

Tattershall Castle Curzon Earth Closet, Lincolnshire – Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Supervision and Recording

Prepared for the National Trust

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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake Historic Building Recording of the Tattershall Castle Curzon Earth Closet, Tattershall, Lincolnshire (hereafter the 'site'), and an archaeological supervision and recording during subsequent stabilisation works, located at National Grid Reference TF 21152, 57553. The building survey was completed in October 2015 and the archaeological supervision and recording in March 2016.

The programme of work was required so as to provide an accurate record and archive of the building prior to the commencement of stabilisation works, and to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological features which may be damaged or destroyed by the works. The requirement for the stabilisation works was identified following the completion of a conservation management plan. To complete the stabilisation works a structural survey by Hockley and Dawson (2015) has been undertaken and Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00098529) has been granted. The programme of work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was prepared by Ecus Ltd. The WSI was agreed with the National Trust Archaeologist and Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments prior to the commencement of the project.

The proposed stabilisation works required the installation of new ground beams to support and stabilise the building and adjacent retaining wall, and the removal of debris and upcast from burrowing animals so as to reinstate the profile of the adjacent bank. During the course of the works it became necessary to construct temporary piles to prevent further movement of the Earth Closets whilst excavation was undertaken.

Curzon Earth Closet is a small, simply constructed brick building. It was constructed in 1914 in preparation for the opening of the castle to the public. The building is constructed in a simple, robust vernacular style in materials which reflect those of the castle; however the building also makes use of modern materials such as concrete and is easily identifiable as a modern building.

The retaining wall which runs behind the Earth Closet, is believed to date to the fifteenth century. Excavation to the rear of the wall identified that its footings stepped out by 0.8 m. No cut was identified for the wall within the upper meter of the bank, suggesting that the wall was constructed in advance of the bank being built up.

A number of repairs have been undertaken at the southern end of the wall and although the Earth Closet does not make use of the historic fabric of the wall, the plumbing for the Earth Closet has been inserted through the wall. This, coupled with the undermining of the structures by burrowing animals has caused some structural damage to the wall, which, it is hoped, has been stabilised as a part of these works. Earlier repairs have been undertaken and these can easily be identified through the heavy concrete pointing and the use of later brick. The southern end of the wall in particular appears to have been consolidated, and may not represent a terminus in its original form, although excavation did not reveal evidence of the wall having turned.

The identification of archaeological features and deposits was severely hampered by the extent of disturbance of the upper deposits by animal burrowing and root action. An assemblage of material was recovered from the topsoil included sherds of tablewares and numerous animal bone suggestive of domestic rubbish dumping. A deposit of clean sand was observed at depth within the southern half of the trench which is considered to represent a formation deposit for the bank.

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Site Location.....	2
2. Methodology	2
2.1 Aims	2
2.2 Standards	2
2.3 Methodology	3
<i>Historic Building Recording</i>	3
<i>Archaeological Monitoring</i>	3
3. Historical Background.....	4
3.1 Tattershall Castle.....	4
4. Building Description.....	5
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Exterior	5
<i>General</i>	5
<i>West elevation</i>	5
<i>South Elevation</i>	5
<i>East Elevation</i>	7
<i>North Elevation</i>	7
<i>Interior</i>	10
4.3 Retaining Wall	10
5. Archaeological Supervision and Recording.....	11
5.1 Introduction.....	11
5.2 Stratigraphy	12
5.3 Structures	14
<i>Retaining Wall</i>	14
<i>Other</i>	14
5.4 Finds.....	15
<i>Introduction</i>	15
<i>Pottery</i>	15
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	16
<i>Glass</i>	16
<i>Metalwork</i>	16
<i>Animal Bone</i>	16
<i>Masonry</i>	17
<i>Other Finds</i>	17
<i>Summary</i>	17
6. Conclusion.....	18
6.1 Summary of Results	18
7. Archive	19
7.1 Location and Deposition	19
7.2 OASIS	20

8. References	21
Appendix 1: Figures	22
Appendix 2: Photographic Register	23
Appendix 3: Contexts	25
Appendix 4: OASIS Form	26
<i>OASIS ID: ecusltd1-232375</i>	26
Appendix 4: WSI	27

Plates

Plate 1:	View towards Curzon Earth Closet (circled in red) from Tattershall Castle, positioned between the inner and outer moat	1
Plate 2:	General view of west facing elevation from opposite side of moat	6
Plates 3 & 4:	Detail of timber batten door and detail of ventilation in gable of west elevation	6
Plate 5:	General view of the south elevation	7
Plate 6:	General view of south and east elevations and retaining wall	8
Plate 7 & 8:	General view of north elevation and detail of timber framed, leaded window	8
Plate 9 & 10:	General views of the interior of the Earth Closets	9
Plate 11 & 12:	Detail of the ceiling and floor of the northern room of the Earth Closets	9
Plate 13 & 14:	Detail of inserted plumbing, damage and later repairs to the retaining wall ..	10
Plate 15:	Working shot during final stages of archaeological supervision and recording following righting of the Earth Closets	11
Plate 16 & 17:	West facing section to southwest of Earth Closets (left), and east facing section to north of Earth Closets (right)	13
Plate 18:	South facing section beneath retaining wall	13
Plate 19:	Trench north of Earth Closets, looking south, showing footings of retaining wall (Structure 1011)	14
Plate 20:	Structure 1001 looking from above (north is to the right of the frame)	15
Plate 21:	Masonry recovered from beneath the Earth Closets	17

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figure 2:	Floor Plan, south and west facing elevations (1:50)

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Ecus Ltd were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake Historic Building Recording of the Tattershall Castle Curzon Earth Closet, Tattershall, Lincolnshire (hereafter the 'site') and archaeological supervision and recording during subsequent stabilisation works, located at National Grid Reference TF 21152, 57553. The building survey was completed in October 2015 with the archaeological recording completed in March 2016.

1.1.2 The programme of work was required so as to provide an accurate record and archive of the building prior to the commencement of stabilisation works, and to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological features which may be damaged or destroyed by the works. The requirement for the stabilisation works was identified following the completion of a conservation management plan (OAA, 2008) and monitoring of the structure over recent years which has indicated continued subsidence of the building which is now threatening to collapse into the outer moat. To complete the stabilisation works a structural survey by Hockley and Dawson (2015) has been undertaken and Scheduled Monument Consent (HE correspondence, 2014, SMC ref: S00098529) has been granted. The programme of historic building recording and archaeological supervision and recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was prepared by Ecus Ltd (**Appendix 1**). The WSI was agreed with the National Trust Archaeologist and Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments prior to the commencement of the project.



Plate 1: View towards Curzon Earth Closet (circled in red) from Tattershall Castle, positioned between the inner and outer moat.

- 1.1.3 The proposed stabilisation works required the construction of piles to support new ground beams beneath the Earth Closet building and beneath the southern end of the retaining wall. The piles provide secure new foundations and enabled the righting of the Earth Closet. Excavation for the piles revealed that the animal burrowing had removed or loosened a significant amount of the ground beneath the Earth Closets, requiring intermediary piles to be constructed to secure the building whilst slots for the ground beam were excavated. Following construction debris and upcast from burrowing animals and excavation works that had slipped down the bank was reinstated and new anti-burrowing mesh installed.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The Curzon Earth Closet is located within the grounds of Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire. Although the building is not listed it is located within the Tattershall Castle and College Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1018394). The building is situated immediately adjacent to the outer moat (**Plate 1**) and abuts a retaining wall which is believed to date to the fifteenth century.
- 1.2.2 The programme of recording was focussed upon the standing remains of the Curzon Earth Closet and part of the earlier retaining wall.

2. Methodology

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims of the historic building programme were:
- To accurately record the form, character and architectural details of the building as existing.
 - To identify and record any evidence of structural features, fixtures or fittings of historic significance;
 - To describe the building with interpretation of phases or development and function; and
 - To prepare a comprehensive indexed and cross referenced archive from the fieldwork record.
- 2.1.2 The aims of the archaeological supervision and recording were to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological feature which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed stabilisation works, to retrieve artefacts displaced by the burrowing activity and to ensure the accurate re-profiling of the bank and ditch which is currently affected by upcast debris.

2.2 Standards

- 2.2.1 The recording was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA, 2014a), Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice* (2006), and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation and Excavation* (CIfA, 2014b)

2.3 Methodology

Historic Building Recording

- 2.3.1 An analytical record was undertaken in line with Historic England's Level 2/3 survey (2006) comprising historic research, and the production of a drawn, written and photographic record.
- 2.3.2 A historical baseline was established for the building based on a desk-based review of existing publically accessible sources of primary and synthesised information, comprising:
- National heritage datasets including the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), England's Places, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index and Parks and Gardens UK;
 - The Conservation Management Plan (OAA, 2008);
 - Historic documents, drawings and maps held by the National Trust; and
 - Available Ordnance Survey Mapping.
- 2.3.3 A drawn record of the building was produced on film using hand measuring techniques and drawn up in CAD with the final drawings reproduced as **Figures 2** in this report, comprising a floor plan of the structure, and two elevations of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- 2.3.4 A photographic record of the site was undertaken, comprising both detail and general viewpoints using a 35 mm SLR camera using Ilford HP5 (ISO 400) black and white film. This record is complemented by digital photography taken with a high resolution, digital SLR camera. Graduated photo scales were positioned within the photos where practical, and the location and subject of each viewpoint was recorded. A selection of the photographic record is reproduced in this report as **Plates 2-10**, and their location and direction illustrated on **Figure 3**.

Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.3.5 All excavation was monitored continuously by an experienced and qualified archaeologist. Where a mechanical excavator was used, it was fitted with a toothless bucket and excavation undertaken in spits so as to facilitate archaeological inspection. All excavated areas were cleaned and inspected for archaeological features, and all finds recovered. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded, photographed, levelled and drawn in plan and section in accordance with the WSI.
- 2.3.6 The extent of excavations is shown in relation to the National Grid on **Figure 1**, with plans and sections of excavations reproduced as **Figures 3 and 4**.

3. Historical Background

3.1 Tattershall Castle

- 3.1.1 The following is summarised from Section 2.3 of *'Tattershall Castle Lincolnshire Conservation Plan'* (OAA, 2008).
- 3.1.2 The first stone castle to be constructed at Tattershall was built by Sir Robert de Tateshall under a licence granted in 1231. Through marriage and legal dispute Tattershall became an important member of a group of estates belonging to the Nottinghamshire family of Cromwell. In 1419 the castle was inherited by Ralph 3rd Baron Cromwell who some 15 years later began to build the impressive red brick castle, replacing the earlier and more modest stone castle. The new castle comprised the Great Tower and surrounding ranges of lodgings, domestic and service buildings. The inner moat was remodelled and lined with brickwork, and the outer moat was constructed.
- 3.1.3 The Castle fell into the hands of the crown following the Wars of the Roses and was granted by Henry VII to his mother, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and in 1537 Henry VIII granted it to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In 1560 the Castle was recovered by Sir Henry Sydney and sold in 1573/4 to Edwards 9th Lord Clinton, created Earl of Lincoln in 1572.
- 3.1.4 The Castle remained with the Earls of Lincoln until 1693 when the earldom title and castle were separated. Tattershall castle passed to a grand-daughter of the 4th Earl and through her daughter's marriage to the family of Fortescue of Weare Giffard, Devon with who it remained until 1910.
- 3.1.5 The Fortescues lived primarily in Devon and allowed Tattershall Castle to fall into decline, however Tattershall was visited as a romantic ruin by a succession of painters and antiquarian tourists. In 1790 a Mr Gervase Footitt bought the remains of the buildings in the yard and broke the majority of stonework up and burned it for lime. Other building materials were re-used in the building of Tattershall Brewery. The brickwork was less re-usable and as such remained, although it continued to suffer damage as a result of a lack of maintenance and exposure to the elements.
- 3.1.6 In 1910 the Fortescue family sold the castle as a whole to a speculator who then parcelled out the estate before declaring himself bankrupt. This caused a public outcry and a rescue attempt by what was then a relatively young National Trust. After the failure of the National Trusts rescue attempt, Lord Curzon of Kedleston stepped in to buy the castle and recover the architectural material which had been removed for sale (namely the Castle's four stone fireplaces). Lord Curzon recognised the castle as *'one of the foremost and most splendid of our national monuments'*.
- 3.1.7 Lord Curzon (Viceroy of India 1899-1905) had considerable experience in the protection and conservation of historic buildings. His work included the restoration of Bodiam Castle in Sussex, and in India he has established commissions to preserve ancient buildings including the Taj Mahal. Curzon called in William Weir a disciple of William Morris and of Philip Webb who founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), in 1877 to begin works on the restoration.
- 3.1.8 Curzon and Weir set about the repair and consolidation of the castle in line with best SPAB principles but also recognised a need to carry out some restoration to shelter and protect elements of the building and enable visitors to view and appreciate the architectural value of the castle. Materials were carefully selected and where it was not felt necessary or there was no evidence to support it no work was done. To prepare the

castle for opening to the public the same principles were applied to new buildings. The principal architect was Ernest Gimson, Gloucestershire who was a leading exponent of the Arts and Crafts movement. New buildings were constructed in a robust vernacular style rather than sham medieval.

- 3.1.9 The Castle was officially opened to the public by Lord Curzon on the 8th August 1914. Upon his death in 1925, Tattershall was bequeathed with an endowment fund to the National Trust to secure its future care and accessibility to the public.

4. Building Description

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Curzon Earth Closet is a single storey, red brick building, with a pitched pan-tile roof, possessing a footprint measuring approximately 2.52 m by 2.71 m. The building is situated in the grounds of Tattershall Castle (**Plate 1**). To the east of the building is a red brick retaining wall which abuts the eastern elevation of the building beyond this is the outer moat of the castle. South of the building the outer moat cuts back in towards the inner moat, which is located approximately 5 m west of the building. The former Tattershall Guard House sits approximately 34 m north of the building.

- 4.1.2 The building was constructed in 1914 as part of Lord Curzon's preparations for opening the castle to the public. The building is no longer in use due to its structural instability.

4.2 Exterior

General

- 4.2.1 The building is constructed in red brick with a steeply pitched, pan-tiled roof with red clay ridge tiles. The building is single storey and rectangular in plan. The brickwork makes use of a modified Flemish bond. The principal elevation (**Plate 2**) of the building faces westwards towards Tattershall Castle and the inner moat.

West elevation

- 4.2.2 The west facing elevation (**Plate 2, Figure 2**) is the principal elevation of the building. It contains two timber batten doors within plain timber door frames (**Plate 3**). Above the doors are three rows of horizontal red clay tiles, which form a decorative band across the front of the building. The gable is decorated with a series of ventilation holes set into a diamond pattern. The verges of the gable are sealed with mortar at its junction with the pan-tile roof. These rafters rest on a timber rafter plate.

South Elevation

- 4.2.3 The south elevation (**Plate 5, Figure 2**) comprises a plain red brick wall, with a centrally placed timber framed, leaded window. The window has a projecting timber sill. A timber lintel runs across the top of the wall, under the roof line. As a result of subsidence the concrete slab foundation of the building is exposed.



Plate 2: General view of west facing elevation from opposite side of moat.



Plates 3 & 4: Detail of timber batten door and detail of ventilation in gable of west elevation



Plate 5: General view of the south elevation

East Elevation

- 4.2.4 The eastern elevation (**Plate 6**) abuts the 15th century retaining wall of the castle moat. The gable is decorated with a series of ventilation holes set into a diamond pattern, which matches that of the west elevation. There are no additional architectural details.

North Elevation

- 4.2.5 The north elevation (**Plate 7**) comprises a plain red brick wall, with a centrally placed timber framed, leaded window (**Plate 8**) which matches the window of the southern elevation. A timber lintel runs across the top of the wall, under the roof line.



Plate 6: General view of south and east elevations and retaining wall.



Plate 7 & 8: General view of north elevation and detail of timber framed, leaded window.



Plate 9 & 10: General views of the interior of the Earth Closets



Plate 11 & 12: Detail of the ceiling and floor of the northern room of the Earth Closets.

Interior

- 4.2.6 The building comprises two Earth Closet cubicles separated by a brick wall. Access could not be gained to the interior of the building for further inspection, due to structural instability, however observations were made from the doorways.
- 4.2.7 The interior of both rooms was more or less identical (**Plates 9 and 10**), comprising white painted brickwork walls, and red tile floor (**Plate 12**). Scars were visible, as well as truncated sections of pipework, preserving the location of plumbing although all fixtures had been removed. The scars from brackets for above head cisterns were also evident. A short section of lathe and plaster work was evident below ridge level, but otherwise the ceiling was open to the rafters (**Plate 11**). A single narrow tie beam bisects both rooms.

4.3 Retaining Wall

- 4.3.1 The retaining wall to the east of the Curzon Earth Closet comprises a red brick, wall measuring approximately 1.5 m at its southern end. The main body of the wall is three courses thick measuring 48 cm. At the southern end the wall steps out to a metre wide.
- 4.3.2 The retaining wall runs between the Curzon Earth Closet and the Castle gatehouse. The Earth Closet building does not incorporate the 15th century wall into its fabric. The wall has had to be altered in order to accommodate plumbing. The insertion of the later plumbing and the undermining of the wall and the Earth Closet building by burrowing animals have created a structural weakness in the wall (**Plate 13**) which has caused the damage to the southern end. Attempts to strengthen the wall appear to have been made using later brick and heavy concrete pointing (**Plate 14**).



Plate 13 & 14: Detail of inserted plumbing, damage and later repairs to the retaining wall

5. Archaeological Supervision and Recording

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of trenches around the edge of the Curzon Earth Closet (**Figure 3**), a trench beneath the southern end of the retaining wall, and during re-grading following the works (**Plate 15**).
- 5.1.2 The excavation around the Earth Closet totalled an area of approximately 3.5 m by 4.9 m. This was excavated in several phases, comprising initially of several trial pits around the perimeter of the building (TP 1 and 2 to the north, TP 2 to the west and TP 3 to the south). These were subsequently enlarged and joined to form a continuous trench. The depth required was around 0.5 m below the level of the buildings foundation slab, resulting in a trench which was 1.3 m deep at the northwest corner and 0.6 m deep in the southwest corner. Once temporary piles were in place to support the Earth Closet, the ground beneath the foundation slab was excavated out. Further piles were formed and ground beams constructed upon which the Earth Closet were carefully jacked up back to vertical.
- 5.1.3 To the south of the Earth Closet the trench was expanded in a narrow slot beneath the southern end of the retaining wall (TP 5). Piles were installed and a ground beam constructed to prevent further subsidence.



Plate 15: Working shot during final stages of archaeological supervision and recording following righting of the Earth Closet.

5.2 Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 The site stratigraphy was consistent within the area surrounding the Earth Closet (**Figure 4.2-3**).
- 5.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered was fine yellow sand **1004** at approximately 0.66 m below ground level (5.80 to 6.40 AOD) within the southwest corner of the trench. The profile of the context follows that of the bank, and suggests it forms an earlier formation layer. No dating evidence was recovered from the layer.
- 5.2.3 Overlying deposit **1004** were silty sand layers **1002** and **1003**. No dating evidence was recovered from these layers.
- 5.2.4 The site was overlain by thick homogenous layer **1000**, comprising a silty loam with occasional inclusions of sub-angular flint gravel. The layer was predominantly very loose as a result of significant animal burrowing and root disturbance from shrubs growth concentrated to the west of the Earth Closet, although some firmer areas were evident in places. A relatively large assemblage of material was recovered from this context, primarily concentrated to the north of the Earth Closet, comprising of animal bone, fragments of ceramic, bottle, window glass and Fe objects. The material was principally domestic in character, and is assessed to be of eighteenth to nineteenth century date. It was considered possible that this context comprised two or more phases of deposition, however the extent of disturbance in the area prevented identification of distinct context boundaries.
- 5.2.5 Excavation beneath the retaining wall exposed a different series of deposits (**Figure 4.4**).
- 5.2.6 The underlying deposit **1009** comprised a light brown sand with occasional flint and pebble inclusions. Above this layer were two thin deposits, comprising marbled clay deposit **1008** and charcoal deposit **1007**. These deposits were ephemeral and formed the interface between **1009** and the overlying deposit **1006**. It is likely that **1008** and **1007** represent primary deposits from the restoration of the southern end of the retaining wall by Curzon, and if so the interface between **1008** and **1009** may in actual fact form a cut.
- 5.2.7 Overlying **1007**, **1008**, and **1009** was context **1006**, comprising brown slightly silty sand with inclusions of pebbles and flint. The similarity of this deposit to **1009** is considered to corroborate the existence of a cut above **1009**, with this deposit forming a re-deposited secondary fill.
- 5.2.8 Context **1000** was observed continuing beneath the wall, although this is considered to be a product of subsidence and the movement of soils from burrowing.
- 5.2.9 Grading of the side, by removing spoil that tipped over the edge during the course of the works, and upper surface of the bank did not reveal any archaeological features. It was however observed that the previous anti-burrowing mesh had been partially buried along the edge of the bank to a depth of approximately 0.20 m, and that a narrow and shallow service trench had been excavated for a water pipe running between the Lodge and the modern visitor toilets located to the west of the Earth Closets on the opposite side of the outer ditch.

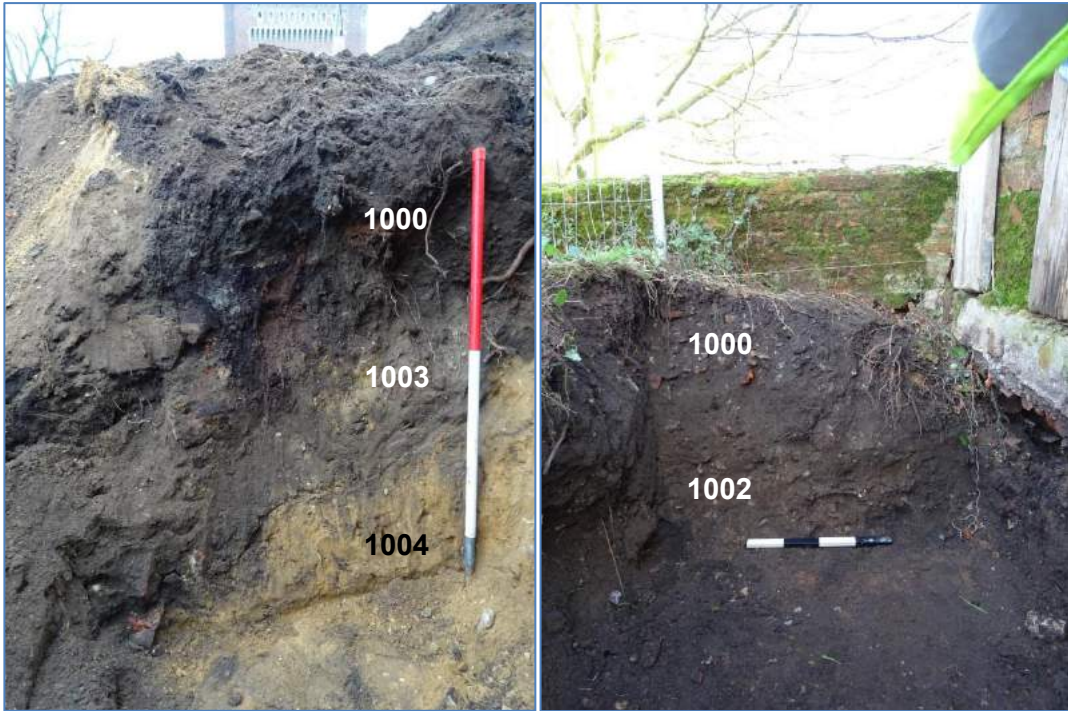


Plate 16 & 17: West facing section to southwest of Earth Closets (left), and east facing section to north of Earth Closets (right)



Plate 18: South facing section beneath retaining wall

5.3 Structures

Retaining Wall

- 5.3.1 The footings of retaining wall Structure **1011** were exposed within the trench to the north of the Earth Closet (**Figure 4.1**). In total, 18 courses of brick work were exposed beneath ground level, stepping out by 0.8 m from the above ground elevation of the wall before descending vertically from a depth of 1 m below ground level (6.42 mAOD). The full depth of footings was not observed. This profile was observed to continue beneath the Earth Closet, but had been truncated beneath the southern half of the building in order to apparently accommodate a waste pipe from the Earth Closet. No cut was identified for the wall within the trench, indicating that it predated the formation of the bank behind.
- 5.3.2 The southern end of the retaining wall, exposed in the excavation of the trench beyond the Earth Closet, did not feature this profile but also coincided with a change in mortar type from lime base to concrete (extent indicated on **Figure 3**).
- 5.3.3 It is interpreted that the footing profile observed to the north of the Earth Closet potentially reflects the function of the wall as retaining a substantial bank, with the change at the southern end comprising an area of reconstruction associated with the Curzon restorations.



Plate 19: Trench north of Earth Closets, looking south, showing footings of retaining wall (Structure **1011**)

Other

- 5.3.4 Excavation to the south of the Earth Closet exposed Structure **1001** (**Figure 3**). The structure was constructed of red hand made brick, set in a lime mortar, four courses deep, square in plan, and pitched in line with the slope of the bank. The structure was situated within context **1000**, and whilst excavation did not allow full inspection of deposits beneath, it appeared to be sat on the same context. It is therefore interpreted to form a detached structure, which has moved down the bank as a result of ground disturbance. The original position or function of the structure is unknown.



Plate 20: Structure **1001** looking from above (north is to the right of the frame)

5.4 Finds

By Lorraine Mephram (Wessex Archaeology) and James Thomson (Ecus)

Introduction

- 5.4.1 Finds were recovered during the underpinning of the Curzon Earth Closets, deriving from two contexts: topsoil (**1000**) and from **1005**, the deposit beneath the slab. Both of these contexts had been pretty disturbed by burrowing and vegetation. Some of the finds could relate to the earth closet itself, while others are indicative of the discard of domestic refuse.
- 5.4.2 As the finds are from non-secure contexts their significance is likely to be minimal, but their presence within the upper bank deposits do indicate that the area of the site has the potential to preserve datable stratigraphy outside the disturbed area monitored.

Pottery

- 5.4.3 Pottery was recovered both from topsoil **1000** and from deposit **1005**. Of the 17 sherds recovered, one is medieval and the remainder post-medieval/modern.
- 5.4.4 The medieval sherd (from **1005**) is in a fine sandy fabric, glazed and with applied slip decoration. This is probably a Lincoln Glazed Ware of 13th or 14th century date.
- 5.4.5 The remaining 16 sherds include glazed redwares (including one black-glazed sherd), Staffordshire-type manganese mottled ware, pearlware and refined whiteware. The black-glazed redware and manganese mottled ware (both from the topsoil) probably date to the 18th century, while other wares are all probably of 19th or 20th century date. One of the pearlware sherds carries a partial backstamp, which can be identified as that of the Asiatic Pheasant design, probably the most popular transfer-printed design in the second half of the 19th century. The stamp was used by a number of manufacturers from the 1870s onwards (Asiatic Pheasant 2003).

Ceramic Building Material

- 5.4.6 Five fragments were recovered, all from the topsoil. This includes three roof tile fragments of medieval or post-medieval date, a salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe fragment (19th or 20th century), and a small fragment possibly from an item of decorative glazed terracotta.

Glass

- 5.4.7 Both vessel and window glass is represented, all found in the topsoil.

Vessel glass

- 5.4.8 The vessel glass (eight fragments) all comes from containers (bottles and jars) of late 19th or 20th century date. This includes two beverage bottles with the embossed mark of KIMBERLEY. The earlier of the two, of which only the base survives, probably belongs to a bottle with a Codd closure; the second preserves a full profile in three conjoining fragments, and has an internal screw-threaded closure. The maker's mark on these two bottles probably refers to the Shilling Aerated Water Factory which operated from the town of Kimberley in South Africa from 1876 and was known to export to the UK (City of Kimberley 2013, Antique Bottles 2016). The later bottle, however, seems to have been made in this country – the base stamp, of E.B. & Co. L^D, could refer to Edgar Breffit & Co., bottle manufacturers of Yorkshire. The company was a limited firm from between 1884 and 1921, with the machine made fabric of the bottle suggesting a date in the early twentieth century (Lockhart *et al.*, 2015).
- 5.4.9 At least one other beverage bottle is present, in the form of the neck from a dark olive-green bottle with a toggle or swing-type ('Lightning') closure, but a body sherd in clear glass with the embossed mark [...]SON could also be from beverage bottle. There is also a fragment from a rectangular chemist's bottle with embossed [TABLE]SPOONS and graded scale.

Window glass

- 5.4.10 The window glass also came from the topsoil. Most of this is likely to be of 19th or 20th century date, but there is one fragment in a pale greenish glass, with surface oxidation and a flame-rounded edge, which could be of earlier post-medieval date.

Metalwork

- 5.4.11 Metalwork, all from the topsoil, includes fragments of containers, including a probable processed meat tin, and a tin full of solidified mortar, possibly evidence for some *ad hoc* masonry repointing. Other objects include nails, a possible bolt, a right-angled strip (possibly a bracket), and part of a circular rotary engaged/vacant dial (of a form popular in the early 20th century), as well as tin sheet metal discs and possible flashing pieces. Some of these finds could relate to the structure of the earth closet, particularly the engaged/vacant dial.

Animal Bone

- 5.4.12 Most of the animal bone came from the topsoil, and this group consists mostly of cattle, with various body parts represented, mainly feet and long bones (metapodials, femur, humerus, tibia, ulna, scapula, jaw). There is also a small amount of sheep (metapodial, first phalanx), pig (tibia) and domestic fowl (spurred tarsometatarsus). The single bone from deposit **1005** is a pig ulna.

Masonry

- 5.4.13 A single masonry block was identified beneath the southern edge of the Earth Closets' foundation. This was nominally from context **1000**, although the extent of disturbance from animal burrowing was such that it is considered unstratified. The block was rectangular, measuring 26 by 48.5 cm, of limestone with a projecting chamfered moulding along one half. No scars were evident for fittings or other features consistent with use as a door or window jamb, although the surfaces were pitted with erosion. The block has been retained by Tattershall Castle.



Plate 21: Masonry recovered from beneath the Earth Closets

Other Finds

- 5.4.14 Other finds comprise two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems (18th century or later), and a fragment of oyster shell.

Summary

- 5.4.15 The majority of finds are from the topsoil deposit **1000** with some from **1005** which was the deposit beneath the slab. Both of these deposits had been extensively disturbed by burrowing and vegetation. As the finds are from non-secure contexts their significance is likely to be minimal, but their presence within the upper bank deposits do indicate that the area of the site has the potential to preserve datable stratigraphy outside of the disturbed area monitored.
- 5.4.16 The majority of datable material recovered principally dates from the eighteenth to early twentieth century, and is therefore potentially illustrative of the last phase of occupation at the site and the period of restoration led by Curzon.
- 5.4.17 The form of the engaged/vacant dial recovered is considered to most likely have originated from the earth closet doors, and therefore represents an important illustration of a type that could be used if accurate restoration of the building is ever desired.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Summary of Results

- 6.1.1 The Curzon lodge Earth Closet is a small, simply constructed brick building. It was constructed in 1914 in preparation for the opening of the castle to the public. The building is constructed in a simple, robust vernacular style in materials which reflect those of the castle; however the building also makes use of modern materials such as concrete and is easily identifiable as a modern building.
- 6.1.2 The retaining wall which runs behind the Earth Closet, is believed to date to the fifteenth century. Excavation to the rear of the wall identified that its footings stepped out by 0.8 m, which is considered to be illustrative of purposeful engineering to resist the weight of material retained behind it. No cut was identified for the wall within the upper meter of the bank, suggesting that the wall was constructed in advance of the bank being built up.
- 6.1.3 A number of repairs have been undertaken at the southern end of the wall and although the Earth Closet does not make use of the historic fabric of the wall, the plumbing for the Earth Closet has been inserted through the wall. This, coupled with the undermining of the structures by burrowing animals has caused some structural damage to the wall, which, it is hoped, has been stabilised as a part of these works. Earlier repairs have been undertaken and these can easily be identified through the heavy concrete pointing and the use of later brick. The southern end of the wall in particular appears to have been consolidated, and may not represent a terminus in its original form, although excavation did not reveal evidence of the wall having turned.
- 6.1.4 The identification of archaeological features and deposits was severely hampered by the extent of disturbance of the upper deposits by animal burrowing and root action. An assemblage of material was recovered from the topsoil included sherds of tableware and numerous animal bones suggestive of domestic rubbish dumping. A deposit of clean sand was observed at depth within the southern half of the trench which is considered to represent a formation deposit for the bank.

7. Archive

7.1 Location and Deposition

7.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, Historic England 1991) and Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Ecus Ltd in Sheffield, under the project code 7032 and will be deposited in due course with the National Trust.

Table 1: Summary of Archive

Items	Quantity
Day register	1
Trench Recording Sheet	2
Small Find Register	1
Photographic Register	5
Drawing Register	1
A3 Drawing Sheets	5
Contact Sheets	2
Photographs	51
CDs	1
Finds Archive Box	1
Report	1

Table 2: Summary of finds by context and material

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Description
1000	Fe	13	1327	Fragments of a mortar filled tin. Finger prints evident in surface. Possibly evidence of repointing?
1000	Sn?	4	34	4 fragments of a possible processed meat tin
1000	Sn?	6	25	Sheet metal discs and possible flashing pieces
1000	Fe	5	263	2 wrought iron nails, a possible bolt, a possible bracket and the front piece of a rotary engaged vacant dial
1000	Animal Bone	20	952	Animal bone (mainly cattle with some amount of sheep, pig and domestic fowl)
1000	Pottery	12	162	7 sherds pearlware (2 matching and 1 with partial makers stamp (Asiatic Pheasant)), 3 sherds courseware, 1 sherd Staffordshire-type manganese mottled ware and 1 possible terracotta architectural fragment.
1000	Pottery	2	7	Pipe stems
1000	CMB	4	141	1 sherd saltglaze stoneware pipe, 3 sherds other courseware.

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Description
1000	Window Glass	12	78	5 shards of clear window glass (1 with paint on), 6 shards of green tinted window glass (1 with discolouration from caning?), 1 narrow shard with flame rounded edge.
1000	Glass	8	878	3 shards (including base and neck) of a "KIMBERLEY" embossed pale green bottle with "E.B. & Co. L ^D " embossed on bottom, threaded closure, and "...NS.." remaining of embossed lettering on body. 1 shard (base) of "KIMBERLEY" embossed pale blue glass with thick body. 1 dark green bottle neck with lightning-type closure. 1 shard of food goods bottle with scale and "(S)POONS" embossing. 1 clear glass body shard with "..ON.." embossing. 1 body shard.
1005	Animal Bone	1	20	Animal bone (pig)
1005	Shell	1	1	Oyster shell
1005	Pottery	5	112	4 sherds pearlware and 1 sherd medieval Lincoln Glazed Ware.
1005	Masonry	1	-	Shaped masonry block

7.2 OASIS

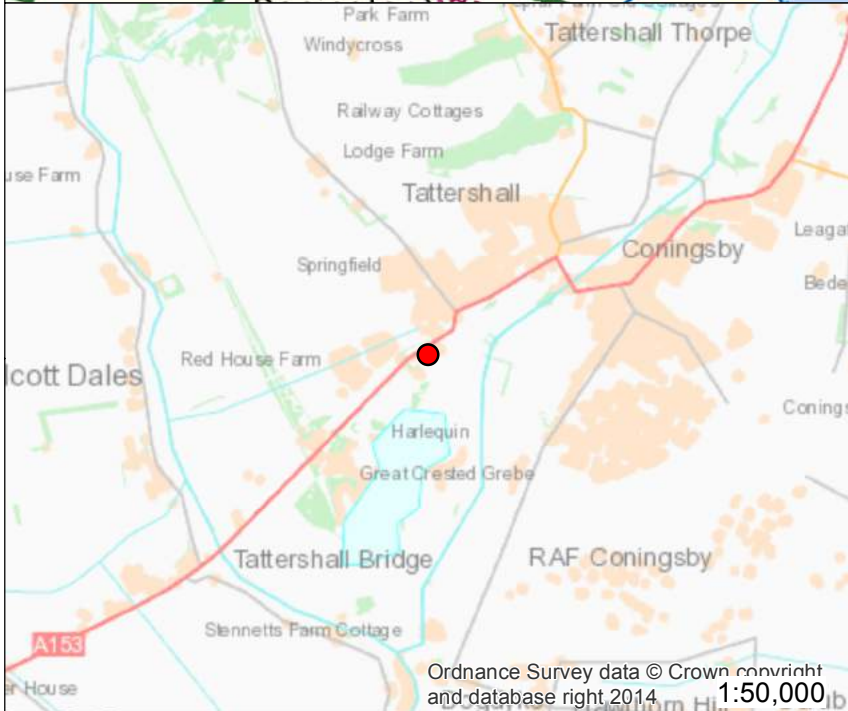
- 7.2.1 In line with best practice, a copy of this report will be made available through the Onlice Access to Index of archaeological InvestigationS {OASIS} Project (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>), reference no. ecusltd1-231704. A copy of the OASIS form is reproduced in Appendix 3.

8. References

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Appendix 1: Figures

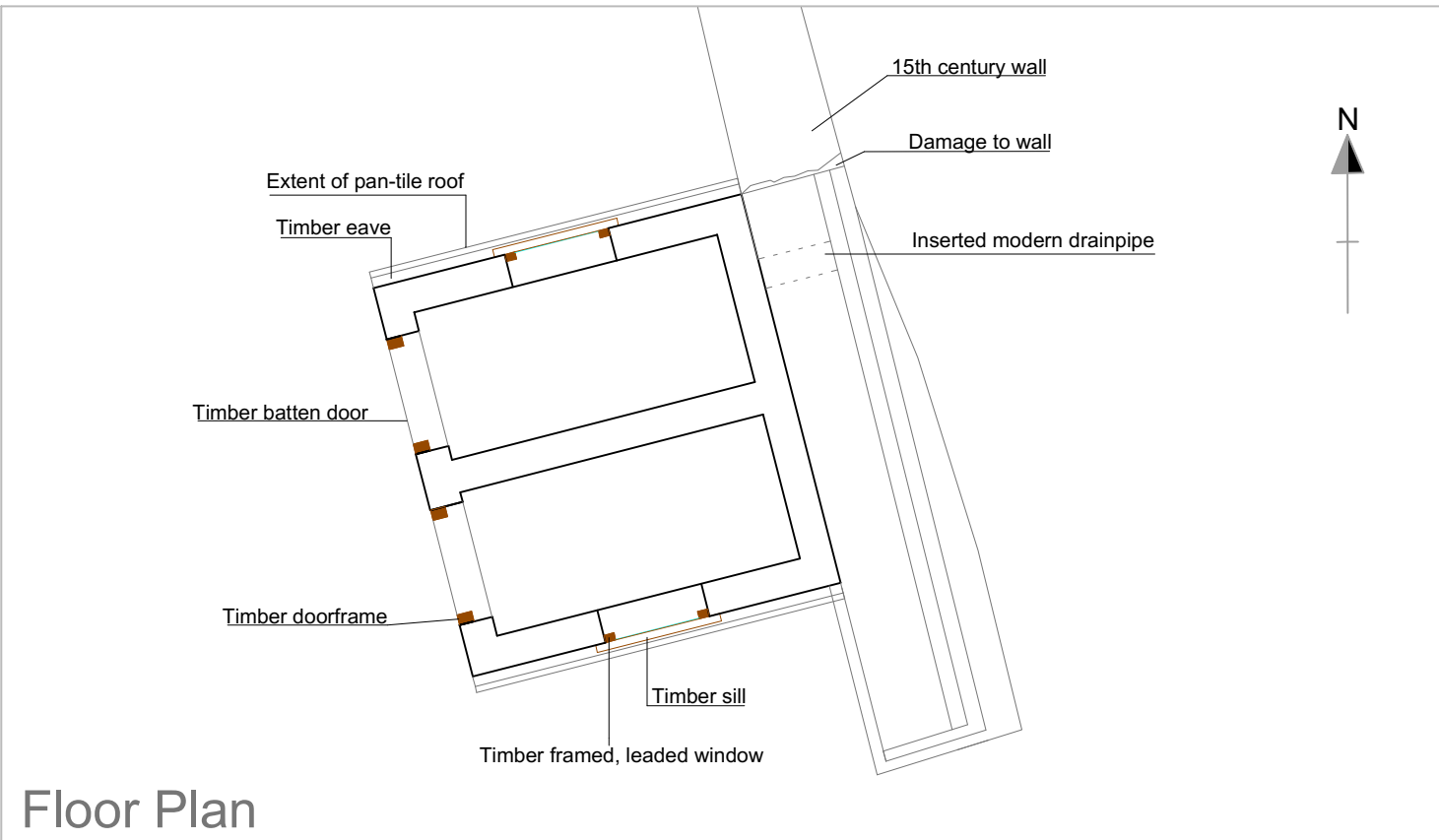
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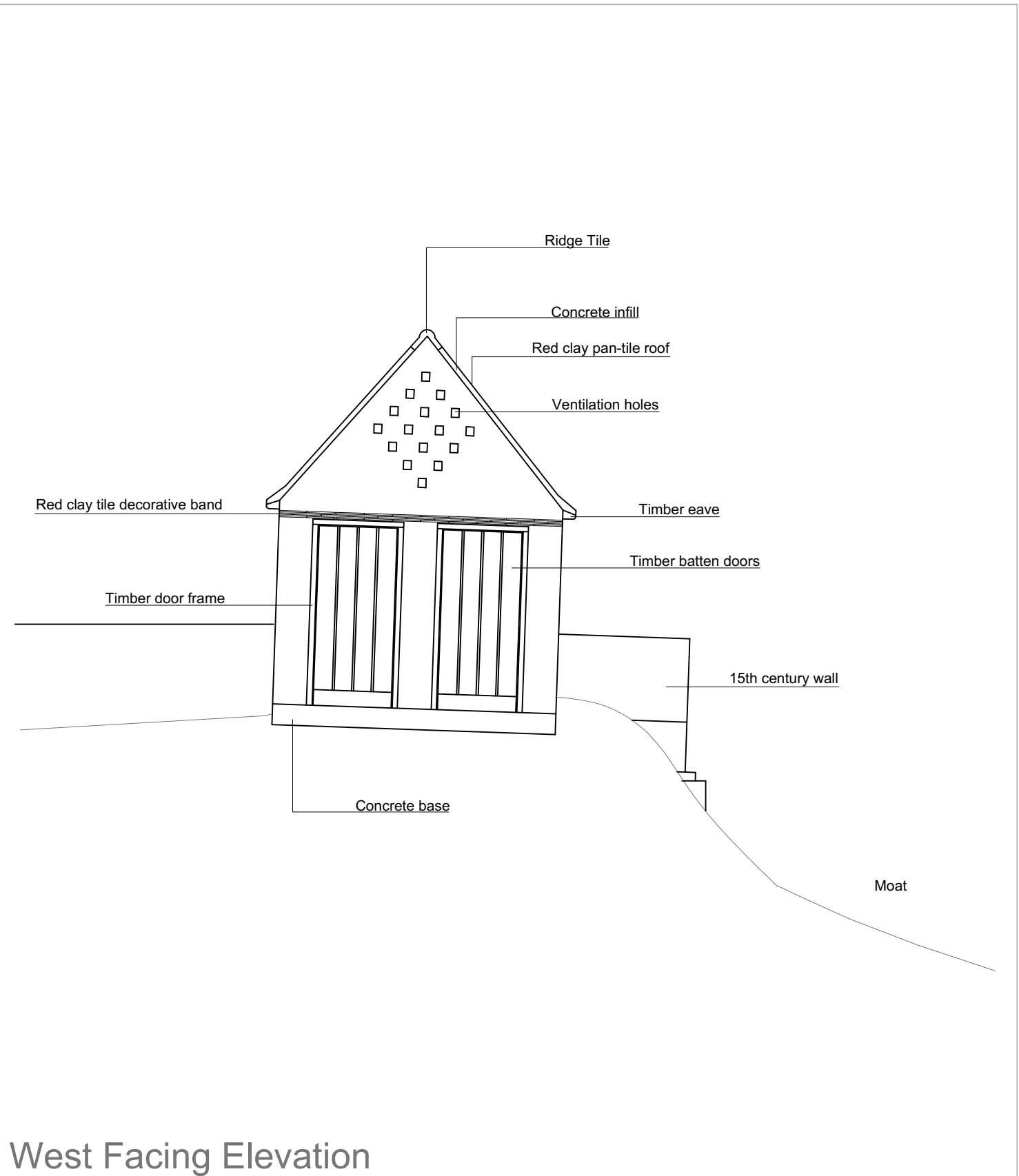
Tattershall Castle, Curzon Earth Closets
National Trust

Figure 1: Site Location

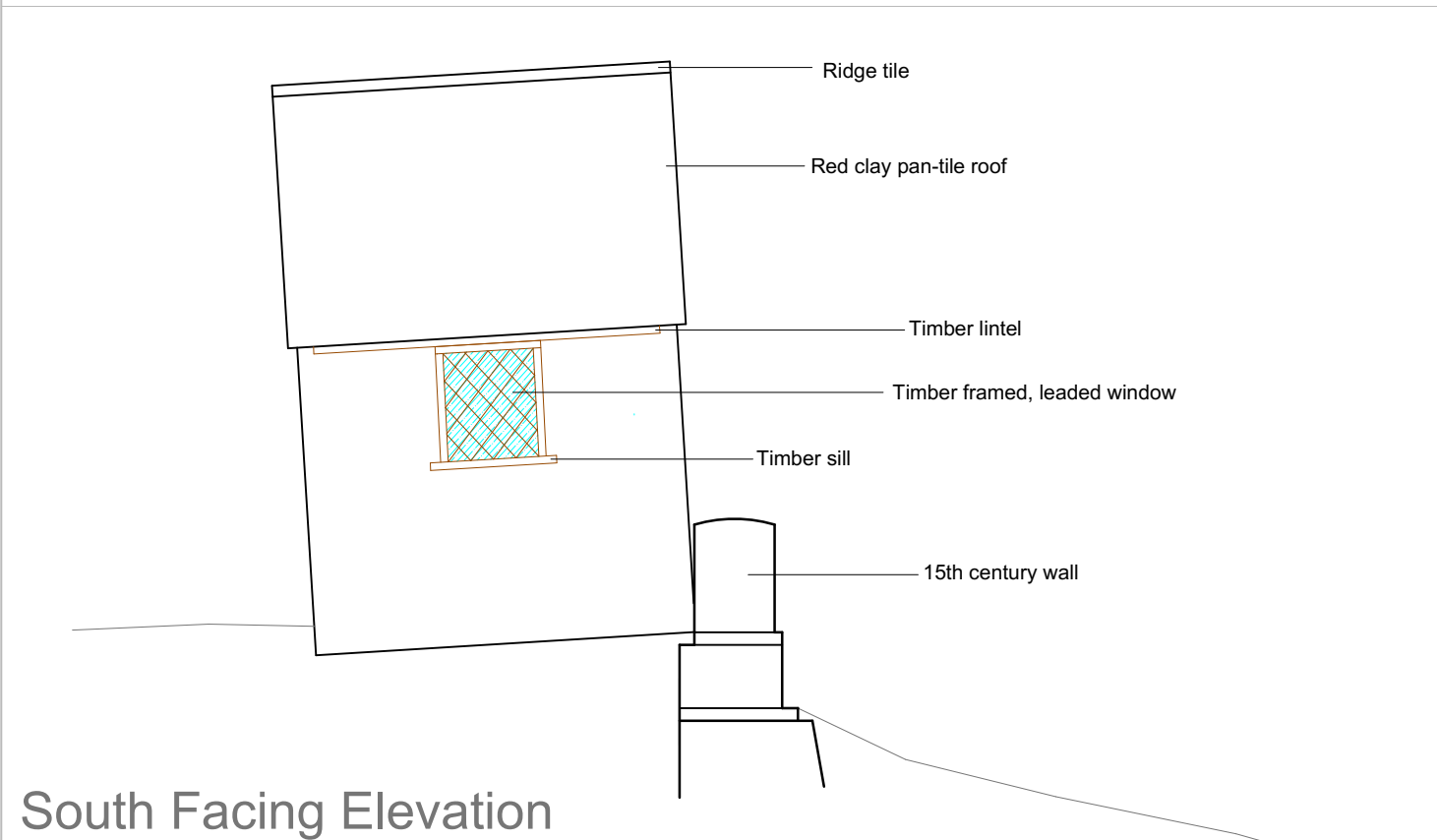
Brook Holt 3 Blackburn Road Sheffield S61 2DW
T: 0114 2669292 www.ecusltd.co.uk



Floor Plan



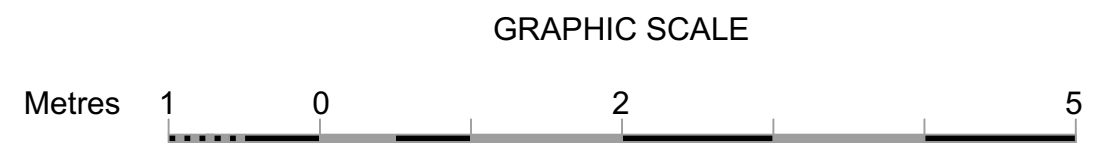
West Facing Elevation



South Facing Elevation



Brook Holt ■ Blackburn Road ■ Sheffield ■ S61 2DW
 ■tel: 0114 266 9292 ■ www.ecusltd.co.uk



Tattershall Castle Curzon Earth Closet
 National Trust

Figure 2: Floor plan, south and west facing elevations



Figure 4.1:
North facing section along northern elevation of Curzon Earth Closet

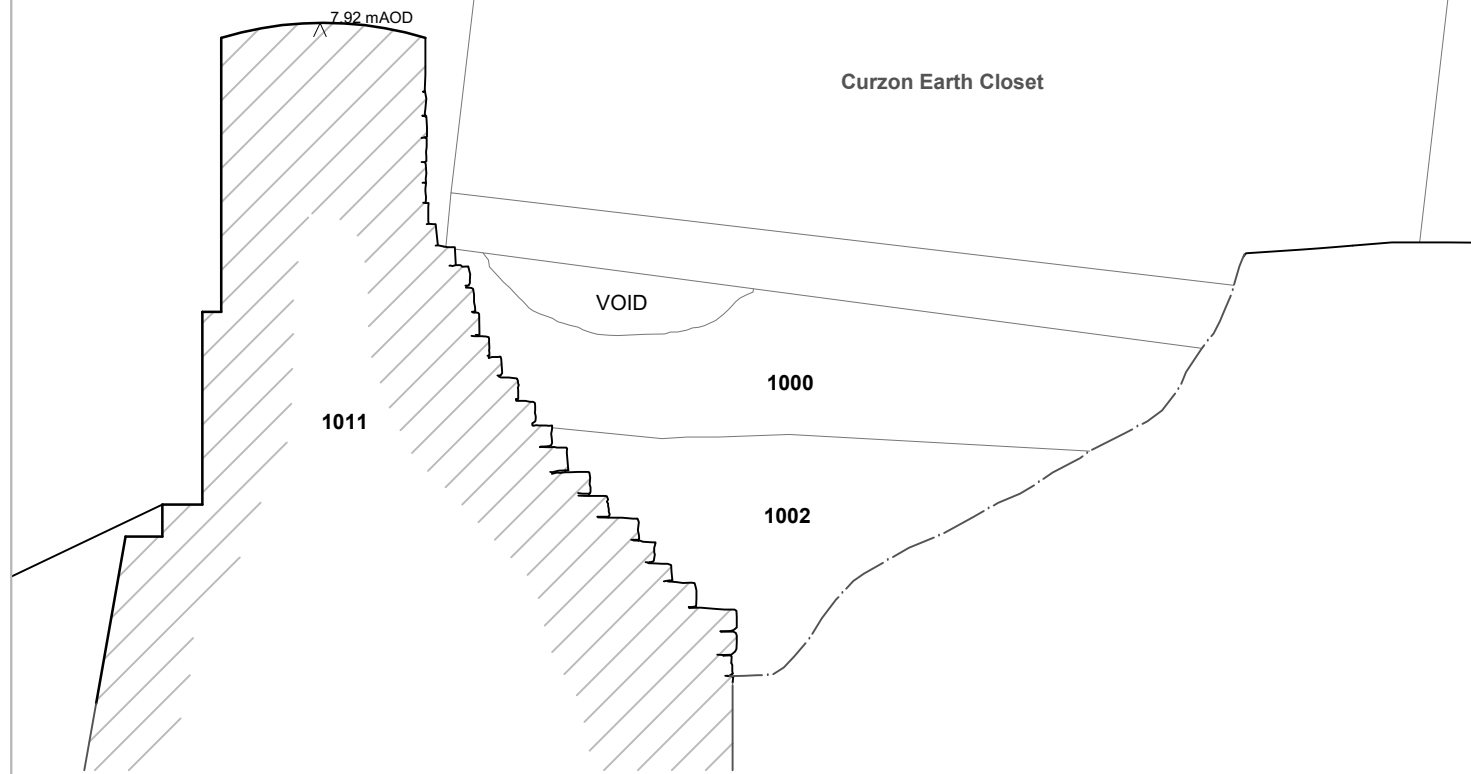


Figure 4.2:
West facing section along western elevation of the retaining wall

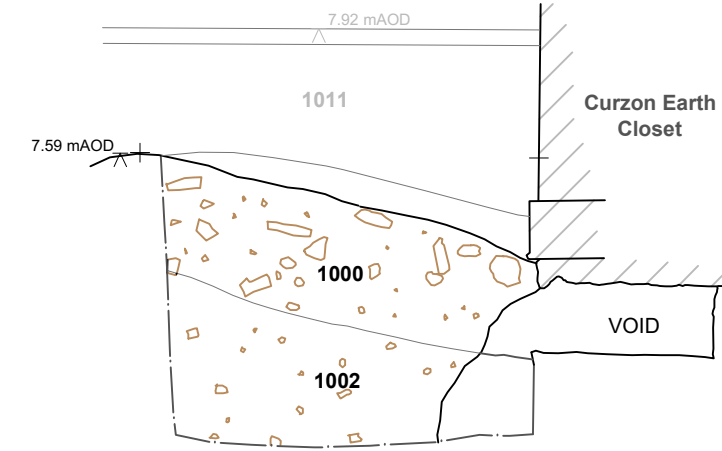


Figure 4.3:
East facing section to southwest of Curzon Earth Closet

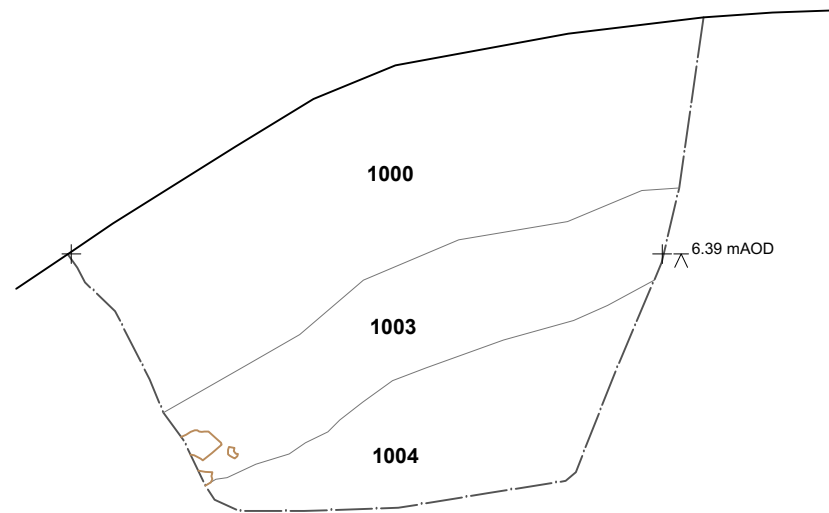
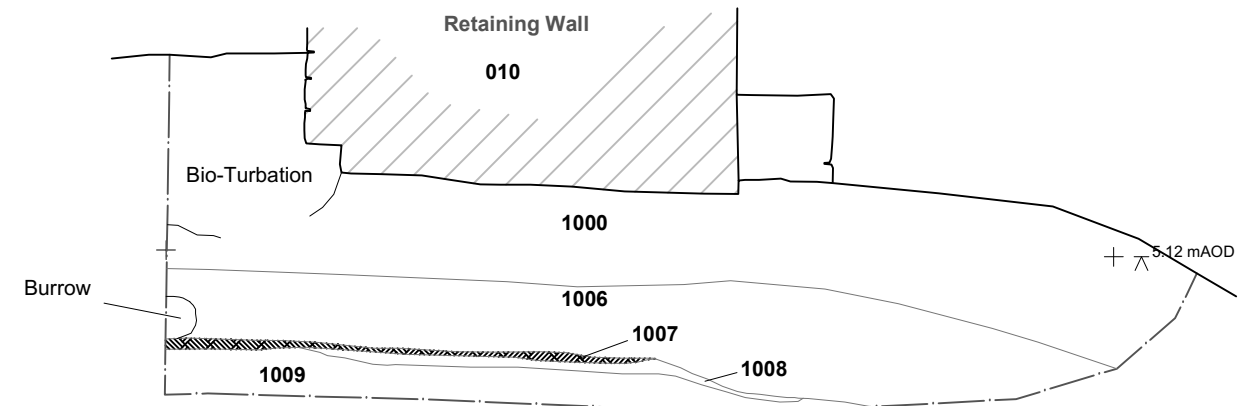


Figure 4.4:
South facing section beneath projection of wall to south of Curzon Earth Closet



Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Film and Frame No.	Subject	Description	Scale	View From	Date
1.1-5	<i>Not taken</i>				
1.6	General	General setting shot	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.7	General	General setting shot	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.8	General	General setting shot	2m	northwest	14/10/2015
1.9	General	General setting shot	2m	northwest	14/10/2015
1.10	General	Detail of northwest corner	2m	northwest	14/10/2015
1.11	General	Detail of northwest corner	2m	northwest	14/10/2015
1.12	Roof	Detail of roof tiles	n/a	north	14/10/2015
1.13	Roof	Detail of roof tiles	n/a	north	14/10/2015
1.14	15 th century wall	Detail of damage to wall	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.15	15 th century wall	Detail of damage to wall	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.16	15 th century wall	Detail of wall	2m	Northeast	14/10/2015
1.17	15 th century wall	Detail of wall	2m	Northeast	14/10/2015
1.18	Elevation	General view of southeast corner of building	2m	Southeast	14/10/2015
1.19	Elevation	General view of southeast corner of building	2m	Southeast	14/10/2015
1.20	Elevation	General view of east facing elevation	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.21	Elevation	General view of east facing elevation	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.22	Elevation	General view of south facing elevation	2m	South	14/10/2015
1.23	Elevation	General view of south facing elevation	2m	South	14/10/2015
1.24	Brickwork	Detail of ventilation holes and brickwork	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.25	Brickwork	Detail of ventilation holes and brickwork	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.26	Door	Detail of timber batten door	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.27	Door	Detail of timber batten door	2m	West	14/10/2015
1.28	Elevation	General view of east facing elevation	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.29	Elevation	General view of east facing elevation	2m	East	14/10/2015
1.30	Window	Detail of window in north facing elevation	2 m	North	14/10/2015
1.31	Window	Detail of window in north facing elevation	2 m	North	14/10/2015
1.32	Elevation	General view of west facing elevation from the west of the inner moat.	2 m	West	14/10/2015
1.33	Elevation	General view of west facing elevation from the west of the inner moat.	2 m	West	14/10/2015
1.34	Elevation	General view of west facing elevation from the east of the inner moat.	2 m	West	14/10/2015
1.35	Elevation	General view of west facing elevation from the east	2 m	West	14/10/2015

Film and Frame No.	Subject	Description	Scale	View From	Date
		of the inner moat.			
1.36	ID Shot	ID Shot	n/a	n/a	14/10/2015
2.1	Test Pit 5	South facing section of Test Pit 5	0.3m	SE	08/02/2016
2.2	Test Pit 5	General view of Test Pit 5 beneath retaining wall	1m	SE	08/02/2016
2.3	Test Pit 5	South facing section of Test Pit 5	0.3m	SW	08/02/2016
2.4	Retaining wall	Southern west facing elevation of retaining wall	1m	W	08/02/2016
2.5	Test Pit 3	South facing section of Test Pit 3	1m	S	11/01/2016
2.6	Test Pit 3	East facing section of Test Pit 3	1m	E	11/01/2016
2.7	1001	Truncated brick structure on edge of bank	1m	S	11/01/2016
2.8-2.12	<i>Not Taken</i>				
2.13	Retaining wall	Detail of footings for retaining wall	0.3 & 1 m	N	09/12/2015
2.14	Retaining wall	Detail of footings for retaining wall	0.3 & 1 m	W	09/12/2015
2.15	Test Pits 1-2	West facing section in Test Pits 1-2	0.3m	W	09/12/2015
2.16	Test Pit 4	Test Pit 4, as expanded, to south of Earth Closet	1m	SW	09/12/2015
2.17	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3, as expanded, to west of Earth Closet	1m	W	09/12/2015
2.18	Test Pits 1-2	Test Pits 1-2 as expanded, north of Earth Closet	1m	N	09/12/2015
2.19	Interior	Detail of roof of northern room of Earth Closets	-	W	09/12/2015
2.20	Interior	Southern room of Earth Closets	-	W	09/12/2015
2.21	Interior	Northern room of Earth Closets	-	W	09/12/2015
2.22	Test Pit 4	Test Pit 4 to south of Earth Closet	1m	W	20/11/2015
2.23	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3 to west of Earth Closet	0.3 & 1 m	S	20/11/2015
2.24	Test Pits 1-2	Test Pits 1 & 2, north of Earth Closet	0.3 & 1 m	N	20/11/2015
2.25	Masonry	Detail of masonry found beneath the earth closet slab	0.3m	-	20/11/2015
2.26	General	General view of Earth Closet and scaffold	-	SW	20/11/2015
2.27	1001	Truncated brick structure on edge of bank	0.3m	S	20/11/2015
2.28-33	<i>Not Taken</i>				

Appendix 3: Contexts

Context no.	Type	Description	Depth (m bgl)
1000	Layer	Slightly sandy silt TOPSOIL with moderate flint inclusions (sub-angular, unsorted) <5 cm and moderate building demolition material including red tile, brick fragments and mortar. Occasional window glass and pottery.	0.00-0.35
1001	Structure	Exposed truncated red brick structure measuring 0.31 x 0.76 comprising three courses of hand made bricks (23-24cm length x 11-12cm width x 4-5cm depth) set in sandy lime mortar with occasional unexploded lime and charcoal inclusions <1mm. Irregular coursing (common bond staggered at ¼ lengths) suggestive of structure being a FOOTING.	0.00-0.31
1002	Layer	Dark yellow SAND with moderate sandstone <0.5cm, moderate flint (sub angular, unsorted) < 3cm and rare red brick <1cm (possibly intrusive)	0.35+
1003	Layer	Mid orange brown slightly silty SAND, with inclusions of frequent angular flint < 5cm. Continuation of 1002.	0.58+
1004	Layer	Orange sand with occasional inclusions of flint < 5cm. Continuation of 1003.	0.58+
1005	Layer	Mid brown SAND with moderate redbrick fragments. Deposit beneath slab of earth closets, likely a continuation of 1002 disturbed by animal burrowing.	0.53-0.80
1006	Layer	Slightly silty light brown SAND with occasional flint and pebble inclusions <5cm.	
1007	Layer	Black burnt silty SAND.	0.80-0.82
1008	Layer	Marbled red and white clay with occasional limestone <0.5cm.	0.82-0.85
1009	Layer	Light brown SAND with occasional flint and pebbles <0.5cm.	0.85+
1010	Structure	Handmade brick retaining wall with cement mortar	-
1011	Structure	Handmade brick (23-24 x 11-12 x 5-6cm) retaining wall with lime mortar	-

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: ecusltd1-232375

Project name: Tattershall Castle - Curzon Earth Closet Historic Building Recording

Short description of the project: Ecus Ltd were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring of the Tattershall Castle Curzon Earth Closet, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The programme of work was required so as to provide an accurate record and archive of the building prior to the commencement of stabilisation works. The requirement for the stabilisation works was identified following the completion of a conservation management plan (OAA, 2008). The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was prepared by Ecus Ltd (Appendix 1). The WSI was agreed with the National Trust Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the project. The Curzon lodge Earth Closet is a small, simply constructed brick building. It was constructed in 1914 in preparation for the opening of the castle to the public. The building is constructed in a simple, robust vernacular style in materials which reflect those of the castle; however the building also makes use of modern materials such as concrete and is easily identifiable as a modern building. The retaining wall which runs behind the Earth Closet is believed to date to the 15th century. A number of repairs have been undertaken at the southern end of the wall and although the Earth Closet does not make use of the historic fabric of the wall, the plumbing for the Earth Closet has been inserted through the wall. This, coupled with the undermining of the structures by burrowing animals has caused some structural damage to the wall. Earlier repairs have been undertaken and these can easily be identified through their use of heavy concrete pointing and later brick.

Project dates: Start: 14-10-2015 End: 27-11-2015

Previous/future work: No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes: 7032 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project: Building Recording

Site status: National Trust land

Current Land use: Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type: Building Modern

Significant Finds: n/a None

Methods & techniques: 'Annotated Sketch', 'Measured Survey', 'Photographic Survey', 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt: Conservation/ restoration

Appendix 4: WSI

**Tattershall Castle Curzon Latrine, Lincolnshire –
Historic Building Recording and Archaeological
Monitoring
Written Scheme of Investigation**

Prepared for The National Trust

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October 2015

ECUS Ltd

Report to: The National Trust

Report Title: Tattershall Castle Curzon Latrine Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring

Revision: v.1
Issue Date: 09/10/2015
Report Ref: 7032

Originated By:



Jennifer Oliver
Assistant Consultant Heritage Date: 09/10/2015

Reviewed By:



Paul White
Heritage Team Leader Date: 09/10/2015

Approved By:



Paul White
Heritage Team Leader Date: 09/10/2015

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Site Description and Scope of Works	1
3. Methodology	1
3.1 Aims and objectives of the Historic Building Recording.....	1
3.2 Methodology for Historic Building Recording.....	2
<i>Documentary Record</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Drawn Record.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Photographic Record</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Report.....</i>	<i>3</i>
3.3 Aims and objectives of the archaeological monitoring.....	4
3.4 Methodology for archaeological monitoring.....	4
<i>General procedures for excavation and artefact collection</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Recording</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Contingency.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Post-Fieldwork Methodology.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Monitoring.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Reporting.....</i>	<i>7</i>
3.5 Archive Deposition.....	8
4. Access, Security and Health & Safety Arrangements	8
5. Confidentiality, Publicity and Copyright	9
6. Resources and Programme	9

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd have been commissioned to plan, manage and implement a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring, following an approved and specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prior to and during proposed stabilisation works at the Tattershall Castle Curzon Latrine.
- 1.1.2 The historic building recording and archaeological monitoring are being undertaken following the completion of a conservation management plan (OAA, 2008), a structural survey by Hockley and Dawson (2015), and the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent (HE correspondence, 2014, SMC ref:S00098529).
- 1.1.3 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with the granted Scheduled Monument Consent and defines a programme of historic building recording of the Tattershall Castle Curzon Latrine prior to groundworks along with a programme of archaeological recording and monitoring to ensure the preservation by record of the building and of the profile of the adjacent moat and bank to enable reinstatement during the proposed stabilisation works.

2. Site Description and Scope of Works

- 2.1.1 The structure subject to the proposed stabilisation works is located within the grounds of Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire. Although the building is not listed it is located upon the Tattershall Castle and College Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1018394). The building is situated adjacent to the moat and includes a retaining wall which is believed to date to the 15th century. The building itself was constructed in 1914 and was used as an earth closet. The building is currently at risk of subsiding into the moat as a result of the building having been undermined by burrowing animals.
- 2.1.2 The historic building recording will be focussed upon the standing remains of the Curzon Latrine and the earlier retaining wall.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological monitoring will include archaeologically monitoring groundworks undertaken whilst installing the new ground beams which will support and stabilise the structure, and monitoring the removal of debris and upcast from burrowing during the reinstatement of the profile of the bank.

3. Methodology

3.1 Aims and objectives of the Historic Building Recording

- 3.1.1 The proposed programme of historic building recording will comprise the research and recording of the extant Curzon Latrine and the attached retaining wall and will present conclusions regarding the development of the building.
- 3.1.2 The level of recording is commensurate with an **enhanced Level 2** Record as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2006).
- 3.1.3 The principal aim of the historic building recording is to examine the building in order to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and

then disseminate the results.

3.1.4 The general aims of the project are:

- To accurately record the form, character and architectural details of the building as existing.
- To identify and record any evidence of structural features, fixtures or fittings of historic significance;
- To describe the building with interpretation of phases or development and function; and
- To prepare a comprehensive indexed and cross referenced archive from the fieldwork record.

3.2 Methodology for Historic Building Recording

Documentary Record

3.2.1 A historical baseline will be established for the building based on a desk-based review of existing source of publically accessible sources of primary and synthesised information, comprising:

- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), England's Places, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index and Parks and Gardens UK;
- The previously prepared Conservation Management Plan;
- Historic documents, drawings and maps held by the National Trust; and
- Available Ordnance Survey Mapping.

Drawn Record

3.2.2 The drawn record will be undertaken using traditional hand surveying techniques using pencil or drafting film. Measurements will be taken using hand tapes and Leica Disto. Drawings will be derived from the measured survey from scans in AutoCAD.

3.2.3 The drawn record will comprise the following elements:

- A site plan at 1:500, derived from Ordnance Survey data and enhanced on site, to relate the building to other structures and related topographical and landscape features;
- A floor plan at a scale of 1:50 illustrating the form and location of structural features, fixtures and fitting of historic significance in line with Historic England drawing conventions;
- Profiles of any historically significant architectural decorations where not readily captured by photography and where the feature is of importance to understanding the development or heritage value of the building; and
- Other measured drawings as deemed necessary to record the form or location of other significant structural details.

3.2.4 All drawings will include locations of features, fixtures and fittings, and fully annotated with observations.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.5 The photographic survey will be undertaken using 35mm SLR cameras using Ilford HP5 (ISO 400) black and white film. Photographic scales will be used in all photos wherever possible. The film record will be complemented by digital photography taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera. For interior and low light situations a tripod and artificial lighting will be used.
- 3.2.6 The photographic record will comprise:
- General external views of the exterior of the building, placing it within its setting;
 - Oblique views of the exterior of the building to demonstrate the scale and design of the building;
 - General views of the interior of the building;
 - Detail views of architectural or historical features, and areas of complex structural relationships;
 - Details of building contents;
 - Photographic registers recording the subject and direction of each photograph; and
 - Photographic location plans, drafted on sketch plans, to record the location and direction of the photographic record.

Report

- 3.2.7 A written report will be produced providing a descriptive record of the building, with some interpretation of phases of development and function. The record will present conclusions regarding the buildings development and use evidenced by the results of the survey and archive research.
- 3.2.8 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.
- 3.2.9 The report will contain, at a minimum, the following:
1. A non-technical summary.
 2. Introduction, including:
 - a. The building's precise location, as a National Grid Reference (NGR) and in address form.
 - b. Planning background including relevant references;
 - c. A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (local lists etc.) may be added.
 - d. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
 3. Project aims and objects.
 4. A summary of the project methodology.
 5. An account of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.
 6. A brief discussion of the architectural or historical context or significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials, status or historical associations.

7. An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with evidence for these interpretations.
 8. Conclusions.
 9. Details of the project archive and OASIS form.
 10. Copies of historical maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).
 11. Contact prints of all photographs taken as part of the project will be included as an appendix in the report produced for the Historic Environment Record and LPA.
 12. A photographic location plan.
 13. Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.
 14. Full bibliography and other references.
- 3.2.10 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to The National Trust for comment before completion of the final version.

3.3 Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 3.3.1 The proposed programme of archaeological monitoring will comprise the monitoring of all ground works undertaken during the stabilisation of the Curzon Latrine and its attached retaining wall, and the re-profiling of the adjacent bank and ditch.
- 3.3.2 The aim of the archaeological monitoring is to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological feature which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed stabilisation works, to retrieve artefacts displaced by the burrowing activity and to ensure the accurate re-profiling of the bank and ditch which is currently affected by upcast debris.

3.4 Methodology for archaeological monitoring

- 3.4.1 The initial strip and the re-profiling of the bank and ditch will entail an experienced and qualified archaeologist **continuously** monitoring all ground works to record any structures/ features that are encountered during the stabilisation work and to ensure the re-profiling of the moat does not result in harm to *in-situ* archaeological deposits.
- 3.4.2 The work area will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. All archaeological deposits and features and the top and base of all ground works must be recorded with an above ordnance datum (AOD) level.
- 3.4.3 The mechanical excavator used for the ground excavation work, must be fitted with a toothless bucket or a toothless ditching bucket for area stripping and the re-profiling of the bank and ditch.
- 3.4.4 Excavation will be carried out in successive level spits with opportunity for archaeological inspection. The onsite archaeologist must be given the opportunity to stop work where necessary in order to inspect surfaces/ features revealed. Any surfaces/ features will be cleaned by hand sufficient to enable an assessment of the characterisation, date and condition of the remains.

- 3.4.5 The upcast debris will be scanned in advance of the re-profiling works to retrieve any artefacts that have been displaced through burrowing.
- 3.4.6 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and The National Trust will be notified immediately. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording, as appropriate.
- 3.4.7 At all times health and safety must take priority over archaeological matters.

General procedures for excavation and artefact collection

- 3.4.8 Decisions made on the methods and strategies for sampling features should be based upon the nature and extent of any deposits which are revealed.
- 3.4.9 As a minimum guideline this process will typically require the following level of sampling.
- 50% (by plan area) of each post hole;
 - 50% (by plan area) of each pit;
 - 20% (by plan area) of each linear feature (e.g. drain);
 - 100% of ditch terminals; and
 - 100% of intersections between linear features will be examined.
- 3.4.10 All archaeological features and deposits must be excavated by hand.
- 3.4.11 Excavated features will appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and/or one section at 1:20 or 1:10 and co-ordinated on to an overall site plan. Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.4.12 The spot height of all principal features and levels shall be established in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.4.13 A full photographic record will be maintained, using black and white 35mm film and digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Output will be in TIFF/JPEG format.
- 3.4.14 Although not anticipated in the event of human burial being discovered, they should be left *in-situ*, covered and protected and the coroners' office informed. If removal is essential, work must comply with relevant Home Office/Ministry of Justice Regulations.
- 3.4.15 Should it be necessary to excavate human remains, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.
- 3.4.16 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation must be following in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the treasure Act 1996.
- 3.4.17 The artefact collection policy shall be concerned with the provision of adequate

samples for meeting the objectives of the work.

3.4.18 All finds identified in the Treasure Act (1996) and the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) as being treasure will be recorded, removed to a safe place and reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer or Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Act. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3.4.19 During and after the monitoring work, all recovered artefacts must be stored in the appropriate material and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this should include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

Recording

3.4.20 Recording should follow those standards as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation and Excavation (CIfA, 2013).

3.4.21 As a minimum;

- Single-context recording as developed by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) should be followed;
- A Harris-Winchester or similar matrix should be used for complex stratigraphical problems;
- For brick/stone structures the record should include brick dimensions and type, mortar and the extent of structures. Brick samples should be taken for structures likely to predate the mid 19th century;
 - A suitable photographic record of all contexts should be taken in 35 mm b/w print film duplicated in digital photography (16 megapixel camera). A register of all photographs should be kept, with the subject and direction of each shot; and
 - The photographic record should also include general site shots, shots of ground works and shots of individual features and groups of features.
- Where possible digital data recording details digitally in three dimensions should be deposited alongside the report in the HER;
- The site should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area;
- A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriated) should be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work;
- Accurate scale plans and section drawing should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate;
- Drawing conventions should follow the MoLAS Archaeological site manual (MoLAS, 2004); and
- All archaeological deposits and features must be recorded with an above ordnance datum (AOD) level.

Contingency

3.4.22 Adequate supervision of all ground-works will need to be ensured at all times. A

provisional allowance of up to 5 person-days has been made at this stage for the Watching Brief and contingency costs outlined to the client for additional staff or day's site attendance. In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and The National Trust will be notified.

Post-Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.4.23 Finds recovery and conservation will follow the guidelines laid out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.4.24 All finds uncovered during the watching brief must be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are first agreed with The National Trust. Finds must be appropriately packaged and store under optimum conditions.
- 3.4.25 A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures. Once assessed all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions.
- 3.4.26 Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
- 3.4.27 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds must be carried out in compliance with the Chartered ClfA Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material and those set out by UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation).
- 3.4.28 Any recording, marking and storage material should be of archive quality and recording systems must follow the guidance as outlined by the ClfA.
- 3.4.29 The arrangements for the final disposal of any finds (artefacts) made in connection with the archaeological work are to be in keeping with the requirements of The National Trust.

Monitoring

- 3.4.30 Access will be permitted to the National Trust and Historic England to monitor any field, as well as the progress of any agreed post-fieldwork analysis and reporting programmes (at the Archaeological Contractor's premises or that of their specialist subcontractors as appropriate).

Reporting

- 3.4.31 If low levels of locally important archaeological remains are uncovered on site, The National Trust may decide that only an archive report is required. A copy of the final report will be submitted to The National Trust within 12 weeks of completion of the work.
- 3.4.32 Each page and paragraph will be numbered within the report and illustrations cross referenced within the text.
- 3.4.33 The report will include the following as a minimum:

- The planning application number, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference;
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10,000;
- A location plan of the extent of the watching brief. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record;
- Plans and sections of archaeology located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate);
- A summary statement of the results of the archaeological monitoring;
- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and number of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds; and
- Any specialist reports associated with further analysis of find and environmental samples from the archaeological monitoring.

3.4.34 Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by The National Trust prior to work being submitted.

3.5 Archive Deposition

3.5.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data which will be deposited with The National Trust.

3.5.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above). If any specialist assessment and further analysis is required of artefactual or environmental material, an appropriate specialist will undertake the work.

3.5.3 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (Confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the assessment report or final report, if further analysis is required.

3.5.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the assessment report and any subsequent report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

4. Access, Security and Health & Safety Arrangements

4.1.1 All Ecus personnel and archaeological contractor staff attending site will attend a site induction by the Principal Contractor and sign in and out of site during each visit.

4.1.2 Ecus will provide all relevant Risk Assessments and Health and Safety Plans to the Client and Principal Contractor as required. Sample Health and safety documentation and all appropriate CSCS cards will be provided as required upon request.

5. Confidentiality, Publicity and Copyright

- 5.1.1 Archaeological works can and do attract public interest and being located in a publically accessible heritage attraction, members of the public will be able to observe ongoing works.
- 5.1.2 Any questions raised by the public, either on site, or through other enquiries will be made known to a representative of The National Trust as soon as possible.
- 5.1.3 Ecus will be pleased to assist, where appropriate and agree with The National Trust any relevant information for any publicity material.
- 5.1.4 The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to The National Trust in the first instance for review, comment and approval before final issue.
- 5.1.5 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rest with the originating body. Agreements on copyright will be agreed with the client at the outset of the project. The circumstance under which the report or records can be used by other parties will be identified at the commencement of the projects.

6. Resources and Programme

- 6.1.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced Ecus archaeologists who are corporate members of the ClfA.
- 6.1.2 The project will be managed by Paul White, Ecus Heritage Technical Director. The Historic Building Recording will be undertaken by Jennifer Oliver BA MA ACIFA and the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by James Thomson BA MA ACIFA.
- 6.1.3 Jennifer is an experienced historic buildings archaeologist. Jennifer joined Ecus in 2014 and for the previous four years as worked primarily for the renewable energy industry, which has involved the preparation and completion of Cultural Heritage chapters for Environmental Statements, Feasibility Reports and Scoping Reports.
- 6.1.4 Prior to this Jennifer was employed as an Assistant Building Archaeologist at Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) and worked on a number of historic building recording projects, including a wide array of former industrial and public buildings.
- 6.1.5 James is experienced in historic building recording and also the archaeological monitoring of structures especially within archaeologically sensitive areas. He has recently completed archaeological monitoring and historic building recording work as part of a Scheduled Monument Consent at the Scheduled and Grade II* listed Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet in response to the dam leaking and which required re-profiling and new structures inserted into historic fabric.
- 6.1.6 All CVs of supervisory staff and onsite personnel involved in the outlined project can be provided on request.