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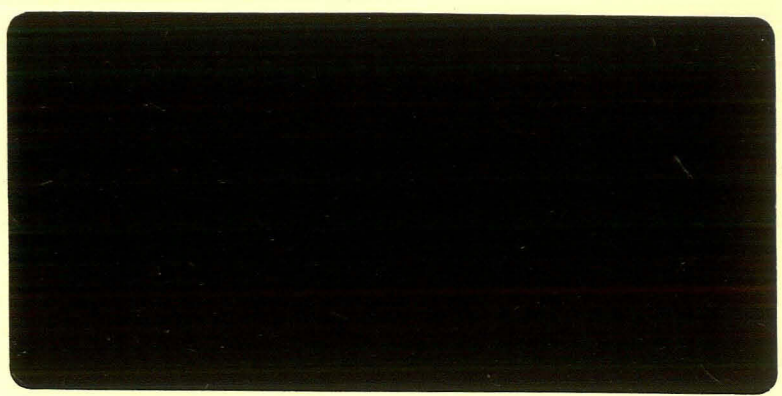
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AND BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF
BEDE ALMSHOUSES,
SLEAFORD ROAD,
TATTERSHALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TBA 95)**



A P S
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AND BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF
BEDE ALMSHOUSES,
SLEAFORD ROAD,
TATTERSHALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TBA 95)**

Work Undertaken For
Meldrum Lee and Gillatt

February 1997

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA

A.P.S. Report No. 4/97

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief and a building survey was undertaken during improvements to the Bede Almshouses, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the drainage trenches and the building survey recorded the interior of the almshouses.

The development site lies at the centre of a cluster of buildings of late medieval date (AD1400-1500). To the west lies the remains of Tattershall Castle, built upon the site of a 13th century castle. The impressive rectangular keep is one of the earliest brick buildings in Britain. Located immediately south of the development is the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity. This has been identified as a chapel that would of been a centrepiece to a medieval college. Few remains of the college are visible, but for a building which once served as a grammar school adjacent to the marketplace.

The investigations revealed walls and floors, associated with the college or a previous almshouse that is known to have been situated in the vicinity. From the wall plan it is possible to surmise a rectangular building lying beneath the present almshouses. A number of finds were retrieved from the investigation and included locally made pottery of medieval and post-medieval date. A single sherd of late Saxon pottery was also recovered. Other finds include a number of worked stone fragments, including a stone sundial and decorative window mouldings.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

As a condition of Listed Building Consent, an archaeological watching brief was

required during alterations and improvements to Tattershall Bede Almshouses. This archaeological work was commissioned by Meldrum Lee and Gillatt in July 1995, prior to the setting of a brief for works, and in September 1995 Archaeological Project Services were contracted to carry out the watching brief.

Subsequently, in September 1995, a brief for works was set by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council, and this required, in addition to the standard watching brief during groundworks, a programme of building recording, partially by means of rectified photography (Appendix 1).

The watching brief commenced on 25th September 1995 and continued intermittently until 6th March 1996. During the early stages of groundworks and archaeological monitoring it became clear that extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains survived in the area at shallow depth. As a result of these discoveries, a series of further requirements for archaeological investigation and recording were set by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council, in a letter dated 4th October 1995 (Appendix 2). Subsequently, and in consideration of the importance of recording the below ground archaeological remains, the requirement to carry out a rectified photographic survey was waived by East Lindsey District Council, as detailed in a letter dated 1st November 1995 (Appendix 3).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Tattershall is situated 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston (Fig. 1). The town lies on the west bank of the River Bain in the civil parish of Tattershall, East Lindsey District,

Lincolnshire. The investigation site is *c.* 250m south of the village centre as defined by the Market Square (Fig. 2) and is located at National Grid Reference TF 21196 57619.

The site and immediate surroundings lie at about 6m O.D. adjacent to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity and Tattershall Castle. The site and this cluster of buildings are on land that dips slightly to the east, towards the River Bain.

Local soils are the Blackwood Association of sandy and coarse loamy soils in glaciofluvial drift, developed over glaciolacustrine clay or till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). Soils recorded during these investigations are generally brownish sandy silts.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Tattershall is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Neolithic period (4200-2200 BC) 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 (SMR 40154, 40155, 40158, 40170 and 40176). There has been no indication of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site.

Tattershall is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD and belonged to Eudo and the Bishops of Durham and Bayeaux. There is mention of a church, two mills and several fisheries as well as large extents of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976). Referred to as *Tateshale*, the name is believed to derive from the Old English *Tathere's Halh*, meaning 'Tathere's valley' (Ekwall 1974, 461).

The site lies in an area of relatively dense

medieval activity. The most predominant feature is Tattershall Castle, located 100m southwest of the Bede Houses. The first castle was built by Robert de Tateshall in 1231 AD and consisted of 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 were constructed between 1434 and 1435 by Ralph Cromwell, Treasurer of England (*ibid.*). This represents one of the earliest brick buildings in England and as such has become a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 2). The keep was restored between 1911 and 1925 by Lord Curzon before subsequently being taken over by the National Trust.

In 1439, Ralph Cromwell was granted a charter to establish a college in Tattershall. All that survives of this is the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity. This replaced the Norman church of SS. Peter and Paul of which no trace survives (Parsons 1989, 2). The college was located around the church and was probably enclosed as a gateway was uncovered to the northeast of the church during excavations in 1967 (HTL Parish files). The college was to support seven priests, six laymen and six choristers and was subject to visitations from the Bishop of Lincoln (Page 1988, 237). The college was also to provide almshouses for the shelter of thirteen poor people. The so-called 'Old College', south of the market place, was also a part of the college but its location away from the main centre suggests that its role was as a grammar school (HTL parish files). The college was dissolved in 1545, although the grammar school continued in use for some time.

The Bede Houses, constituting the present investigation area, represent the continuity of the almshouses established by Ralph Cromwell in 1440. The original buildings

are thought to have been half-timbered and what survives today is largely 17th century in origin (Pevsner and Harris, 749). The present almshouses were last renovated in the 1960s when the number of inhabitants were reduced to the present five (HTL parish records). An article in Lincolnshire Life (1966) described the proposals for the renovation thus;

'A report and proposal for conversion has been drawn up by a Chartered Architect, *Mr. Edward Craven*. In it he says the only structural alterations would be the provision of rear access doors on the north side and the formation of a door through the existing party walls. The buildings can be re-roofed with Lincolnshire red pantiles which, in the presence of so many trees would mellow within a year or two. Some attention to the east gable and brickwork would be necessary'.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as detailed in the brief (Appendix 1), were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date function and origin.

The aims of the building survey was to record parts of the building due to be altered to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the structure.

4. METHODS

Trenches, specified by the developers, were opened by machine to the required depths to allow for the provision of services. Generally, these trenches did not exceed 0.6m wide. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and selected deposits partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each archaeological deposit or feature 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 plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Alteration to the building required that photographs of all external elevations were to be compiled and rectified to provide a permanent record. This was later waived in favour of additional sub-surface archaeological recording (Letter 1st November 1995, East Lindsey District Council). However, where possible any interior elevation affected by the works was recorded by photography and supplemented by elevation drawings, drawn at a scale of 1:10.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCAVATION

Trenches were machine dug along the north, east and west walls adjacent to the Bede Almshouses.

Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Four phases were identified;

Phase 1: Pre-Construction

Phase 2: Construction and Use

Phase 3: Demolition

Phase 4: Modern Deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described (Appendix 4). The numbers

depicted in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

For ease of understanding the site has been divided into six areas (Fig. 3). Areas D and E revealed no archaeology.

Phase 1 Pre-Construction

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief consisted of a light brownish yellow sand and gravel layer (122). This was uncovered along the full extent of the northeast soakaway trench (Area C) and was *c.* 1m below ground level.

Phase 2 Construction and Use

A number of structures and floors were located during archaeological investigations. The majority of these were revealed to the north of the almshouses. This phase is comparable to Lord Cromwell's Collegiate buildings of the mid 15th century.

It is important to note that the trenches excavated for the modern drainage pipes did not extend beneath the medieval floor levels. Also, as noted in the brief, walls were left *in situ* where possible. This has led undetermined the relationship between these two types of features (floors and walls).

Area A: The northwestern soakaway trench was excavated to the top of a north to south aligned limestone wall (037). The short length of this wall revealed (*c.* 1.4m) was of roughly dressed limestone with a sandy mortar matrix. Associated with this wall, and located 0.8m to the east was an area of limestone and brick floor (130) of some 2m in extent.

A wall was also revealed *c.* 10m further east (055-7, 064-5). This comprised sections of both limestone and brick construction aligned east to west.

Area B: This revealed only three deposits of this phase. A single limestone wall was uncovered (044), though the width of the trench did not allow the alignment of this wall to be recorded. Located 4.4m and 7.2m east of this wall were two areas of disturbed limestone and brick flooring (041 and 042).

Area C: Walls and floors again represent many of the deposits in this area. Two fireplaces were also revealed.

A north to south trench revealed an east to west aligned limestone wall (026). A 1m length of this was exposed, but a later trench revealed its footings for a further 1.5 metres to the east (081). To the north of this wall was a small area of plaster flooring (024) and to the south a limestone and brick surface was revealed. This southern surface would appear to continue further east, eventually joining a large expanse of limestone and brick floor (049, 051 and 054).

Immediately north of this floor was one of the two fireplaces (Fig. 4, Plan 6). A recess was built into the limestone wall (047), and appears to have utilised smaller limestone blocks (060). This was then lined with brick on the two sides, the rear wall and the floor of the fireplace (059, 062 and 069). At the rear of the fireplace is a small construction of brick (070), possibly a fireback or firegrate of some sort. Brickwork lining this fireplace shows a thin deposit of soot, evidence of having been used. Wall (047) continues east whereupon it joins with a north - south wall, either a projection or an internal

dividing wall.

Lying adjacent to and east of the north-south component of wall (047) was another area of limestone and brick flooring (054) extending for a length of some 4m.

Located 1m to the northeast of the eastern extent of floor (054) were the remains of a second fireplace. A similar recess was noted in a limestone and sandstone wall (071). A brick lining is also apparent (072). Whether a brick floor to this fireplace existed was not ascertained.

The sandstone wall can be projected to the east, whereupon it aligns with wall (007) revealed in the section of a Trench (Fig. 5, Section 4).

Situated to the north of this second fireplace, a short stretch of wall was revealed in the northeastern soakaway trench. This wall was composed of three elements, these being a limestone rubble foundation (033), a limestone ashlar course (034) upon which a brick wall had been constructed (035). Together these three contexts are 1.15m high and aligned east to west.

A similarly constructed wall was recorded at the northerly end of the soakaway trench (123). This wall was aligned north to south and may represent a northern return of the same wall. East of this wall and north of wall (033) was an extent of buried topsoil (121), generally a mid brown silty sand and must represent an external deposit.

Areas *D* and *E* were not examined during this investigation.

Area F: An east to west aligned wall was recorded set slightly north of the alignment of the present almshouses. This limestone

wall (005) appeared to have an external face to the south and was bonded to a brick and tile floor (004) to the north (this surface continued into Area C and butted against wall 007). No floors were revealed south of wall (005).

Phase 3 Demolition

This Phase represents the demolition of the Collegiate buildings, believed to have started in 1545. The foundation of the present almshouses also belongs in this phase, although no direct relationship between the sub-surface archaeology and the almshouses was able to be established during this investigation.

Demolition deposits were recorded from several places during the watching brief. These comprise brown silty sands (002, 052 and 127), sandy silts (009, 010, 038, 039 and 058) and dumps of building material such as limestone fragments and bricks (015, 018, 073 and 109). Several of these contexts (002, 009, 024, 052 and 058) contained pottery of 17th century date, possibly relating to the earliest use of the present or previous almshouses. With the exception of some deposits along the northwestern soakaway trench, these demolition deposits were generally located within the limits of the walls recorded in the previous phase.

A linear feature (078), only partially revealed in Area C, may represent a missing portion of the wall (007). The fill (077), of brown sandy silt contained brick and mortar fragments, typical of many deposits in this phase.

Phase 4 Modern Deposits

The provision of services to the present almshouses constitute many of the features assigned to this phase. These take the form of linear trenches (e.g. 067, 076, 102, and 113) containing drainage pipes. These are generally aligned to the northwest. A water main was also recorded (094).

A possible posthole (016) in Area A measured 0.29m wide and 0.4m deep. The function of this feature was not apparent.

The recent ground surface was typified by a dark brown sandy silt (001, 023, 035 and 087). Located towards the rear and front of the almshouses, this was replaced by a concrete path (003) around the almshouses.

6. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The Bede Almshouses comprise a single structure divided into five dwellings. The building dates from the 17th century and was originally designed for ten single roomed dwellings. Alterations are believed to have taken place in the 19th and 20th centuries (DoE 1987, 37).

Roof; Pantile roof over a simple rafter and beam construction. The rafters possibly date to the last renovation in the 1960s whilst the beams show earlier tenon joints and appear more aged than the rafters. Ten chimneys occur, one each at the gable ends and four pairs.

External walls; The south elevation is built of brick in English bond. Ten doorways are apparent of which five are blocked. An arched passageway is evident in the centre of the south elevation. The blocked doors are now filled with windows. Both sides and the north elevation incorporate reused

masonry, usually in lower course and in an uneven coursing pattern. Side elevations show decorative brickwork towards the eaves. The reused masonry is likely to have come from the former collegiate buildings. Only five entrances are apparent on the north side, and appear to be those inserted in the 1960s.

Interior; Walls are composed of reused limestone masonry, usually the lower courses, and red brick in English 'type' bond. Former doorways to the front are revealed as recesses boarded up with window set above these. Elevation 3 (Fig. 8) shows a blocked doorway between two dwellings of recent brick, a feature that may have existed in all dwellings. Recent repairs show the use of breeze blocks and modern brick. The former central passage through this structure has been utilised as cupboard space for Dwelling 3.

Floors and ceilings; Concrete now covers the floors of all dwellings. Investigation has demonstrated that this concrete lies above a brick floor overlying a crushed sandstone make-up layer. No former wall lines are visible. The ceilings were not subject to alteration and remained beneath paintwork.

Fittings; All doors and windows are believed to be 20th century in origin as the same pattern is repeated in blocked doorways dating from the 1960s.

General investigations throughout the structure did not reveal a datestone. Some bulging of the walls has occurred leading to the use of steel tie-rods. The results of this survey have been committed to the ground plan of the building (Fig. 7) and a conjectural plan of the 17th century structure prepared (Fig. 11).

7. DISCUSSION

Investigations at the Bede Almshouses, Tattershall revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the late medieval period to the modern day. These archaeological remains were developed on a natural alluvial deposit of sand and gravel (Phase 1).

A number of structural remains identified during the investigation relate to the construction and use of the site as a college in the Late medieval period (Phase 2). These remains take the form of walls and floors extant throughout much of the investigation area. The limited size of the trenches required by the development did not allow for a full understanding of the structural remains. However, some points can be ascertained.

It appears that a rectangular building, orientated east to west, lies beneath the present almshouses. Two fireplaces are located at the northeast of this building and suggest sub-divisions within this structure. Two remnants of walls exist slightly north of this, and their close proximity to the rear walls of the fireplaces suggest a corridor aligned east to west.

The walls recorded during trench cutting were generally composed of a limestone foundation topped by a few courses of limestone ashlar upon which a brick wall was built. Worked stone from these investigations indicate that windows and door jambs were of limestone. The surviving buildings of Tattershall Castle and the Old College best indicate the building style of the archaeological remains, all constructed of brick walls upon limestone foundations. No evidence was uncovered for the use of timbers in these structures, indicating that the remains

encountered may not be those of the original half-timbered almshouses founded by Lord Cromwell. It is possible, therefore, that these buildings may be part of the actual college. Comparison with other colleges of the period (eg Eton College, Winchester College and St. John's College Cambridge) indicate no set layout.

Evidence for the subsequent use of these buildings is limited and is indicated by deposits of soot at the back of the fireplaces and worn surfaces on brick and limestone floors.

Phase 3 deposits relate to the demolition of the earlier rectangular structure, possibly in 1545, following the dissolution of the College. Demolition deposits are varied but are typified by quantities of brick, tile and mortar fragments.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery. A single late Saxon sherd was also retrieved. The medieval finds are residual and were found alongside post-medieval pottery in the demolition phases. A quantity of bone was also recovered and represent a number of different species including human, horse, cat, rabbit, red deer and goose as well as more common species of cattle, sheep and pig. Antler from red deer also indicates working of this material.

Despite elements of the recording being waived, the building survey of the almshouses has identified the extent and nature of the 17th century almshouses. This indicates that each dwelling comprised a single room with doorway. Two windows, on each side of the building, provided light and a single fireplace central to one side of each room are noted. This is likely to have remained the layout of these cottages until

the 1960s whereupon the number of dwellings was reduced to five, a northerly entrance installed and subdivisions of the main rooms made to allow for the insertion of a kitchen and bathroom.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigation and a building survey were carried out at the Bede Almshouses, Tattershall because the site fell within an area of archaeological and historical value. The site formed part of a cluster of structures that includes the castle and the Collegiate Church.

Investigations revealed a sequence of deposits of the late medieval period to the modern day. Built upon a natural alluvial gravel deposit was a rectangular building of brick and dressed limestone, probably part of the late medieval college that stood on this site.

Following the dissolution of the college, the buildings were demolished and stonework was reused in the 17th century almshouses. The almshouses were subjected to a building survey which revealed the original ground plan prior to renovations in the 19th and 20th centuries.

High potential exists for further remains of the college surviving at less than 0.5m deep in the vicinity of the site. However, disturbance of these deposits by the graveyard are likely. Medieval colleges are regionally rare and the setting of Tattershall College in relation to the castle and Old College increase the importance of this site.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Meldrum Lee and Gillatt who commissioned the fieldwork and analysis on behalf of Tattershall Bede Houses Trustees. The fieldwork was coordinated by Steve Haynes and the post-excavation by Gary Taylor. This report was edited by Tom Lane. Hilary Healey kindly examined the finds and James Rackham commented upon the animal bone.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Steve Haynes, Gary Taylor
Supervisors: Rene Mouraill , Mark Sansom
Site Assistant: David Bower
Finds Processing and Illustration: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, David Hopkins, Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

DoE Department of the Environment

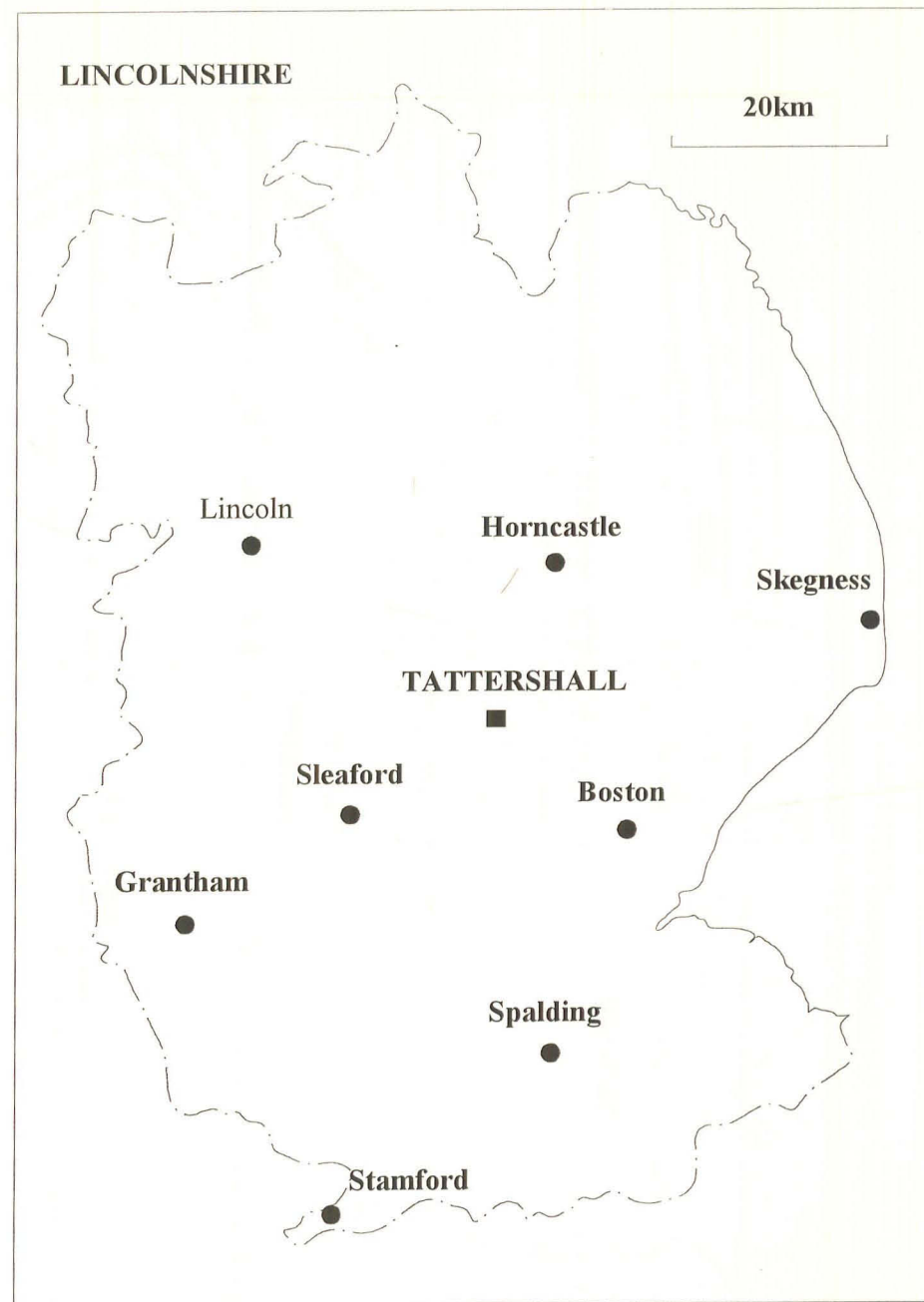
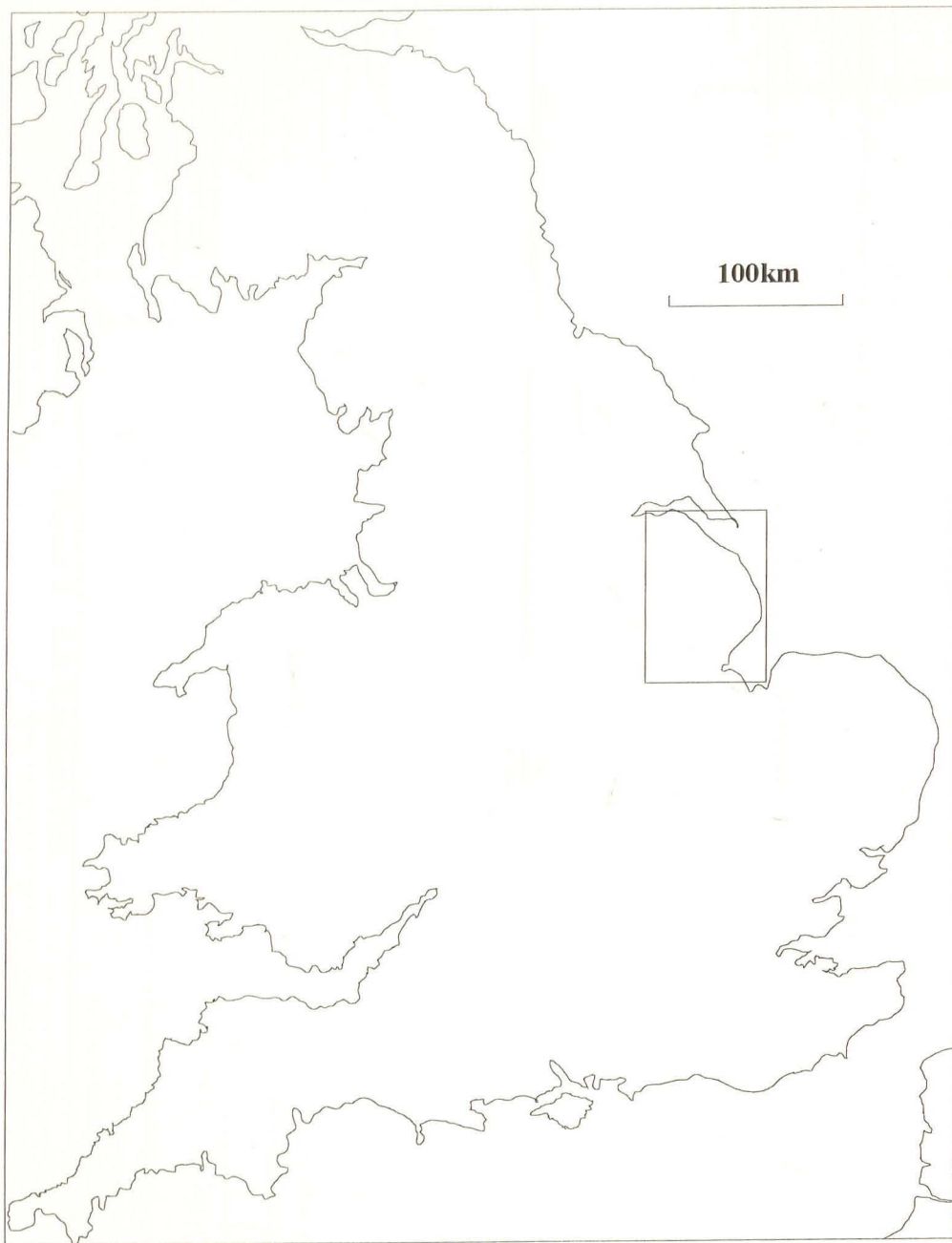
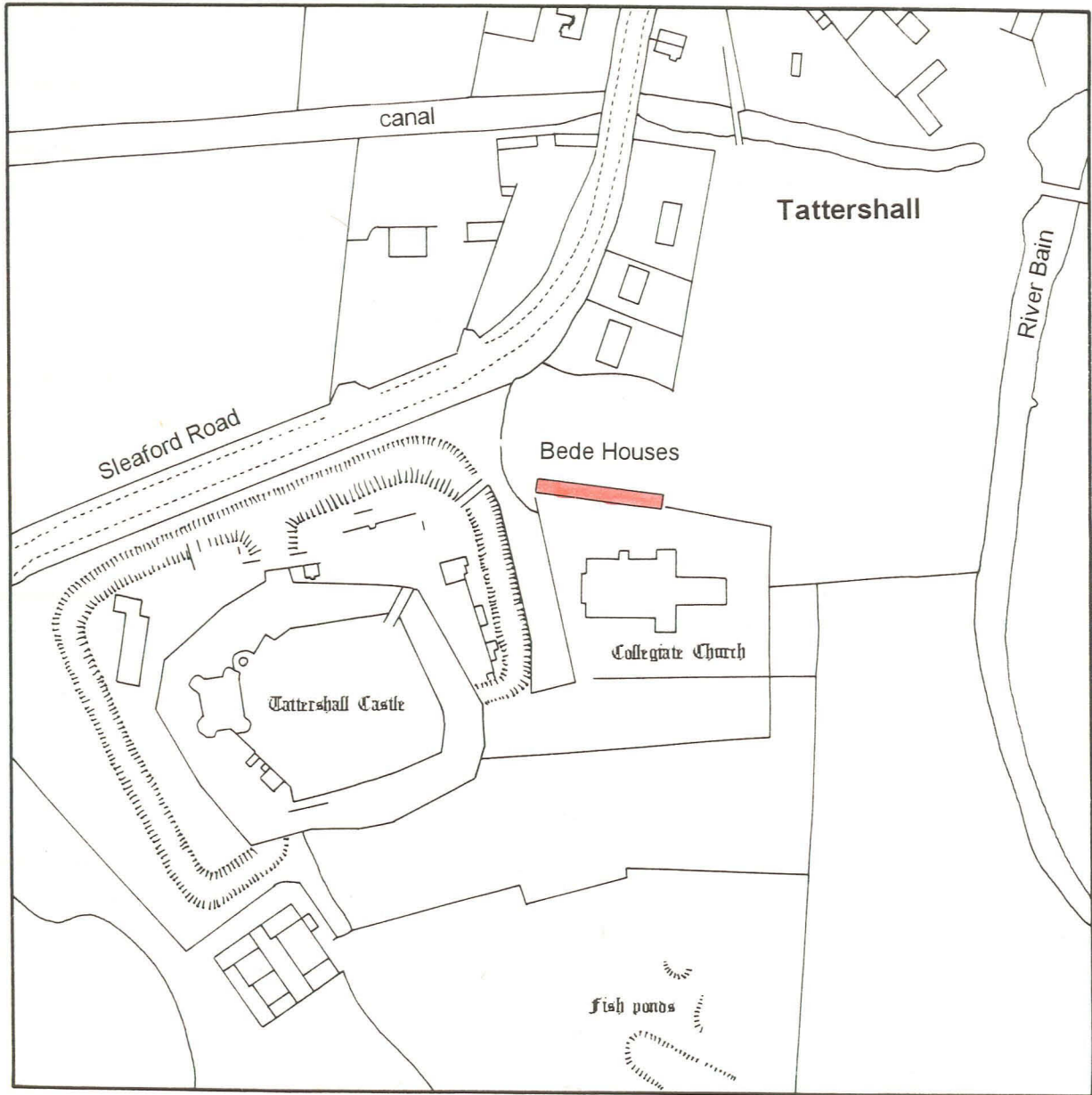


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



0 200m



Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

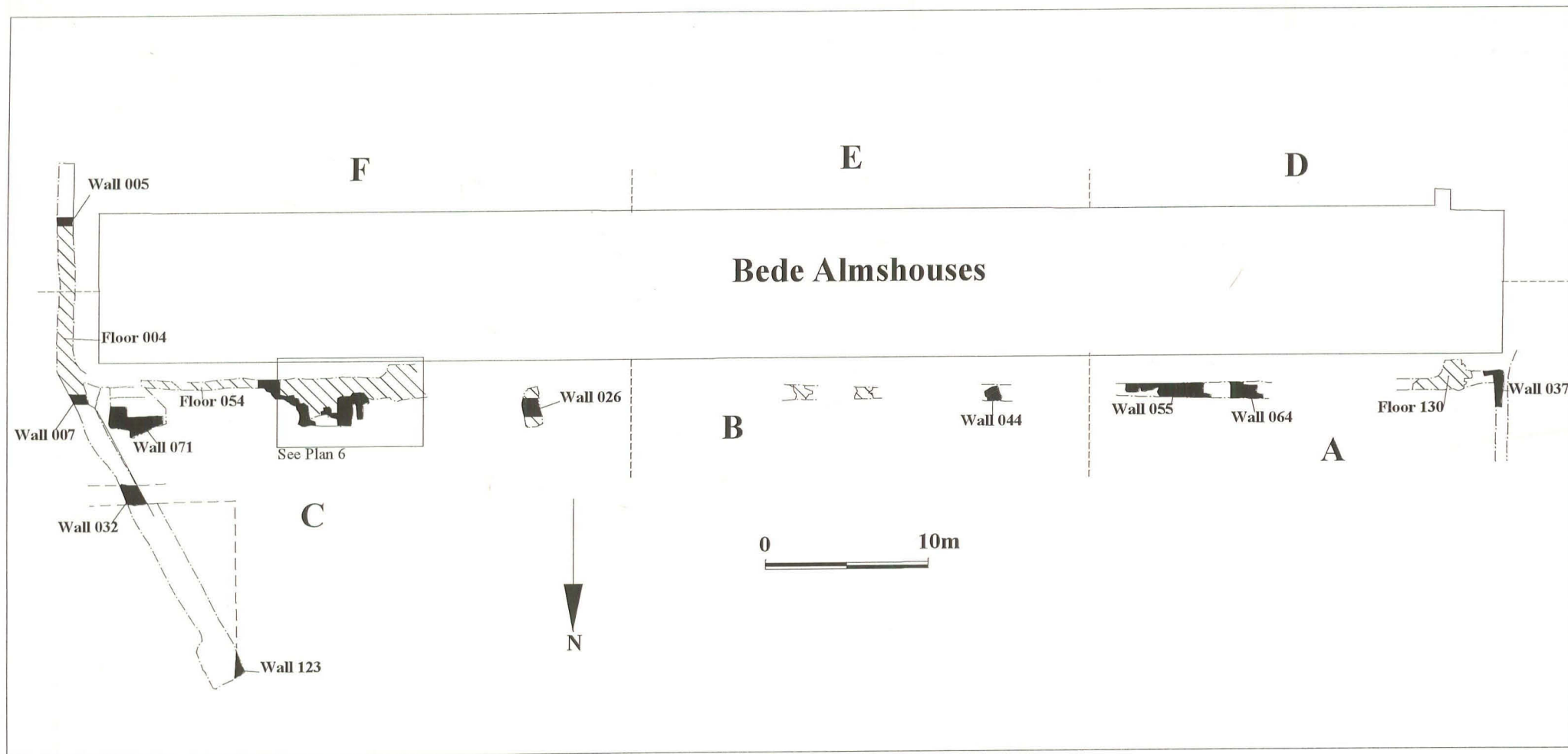


Figure 3 - Excavated Features

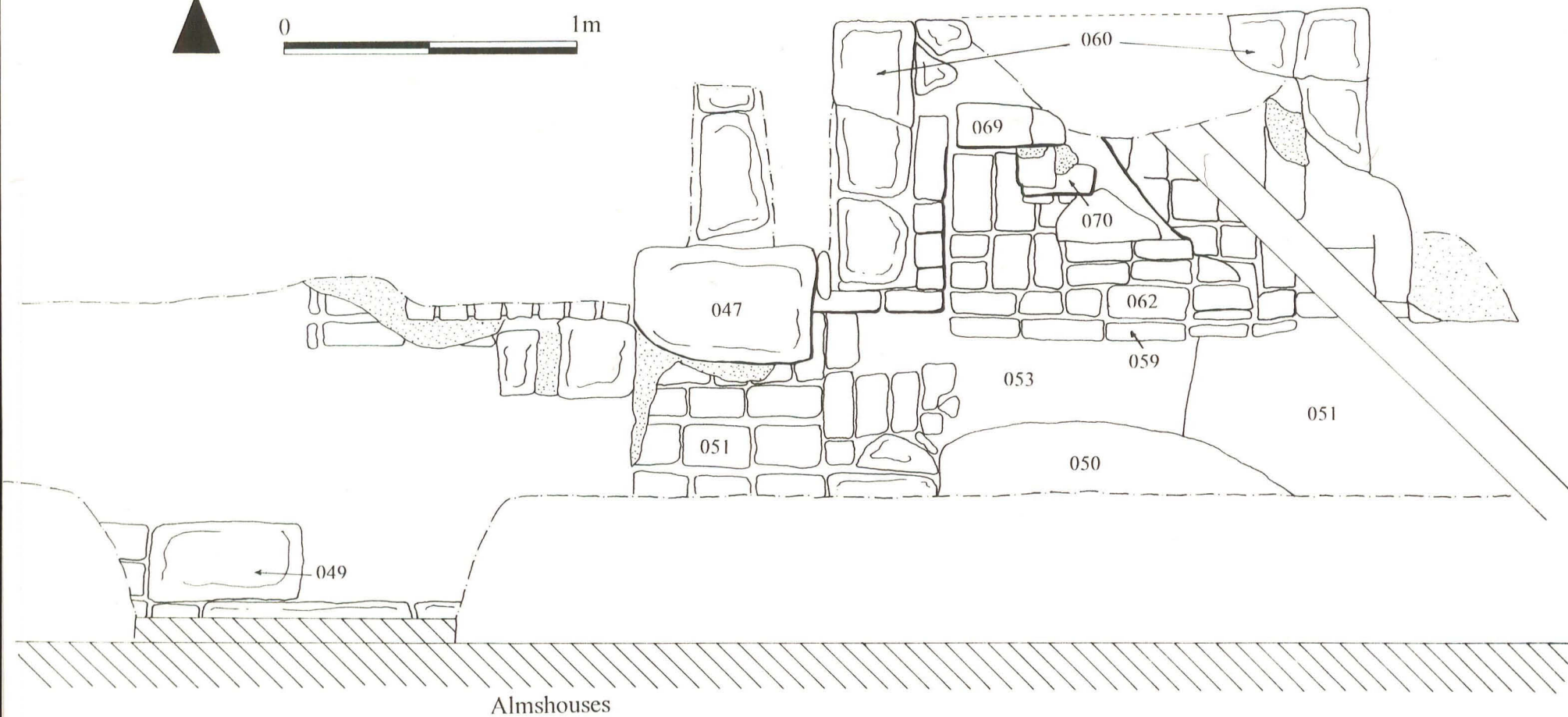
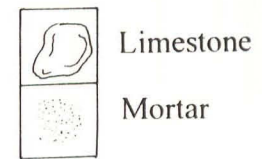


Figure 4 - Plan 6, Fireplace

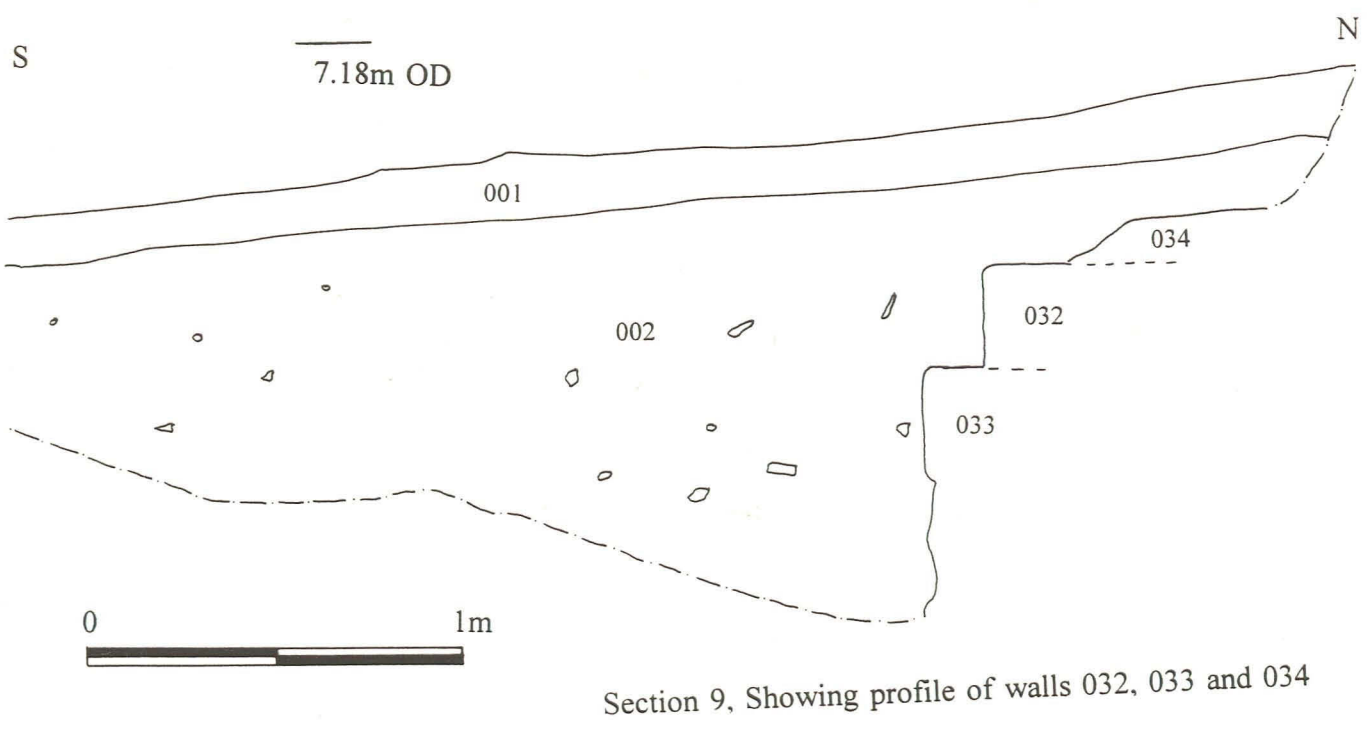
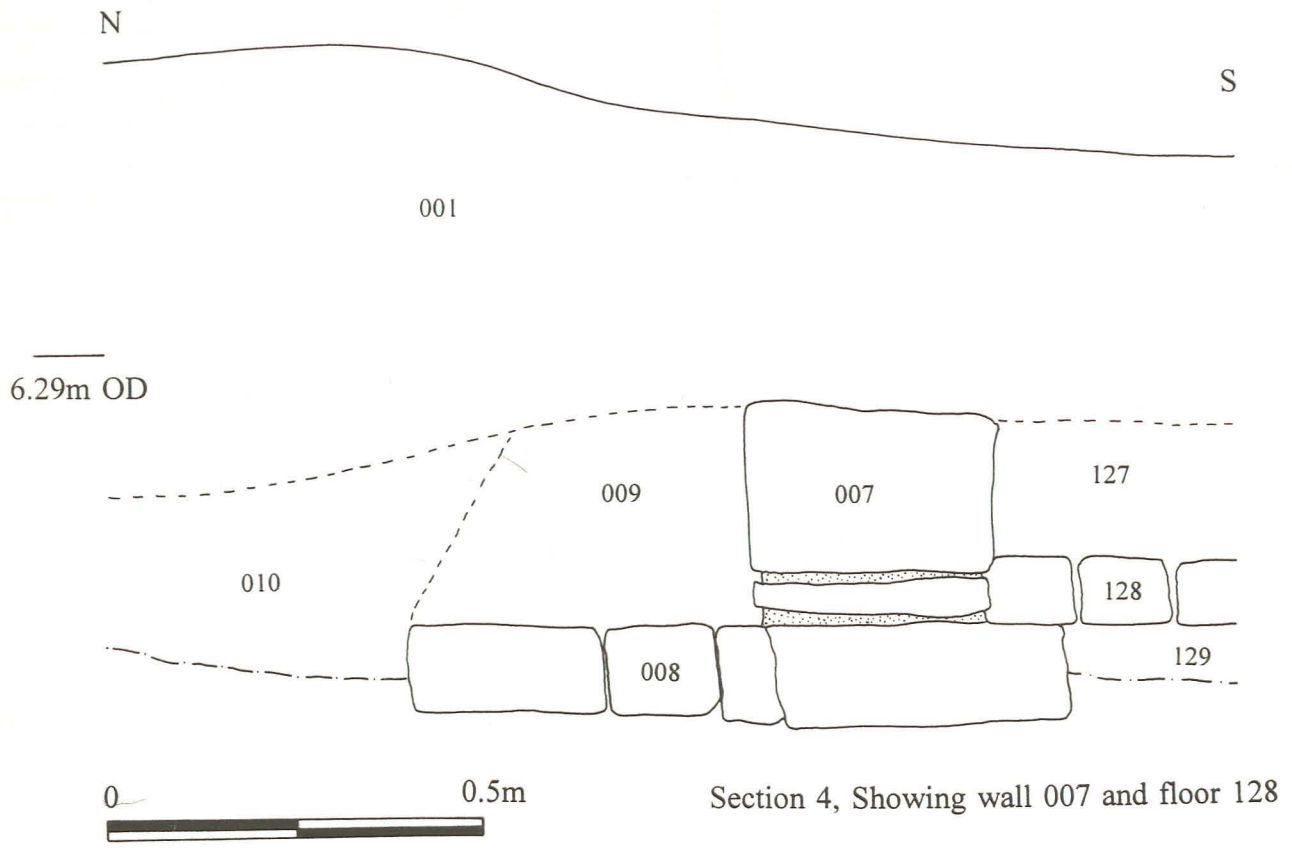
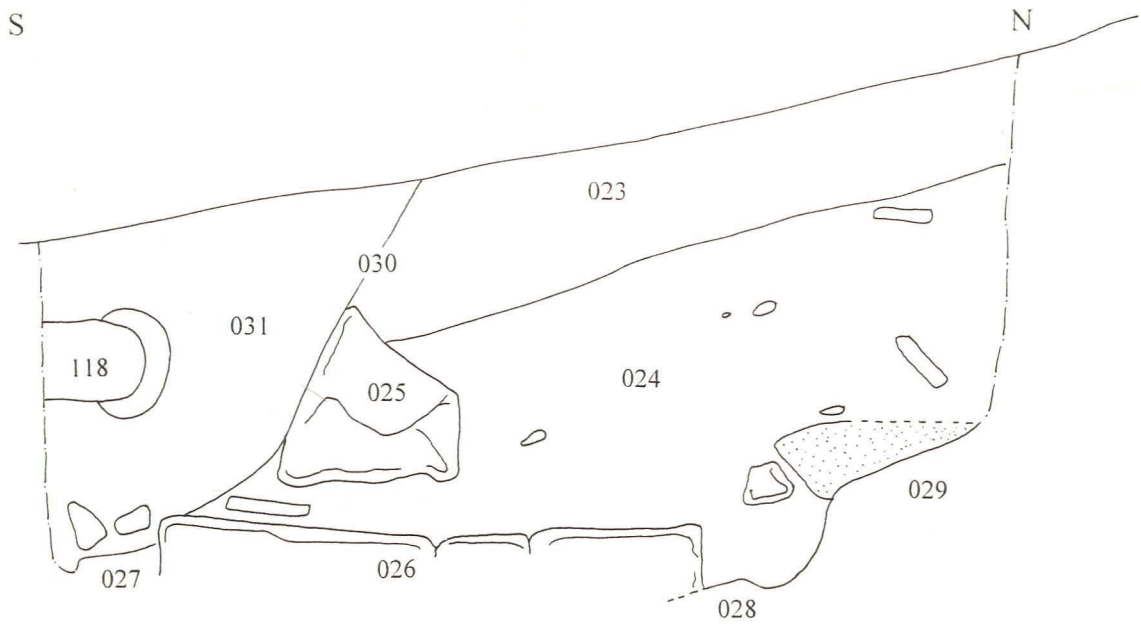


Figure 5 - Sections 4 and 9

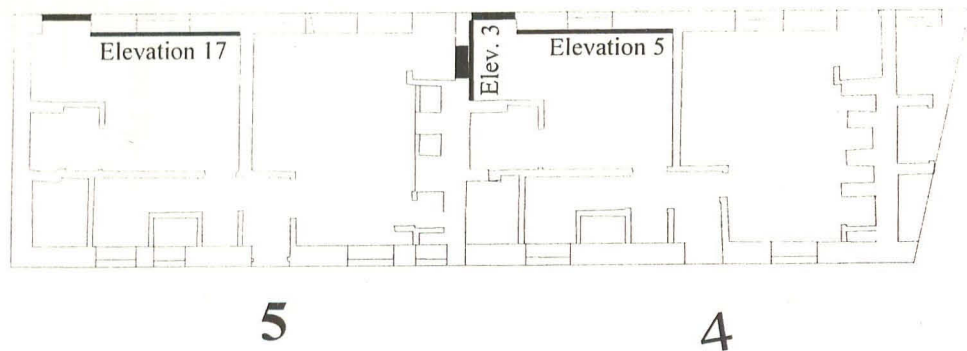


Section 7, showing demolition and recent deposits above wall 026

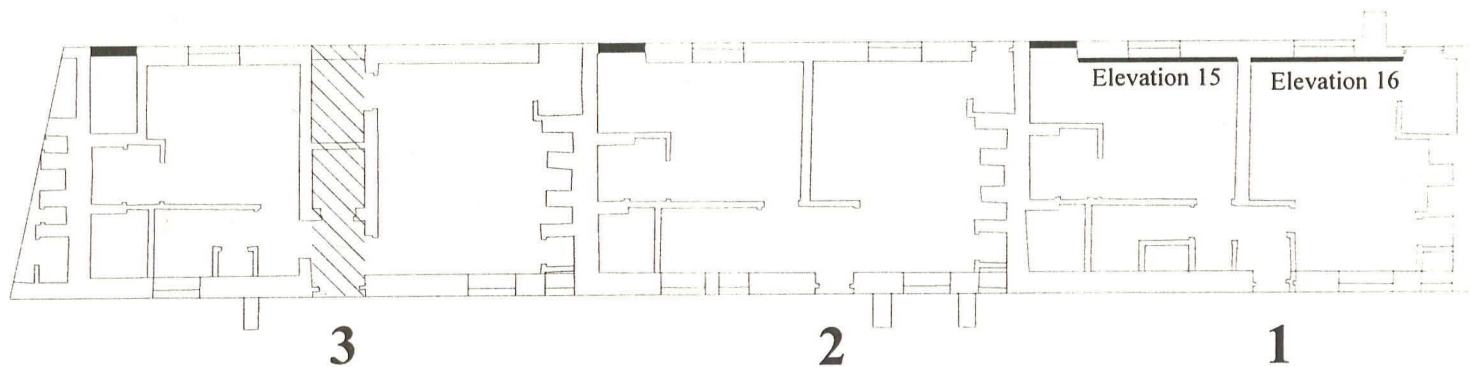
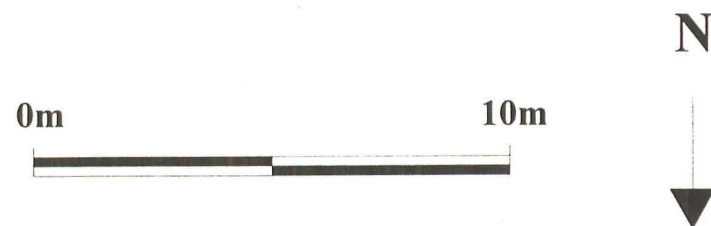
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Figure 6 - Section 7



Bede Almshouses, Tattershall

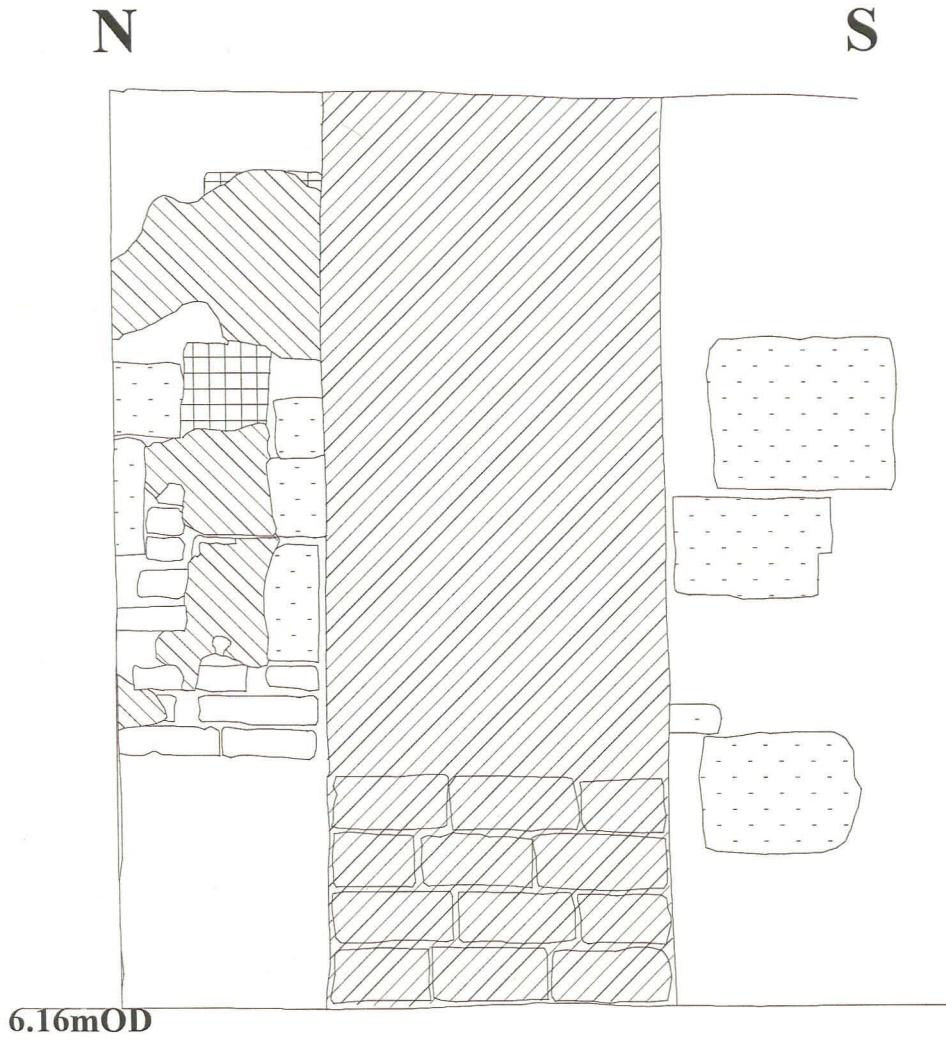


- Blocked Doorway
- Former Passage

Based on plans supplied by Meldrum Lee and Gillatt

Figure 7 - Ground Plan of the Almshouses

Elevation 3, showing blocked doorway between No. 4 and No. 5.







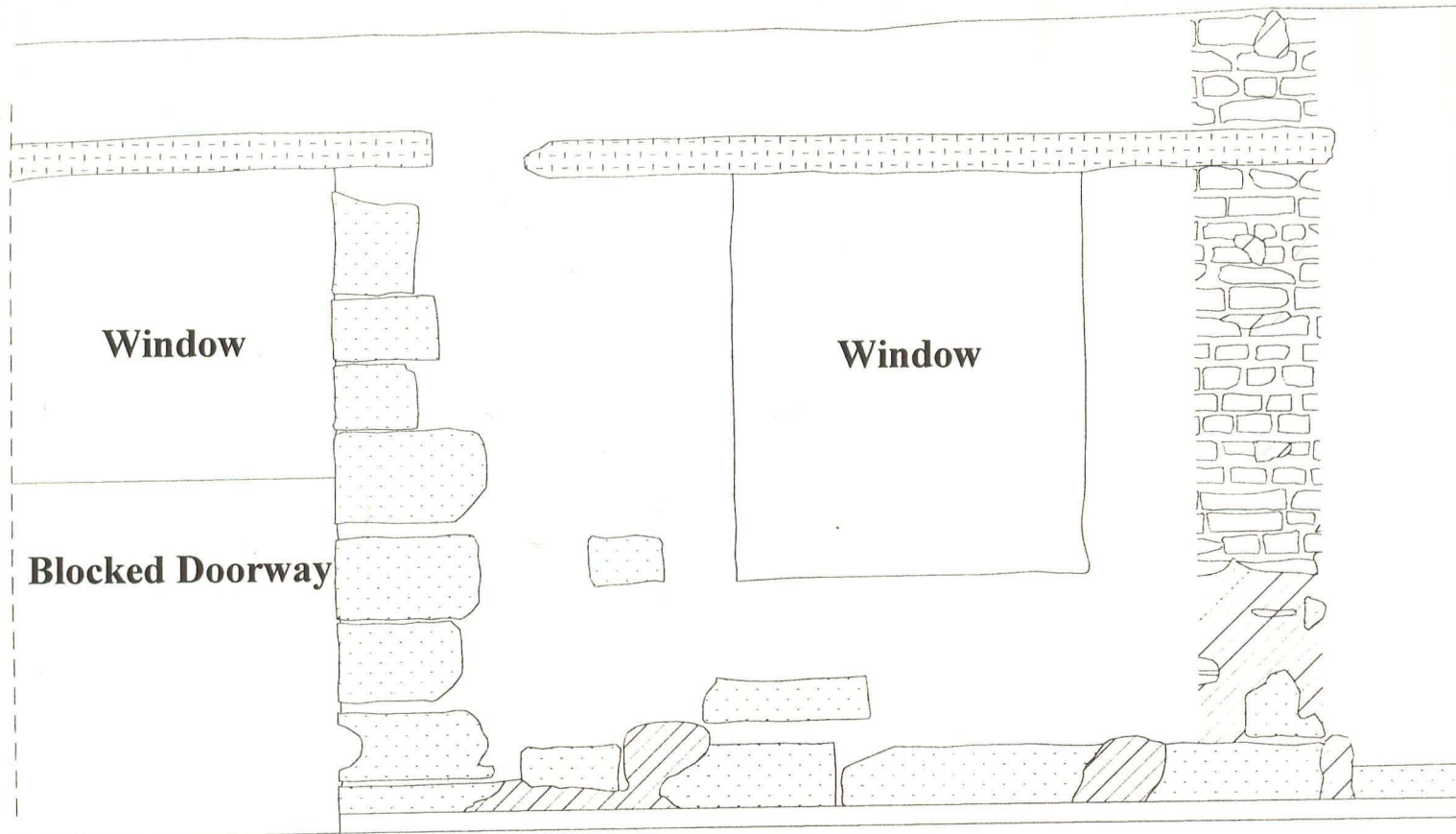
-  Modern Plaster
-  **Blocked Doorway**
-  Limestone
-  **Breeze Block**

Figure 8 - Elevation 3

see replacement figure at rear pocket

Elevation 15






-  **Limestone**
-  **Modern Plaster**
-  **Wooden Beam**

Figure 9 - Elevation 15 *see replacement figure in rear pocket*

Elevation 17, showing reused masonry

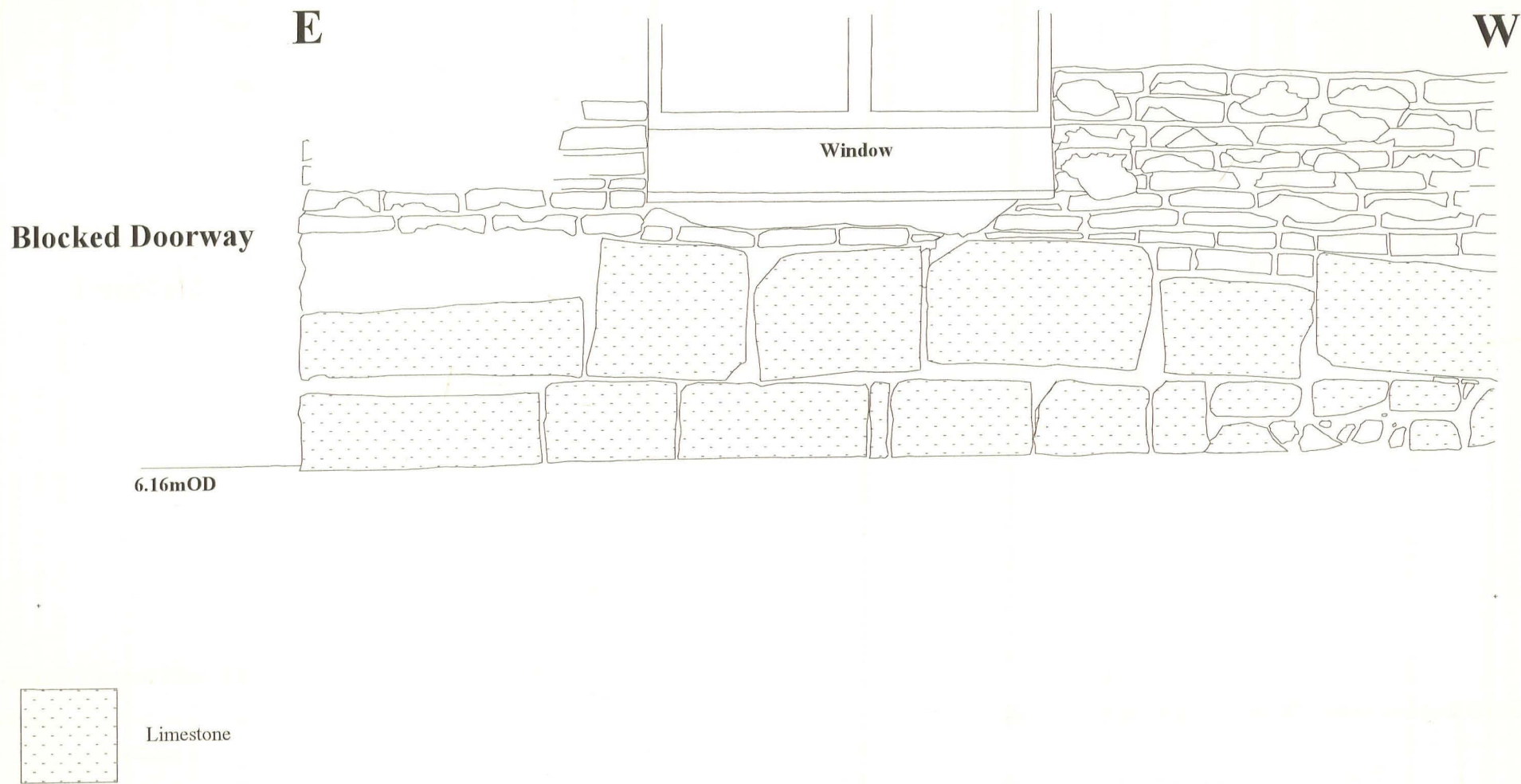
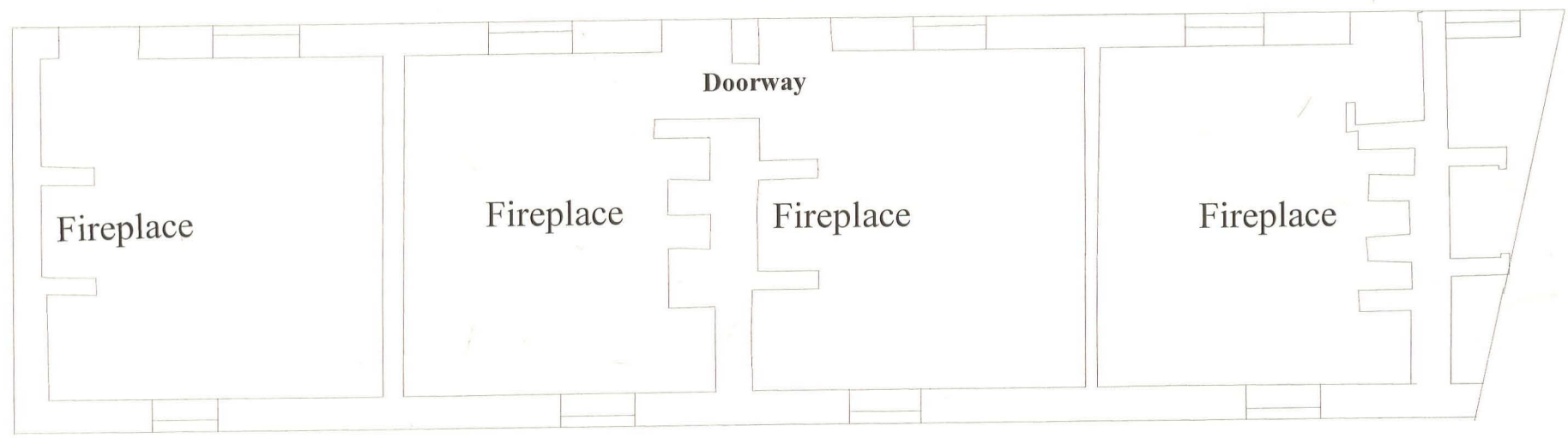


Figure 10 - Elevation 17 *see replacement figure in rear pocket*

Bede Almshouses, Tattershall



Conjectural Ground Plan of the original 17th century Almshouses at Tattershall

Based on plans supplied by Meldrum Lee and Gillatt

Figure 11 - Conjectural Ground Plan

For scale compare with Fig. 7.

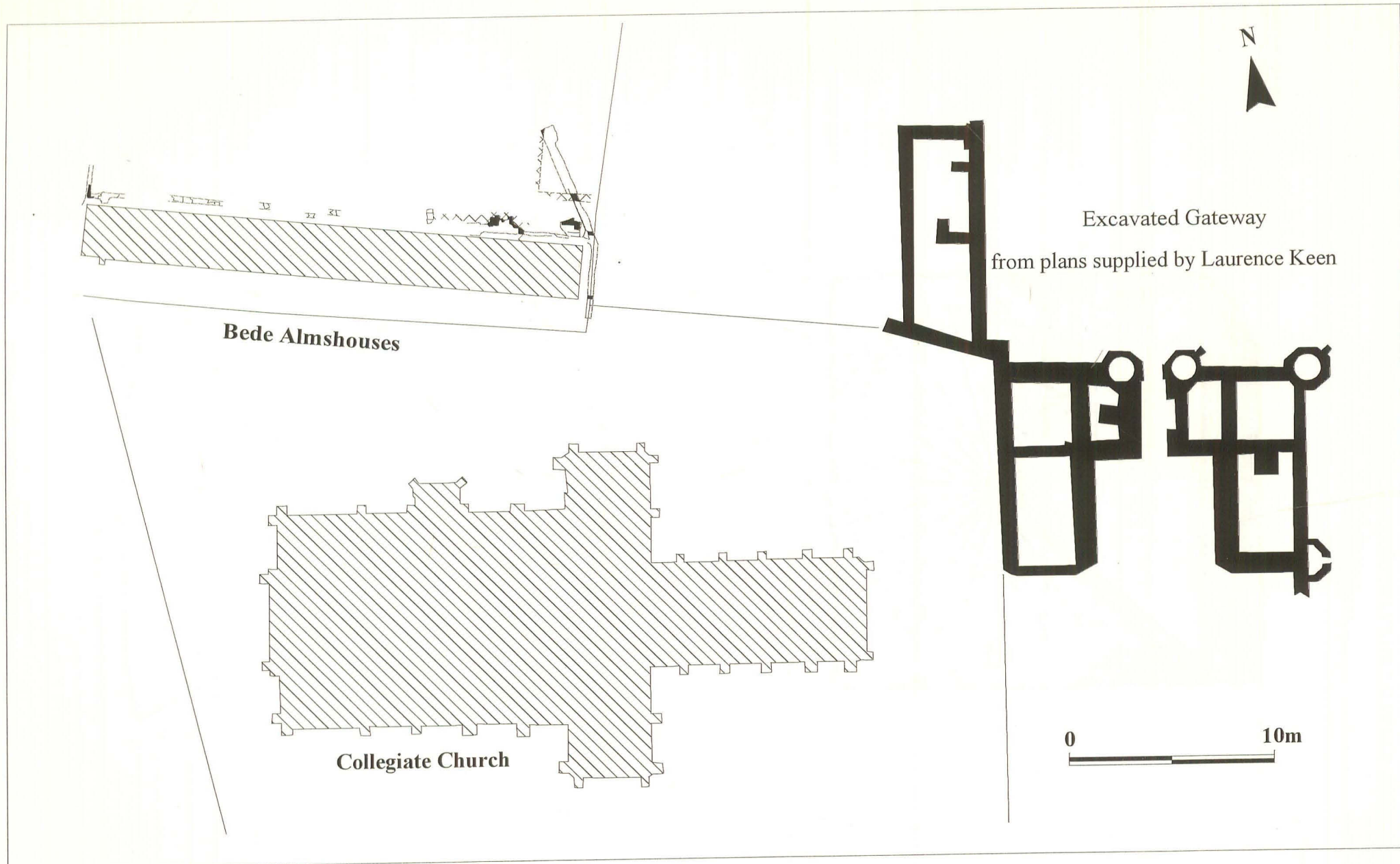
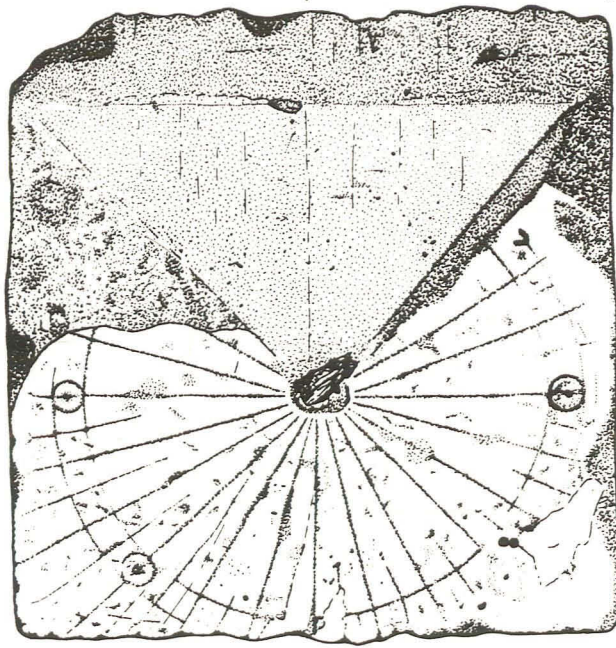


Figure 12 - Vicinity of Collegiate Church, showing excavated remains



0 10cm

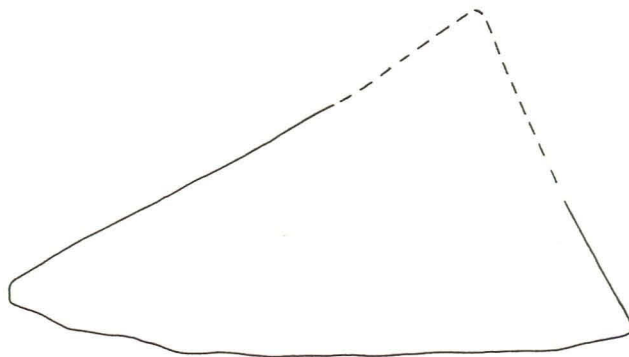
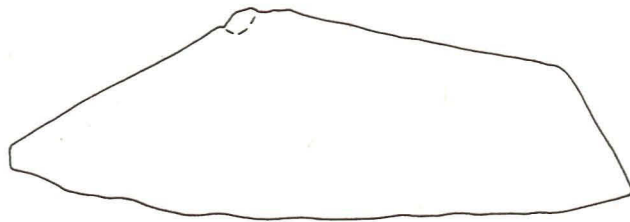
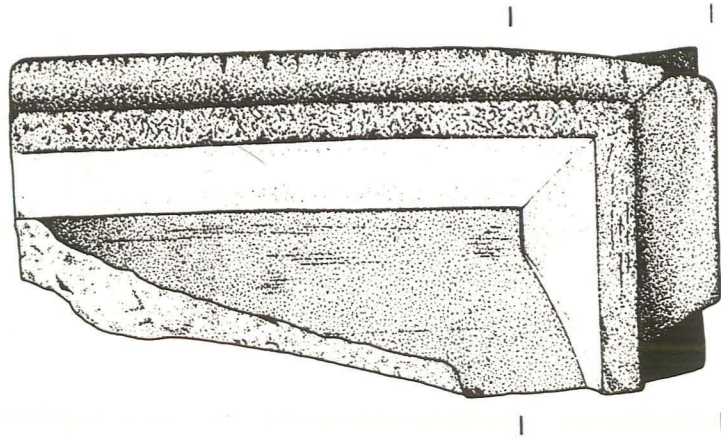


Figure 13 - Stone Sundial (001)



0 10cm

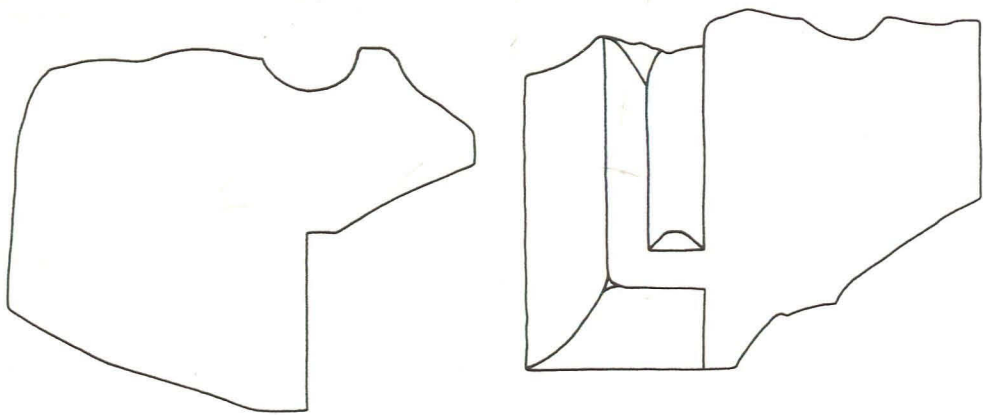


Figure 14 - Decorative Fire Surround

Plate 1 - Aerial View of the Investigation Area

The Bede Almshouses are located to the left (north) of the Collegiate Church. Above this is the modern bowling green where excavations revealed the site of the gatehouse to Tattershall College. This is overlooked by the Keep of Tattershall Castle, set within a double moat. (Photo D.Start)





Plate 2 - Brick Arch of the Central Passageway, located in the centre of cottage No. 3.



Plate 3 - Limestone Wall with Brick Upper Course (032, 033 and 034), looking North.

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND A BUILDING RECORDING EVENT

SITE: Tattershall Bede Almshouses
COMPANY: Meldrum Lee and Gillatt
LOCATION: The Bedehouse 1-5, adjacent to Tattershall Church, Sleaford Road, Tattershall
PLANNING APP. NO.: S/175/1586/94

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of building alteration at Tattershall Bede Almshouses by Meldrum Lee and Gillatt. It sets out the requirements for a watching brief to be carried out on all groundworks and a recording event of aspects of the historic building. Such a scheme should facilitate the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

- 2.1 The location of the site is at National Grid Reference TF 21196 57619. Tattershall is situated in the valley of the River Bain in eastern Lincolnshire approximately 25km south-east of the city of Lincoln. The underlying geology consists of fluvial gravels and the soil is typical of such parent material. The site is approximately 6m above sea level.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 Approval was given by East Lindsey District Council on 14th February 1995 for the planning permission and listed building consent for alterations and improvements to the existing dwellings. A condition of these approvals was that an archaeological recording be undertaken and was worded as below:

"The developer shall commission an archaeologist to undertake a watching brief when the works are undertaken (including the external operations) and shall allow him/her to record items of interests and finds."

- 3.2 Government guidance on these matters is given in two documents. These are *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the historic environment* and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*. Of the former documents paragraphs 3.22 to 3.24 are of particular relevance and of the latter paragraphs 29 and 30 are relevant.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Tattershall is a parish of considerable archaeological and historical value. Ralph Cromwell, Treasurer of England in 1433 built its castle, one of the finest buildings in Lincolnshire and one of the earliest brick buildings in the country. Cromwell also built the church and the college attached to it. New

buildings for the college were built after Cromwell's death by his executor Bishop Waynflete.

- 4.2 The almshouses were also founded by Cromwell in 1440 although what remains largely dates to the 17th century.

5. Objectives of an archaeological watching brief and building recording

- 5.1 According to the definition by the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'an archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area'. To be carried out during fieldworks, the objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.
- 5.2 The Institute of Field Archaeologists defines building recording as a 'programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building'. The building recording will be undertaken to prepare a record of the parts of the building to be altered so that any phasing or dating of the building can be determined.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 On the development outlined in 3.1 it is required that a watching brief be undertaken, to include:
- 6.1.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;
 - 6.1.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.1.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.1.4 limited excavations of features where appropriate;
 - 6.1.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.1.6 inspection of natural deposits for archaeological features and their recording if extant.
- 6.2 The building recording must consist of a number of actions.
- 6.2.1 a recording by rectified photography of the northern exterior elevation (photographs to be in black and white and should be scaled);
 - 6.2.2 the recording by appropriate media of any elevation affected by the works;
 - 6.2.3 internal alterations are to be recorded by photography (not rectified) and measuring where brickwork and/or features are revealed.

7. Post-fieldwork programme

- 7.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:
- 7.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
 - 7.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 7.1.1;
 - 7.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies within two months.

8. Reporting requirements

- 8.1 A report of the fieldwork should be produced and supplied to the client and the planning authority. A further copy must be deposited with the county Sites and Monuments Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. The report should contain:
- 8.1.1 a location plan of trenches;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

- 8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 any indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
 - 8.1.5 a summary of the archaeology discovered and a consideration of its local, regional and national significance
 - 8.1.6 elevation drawings and photographs
 - 8.1.7 interpretation of structural development of the building
- 8.2 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

9. Monitoring arrangements

- 9.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

10. Additional information

- 10.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

Brief prepared by Ian George, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, September 1995

Appendix 2

Mr I K George
Assistant Archaeological Officer, Ext 02

Meldrum Lee & Gillatt
Architects, Quantity Surveyors
Management and Cost Consultants
49 High Street
BOSTON
Lincolnshire
PE21 8SP

For the attention of Mr J Merrett

Yr ref: JAM/TAS/12621
My ref: IKG/DEL/ELD175

4 October 1995

Dear Sir

RE: TATTERSHALL BEDE ALMSHOUSES

This letter is in response to the meeting held on 3rd October at the above site at which yourself, Ian George, Steve Haynes and Paul Barker were present. It attempts to address some of the issues which arose at that meeting and proposes a possible way forward.

Clearly what has transpired is that initially there was some confusion over the requirements of the planning authority. Despite some delays the building recording element of the work is now underway and the rectified photography of the north elevation will take place in the near future.

Of greater concern are the interpreted discoveries made during the watching brief on external groundworks. It is clear that not only are there extensive remains but these remains survive extremely well and at relatively shallow depths. The group of buildings at Tattershall which consists of a collegiate church, a castle and the almshouses is one of the most important in the county. Indeed, in terms of the history of building techniques and the early use of brick these buildings are of national importance. In this context the findings are of great significance.

Three issues are of concern and were discussed at the site meeting. These are:

- 1 the trench at the east end for drainage to a soakaway has been found to contain a substantial wall and demolition debris.

- 2 exploratory work along the line of the French drains and pavements along the north elevation has located the remains of a wall running east-west.
- 3 the trench at the west end for drainage to a soakaway has been found to contain a floor, with possible occupation layers and demolition debris.

The following approach is proposed.

Drainage trench at east end.

- 1 an exploratory excavation is made under archaeological supervision and with manual excavation if appropriate at the location for the proposed soakaway pit. This will determine whether archaeological features, in particular floors, are present.

If archaeological features are present a site meeting must be convened to discuss this matter.

If no archaeological features are present then move to step two.

- 2 the depth of the surviving wall is determined and a method of "moling" underneath it investigated.
- 3 if 1 and 2 above are successful a watching brief be undertaken of the excavation of the remainder of the trench.

Pavement and French drains.

- 1 a watching brief of all ground disturbance take place.
- 2 any stonework that has to be removed must be drawn and photographed *in situ*. Removal must be seen as a last resort and should be discussed with Paul Barker and Ian George if *in situ* wall material is to be disturbed.

Drainage trench at west end.

- 1 archaeological supervision of all groundworks is crucial.
- 2 a contingency must be allowed for a sample excavation by hand by an archaeologist of the floor level.

/Continued...

The importance of the archaeological remains is such that considerable expert input is required. It is suggested that Mr Haynes attempt to cost the requirements out-lined above. When he has submitted his details to you it may be useful to have a meeting to discuss in detail their implications. No-one wishes to see any unnecessary delay or cost being incurred but planning guidance clearly puts the responsibility upon developers to act in a way which is sympathetic with the need to preserve *in situ* or by record archaeological remains.

Yours faithfully

S. Catney

S J Catney
Archaeological Officer
for George Keeping
Countryside Manager

Copy to: S Haynes, Archaeological Project Services
P Barker, East Lindsey District Council

Appendix 3

cc S. Haynes, Archaeological Project Services, The Old School House, Iron
Street, Heckington, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 9RW



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
S. P. Williamson Dip. T.P., M.R.T.P.I.: Director of Planning and Economic Development

EAST LINDSEY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tedder Hall, Manby Park, Louth, Lincolnshire LN11 8UP Telephone: (01507) 601111 or 527871 Fax: (01507) 600206

Meldrum Lee & Gillatt,
49 High Street,
BOSTON,
Lincolnshire
PE21 8SP

Your ref:

Please quote: D/PW/CW/S175/
1586/94

Please ask for: Mr. Wallis

Date: 1st November 1995

Dear Sirs,

Re: Application S175/1586/94

I refer to your discussions with Mr. P. Barker and I am writing to confirm that in view of the importance of ensuring the ~~below~~ ground archaeology is fully recorded and because of limited funds the requirement to carry out a rectified photographic survey of the exterior elevations of the cottages will in this case be waived. This is on the understanding that funds originally allocated for ~~that~~ work will be redirected to be used in studying the new excavations.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Planning & Economic Development

Appendix 4

CONTEXT LIST

No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
001	All	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	F	Mid brown mortar, brick and silty sand, 0.45m thick	Demolition deposit
003	D,E,F	Concrete surface	Modern path
004	C,F	Brick surface, 0.52m wide by 6m long	Brick floor
005	F	Limestone structure, roughly dressed, aligned east-west	Wall
006	C,F	Yellow brown sand, 0.15m thick	Bedding layer for 004 and 005
007	C	Limestone structure, 0.65m length exposed, aligned east-west	Wall
008	C	Limestone structure, beneath 007	Foundation course for wall 007
009	C	Mid grey sandy silt with brick and tile frags.	Demolition deposit
010	C	Greyish brown sandy silt, 0.29m thick	Miscellaneous deposit
011		Brick structure	Blocking wall in almshouse
012		Brick and limestone structure	Almshouse wall
013		Brick and limestone structure	Almshouse wall
014		Brick and limestone wall	Almshouse wall
015	A	Yellow limestone frags 0.28m thick	Demolition deposit
016	A	Feature, in section only, 0.29m wide by 0.4m deep	Posthole
017	A	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of 016
018	A	Yellow limestone frags, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit, same as 015
019		Brick and limestone structure	Almshouse wall
020		Brick and limestone structure	Almshouse wall
021		Brick structure	Blocking wall in almshouse
022		Brick and limestone structure	Almshouse wall
023	C	Dark blackish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
024	C	Brown silt with frags of brick and tile, 0.42m thick	Demolition deposit
025	C	Limestone structure, ashlar aligned east-west	Wall
026	C	Limestone structure beneath 025	Foundation for 025
027	C	Red tile and brick deposit	Bedding for 026 and 027

No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
028	C	Limestone structure	Same as 026
029	C	Off white mortar	Plaster floor?
030	C	Linear cut, 0.8m wide by 0.8m deep	Cut for drainage pipe
031	C	Dark blackish brown silt	Fill of 030
032	C	Dressed limestone structure, 0.26m high by 0.25m wide, aligned east-west	Wall
033	C	Limestone structure beneath 032	Foundation for 032
034	C	Brick structure, built upon 032	Brick wall
035	A	Brown sandy silt, 0.47m thick	Topsoil
036	A	Greyish brown sandy silt, 0.29m thick	Subsoil or buried topsoil
037	A	Limestone structure, north-south aligned, roughly dressed with a sandy mortar matrix	Wall
038	A	Grey sandy silt with brick frags	Demolition deposit
039	A	Light grey sandy silt with mortar frags	Demolition deposit
040	A	Greyish brown sandy silt	Same as 036
041	B	Limestone and brick surface, 1m extent	Floor
042	B	Limestone and brick surface, 0.85m extent	Floor
043	B	Limestone structure, north-south aligned, roughly dressed	Wall
044	B	Limestone structure, part of 043	Wall
045	C	Limestone structure, east-west aligned,	Wall
046	C	Yellow gravel	Bedding for wall 045
047	C	Limestone and brick structure, east-west aligned, 2.8m length exposed	Wall
048	C	Brick structure, beneath 047	Foundation for 047
049	C	Limestone flag surface, 1.2m extent	Floor
050	C	Mid grey clay	Miscellaneous deposit
051	C	Brick and Limestone surface, 4.2m length exposed	Floor
052	C	Grey silty sand with clay with brick and tile frags	Demolition deposit
053	C	Dark brown silt	Possible construction deposit
054	C	Brick and limestone surface, 3.1m exposed	Floor
055	A	Brick structure, east-west aligned, 1m length	Wall
056	A	Limestone structure, roughly dressed, beneath 055	Foundation course for wall 055

No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
057	A	Tile course, partially visible	Part of wall 055
058	C	Dark grey silty sand, frequent mortar and brick fragments, 0.32m thick	Demolition deposit
059	C	Brick surface, 1.32m long by 0.6m wide	Floor of fireplace
060	C	Dressed sandstone structure, L-shaped, 0.42m high	Outer wall of fireplace
061		Unused Context	
062	C	Yellow burnt brick and mortar, 0.1m maximum thickness	Fireplace deposit
063	C	Limestone structure, 0.5m exposed, north-south aligned	Wall
064	A	Limestone structure, aligned east-west	Wall, continuation of 056
065	A	Brick surface, 0.87m extent	Floor
066	C	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of 067
067	C	Linear cut, 2m exposed by 0.44m wide	Water pipe trench
068	C	Ceramic pipe	Within 067
069	C	Brick structure	Lining for fireplace 071
070	C	Brick structure, 0.2m high, within 071	Fireback?
071	C	Sandstone structure, 0.2m high, U- shaped	Fireplace
072	C	Brick structure	Lining for fireplace 071
073	C	Light brown and red mortar and brick frags.	Demolition deposit
074	C	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of 076
075	C	Ceramic drain	Within 076
076	C	Linear cut, 2m exposed	Drainage pipe trench
077	C	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of 078
078	C	Linear cut, east-west aligned, 1m exposed by 0.3m width	Possible robber trench
079	C	Dark blackish brown silt, 0.5m thick	Build-up deposit?
080	C	Off white mortar	Bedding for wall 081
081	C	Limestone structure, east-west aligned	Wall remnant
082	C	Off white mortar	Same as 080
083	C	Ceramic pipe	Within 085
084	C	Dark brown silt	Fill of 085
085	C	Linear cut, 0.5m wide by 0.9m deep	Drainage pipe trench
086	C	Concrete surface	Stand for coal bunker

No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
087	C	Dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
088	C	Off white mortar surface	Floor
089	C	Brown silt, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil?
090	C	Concrete Structure	Stop-cock housing
091	C	Mid to dark brown silt	Fill of 094
092	C	Brick structure assoc. with 090	Stop-cock housing
093	C	Concrete surface	Base to 090 and 092
094	C	Rectangular cut, 0.55m deep	Trench for 090 and 092
095	C	Mid to dark brown silt	Fill of 097
096	C	Ceramic drainage pipe	Within 097
097	C	Linear cut, 0.5m wide by 0.55m deep	Drainage pipe trench
098	C	Brick and plaster surface	Floor
099	C	Mortar, 30mm thick	Bedding for wall 103
100	C	Mid to dark brown silt	Fill of 102
101	C	Ceramic pipe	Within 102
102	C	Linear cut, 0.7m wide by 0.5m deep	Drainage pipe trench
103	C	Brick structure, east-west aligned	Wall
104	C	Off white mortar	Bonding for wall 103
105	C	Dressed limestone structure, 0.8m long by 0.15m high, east-west aligned	Wall
106	C	Brick structure, east-west aligned	Wall
107	C	Dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
108	C	Brick and limestone surface	Floor
109	C	Brown silt and mortar with brick fragments, 0.18m thick	Demolition deposit
110	C	Brick structure, same as 059	Floor of fireplace
111	C	Mid to dark brown silt	Fill of 113
112	C	Ceramic pipe	Within 113
113	C	Linear cut, 1.28m wide by 0.5m deep	Drainage pipe trench
114	C	Brick structure, east-west aligned, 0.22m high	Wall
115	C	Off white mortar	Bedding for wall 114
116	C	Brick structure, assoc. with 070	Fireback?
117	C	Off white mortar	Bonding for 116

No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
118	C	Ceramic pipe	Within 030
119	A	Concrete slab	Base for garden shed
120	C	Greyish white silt with brick, tile and mortar frags	Demolition deposit
121	C	Mid brown silty sand	Former topsoil
122	C	Light brownish yellow sand and gravel	Natural deposit
123	C	Limestone and brick structure, Ashlar limestone with brick courses upon it, aligned north-south	Wall
124		Limestone and brick structure	Almshouse wall
125		Limestone and brick structure	Almshouse wall
126		Limestone and brick structure	Almshouse wall
127	F	Mixed mortar, brick, tile and sand, 0.45m thick	Demolition deposit
128	F	Brick surface	Same as 004
129	F	Yellowish brown sand, 0.15m thick	Same as 006
130	A	Limestone and brick surface, 2.5m extent	Floor

Appendix 5

POTTERY AND FINDS

Hilary Healey

The material from this site is largely post-medieval, but includes a number of residual medieval sherds and one late Saxon shelly rim (context 052). There is a predominance of pottery of Boston type, from the seventeenth century kiln (which had earlier phases) found in the 1970s (White 1976), there are pieces in contexts 024 and 058 which more closely resemble material from a site at Great Beats 4.5km south-east of Tattershall (Whitwell 1966) and from post-Dissolution deposits on the site of Kirkstead Abbey. The latter, known both from waste material and from documentary evidence, lies 4.5 km to the north. All these sites were close to the River Witham.

The earlier material is evidently residual, since most contexts include at least one relatively modern sherd and have, therefore, been disturbed in recent times. The apparent earliest contexts are 009 and 024 (demolition deposits), in which the latest material is of seventeenth century date. These two contexts represent the earliest demolition phases and may indicate the date of destruction of structures revealed during the investigation.

A full catalogue of pottery and other finds are appended.

References:

White, A.J. (1976) "Boston" in A.J.White (ed.), *Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside 1975, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 11, 57.

Whitwell, J.B. (1966) 'Coningsby' in J.May (ed.) *East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin* 7 1964, 16.

Table 1: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Type	Date
U/S	1 medieval type, unknown	?
U/S	17 Boston ware	17th century
U/S	1 slipware	17th century
U/S	1 Kirkstead ware	16th/17th
U/S	1 Dutch import	17th century
U/S	1 Chinese porcelain, import	18th +
U/S	4 White earthenware	18th +
U/S	1 Bellarmine ware	17th century
U/S	1 porcelain	modern
U/S	1 fine green ware	?
C001	1 Potter Hanworth shelly ware	13th/14th
C001	3 unidentified post-medieval	16th century
C001	3 Staffordshire type	18th century
C001	1 Tudor Green type	16th century
C001	1 Blackglaze ware	17th century
C001	1 Cistercian ware	16th century
C001	19 Toynton All Saints ware	13th/14th
C001	5 Boston ware	17th century
C001	1 Raeren import	16th century
C001	1 Midlands purple	17th+
C001	1 White earthenware	18th+
C001	1 unknown stoneware	modern
C002	1 Kirkstead ware	16th/17th
C002	1 Staffordshire type	18th century
C002	3 Blackglaze ware	17th century
C002	10 Toynton All Saints ware	13th/14th
C002	6 Boston ware	17th century
C002	2 Nottingham stoneware	18th century
C002	1 Bellarmine ware	17th century
C009	5 Kirkstead ware	16th/17th
C009	1 Potter Hanworth shelly ware	13th/14th
C009	1 Boston ware (? urinal)	17th century
C024	3 Toynton All Saints ware	13th/14th
C024	2 Boston ware	17th century
C052	1 Saxon shelly type	10th/11th
C052	2 Kirkstead ware	16th/17th
C052	3 Toynton All Saints ware	13th/14th
C052	1 Boston ware	17th century
C052	4 White earthenware	18th+
C058	1 Cistercian ware	16th century
C058	2 Toynton All Saints ware	13th/14th
C058	3 Boston ware	17th century
C058	2 Raeren import	16th century
C065	1 Nottingham stoneware	18th century

Table 2: Other Finds

Context	Description
U/S	1 modern bottle
C001	2 flat roof tiles, 1 ridge/hip tile, 1 silver plated brass sugar tongs
C002	2 flat roof tiles, 1 with lugs attached
C009	5 flat roof tiles, 1 yellow and 4 red
C024	2 flat roof tiles
C052	2 flat roof tiles, 2 ridge/hip tiles

Appendix 6

THE ANIMAL BONES

James Rackham

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

The collection is small and most of the cattle and sheep bones indicate large animals consistent with post-medieval material, a period during which much improvement of stock took place. There is little material that may be derived, as with the pottery, from earlier medieval deposits.

Bones of human, cattle, sheep, pig, horse, cat, rabbit, red deer and goose are represented, with cattle being the most abundant. Human, pig, horse, cat, rabbit and goose are indicated from single bones only. Fragments of worked and unworked shed red deer antler were recovered from (058), a 17th/18th century deposit, and a single fragment of shed antler was also found in context (001). These were very small antlers that must have deerived from relatively young animals or those feeding on heathland, rather than a full forest environment, and would have been poor material by comparison with that used by traditional medieval antler workers. At least three antlers are indicated by the remains.

A single human jaw fragment was recovered from context (046). This showed some ante-mortem loss of teeth and derived from an adult, possibly old, individual.

An archive catalogue of the recovered bones has been produced and is appended to this report.

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS cattle	SKL skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ cattle size	TEMP temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS pig	FRNT frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA sheep or goat	PET petrous	F - fragment	
OVI sheep	PAR parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
SSZ sheep size	OCIP occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU horse	ZYG zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER red deer	MAND mandible	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CAN dog	MAX maxilla	I lml/uml	
MAN human	ATL atlas	J lm2/um2	
UNI unknown	AXI axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK chicken	CEV cervical vertebra		
GOOS goose, dom	TRV thoracic vertebra		
LEP hare	LMV lumbar vertebra		
UNB indet bird	SAC sacrum		
MALL duck, dom.	CDV caudal vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GULL gull sp.	SCP scapula	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
FISH fish	HUM humerus		
UNIB bird indet	RAD radius		
UNIF fish indet	MTC metacarpus	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
GSZE goose size	MCL-4 metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV beaver	INN innominate		
	ILM ilium		
	PUB pubis		
	ISH ischium		
	FEM femur		
	TIB tibia		
	AST astragalus		
	CAL calcaneum		
	MTT metatarsus		
	MT1-4 metatarsus 1-4		
	PH1 1st phalanx		
	PH2 2nd phalanx		
	PH3 3rd phalanx		
	LM1-LM3 Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
	UM1-UM3 upper molar 1 - molar 3		
	LPM1-LPM4 lower premolar 1-4		
	UPM1-UPM4 upper premolar 1-4		
	DLPM1-4 deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
	DUPM1-4 deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
	MNT mandibular tooth		
	MXT maxillary tooth		
	LBF long bone		
	UNI unidentified		
	STN sternum		
	INC incisor		
	TTH indet. tooth		
	CMP carpo-metacarpus		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS -	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
7. entorbitale		
8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
0. infraorbital foramen		
MANDIBLE	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
2. diastema		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
6. angle		7. body of ischium
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
8. mandibular foramen		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	FEMUR	1. head
1. spine		2. trochanter major
2. anterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
3. posterior epiphysis		4. supracondyloid fossa
4. centrum		5. distal medial condyle
5. neural arch		6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA		7. distal trochlea
1. supraglenoid tubercle		8. trochanter tertius
2. glenoid cavity		
3. origin of the distal spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
4. tuber of spine		2. proximal lateral condyle
5. posterior of neck with foramen		3. intercondylar eminence
6. cranial angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
7. caudal angle of blade		5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
1. head		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
2. greater tubercle		
3. lesser tubercle	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
4. intertuberal groove		2. sustentaculum tali
5. deltoid tuberosity		3. processus anterior
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		
7. capitulum	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
8. trochlea		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
RADIUS		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
ULNA		
1. olecranon tuberosity		
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
3. lateral coronoid process		
4. distal epiphysis		

site	conte	specie	bone	numb	side	fusion	zone	toothwear	measurement	comment2
TBA95	999	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	12345		GL-259 Bp-56.2 Bd-62.2 SD-32.8 Dp-53	COMPLETE-LARGE-KNIFE CUTS ON DIST PROX FACE-PERIOSTOSIS ON ANT SHAFT
TBA95	998	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	690			DISTAL HALF-ARTIC CHOPPED? OFF
TBA95	998	BOS	LMV	1	R	CNAN				CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE-AXIALLY
TBA95	998	BOS	HUM	1	R	PNDN	5690			SHAFT ONLY-BOTH ENDS UNFUSED-CALF-BUT VERY ROBUST-POSTMED?
TBA95	998	BOS	SCP	1	L					FRAG DISTAL CAUDAL MARGIN-SL WORN
TBA95	998	BOS	MAN	1	L		8			POST FRAG HORI RAMUS-2 PIECES
TBA95	998	SSZ	LMV	1	R					LAT FRAG WITH ANT ZYGA AND TP
TBA95	998	GOOS	PH2	1	W	PF	12			COMPLETE
TBA95	998	OVCA	CAL	1	R	PF	123		GL-61.4	COMPLETE-ROBUST
TBA95	998	OVI	RAD	1	L	PFDF	123456		GL-141 Bp-29.2 Bd-27.6 SD-16.6	COMPLETE-NOT SPECIALLY LARGE
TBA95	998	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567		Bd-53.9 Dd-39	DISTAL END-SHAFT CHOPPED
TBA95	998	BOS	MTC	1	L		12		Bp-67 Dp-40.2	PROX END-LARGE-ADULT
TBA95	998	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	345		Bd-60.6 Dd-36.4	DISTAL HALF-NARROW ARTIC-SHAFT CHOPPED REP.
TBA95	998	BOS	MTT	1	R	DF	345		Bd-52.8 Dd-29.2	DISTAL HALF-SHAFT CHOPPED
TBA95	998	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	345		Bd-52.6 Dd-29.2	DISTAL HALF
TBA95	1	CSZ	RIB	4	F					SHAFT FRAG
TBA95	1	CSZ	RIB	1	L					PROX SHAFT-POROUS-DISTAL CHOPPED
TBA95	1	SSZ	RIB	1	L					PROX HALF-DISTAL END CUT
TBA95	1	BOS	PH2	1	R	PF	12			BADLY ERODED
TBA95	1	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	1			PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED
TBA95	1	BOS	MTT	1	L		12			PROX END-DAMAGED-CHEWED-SL POROUS SHAFT
TBA95	1	BOS	SCP	1	R		235			DISTAL END-CUT AND CHOPPED
TBA95	1	BOS	ULN	1	R	PN	23			PROX HALF-CALF-POROUS
TBA95	1	FEL	HUM	1	L	DF				DISTAL HALF
TBA95	1	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	123			PROX END-SHAFT CHOPPED
TBA95	1	SUS	MAN	1	R		78	I9J7K1		POST RAMUS AND PART ASC RAMUS
TBA95	1	EQU	MTC	1	L	DF	12345		GL-233 Bp-51.9 Bd-51.4 SD-34.5	COMPLETE-ROBUST
TBA95	1	CSZ	MAN	1	F					POST VENTRAL FRAG RAMUS
TBA95	1	CSZ	LBF	1	F					SHAFT FRAG-FEM OR HUM
TBA95	1	CER	ANT	1	F				CORMAX-44.6 PEDMAX-27.9	SHED BASE WITH BROW TINE AND BIT BEAM-SMALL
TBA95	2	CSZ	RIB	1	R					POST RIB-PROX SHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED
TBA95	2	BOS	MAN	1	F		4			CORONOID
TBA95	2	OVCA	RAD	1	L		6			DISTAL TWO THIRDS SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED
TBA95	2	OVI	MTT	1	L	DF	345		Bd-25 Dd-17.1	DISTAL HALF-ROBUST-MALE?
TBA95	2	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789			DISTAL HALF-DISTAL END CHEWED
TBA95	2	OVI	MTC	1	R		12		Bp-27.3 Dp-17	PROXIMAL HALF-VERY ROBUST-RAM
TBA95	2	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12			COMPLETE
TBA95	2	BOS	MTT	1	L		12			PROXIMAL HALF-DISTAL SHAFT CHOPPED
TBA95	2	BOS	HUM	1	L					MIDSHAFT FRAG-SL POROUS-LARGE
TBA95	2	CSZ	TRV	1	F					LATERAL FRAG-TP
TBA95	2	BOS	MAX	1	R			J9		FRAG WITH MOLAR AND MAX FRAGS-3 PIECES
TBA95	2	BOS	UM	1	R					PROBABLY M1-WEAR 12- CUSPS BROKEN

site	conte	specie	bone	numb	side	fusion	zone	toothwear	measurement	comment2
TBA95	2	OVCA	CEV	1	F	CNAN	345			COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR EPIS-LARGE-CEV6?
TBA95	46	MAN	MAN	1	R					MANDIBLE-TOOTH LOST-ADULT-AGED
TBA95	50	BOS	INN	1	R		2			ANT ILIUM-HEAVILY CHOPPED-VERY LARGE
TBA95	52	CSZ	RIB	1	F					PROX SHAFT FRAG
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	5	F					FRAGMENTS OF BEAM CORTEX
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	1	F					TINE
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	2	F					CUT AND WORKED FRAGMENTS OF BEAM CORTEX
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	1	F					BEAM FRAGMENT-IN ROUND
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	1	F					CHOPPED FRAG BASE-ANTLER SHED-PART BROW TINE
TBA95	52	CER	ANT	1	F					PROBABLE CROWN FRAG-NO WORKING
TBA95	58	CSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAGMENT
TBA95	58	SSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAGMENT
TBA95	58	OVCA	SCP	1	L	DF	1235			DAMAGED DISTAL END WITH GLENOID
TBA95	58	BOS	SKL	1	F					ORBITAL FRAG ZYGOMATIC ARCH
TBA95	58	ORC	TIB	1	F		4			MIDSHAFT
TBA95	58	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	567			DISTAL END-ARTIC CHOPPED OBLIQUELY THRU EPI

Appendix 7

THE WORKED STONE Rebecka Blenntoft and Gary Taylor

1. Introduction

A total of six pieces of worked stone were recovered from archaeological investigation of the Bede Houses, Tattershall. Three of these pieces came from stratified contexts, either topsoil (001) or demolition material (002). The remainder of the pieces came from unstratified layers.

The stonework is all structural, except for the sundial, and includes internal and external features. None of the material is particularly diagnostic in terms of architectural style or dating. However, all the pieces would not be out of place in a 17th century or earlier building. The ashlar block, No. 5, could be of any date.

Most of the fragments are from external fittings and bear the appropriate evidence of weathering. The one internal feature is probably part of a fireplace surround. This lacks the weathered appearance of the external fittings, as might be expected. Reddening of the fractured end of the piece bears witness to the effects of heat and supports the interpretation as a fragment of decorative fire surround.

The window moulding, No. 3, is probably part of a mullion, though this is uncertain as one side is heavily damaged. The deeper rectangular recess falls on the groove and probably marks the position of an iron glazing bar. The grooves on both pieces (3 and 4) are the recesses for the glazed panel.

2. The Catalogue

No.	Description	Form	From	Dimensions
1	Rectangular block, with sloping upper surface. Central iron remnant with 21 striations radiating outwards.	Sundial	001	310mm x 340mm x 130mm
2	Corner piece, with projected triangular moulding. Broken	Fireplace Surround	001	360mm x 260mm x 190mm
3	Roughly rectangular piece with curving upper surface. Central slot 15mm wide with a single deeper recess, 50mm deep.	Window moulding	002	250mm x 190mm x 70mm
4	Corner piece, with curving inner portion. Central V-shaped slot. Triangular recesses moulding.	Window moulding	+	300mm x 250mm x 270mm
5	Rectangular slab, worked on three sides only	Ashlar block	+	420mm x 370mm x 110mm
6	Rectangular block with flat upper face and triangular section cut off 1 corner. Small rebate below slope with rectangular recess.	Door jamb	+	280mm x 270mm x 120mm

Appendix 8

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 130 Context records
- 5 Photographic record sheets
- 23 Scale drawings
- 2 Boxes of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

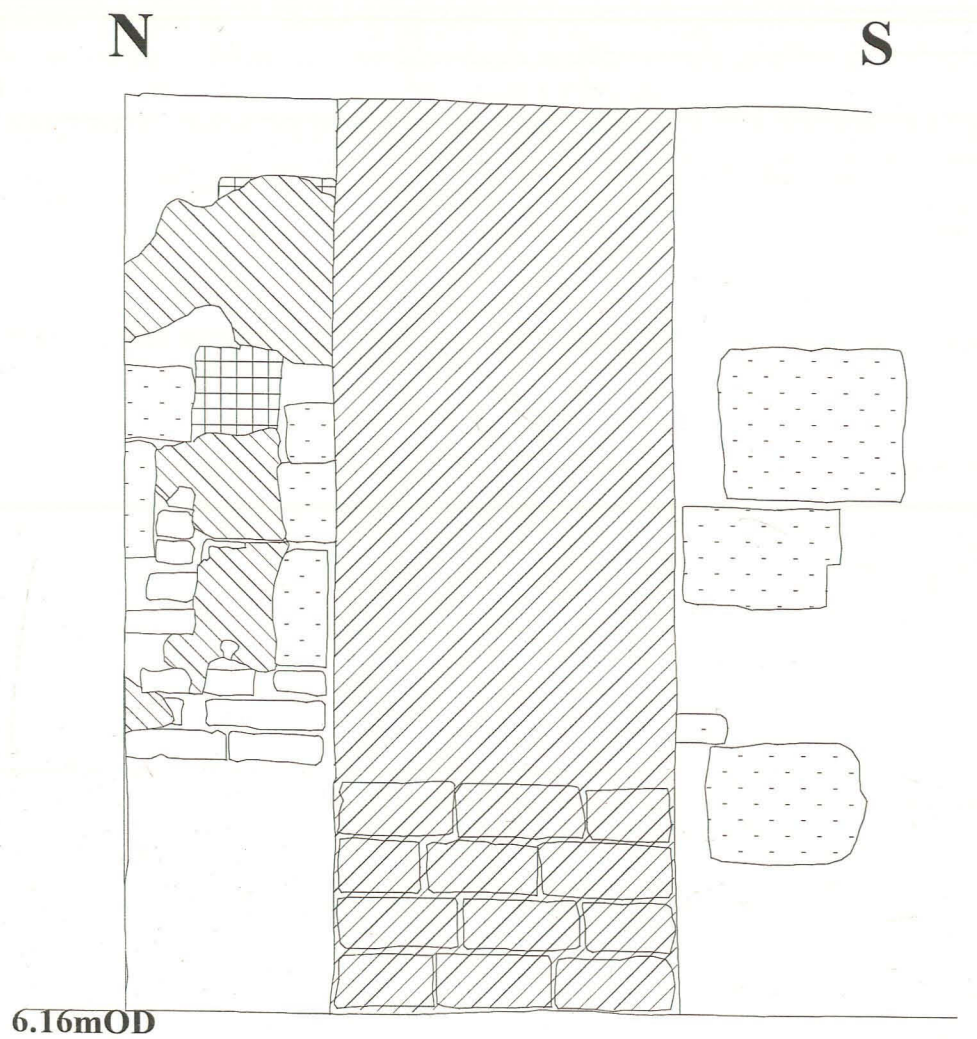
City and County Museum, Lincoln, Accession Number: 173.95
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TBA 95





Appendix 9

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, <i>e.g.</i> (4).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Elevation 3, showing blocked doorway between No. 4 and No. 5.



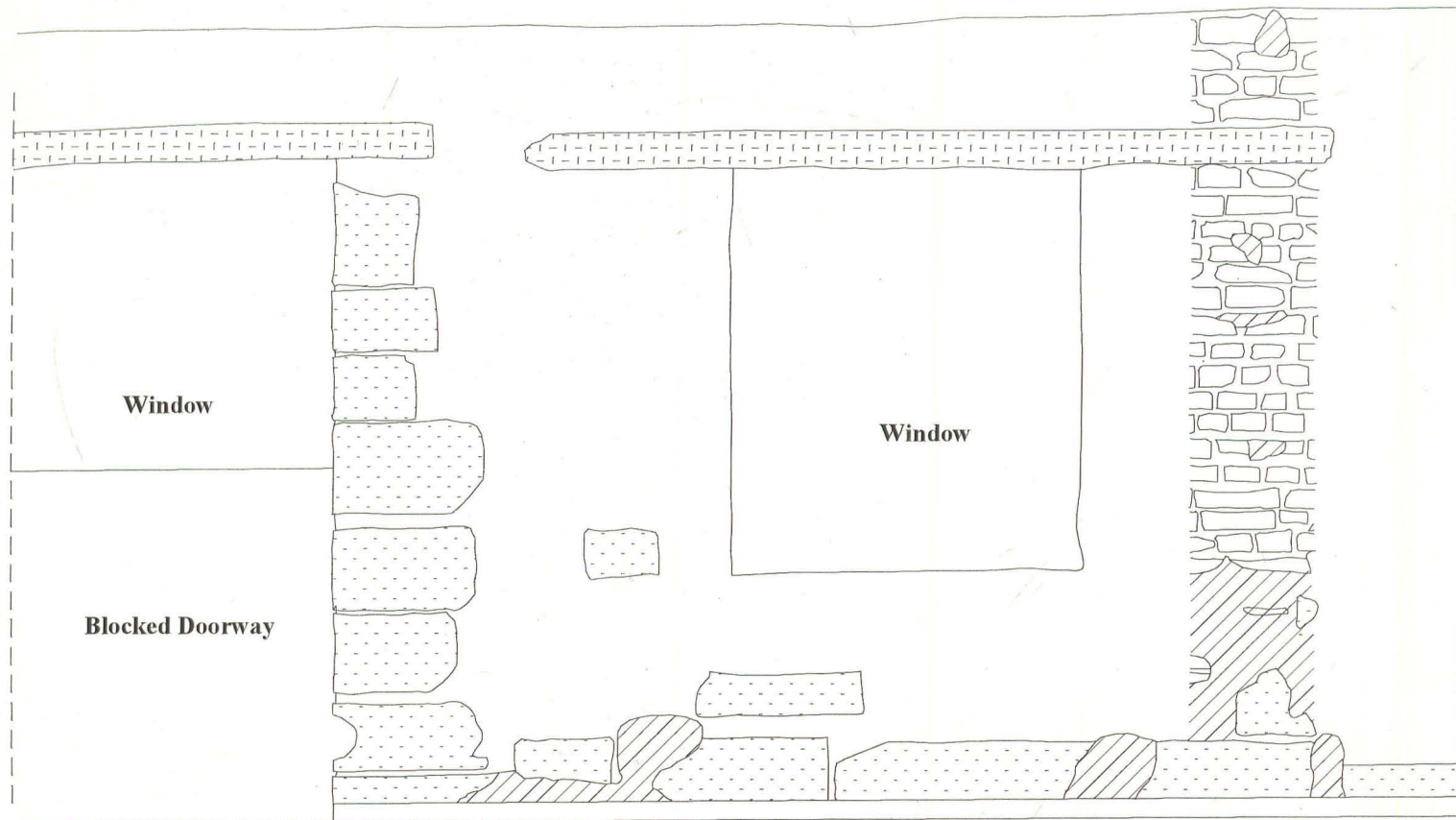
-  Modern Plaster
-  Blocked Doorway
-  Limestone
-  Breeze Block




0 1m



Figure 8 - Elevation 3

Elevation 15, showing brickwork and reused masonry.



-  Limestone
-  Modern Plaster
-  Wooden Beam

0 1m



Figure 9 - Elevation 15

Elevation 17, showing reused masonry

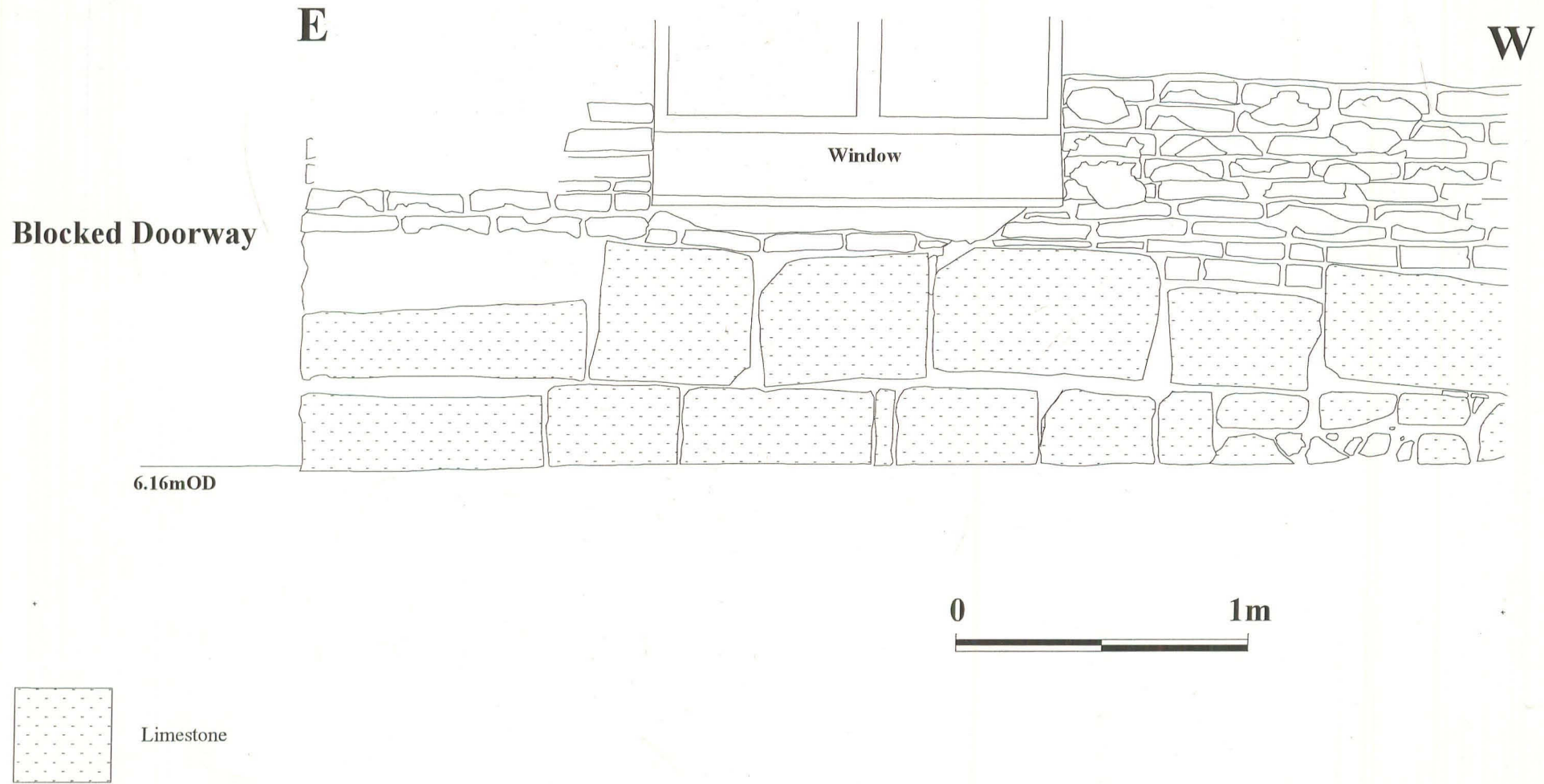


Figure 10 - Elevation 17

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