ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE (TTC04)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE (TTC04)

Work Undertaken For
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Report Compiled by
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Quality Control

Archaeological Investigations
Tattershall Castle, Tattershall
TTC04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising 10 test pits and one trial trench was undertaken prior to repairs to the Kitchen Range area of the moat wall at Tattershall Castle, Tattershall, Lincolnshire as part of an ongoing programme of historical and archaeological research into this scheduled ancient monument.

The Test Pits revealed the Kitchen Range walls and indicated these are of Cromwell's reconstruction of the castle in the 15th century. However, they also indicated the moat wall was modern, as were the exposed moat fills. The trial trench confirmed the modern date for the moat wall, revealing its large construction cut on its interior. This construction trench had cut through post-medieval dumped layers and a pit of medieval or early post-medieval date. Artefacts recovered consisted of pottery, brick/tile and glass from the medieval to modern periods. A fragment of 16th century Italian pottery reflects the affluence of the castle occupants at that time.

A watching brief carried out during the repair work for the building did not reveal any information that was not shown in the evaluation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Project Background

Between the 15th and 17th July 2004, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Kitchen Range area at Tattershall Castle, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Methodology for Archaeological Recording, prepared by the National Trust The investigations were carried out before and during repairs to moat structures as agreed with the English Heritage Inspector as a means of complying with the Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent for the works (HSD9/2/1138[pt23]) granted on 23 July 2001.

In the first instance this comprised a programme of Test Pitting on the site, in the form of 1x1m test pits, undertaken in advance of commencement of building works. After consultation with The National Trust and English Heritage it was decided that a further trench on the inner side of the moat wall was required. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by The National Trust and carried out by Archaeological Project Services (APS) in accordance with the above-mentioned methodology supplied.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tattershall is situated approximately 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village lies immediately to the north and west of the present course of the river Bain. Tattershall Castle is at the southern edge of the town (Fig. 2)

The investigation site is located within the Kitchen Range area of the moat on the western side of Tattershall Castle grounds Fig. 3). The Tattershall area lies at an average height of 6-7m O.D.

Soils are sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127 - 131).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Tattershall is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 AD. Referred to as *Tateshale*, the name is derived from the Old English 'Tathere's nook of land' (Cameron 1998, 123). The Domesday Survey records very little about Tattershall apart from the fact it was owned by Eudo (Foster and Longley 1976). It is possible that land at Tattershall was listed with either Tattershall Thorpe or Coningsby.

The first castle at Tattershall was built in stone by Robert de Tateshall in 1231 AD under license from King Henry III (Avery 2002, 5). It comprised a number of towers strengthening a curtain wall of which some remnants are visible today (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 745).

The brick built keep, the two moats and various other buildings associated with the castle were constructed during 1434 and 1435 by Ralph Cromwell, Treasurer of England.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the castle was occupied by the Earls of Lincoln, but they abandoned it as a residence in 1693 and subsequently it gradually became ruinous.

Tattershall Castle is considered to be one of the three most important surviving mid-fifteenth-century brick castles in England. (Avery 2002, 21-23). The Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. (County No.2).

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

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 1 x 1m Test Excavations

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of ten test pits located immediately adjacent to the Kitchen Range on the inner

bank of the moat (Plates 1-3). Specifically, these were excavated at a ratio of 1m of excavation in every 20m length of linear sections of moat wall, or one test excavation adjacent to each face of more complex structures, where that face is more than 2.5m in length. Where two adjoining faces were 5m or less in length, a test pit was excavated at their junction, in order to investigate both structures (Fig. 4).

The test pits measured 1 x 1m in plan and were excavated by hand to an average depth of 0.40m.

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation alongside the Kitchen Range structures for repair work. This comprised a photographic and written record (Fig. 5).

4.2 Trial Trench

Following consultation with English Heritage and The National Trust it was decided that a further trial trench was required on the opposite, inner, side of the moat wall to the test pits (Fig. 4). This trench, measuring 2.5m x 1.5m, was de-turfed and excavated by hand. It was excavated and recorded in the same manner as the test pits.

The exposed surfaces of the test pits and trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

4.3 Post Excavation.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Test Pits and watching brief on the Kitchen Range

Each of the test pits was excavated by hand and was 1m by 1m and a depth of 0.40m. The depth was determined by the position of the repair work located at the level of the water table where repeated wetting and drying had caused the stone and brickwork to degrade.

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a narrow trench for contractors to carry out the repair work. The excavation did not reveal any structural evidence other than the foundations already identified in the test pitting (Fig. 5; Plates 22-25).

Context descriptions for the test pits can be found in Appendix 1.

Test Pit 1

This test pit was positioned on the west

side of the smaller structure of the kitchen range (Fig. 4). Excavation proceeded through 0.4m depth of brown silt moat fill (101) down to brown-yellow gravelly sand natural (135). Glass of 20th century date was recovered from (101). Forming the east side of the Test Pit, and rising above it, was a mortared wall of English bond brickwork (102) that extended to the depth of excavation at 0.40m below the water table (Figs. 6 and 8; Plate 4).

Test Pit 2

Located on the north side of the smaller kitchen range structure, this Test Pit excavated through 0.25m depth of dark brown silt layer (103) to the natural gravelly yellow sand (105) (Figs. 6 and 8; Plate 5). A fragment of medieval tile was found in (103). Along the south side of the Test Pit was a splayed or stepped mortared brick wall in English Garden Wall bond (104).

Test Pit 3

Positioned on the south side of the smaller kitchen range structure, this Test Pit was dug through a layer of gravelly brown silt (106) that contained post-medieval tile. Beneath this was the natural gravelly yellow sand (108). The north side of the Test Pit was defined by a splayed or stepped mortared brick wall laid in a pattern similar to English bond (107) (Figs. 6 and 8; Plate 6).

Test Pit 4

This was located on the inside of the west wall of the smaller kitchen range in what would have been the interior of the structure. A layer of dark brown silt (109) containing late 17th century pottery, medieval and post-medieval tile, 20th century glass, oyster and mussel shell.

Along the west side of the Test Pit was a brick and mortar wall in apparently English bond (141). Also, in the southwest corner of the test pit was a mortared brick structure (110), three courses high but of uncertain function, possibly a support for a floor surface (Figs. 6 and 9; Plate 7). Natural gravelly yellow sand (111) was encountered at the base of the Test Pit. Two fragments of wood, one of them worked, were retrieved as unstratified finds from this Test Pit.

Test Pit 5

This test pit was between the two kitchen range structures. The main moat retaining wall forming the east side of the Test Pit was constructed of concrete and limestone blocks (114, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146).

The Test Pit passed through gravelly brown silt moat fill (112) that was 0.4m deep to reach the gravelly yellow sand natural (115).

Along the south side of the Test Pit was a mortared brick wall (113) that extended to the depth of excavation (Figs; 6 and 9; Plates 8 and 9).

Test Pit 6.

This was placed against the outside of the west wall to the main building of the kitchen range. Brown silt moat fill (123) was the uppermost deposit and contained 13th-14th century pottery. This deposit overlay natural yellow sand (125).

Providing the east side of the Test Pit was a wall. The upper part of this, above the Test Pit, is mortared brick. This brick elevation rests on an intermittent facing of concreted stone (124), the upper blocks chamfered and approximately 0.30m x 0.50m. This part of the wall displays significantly more water damage than other sections, probably due to being in the zone of alternate wetting and drying (Figs. 6 and 10; Plates 10 and 11). Behind the stone

face of the wall brickwork was visible.

Test Pit 7

This intervention was located on the north side of the main kitchen range building, where it meets a small additional compartment on the north side. The southern edge of the Test Pit is provided by the north wall of the main kitchen building. The upper part is mortared brick varying between English and English Garden Wall bond (138). Standing forward of this brick wall in the lower part is a band of chamfered concrete blocks or stones, beneath which the wall is of mortared brick, stone and concrete (128). This wall butted against the mortared brick western foundation and elevation of the small compartment to the north. The upper part of this wall, which cants to the northeast at its northern end, is built on, but slightly offset, from a mortared brick foundation that extends a little further to the north, beyond the limit of the wall. Both walls on the south and east side of the Test Pit were degraded where they had been in contact with the water of the moat (Plates 12 – 13; Figs. 7 and 10). The Test Pit dug through 0.3m depth of gravelly brown silt moat fill (126) to the yellow sand natural (129). A piece of worked wood was recovered as an unstratified object from this Test Pit.

Test Pit 8

This Test Pit was placed against the inside of the north wall of the main building of the kitchen range. The uppermost deposit was dark brown silt (116) that contained frequent fragments of building material and oyster shell. At the base of this, on the west side of the Test Pit, was an area of rough masonry (139), perhaps the remnants of a wall or buttress or possibly a dump of rubble. This masonry butted up against mortared brick wall (117), which formed the north side of the Test Pit. Natural gravelly yellow sand (118) was revealed at the base of the Test Pit (Figs. 7 and 11; Plate 14).

Test Pit 9

This was located in the southwestern interior corner of the main building of the kitchen range. Brown silt (119) with frequent building material fragments overlay yellow gravelly sand natural (122). Along the west side of the Test Pit was mortared brick wall (120), while a further mortared brick wall (121) crossed the southern side of the investigation pit. A bank of light brown mortar (140) was built up against the junctions of the two walls (Figs. 7 and 11; Plates 15-16).

Test Pit 10

This Test Pit was excavated against the southern external wall of the main kitchen block. Due to the location of the contractors' pump, on the wall directly above this Test Pit, it was unsafe to make a drawn record of the intervention.

Gravelly brown silt moat fill (130) at 0.3m thick was the uppermost deposit and came down on to yellow sand natural (133). Formed on the northern side of the Test Pit was a wall of mortared brick and stone blocks (131), forming the south side of the Kitchen Range. A mortared brick wall formed the southwest side of a culvert (132) that crossed the northeast corner of the Test Pit. This culvert wall butted the Kitchen Range wall (Plate 17).

Artefacts and faunal remains were recovered as unstratified objects during the Test Pitting. These items included a piece of 16th century Italian pottery, medieval brick and oyster shells (Appendix 2).

Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a narrow trench for

contractors to carry out the repair work. The excavation did not reveal any structural evidence other than the foundations already identified in the test pitting, noted above (Fig. 5; Plates 22-25).

5.2 Trial Trench (Figs 12-15; Plates 18-21)

A single trial trench was excavated immediately behind the wall of the kitchen range. It measured approximately 2.5 x 1.5m in size and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m.

The trench was covered by a turf layer (1000) which inturn overlay a topsoil (1001). Composed of a firm mid brown silt with occasional small fragmented brick, flint and limestone inclusions, the topsoil was up to 0.5m thick. Pottery retrieved from this deposit dated from the 13th to the 18th century and was associated with 20th century glass. Below this layer was a deposit of loose grey brown sandy silt with brick rubble inclusions (1010). This deposit was a fill within a feature that covered the whole trench [1013/1014], meeting a wall at the southern end of the trench.

The moat wall itself was fully exposed and was made up of several different parts. The top of the wall was capped with a layer of concrete (1009) with a thickness of 10mm (Fig. 14, Plate 19). Directly underneath this was the main wall structure itself (1002). This consisted of limestone blocks of various sizes that averaged at 250mm long by 100mm deep. These were bonded with a sandy mortar and had an overall depth of 0.36m.

Underneath the limestone blocks was a 0.55m deep, rough concrete mixture with frequent inclusions of brick fragments and rubble (1007). The base of the wall was formed by 0.3m deep brick rubble bonded with a sandy grey mortar (1008).

At a distance of 0.4m back from the wall the cut levelled forming a flat working surface. This surface was 0.60 – 0.70m wide, beyond which it angled upwards for approximately 1m. Beneath the rubbly upper fill (1010), the lower part of the cut contained a loose, organically-rich soil with brick and tile inclusions (1011/1012). All of these were likely to be deliberate backfilling to reinstate and stabilise the bank and wall.

This feature had been cut into earlier deposits, which were level and not banked. Deposits (1005), (1006) and (1015) were loose silty sands containing rubble layers. The uppermost deposit, (1005), contained 15th – 16th century Toynton/Bolingbroke ware while (1006), the deposit immediately below, yielded pottery dating to the late 16th-early 17th century. This may indicate that there has been a certain amount of mixing of deposits, though the two layers could be broadly contemporary and of the 16th century. These are likely to have been levelling / demolition layers.

These deposits sealed a steep-sided pit (1016) that contained a loose mid brown yellow sand with frequent angular limestone and occasional small flint inclusions (1004). Tile from (1004) was predominantly medieval, though there is one piece that appears to be post-medieval in date. This pit cut a mid yellow brown sandy silt (1017), possibly a natural layer but difficult to determine within the narrow confines of the trench. This deposit in turn overlay (1016), a very loose, mid-light greyish yellow sand with no visible inclusions.

6. DISCUSSION

The Test Pits inside the moat were excavated through organic silty clays that were accumulating within the moat, down to the natural gravelly sand of the area. Those test pits outside the moat (within the Kitchen Range structures) were excavated through topsoil and subsoil that was recently built up. Artefacts recovered from these deposits were mixed, with some of the contexts containing 20th century objects. Therefore, the finds recovered from the test pitting are not from primary deposits. Nonetheless, aspects of the artefact assemblage are informative. Pieces of 13th-14th century pottery may relate to the original construction and use of the castle by de Tateshall in the 13th century, while later medieval pottery and bricks/tiles possibly are associated with Cromwell's reconstruction of the castle in brick in the 15th century and its occupation. Early post-medieval artefacts probably relate to the final years of the castle occupancy by the Earls of Lincoln, prior to its abandonment in 1693. Amongst these pieces are foreign imports, with one from Italy of particular note, reflecting the affluence of the castle occupants.

Many of the walls of the Kitchen Range revealed by the Test Pitting are in English or English Garden Wall bonds. In early buildings there was not the distinction between these two bond types as there is nowadays. Moreover, these bond patterns were by far the commonest types across England before the 17th century, together accounting for about 90% of recorded brick laying arrangements in dated buildings, and were particularly common in eastern England (Brian 1980, 11.03; 11.06). Clearly, therefore, the walls exposed are from the historic, brick-built castle of the mid 15th century, with the exception of that exposed along the east side of Test Pit 5, which appears to be a modern retaining wall to the moat, probably constructed in the 20th century.

The trench was excavated behind the moat retaining wall in order to determine the nature of the deposits, the moat construction and identify previous structures. A large construction trench and working platform (1013/1014) were evident extending over much of the whole trench and meeting the moat retaining wall. Although the backfilling deposits of this feature were undated, the construction trench truncated deposits of late 16th-early 17th century date and, therefore, the feature must be later than this. Additionally, although the wall related to this construction trench cannot be firmly dated, the concrete and rubble parts of it, (1007) and (1008), are reasonably modern in appearance. Moreover, the other side of this moat retaining wall was examined in Test Pit 5, and was there considered to have probably been constructed in the 20th century (see above).

As noted above, the construction trench for the moat retaining wall cut through a series of demolition / make up deposits. The deposits contained artefacts of 16th-17th century date, contemporary with the period when the Earls of Lincoln were resident at the castle. It is possible that the deposits were laid down deliberately, perhaps as part of some ground raising activity. Alternatively, they may have formed through deliberate destruction or natural decay of the castle structures after the Earls of Lincoln left Tattershall in 1693, the artefacts being a residual aspect of their occupancy.

Beneath the demolition/make up layers was a pit of uncertain function (1003), though ceramic building material was fairly common in it and it may be related to

construction or demolition activities. This ceramic building material was predominantly medieval in date, though there is one piece that may be later, of the post-medieval period. Consequently, the phase of this feature is uncertain, though it almost certainly relates to the occupancy and use of the castle in the medieval or early post-medieval period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Tattershall Castle during repair works and to assist further understanding of the monument.

Test Pits excavated against the Kitchen Range in the current moat indicate that the exposed moat fills are modern, 20th century, though do contain earlier redeposited artefacts. These artefacts relate to the different periods of use and occupation of the castle and some reflect the affluence of the residents. Most of the walls of the Kitchen Range are probably from Cromwell's 15th century reconstruction of the castle. However, one of the Test Pits (number 5) indicated that the moat retaining wall is probably 20th century. This was confirmed by an evaluation trench on the inside of the moat. This part of the investigation showed that the building of the moat wall involved a substantial construction trench and working platform, evident up to 1.5m behind the wall to a depth of 1.2m. The moat wall construction trench had cut through earlier demolition or make up deposits associated with the use of the castle or its decay following abandonment in the late 17th century.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

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Personnel: Neil Parker.
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth.
CAD Illustration: Neil Parker.
Finds analysis: Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor, Jane Young.
Post-Excavation analysis: Neil Parker.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

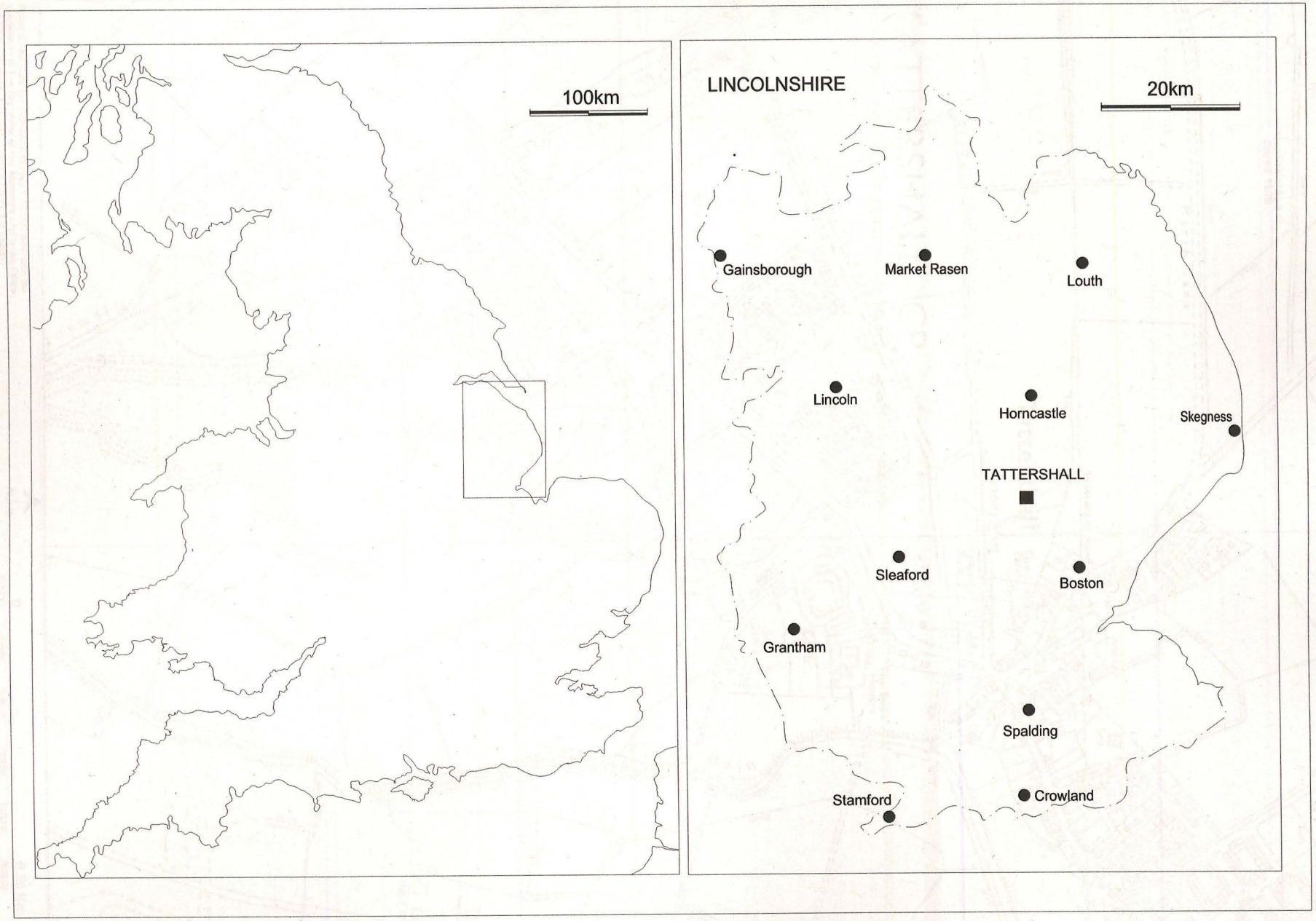

Figure 1: General Location Plan

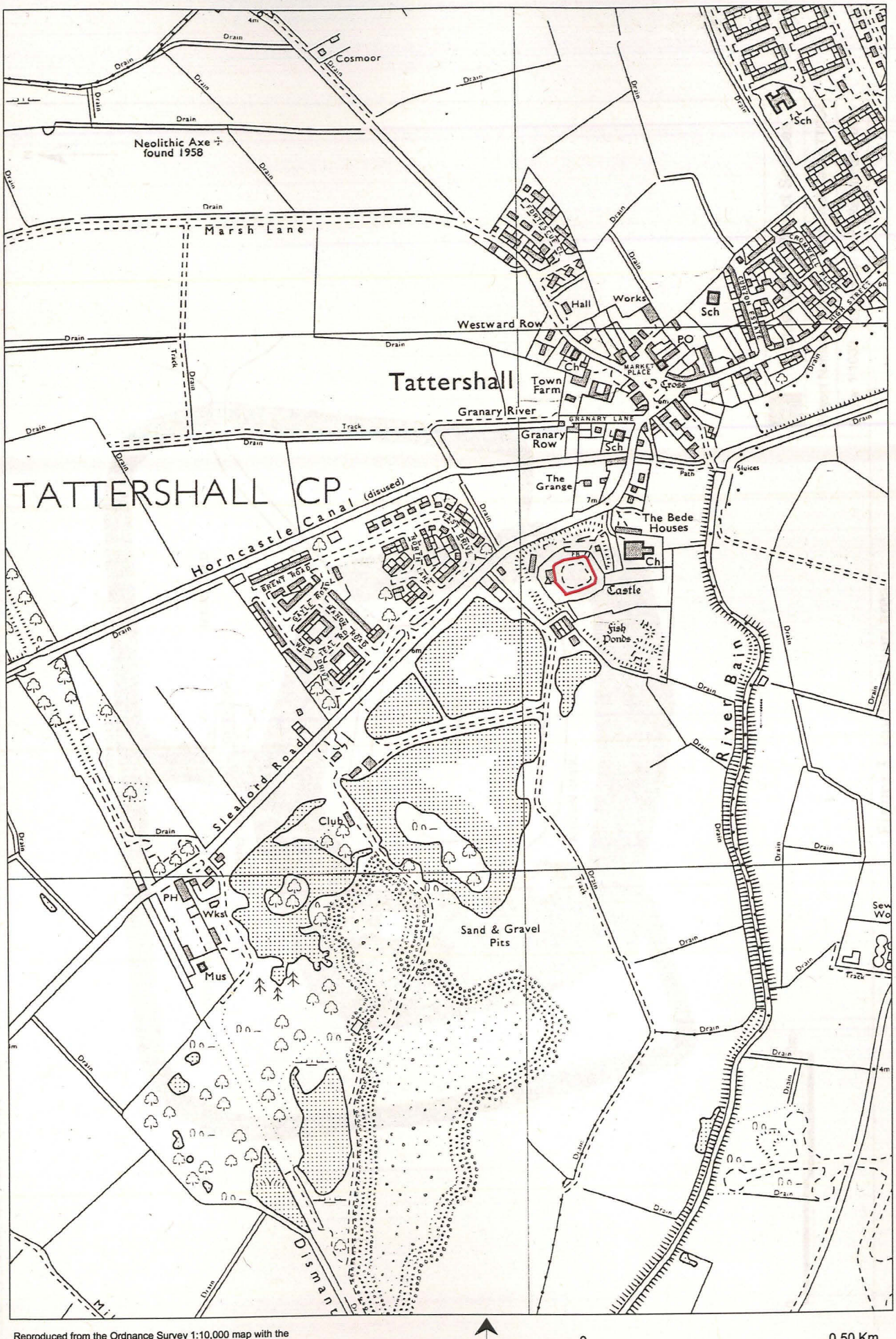

Figure 2 Site location plan

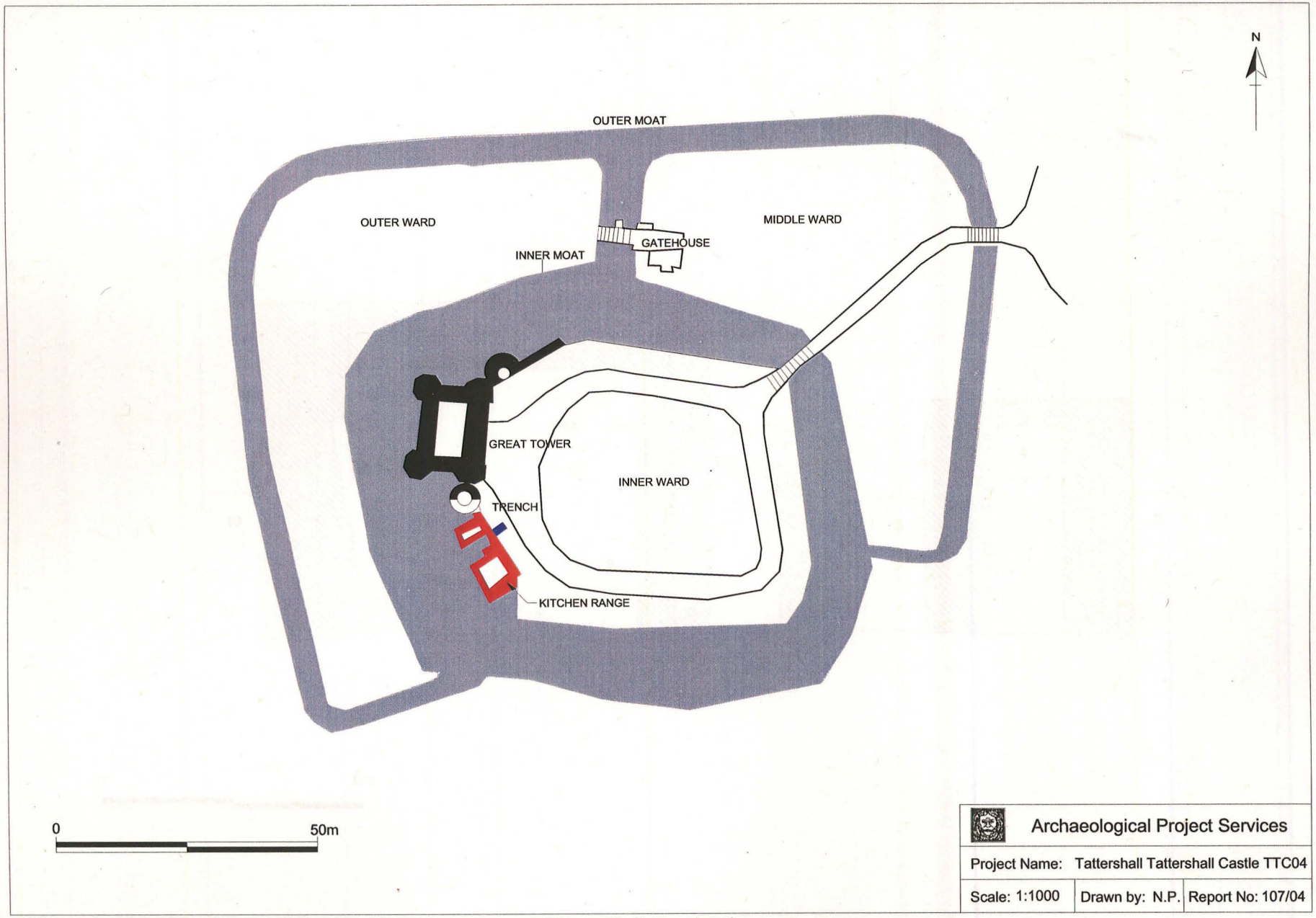

Figure 3. Investigation area

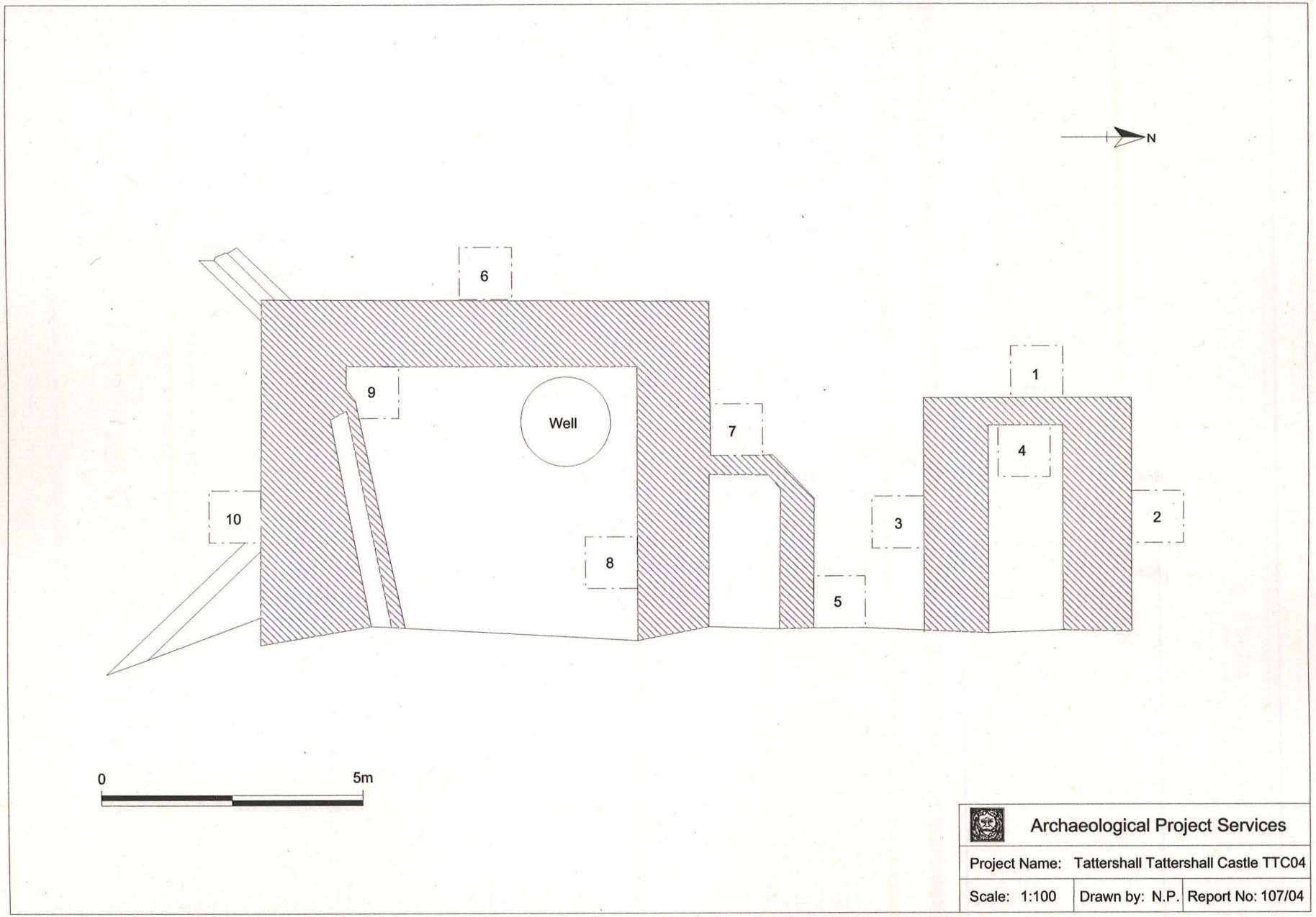

Figure 4. Test pit locations

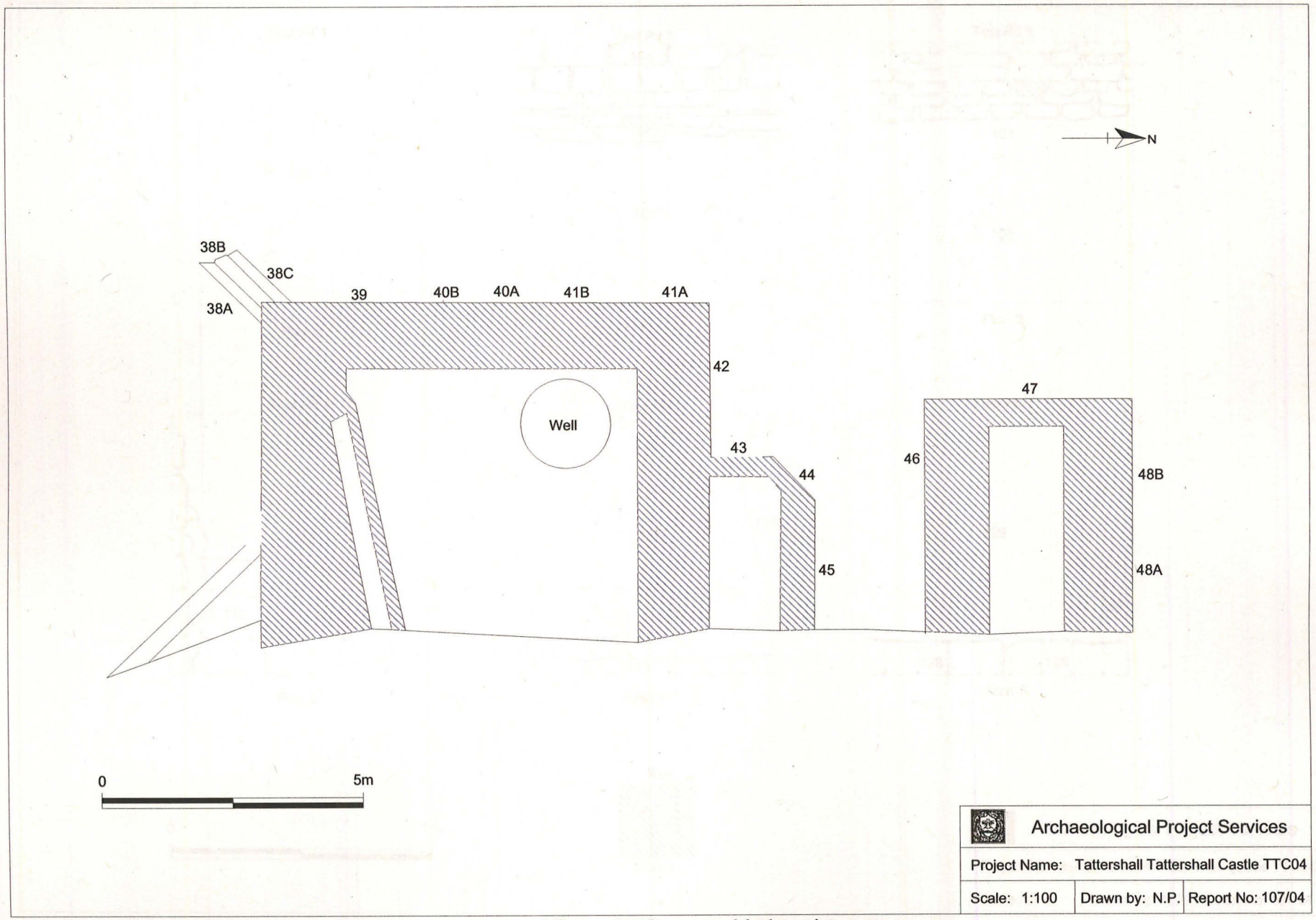

Figure 5. Photographic locations

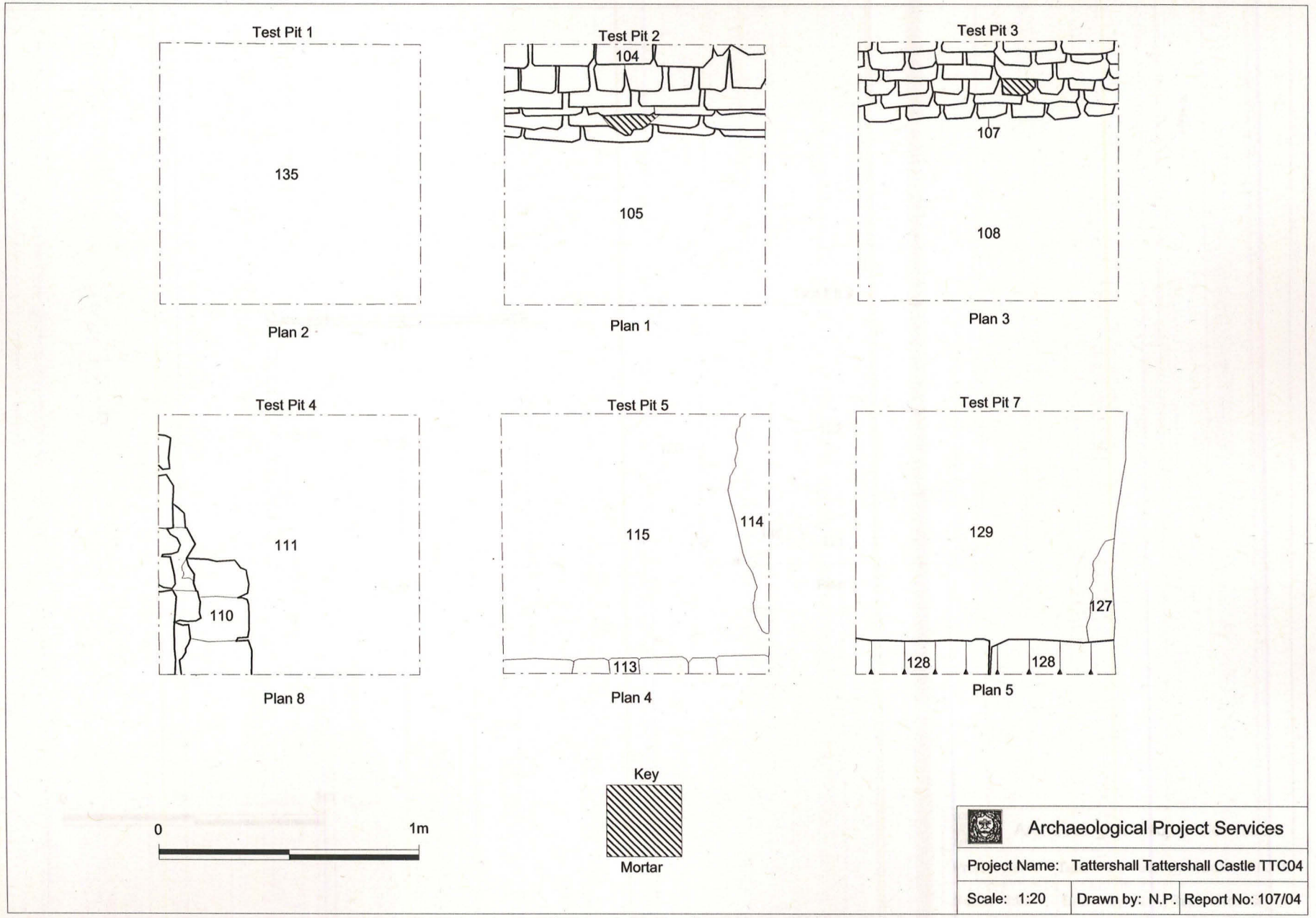

Figure 6. Test pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7

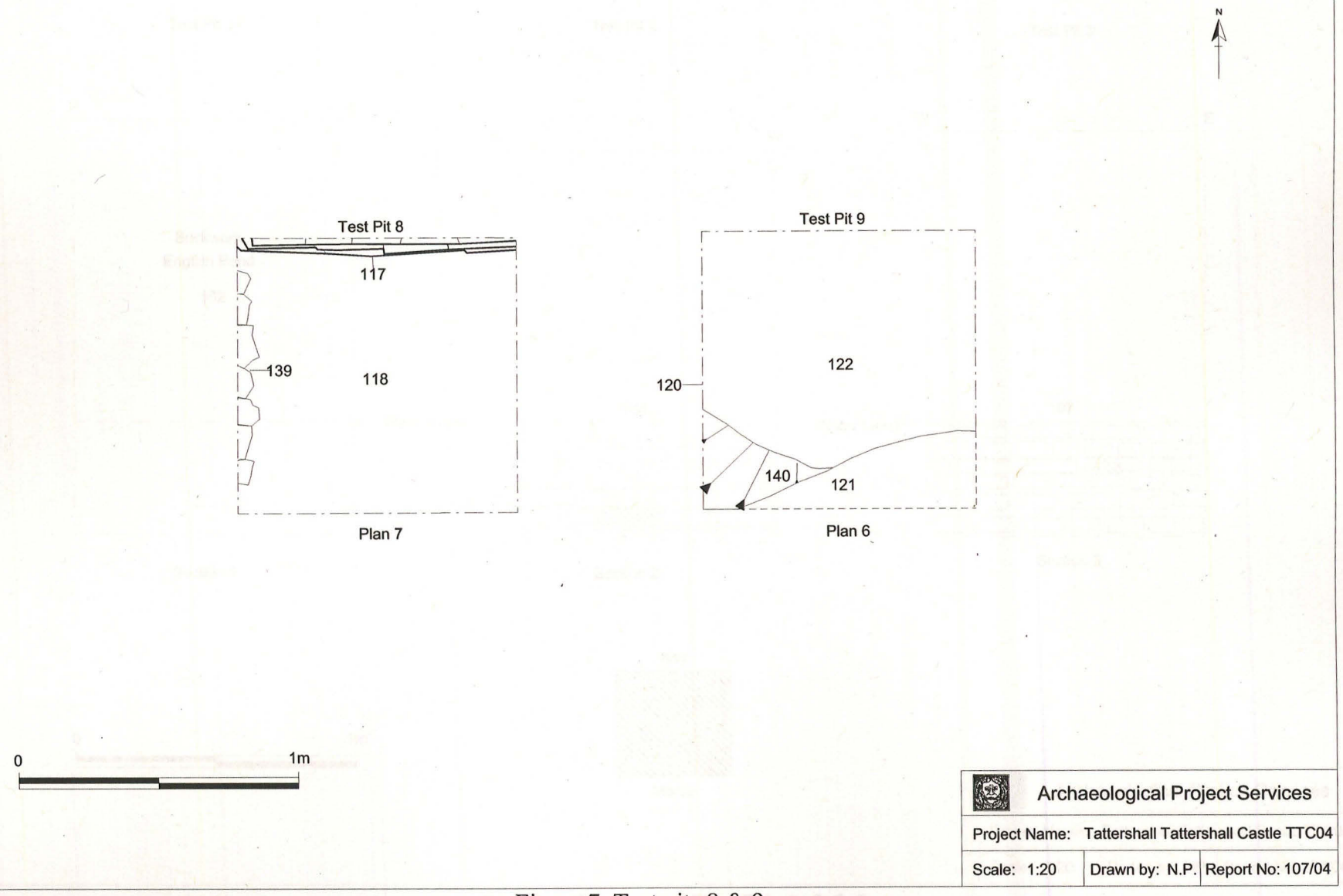

Figure 7. Test pits 8 & 9

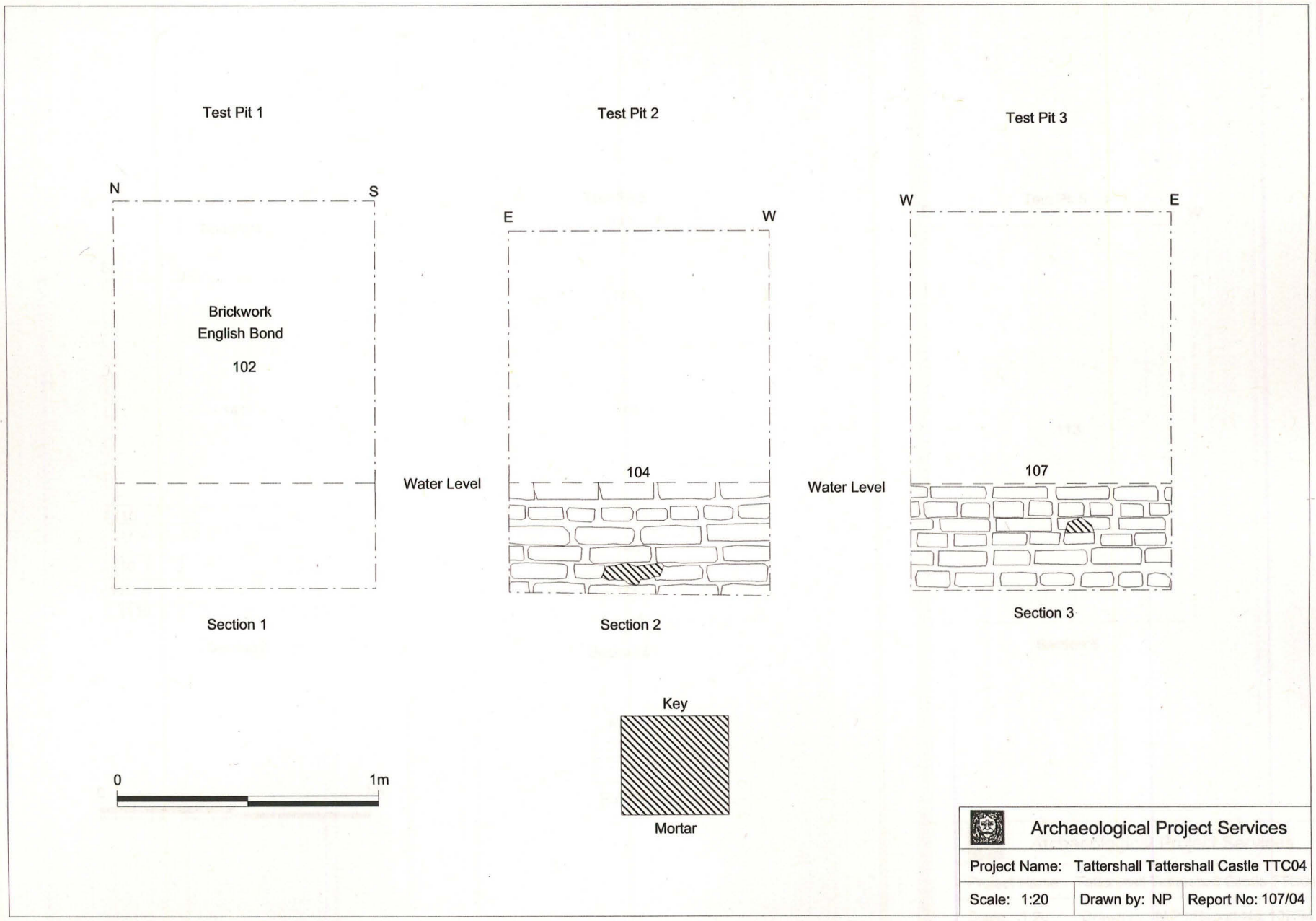

Figure 8 Sections of Test Pits 1, 2 & 3

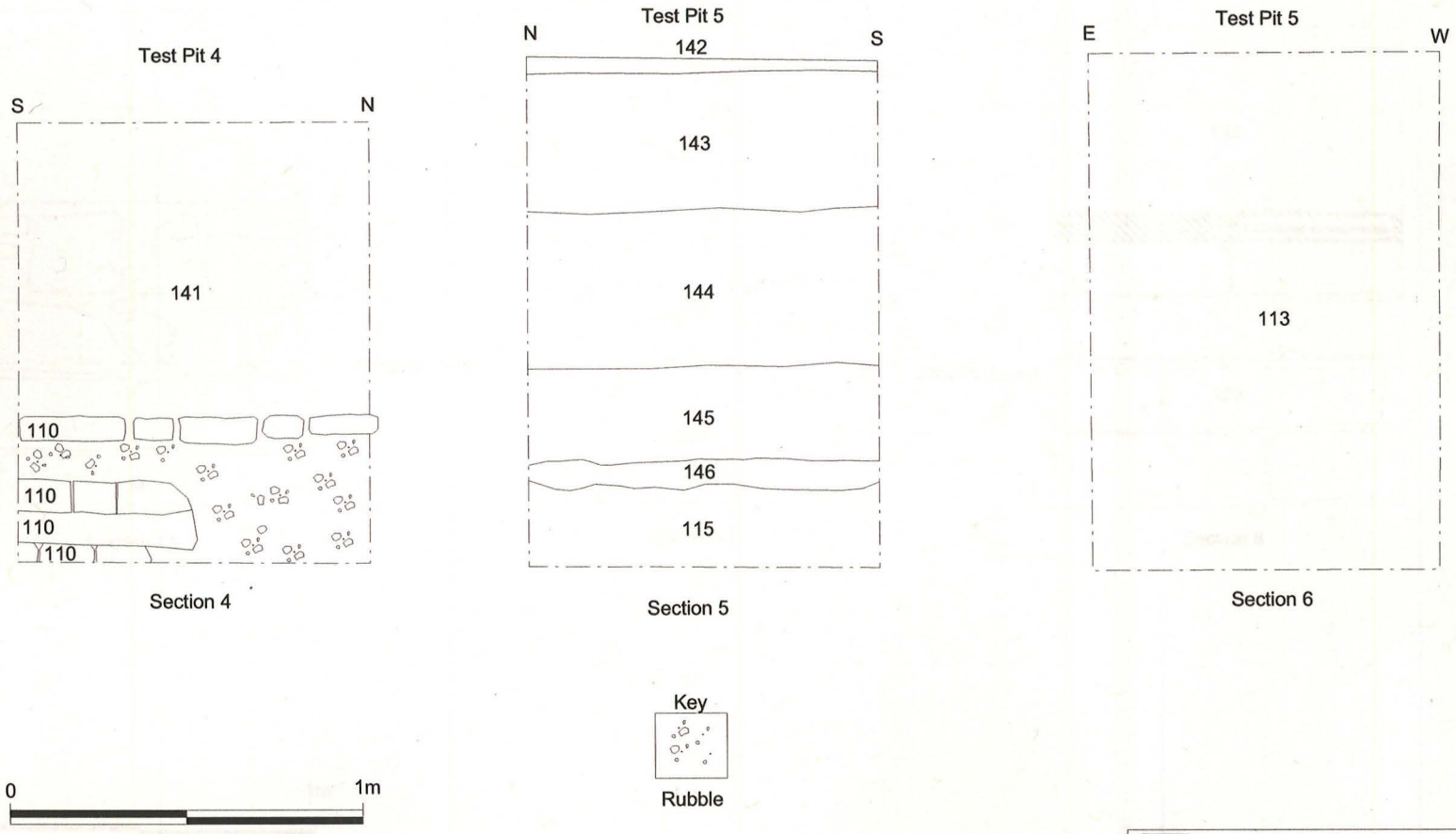

Figure 9 Sections of Test Pits 4 & 5

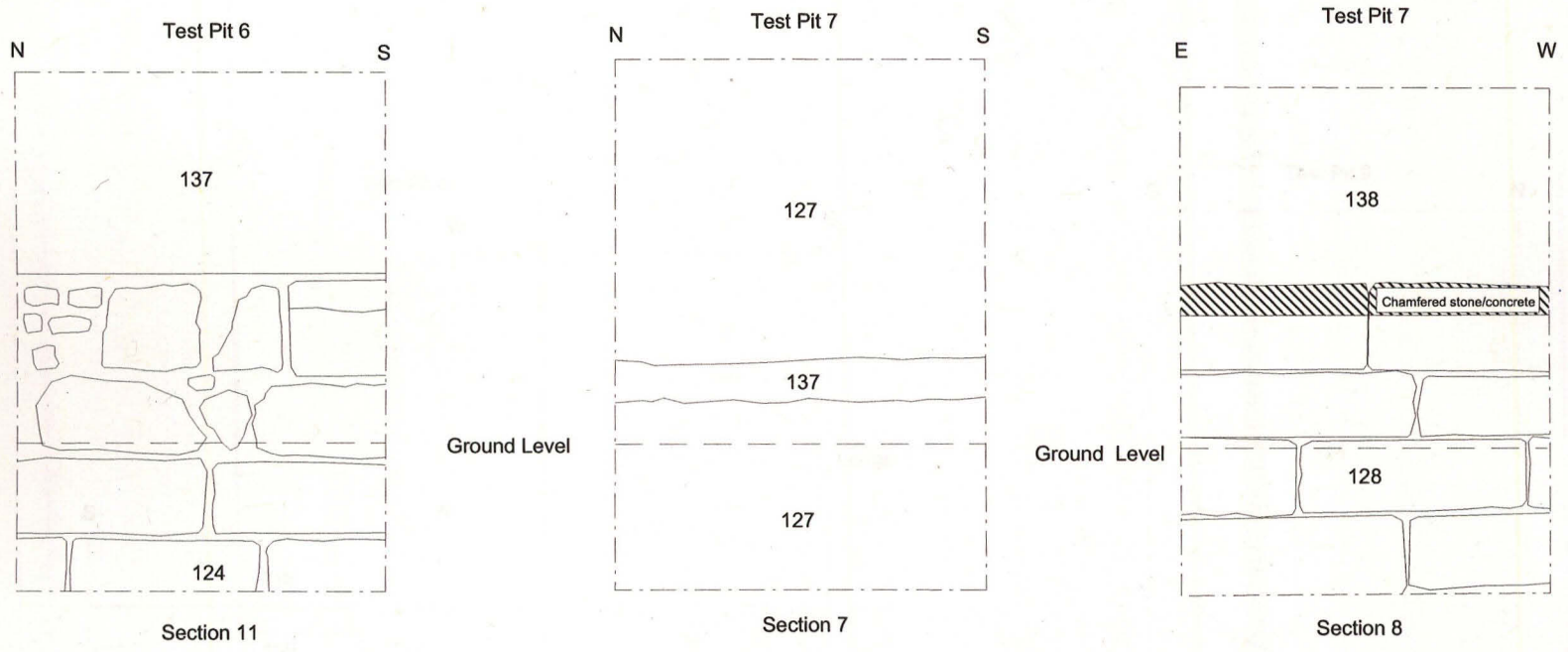

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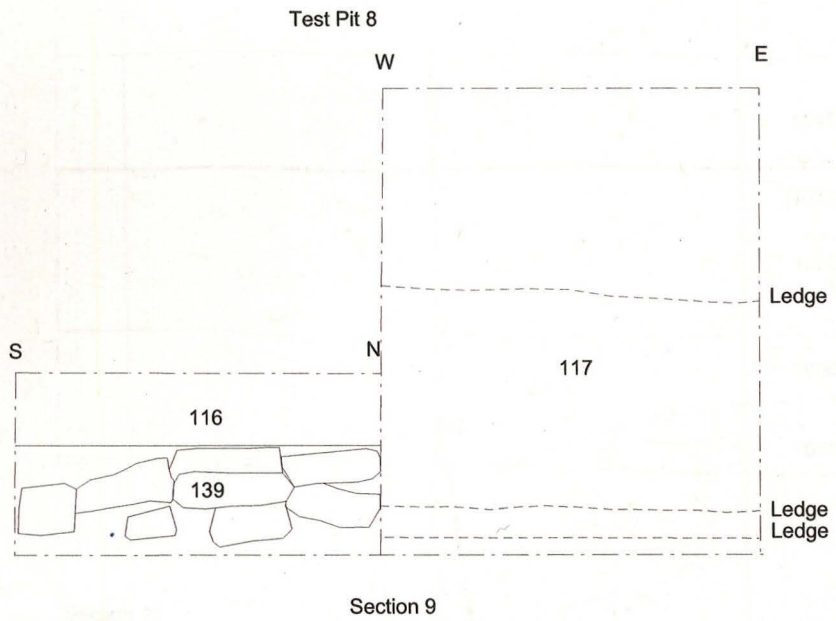
Figure 10 Sections of Test Pits 6 & 7



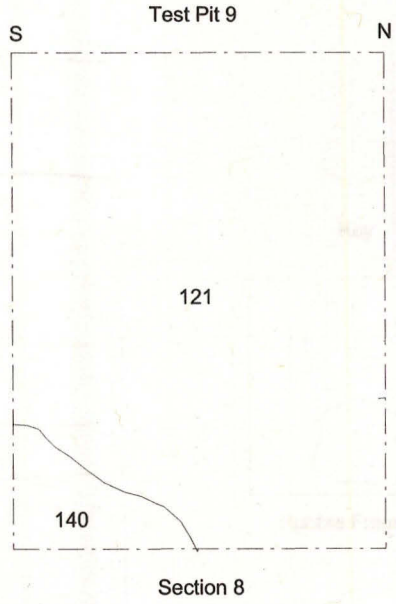


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Figure 11. Test pits 8 & 9. sections

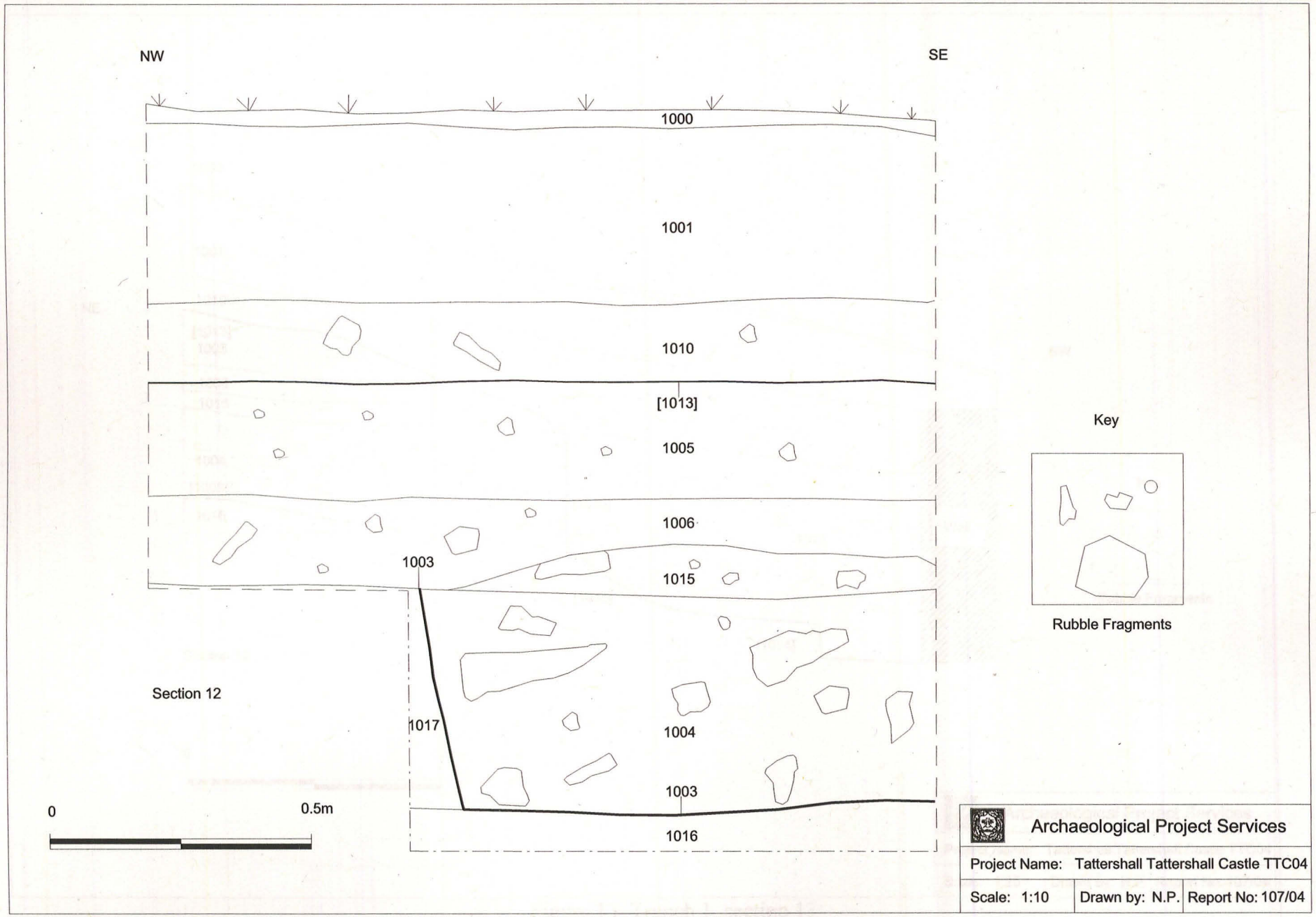


Figure 12. Trench 1. Section 12

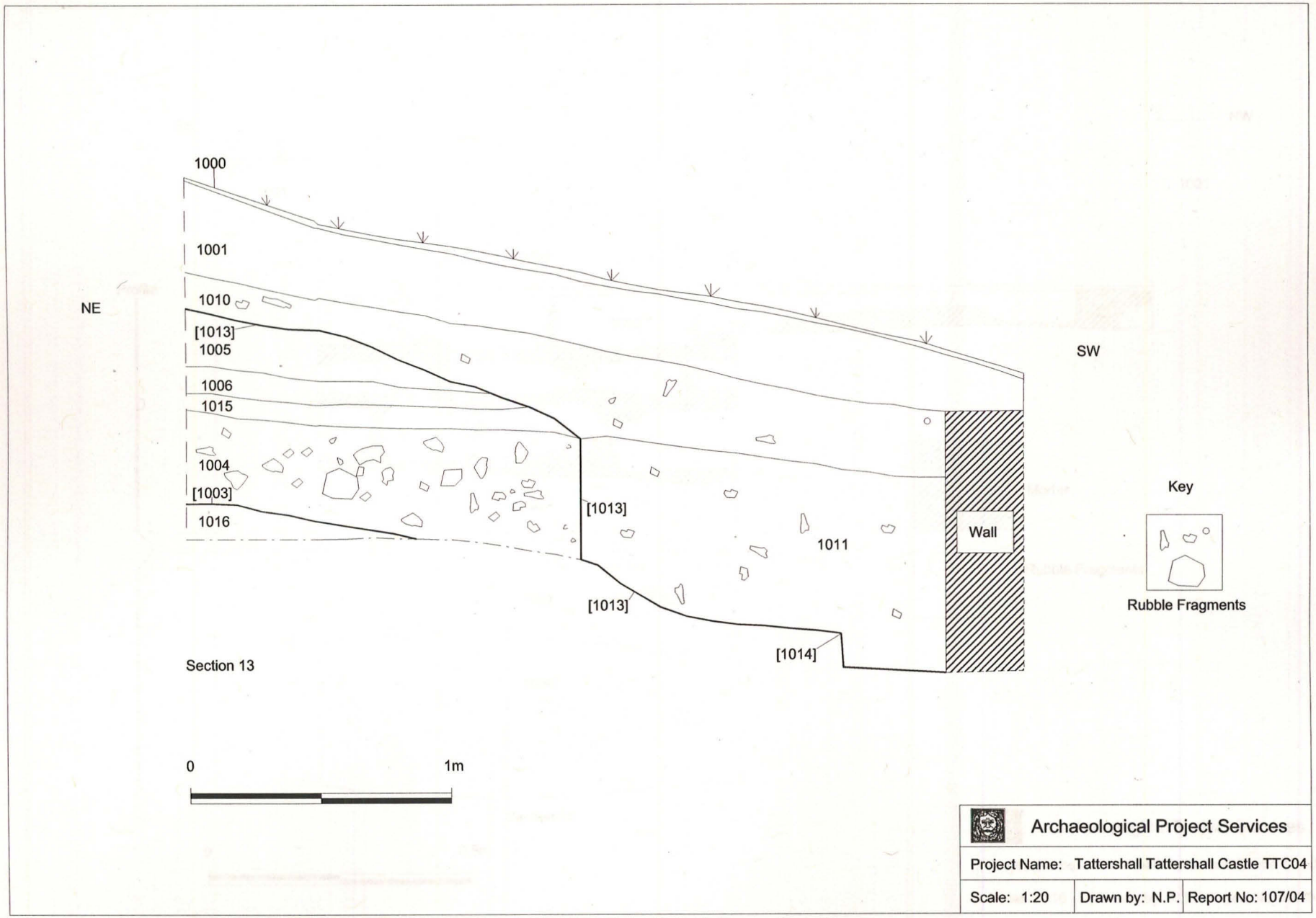


Figure 13. Trench 1, section 13

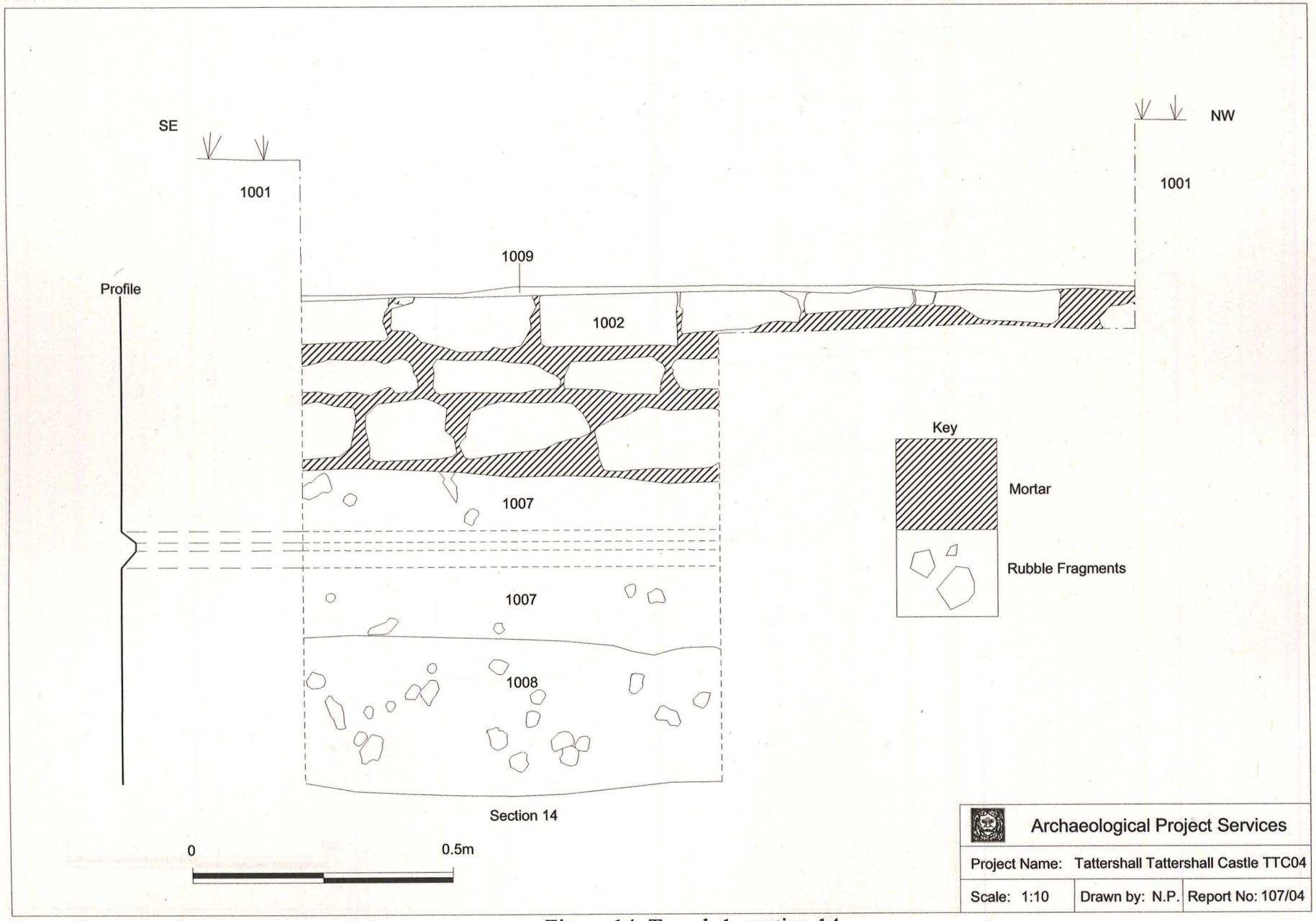
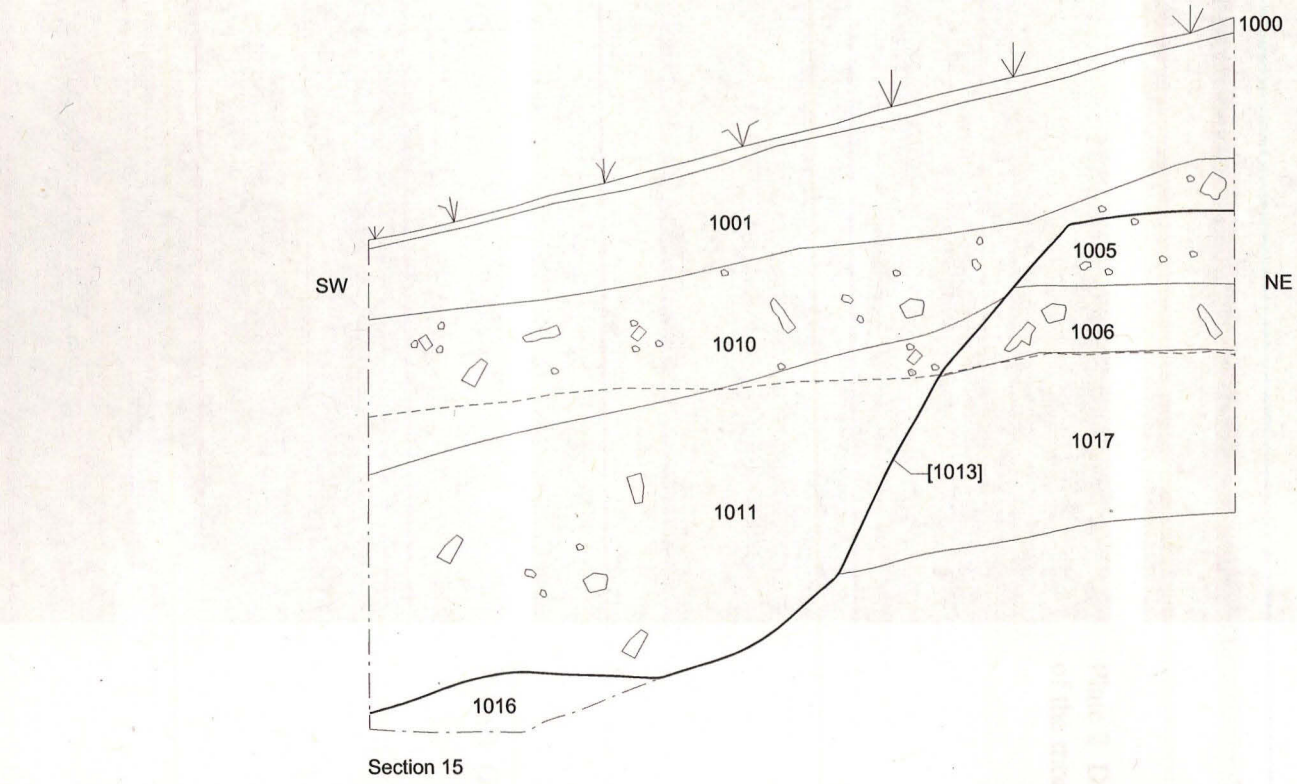


Figure 14. Trench 1, section 14



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tattershall Tattershall Castle TTC04		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: N.P.	Report No: 107/04

Figure 15. Trench 1, section 15

Plate 1 Kitchen Range area.

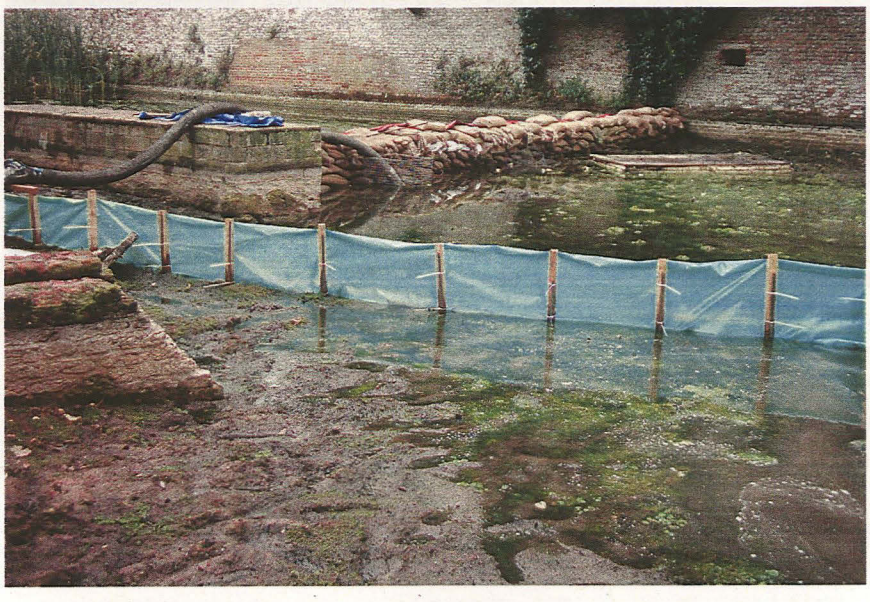


Plate 2 Draining of the moat

Plate 3 General

Plate 4 Test Pit 1, looking east.

Plate 5 Test Pit 2, looking west.

Plate 6 Test Pit 3, looking north.

Plate 7 Test Pit 4, looking west.

Plate 8 Test Pit 5, looking east.

Plate 9 Test Pit 5, looking south.

Plate 10 Test Pit 6, looking east.

Plate 11 Test Pit 6, looking south.

Plate 12 Test Pit 7, looking east.

Plate 13 Test Pit 7, looking south.

Plate 14 Test Pit 8, looking north.

Plate 15 Test Pit 9, looking east.

Plate 16 Test Pit 9, looking south.

Plate 17 Test Pit 10, looking north.

Plate 18 Trench 1, Section 12.

Plate 19 Trench 1, Section 13

Plate 20 Trench 1, Section 14

Plate 21 Trench 1, Section 15.

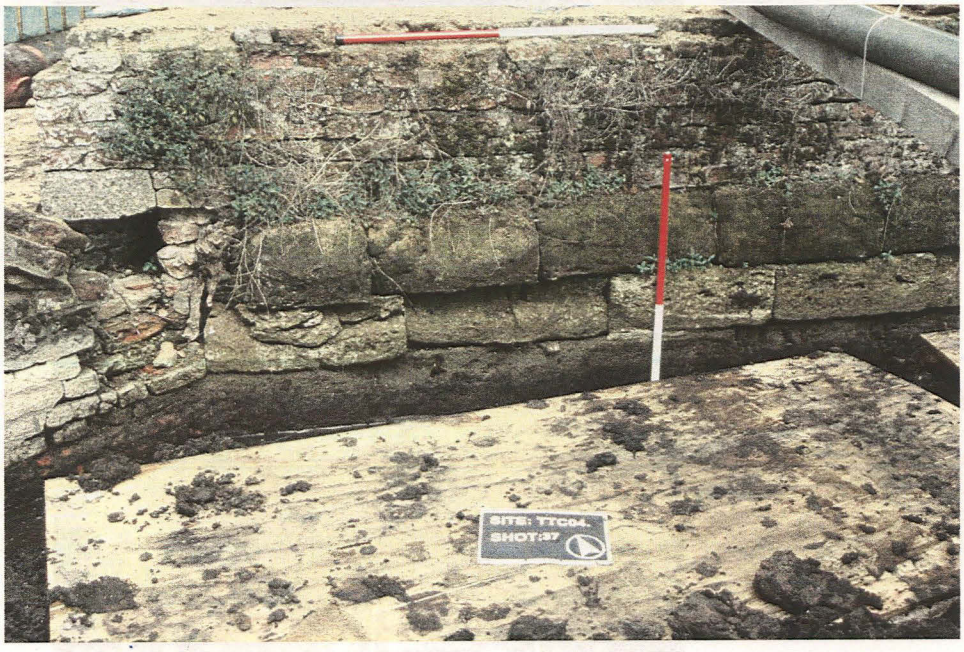


Plate 22 Shots 37 and 38a

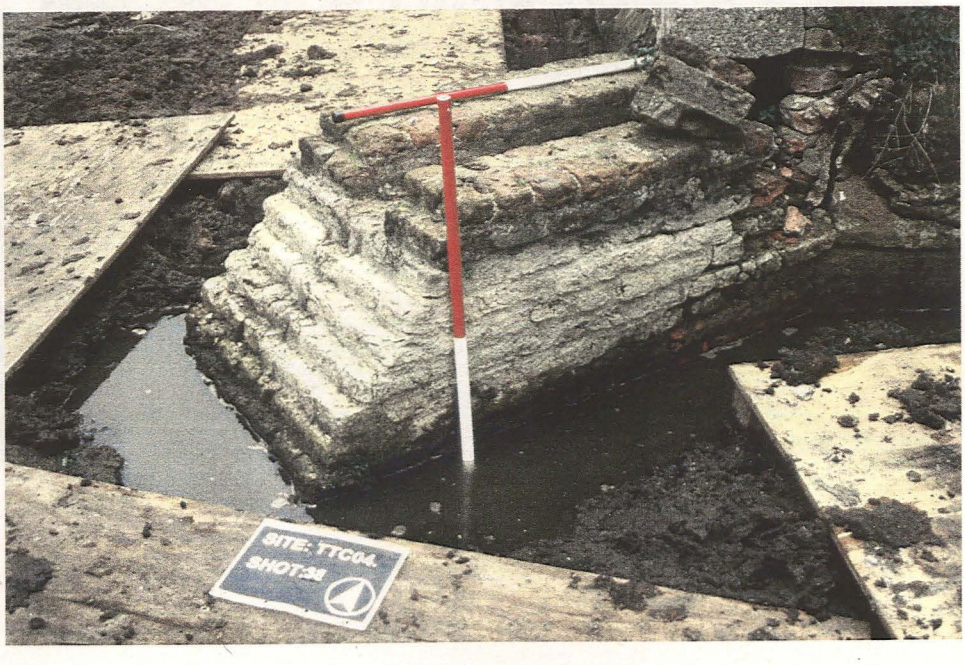


Plate 23 Shots 38b and 38c

Plate 24 Shots 39-40

Plate 25 Shots 42-43

Appendix 1

Context Descriptions

Context	Test Pit	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Occasional rubble fragments. Frequent flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m. 1m long. 0.4m thick.	Moat fill.	20th century
102	1	Bricks & mortar. English Garden Wall bond. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Uncovered 1m wide x 0.4m deep below water line.	Wall on east side.	
103	2	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Moderate brick, limestone & flint fragments. Exposed width 1m. Length 0.8m. Thickness 0.25m.	Layer covering wall footings.	Med.
104	2	Bricks & mortar. English Garden Wall bond. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Uncovered 1m wide x 0.4m deep below water line.	Footings of wall on south side.	
105	2	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional Limestone fragments & frequent small flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x 0.7m long x 0.15m thick	Natural sand layer.	
106	3	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Moderate brick, limestone & flint fragments. Exposed width 1m. Length 0.88m. 0.25m thick.	Moat deposits over wall.	PM
107	3	Bricks & mortar. Resembles English bond. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Uncovered 1m wide x 0.4m deep below water line.	Wall footings on north side.	
108	3	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone fragments and frequent small flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x 0.6m long x 0.15m thick.	Natural sand layer.	
109	4	Loose mid-dark brown silt. Includes moderate flint, limestone and brick fragments. Exposed width 1 x 1m long x 0.4m deep.	Moat fill.	Late 20th century
110	4	Bricks & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Bonded with mortar. Very fragmentary. Exposed width 0.7m x 0.3m long x 0.3m deep.	Part of wall footings on west side.	
111	4	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone and frequent small flint inclusions. Exposed width of 1m.	Natural sand layer.	
112	5	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Moderate limestone, brick and flint fragments. Exposed width 1m x 0.4m deep x 1m long.	Moat deposits.	
113	5	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English bond. Exposed 1m wide x 0.4m below water line.	Wall footings on south side.	
114	5	Limestone & concrete. Limestone block 1m exposed width x 0.3m deep. Smooth finish. Concrete 0.8m wide x 0.1m deep x 0.15m long. Rough finish.	Wall on east side.	
115	5	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone and frequent small flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m.	Natural sand layer.	

116	8	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Frequent limestone, brick and flint fragments. Exposed width 1m x 0.4m thick x 1m long.	Moat silts.	
117	8	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English Garden Wall bond. Exposed 1m wide x 0.4m below water line.	Wall footings on North side.	
118	8	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone & frequent small flint inclusions. Exposed 1m wide x 1m long x 0.1m deep.	Natural sand layer.	
119	9	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Frequent limestone, brick & flint fragments. Exposed width 1m x 1m long x 0.4m thick.	Moat silts.	Med?
120	9	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English Garden Wall bond. Exposed width 1m x 0.4m below water line.	Wall on east side.	
121	9	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English Garden Wall bond. Exposed width 1m x 0.4m below water line.	Wall on south side.	
122	9	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone & frequent flint inclusions. Exposed with 1m x 1m long x 0.15m deep.	Natural sand layer.	
123	6	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Moderate limestone, brick & flint fragments. Exposed width 1m x 1m long x 0.3 thick.	Moat silts.	13th-15th century
124	6	Stone. Bonded with concrete. Stones 200mm wide x 180mm deep. Exposed area 1m wide x 0.4m below water level.	Wall on east side.	
125	6	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone & frequent flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x 1m long x 0.10m deep.	Natural sand layer.	
126	7	Loose, mid-dark brown silt. Moderate limestone brick & flint fragments. Exposed width 1m x 1m log x 0.3m thick.	Moat silts.	
127	7	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Heavily damaged. Bond uncertain. Exposed width 1m x 0.4m below water line.	Wall on east side.	
128	7	Brick, mortar & stone. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Rough finish, English bond. Stone 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep. Exposed area of stone 1m wide x 0.4m deep. Bricks 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep.	Wall on south side.	
129	7	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone & moderate flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x 1m long x 0.1m thick.	Natural sand layer.	
130	10	Loose mid-dark brown silt. Moderate limestone, brick & flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x1m long x 0.3m thick.	Moat silts.	
131	10	Stone & concrete. Stone block 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep. Bonded with concrete. Rough finish due to water damage. Exposed width 0.8m x 0.4m deep.	Wall on north side.	

132	10	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Exposed 0.3m wide x 0.4m deep. Bond uncertain.	Wall cutting NE corner.	
133	10	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Occasional limestone & moderate small flint inclusions. Exposed width 1m x 1m long x 0.10m thick.	Natural sand layer.	
134		Unstratified material within moat fill		?20th century
135	1	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Fairly frequent flint inclusions. Exposed 1m x 1m.	Natural sand layer.	
136	6	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English Garden Wall bond. Exposed 1m wide.	Wall on east side.	
137	7	Crumbly, mid-light brownish grey mortar approx 0.10m thick.	Part of wall on east side.	
138	7	Bricks & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. Bond varies between English & English Garden Wall. 1m wide exposed.	Part of wall on east side.	
139	8	Variously sized stone. Very rough. Approx 0.8m width uncovered.	West side. Possible remains of old wall or buttress.	
140	9	Solid, mid-light brownish grey mortar. Uncovered height of 0.35m, other extents unknown.	Large mortar deposit in wall on west side.	
141	4	Brick & mortar. Brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep x 220mm long. English bond.	Part of wall on west side.	
142	5	Concrete slab. 50mm thick. Extents unknown. Same as 1009	Part of wall on east side.	
143	5	Limestone. Various sized stones. Average 250mm long x 100mm thick. Bonded with sandy mortar. Same as 1002.	Part of wall on east side.	
144	5	Solid, mid-light brownish grey concrete. Approx 0.40m thick. Same as 1007.	Part of wall on east side.	
145	5	Limestone block at least 1m wide. Smooth finish. Approx 0.20m thick.	Part of wall on east side.	
146	5	Solid, mid brownish grey concrete. Extents unknown. Average 0.10m thick.	Part of wall on east side.	
******	*****	**********	**********	******
1000	Trench	Turf layer.	Turf layer.	
1001	Trench	Firm, mid brown silt. Occasional small fragmented brick, flint & limestone inclusions. Variable depth around 0.5m.	Topsoil.	Lt 19-e20th century
1002	Trench	Limestone & mortar. Limestone blocks, various sizes. Average 250mm long x 100mm deep. Bonded with sandy mortar. Exposed 1.6m long x 0.36m deep.	Retaining wall alongside moat.	
1003	Trench	Oval cut, vertical sides, flat base.	Pit.	
1004	Trench	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand. Frequent angular limestone and occasional small flint inclusions. Approx 0.5m thick.	Fill of pit [1003].	PM?
1005	Trench	Loose, light grey brown silty sand. Moderate flint & occasional limestone inclusions. Exposed 1.5m wide x 2.5m long. 0.1m deep.	Soil layer beneath construction cut.	16th-17th century
1006	Trench	Loose, light yellow brown silty sand. Moderate rubble inclusions. Unknown extent. Thickness 0.15m.	Rubbly layer.	Lt16th-e17th century

1007	Trench	Solid, mid-light grey brown concrete with brick & rubble inclusions. Exposed 0.80m x 0.55m thick.	Concrete section of retaining wall.	
1008	Trench	Mid grey mortar bonding brick rubble which makes up the most part of the context. Exposed 0.80m x 0.30m thick.	Rubble foundation for wall 1002.	
1009	Trench	Solid, light brownish grey concrete. Mostly small stones & pebbles. Exposed 1.60m x 10mm thick.	Thin concrete layer on top of wall stones 1002.	
1010	Trench	Loose, grey brown silty sand with moderate brick rubble inclusions. Extents uncertain. 0.15m thick.	Subsoil layer.	
1011	Trench	Loose soil, organically rich with moderate brick & tile inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.90m extends 1.30m from wall.	Probable topsoil used to fill construction trench for wall.	
1012	Trench	Loose soil, organically rich with moderate brick & tile inclusions. Maximum thickness 0.90m extends 1.30m from wall.	Probable topsoil used to fill construction trench for wall.	
1013	Trench	SE-NW linear cut. Length uncertain. Width 1m x 0.65m deep as exposed. Stepped side with a sharp break of slope on the top and bottom of the step.	Cut for working area above construction trench.	
1014	Trench	SE-NW linear cut. Length unknown. Width 0.40m x 0.12m deep as exposed. Sharp break of slope top & bottom, vertical sides & flat base.	Cut for construction trench for retaining wall.	
1015	Trench	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand with fragments of large stone & brick & frequent small flint. Extends 1m x 80mm.	Layer over 1003.	
1016	Trench	Very loose, mid-light greyish yellow sand. No visible inclusions.	Natural sand layer.	
1017	Trench	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Approx 0.40m thick.	Soil layer	

Abbreviations:
Med Medieval
PM Post-medieval

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

By Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor and Jane Young

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 20 fragments of pottery weighing 528g and representing 13 individual vessels was recovered from 6 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile and glass, comprising 50 items weighing a total of 5936g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage is entirely of mollusc shell and comprises 14 stratified fragments and 3 unstratified pieces weighing a total of 162g.

Provenance
The material was recovered from moat fills (101, 106, 109, 116, 119, 123,), topsoil (1001), pit fill (1004), layers (103, 1006), and as unstratified artefacts (134).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Tattershall, at Toynton All Saints, 17km to the northeast. There are also imports from Italy and Germany.

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
109	FREC	Frechen stoneware bottle/mug, 17th century	1	13	Late 17th century
	BL	Blackware cup, late 17th century	1	2	
123	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, glazed jug, sub-fabric F, multi horizontal shoulder grooves, late 13th-mid 14th century	5(link)	17	Late 13th-mid 14th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug/jar, sub-fabric B, late 13th-mid 14th century	3(link)	83	
134	LIGU	Ligurian Berettino tin glazed ware, dish, sub-fabric Berettino, blue painted arcs on exterior, unusual blue and white dashed design on interior	1	16	mid to late16th century
1001	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics, jug?, handle/rim, 13th-15th century	1	20	mid 17th-mid 18th century
	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics, 13th-15th century	1	10	
	RGRE	Reduced Glazed Red earthenware, large bowl, 17th-mid 18th century	1	53	
	BL	Black glazed ware, Staffordshire, mid 17th-mid 18th century	1	6	
1005	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware, sub-fabric F/M, bowl	2	264	15th-16th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1006	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, copper bichrome, probably Boston, late 16th-early 17th century	2	14	Late 16th-early 17th century
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware, 16th-early 17th century	1	30	

Much of the pottery dates to the 16th-17th centuries. This may relate to the latter stages of occupation and abandonment of the castle, which occurred in 1693 (National Trust 1997, 5), with old, broken or no-longer needed items being discarded.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	Tile, reduced core, gritty moderately sandy fabric, mortar adhering, 180mm wide, 14mm thick	1	370	Medieval
106	Tile, oxidized throughout, sandy fabric with occasional rounded gravel, mortar adhering, 16mm thick	1	326	Post-medieval
109	Tile, reduced core, vegetation tempered, mortar adhering, 18mm thick, medieval	2(link)	247	Post-medieval
	Tile, oxidized throughout, moderately sandy fabric, mortar adhering, 20mm thick, medieval	1	94	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, sandy, gritty fabric, mortar adhering, 14mm thick, post-medieval	1	95	
116	Tile, reduced core, mortar adhering, 18mm thick, medieval	1	148	Post-medieval
	Tile, oxidized throughout, sandy fabric, mortar adhering, 13mm thick, post-medieval	1	65	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, moderately sandy fabric, mortar adhering, 15mm thick	1	94	
119	Tile, reduced core, gritty fabric, 16mm thick, medieval	1	21	Medieval?
	Tile, reduced core, gritty fabric, mortar adhering, 15mm thick, medieval?	1	111	
134	Handmade brick, sandy, gritty fabric	1	29	Medieval
1001	Handmade brick, sandy, gravely fabric, 110mm wide, 45-50mm thick, mortar adhering to 3, medieval	7	1447	Post-medieval
	Nib tile, wedge-shaped pulled-over nib, oxidized throughout, vegetation tempered, mortar adhering, 13mm thick	1	301	
	Tile, slightly reduced, sandy fabric with vegetation temper, 14mm thick, post-medieval	1	48	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, slight sand and vegetation temper, mortar adhering, 13mm and 20mm thick; thicker example has grooves 5mm wide and up to 3mm deep on either side, post-medieval	2	321	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, slightly sandy fabric, 14mm thick, post-medieval	2	154	
1004	Tile, reduced core, shelly temper, 14mm thick, medieval	1	14	Post-medieval?
	Tile, reduced core, shale temper, 16mm thick, medieval	1	97	
	Tile, reduced core, 18mm thick, medieval	1	57	
	Tile, reduced core, slight vegetation temper, 14mm thick, very abraded, medieval	1	30	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, abundant vegetation temper, 15mm thick, post-medieval?	1	118	

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1006	Tile, reduced core, vegetation and shell temper, mortar adhering, 15mm thick, medieval	1	57	Post-medieval
	Tile, ?gault clay, reduced core, slight vegetation and shell temper, 15mm thick, medieval	1	89	
	Tile, slightly reduced core, sandy, gritty fabric, mortar adhering, 19mm thick, medieval	2	409	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, sand and grog tempered, mortar adhering, 15mm thick, post-medieval	1	179	

Table 3: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
101	Glass	Colourless, embossed THOM[] S BOSTON, cylindrical bottle, machine mould produced, with internal screw top, 20th century	3(link)	423	20th Century
	Glass	Colourless sherd of bottle glass, 20th century	1	8	
109	Glass	Colurless sherd of cylindrical bottle, embossed 'TIZER CO' banded in embossed decoration, machine mould produced, 20th century	1	56	20th century
	Glass	Green cylindrical bottle body sherds, 20th century	3	26	
	Glass	Colourless bottle sherds, part of internal screw rim, machine produced, 20th century	2	34	
1001	Glass	Colourless, base of cylindrical bottle, embossed around base 'SOAMES & CO.LTD SPALDING', punt mark on base 'M169', machine mould produced, 20th century	1	304	20th Century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17th century	1	2	
TP4	Wood	Wood fragments, 155mm x 55mm x 20mm and 185mm x 50mm x 10mm, thicker piece cut down 1 side	2	137	
TP7	Wood	Wood fragment, 150mm x 27mm x 12mm, tapering, several oblique cuts on 1 side	1	25	

Table 4: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
109	Oyster	Shell	7	65	4 are 43-47mm across, 3 are 52-60mm across
	Mussel	Shell	2	2	
116	Oyster	Shell	1	4	42mm across
134	Oyster	Shell	3	26	2 are 52-60mm across, 1 is 30mm across
1001	Oyster	Shell	1	48	70mm across
1006	Oyster	Shell	3	17	36-48mm across

All the mollusc shell is probably food waste. Recurring size patterns amongst the oysters indicate they were obtained from managed beds, but ones of differing maturity.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Tattershall Castle, though the historic and architecture of the complex has been studied. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage is of moderate local potential and significance and mostly relates to the occupation and abandonment of Tattershall Castle, together with some recent refuse dumping. However, the imported pottery, particularly the Italian piece, is of high local significance and reflects the affluence of the castle occupants.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts dating between the 17th and 20th centuries correspond to the general abandonment of the site over this period.

References

National Trust, 1997 *Tattershall Castle*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Norman	Architectural style current in the 11^{th}-12^{th} centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage is not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (*q.v.*)

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

63	Context records
12	Scale drawing sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
2	Stratigraphic matrices
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The National Trust

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TTC04

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.