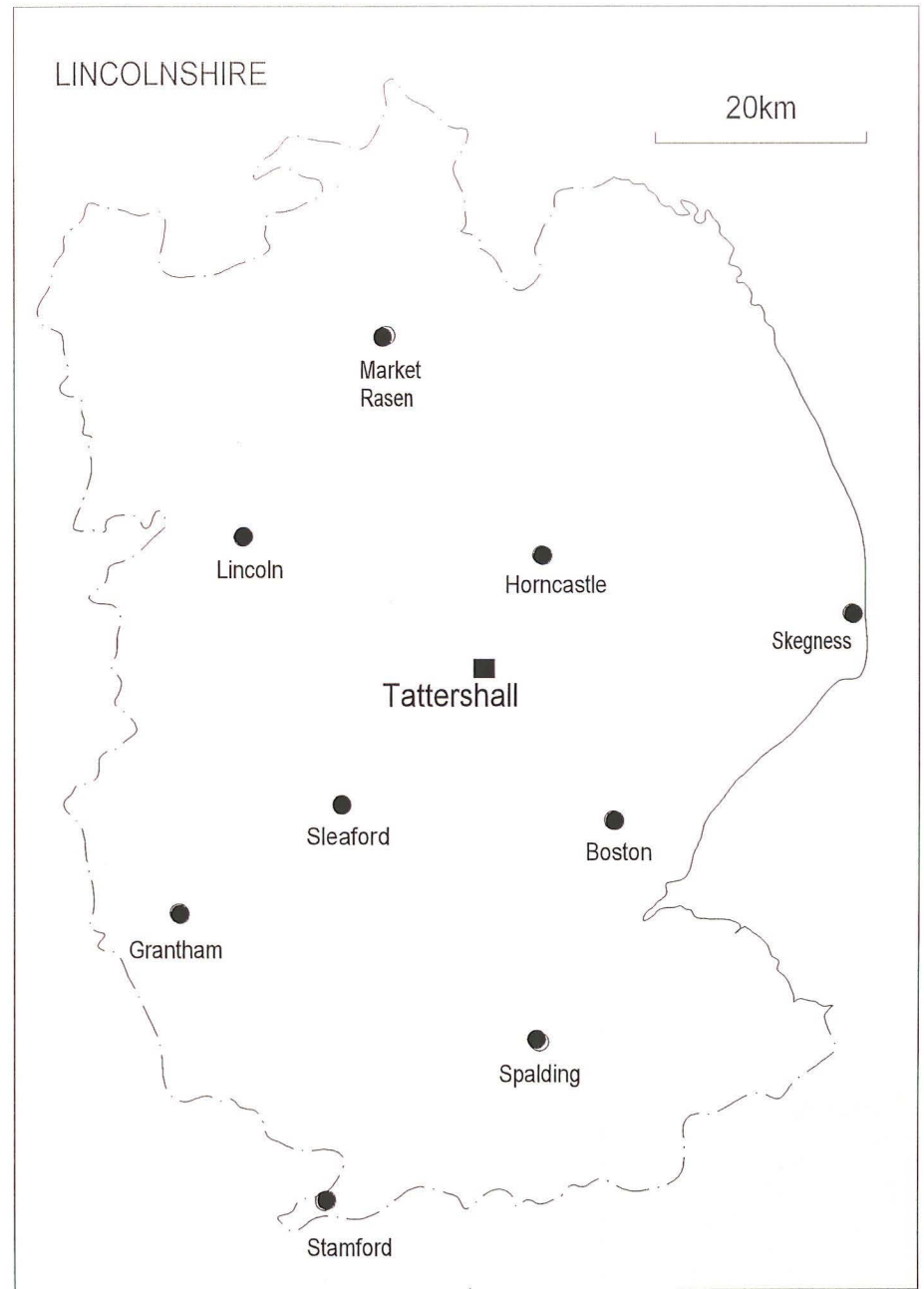


Figure 1 General Location Plan

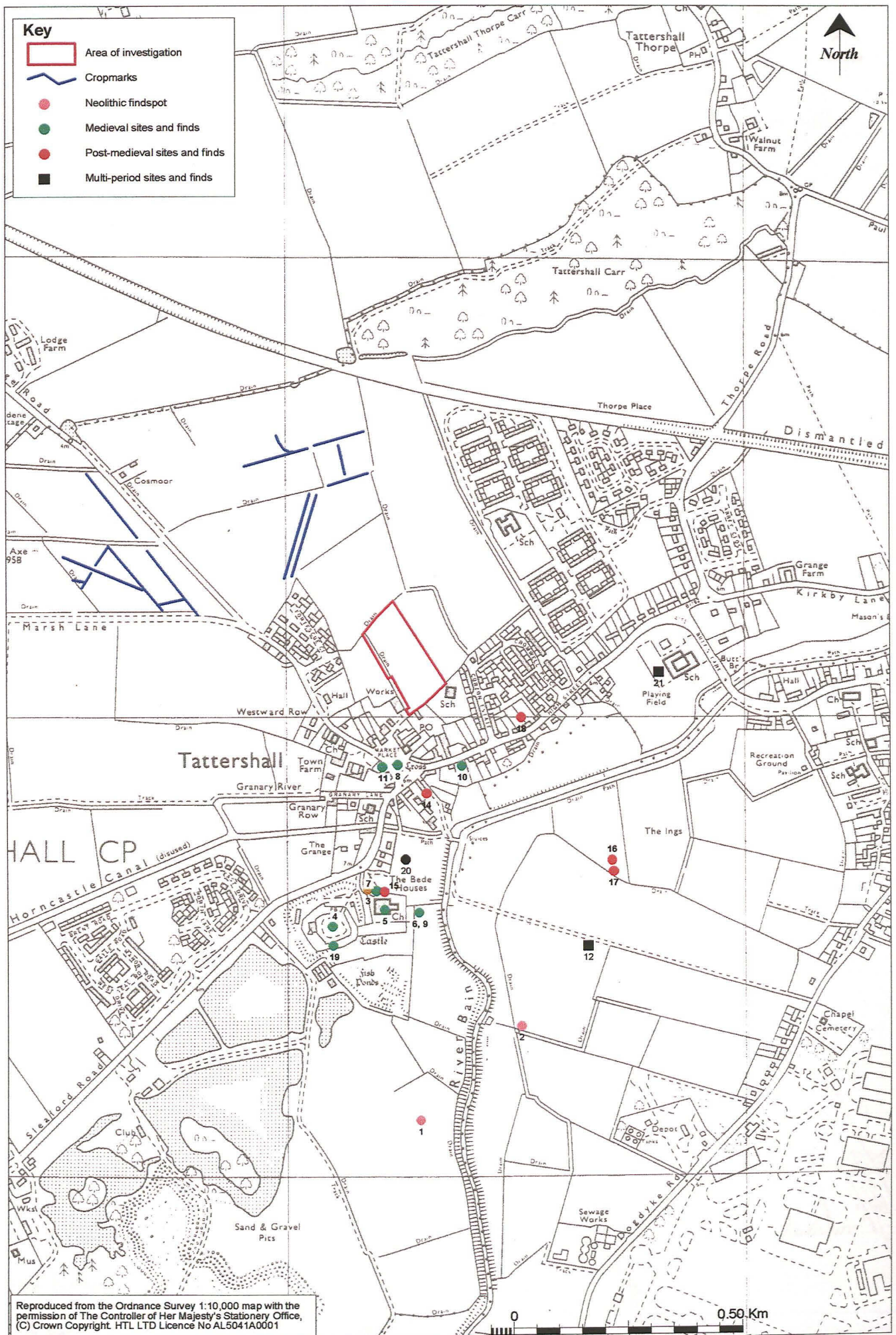


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

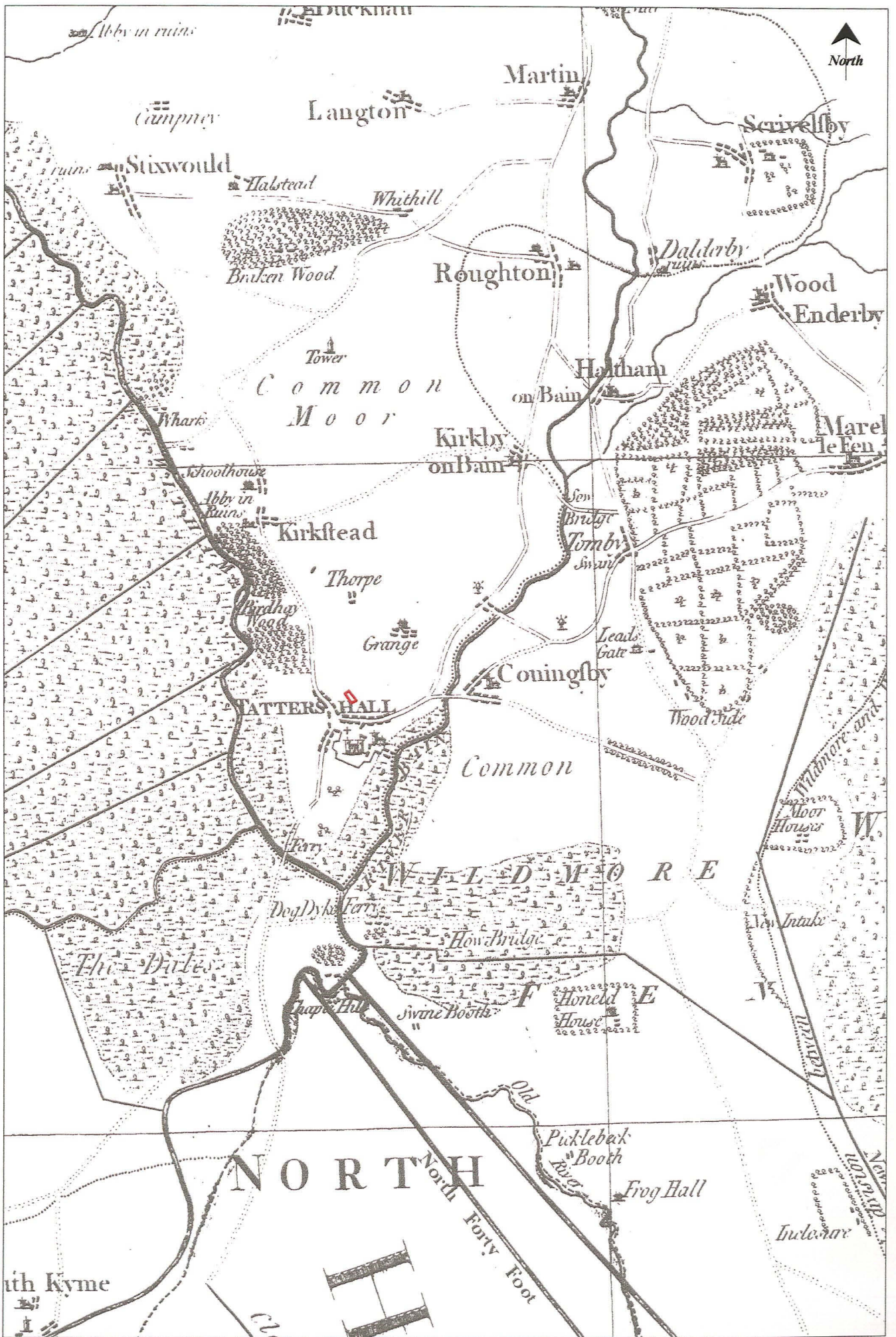


Figure 3 Armstrong's 1779 Map of Lincolnshire



Figure 4 Tattershall Enclosure Map 1798 (LAO Lindsey Encl. 105)



Figure 5 Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln'

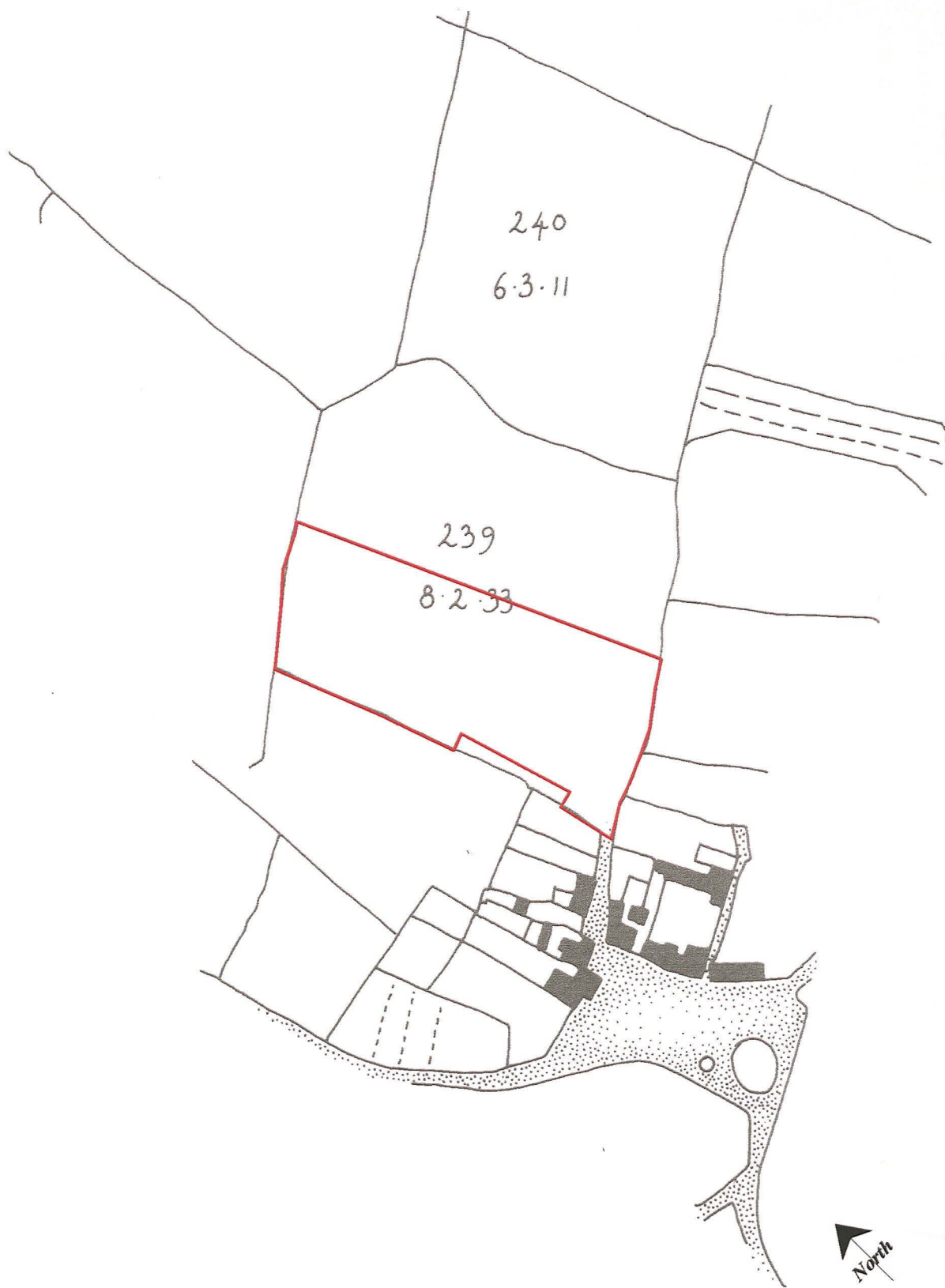


Figure 6 Map of the Estates of Earl Fortescue 1867 (LAO Misc. Don. 222)

Appendix 1

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2
Geophysical Survey Report

*Survey Commissioned
by
Archaeological Project Services.*

*Surveyed
by
I.P. Brooks
Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.*

*registered in England
Nº 2869678*

*Land Off Fortescue Close, Tattershall
Geophysical Survey*

January 2001

CONTENTS

Introduction:

NGR

Location and Topography

Archaeological Background

Aims of Survey

SUMMARY

Survey Results:

Survey Results

Conclusions

List of Illustrations

Figure 1 Location Map

Figure 2 Grey Scale Plot

Figure 3 X - Y Plot

Figure 4 Interpretation

Technical Information:

*Techniques of
Geophysical Survey*

Instrumentation

Methodology

Copyright

Tattershall Geophysical Survey - Introduction:

NGR

Centred on: TF 21275809

Location and Topography

The survey area was immediately to the north west of Tattershall Church of England Primary School and to the east of the new development associated with Fortescue Close, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The field is largely flat with a foot path along its southern edge. A crop of leeks had recently been harvested from the field.

Archaeological Background

*The survey was carried out in advance of the proposed development for houses on the site. The field had previously been the site of an annual fair and had a ridge and furrow system in the recent past (*Sumner pers. comm.*)*

Aims of Survey

To evaluate by detailed survey the presence of potential archaeological features within the development area.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Only one (non ferromagnetic) possible magnetic anomaly was located. This would appear to be the course of a track crossing the field to a bridge across the dyke to the north west of the survey area.

Tattershall Geophysical Survey -Results:

Survey Results:

Area

A block 90 x 180 m was investigated (Figure 1). Its location was defined by the proposed development site and was confined by the presence of a modern footpath along the south eastern edge of the development area and a track way which ran along the south western edge.

Display

The results are displayed as Grey Scale Image and as X-Y Trace Plots. (Figures 2 and 3)

Results:

Detailed Survey:

Eighteen 30 x 30 m grids were investigated (Figure 4) covering the majority of the proposed development area.

A number of areas of modern, ferromagnetic disturbance were located and are shown in blue on Figure 4. That in Grids 13, 14 and 15 were associated with a large metal clad building immediately to the south west of the development area and that in Grids 16, 17 and 18 with debris from the construction of houses on Fortescue Close. The disturbance in Grid 1 represents the modern footpath crossing the survey at this point. Three power line poles were also within the area of the survey, in Grids 6, 7 and 16.

A single diffuse anomaly crossed the survey area in a slight curve. This would appear to be leading to a bridge across the dyke to the north west of the survey area and is therefore assumed to be a disused track way crossing the field.

Magnetic Susceptibility

Soil samples were taken from the area of detailed survey in order to assess the magnetic susceptibility of the soils. It was not possible to obtain a subsoil sample for comparison .

Sample	Volume susceptibility χ_v	Mass susceptibility χ_m
Grid 1	20	16.3
Grid 3	18	14.4
Grid 5	7	6.3
Grid 8	22	19.0
Grid 10	30	23.8
Grid 12	10	8.8
Grid 13	57	46.0
Grid 15	20	15.9
Grid 17	15	13.3

The susceptibilities as measured are consistently low suggesting that conditions are not ideal for magnetic survey. The enhanced values for Grid 13 reflect the disturbed nature of this area of the field as it acts as the main access to the field.

Tattershall Geophysical Survey -Conclusions:

Conclusions

It is a fundamental axiom of archaeological geophysics that the absence of features in the survey data does not mean that there is no archaeology present in the survey area only that the techniques used have not detected it.

Only one possible magnetic anomaly was located and this would appear to represent a disused track way crossing the field. The route of this possible track way would suggest that it was in used prior to the construction of the industrial buildings to the south west of the survey area.

Tattershall Geophysical Survey - Technical Information:

Techniques of Geophysical Survey:

Magnetometry:

This relies on variations in soil magnetic susceptibility and magnetic remanence which often result from past human activities. Using a Fluxgate Gradiometer these variations can be mapped, or a rapid evaluation of archaeological potential can be made by scanning.

Resistivity:

This relies on variations in the electrical conductivity of the soil and subsoil which in general is related to soil moisture levels. As such, results can be seasonally dependant. Slower than Magnetometry this technique is best suited to locating positive features such as buried walls that give rise to high resistance anomalies.

Resistance Tomography

Builds up a vertical profile or pseudosection through deposits by taking resistivity readings along a transect using a range of different probe spacings

Magnetic Susceptibility:

Variations in soil magnetic susceptibility occur naturally but can be greatly enhanced by human activity. Information on the enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can be used to ascertain the suitability of a site for magnetic survey and for targeting areas of potential archaeological activity when extensive sites need to be investigated. Very large areas can be rapidly evaluated and specific areas identified for detailed survey by gradiometer.

Instrumentation:

- 1. Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36**
- 2. Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4/DL10**
- 3. Magnetic Susceptibility Meter - Bartington MS2**
- 4. Geopulse Imager 25 - Campus**

Methodology:

For Gradiometer and Resistivity Survey 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids are laid out over the survey area. Gradiometer readings are logged at either 0.5m or 1m intervals along traverses 1m apart. Resistance meter readings are logged at 1m intervals. Data is down-loaded to a laptop computer in the field for initial configuration and analysis. Final analysis is carried out back at base.

For scanning transects are laid out at 10m intervals. Any anomalies noticed are where possible traced and recorded on the location plan.

For Magnetic Susceptibility survey a large grid is laid out and readings logged at 20m intervals along traverses 20m apart, data is again configured and analysed on a laptop computer.

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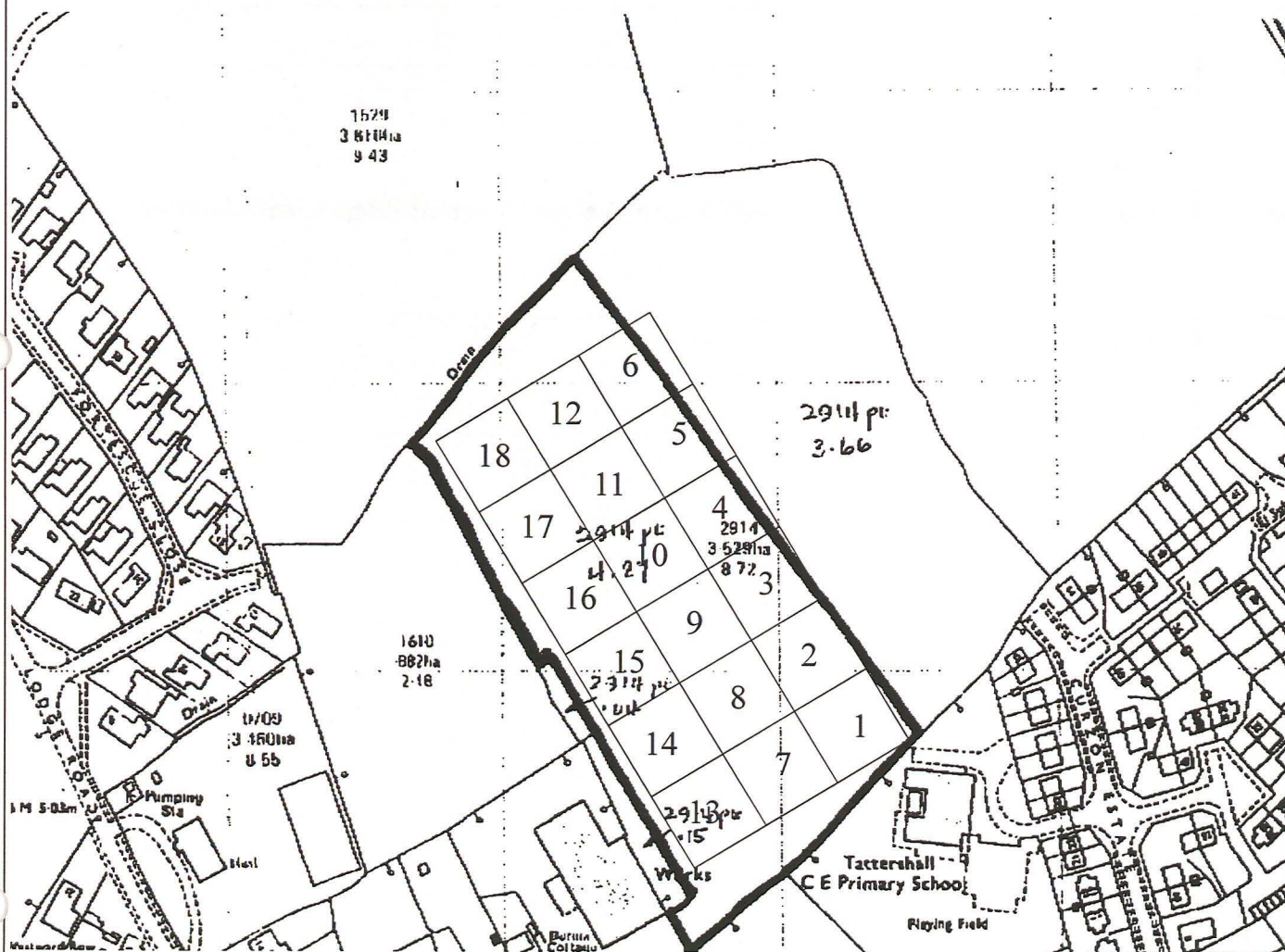


Figure 1: Land Off Fortescue Close,
Tattershall. Location
Scale 1:2500

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4.00
3.33
2.67
2.00
1.33
0.67
0.00
-0.67
-1.33
-2.00
-2.67
-3.33
-4.00



nT



Figure 2: Land Off Fortescue Close, Tattershall
Grey Scale Plot.
Scale 1:100

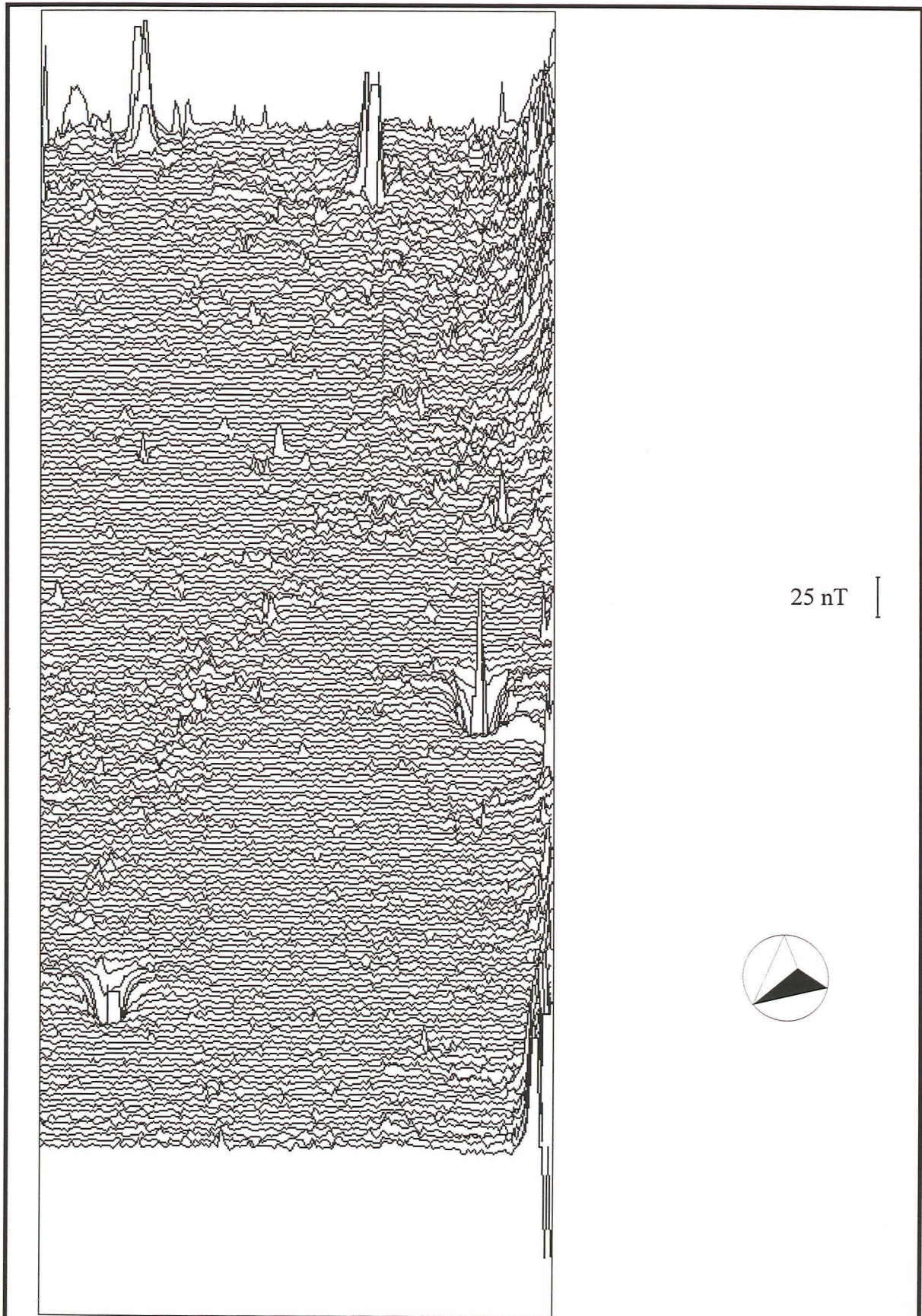


Figure 3: Land Off Fortescue Close, Tattershall, X - Y Plot.
Scale 1:100



Ferromagnetic



Probable Archaeological Features

Figure 4: Land Off Fortescue Close,
Tattershall. Interpretation
Scale 1:2500

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.