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# LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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**Land at New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe:**

**Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping  
Phase 1b of the Tattershall Quarry Extension**

*NGR: TF 214 612*

Site Code: **TQA 96**

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. **154.96**

Planning Application No. **(E)S.176/2058/94**

Report prepared for  
Butterley Aggregates Limited

**December 1996**

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**Frontispiece: Topsoil stripping in progress in Area 1b (looking NW towards golf course and RAF Woodhall premises. The existing quarry is to the right).**

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## Land at New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe:

### Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping Phase 1b of the Quarry Extension

NGR: TF 214 612

Site Code: TQA 96

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Planning Application No. (E)S.176/2058/94

#### **Summary**

*An intensive archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping for the first phase of a quarry extension scheme. A single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint artefact and an undated small ditched enclosure (probably medieval or later) were identified from the 6ha area. Post-medieval field divisions and land drains superseded by World War II airfield features were seen.*

#### **Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned on September 13th 1996 by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd. (acting on behalf of Butterley Aggregates Ltd.) to conduct an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping of about 6ha of arable land north of New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe (Figs. 1 and 2). The area, mostly that designated during earlier archaeological work as Phase 1b, lay within the site of the former RAF Woodhall wartime airfield (Griffiths and Collcutt 1994; Taylor 1996).

Archaeological monitoring, by two experienced archaeologists, started on September 16th and was concluded on November 11th after the Quarry Manager had stated that no further topsoil would be removed on this occasion. The watching brief was interrupted by three periods when material beneath the stripped topsoil was quarried for use in perimeter bund creation. A total of 24 visits were made.

#### **Planning and Archaeological Background**

Gravel and sand has been extracted from a large part in the NE of the former airfield. The present Tattershall Thorpe Quarry is operated by Butterley Aggregates Ltd., part of Ready Mixed Concrete (UK) Ltd. An application (No. (E)S.176/2058/94) to extend the area of extraction across land in the southern half of the airfield was approved by Lincolnshire County Council in August 1996 by Butterley Aggregates Ltd (Fig. 2).

In support of this application, RMC had commissioned Oxford Archaeological Associates (OAA) (acting as archaeological consultants to RMC (UK) Ltd) to prepare a documentary assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal (Griffiths and Collcutt 1994). The assessment report noted a possible Roman site reported in 1929 close to the New Park Farm buildings (since developed as a barrack area), numerous casual finds of prehistoric



tools and Roman coins from quarries elsewhere in Tattershall Thorpe, and two archaeological excavations of important Iron Age and Neolithic sites in the area. Air photographic indications of a possible Iron Age enclosure within the present quarry area were identified and although no contemporary field network was seen on air photographs it was suggested that this apparent absence could be an effect of the airfield construction.

A fieldwalking survey was subsequently commissioned by OAA on behalf of RMC, and this survey was conducted by Lindsey Archaeological Services in early February 1996 (Taylor 1996). Of the total planning application area, 49ha. was examined and archaeological finds from the exposed field surfaces were plotted. Only Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts were recovered, mostly in Areas 8, 5 and 1 to the west and SW of the New Park Farm buildings (Fig. 2). No finds were made in the area of Phase 1b.

Lincolnshire County Council placed an archaeological condition on the Planning Consent:

*Condition 11:*

*No development shall take place on the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme on investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Director of Environmental Services.*

*Reason: To ensure adequate opportunities are afforded for the investigation and protection of the archaeological interests of the site.*

Topsoil removal within Phase 1b commenced in September 1996 before all aspects of the Scheme of Archaeological Works had been determined. An Interim Scheme of Archaeological Works detailing the scope of the archaeological watching brief was provided by OAA and approved by the planning authority. A copy of this scheme is provided with this report (Appendix 1).

### **The Watching Brief**

#### **Topsoil Stripping Method**

During the stripping of Phase 1b by 360° back-actor, two different flat-bladed buckets were used. A large capacity 0.8m wide bucket (with a plate welded across the teeth and some of the gaps between the teeth filled) was used in an attempt to increase the speed of topsoil removal. This bucket was able to produce narrow bands of an acceptable stripped surface when used with care, but the numerous passes tended to leave an uneven result with spilled soil frequently obscuring the stripped swathe.

The 1.5m wide ditching bucket (its volume later slightly increased by the addition of welded side plates) proved the most appropriate method of removing topsoil so as to leave a surface fit for inspection. The wider bucket needed fewer passes, and the operator was able to avoid spilling soil onto stripped surfaces. The method was also flexible: as the stripping progressed the archaeological monitor was able to accept faster but less meticulous stripping while still examining adequately a high proportion of the area.

Differences between the techniques used by machine operators were all too obvious; one experienced operator maintained a perfectly satisfactory surface cleanly cut by the bucket edge, while another operator consistently left a surface smoothed with the back of the bucket (which entirely obscured any features).

It proved preferable that a small quantity (usually between 50mm and 70mm) of material beneath the topsoil was deliberately removed in order to ensure soil variations were visible. This approach resulted in a surface where features were apparent; it is thought that very few features might have been totally removed as a result.

The contractors agreed, after discussion, to operate all their equipment and vehicles on topsoil rather than moving on the stripped surface. It was impossible to devise another working method which left the stripped surface undamaged by tracks or wheel marks that would result in obscuring any colour variations. As soon as the stripping had progressed enough, ground was released by the monitoring archaeologist for vehicle movements if required, but in practice vehicles seldom needed to cross the lower surface.

#### **Archaeological Monitoring Method**

Topsoil removal was watched by two experienced archaeologists during most of the working day. It had been agreed that machining could continue for longer hours in the archaeologists' absence, and these areas were inspected the next day where possible. One archaeologist observed the machining from immediately beyond the range of the jib, indicating the desired stripping depth when necessary. The second monitor watched operations from a greater distance in order to ensure the safety of the monitor.

When features of possible archaeological interest were observed the second monitor cleaned, defined the extent and investigated them where appropriate after the machine had moved forward sufficiently to cause no risk. This method ensured that the archaeologist closest to the working machine was never kneeling or otherwise distracted.

Soil-filled features cut into the underlying sand were cleaned by shovel-scraping or hoeing unless associated 20th century material was visible. Deliberately formed features were plotted onto a site plan at a scale of 1:1000, aligned on a baseline along the SW edge of the quarry extension, coinciding with a new trench for diverted underground cables.

Photographic recording was affected by the need to photograph features promptly despite prevailing light or wind conditions. Wind-borne sand presented a major problem for both monitoring and recording, with excavated features filling with sand within minutes of preparation for photography (Pls. 1 and 2).

Context numbers were assigned to each feature plotted or described. A summary list is appended (Appendix 2).

### **Enclosure I (Fig. 3)**

Three small field ditches, 008, 023 and 024, were revealed at the SW side of the area, forming the SE corner of an irregular shaped enclosure (Pl. 3). No entrance gap was found between the ditches but Ditch 008 had been excavated as a separate event to Ditch 023. There was no distinguishable difference between 023 and 024.

008 was a shallow V-shaped linear gully aligned SE-NW, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep (Pls. 4 and 5; Fig. 4). Its fill 007 was dark brown sand with a dry peaty appearance (Pl. 6). No dateable finds were recovered from its fill. The gully stopped abruptly at the SE end for no obvious reason; it appeared to have been dug after 023 had filled (Pls. 7 and 8).

023 formed the short SE end of the enclosure, 13m long. The gully on this side was 0.7m wide. Its fill was very similar to 008, with a desiccated organic upper fill.

The southern side of this enclosure was defined by ditch 024, slightly wider than 008. The ditch merged with 023 and no relationship was visible. Much of the fill of this ditch was examined for dateable material but nothing was found. Ditch 024 was revealed some time before 008 and had initially been interpreted as a post-medieval or later field boundary ditch forming a narrow access strip parallel and 13m to the north of Ditch 025. Machine disturbance on the western edge of the site removed some detail of 024 but the alignment of the two almost parallel ditches seemed deliberate and perhaps approximately contemporaneous.

Ditch 025 had been re-excavated on adjoining courses at least three times. The earliest cuts had filled with desiccated organic material similar to ditch 024 but small fragments of 20th century glass and a complete modern brick were recovered from the backfill. Subsequent mechanical excavation of the sand exposed a concrete drain inserted on this alignment and the backfill may have contaminated the earlier courses. This ditch was certainly active when the airfield was constructed, and it continued across the stripped area. It has been interpreted as a post-medieval field ditch which survived as a field boundary into the 20th century.

This arrangement of ditches and gullies, and the enclosure formed by 008, 023 and 024, has been impossible to explain satisfactorily from the available evidence. Gully 008 was apparently later than the other features and had removed soil at the end of that gully, although 008 may represent a partial recutting of existing enclosure ditches. The deliberate connection of 023 with 008 implies that the earlier gully remained visible as a linear depression when 008 was dug. This suggests that 008 is not markedly later than 023 or 024; if 024 is post-medieval, then 008 is almost certainly contemporary. The shape of this corner is extraordinary, especially with no evidence for a field

entrance, and the enclosure is most likely to have served for stock grazing (although the ditches seemed to be too small to have retained cattle or sheep).

The fills of all these features contained desiccated organic material with an appearance of dried peat. This reflects a period during silting when vegetation in the ditch became waterlogged by a rising local water-table.

Several anomalous scoops in the sandy natural close to this enclosure were examined but interpreted as the result of small trees or bushes becoming uprooted (Pl. 9). Animal disturbances, possibly even rabbits, may sometimes have been responsible. It is unlikely that in these conditions evidence of a hedge contemporary with the enclosure ditches could have been identified.

#### **Ditch 030** (Figs. 3 and 4)

At the southern edge of the stripped area, north of the overhead electric cables, a backfilled ditch was exposed. Ditch 030 was 2m wide and 0.3m deep, with a slightly rounded base (Pl. 10). The course of this ditch was curious, as it turned two sharp corners within the stripped area; it is tempting to see this as encompassing a field contemporary with Enclosure I although there was no proof of this. Field boundaries are not shown in this position on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps (OS 1891; OS 1892; Fig. 5)).

#### **Ditch 026** (Figs. 3 and 4)

One other ditch of probably post-medieval origin was found. 026 extended 50m into the stripped area from the northern edge, aligned NE-SW (Pl. 11). It was up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep (Pl. 12). The sides sloped to a narrow base. This ditch coincided with a mole drain which continued on the same alignment beyond the ditch terminal. This juxtaposition suggests that the ditch was filled but either visible or remembered when the 20th century mole drain was created.

#### **Post-holes 010 and 011**

Of the numerous small areas of dark sandy soil investigated, only two appeared to have been deliberately formed by human agency. Both displayed the classic profile of a hole excavated or driven to support an upright post or stake.

010, 23m north of Ditch 008, was 0.7m x 1.1m and 0.5m deep (Pl. 13; Fig. 4). 011, 4.5m north of the post-medieval ditch 025, was 1.6m x 2.6m and 0.3m deep. It had a shallow sloping shelf with a vertical central cut, and appeared to have charcoal flecks within its fill. The hole had been driven through the fill of a natural feature (Pls. 14 and 15). Although these post-holes were 85m apart, it is conceivable that they represent part of a fenceline beyond the eastern side of Enclosure I.

#### **Natural Features**

The removal of topsoil revealed a large number of small irregular areas of very dark (often black) sandy soil (Pls. 16 and 17). These were densest in the

western and southern parts of the area although others were found elsewhere. Initially, all were plotted and investigated but, when they were found consistently to be irregular and to contain no archaeological finds, plotting was discontinued. Representative examples across the area were sectioned but the natural origin remained probable.

'Charcoal flecks' were recorded in 016, 018, 019 and 020 but it was difficult to distinguish naturally occurring manganese fragments from charcoal and the identification may have been incorrect.

The only prehistoric artefact retrieved from this phase of the watching brief was a worked flint blade tool found protruding from the exposed surface of 021 (Pl. 18). 021 was apparently a naturally formed feature, 1.7m x 4.2m and 0.26m deep. It was very irregular in shape with numerous small holes which were thought to be the result of animal or root disturbance. The scoop was filled with grey sand with a high gravel content (Pl. 19).

### **Airfield Features**

A narrow east-west linear feature 001 was exposed close to the SW corner of the stripped area and close to heaps of demolished brick and concrete rubble. The feature was 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep, with a very mixed fill incorporating 20th century brick fragments and chalk lumps (Pls 20 and 21). This was interpreted as the wall foundation of a demolished structure, probably associated with the former airfield. Another short stretch of chalk and concrete foundation was seen to the east but was not investigated (Pl. 22).

A line of 5 small trenches, between 1.7m and 3m long and about 0.9m wide, were gradually exposed, forming a NW-SE line to the NW of 001. Although the SE limit was established, it is probable that the line had continued further to the NW but had been obscured by the machining methods used at the eastern edge of the stripped area. 002 was partly excavated as a representative sample and proved to be 0.24m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base (Pl. 23). The features appeared to have been excavated by machine and were assumed to be associated with the airfield.

A second line of similar intermittent small pits 022 was identified 200m to the east, aligned in a roughly similar direction. Seven pits were revealed in that line (Pls. 24 and 25). The most plausible explanation for these shallow pits is that they were designed to contain flammable material which would be ignited to define some part of the airfield in poor visibility (R. Schofield, pers. comm.).

A series of tiled ducts were found especially in the southern part of the stripped area, containing redundant electric cables. These were not plotted.

More substantial ditch or trench features were found crossing the area almost directly NW-SE on alignments which projected from the road past New Park Farm. 028 appeared to be a continuation of the line of the eastern roadside ditch, but 027 could not be so readily identified as the line of the western

ditch. The 1891 and 1892 OS maps show the road past New Park Farm extending 700m beyond the farm where it becomes a SW-NE bridlepath (OS 1891; OS 1892; Fig. 5).

Both 027 and 028 contained brick and concrete rubble and had been backfilled in the 20th century. An active neoprene water pipe had been laid within 028, presumably during the life of the quarry. It seems probable that the track and flanking ditches had been levelled when the airfield was constructed.

A small pit 031 was uncovered towards the SE of the area. This feature contained large lumps of mortared brick rubble, probably from demolition of a structure such as a small raised tank. It was suspected that this pit had been the foundation for the structure and had been backfilled after demolition.

Pit 032 on the NE edge of the area contained charcoal fragments; no function could be assigned to this feature although it was thought to be relatively modern.

Monitoring ended before the entire area of Phase 1b had been stripped of topsoil, when the Quarry Manager advised LAS that further stripping would be delayed until another season. The extent of the area monitored is marked on Fig. 3.

#### **The cable relocation trenches**

A 1m wide trench was excavated around the NW and SW sides of the area in order to reposition existing cables which crossed the stripped zone (Fig. 3). The sides of this trench were investigated for archaeological features but only field ditches (believed to be continuations of 024 and 025), 20th century disturbances and natural features were identified.

#### **Creation of soil bunds (Fig. 2)**

New bunds or soil banks were produced around the perimeter of the entire proposed quarry extension area in order to reduce noise and dust nuisances and to reduce unauthorised access into the quarry area. These bunds were formed by bulldozing topsoil from a strip about 10m wide around the perimeter, tipping sand from Phase 1b into a bank and then replacing the topsoil over the bank material. Most of the new bund was formed without archaeological monitoring, and where the topsoil stripping was watched the bulldozer tracks obscured much of the horizon beneath.

The preparations for the bund at the southern extent of the quarry extension, east of the road past New Park Farm, was of particular interest as it lay under pasture on a south-facing slope and close to a small stream (Pls. 26 and 27). Fieldwalking had not extended as far south as this, but the density of prehistoric flint artefacts in Area 8 (west of North road and close to the stream) had been greater than elsewhere on the investigated area (Taylor 1996).

Although a small area was stripped of topsoil and produced no archaeological remains, other parts of the field were stripped and obscured without archaeological monitoring (Pls. 28 and 29). The Quarry Manager then advised LAS that machine trample had rendered the remaining area unfit for archaeological monitoring and the watching brief was ended (Pl. 30).

### **Conclusion**

It became clear that this part of the quarry extension contained no features of archaeological importance. As expected, the 20th century wartime use of the land had left a considerable imprint by way of drainage schemes and buried cable ducts. These were principally confined to the southern half of the stripped area, close to the existing concrete roads and partly demolished structures. Evidence of wartime adaptation of the existing farmland was found; a post-medieval field boundary ditch was replaced by a large diameter concrete drain crossing the area. It seemed probable that the lane from Tattershall Thorpe to New Park Farm had been truncated; two ditches continuing the alignment of the road had been re-used for cable ducts or backfilled with modern demolition rubble, presumably after the war. This lane does not seem ever to have linked with another settlement, but joined a bridle track to Myres Plantation beyond the eastern edge of this area (Fig. 5).

A single feature was identified which, although undated, seemed likely to be of post-medieval date. This lay to the west of the area and consisted of two shallow linear ditches on very different alignments linked by a short stretch of ditch at their eastern end. Despite close inspection, no dating evidence could be found but the decomposed organic fill suggested that these had silted in antiquity when water-tables were higher. Puzzlingly, one ditch ran approximately parallel to a post-medieval ditch, apparently producing a 13m wide access between the fields. The nature of land use on the site prior to 19th century mapping could not be established from the watching brief.

Numerous naturally produced anomalies were seen beneath the ploughsoil, especially to the west and south of the area. Although some were recorded and investigated, these proved to be very irregular and were interpreted as pockets of dark soil introduced by tree and bush root systems and by the natural filling of uprooted sapling 'throw-holes'. This interpretation was reconsidered after monitoring of topsoil stripping for a soil bund close to a stream south of New Park Farm. Here, patches of blue-grey clay occupied very similar situations in the sand; the dark soil may represent desiccation of these natural clay pockets as a result of land drainage.

The archaeological monitors were satisfied that no site of interest was revealed during topsoil stripping in Area 1b. This confirmed the results of the fieldwalking survey conducted earlier in the year. The single (broken) Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint artefact found protruding from the surface of a natural feature remains the only trace of ancient activity in this part of the quarry extension area. Peripheral areas inspected prior to bund formation were too small to indicate the absence of archaeological remains in the vicinity.

The watching brief highlighted the need for a clear understanding of the requirements of the earthmoving contractors and the monitoring archaeologists to be considered at an early stage. Delays were caused at the start of the operation when the methods used were unsuitable for archaeological recording. Fortunately these aspects were rectified after the involvement of other parties and most of the remainder of the topsoil stripping passed satisfactorily.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS were grateful to the Quarry Manager and other staff at the Tattershall Quarry (Butterley Aggregates) for their help and interest. Further assistance in resolving initial confusion was given by RMC. Simon Colcutt and Dave Griffiths (Oxford Archaeological Associates, archaeological consultants to RMC) helped with liaison and supplied advice and comment.

Steve Catney (Lincs. County Archaeological Officer), Ian George (Assistant Archaeological Officer) and the staff of the SMR provided information and advice.

Groundworks for the quarry extensions were by Butterley Aggregates' contractors, Webfell. The forbearance of their Agents, machine operators and dumper drivers was appreciated.

The watching brief and site recording was conducted by the author with assistance from Mick Clark, Mick McDaid, Malc Otter, Richard Pullen and Rob Schofield. The working conditions were often unpleasant with wind-borne sand, and their tolerance is gratefully recorded.

The flint was identified by Naomi Field. Illustrations were prepared by Mick McDaid from field drawings. The report was produced and collated by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
4th December 1996



## **References**

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Taylor, C. 1996 *Proposal for Gravel Extraction, New Park Farm Tattershall Thorpe: Fieldwalking Survey* (unpublished report for Butterley Aggregates prepared by LAS).

## **Archive Summary**

flint artefact

photographs

correspondence

site plans and sections

field sketch plans

field sketch sections

## Appendix 1

### Copy of the Interim Scheme of Archaeological Works

# LAND AT NEW PARK FARM, TATTERSHALL THORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE

Sand & Gravel Extraction by Butterley Aggregates Limited

## INTERIM SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On the 2nd. August, 1996, Butterley Aggregates Limited (hereafter "the Company") was granted planning permission (Application No. (E)S.176/2058/94) by Lincolnshire County Council (hereafter "the Council") to extract sand & gravel from land at New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire (hereafter "the Permitted Site").
- 1.2 Condition No. 11 of the consent reads:  
*No development shall take place on the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Director of Environmental Services.*  
*Reason: To ensure adequate opportunities are afforded for the investigation and protection of the archaeological interests of the site.*
- 1.3 After discussions with Officers of the Council, the Company requests approval of an Interim Scheme to cover an archaeological watching brief (as defined in section 5 below) on Extraction Phase 1 (as defined in the Application documentation), in order to allow more time for consideration of the proper form of the definitive Scheme of Archaeological Works. It is understood that a definitive Scheme must be in place before any additional archaeological works may be undertaken, and the desirability of achieving agreement of the terms of the definitive Scheme within six weeks of the present date is recognised.
- 1.4 The present Interim Scheme shall be referred to below as 'the Scheme'.

### 2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The Permitted Site comprises the southern part of the former RAF Woodhall Spa Airfield, centred at NGR TF 212609.

### 3. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.1 Desk-top assessment has revealed no certain sites of archaeological significance within the Permitted Site. Consideration of known archaeology in the general vicinity has allowed the formulation of a general model, with the prediction of the possibility of the original presence within the Permitted Site of special purpose archaeological sites of various periods (e.g. burials, stock enclosures, defensive sites), as opposed to main occupation sites which could be expected on the next lower terrace. However, it has also been noted that the use of the area as a WWII airfield, and subsequently as a rocketry base, coupled with later removal of some airfield installations and modification of drainage and slope parameters to allow re-establishment of agriculture, are likely to have caused severe disturbance, to appreciable depths, of most if not all of the Permitted Site.

- 3.2 Geophysical survey methods were found to be ineffective within the Permitted Site. A fieldwalking survey of all available ploughed areas produced very low concentrations of both pottery sherds and flints; it was concluded that, whilst the overall low quantities of artefacts might in part reflect recent, airfield-related disturbance, they must generally be seen as a real reflection of the quantities of material present.
- 3.3 The evaluation process therefore suggests that any surviving archaeology of significance (and thus worthy of recording) is likely to occupy small, isolated zones, due both to original distribution and to further dissection under recent landuse.

#### 4. GENERAL CONDITIONS

##### Appointment of the Archaeological Field Contractor

- 4.1 Prior to the commencement of the Development, the Company shall appoint a professionally competent person or organisation as archaeological field contractor (hereafter "the AFC") and the Company shall use its best endeavours to ensure that at least one AFC is retained at all times until the completion of this Scheme. In the first instance, the Company shall seek to appoint Lindsey Archaeological Services as AFC
- 4.2 Those matters in the present Scheme relating to rights and duties of the AFC shall be substantially reproduced in all contracts for the services of an AFC.

##### Access

- 4.3 The Company shall afford access to the Permitted Site to the AFC and personnel approved by the AFC at all reasonable times having regard to the work programme for progress of the Development and to any and all completion dates applicable to archaeological works upon compliance with the Company's safety regulations as set out in 4.6 and 4.7 below.
- 4.4 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to restrict access for the purpose of searching for and excavating archaeological objects to the AFC and personnel approved by the AFC.
- 4.5 For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the Company may at any time obtain the opinion of independent archaeological and palaeoenvironmental specialists and may authorise non-destructive observations of the Permitted Site by such specialists.

##### Safety

- 4.6 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AFC and all other approved personnel shall be under the supervision of the Works Manager and at all times shall comply with the requirements of safety and shall give to the Company such indemnity as may reasonably be required against responsibility for injury or accident.
- 4.7 The Company shall require that the AFC and all other approved personnel shall have insurance cover adequate to meet any claims that may arise from their acts or omissions.

##### Publicity

- 4.8 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that neither the AFC nor any agents or

servants in his/her employ shall give any information concerning the archaeological works for publication in the mass media or elsewhere without the written approval of the Company.

## 5. WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 During stripping of topsoil or overburden and during any other works requiring significant surface disturbance within that part of the Permitted Site known as Extraction Phase 1 the Company shall:-

- (i) instruct the AFC to carry out a watching brief within the relevant part for the purpose of recording and/or recovering items of archaeological interest, observing each zone after it has been stripped; and
- (ii) authorise the AFC to issue such instructions, including instructions entailing a temporary stoppage, to any site personnel (whether or not a contractor) as are reasonable in order that the AFC may discharge the duties set out in 5.1(i) above to a satisfactory professional standard; and
- (iii) supply to the AFC reasonable resources with which to carry out the said watching brief to an adequate standard; and
- (iv) give reasonable notice to the AFC and to the Council of the phasing, timing or methods of stripping and/or other surface works and of any modification to them; and
- (v) allow the AFC such time to record and/or recover items of archaeological interest as is reasonable but in any case as will not materially delay or inhibit the orderly progress of the Development.

5.2 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that upon recognition of any archaeological constraints during the watching brief the AFC shall advise the Company upon methods of accommodating any such constraints.

5.3 The Company shall:-

- (i) not allow any plant, vehicle or machinery (other than primary stripping machinery engaged in unavoidable manoeuvres) to cross newly stripped surfaces before such surfaces have been inspected by the AFC; and
- (ii) use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that stripping of the overburden and topsoil in any given pass does not exceed the depth specified for archaeological purposes for that pass by the AFC; and
- (iii) use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that all other instructions reasonably issued by the AFC under the authority in 5.1(ii) above are respected by all relevant site personnel (whether or not contractors); and
- (iv) use its reasonable endeavours to procure that any archaeological finds or observations made by its staff or by persons working for sub-contractors shall be reported to the AFC.

5.4 For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the AFC shall use his/her professional judgment concerning areas of former ground disturbance (including areas of cutting, filling and foundation constructions) and shall discontinue watching where significant archaeological remains are unlikely to

have survived such disturbance.

- 5.5 The Company shall instruct the AFC to provide the Company with a written statement of the interim results of the watching brief as soon as practicable after the completion of fieldwork and the Company shall, within a reasonable time, make the said statement available to the Council.
- 5.6 The Company understands that a post-fieldwork obligation will arise from the watching brief and undertakes to integrate the relevant proposals into the definitive Scheme of Archaeological Works referred to in 1.3 above.

## 6. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 6.1 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the AFC shall appoint as fieldwork and post-fieldwork director a person with the status of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or a person with equivalent qualifications and experience.
- 6.2 All archaeological works shall be conducted in accordance with the standards promulgated by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and with the draft guidelines promulgated by Lincolnshire County Council in its document "Archaeology Handbook", provided that, in the case of any unforeseen conflict, the provisions of this Scheme shall take precedence over those of any such published standards and guidelines.

## 7. FINDS

- 7.1 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AFC shall:-
- (i) advise the Company and the title holder of finds and the Council of the general nature of any significant finds at the earliest possible opportunity but in any case within one month of their finding and shall make such finds available for viewing by the Company and by the title holder and by Council upon request; and
  - (ii) report details of all significant finds to the County Sites & Monuments Record at the earliest possible date; and
- 7.2 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AFC shall obtain and comply with all statutory consents and licenses under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 regarding the exhumation and interment of any human remains discovered within the Permitted Site and shall comply with all reasonable requirements of any church or other religious body or civil body regarding the manner and method of removal re-interment or cremation of the said human remains and the removal and disposal of any tombstones or other memorials discovered within the Permitted Site, provided that the Company shall incur all reasonable costs resulting from such compliance.
- 7.3 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AFC shall ensure that finds leaving his/her stewardship are accompanied by copies of all available records preferably with the full post-fieldwork records applicable to such finds or to each group of such finds.

## Appendix 2:

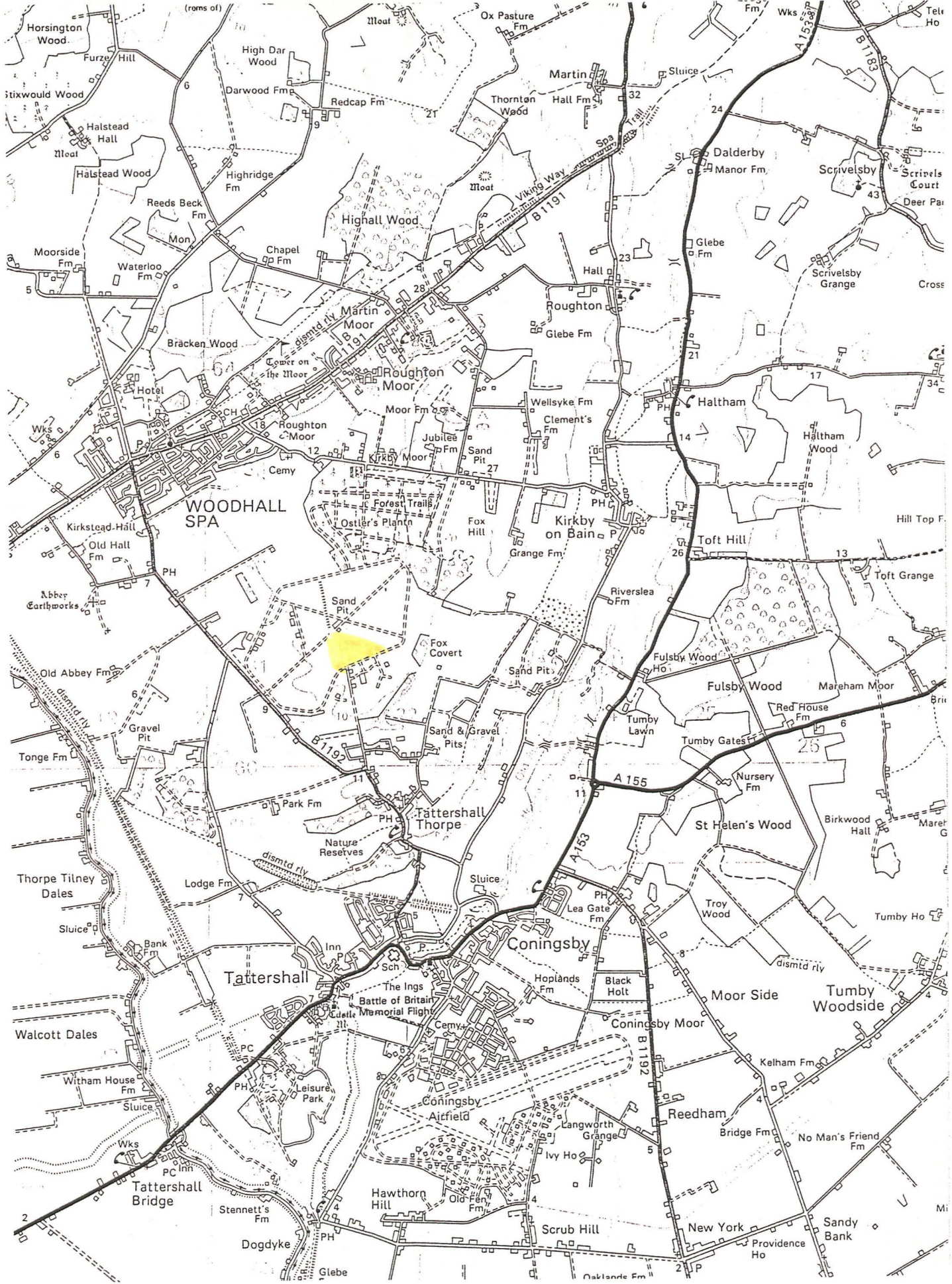
### Summary List of Recorded Contexts

#### Area of Phase 1b

- 001 airfield structure foundation trench
- 002 airfield shallow pit feature
- 003 airfield shallow pit feature
- 004 airfield shallow pit feature
- 005 airfield shallow pit feature
- 006 airfield shallow pit feature
- 007 fill of 008
- 008 shallow field gully/ditch
- 009 natural feature
- 010 post-hole
- 011 post-hole
- 012 natural feature
- 013 natural feature
- 014 natural feature
- 015 natural feature
- 016 natural feature
- 017 natural feature
- 018 natural feature
- 019 natural feature
- 020 natural feature
- 021 natural feature; flint artefact from surface of fill
- 022 airfield feature: series of shallow trenches
- 023 post-medieval field ditch
- 024 post-medieval field ditch
- 025 modern ditch; post-medieval ditch course
- 026 post-medieval field ditch
- 027 modern ditch
- 028 modern trench, post-medieval ditch course
- 029 modern trench; ?airfield feature
- 030 field ditch
- 031 airfield foundation pit
- 032 pit with charcoal fill; ?airfield feature

#### Cable relocation trench

- 100 not used
- 101 natural feature
- 102 natural feature
- 103 modern feature
- 104 natural feature
- 105 natural feature
- 106 modern feature
- 107 modern feature
- 108 modern disturbance
- 109 ditch (post-medieval?)
- 110 buried topsoil (modern)
- 111 natural layer
- 112 redeposited silt (modern)
- 113 airfield ditch
- 114 natural feature
- 115 natural feature
- 116 natural feature
- 117 post-medieval ditch (see 024)
- 118 modern ditch on post-medieval course (see 025)
- 119 natural feature
- 120 modern disturbance
- 121 natural feature
- 122 natural feature
- 123 natural feature
- 124 natural feature



**Fig. 1** Location of the monitored quarry extension Area 1b at Tattershall Thorpe Quarry (based on the 1993 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map, Sheet 122. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

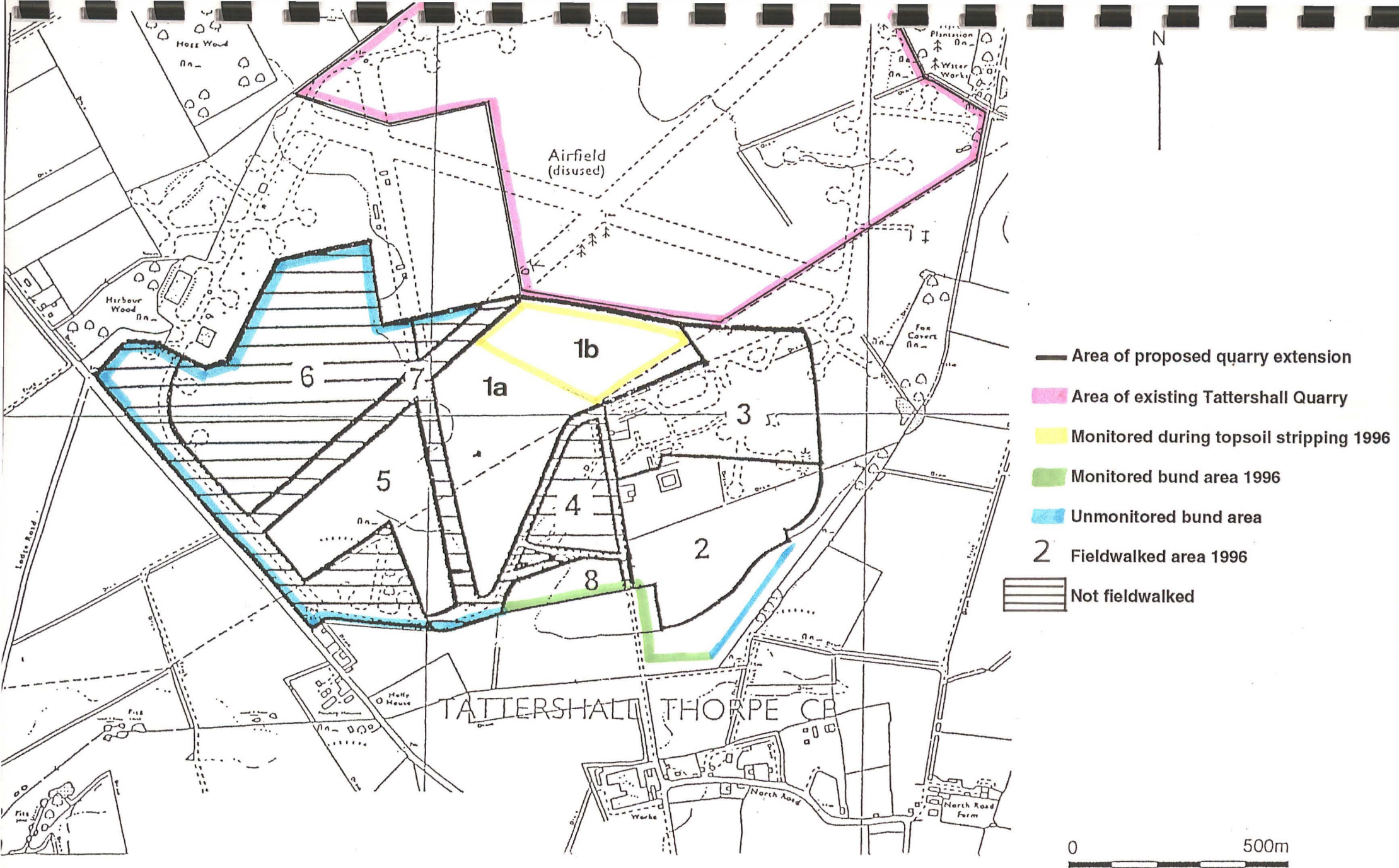


Fig. 2 Area 1b and the position of the monitored bund sites based on the plan of Fieldwalked Areas (Taylor 1996, Fig. 2; based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



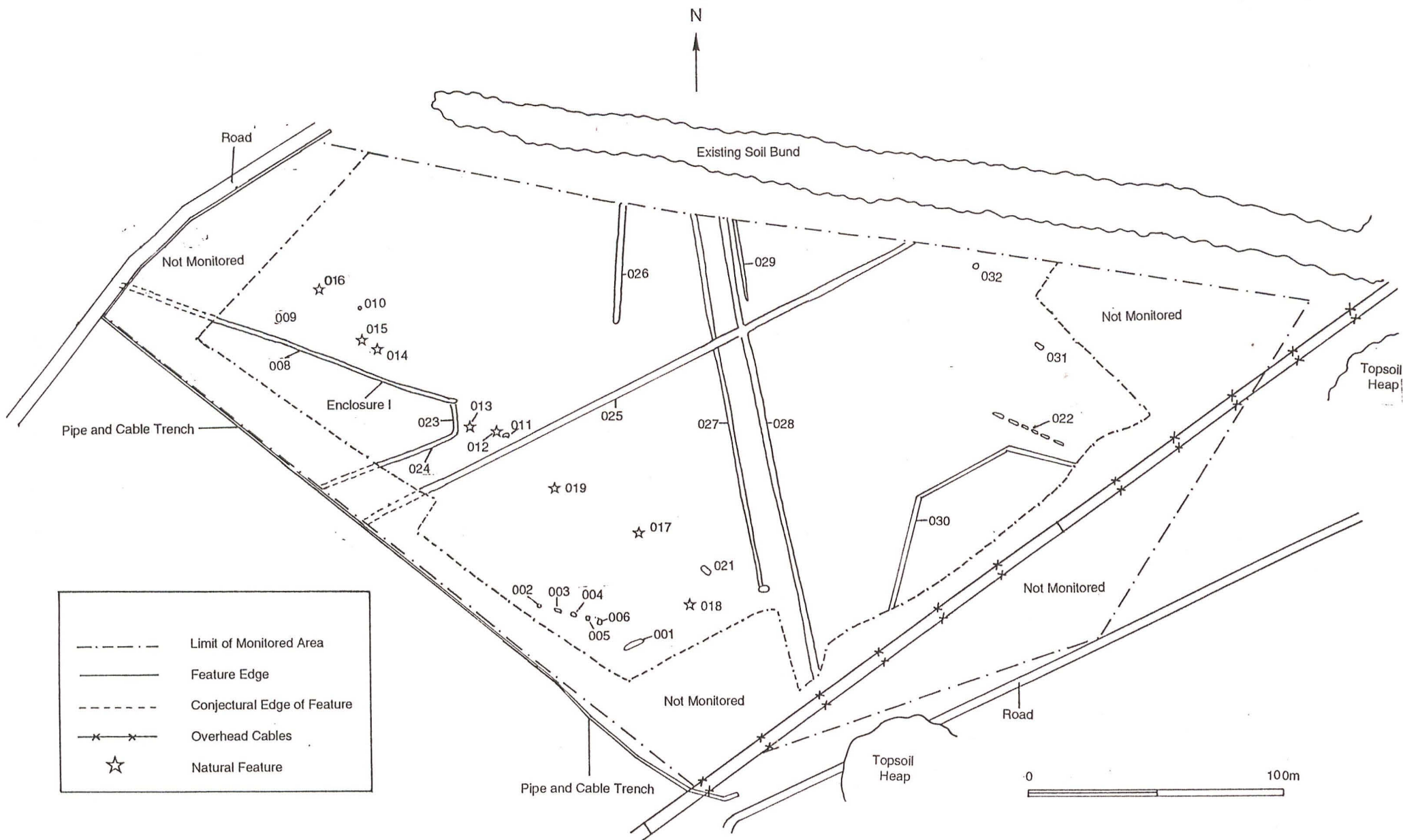


Fig. 3 Plan of the features identified in Area 1b during the watching brief (McDaid).

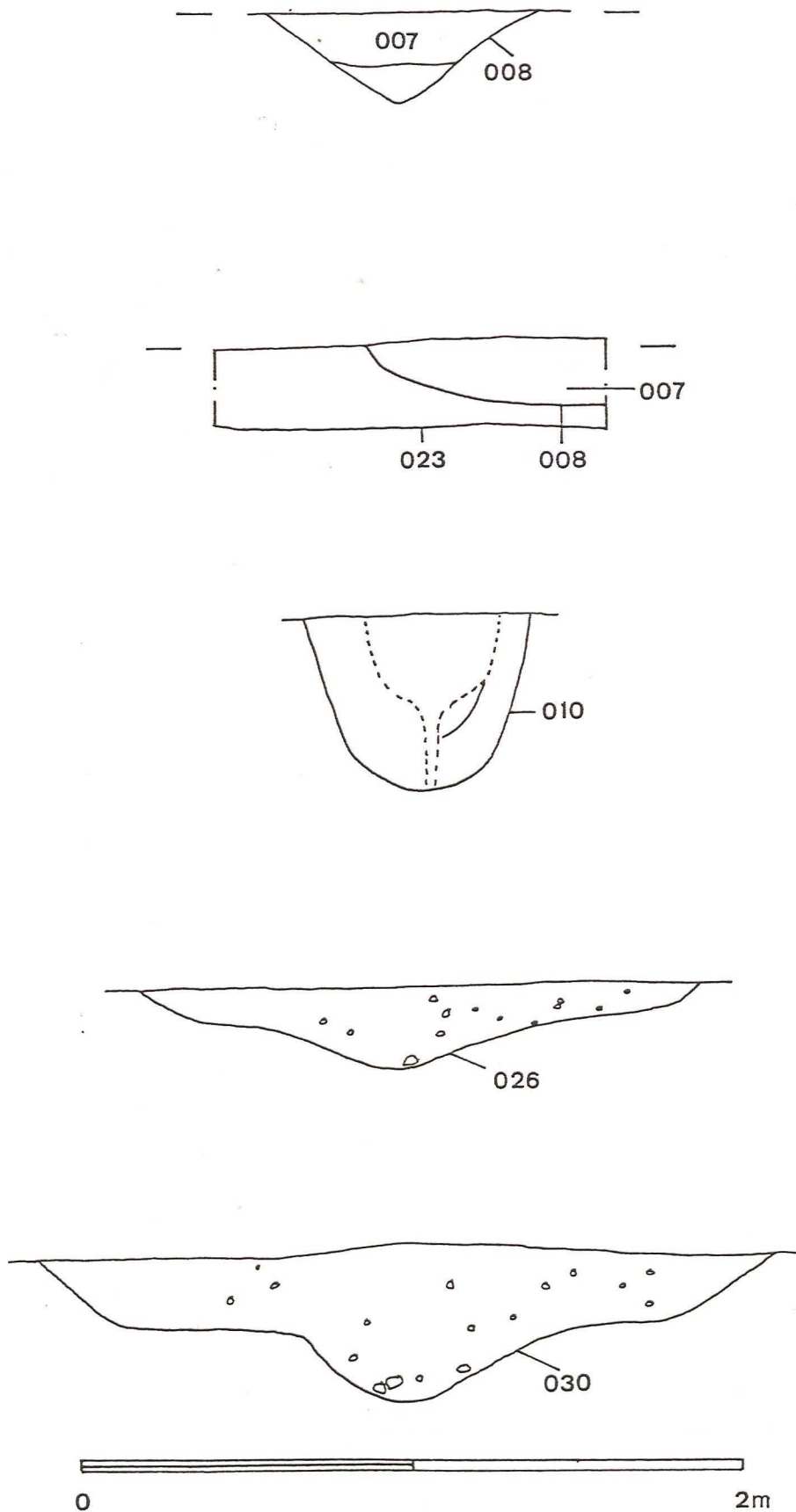


Fig. 4 Sections of ditches and post-holes in Area 1b (McDaid).

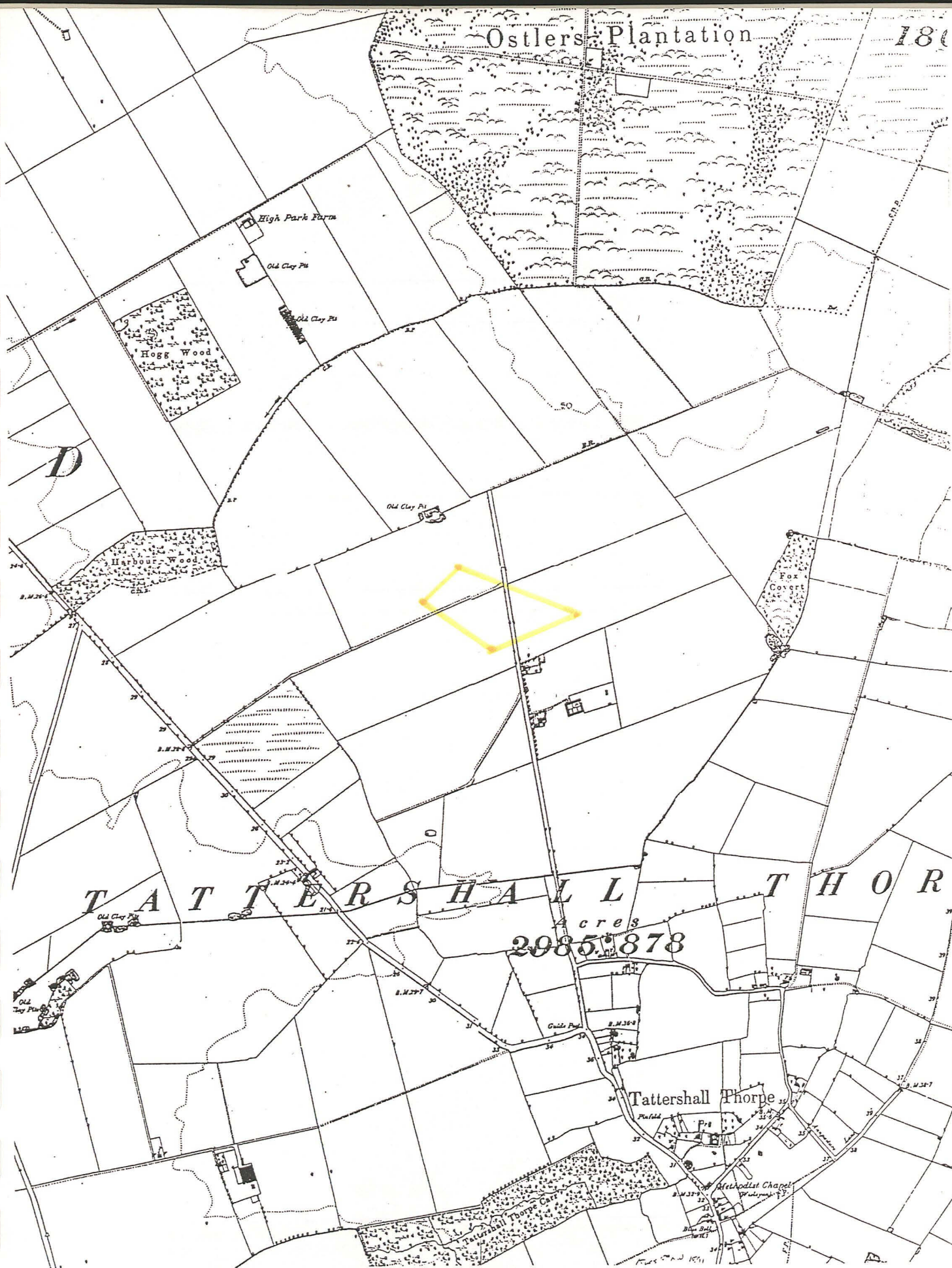


Fig. 5 New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe before the World War II airfield (based on the 1890 and 1891 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 maps, Lincolnshire Sheets 80SE, 81SW, 88NE and 89NW).



PI. 1 Composite view during the topsoil stripping of Phase 1b. In the foreground the stripped surface is visible, partly obscured by loose spoil left by the machine bucket; features could be distinguished in these conditions. Wind-borne sand (far distance) rapidly masked colour variations. The machine is removing sand and gravel from beneath the stripped surface (Looking SW).



Pl. 2 The method used to remove topsoil, with archaeological monitoring in progress.

Pl. 3 Enclosure 1: The dark peaty fills of gullies 008 (centre right), 023 (left foreground), and 024 (left) are visible crossing the stripped surface (looking NW).





PI. 4 Gully 008, looking NW. A narrow band of sand has been cleaned to define it more precisely.

PI. 5 Gully 008, looking SE towards the outbuildings of New Park Farm.





Pl. 6 Section through the fill of gully 008, showing desiccated organic material in the upper layer (central scale divisions 0.1m).

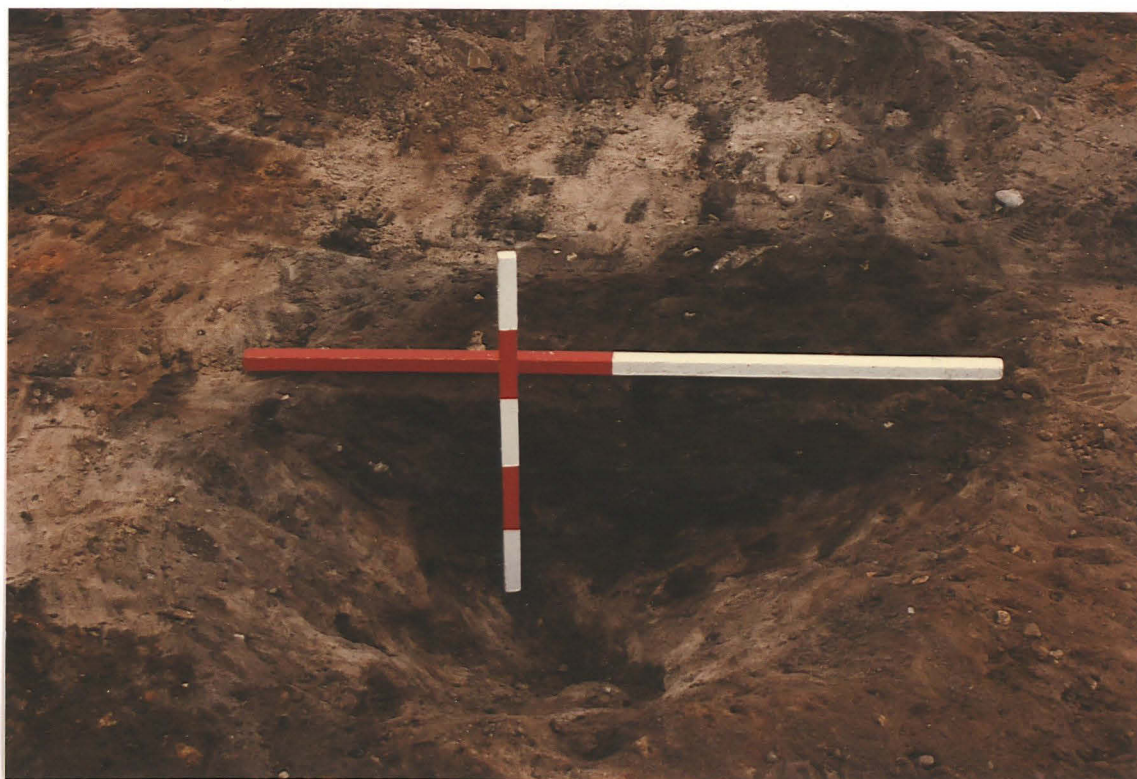
Pl. 7 Section across the intersection of gullies 008 and 023; the darker fill of 008 (far right) overlies the brown fill of 023 (looking NW).



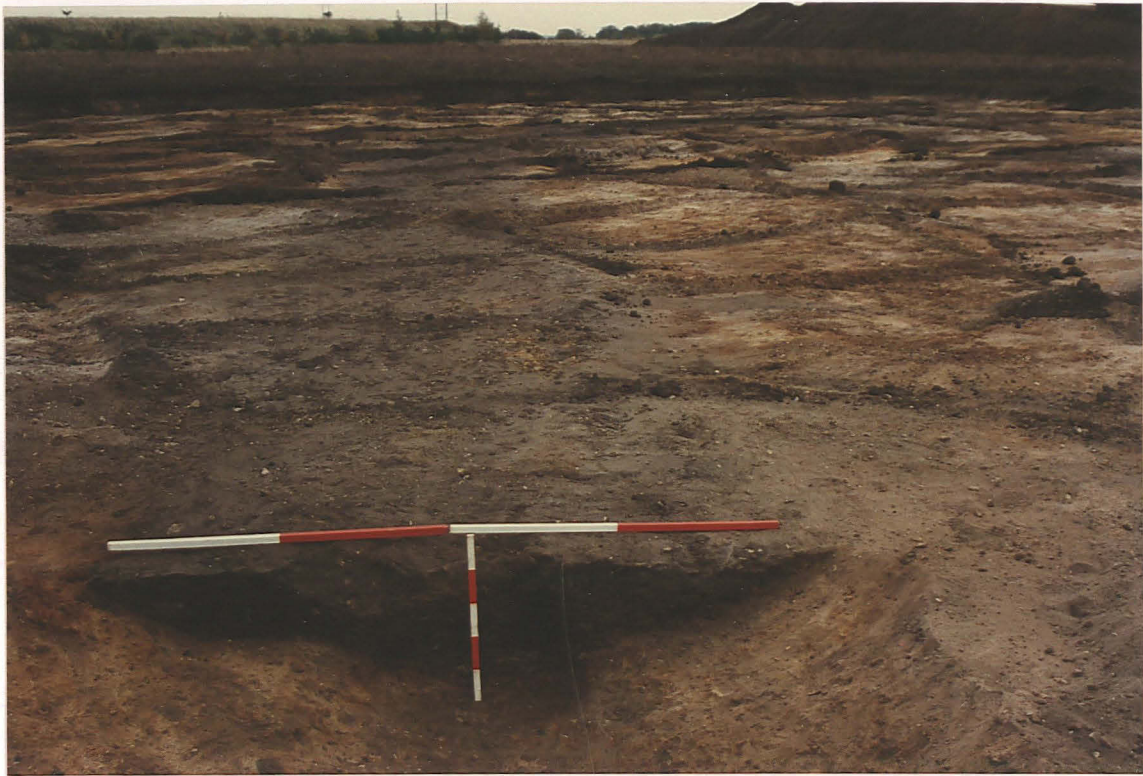


PI. 8 Position of section at corner of Enclosure 1, with gully 008 visible across the stripped surface (looking NW).

PI. 9 Natural feature 009, showing the dark sandy fill and the irregular base. Depth 0.3m, width 1m.







Pl. 10 Section across the fill of ditch 030 (looking east, scale divisions 0.5m and 0.1m).

Pl. 11 Ditch 026 becoming exposed by topsoil stripping on the north side of the area (looking north). Scales: 1m.





Pl. 12 Ditch 026, with mole drain obscuring left edge (looking north, scale divisions h 0.5m, v 0.1m).

Pl. 13 Post-hole 010 with part of fill removed (scale divisions h 0.5m, v 0.1m).

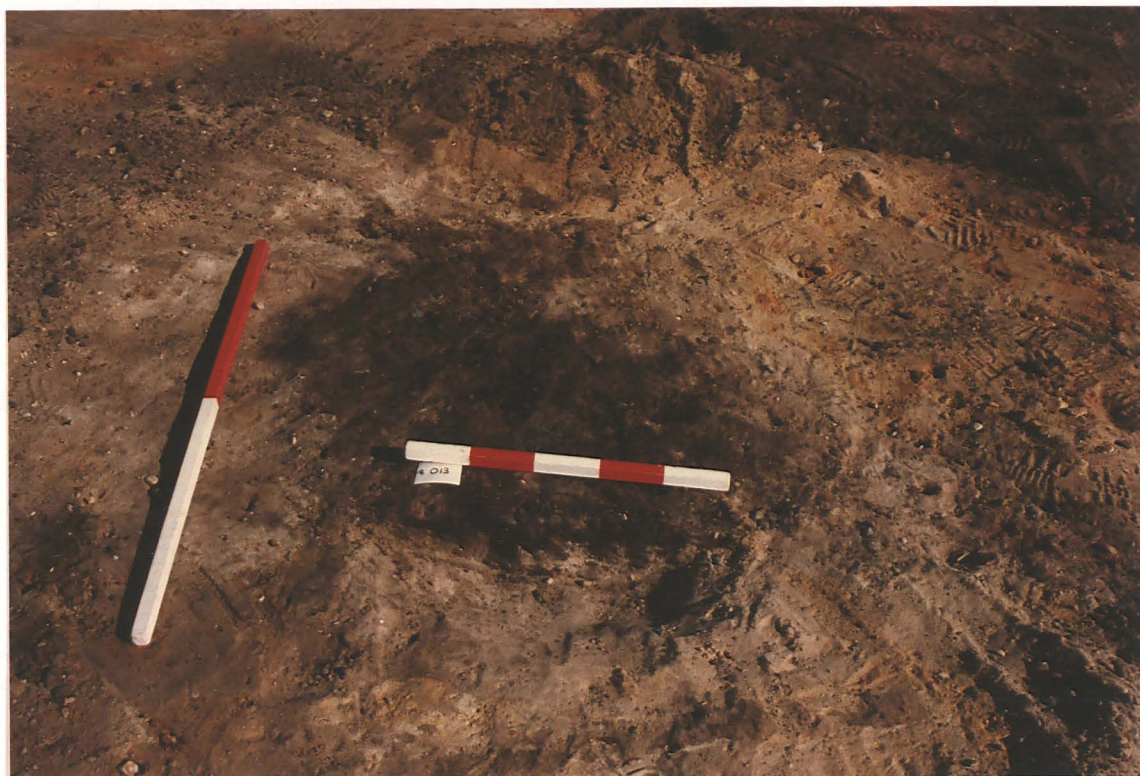




Pl. 14 Post-hole 011, cut through dark organic fill of natural feature (scale divisions h 0.5m, v 0.1m).

Pl. 15 Post-hole 011 (scale divisions h 0.5m, v 0.1m).





Pl. 16 Natural feature 013 (scale divisions 0.5m and 0.1m).

Pl. 17 Natural feature 020, partly excavated (scale divisions 0.1m).





Pl. 18 Struck flint blade from natural feature 021; scale divisions 10mm.

Pl. 19 Natural feature 021, partly excavated. The irregular base is evident. (Looking SE, scale divisions 0.1m and 0.5m).





Pl. 20 Foundation trench 001 of airfield structure (looking SE, scale divisions 0.5m).

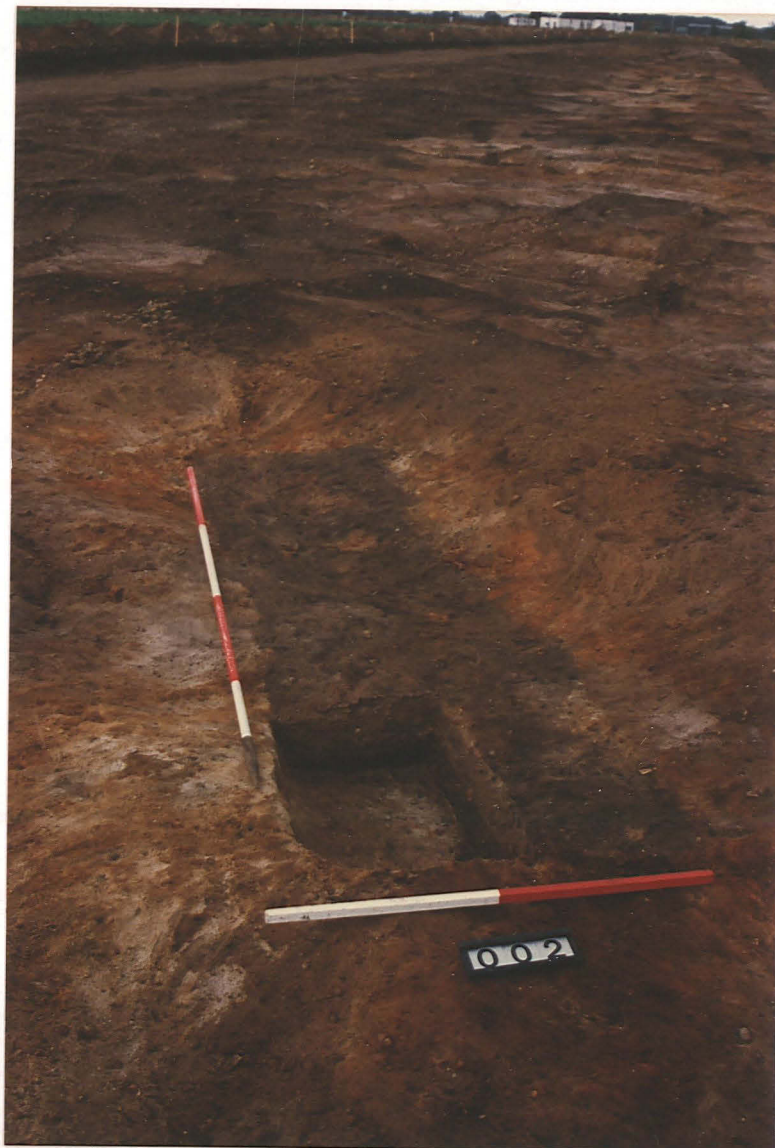
Pl. 21 Backfill of airfield structure foundation trench 001 (scale divisions 0.5m).





Pl. 22 Topsoil stripping at the southern part of the area, in the vicinity of concrete demolition rubble (far right) and a concrete wall foundation (in front of bulldozer). Looking NW.

Pl. 23 Partly excavated airfield feature 002, looking NW (scale divisions 0.5m).





Pl. 24 Airfield feature 022 visible after topsoil removal (looking NW).

Pl. 25 The alignment of 022, a series of at least seven shallow machine-dug trenches similar to 002-006. They were interpreted as pits to contain fuel for ignition during poor visibility. (Looking NW).







PI. 26 Pasture field at base of slope, south of New Park Farm. A stream flows beside the right boundary hedge. This field was topsoil stripped in preparation for a quarry perimeter soil bund (looking east from North Road).

PI. 27 Pasture field to SW of Fox Covert. The soil bund was created beside the left fence (looking NE).





**Pl. 28** The stripped surface at the base of the slope by the stream was inspected but no archaeological remains were seen (looking east).

**Pl. 29** Machine trampling completely obscured the unmonitored soil horizon on the site of the perimeter bund (looking NE towards Fox Covert).





**PI. 30** This section of the bund location was not monitored as machine ruts had destroyed the surface before topsoil was removed (looking NE towards Fox Covert).