

Anglian Water 10447508

Tattershall Lakes, Sleaford Road:

Report on Archaeological Monitoring



Prepared for: Anglian Water
NGR: TF 21045 57626

Prepared by: I. Espley and V. Owen

HER Project Code: TPSW18

TPA Report Code: 036/2018



Accession Number: LCNCC:2018.19

Trent & Peak Archaeology ©
Unit 1, Holly Lane
Chilwell
Nottingham
NG9 4AB
0115 8967400 (Tel.)
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)
tparchaeology.co.uk
trentpeak@yorkat.co.uk



Client Name: Anglian Water
Document Title: Tattershall Lakes, Sleaford Road: Report on Archaeological Monitoring
Document Type: Final Report
Grid Reference: TF 21045 57626
Site Code: TPSW18
YAT Nominal Code: 1430
Report No. 036/2018

Quality Control

Issue Number	036/2018
Prepared by	I. Epsley and V. Owen (SPA)
Date	20/3/02/2018
Checked by	Ed Taylor (Project Manager)
Signed	
Date	22/03/2018
Approved by	Dr. Gareth Davies (Head of Operations)
Signed	
Date	22/03/2018
Status	V1

Disclaimer

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Trent & Peak Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.



THE
JORVIK
GROUP



Trent & Peak Archaeology ©
Unit 1, Holly Lane
Chilwell
Nottingham
NG9 4AB
0115 8967400 (Tel.)
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)
tparchaeology.co.uk
trentpeak@yorkat.co.uk

Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Anglian Water to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of an open-cut trench associated with water mains replacement scheme along Sleaford Road in Tattershall, in Lincolnshire.
- The water main runs through the Tattershall conservation area, situated on an adjacent road to Tattershall castle, a Grade I listed building constructed in the 13th century, and reconstructed in the 15th century, which is a rare example of a fortified medieval manor.
- Three trenches were opened along a 322m stretch of Sleaford Road. No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.
- The stratigraphic sequence observed across the scheme comprised entirely of modern made ground and road construction layers.
- The results of the watching brief suggest that any below ground archaeological remains within the area of observation are likely to have been truncated or removed by the road construction and the placement of modern services.
- Monitoring of the water mains replacement took place between 29th January 2018 and 1st February 2018.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Lincolnshire County Council for commissioning the work, and to Anglian Water for facilitating monitoring of groundworks and continued site access. Further thanks are extended to Louise Jennings, Planning Archaeologist for Lincolnshire County Council for her advice and guidance during this phase of work.

The project was managed by Ed Taylor (TPA); all groundworks were monitored by Senior Project Archaeologist Ioan Epsley (TPA). Illustrations have been compiled by Norma Oldfield (TPA).

Contents

Summary.....	3
Acknowledgements	4
Contents.....	5
List of Plates	6
List of Figures.....	6
1 Introduction.....	7
2 Topography and Geology	7
3 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	7
4 Aims and Objectives.....	8
5 Methodology.....	8
6 Results.....	9
7 Discussion & Conclusion	10
Bibliography.....	11
Appendix 1: Context Register.....	12
Appendix 2: Plates.....	13
Appendix 3: Figures	18
Appendix 4: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition	22
Appendix 5: OASIS Data Collection Form.....	23

List of Plates

Plate 1: General site view with Tattershall castle, looking south west

Plate 2: General site view with Tattershall castle, looking south east

Plate 3: Stratigraphy within TR01, looking north. Scale 1m.

Plate 4: Sandstone block (01005) within TR01, looking south. Scale 1m.

Plate 5: Sandstone block (01006) within TR01, looking north. Scale 1m.

Plate 6: Stratigraphy within TR02, looking north-north-east. Scale 1m.

Plate 7: Stratigraphy within TR02 against the pedestrian walkway, looking west. Scale 1m

Plate 8: Stratigraphy within TR03, looking south. Scale 1m.

Plate 9: Deposits within TR03, looking north. Scale 1m.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Site plan

Figure 3: Section Drawings 01-02

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Anglian Water to carry out an archaeological watching brief along the proposed route of intrusive groundworks associated with a fresh water mains replacement scheme. Work took place along Sleaford Road, Tattershall, Lincolnshire (TF 21045 57626).
- 1.1.2 A section of this scheme was located within the Tattershall Conservation Area, with the proposed trajectory of the water main within running immediately adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument area of Tattershall Castle, a Grade I listed manorial building which is now owned by the National Trust.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance* (2014b), utilising the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Taylor, 2018).

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The section of the replacement scheme covered by the watching brief was located along a 322m stretch of roadway within the Tattershall Conservation Area, along Sleaford Road, Tattershall. The area is bounded to the south and southeast by Holy Trinity College Church and Tattershall castle
- 2.1.2 The underlying superficial deposits of geological substratum consists largely of River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel set down during the Quaternary period approximately 2.5Ma~ when the land was previously dominated by river lands. Superficial geology overlay deposits of bedrock Amphill Clay Formation mudstone siltstone and limestone set down during the Jurassic period, approximately 163.3Ma~. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- 2.1.3 The overlying soils comprise naturally wet very acidic sandy loamy soils with impeded drainage to low level groundwater. <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/#>

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1.1 The original enclosed castle of Tattershall [LEN: 1215317] was constructed in the 13th century by Robert Tateshale [sic] after the acquisition of a royal licence in c.1231. The base of two round towers are all that remain of the above ground castle structure dating to the 13th century, although it is probable that castle foundations and evidence of extramural activity could be located along the north and south periphery of the Scheduled area (Historic England, 2018; National Trust History of Tattershall Castle, 2018).
- 3.1.2 During the 15th century, the castle passed to Ralph, the First Lord Cromwell, who rebuilt the castle as a fortified manorial house in c.1440, later founding a secular collage (now

the Holy Trinity Collegiate Church, extant) on land adjacent to the castle, within the conservation area.

- 3.1.3 Tattershall Castle is a rare example of a fortified medieval manorial house which incorporates the remains of an earlier enclosure castle, and remains one of the best examples of England's early brick buildings. Upon the death of Lord Cromwell, the estate passed into the Crown's possession, where it has been associated with several high status occupants, including Henry VII's mother the Duchess of Richmond, Henry Fitzroy, and Charles Brandon. Development of the castle whilst under the lordship of Charles Brandon saw the estate develop similarities in form and architectural styles to contemporary royal residences.
- 3.1.4 The great tower and several ancillary standing buildings stand in good condition, their historical integrity enhanced by careful reconstruction during the early part of the 20th century by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, now in the hands of the National Trust.
- 3.1.5 As a result of part archaeological excavations, the remains of both the castle and the collage are quite well understood and demonstrate a high level of survival for below ground remains while the majority of deposits have been left intact (<https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1018394>)

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The Aims and objectives of the watching brief were as follows:
 - To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record.
 - Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development, this would include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains.

5 Methodology

- 5.1.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b) and the *Code of Conduct* (2014a). The work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (Taylor, 2017), and was carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist selected from Trent and Peak's supervisory staff.
- 5.1.2 Intrusive groundworks were carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Where mechanical plant was used this was fitted with a toothless bucket where appropriate.
- 5.1.3 Below-ground stratigraphy was recorded, photographed and interpreted, even where no archaeological finds or features were present, in accordance with ClfA *guidelines* (2014).

- 5.1.4 Recording was carried out on pro-forma context sheets and standardised drawing methods where appropriate. Spot heights were recorded relative to an Ordnance Datum.
- 5.1.5 All excavations were recorded at an appropriate scale by photography. Site photography was undertaken with the use of a high resolution colour DSLR camera, which included general site shots, shots of individual features, and groups of features.

6 Results

- 6.1.1 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered during the course of the watching brief. Descriptions of the stratigraphic sequences recorded are given below and a table of contexts is included in Appendix 1.

Trench 01

- 6.1.2 Trench 01 was machine excavated on an east-west alignment following a 300m stretch of Sleaford Road (Fig 2, Fig 3 Dr#1, Plates 3-5), measuring approximately 0.5m in width, which was excavated to a depth of 1.15m.
- 6.1.3 The basal layers within the observable limit of excavation constituted varying deposits of made ground (01003) and (01004), comprised of dark greyish brown and black silty sand, which was sealed by (01007), (01008) and (01009), and (01002) sporadically across the extent of the trench, formed of relatively sterile clayey sandy silty made ground deposits of varying thickness. These represent general dumping/ backfilling events preceding road creation, and subsequent service maintenance. All made ground deposits within trench 01 were sealed by hardcore (01001) to a depth of 0.28m, and finally by tarmac, which constituted the current road surface, at a depth of 0.1m across the site.
- 6.1.4 Within trench 01, two separate sandstone blocks (01005) and (01006) were observed within modern made ground layers, approximately 0.50m below current ground level (Plates 4 and 5). These had to be removed by machine excavation and were found to overly further made ground deposits. The stone fragmented during removal and was not retained. Neither block showed evidence of working.

Trench 02

- 6.1.5 Trench 02 abuted the southeastern end of trench 01, which cut through a pedestrian walkway (Fig 2, Fig 3 Dr#2, Plates 6 and 7). This extension to trench 01 measured approximately 16m in length, 0.75m in width and was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m.
- 6.1.6 The basal layer within trench 02 comprised of dark greyish black sandy silt, (02005). The full depth of this deposit was not observed, but was machine excavated to a depth of 0.6m. This was sealed by (02004), and (02002) to a depth of 0.6m, comprised of varying deposits of sandy clay made ground, and (02003), forming a thin 0.02m band of tar. This was overlain by a layer of packed demolition rubble with a depth of 0.3m, and tarmac (02000), constituting the current road surface and walkway.

Trench 03

- 6.1.7 A small ancillary box trench was cut approximately 30m east of trench 02, measuring 2m x 1.6m x 1.03m, to facilitate water mains connections to exiting pipelines. The trench was backfilled immediately upon recording.
- 6.1.8 The basal fill recorded within trench 03 was (03004), which constitutes the same fill observed in (02005) and (01004). (03004) was sealed by (03003) and (03002), comprised of silty sandy made ground deposits with varied depth. These were sealed by demolition dump/ hardcore (03001) to a depth of 0.3m, and tarmac (03000) constituting the current road surface. A single cut for a north-south aligned known services trench was observed as [03005], which constitutes the extant water mains pipeline.

7 Discussion & Conclusion

- 7.1.1 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered during the course of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence observed across the scheme comprised entirely of modern made ground and road construction layers.
- 7.1.3 The results of the watching brief suggest that any below ground archaeological remains within the area of observation are likely to have been truncated or removed by the road construction and the placement of modern services.

Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Reading.

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Department for Communities and Local Government; London.

Jennings, L. 2018. *Tattershall Lakes, Sleaford Road Scheme Anglian Water: Archaeological Brief for Scheme of Monitoring and Recording*. LCC Unpublished Report: 2018.

Knight, D., Vyner, B., and Allen, C. 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. UON & YAT: Derbyshire.

Taylor, E. 2018. *Anglian Water; Tattershall Lakes, Sleaford Road Scheme Lincolnshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a scheme of monitoring and recording*. TPA: Unpublished Report.

Trent and Peak Archaeology. 2017. *Elvaston Castle Toilet Block Refurbishment, Elvaston, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Risk Assessment and Method Statement*. Trent & Peak Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Online sources:

British geological Survey 2017. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Accessible at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> [Accessed 26/02/2018].

Historic England Scheduled Ancient Monument Listings. Accessible at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1215317> [Accessed 26/02/2018].

National Trust 2018. *Tattershall Castle History*. <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/tattershall-castle> [Accessed 26/02/2018].

Soilscapes: Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute. *Soilscapes Viewer*. Accessible at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/#> [Accessed 26/02/2018]

Appendix 1: Context Register

Table 1: Index of contexts: Trench 01

Context	Area	Category	Description	Date
1000	TR01	Layer	Tarmac	Modern
1001	TR01	Layer	Hardcore	Modern
1002	TR01	Layer	Brownish-orange made ground	Modern
1003	TR01	Layer	Dark greyish brown made ground	Modern
1004	TR01	Layer	dark grey black made ground	Modern
1005	TR01	Masonry	Sandstone block, backfill within (01008)	Modern
1006	TR01	Masonry	Sandstone block, backfill within (01008)	Modern
1007	TR01	Layer	Mid-greyish brown made ground	Modern
1008	TR01	Layer	Greenish grey clay ground levelling	Modern
1009	TR01	Layer	Mid-brownish yellow made ground	Modern
1010	TR01	Cut	of water pipe	Modern
1011	TR01	Fill	of water pipe	Modern
1012	TR01	Fill	of water pipe	Modern
1013	TR01	Fill	of water pipe	Modern

Table 2: Index of contexts: Trench 02

Context	Area	Category	Description	Date
2000	TR02	Layer	Tarmac	Modern
2001	TR02	Layer	Hardcore/ demolition dump	Modern
2002	TR02	Layer	Dark-grey black made ground	Modern
2003	TR02	Layer	Thin band of tar	Modern
2004	TR02	Layer	Demolition backfill/ made ground	Modern
2005	TR02	Layer	Made ground/ base deposit in TR02	Modern

Table 3: Index of contexts: Trench 03

Context	Area	Category	Description	Date
3000	TR03	Layer	Tarmac	Modern
3001	TR03	Layer	Hardcore/ demolition dump	Modern
3002	TR03	Layer	Backfill of previous service work/ broken tarmac	Modern
3003	TR03	Layer	Yellowish brown/ gravel made ground	Modern
3004	TR03	Layer	Dark grey brown made ground	Modern
3005	TR03	Cut	of water pipe	Modern
3006	TR03	Fill	of water pipe	Modern

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General site view with Tattershall castle, looking south west



Plate 2: General site view with Tattershall castle, looking south east.



Plate 3: Stratigraphy within TR01, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 4: Sandstone block (01005) within TR01, looking south. Scale 1m.



Plate 5: Sandstone block (01006) within TR01, looking north. Scale 1m.

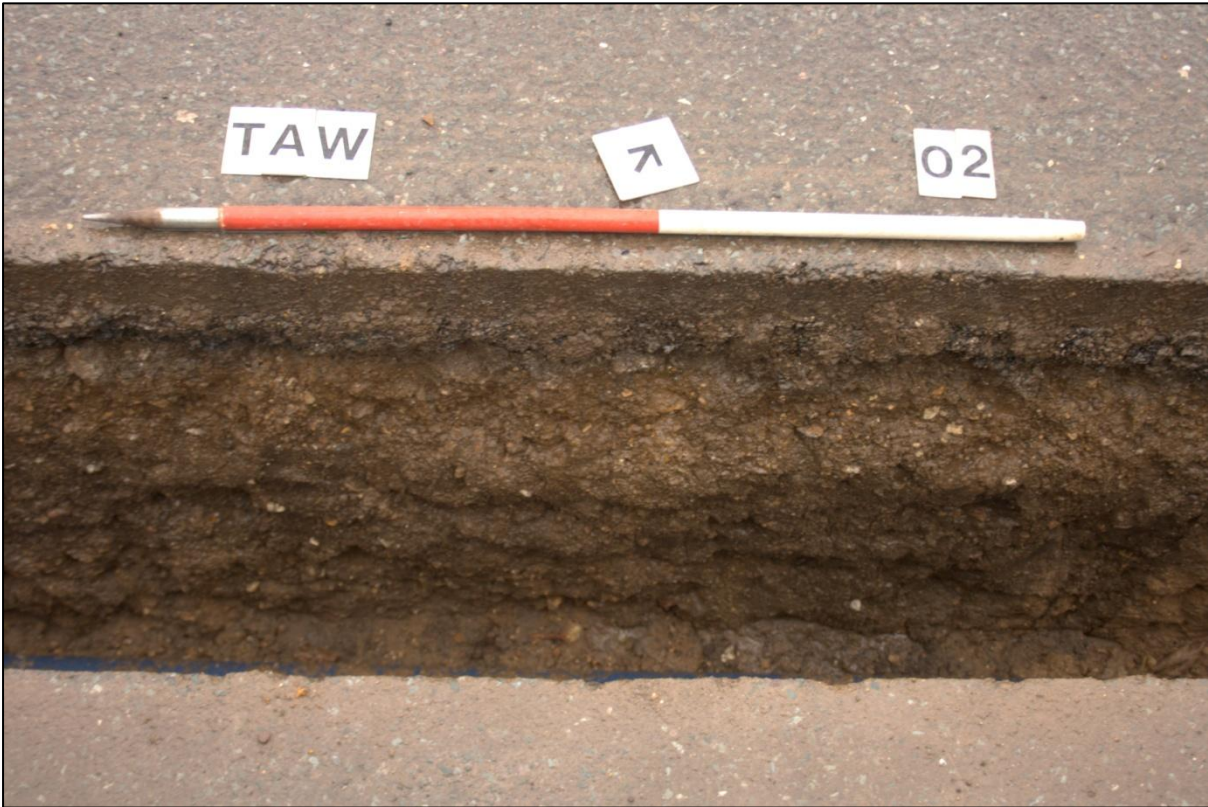


Plate 6: Stratigraphy within TR02, looking north-north-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 7: Stratigraphy within TR02 against the pedestrian walkway, looking west. Scale 1m

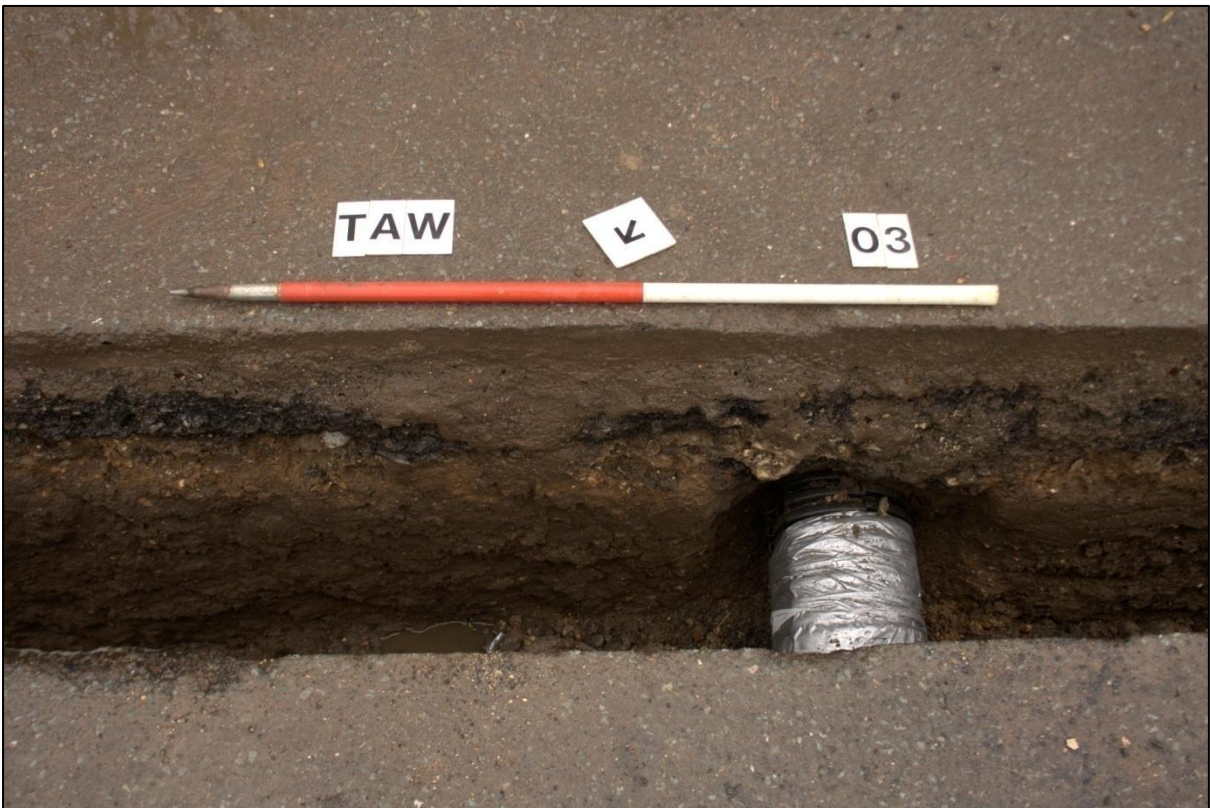


Plate 8: Stratigraphy within TR03, looking south. Scale 1m.



Plate 9: Deposits within TR03, looking north. Scale 1m.

Appendix 3: Figures

Appendix 4: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Watching Brief Sheets	Record of daily attendance	4
Context sheets	Record of features and deposits	27
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	1
Digital photographs	All views	99
Site drawings	Plan of site	11
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1
Find	Description	Number
Artefacts and ecofacts	Nil	Nil

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited with The Collection Museum, Lincolnshire under museums accession code LCNCC:2018.19 within 6 months of the completion of the report.

Appendix 5: OASIS Data Collection Form

PROJECT ID

PROJECT NAME / TITLE VIEW

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: trentpea1-310314

Project details

Project name	ANGLIAN WATER, TATTERSHALL LAKES, SLEAFORD ROAD SCHEME
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council and Anglian Water to carry out an archaeological monitoring and recording scheme on an open-cut trench for a water mains replacement scheme along Sleaford Road in Tattershall, in Lincolnshire. The water main runs through the Tattershall conservation area, situated on an adjacent road to Tattershall castle, a Grade I listed building constructed in the 13th century, reconstructed in the 15th century, which represents a rare example of a fortified medieval manor. The groundworks sought over 644m of new water mains being laid out along Sleaford road at depth of 1.1m, with only 322m worth passing through the conservation area, which will connect pre-existing valves located at TF 20685 57298 and TF 21167 57663. Three trenches were opened along a 322m stretch of Sleaford Road. No archaeological finds or features were recovered during this phase of works. Two dressed sandstone blocks present within a backfill deposit may represent local demolition material, though this remains unconfirmed. As geological substratum was not reached during this phase of works, it is possible that in-situ archaeological deposits may remain preserved beneath the 1.1m limit of excavation. Monitoring of the water mains replacement took place between 29th January 2018 and 1st February 2018.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 01-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TPSW18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2018.19 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	CASTLE Medieval
Significant Finds	NIL None
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TATTERSHALL TATTERSHALL LAKES
Postcode	LN4 4LR
Study area	322 Square metres

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/3

27/02/2018

OASIS FORM - Print view

Site coordinates TF 2099 5768 53.102286 -0.19268442 53 06 08 N 000 11 33 W Point
Lat/Long Datum 5
(other)
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator Anglian Water
Project design originator Edmund Taylor
Project director/manager Edmund Taylor
Project supervisor Ioan Epsley
Type of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Lincoln Museum
Digital Archive ID LCNCC:2018.19
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Lincoln Museum
Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2018.19
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Tattershall Lakes, Sleaford Road: Report on Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s) Victoria Owen
Other bibliographic details Report number: 036/2018
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Trent and Peak Archaeology
Description Grey literature PDF/ CD

Entered by Victoria Owen (vowen@yorkat.co.uk)

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

2/3

Entered on 27 February 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page