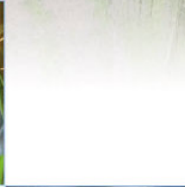
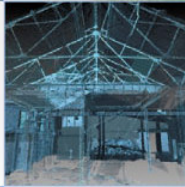
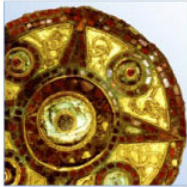


Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Project No: 30398

March 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## Non-Technical Summary

AOC Archaeology has been by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) covering the redevelopment of land at the No. 33 Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.

The proposed development site is located within the market town of Tattershall in the District of East Lindsey, County of Lincolnshire, situated in the north-west of the town, off the Market Place and Blacksmith's Corner; National Grid Reference **TF 2540 6974**.

At the time of writing site comprises the buildings, facilities and yards of McCombe Coachwork Ltd, a commercial vehicle body works.

The proposed site is does not lie within any form of designated area of archaeological potential and does not contain, or lie within, the areas of Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields. However, Tattershall Conservation Area (**AOC 91**) bounds the proposed development site to the south while within the 1km study radius this assessment has identified three Scheduled Monuments, the closest being The Butter Cross (**AOC 15**), c. 60m to the south of the proposed development site;

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within a 1km study radius from the centre point of the proposed development site. Tattershall Carr (**AOC 92**) Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland is located c.690m to the north-east of the site.

Based on the available evidence there is considered to be:

- **A Low Potential** for *significant archaeological evidence* related to **Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval periods**;
- **A Medium Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place; and
- **A Medium to High Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **post-medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place and as illustrated on the available cartographic evidence.

AOC Archaeology recommends that a limited programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to determine the presence and degree of survival of any potential archaeological evidence related to medieval and post-medieval activity as identified in this assessment. These evaluation works should be primarily targeted in the areas of proposed development in the southern section of the site, however it is recommended that a limited part of this evaluation be used to examine the nature an extent of below ground deposits in the northern section of the site and determine the potential for archaeological features to survive within these areas.

This report does not assess recommendations for built heritage. The information on this resource is included in the report to aid the local planning authority's decision making purposes.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Tesco Stores Ltd. has proposed the redevelopment of land at the Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.2 AOC Archaeology has been commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd., to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of this scheme. This report describes the results of the assessment and will form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application
- 1.1.3 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; identifies the potential impact of the proposed development arising from the construction activities; as well as formulating a mitigation strategy required to prevent, reduce or offset the impacts of development on any surviving archaeology.
- 1.1.4 The Lincolnshire Historic Environments Record (LHER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) are the primary sources of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge. Together with historic cartographic sources, this information predominately forms the description of the baseline conditions.

## 1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located within the market town of Tattershall in the District of East Lindsey, County of Lincolnshire. The site is situated in the north-west of the town, off the Market Place and Blacksmith's Corner; National Grid Reference **TF 2540 6974** (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site is roughly rectangular in shape, measuring a total of approximately 8963sqm. Currently the site comprises the buildings, facilities and yards of McCombe Coachwork Ltd, a commercial vehicle body works. This consists of a large two-bay main warehouse / assembly building of c. 1960 – 1970 in date, located in the eastern half of the site (which includes a two storey brick office extension to the south); a single storey paint-spray shop to the south of the site; a large coach repair warehouse in the south-west corner of the site and a two storey residential cottage to the north of the paint-shop, in the central section of the site (See Figure 2).
- 1.2.3 The site is bound to the north by the rear of residential properties fronting on to Tolinson Close, to the east by an open Green area fronting on to Harness Drive, to the south by the Market Place and Blacksmith's Corner and to the west by properties fronting on to the Market Place in the south and Lodge Road in the west.

## 1.3 Proposed Development Summary

- 1.3.1 The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of all existing structures and the construction of 2 storey Tesco retail store in the southern and central section of the site, with associated service yard area to the east, and hardstanding above ground car park facilities and access roads to the north and west (Figures 3a and 3b).
- 1.3.2 The proposed development scheme also includes a 2 storey 'feature building', located in the south-west corner of the site fronting on to the Market Place (Figure 3c).
- 1.3.3 At the time of writing the full details of the development scheme have not yet been finalised and details of the proposed development such a specific foundation design, depth and methodology are

yet to be confirmed. It has been indicated that the likely foundation methodology will comprise deep pad foundations to the retail store, which consultation with Mr. Andrew Feerick of Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Limited (Email, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2009) confirmed would be unlikely to be any deeper than c. 2.00 – 2.25m.



## 2 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 PPG 16 emphasises that early consultation on the results of archaeological assessment and consideration of the implications of a development proposal are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions. The aim of this report is to facilitate that process.
- 2.1.2 The Institute of Field Archaeologists has published various *Standards and Guidance* papers seeking to amplify the guidance in PPG 16. In accordance with IFA *Standard* definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994), the aims of this report are to:
- Identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area (site), collating existing written and graphical information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional context as appropriate.
  - To define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance / reduction, construction, infrastructure etc.) resulting from the proposed scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.
  - Devise appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:
    - The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation and management of the resource;
    - The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised; and
    - The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.
  - In accordance with PPG 16, the Desk-Based Assessment forms the first stage in the planning process. If the archaeological potential warrants, this may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment* (1994, rev.2001, 2008).
- 2.2.2 The assessment has been undertaken with regard to relevant statutory requirements, national planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979;
  - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990;
  - Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning;
  - Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment; and

2.2.3 A number of sources were consulted for this report, principally:

- An examination of the available topographic evidence;
- An inspection of available geological sources relevant to the site;
- An assessment of historical and documentary evidence held at Lincolnshire Archives;
- A historic map regression exercise looking at the cartographic evidence for the development site;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources, including local archaeological journals;
- Published sources listed in Section 11;
- A site-walk over;
- A search of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) database and National Monuments Record (NMR) database for archaeological sites, finds, events, monuments and designations within a 1km study radius from the centre of the proposed development site;
- A search of the Listed Buildings Online (LBO) database for Statutory Listed Buildings within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site.

2.2.4 Cultural heritage features within a 1km study area, identified from the sources assessed (above), have been described and presented numerically in the Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features (Appendix A) and relevant features are displayed on the Cultural Heritage Features Map (Figure 4). Where identified features appear within the text, the AOC Archaeology number is shown in round brackets e.g. (AOC X).

### **2.3 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource**

2.3.1 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing impacts to the historic landscape; therefore the following methodology has been designed as an attempt at best practice in determining significance of effects.

2.3.2 The importance of a cultural heritage feature (such as an archaeological asset, a building, structure, settlement / area or park and garden etc.) is judged upon statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local character. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below)

**Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site**

<b>SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE</b>	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Designated or undesignated archaeological sites; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc.  Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Comprises undesignated sites with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings with degree of potential historical merit.  Examples include sites such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Historic assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or historic buildings and landscapes of no historical significance.  Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.3.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

2.3.4 Adjustments to the above classification were occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites (e.g. Registered Battlefields, or Historic Parks and Gardens) there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement.

## **2.4 Impact Assessment Criteria**

2.4.1 This assessment has identified the baseline conditions for archaeology and built heritage within the study area and potential for previous unidentified archaeological resources. The magnitude of impact upon the Cultural Heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2, below.

2.4.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely Significance of Effects to be established (Table 3).

**Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact**

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>UNCERTAIN</b>	The extent or nature of the historic resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>UNCERTAIN</b>	The extent or nature of the historic resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>LOW</b>	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.
<b>HIGH</b>	Changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.

2.4.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against the value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3, highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE								
	ADVERSE					BENEFICIAL			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG	UN	NEG	LOW	MED	HIGH
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor	Un.	Minor	Mod	Major	Ext.
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.	Un.	Not Sig.	Minor	Mod	Major
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.	Un.	Not Sig.	Minor	Minor	Mod
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.	Un.	Nt.	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Minor

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Un = Uncertain Nt = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

## 2.5 Report Structure

- 2.5.1 The introduction provides a brief description of the project background, study area and proposed development (**Section 1**) followed by an outline of the assessment methodology (**Section 2**); explanation of policy context and planning considerations (**Section 3**) and a description of the archaeological, topographic and geological base line conditions (**Section 4**).
- 2.5.2 The archaeological and historical evidence is assessed (**Section 5**), followed by assessment of all other available sources (**Section 6**), including cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and any available previous geo-technical investigations. The available evidence is evaluated and used to assess previous impacts upon the site and all information is then used to determine of archaeological potential of the site (**Section 7**).
- 2.5.3 Next, the development proposal is examined and its degree of impact upon the cultural heritage resource is determined (**Section 8**), and then the results of the report are used to determine our recommendations for further work and / or mitigation, with the residual effects of implementation explained (**Section 9**). The report concludes with a summary and evaluation in the Conclusion, relating back to planning policy requirements (**Section 10**) and a bibliography of reference sources used (**Section 11**).

## 2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Tesco Stores Ltd., Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. and associated parties.
- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology's professional knowledge and understanding of current (March 2009) relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AOC Archaeology does not accept responsibility for advising Tesco Stores Ltd., Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

## 3 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 Key Planning Considerations

- Tattershall Conservation Area (**AOC 91**) bounds the proposed development site to the south (see Figure 4); and
- The Scheduled Monument of Butter Cross (**AOC 15**), lies c. 60m to the south of the site.

### 3.2 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning

- 3.2.1 The importance of archaeology in the planning process is detailed in PPG 16. The underlying principle is that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource and should be regarded as a part of the environment to be protected and managed. The primary objective is to secure the best possible treatment of the archaeological heritage.
- 3.2.2 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ*. If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, and archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.

### 3.3 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment

- 3.3.1 PPG 15 recognises that Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other historic sites, which together form some of the individual elements of the historic environment, are a unique and irreplaceable record that contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past.
- 3.3.2 In any development control decision, planning authorities are required to fully take account of this resource and mitigate the possibility of unnecessary erosion or damage. Paragraph 2.11 of PPG 15 states that the 'local planning authorities should expect developers to assess the likely impact of their proposals on the site or structure in question, and to provide such written information or drawings as may be required to understand the significance of a site or structure before an application is determined'.

### 3.4 East Lindsey Local Plan Review (1999)

- 3.4.1 The current East Lindsey Local Plan was adopted in 1995 and formally amended in 1999.
- 3.4.2 A number of policies from the Local Plan have been deleted as part of The Planning & Compensation Act 2004, required in preparation of the introduction of the new Local Development Framework. A Schedule of Saved Policies from the Local Plan was approved by the Secretary of State on 21st September 2007.
- 3.4.3 Policy C6 (Archaeology), was deleted from the Local Plan as part of The Planning & Compensation Act 2004. Planning policy relating to archaeological issues should now refer to national planning legislation and policy guidance (see above), and Policy BE4 (Archaeological Heritage) of the Lincolnshire Structure Plan (Adopted September 2006). The following are Local Plan policies relevant to the development site:

**Policy C1: Development and Demolition affecting a Conservation Area**

- 3.4.4 Development within a Conservation Area, or outside it and affecting its character or setting, will be permitted only where its form, scale, proportions, siting, grouping, materials, boundary treatment and associated landscape preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area.
- 3.4.5 Where Conservation Area Consent is required for the demolition of an unlisted building or structure to allow development in a Conservation Area consent will be granted only where:-
- The building or structure is of no architectural or historic merit and does not contribute to the special character of the Conservation Area; or
  - The building or structure is of little merit and its redevelopment would enhance the Conservation Area; or
  - It can be shown that there is no suitable alternative to development; and in every case, only where proposals for a replacement development have been approved.
- 3.4.6 Also, in applying Policy C1, the Council will :-
- Not usually accept outline applications for development in a Conservation Area;
  - Allow changes of use where they maintain the historic character of the building or area;
  - Require the development proposals alongside a Conservation Area to respect its character;
  - Safeguard important views into and out of the Conservation Area; and
  - Require any authorised advertisement to relate to the design of the building and not detract from its character or setting.

**3.5 Lincolnshire Structure Plan (Adopted September 2006)**

**Policy BE4: Archaeological Heritage**

- 3.5.1 Where development proposals will affect sites of Archaeological significance, or potential significance, the results of an archaeological evaluation will be required to accompany an application for planning permission
- 3.5.2 Where development is likely to adversely affect important archaeological remains, or their setting, the physical preservation in situ of those remains will be the preferred option. Development likely to adversely affect archaeological remains of national, or international, importance (whether scheduled or not), or their setting, will not normally be permitted.
- 3.5.3 Where development is permitted and the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not warranted or desirable, taking into consideration the importance of the remains and other material considerations, the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains will be required along with the appropriate publication of the results.

## 4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

### 4.1 Statutory / Non-Statutory Designations

- 4.1.1 The site does not lie within any form of designated area of archaeological potential and does not contain, or lie within, the areas of Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields.
- 4.1.2 However, the Tattershall Conservation Area (**AOC 91**) bounds the proposed development site to the south (see Figure 4), while within the 1km study radius this assessment has identified three Scheduled Monuments, comprising:
- The Butter Cross (**AOC 15**), c. 60m to the south of the proposed development site;
  - Part of Tattershall College (**AOC 14**), c.130m to the south of the site; and
  - Tattershall Castle and adjacent College site (**AOC 10**), c.310 m to the south-west of the site.
- 4.1.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within a 1km study radius from the centre point of the proposed development site. Tattershall Carr (**AOC 92**) Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland is located c.690m to the north-east of the site.

### 4.2 Topographic Setting & Geological Conditions

- 4.2.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna can influence the pattern of human settlement. The factors must not be assumed to have been constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use can be an important element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) formed on sites.
- 4.2.2 Tattershall is situated c. 27km south-east of Lincoln on the west bank of the River Bain. The town lies on a spur of land formed by the confluence of the River Bain and River Witham. The natural topography of this spur differs from the surrounding areas with Witham Fens to the west, and the foothills of the Lincolnshire wolds to the north and north-east.
- 4.2.3 The Engineering Site Appraisal (Pinnacle, 2009) identifies the application site as underlain by a superficial geology of River Terrace Deposits (First Terrace) overlying a bedrock of Amphill Clay Formation (Ancholme Group) of Jurassic (Oxfordian) age.
- 4.2.4 The site is relatively flat with a gradual decline in height from the north to south. At the time of writing, Geotechnical site investigations have not yet been conducted across the whole site and the detailed nature and extent of the underlying below ground deposits has not been confirmed.

### 4.3 Consultation

- 4.3.1 During this assessment consultation was undertaken with Jan Allen, Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2009. Ms. Allen highlighted the site's proximity to the identified Scheduled Monuments (**AOC 10, 14 & 15**) and to the Tattershall Conservation Area (**AOC 91**).
- 4.3.2 Earlier preliminary consultation was undertaken between Ms. Allen and Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2008. The Historical and archaeological background of Tattershall was explained and the proposed development site's proximity to the known heritage constraints (see para 4.3.1) in the area highlighted. It was stated by Ms Allen that *'Without further information on*



*what is planned for the development of the site, such as location, impact and ground disturbance, it is difficult to ascertain what would specifically be required. However I expect they could all be dealt with in post determination*'. This view was reiterated during AOC Archaeology's consultation with Ms Allen in February 2009 (above).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 5.1.1 No Palaeolithic activity has been recorded within 1km of the centre of the proposed development site. However, evidence of this period has been found during gravel extraction in the wider locality, with Palaeolithic reindeer and bison bones found in the Tattershall Castle gravel pit, c. 1.5km to the south of the centre of the development site, while a Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered from a gravel pit, c. 2.8km to the north-east of the centre of the site.
- 5.1.2 Neolithic activity within the 1km study area is indicated by evidence of an enclosure and linear features (**AOC 1**) identified on aerial photographs, c. 630m to the north-west of the proposed development site, while a number of Neolithic stone axes (**AOC 2**) were found c. 880m to the south-east of the site, on the banks of the River Bain. A possible Neolithic / Bronze age settlement site has also been recorded in the Tattershall Thopre area, c. 3.7m to the north-east of the centre of the proposed development site.
- 5.1.3 Evidence of Bronze Age activity within the 1km study area is attested through the identification of a palstave (**AOC 6**), c. 740m to the north-west of the site, while evidence of ritual activity is suggested by the site of a round Barrow (**AOC 7**), c. 820m to the north-west. Further Bronze Age barrow sites have been recorded in the surrounding landscape, c. 1.6km to the west of the centre of the proposed development site and c. 2.6km to the north-east.
- 5.1.4 There are no known sites of Iron Age date within the 1km study area; however, Iron Age activity has been recorded c. 3.7m to the north-east of the site, while an Iron Age enclosure has been identified on aerial photographs c. 1.2km to the north-east of the centre of the proposed development site.

### 5.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.2.1 There is no known evidence of substantial Roman activity within Tattershall itself and only one site (**AOC 9**) of possible Roman date lies within the 1km study area. This relates to cropmark evidence recorded on aerial photographs, representing potential enclosures c. 850m to the north of the proposed development site..
- 5.2.2 Within the wider area of Lincolnshire, the Roman presence is attested by a number of known settlements, such as major settlements at Lincoln, Horncastle, Sleaford and Ancaster; villas at Haebly, North Stoke, Denton, Norton Disney and Scampton and a saltworks at Spalding.
- 5.2.3 Within the vicinity of Tattershall a probable Roman enclosure (thought possibly to be marching camps) has been identified at Tattershall Park, c. 3.7km to the south of the proposed development site. In addition a coin hoard of over 5,000 coins was found c. 2.2km to the north-east of the site, while a possible Romano-British settlement site (including pottery kiln site and pottery finds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century) was recorded c. 1.8km to the north-west

### 5.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.3.1 The assessment has identified no known sites within the 1km study area. Within the wider area there has been little evidence of Early Medieval archaeological activity recorded, apart from the recovery of a male inhumation of 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century date, c. 3.7km to the north-east of the proposed development site.
- 5.3.2 However, numerous villages in the surrounding locality contain Danish elements in their place names (e.g. 'by' as in Coningsby and Kirkby, or 'Thorpe' as in Laythorpe), which suggest an early

medieval origin for these settlements related to the Danish invasion and migration of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries (though it is also possible that many of these settlements were already in existence prior to the Danelaw).

- 5.3.3 The place-name elements of Tattershall is thought to derive from the Old English personal name 'Tathere's', and the word 'Halh', meaning valley or flat alluvial land next to a river (Ekwall, 1974), indicating an early medieval origin; though it is not known where the early medieval settlement at Tattershall was specifically located.

#### 5.4 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 5.4.1 The manor of Tattershall itself is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, though it is thought that it is likely listed with Tattershall Thopre, or Coningsby.
- 5.4.2 The assessment has identified twenty-five sites of medieval or medieval / post-medieval date within the 1km study radius.
- 5.4.3 The medieval settlement would have been undoubtedly dominated by Tattershall Castle (**AOC 10**), located c. 320m to the south-east of the proposed development site. The castle was originally founded in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century by Robert de Tattershall and then later rebuilt by Ralph, Baron Cromwell at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. Cromwell also founded a college on the adjacent site (**AOC 14**) and replaced the existing Norman parish church and with Holy Trinity Collegiate Church (**AOC 17**).
- 5.4.4 The present extant castle remains (**AOC 10**) are that of Cromwell's castle, with only fragments (Grade I Listed tower bases – **AOC 11**) surviving of the earlier structure. The Castle is a Scheduled Monument and includes the Grade I listed ruins of a 15<sup>th</sup> century stable block (**AOC 12**) and the former Guard House (**AOC 13**). The remains of the college (**AOC 14**) are also a Scheduled Monument.
- 5.4.5 Evidence of Medieval activity has been noted in an around the castle site through a number of archaeological investigations and chance finds including a medieval pottery animals head (**AOC 19**) in fields to the south of the Castle and a French jetton (**AOC 23**) on the site of Tattershall College.
- 5.4.6 It is probable that medieval settlement in Tattershall would have been focused around the Market Place; the Grade II Listed No. 60 Market Place (**AOC 27**), the Fortescue Arms (**AOC 28**), the brick wall to the rear of No.2 Market Place (**AOC 16**) and the Grade II \* Listed Old College (**AOC 29** – part of the Cromwell's college, located 10 metres south of No. 3 Market Place) are all of 15<sup>th</sup> century origin and demonstrate settlement activity in this area.
- 5.4.7 The Butter Cross (**AOC 15** – Scheduled Monument), located c. 60m south of the proposed development site, sits in the centre of the Market Place and also dates to 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is probable that The Market Place would have been the location for the local market, for which a charter was granted in AD 1210 and the annual fair, which was granted in AD 1315 (Letters, 2005).
- 5.4.8 There may have been medieval settlement activity within the vicinity of the Castle (possibly related to the earlier use of the site), as is indicated by cropmarks (**AOC 32**) seen on aerial photographs; however, the cropmarks' provenance has not been confirmed by excavation and they might instead be enclosures, associated with the 15<sup>th</sup> century College.
- 5.4.9 Further medieval archaeological evidence within the vicinity of the Market Place has been recorded through a pottery scatter at No. 14 Market Place (**AOC 30**), c. 60m to the south-west of the site, as well as medieval / post-medieval boundary ditches (**AOC 31**), c. 200m to the south-west.

5.4.10 In the wider area evidence of medieval activity and land use is indicated by a number of findspots including a Bronze Escutcheon (**AOC 20**) c. 970m to the north-east of the proposed development site; a coin of Henry VII (**AOC 24**) c.900m to the east; a pottery jester's head (**AOC 22**) found c.800m to the south of the site and medieval pottery (**AOC 8**) noted through field walking c. 910m to the south-east of the site.

## 5.5 The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

5.5.1 Unlike other nearby market towns, such as nearby Horncastle or Sleaford, Tattershall did not experience a rapid expansion in settlement size and population through the post-medieval period. While it has undoubtedly increased in size it never expanded in to what we would recognise today as a market town, instead becoming a large sized village.

5.5.2 The assessment has identified a number of sites of post-medieval date within the 1km study area. Within the vicinity of the market Place a number of Listed buildings have been recorded, which indicated the continued settlement activity in this area of town through the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (e.g. **AOC 36 - 38, 40 & 42**). In the wider area post-medieval activity is noted through findspots (**AOC 34 & 46 - 49**), c. 580m to the south-west of the site, while archaeological evidence of this period has been encountered in the area of Tattershall Castle (**AOC 43, 45, & 46**).

5.5.3 A Geophysical survey recorded a late post-medieval trackway (**AOC 50**) passing through the field adjacent to the east of the proposed development site. This trackway / footpath linked on to the end of Blacksmith's Corner and appears to head in a north-easterly direction, across the fields, roughly towards Tattershall Carr (**AOC 92**), an ancient semi-natural woodland. The available trade directories (1828 – 1937) examined as part of this assessment indicate a blacksmiths in Tattershall from at least 1828 through to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, though it is probable that a blacksmith was there from an earlier date. The Directories record a blacksmith as Lydia Askwith in 1828-9 (possibly an owner rather than labourer); a Mr. James Gray in 1849; Mr. James Hall from 1868 to 1900 and then a Mr. Joseph Hall from 1913 to 1937 (White, W., 1826; Hager & Co. 1849; Kelly & Co. Ltd., 1868).

5.5.4 The trade directories list Mr. James Gray as the blacksmith in the 'Market Place' in 1849, though it can not be certain this refers to the proposed development site. The 1867 Estate map labels Blacksmith's Corner along the south of the site, which would suggest a blacksmith is likely to have been located there (possible in the south-west corner of the site, on the very corner of the Market Place) for sometime prior to that for the name to have become established; though this cannot be confirmed at this stage.

5.5.5 A sale catalogue detailing the sale of part of the proposed development site (Plot 11) in 1905 (see Plates A and B, below), records that the building shown on cartographic evidence in the south-west corner of the site comprised four cottages; the sale also included detached garden grounds in the south-east and west of the proposed development site.

LOT 11.  
(Coloured Blue and Brown on Plan No. 2).

THE BLOCK OF

## *Four Freehold Cottages,*

With GARDEN GROUND,  
SITUATE IN THE

### MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL VILLAGE,

And lying between the Butcher's Shop and the Smithy.

THEY CONSIST OF—

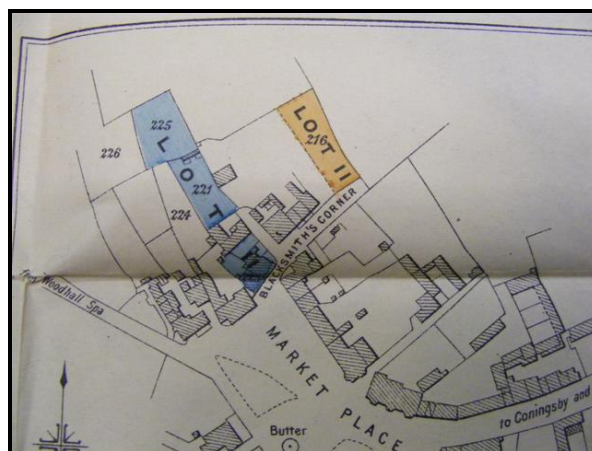
(1) COTTAGE with TWO BEDROOMS, LIVING ROOM, Pantry and Coal Cellar, let with a piece of Detached GARDEN GROUND at the rear, to Mr. J. Clarke, at per Annum ... ..	£4 4 0
(2) The Adjoining COTTAGE with TWO BEDROOMS, LIVING ROOM, Larder and Detached GARDEN GROUND at rear, let to Mr. Hewitt, at per Annum ... ..	4 10 0
(3) Adjoining COTTAGE with TWO BEDROOMS, LIVING ROOM, KITCHEN, Larder, and Detached GARDEN GROUND at rear, part of Enclosure No. 225, let to Mr. Beckett, Junior, at per Annum ... ..	4 10 0
(4) The Adjoining COTTAGE with TWO BEDROOMS, LIVING ROOM, KITCHEN, Larder and DAIRY, let to Mr. T. Patchett, with other Land and Buildings, the rent apportioned to this Lot being ... ..	4 0 0
(5) REMAINDER of ENCLOSURE No. 225 is GARDEN GROUND, let to Mr. J. W. Goose until April 6th, 1912, at per Annum, subject to a right of way between the Two adjoining Enclosures, Numbered 224 and 226 on the Plan ... ..	0 5 0
(6) Included in this Lot is a Piece of GARDEN GROUND, Enclosure No. 216, coloured Brown on the Plan, and situate at the North-West end of Blacksmith's Corner. It is at present included in the letting of the adjoining Cottage, with Town Farm, to Mr. T. Comins, and is of the rental value of per Annum .. ..	0 10 0
The Total Rental Value of this Lot is thus ... ..	<u>£17 19 0</u>

*Tenants paying Rates and Taxes.*

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PLATE A (above): Sale particulars from the sale of land within the site boundary as part of the Fortescue Estate in 1905

PLATE B (Below): Plan identifying the plots of land within the site boundary.



5.5.6 Photographic evidence shows the nature of the site in the mid – late 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Plate C shows the original McCombe Vehicle body workshop during the 1950s – 1960s, located in the south of the site, with adjacent terraced cottages to the west – as shown on the 1889 and 1905 OS Maps. These buildings are labeled as ‘Smithy’ on the 1889 OS map.



**PLATE C:** Former workshop and adjacent terraced buildings in the south of the site. The photographs are undated, but based upon the vehicles shown the date is presumed to be c.1950s – 1960s

5.5.7 Plates D, E and F are aerial photographic evidence showing how the site was developed in the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Plate D shows that, by that time (c.1960), the terrace buildings in the south of the site had been demolished, though the workshop was retained and an extension constructed to the rear. The coach repair garage is shown in the south-west corner of the site and the large main warehouse / assembly building in the east.



**PLATE D:** Aerial Photograph (c.1960s) showing proposed development site

- 5.5.8 By the 1970s, Plate E shows a new large extension has been constructed upon the north of the main warehouse building and the surrounding area covered with hardstanding. By the late 1980s / early 1990s (Plate F) the modern two storey extension has been constructed on the south of the main warehouse building.



**PLATE E:** Aerial photograph showing proposed development site c. 1970s



**PLATE F:** Aerial Photograph showing the proposed development site c. late 1980s / early 1990s.

## 6 ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

### 6.1 Historic Map Regression

6.1.1 The earliest available cartographic evidence for the assessment area dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with Ordnance Survey maps providing detailed cartography from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Specifically relevant maps for the assessment site contribute to an understanding of land use and urban growth, providing indicators of what might be located subsurface. The following maps are referenced for the detail and information they provide on the area:

#### **Tattershall Enclosure Map – 1798 (Figure 5)**

6.1.2 The Enclosure map is the earliest detailed cartographic evidence for the proposed development site, though the scaling and accuracy of the map is likely to be imprecise (as compared with later mapping).

6.1.3 The proposed development site comprises approximately five separate plots of land. Three buildings are shown within the boundaries of the site; one in the south-east corner of the site, fronting on to what later becomes Blacksmith's Corner, a second similarly drawn building to the west of this fronting on to Blacksmith's Corner and a further L-shaped building in the south-west corner of the site (approximate position of current coach repair building). There are no other identifiable features shown within the bounds of the proposed development site.

6.1.4 Within the wider area, the village of Tattershall is predominantly focused around the Market Place, with linear bands of settlement fronting on to the modern day High Street to the south-east and Lodge Road to the north-west.

#### **Estates of the Right Honourable Earl Fortescue, 1867 (Figure 6)**

6.1.5 The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century estate map of Earl Fortescue, a major landowner in the Tattershall area, shows the site in greater detail. The site is shown to comprise eight separate plots of land – Plots 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225 and part of 238, the boundaries of which have been altered since the earlier Enclosure map (Figure 5).

6.1.6 The map shows what appears to be a triple terraced building fronting on to modern day Blacksmith's Corner in the south of the site (Plot 218), a smaller building marked in the adjoining plot to the north-west of this (Plot 220; this may represent what is presently recorded as Dorma Cottage) and a further small building in the north of the site (southern half of Plot 238). A large building is shown on the corner of the Market Place (modern day coach repair building), with a smaller building to the rear (outside the site boundary).

6.1.7 Of the buildings shown on the earlier mapping evidence; the large building in the south-west corner of the site is in the same location of the L-shaped building shown on the earlier Enclosure map, though the footprint of the building is different. The two small buildings in the south of the site are no longer shown; the terraced building in this area on the 1867 Estate Map is in a different position and therefore unlikely to be related to these earlier structures.

6.1.8 The mapping evidence does not give any indication of the form or use of these buildings.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 7)**

6.1.9 By the time of the 1889 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, there have been few alterations within the boundaries of the proposed development site.



- 6.1.10 There have been alteration / extensions to the terraced buildings in the south of the site, including a smaller building and yard area to the rear. This is labeled as 'Smithy' and is the first confirmation of a smithy being present in this area, though as the lane has been labeled as 'Blacksmith's Corner' it would suggest that the blacksmiths in this location is well established (e.g. a Blacksmith is recorded in Tattershall during this period in the 1828 trade directory).
- 6.1.11 The remaining area of the site appears relatively unchanged with the small building is still shown to the north-east of the 'Smithy' and the second small building in the north of the site (which based upon its location and size is most likely an ancillary agricultural building). The large building in the south-west corner of the site and the building to its rear are still present; slight alterations / extension have occurred to the north side of the building to the rear, which lie partially inside the site boundaries.
- 6.1.12 The majority of the site is undeveloped and likely to be agricultural land (e.g. the northern half and part of the southern half of the site). In and around the buildings in the southern half of the site the land is likely to have been in use as yard and garden areas. It is not entirely clear what building in the southern half of the site are included as part of the blacksmiths.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 1905, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 8)**

- 6.1.13 The 1905 OS map shows there has been little change within the bounds of the proposed development site since the 1889 OS map apart from a drainage channel is now shown in the north-east of the site and the small building in the northern half of the site is barely distinguishable
- 6.1.14 The remaining buildings are shown in greater detail than that of the earlier mapping evidence and appear unchanged. The terraced buildings in the south of the site are now recognisable as the workshop and terraced cottages as shown in Plate C.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 1972, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 9)**

- 6.1.15 The next available OS map dates to 1972 and shows considerable redevelopment across the site. The large building in the south-west corner of the site has been demolished by this time and replaced by a large rectangular structure. The building to the rear of this is still shown, though on a slightly different footprint; possibly indicating extensions / alterations.
- 6.1.16 To the east of this, the terraced buildings in the south of the site appear to have been partially demolished and a new extension has been constructed over the 'yard area' to the rear. The small cottage buildings still shown to the north-west of this. This area is labeled as Vehicle Body Works, and is 'W. McComb Commercial Vehicle Body Builders' as shown on Plates C - F. In the south-east of the site a large engineering works has been constructed.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 1995, 1:2,500 Scale (Figure 10)**

- 6.1.17 The 1995 Ordnance Survey map shows considerable redevelopment in the eastern half of the site, as is illustrated on Plates D – F. There have been a number of alterations and extensions to the engineering works in the east of the site which are now labeled as works.
- 6.1.18 The small building in the centre of the site is now labeled as being a 'Dorma Cottage' and two smaller buildings are shown to the west of this. The remaining area of the site appears unchanged.

#### **Ordnance Survey Map of 2007, 1:1,250 Scale (Figure 11)**

- 6.1.19 The 2007 1:10,000 scale OS map is not detailed enough to show specific details of the application site though it does show the wider area around the site as it appears currently, highlighting the

modern development to the north of the site along Farriers Way and to the west of the site along Harness Drive.

6.1.20 Figure 2 shows a more detailed view of the site as it appears currently. The former terraced buildings in the south of the site have now been demolished, though the later extensions in this area (labeled as '24' on the plan) are still present. The remaining area of the site appears unchanged.

## 6.2 Previous Geo-technical Site Investigations

6.2.1 Geo-technical site investigations were conducted within the bounds of the proposed development site on February 2007. Six trial pits were excavated at the locations shown on Figure 12. The trial pit logs are displayed in Appendix B.

- Trial Pit 1 in the north of the site encountered made ground comprising limestone fragments c.0.25m in depth overlying a 'silty topsoil' of c. 0.20m thickness. This was underlain by 'medium-dense light brown sand' to the extent of the trial pit (1.4mbgl).
- Trial Pit 2, in the north-west of the site encountered similar made ground and topsoil deposits to Trial Pit 1, overlying a 'sandy gravel'. These deposits were also recorded in Trial Pit 3 in the west of the site.
- Trial Pit 4, located to the south-west of Dorma Cottage, encountered c.0.10m of topsoil overlying 'dark brown silty fill' material to a depth of 1.10mbgl, which in-turn overlay a 'dry light brown sand / silty material' of c.0.70m thickness. This was underlain by natural sand.
- Trial Pit 5, in the south-east of the site, encountered made ground (limestone scalplings) to a depth of 0.15mbgl, overlying 'silty topsoil / fill material' to a depth of 1.05mbgl overlying natural sand.
- Trial Pit 6, in the north-east corner of the site, recorded made ground (limestone scalplings) to a depth of 0.30m over 'silty topsoil' 0.40m in thickness. This was underlain by natural sand.

6.2.2 A further trial pit was excavated to the rear of the main works building, Trial Pit 7, in an area where potentially contaminated remnants / waste from the sand blasting in the adjacent workshop has been swept out and built up overtime. The Trial Pit encountered 'Black Sandy Fill' to a depth of c.1.3mbgl, overlying natural sand. A gravel bed was encountered at the bottom of the trial pit at c.1.6mbgl.

6.2.3 No trial pits were excavated within the areas of current tarmac hardstanding in the central or in the southern sections of the site, and therefore ground conditions (e.g. depth of made ground etc.) in these areas are unknown.

## 6.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

6.3.1 A search of the available aerial photographic evidence held at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) was conducted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2009 to identify archaeological finds and features within the application site and immediate surrounding vicinity (c.500m). Though there is evidence of crop marks within the Tattershall area (e.g. **AOC 1 & 61 - 65**), there is no evidence from the aerial photographic record of any archaeological features within or in close vicinity of the application site.

## 6.4 Site Visit

- 6.4.1 A visit of the site was conducted on the 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological and / or built heritage constraints within the area of the site and surrounding landscape.
- 6.4.2 The site currently comprises the building, yards and facilities of the McComb Coachworks Ltd. a vehicle body builders specialising in hand-built premium quality commercial vehicle bodywork.
- 6.4.3 The main building on site comprises a large double warehouse structure of brick and corrugated iron construction with concrete bases, in the eastern half of the site, which houses the main workshops and assembly building. A vehicle work pit, c.1.5m depth is located in the north-west of this building.



**PLATE G:** Main warehouse / assembly building in the east of the site, viewed from the south-west (left) and south-east (right)



**PLATE H:** Main warehouse / assembly building in the east of the site, viewed from the west



**PLATE I:** Main warehouse / assembly building in the east of the site, viewed from the north



**PLATE J:** View of the eastern elevation of the main warehouse / assembly building

6.4.4 The warehouse building has been altered and extended over time and evidence of earlier buildings (c. 1960s) can be recognised in its standing fabric. To the front of the warehouse a modern (early 1990s) two story brick extension houses the offices and other facilities.

6.4.5 To the south-east of the main warehouse building is located the paint spray building. The building is single story and shown on the 1972 OS map, located in the area of the former blacksmiths. The map and aerial photographic evidence indicates it has been altered a number of times, including the demolition of the workshop from the front of this building, which is shown on Plates C – F.



**PLATE K:** Views of the single storey spray paint shop in the southern section of the proposed development site

6.4.6 A large coach repair warehouse is located in the south-west corner of the site, and is c.1950-1960s in date. An older c.19<sup>th</sup> century brick building is located to the north of this, outside the site boundaries.



**PLATE L:** Views of the coach repair warehouse in the south-west corner of the proposed development site, including the view towards the site from the Market Place (top) and the in the late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century building to the rear, outside the site boundaries (bottom right)

6.4.7 The two storey 'Dorma Cottage' is located to the north of the paint spray building. The building appears on the 1867 estate map and 1889 OS map.



**PLATE M:** Views of 'Dorma Cottage' in the central section of the site

- 6.4.8 The majority of the site is underlain by tarmac hardstanding but with rubble / gravel (limestone fragments etc.) made ground around along the eastern, northern and north-western extent of the site; a small garden area is located around the 'Dorma Cottage'



**PLATE K:** Views of the differing forms of ground cover across the site, including tarmac hardstanding across the southern and central sections of the site (top) and rubble / limestone overburden around the eastern, northern and north-west perimeters

- 6.4.9 The site visit did not identify any visible cultural heritage features within the boundaries of the proposed development site.

## 7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Identified Cultural Heritage Features

- 7.1.1 The assessment has identified no known cultural heritage features within the boundary of the proposed development site. However, cartographic evidence indicates post-medieval development in the southern section of the site, which may possibly be of earlier origin.

### 7.2 Past Impacts Within the Site Boundary

- 7.2.1 The available evidence has been assessed to attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon the below ground deposits within the bounds of the development site.
- 7.2.2 The available cartographic and aerial photographic sources indicate central and northern sections of the proposed site were largely undeveloped until the expansion / construction of the McCombe body works buildings (shown as engineering works on the 1972 OS Map - Figure 9), and subsequent extensions in the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.3 The southern section of the proposed development site has been impacted by the buildings shown on the 1798 Enclosure map (Figure 5), the 1867 Estate Map (Figure 6) and the 1889 OS Map (Figure 7), which in-turn have been impacted by modern demolition and the construction of the vehicle body shop in the south-west corner of the site and the paint spray shop to the east.
- 7.2.4 It is not possible to quantify the level of impact the earlier buildings had upon potentially surviving archaeological deposits due to the unknown nature of these buildings; though Plate C suggests that the three terraced buildings in the south of the site did not have basements and are unlikely to have substantial impact from foundations, while the 1905 sale particulars show that the building in the south-west corner of the site had coal cellars.
- 7.2.5 The later modern development is likely to have had a varying degree of impact upon the earlier buildings shown on the cartographic evidence and any potentially earlier archaeological deposits from foundations / piles, groundworks to create level gradients and another associated ground reductions (e.g. the shallow work pit located in the north-west corner of the main assembly building).
- 7.2.6 The geo-technical investigations indicate modern made ground across the northern section of the site varying in depth to a maximum of c.0.30mbgl, though no investigation works have yet been undertaken in the tarmac covered central and southern sections of the site and therefore the nature and extent of below ground deposits in these areas unknown.
- 7.2.7 A visual assessment of the proposed development site did not identify any areas of major landscaping, or areas of ground reduction outside the footprints of the current structures.

### 7.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 7.3.1 The potential for archaeological activity within the area of the development site is based upon several factors including the frequency, type and interpretation of the surrounding archaeology identified in this assessment; evidence from the available historical, cartographic and other relevant sources; the nature and extent of previous impacts, which may have truncated surviving remains; advice from the Lincolnshire Historic Environments Record (LHER); and AOC Archaeology's own professional knowledge and judgment.
- 7.3.2 The proposed development site is located upon the north-east corner of Tattershall Market Place, which has evidence of settlement activity dating back to, at least, the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The proximity of

the proposed development site to the area of medieval and post-medieval development suggest a potential for settlement activity within the southern areas of the site – particularly the south-west corner of the site, which fronts on to the corner of the Market Place, and evidence of settlement features such as buildings, rubbish pits, postholes, ditches etc. may survive in these areas.

7.3.3 The available archaeological data also indicates a potential for prehistoric and Roman activity within the wider landscape, and place name evidence suggest a likely early-medieval origin of Tattershall and surrounding settlements. However, though there is currently no known evidence to indicate significant archaeological activity of these periods within the bounds, or immediate vicinity, of the proposed development site itself

7.3.4 There is therefore considered to be:

- **A Low Potential** for *significant archaeological evidence* related to **Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval periods**;
- **A Medium Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place; and
- **A Medium to High Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **post-medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place and as illustrated on the available cartographic evidence.

7.3.5 The potential evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity, if present, is more likely to be located in the south and south-west of the site; if recovered it is considered likely to be of **Local to Regional Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.

7.3.6 The northern and central sections of the site may have been part of the settlement's agricultural hinterland during the medieval and post-medieval periods and may contain features related to such activities (e.g. pits, post holes, ditches and field boundaries etc.). Evidence of this nature, if present, may be considered to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.



## 8 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL & ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

### 8.1 Development Proposal

- 8.1.1 The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of all existing structures and the construction of 2 storey Tesco retail store in the southern and central section of the site, with associated service yard area to the east, and hardstanding above ground car park facilities and access roads to the north and west (Figures 3a and 3b).
- 8.1.2 The proposed development scheme also includes a 2 storey 'feature building', located in the south-west corner of the site fronting on to the Market Place (Figure 3c).
- 8.1.3 At the time of writing the full details of the development scheme have not yet been finalised and details of the proposed development, such as specific foundation design, depth and methodology are yet to be confirmed. It has been indicated that the likely foundation methodology will comprise deep pad foundations to the retail store, which consultation with Mr. Andrew Feerick of Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Limited (Email, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2009) confirmed would be unlikely to be any deeper than c. 2.00 – 2.25m.

### 8.2 Forms of Heritage Impact

- 8.2.1 An archaeological resource can be affected by development in a number of ways: the removal of material during works; the destruction to sensitive deposits by heavy plant; and the alteration of stable ground conditions that may lead to degradation of the quality / survival of archaeological remains.
- 8.2.2 Equally, the built heritage can be affected by development, typically in the form of possible demolition or loss of part of a structure or its grounds; increased visual intrusion; effects from noise or vibration; changes in the original landscape; severance from linked features (gardens or outbuildings etc.); or through the loss of an amenity.
- 8.2.3 The Scale of Importance (the Cultural Heritage Value of the site) was assessed in line with the methodology shown in Section 2. Based upon this value a determination as to the Significance of Impact upon the Cultural Heritage Resource of the application site was given.

### 8.3 Impacts of Proposed Development

#### Physical Impacts

- 8.3.1 At the time of writing full details of the development scheme (foundation depth, methodology etc.) have not been finalised and it is therefore not possible to specifically quantify the precise degree of physical impact of the development upon the potential below ground archaeological deposits.
- 8.3.2 However, it is possible to state that based upon the potential proposed depth of the foundations, the degree of past impact and the topography of the site; where the proposed development works extend below the depth of the modern made ground it will potentially constitute between a Low to Medium Adverse Impact upon potential medieval and post medieval archaeological evidence of Local to Regional Importance.
- 8.3.3 The primary focus of this impact will be within the foot print of the proposed Tesco retail store within the central and southern section of the proposed development site and within the footprint of the proposed 'feature building' in the south-west corner of the site.

### **Built Heritage**

- 8.3.1 The present Dorma Cottage, located in the central section of the proposed development site, appears to be first recorded on the 1867 Estate Map (Figure 6). The building, although altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, can provide a degree of understanding of the development of this area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century development and may therefore be seen as having local importance, in line with the methodology shown in Section 2.
- 8.3.2 The proposed demolition of this building would constitute a High Adverse Impact, but its non-retention is not deemed to be of concern, due to its limited historic value, which can be appropriately mitigated.

### **8.4 Significance of Effects**

- 8.4.1 In-line with the methodology set out in Section 2 and, based upon professional judgment, it is considered that, where development extends below the depth of the modern made ground within the boundaries of the development site, it will potentially constitute a **Minor to Moderate Adverse Effect upon any potential below ground archaeological evidence**, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 8.4.2 In line with the methodology set out in Section 2, the proposed demolition of the extant Dorma Cottage, in the central section of the site, is likely to constitute a **Moderate Adverse Effect**, at most. However, its non-retention is not deemed to be of concern, due to its limited historic value, which can be appropriately mitigated.

## **9 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK AND / OR MITIGATION**

### **9.1 Further works / Mitigations Recommendations**

- 9.1.1 Due to the potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval / post-medieval period to survive in the southern area of the development site, AOC Archaeology suggests that a limited programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to determine the presence and degree of survival of any such potential archaeological evidence and to understand and limit future project risk related to the unforeseen recovery of such features.
- 9.1.2 These evaluation works should be primarily targeted in the areas of proposed development in the southern section of the site; however, it is recommended that a limited part of the evaluation works be used to examine the nature and extent of below ground deposits in the northern section of the site and determine the potential for archaeological features to survive within these areas. If required, it is considered that this programme of post-determination archaeological works could be satisfied through a condition attached to planning consent.
- 9.1.3 The results of these works can be used to inform and a program of further archaeological investigation, such as excavation, watching brief or preservation in-situ, should it be deemed necessary.
- 9.1.4 This report does not assess recommendations for built heritage. The information on this resource is included in the report to aid the local planning authority's decision making purposes.

## 10 CONCLUSION

### 10.1 Project Summary

- 10.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd., to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) covering the redevelopment of land at the Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.
- 10.1.2 The proposed development site is located within the market town of Tattershall in the District of East Lindsey, County of Lincolnshire. The site is roughly rectangular in shape, measuring a total of approximately 8963sqm and is situated in the north-west of the town, off the Market Place and Blacksmith's Corner; National Grid Reference **TF 2540 6974**.
- 10.1.3 At the time of writing site comprises the buildings, facilities and yards of McCombe Coachwork Ltd, a commercial vehicle body works. The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of all existing structures and the construction of 2 storey Tesco retail store in the southern and central section of the site, with associated service yard area to the east, and hardstanding above ground car park facilities and access roads to the north and west
- 10.1.4 The site does not lie within any form of designated area of archaeological potential and does not contain, or lie within, the areas of Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields.
- 10.1.5 However, the Tattershall Conservation Area (**AOC 91**) bounds the proposed development site to the south (see Figure 4), while within the 1km study radius this assessment has identified three Scheduled Monuments, comprising:
- The Butter Cross (**AOC 15**), c. 60m to the south of the proposed development site;
  - part of Tattershall College (**AOC 14**), c.130m to the south of the site; and
  - Tattershall Castle and adjacent College site (**AOC 10**), c.310 m to the south-west of the site.
- 10.1.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within a 1km study radius from the centre point of the proposed development site. Tattershall Carr (**AOC 92**) Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland is located c.690m to the north-east of the site.

### 10.2 Potential & Impacts

- 10.2.1 Based on the available evidence there is considered to be:
- **A Low Potential** for *significant archaeological evidence* related to **Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval periods**;
  - **A Medium Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place; and
  - **A Medium to High Potential** for significant archaeological evidence related to the **post-medieval period**, potentially associated to settlement activity located in and around Tattershall Market Place and as illustrated on the available cartographic evidence.
- 10.2.2 The potential evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity, if present, is more likely to be located in the south and south-west of the site; if recovered it is considered likely to be of **Local to Regional Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.

- 10.2.3 The northern and central sections of the site may have been part of the settlement's agricultural hinterland during the medieval and post-medieval periods and may contain features related to such activities (e.g. pits, post holes, ditches and field boundaries etc.). Evidence of this nature, if present, may be considered to be of **Local Importance**, in line with the methodology set out in Section 2.
- 10.2.4 In-line with the methodology set out in Section 2 and based upon professional judgment it is considered that, where development extends below the depth of the modern made ground within the boundaries of the development site, it will potentially constitute between a **Low to Medium Adverse Magnitude of Impact** upon medieval and post-medieval archaeological evidence of **Local to Regional Importance**.
- 10.2.5 In line with the methodology set out in Section 2, The Effect of the proposed development is likely to constitute upon the potential archaeological resource is:
- **Minor to Moderate Adverse Effect upon any potential below ground archaeological evidence**, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.
  - **Moderate Adverse Effect** from the proposed demolition of Dorma Cottage in the central section of the site. However, its non-retention is not deemed to be of concern, due to its limited historic value, which can be appropriately mitigated.

### 10.3 Recommendations

- 10.3.1 AOC Archaeology recommends that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to determine the presence and degree of survival of any potential archaeological evidence related to medieval and post medieval activity as identified in this assessment.
- 10.3.2 These evaluation works should be primarily targeted in the areas of proposed development in the southern section of the site, however it is recommended that a limited part of this evaluation be used to examine the nature and extent of below ground deposits in the northern section of the site and determine the potential for archaeological features to survive within these areas. If required, it is considered that this programme of post-determination archaeological works could be satisfied through a condition attached to planning consent.
- 10.3.3 The results of these works can be used to inform and a program of further archaeological investigation, such as excavation, watching brief or preservation in-situ, should it be deemed necessary.
- 10.3.4 This report does not assess recommendations for built heritage. The information on this resource is included in the report to aid the local planning authority's decision making purposes.

## 11 REFERENCES

### 11.1 Documentary Sources

- **Archaeological Project Services, 2000**, *An Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land Adjacent to the Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire* (Unpublished Report)
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- **DoE, 1994**, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment*
- **Everson, P. & Stocker, D.** *Masters of Kirsted: Hunting for Salvation*
- **Gelling, M. 1984.** *Place-Names in the Landscape*. London: Dent & Sons Ltd
- **Hager & Co. 1849**, *Hager & Co's Commercial Directory of the Market Town in Lincolnshire, 1849*
- **Kelly & Co Ltd. 1868 - 1937**, *Kelly's Post Office Directories (Various volumes, 1868 to 1937)*
- **Lincolnshire Archaeological Services, 2001**, *Market Place, Tattershall, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* (Unpublished Report)
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- **Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. 2009**, *Engineering Site Appraisal for Market Place, Tattershall*
- **Rackham, O. 2003.** *Illustrated History of the Countryside*. London: Weidenfield & Nicholson Ltd.
- **White, W., 1826**, *The History & Directory of the Towns and Principle Villages in the County of Lincoln*, Leeds; William White & Co.,

### 11.2 Cartographic Sources

- Tattershall Enclosure Map, 1798 (Lincolnshire Archives)
- Estate Map of the lands of The Right Hon. Earl Fortescue in Tattershal and Coningsby, J.A. Lighton and Son, 1867 (Lincolnshire Archives)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, 1:2,500 Scale (Supplied by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd.)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1905, 1:2,500 Scale (Supplied by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd.)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1972, 1:2,500 Scale (Supplied by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd.)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 1995, 1:2,500 Scale (Supplied by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd.)
- Ordnance Survey Map of 2007, 1:10,000 Scale (Supplied by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd.)

### 11.3 Electronic References

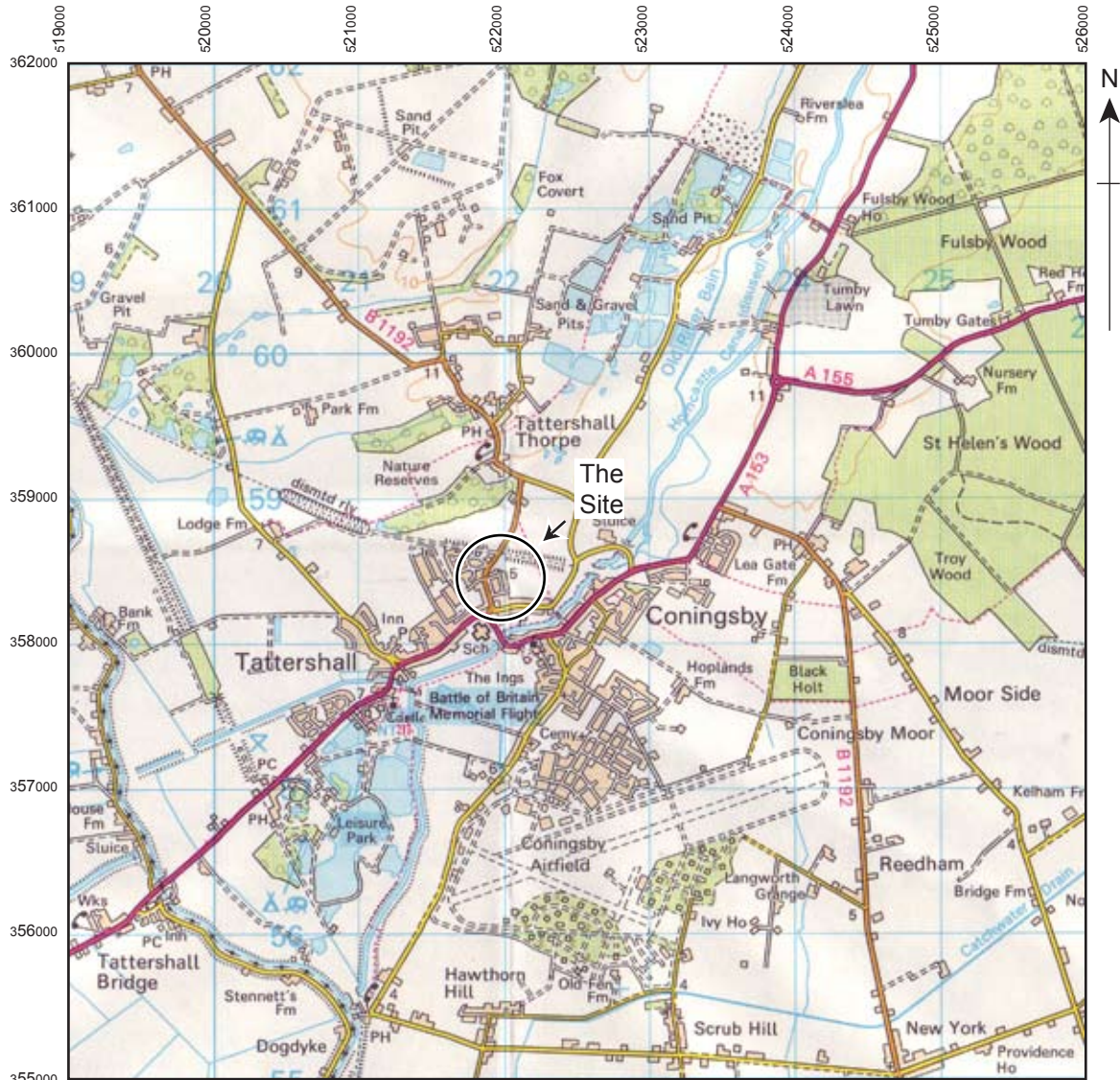
- [www.battlefieldstrust.com](http://www.battlefieldstrust.com) (The Battlefields Trust)
- [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) (Multi-government Agency Mapping)
- [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk) (British History Online)
- [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (Archaeological Data Service)
- [www.vision.edina.ac.uk](http://www.vision.edina.ac.uk) (Vision of Britain Through time)
- [www.horncastleuk.com](http://www.horncastleuk.com) (Welcome to Horncastle)
- [www.e-lindsey.gov.uk](http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk) (East Lindsey District Council)
- [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk) (Lincolnshire County Council)

### 11.4 Aerial Photographic Sources

- PRN: 43557 (125) 43561 (2) (LHER)
- HSLUK\_7259\_Run21\_0880\_23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1972 (LHER)

### 11.5 Consultation

- Telephone consultation: AOC Archaeology and Ms Jan Allen, Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, on the 10<sup>th</sup> September 2008
- Personal Communication: AOC Archaeology and Ms Jan Allen, Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, on the 19<sup>th</sup> September 2008
- Personal Communication: AOC Archaeology and Mr. Len Taylor, H.A.T. Ltd., on the 18<sup>th</sup> September 2008

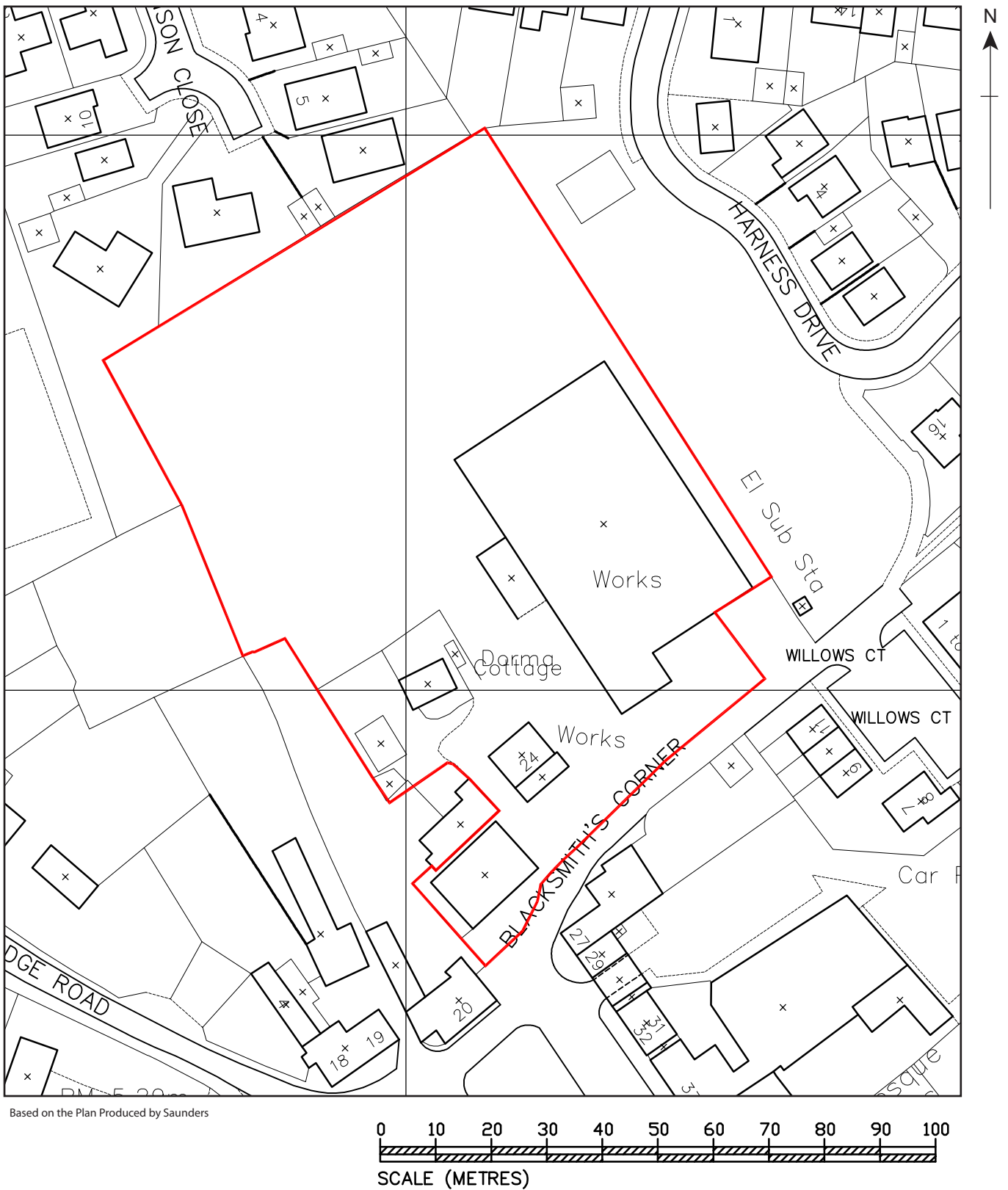


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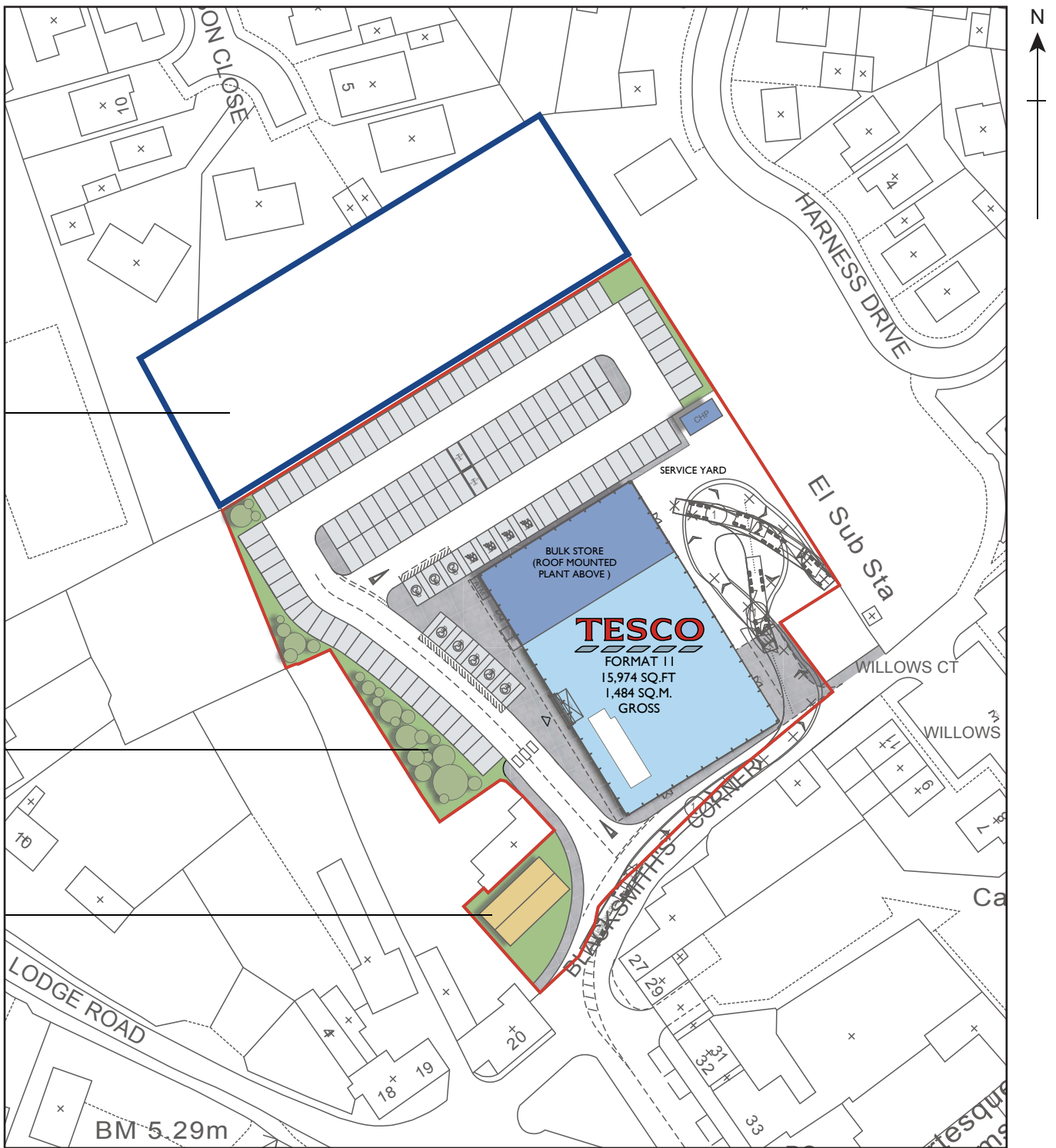


**Figure 1:** Site Location





**Figure 2:** Detailed site Location Plan



Based on the Plan Produced by Saunders

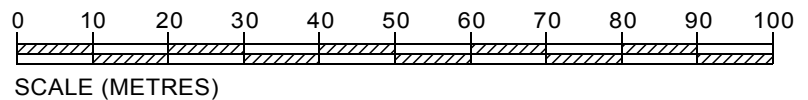
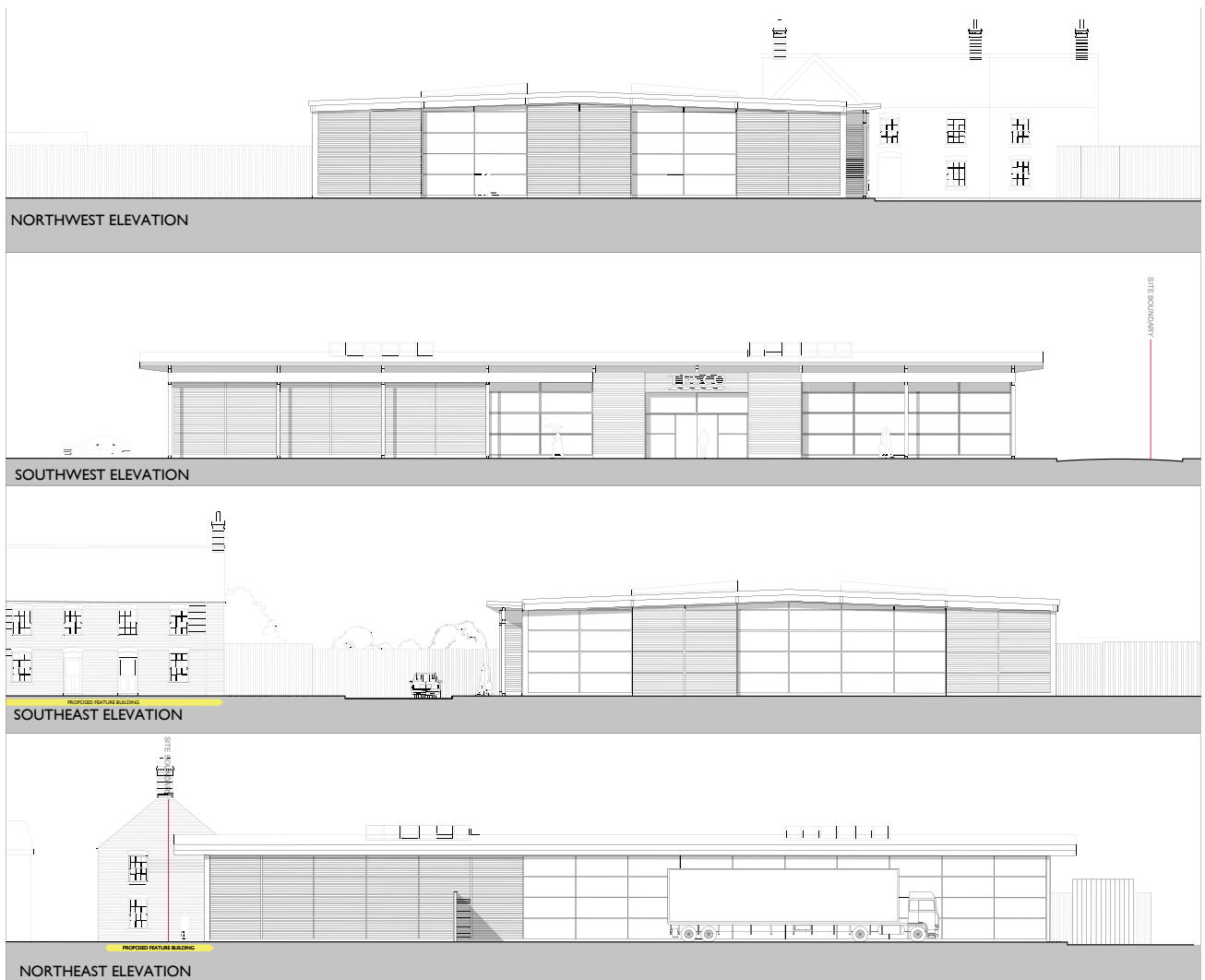


Figure 3a: Development Proposal - Site Plan (Tesco's Group, 2009)



Not To Scale

Based on the Plan Produced by Saunders

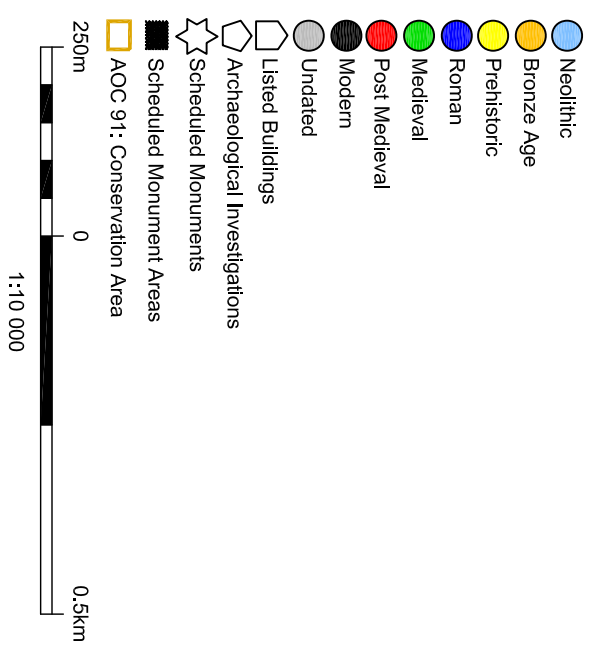
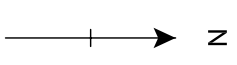
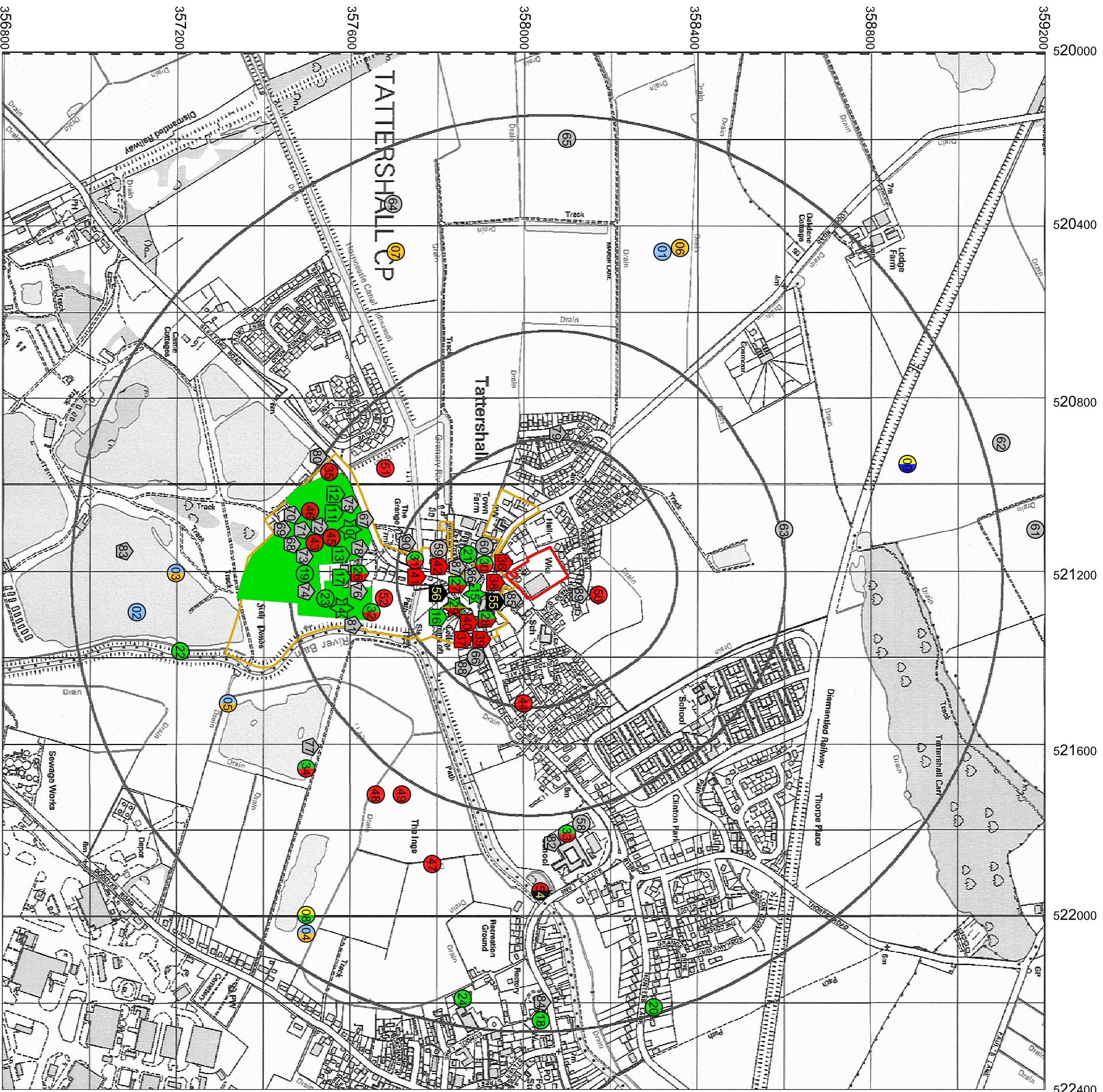
**Figure 3b:** Development Proposal - Elevations (Tesco's Group, 2009)



Based on the Plan Produced by Saunders

Not To Scale

**Figure 3c:** Development Proposal - Feature Building (Tesco's Group, 2009)



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**Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Features Map**



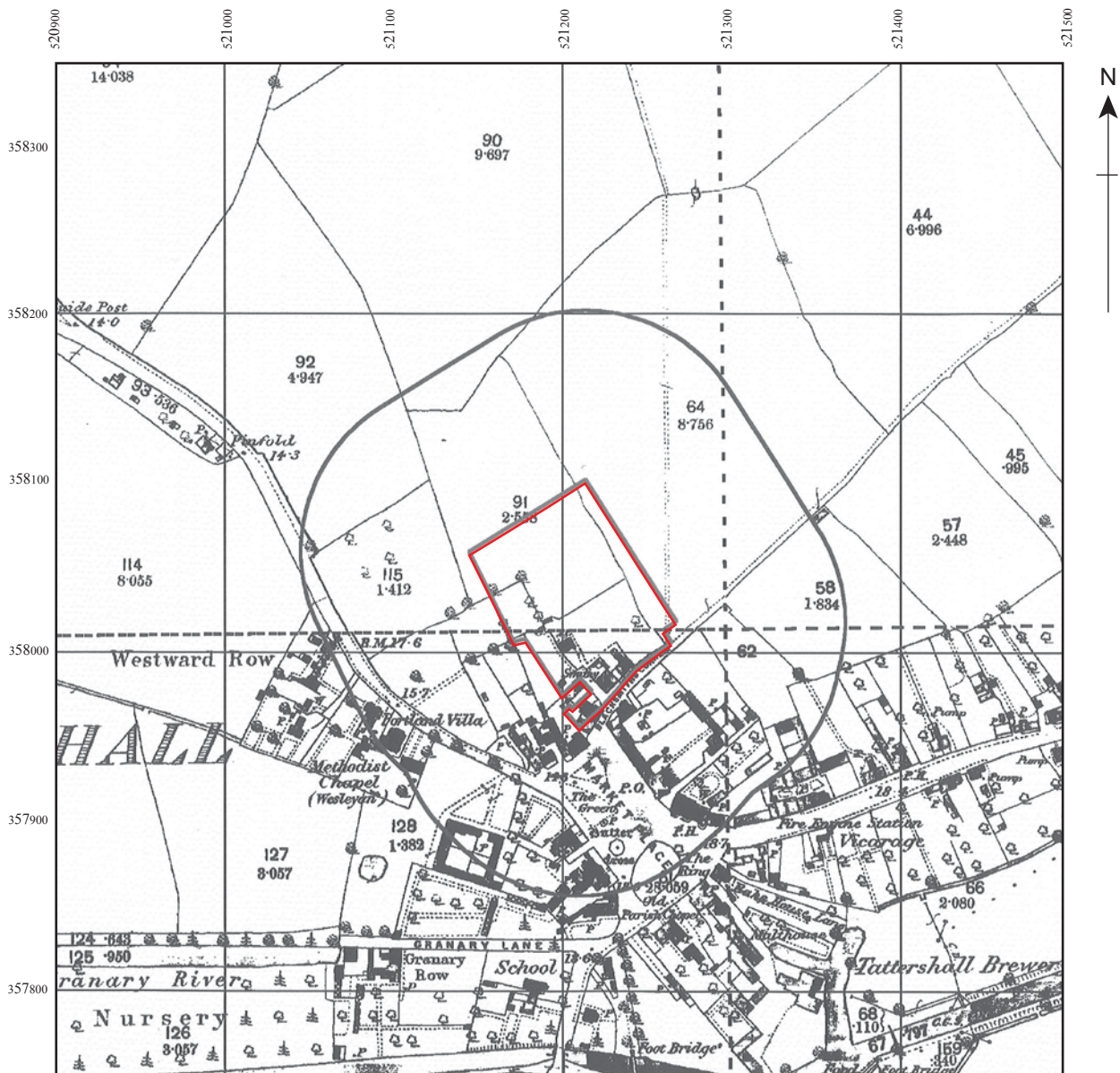
Not To Scale

**Figure 5:** Extract from the Tattershall Enclosure Map - 1789



Not To Scale

**Figure 6:** Extract from the Estate Map of the Lands of the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue in Tattershall and Coningby (J.A.Lighton and Son, 1867)

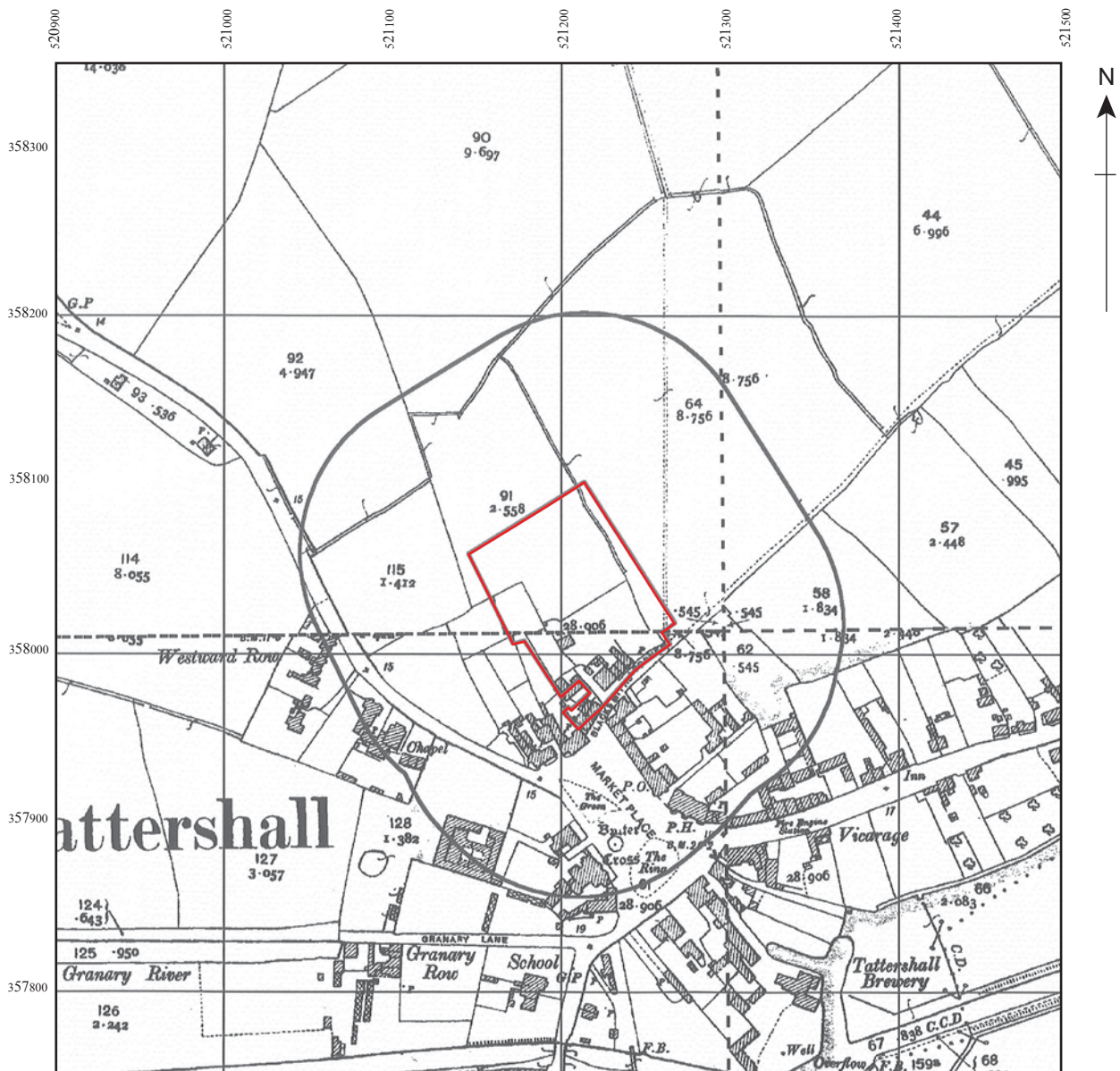


Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map of 1889  
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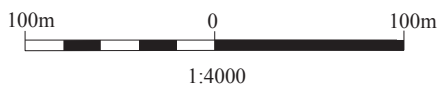
**Figure 7:** 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1889



MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

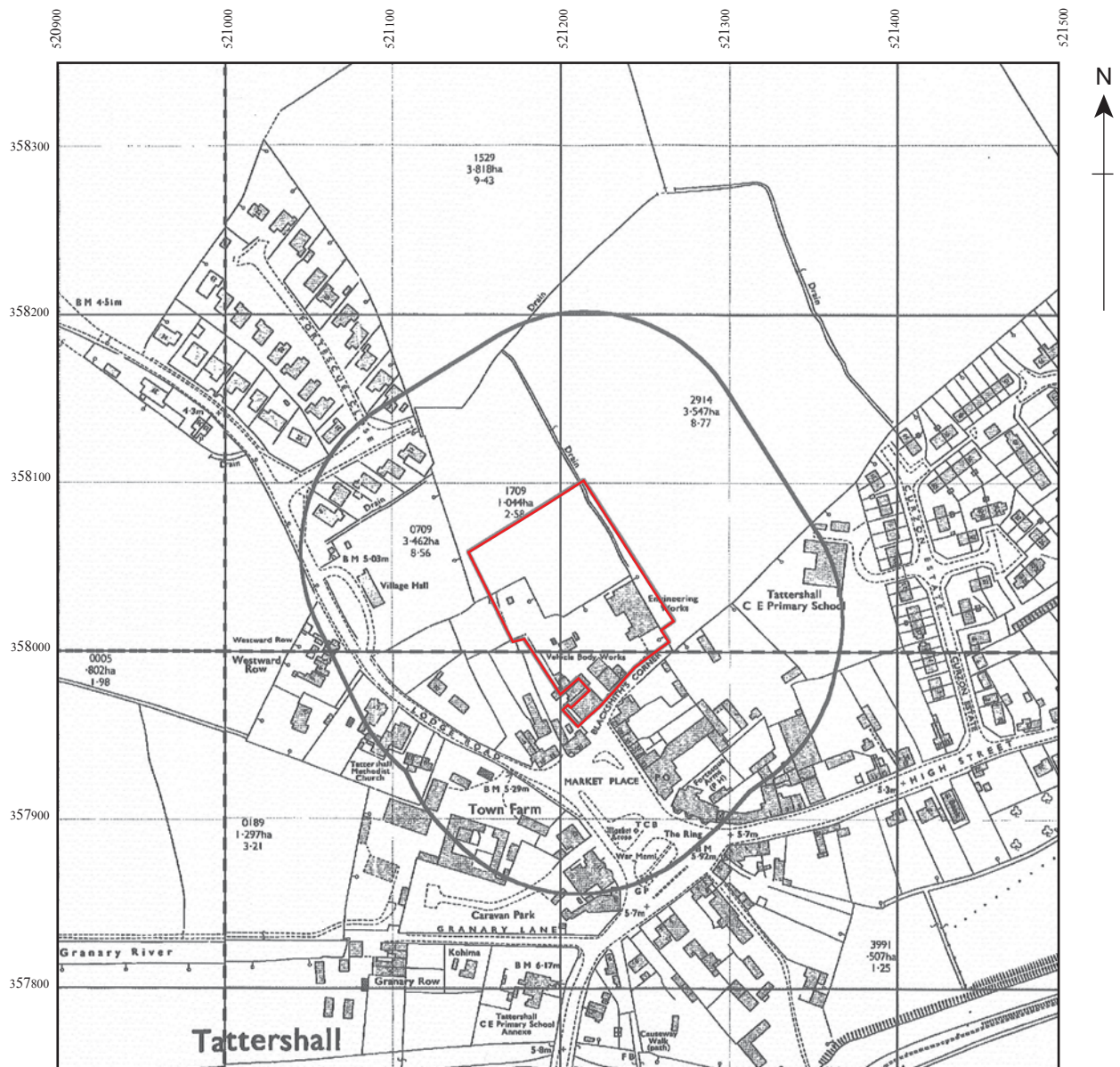


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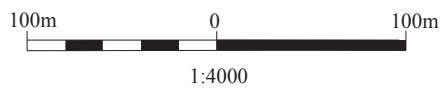


**Figure 8:** 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1905

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

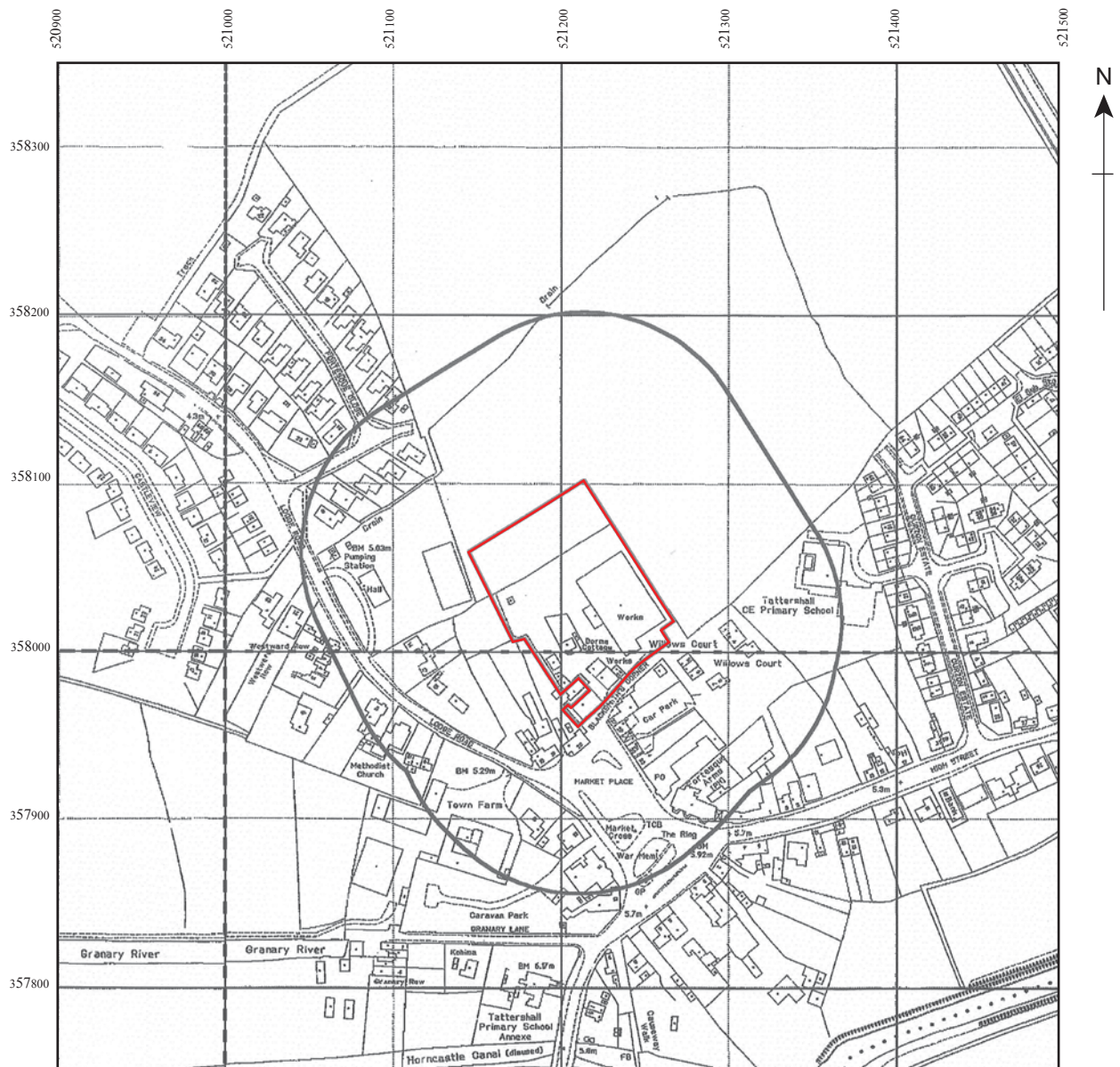


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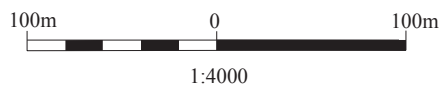


**Figure 9:** 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1972

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



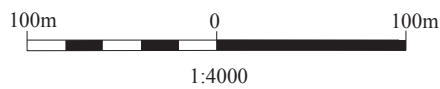
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**Figure 10:** 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1995



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**Figure 11:** 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map of 2007

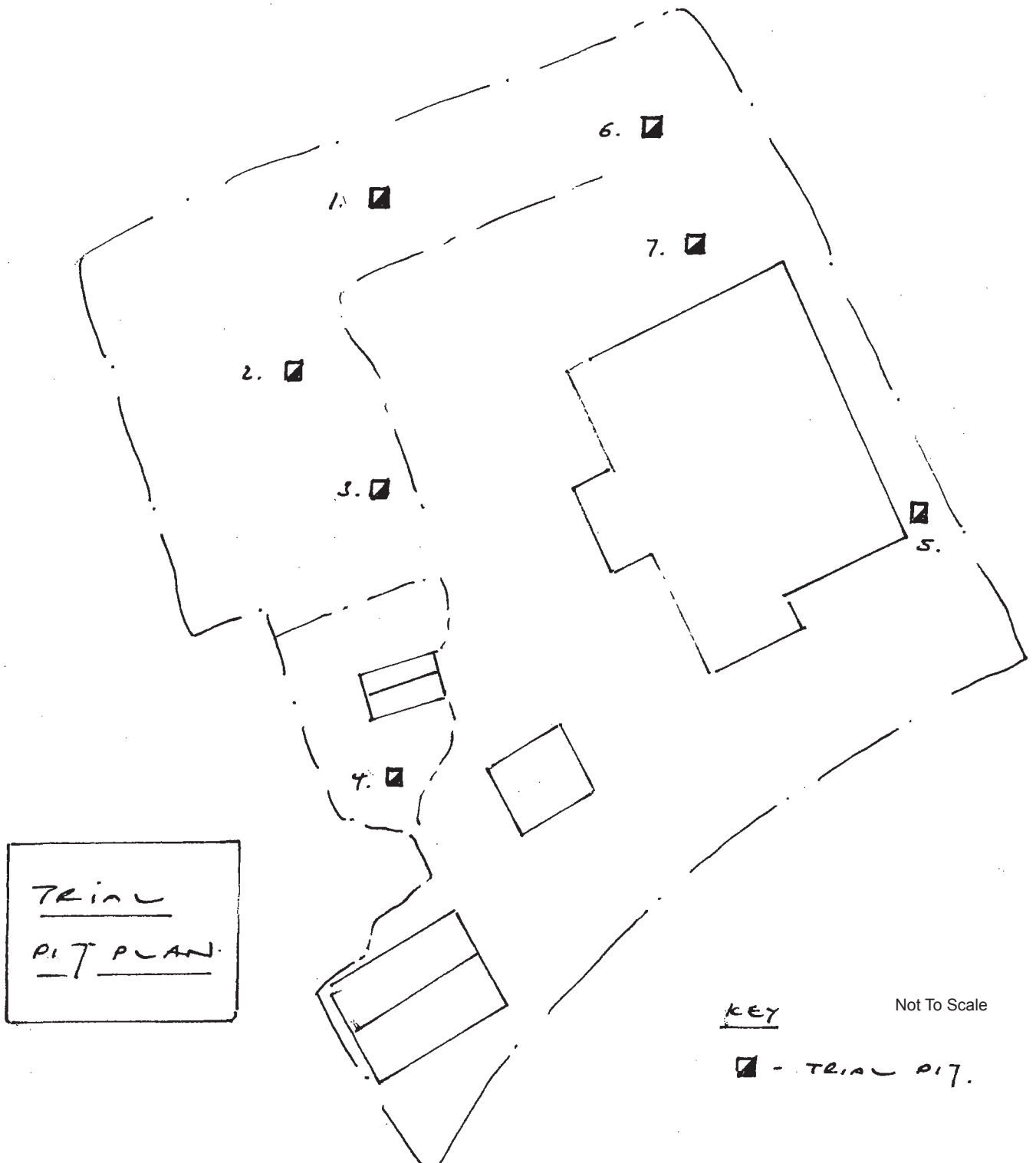


Figure 12: Previous Geotechnical Trial Pit Locations (SGH Red Limited, 2007)

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## Appendices

## APPENDIX A

### Gazetteer Of Cultural Heritage Features Within A 1km Study Radius from the Centre of the Application Site at Lincoln Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire

This gazetteer incorporates all pertinent entries of archaeological and historical sites identified within a 1km radius from the centre of the site of the proposed development.

Searches of the Lincolnshire Historic Environments Record (LHER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) were requested in September 2008 for the purposes of this assessment. Any inconsistencies with the LHER or NMR data presented below originate with the data supplied.

#### Abbreviations:

LHER: Lincolnshire Historic Environments Record.

NMR: National Monuments Record

NGR: National Grid Reference.

AOC No.: Number assigned to sites, monuments, buildings etc. referred to in the text in round brackets e.g. (AOC 1)

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
1	NEOLITHIC	CROPMARK	ENCLOSURE & LINEAR FEATURE Irregular enclosure and linear ditches shown on AP. Neolithic axe found here in 1958.	TF 2046 5832	LHER: 40440 - MLI40440	
2	NEOLITHIC	FINDSPOT	STONE AXE Polished stone axe found in 1957, on the banks of the river	TF 2129 5711	LHER: 40155 - MLI40155	
3	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT	FLINT FLAKES Three flint flakes found.	TF 2120 5720	LHER: 40176 - MLI40176	
4	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT	AXE HAMMER Axe hammer found on 'The Ings' in Coningsby, in may 1972	TF 2203 5750	LHER: 40187 - MLI40187	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
5	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSCATTER	SCATTER OF FLINTS Field walking revealed well defined scatter of flints, including tools, flakes and burnt stone	TF 2150 5732	LHER: 40192 - MLI40192	
6	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT	PALSTAVE Late Bronze Age looped palstave found at Tattershall in 1960.	TF 2045 5835	LHER: 40153 - MLI40153	
7	BRONZE AGE	RITUAL	POSSIBLE ROUND BARROW Possible cropmark Bronze Age round barrow, seen on Witham Valley NMP.	TF 20460 57706	LHER: 46443 - MLI88585	
8	PREHISTORIC AND MEDIEVAL	FINDSCATTER	FLINTS AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY Field walking revealed a scatter of flints and medieval pottery	TF 2200 5750	LHER: 40191 - MLI40191	
9	PREHISTORIC OR ROMAN	CROPMARK	ENCLOSURES Prehistoric or Roman cropmark enclosures, Tattershall Thorpe, as depicted on the Witham Valley NMP	TF 20949 58884	LHER: 46661 - MLI89025	
10	MEDIEVAL	DEFENCE / MILITARY / CIVIL	Tattershall Castle The castle originated as an enclosure castle constructed in the 13th century by Robert of Tattershall. The present castle was built by Ralph, Baron Cromwell at the beginning of the 15th century who founded a college on the adjacent site. After a short period it passed to the Crown. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, received it as a present from Henry VIII. It was dismantled and unroofed during the Civil War. Retained by Lord Curzon at the beginning of the 20th century and given to the National Trust. The monument includes Tattershall Castle and College	TF 211 576	LHER: 43561 - MLI43561	SCHEDULED MONUMENT 22720
11	MEDIEVAL	DEFENCE / MILITARY / CIVIL	ROUND TOWERS, TATTERSHALL CASTLE Round tower bases of original castle. c.1230, built by Robert de Tatershal. Part of Scheduled Monument 22720 (AOC 10)	TF 21062 57558	LBO: 400481	GRADE I LISTED BUILDING
12	MEDIEVAL	AGRICULTURAL	STABLE RUINS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE Reputedly stable block, now ruins. c.1440. 2 storey Part of Scheduled Monument 22720 (AOC 10)	TF 21019 57562	LBO: 400483	GRADE I LISTED BUILDING
13	MEDIEVAL	DEFENCE / MILITARY / CIVIL	TICKET OFFICE AND SHOP, TATTERSHALLCASTLE (FORMERLY LISTED AS GUARD HOUSE) Former guard house, now ticket office and shop. c.1440, altered c.1911. 2 storey. Part of Scheduled Monument 22720 (AOC 10)	TF 21140 57592	LBO: 400479	GRADE I LISTED BUILDING



MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
14	MEDIEVAL	CIVIL	REMAINS OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS Scanty foundations of a quadrangular brick structure. No sign of building is visible now; the whole area has been grassed and is part of the castle bowls club. A two storied brick building with stone dressings - 15th century. Now used as barn or potato store, were recorded 15m south of the Market Place (TF 2129 5784 )	TF 2128 5758	LHER: 43557 - MLI43557 43560 - MLI43560	PART OF SCHEDULED MONUMENT 22720 (AOC 10)
15	MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS	TATTERSHALL BUTTER CROSS C15 Medieval stone cross. Stands on the village green. Base of four octagonal steps	TF 21244 57892	LHER: 43559 - MLI43559 LBO: 400470	SCHEDULED MONUMENT 22633 GRADE I LISTED BUILDING
16	MEDIEVAL	WALL	BRICK WALL TO REAR OF NO.2 MARKET PLACE Wall. C15, possibly part of Lord Cromwell's collegiate buildings. Approx. 20 yards length	TF 21322 57832	LBO: 400466	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
17	MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (SECULAR COLLEGE 1439-1547) The secular college of the Holy Trinity, Tattershall, was founded in 1439-40 by Ralph, Lord Cromwell. Licensed in 1439 by King Henry VI to convert a Norman Parishchurch into a Collegiate Church, for 7 priests, 6 secular clerks, 6 choristers and 13 poor old people in the almshouses. College demolished 1545. Most glass removed to Stamford in 1754. Restored 1893-97.	TF 2121 5758	LHER: 40156 - MLI40156 LBO: 400485	GRADE I LISTED BUILDING
18	MEDIEVAL	RELIGIOUS / FUNERARY	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CONINGSBY St Michael's Church, is early English to perpendicular in architectural style. A late Norman capital is all that remains of earlier church.	TF 2223 5804	LHER: 40182 - MLI40182	
19	MEDIEVAL	FINDSCATTER	MEDIEVAL FINDS Medieval pottery head of an animal, probably a dog found in the field immediately due south of Tattershall Castle. Also from the same area three medieval limestone net-weights and unstratified pottery, tile and animal bone recovered during a watching brief in 1989 (AOC 73)	TF 2120 5750	LHER: 40160 - MLI40160	
20	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	ENAMELLED BRONZE ESCUTCHEON Enamelled bronze escutcheon found while digging sewer trench through field opposite Grange (Hunters') Farm in may 1974.	TF 2220 5830	LHER: 40165 - MLI40165	
21	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	MEDIEVAL ROOF FINIAL Medieval roof finial in the form of a house stands on the roof of a more recent house near the market place	TF 2120 5790	LHER: 40168 - MLI40168	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
22	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	JESTER'S HEAD Pottery jester's head with a whistle in the back found, 3-4 metres deep while digging supports for Bailey Bridge. Probably 15th century in date.	TF 2138 5721	LHER: 40172 - MLI40172	
23	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	FRENCH JETTON A French jetton found on the site of Tattershall College	TF 2128 5758	LHER: 42932 - MLI42932	
24	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	COIN Henry VII 1/2 penny longcross found in Coningsby	TF 2218 5786	LHER: 43123 - MLI43123	
25	MEDIEVAL	CROPMARK	FIELD BOUNDARY Medieval cropmark field boundaries, Tattershall Thorpe, as depicted on the Witham Valley NMP	TF 21244 59585	LHER: 46652 - MLI89015	
26	MEDIEVAL TO POST- MEDIEVAL	CIVIL	TATTERSHALL BEDEHOUSES (ALMSHOUSES) Originally 10, now 5 almshouses. Founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell in 1440. The present single storey row was rebuilt in the early seventeenth century and remodelled in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Further renovations took place in the mid 1960's and 1996.	TF 2120 5762	LHER: 42861 - MLI42861 LBO: 400484	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
27	MEDIEVAL TO POST- MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL / COMMERCIAL	NO.60 MARKETPLACE (FORMERLY LISTED AS WAYSIDE COTTAGE) Former house, now house and shop. C15 stone base, early C18, altered early C19. 2 storey.	TF 21228 57851	LBO: 400469	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
28	MEDIEVAL TO POST- MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL	FORTESCUE ARMS AND COACH HOUSE, MARKET PLACE Hotel and coach house. C15, early C18, with early C19 and C20 alterations. 2 storey with attics.	TF 21286 57904	LBO: 400473	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
29	MEDIEVAL TO POST- MEDIEVAL	COMMERCIAL / CIVIL	THE OLD COLLEGE, MARKET PLACE (10 METRES SOUTH OF NO.3 MARKET PLACE) Former college, later converted to a brewery and stores, now a ruin, restored C20. Founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, c.1440. 2 storey,	TF 21297 57847	LBO: 400468	Scheduled Monument 22687 GRADE II* LISTED BUILDING
30	MEDIEVAL TO POST- MEDIEVAL	FINDSCATTER	MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER AT 14 MARKET PLACE A watching brief (AOC 86) was undertaken during groundworks at 14 Market Place. A medieval pottery scatter was uncovered	TF 2118 5791	LHER: 45859 - MLI87251	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
31	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	WATER SUPPLY / DRAINAGE	MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCHES, SLEAFORD ROAD During trial trenching (AOC 90) two parallel ditches were recorded, these probably define a boundary. Although these are not securely dated it seems likely that they are late medieval / post medieval. Animal bones, perhaps food waste, had been deposited in the ditches	TF 2117 5775	LHER: 44448 - MLI82800	
32	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	CROPMARK	ENCLOSURE Cropmarks seen on aerial photographs. Possibly site of medieval settlement or could be directly associated with Tattershall College.	TF 2129 5765	LHER: 40444 - MLI40444	
33	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSSCATTER	13TH-19TH CENTURY POTTERY 13th-19th century pottery found in Tattershall School ground	TF 2180 5810	LHER: 40188 - MLI40188	
34	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSSCATTER	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL Field walking in Coningsby revealed medieval and post-medieval pottery	TF 2165 5750	LHER: 40193 - MLI40193	
35	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	1 AND 2 CASTLE COTTAGES, SLEAFORD ROAD Late 18th century red brick farmhouse with 19th century alterations, now 2 cottages	TF 20967 57553	LHER: 46762 - MLI90352	
36	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	NO.4 LODGE ROAD Cottage. Early C17 extended late C18, with minor C19 alterations. 2 storey	TF 21182 57940	LBO: 400464	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
37	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	NO. 2 MARKET PLACE House. Early C18, altered C20. 2 storey.	TF 21296 57868	LBO: 400465	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
38	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	LODGE HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE House. Early C18, altered C19, C20. 2 storey. On the roof ridge is a ceramic C14 louvre in the form of a gabled house, known as "Tom Thumb's House" (AOC 21)	TF 21207 57890	LBO: 400472	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
39	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	OLD VICARAGE, NO. 10 HIGH STREET Former vicarage, now house. Late C18. 2 storey	TF 21352 57891	LBO: 400461	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
40	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	NO.3 AND 4 (JANET) MARKET PLACE Former house, now house and shop. Early C19, with some C20 alteration. 2 storey.	TF 21281 57855	LBO: 400467	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
41	POST-MEDIEVAL	DOMESTIC / RESIDENTIAL	BRIDGE HOUSE, BRIDGE STREET House. Early C19 with mid C19 addition. 2 storey	TF 21186 57751	LBO: 400458	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
42	POST-MEDIEVAL	CIVIL	THE OLD SCHOOL AND SCHOOL HOUSE, SLEAFORD ROAD Former school and schoolmaster's house. 1860-62, with minor C20 alterations. Single storey.	TF 21185 57801	LBO: 490839	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
43	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSCATTER	COLLECTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY, CASTLE MOAT Whilst cleaning out a small section of the moat of the castle, in spring 1972 a collection of post-medieval pottery found, mostly of 17th century date. Further post-medieval pottery (16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> Century) was recovered during a watching brief in 1989 (AOC 71).	TF 2110 5750	LHER: 40162 - MLI40162	
44	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	COIN Half Groat of James I (1603-4) found on Curzon Estate	TF 2150 5800	LHER: 40169 - MLI40169	
45	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	C18 SEAL MATRIX Found in the ruins of Tattershall Castle, 18th Century Seal Matrix, Sigillvm Iohannis Copvldyk. Probably seal of son of John Cupvldyk, who died 1480	TF 2110 5755	LHER: 40171 - MLI40171	
46	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	IMITATION MIDLANDS BLACKWARE JUG Imitation midlands blackware jug base, found august 1979 at Tattershall Castle	TF 2110 5750	LHER: 40177 - MLI40177	
47	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSACATTER	ARTEFACT SCATTER NEAR CONINGSBY Metal detectorist finds to the south west of Coningsby comprising a farthing of Charles I post 1637, a Half Groat of Charles II 1660-1680 and a bronze hook with decorative enamel plate attached (17 <sup>th</sup> Century).	TF 2187 5779	LHER: 43116 - MLI43116	
48	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	COIN An Elizabethan rose sixpence dated 1561-82.	TF 2171 5766	LHER: 43586 - MLI43586	
49	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	COIN An Elizabethan threepence found in Coningsby parish.	TF 2171 5772	LHER: 43587 - MLI43587	
50	POST-MEDIEVAL	TRACKWAY	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL FOOTPATH, OFF FORTESCUE CLOSE During a geophysical survey (AOC 89), an anomaly was detected, which is believed to be a late post-medieval trackway/footpath	TF 2125 5814	LHER: 43935 - MLI81291	
51	POST-MEDIEVAL	CROPMARK	ENCLOSURE Post-medieval cropmark enclosure, as depicted on the Witham Valley NMP.	TF 20959 57682	LHER: 46633 - MLI88991	
52	POST-MEDIEVAL	CROPMARK	CAUSEWAY Post medieval earthwork causeway as depicted on the Witham Valley NMP	TF 21258 57679	LHER: 46634 - MLI88992	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
53	POST-MEDIEVAL	CROPMARK	RIDGE AND FURROW Post medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Coningsby, as depicted on the Witham Valley NMP. No evidence of these earthworks was seen during a walkover survey, and it appears that they have been ploughed out.	TF 23372 58992	LHER: 46636 - MLI88994	
54	POST-MEDIEVAL / MODERN	INDUSTRIAL	FORMER CONINGSBY AND TATTERSHALL GAS WORKS The Coningsby and Tattershall gas works was erected in 1861 and supplied both villages. The rolls still operated in 1937. Have since been demolished.	TF 21933 58039	LHER: 47268 - MLI92075	
55	MODERN	COMMUNICATION	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MARKET PLACE Telephone kiosk, type K6. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott	TF 21245 57893	LBO: 400499	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
56	MODERN	CIVIL	WAR MEMORIAL, MARKET PLACE War memorial. c.1919	TF 21258 57881	LBO: 400471	GRADE II LISTED BUILDING
57	MODERN	DEFENCE / MILITARY	RAF CONINGSBY - AIRFIELD RAF Coningsby opened on 4 November 1940 as a bomber airfield. The airfield is still in operational use.	TF 22790 56693	LHER: 46646 - MLI89004	
58	UNDATED	LINEAR FEATURE	LINEAR FEATURE During a watching brief of development at Gartree School (AOC 82) an irregular linear feature was revealed, possibly a natural channel or badly eroded ditch	TF 2180 5810	LHER: 43833 - MLI80742	
59	UNDATED	WATER SUPPLY / DRAINAGE	UNDATED DITCH AND PIT ON LAND TO THE REAR OF THE OLD SCHOOL, SLEAFORD ROAD An archaeological watching brief (AOC 87) was undertaken on land to the rear of the Old School House, Sleaford Road. The watching brief identified two undated features in the south-western corner of the site; a north to south aligned ditch and a large pit.	TF 21170 57800	LHER: 45516 - MLI86236	
60	UNDATED	WATER SUPPLY / DRAINAGE	UNDATED DITCH AT 14 MARKET PLACE A watching brief (AOC 86) was undertaken during groundworks at 14 Market Place. An undated ditch was uncovered, which is possibly late medieval / early post medieval	TF 2118 5791	LHER: 45858 - MLI87250	
61	UNDATED	CROPMARK	LINEAR FEATURES / ENCLOSURES large area of cropmarks, consisting of possible enclosures, trackways and pits	TF 211 592	LHER: 44746 - MLI84803	
62	UNDATED	CROPMARK	LINEAR FEATURES / ENCLOSURES Large area of cropmarks in the corner of the field, consisting of possible enclosures, trackways and pits.	TF 209 591	LHER: 44745 - MLI84802	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
63	UNDATED	CROPMARK	LINEAR FEATURE Cropmark linear features can be seen on aerial photograph, possible trackway and or field boundaries	TF 2110 5860	LHER: 44744 - MLI84719	
64	UNDATED	CROPMARK	LINEAR FEATURE Four parallel ditches in two pairs seen on aerial photographs.	TF 2035 5770	LHER: 40443 - MLI40443	
65	UNDATED	CROPMARK	GRIDDED ENCLOSURE, MARSH LANE Two pairs and two single ditches all parallel. Three ditches at 90 degrees forming a gridded rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs.	TF 2020 5810	LHER: 40441 - MLI40441	
66	UNDATED	FINDSPOT	ENAMELLED BRONZE HORSE PENDANT Enamelled bronze horse pendant with swan emblem on it, found sometime between 1955 and 1960 during construction of a bungalow,	TF 2138 5789	LHER: 40161 - MLI40161	
67	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Excavation, 1912 - 1914	TF 21100 57600	NMR: 632965	
68	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Watching Brief, 1989 Watching brief maintained during the excavation of a cable trench.	TF 211 575	NMR: 982321 LHER: ELI543	
69	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE, Watching Brief, 1990 Archaeological Watching brief was maintained during groundworks for floodlighting, and during tree-planting.	TF 211 575	NMR: 1304311	
70	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Watching Brief, 1992 – 1994 Series of seven watching briefs maintained on the laying of electricity cables. Archaeological deposits were not disturbed.	TF 2110 5750	NMR: 1008236	
71	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Watching Brief, 1992 Archaeological recording was undertaken during repair works to the Inner Moat and bridge abutments.	TF 211 575	NMR: 1318224	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
72	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE (BOUNDARY FENCE) Watching Brief, 1994 Monitoring of groundworks for a new boundary fence revealed two undated features, possibly truncated walls or early surfaces.	TF 2110 5754	NMR: 1320692	
73	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Watching Brief, 1998	TF 212 575	NMR: 1309013	
74	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE TILT YARD Geophysical Survey, 1998 Magnetometer survey identified indications of linear boundaries, possible structures and ploughed-out earth banks were noted.	TF 2120 5750	NMR: 1325987 LHER: ELI439	
75	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE GATEHOUSE Building Survey, 1998 A building survey was carried out as part of a programme of repairs.	TF 2104 5759	LHER: ELI3527	
76	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	BEDE ALMSHOUSES Watching Brief / Building Survey, 1996 Monitoring of improvements immediately north of the collegiate church revealed structural evidence for a late medieval building demolished prior to the construction of the 17th century almshouses. A building survey was also undertaken during the improvements.	TF 2120 5762	NMR: 1154912 LHER: ELI458 ELI4595 ELI4596	
77	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE Evaluation, 2004 Evaluation in advance of proposed development recorded the 15th century kitchen range and a medieval pit cut by the modern moat wall.	TF 2160 5751	NMR: 1482038	
78	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL CASTLE Watching brief, 2006 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a cable trench through the outer moat. The silt infill of the outer moat was revealed, and pottery of medieval and early post medieval date was recovered	TF 21143 57621	LHER: ELI7170	

MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
79	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	CASTLE VIEW, TATTERSHALL Watching Brief, 1995 An intermittent watching brief was undertaken during construction trenching for new residential dwellings at Castle View. No archaeological deposits or remains were exposed during the watching brief.	TF 2088 5808	NMR: 1330817 LHER: ELI4324	
80	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	2 CASTLE COTTAGES, TATTERSHALL Building Survey, 2006 A vernacular building survey was carried out prior to the refurbishment of the property. The survey includes photographs, floor plans and a detailed description	TF 20963 57556	LHER: ELI7810	
81	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	TATTERSHALL COLLEGE Excavation, 1967 – 1968 Rescue excavation begun by P Wheatley & continued by L Keen.	TF 21300 57600	NMR: 632962	
82	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND AT GARTREE SCHOOL Watching Brief, 1999 Monitoring during excavation of footings for an extension to the science block at Gartree School recorded no significant archaeological deposits	TF 2180 5810	NMR: 1348108 LHER: ELI1256	
83	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND TO THE REAR OF THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE Watching Brief, 2004 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on groundworks at the site. An undated ditch and pit and a possible brick soakaway were recorded.	TF 2115 5708	NMR: 1482954 LHER: ELI4928	
84	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	ST MICHAELS CHURCH Watching Brief, 1999 A watching brief was undertaken during the works associated with the connection of a new gas supply. No archaeological evidence was recorded	TF 2240 5804	LHER: ELI2947	
85	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND AT MARKET PLACE Watching Brief, 1999 Monitoring of development groundworks for a car park extension adjacent to the Market Place recorded no significant archaeological deposits.	TF 2125 5797	NMR: 1348110 LHER: ELI1122	



MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AOC NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.	REF.	DESIGNATION
86	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	MARKET PLACE, TATTERSHALL Watching Brief, 1999 A Watching brief carried out around the Butter Cross as part of an enviromental enhancement scheme recorded no significant archaeological deposits.	TF 2123 5790	LHER: ELI2570	
87	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	14 MARKET PLACE Watching Brief, 2004 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site. A single undated ditch was recorded.	TF 2120 5785	NMR: 1482937 LHER: ELI5802	
88	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	PLOTS 12A-14, TATTERSHALL HIGH STREET Watching Brief, 2000 Monitoring of development groundworks recorded no archaeological features.	TF 2139 5789	NMR: 1364693 LHER: ELI1726	
89	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND OFF FORTESCUE CLOSE, TATTENHALL Desk Based Assessment / Geo-physical Survey, 2001 Assessment in advance of proposed development identified no known archaeological constraints on the site.	TF 2125 5813	NMR: 1391638 LHER: ELI1641 LHER: ELI1642	
90	N/A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	LAND AT SLEAFORD ROAD Evaluation, 2002 Single trench excavated in advance of proposed development, recording two ditches of probable late medieval/post-medieval date. A Neolithic blade was also recovered.	TF 2117 5775	NMR: 1430591 LHER: ELI2978	

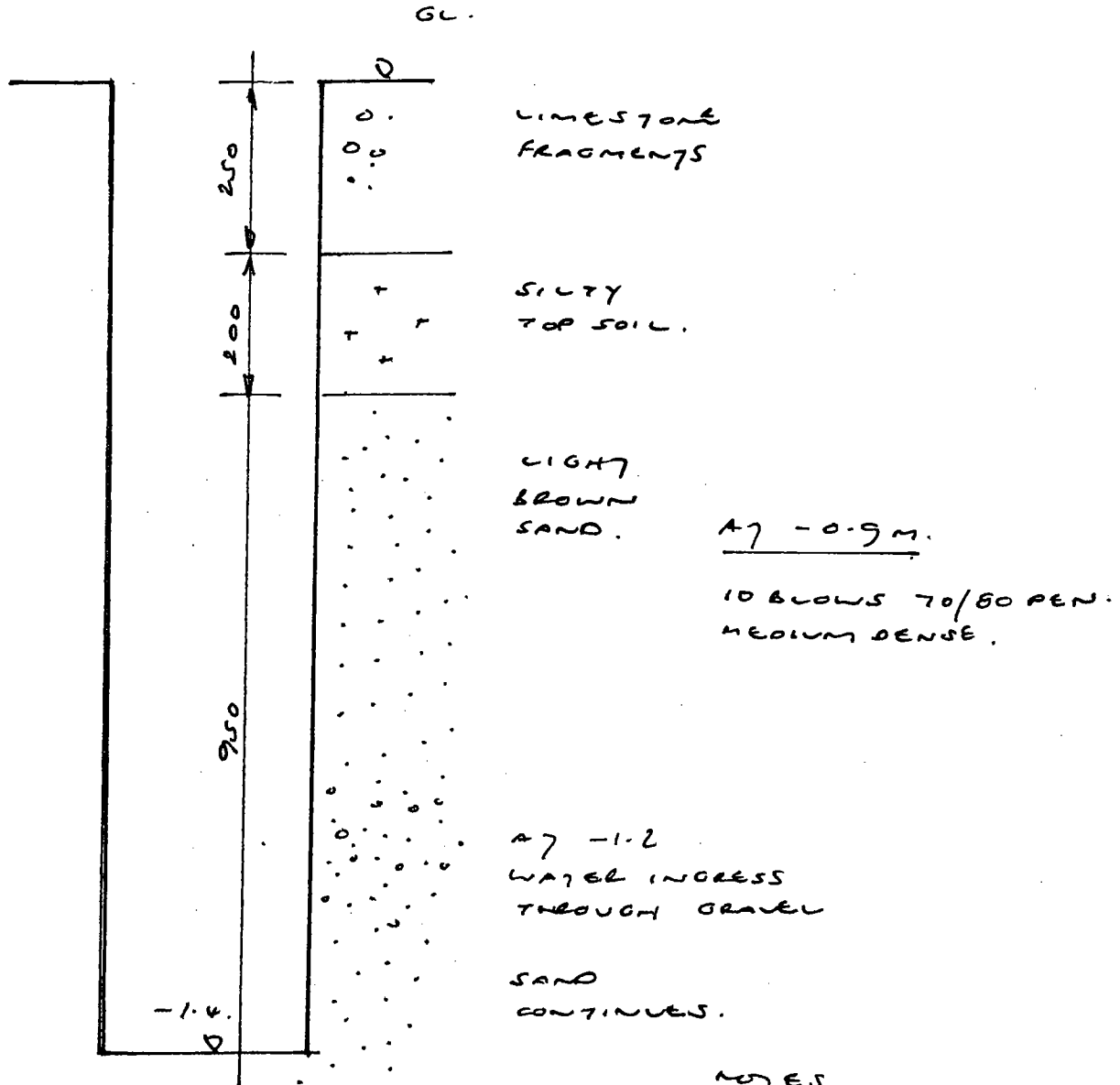
## **APPENDIX B**

### **Geotechnical Site Investigation: Trial Pit Logs (SGH Red Limited, 2007)**



Project <b>TRIAL PIT LOG</b>			
Made by <b>EWING</b>	Date <b>5/2/07</b>	Checked by <b>[Signature]</b>	Job number/Sheet number <b>2912 / TP - 01</b>

TRIAL PIT ①



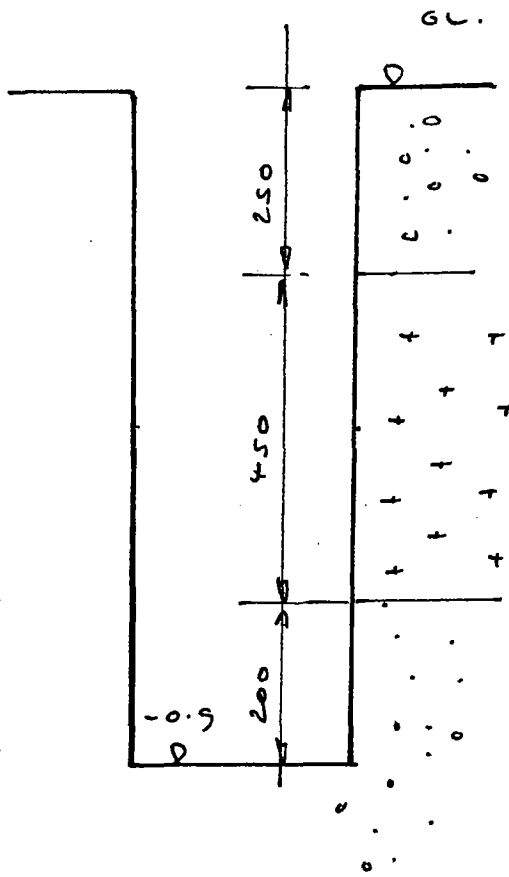
NOTES

1. SIDES UNSTABLE  
BELOW WATER  
TABLE.



Project <u>TRIAL PIT LOG.</u>			
Made by <u>kw.</u>	Date <u>5/12/07</u>	Checked by <u>R</u>	Job number/Sheet number <u>2912 / TP-02</u>

TRIAL PIT (2)



LIMESTONE  
FRAGMENTS

SILTY  
TOP SOIL.

SANDY  
GRAVEL

A7 - 0.7 M.

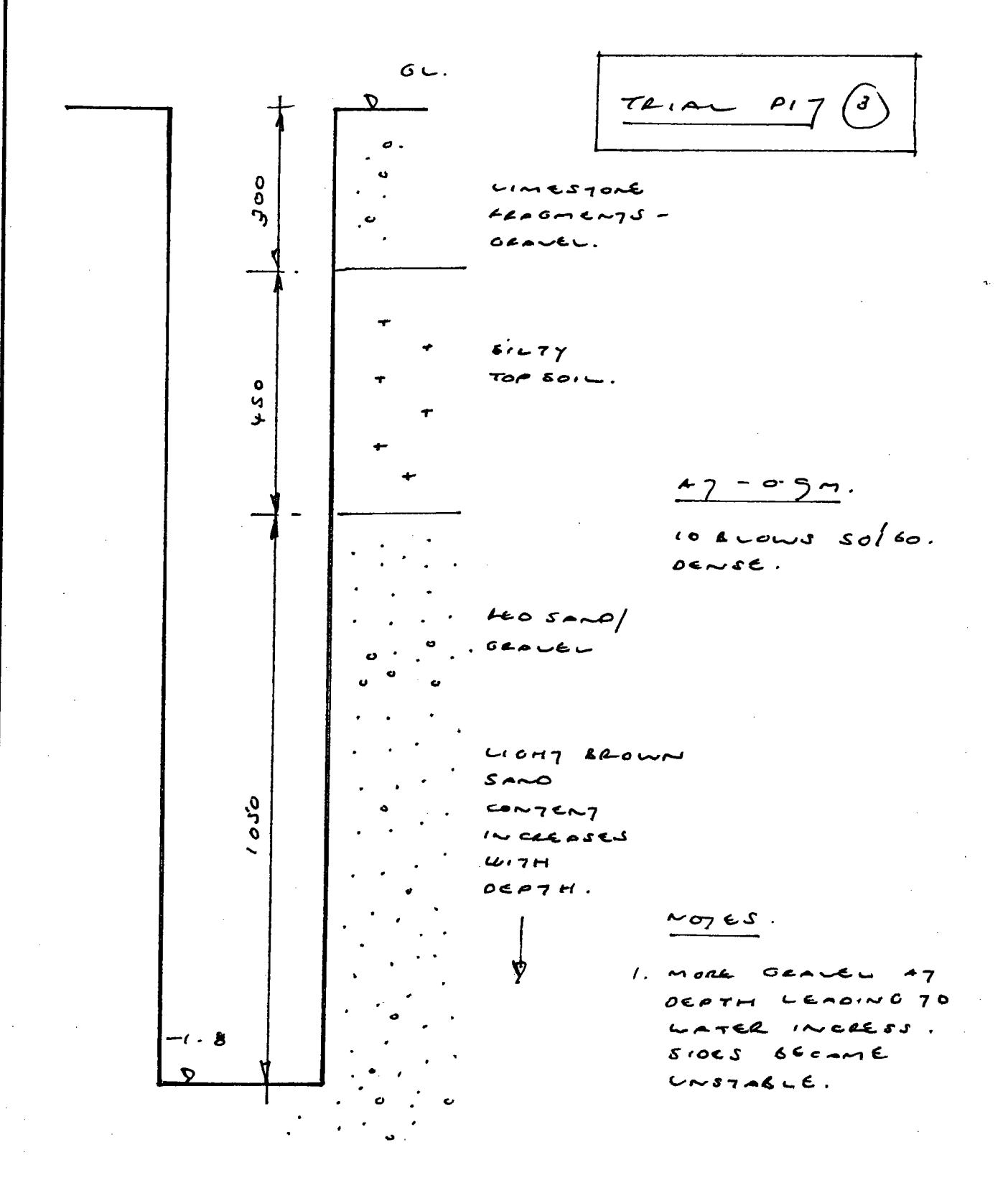
10 BLOWS 50/60  
MEDIUM DENSE.

NOTES.

1. NO WATER  
INGRESS.



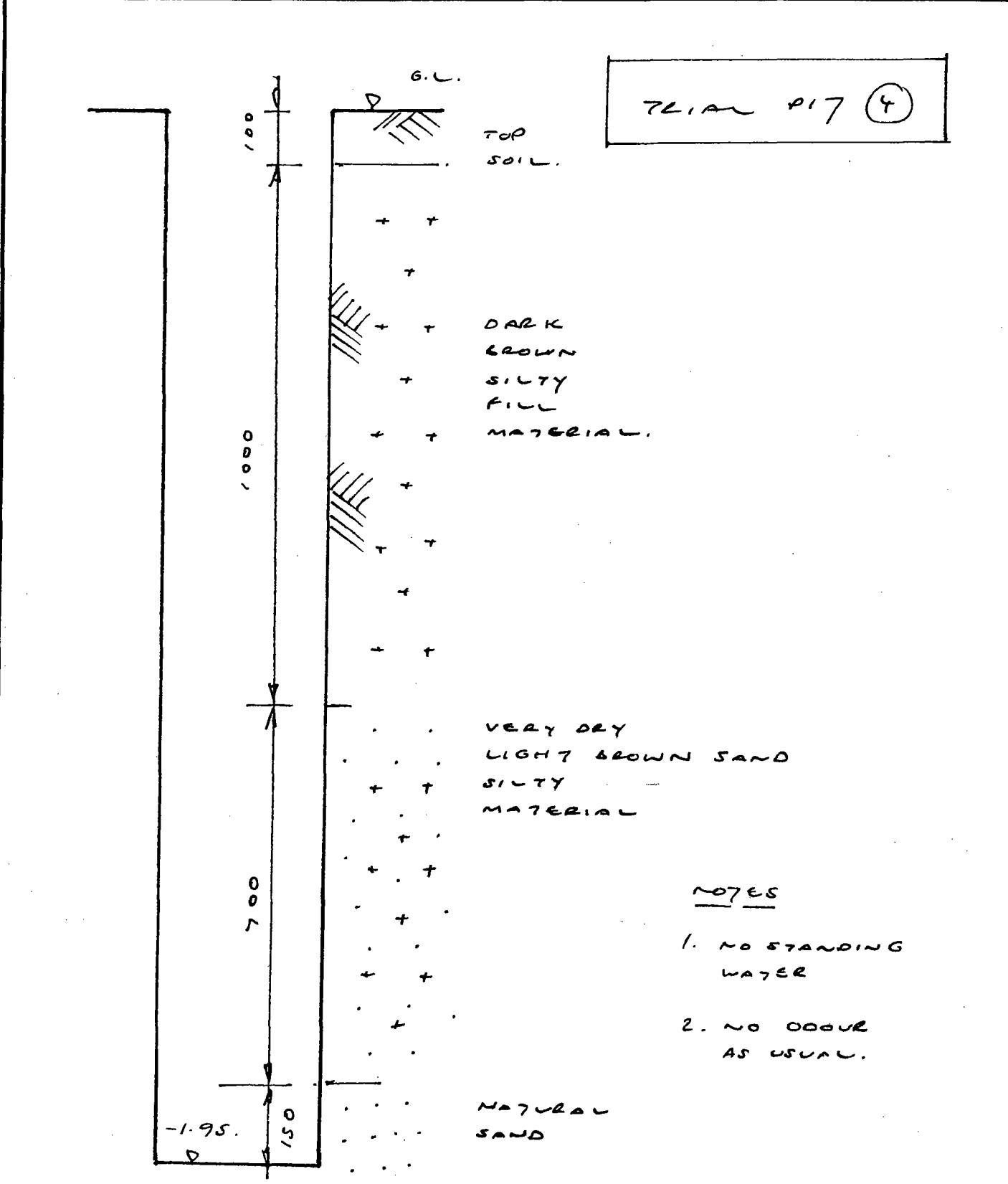
Project <u>TRIAL P17 LOG.</u>			
Made by <u>kw</u>	Date <u>5/1/09</u>	Checked by <u>L</u>	Job number/Sheet number <u>2912 / TP-03</u>



All dimensions should be site checked.



Project <u>TRIAL P.7 LOG</u>			
Made by <i>kw</i>	Date <i>3/12/07</i>	Checked by <i>h</i>	Job number/Sheet number <i>2912/TP-04</i>



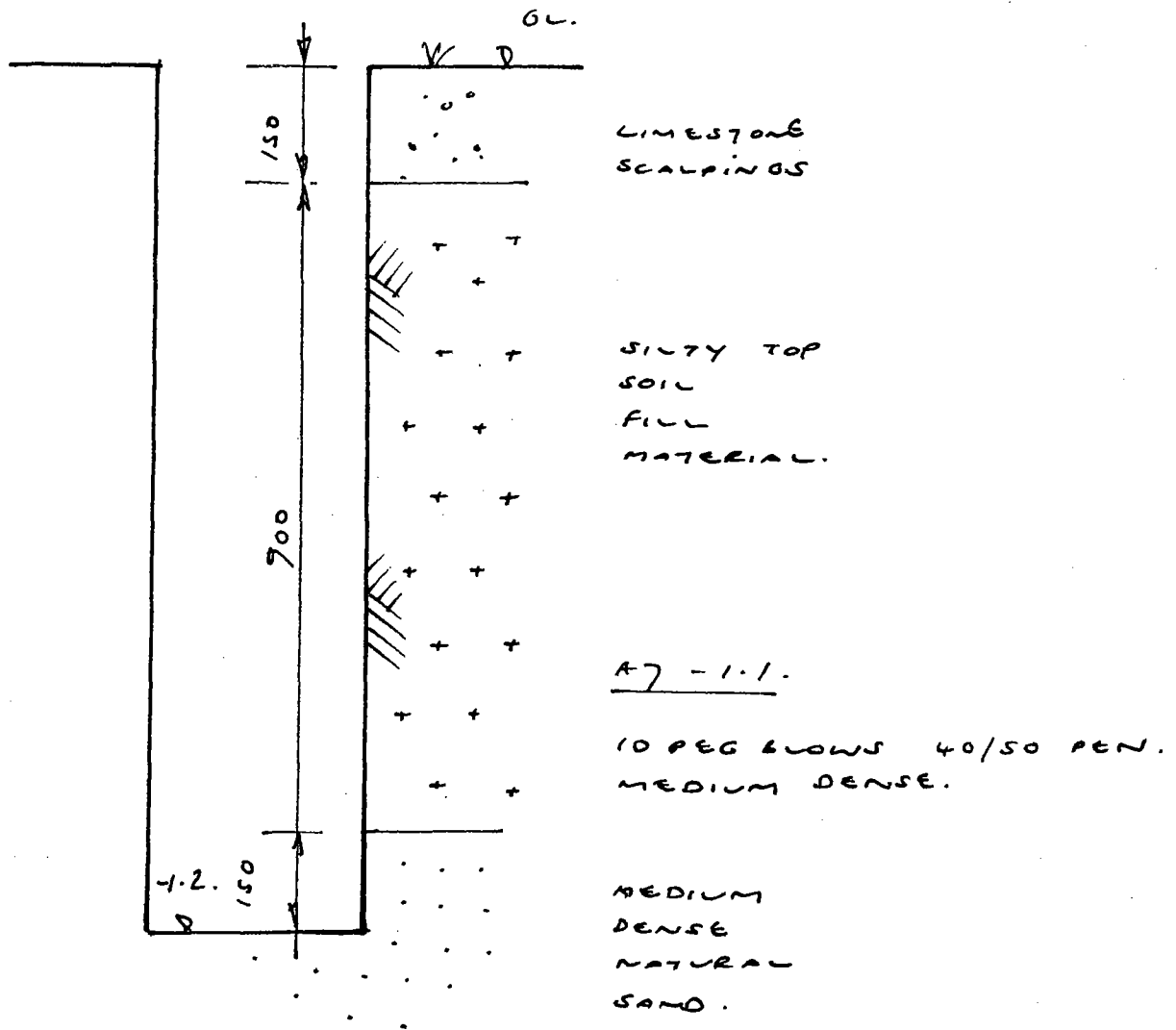
- NOTES
1. NO STANDING WATER
  2. NO OOOOR AS USUAL.

All dimensions should be site checked.



Project <u>TRIAL PIT LOG.</u>			
Made by <i>kw</i>	Date <i>5/6/07</i>	Checked by <i>L</i>	Job number/Sheet number <i>2912/TP-05</i>

TRIAL PIT (5)

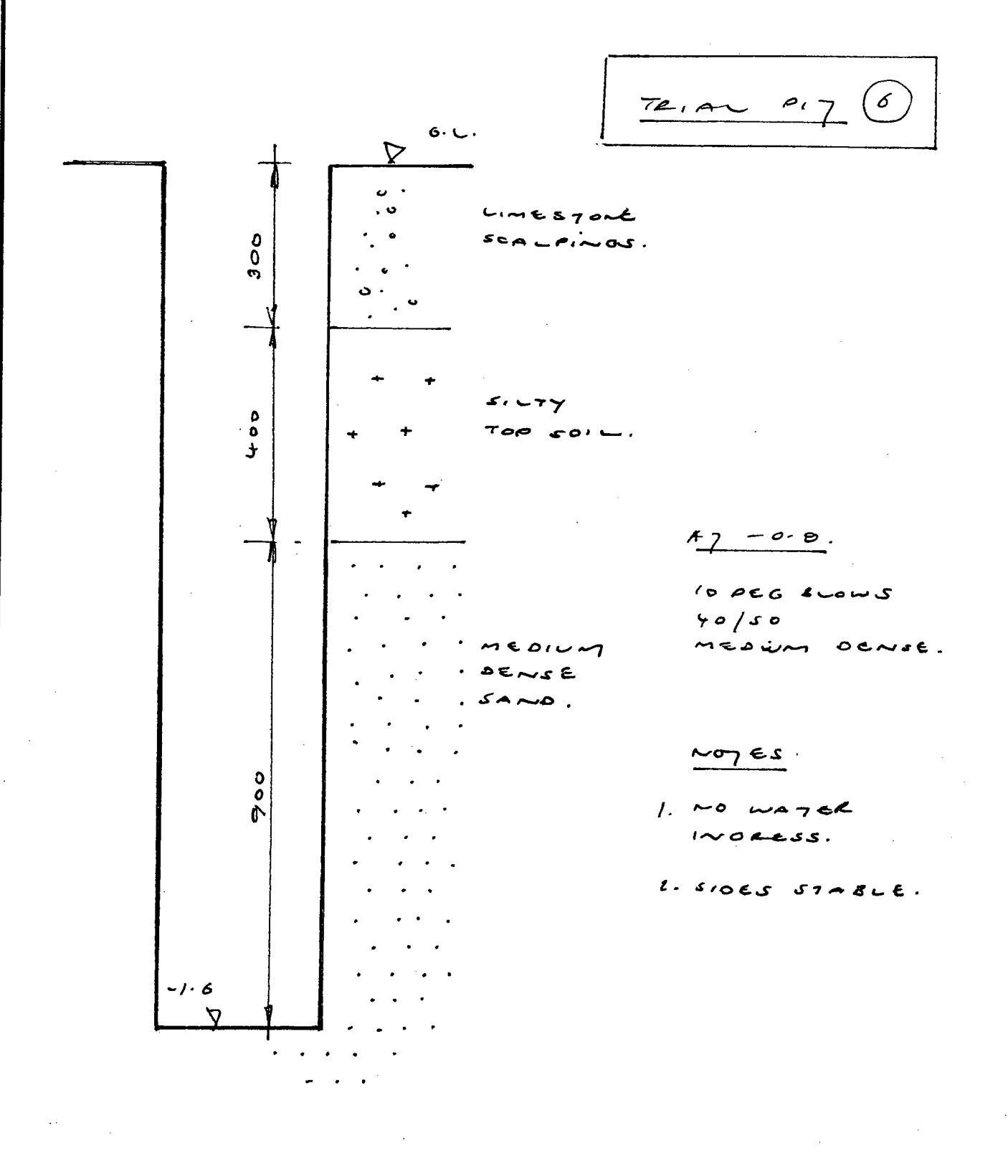


All dimensions should be site checked.



Project <u>TRIAL PIT LOG.</u>			
Made by <i>kw</i>	Date <i>5/11/07</i>	Checked by <i>Q</i>	Job number/Sheet number <i>2912 / TP-06</i>

TRIAL PIT (6)

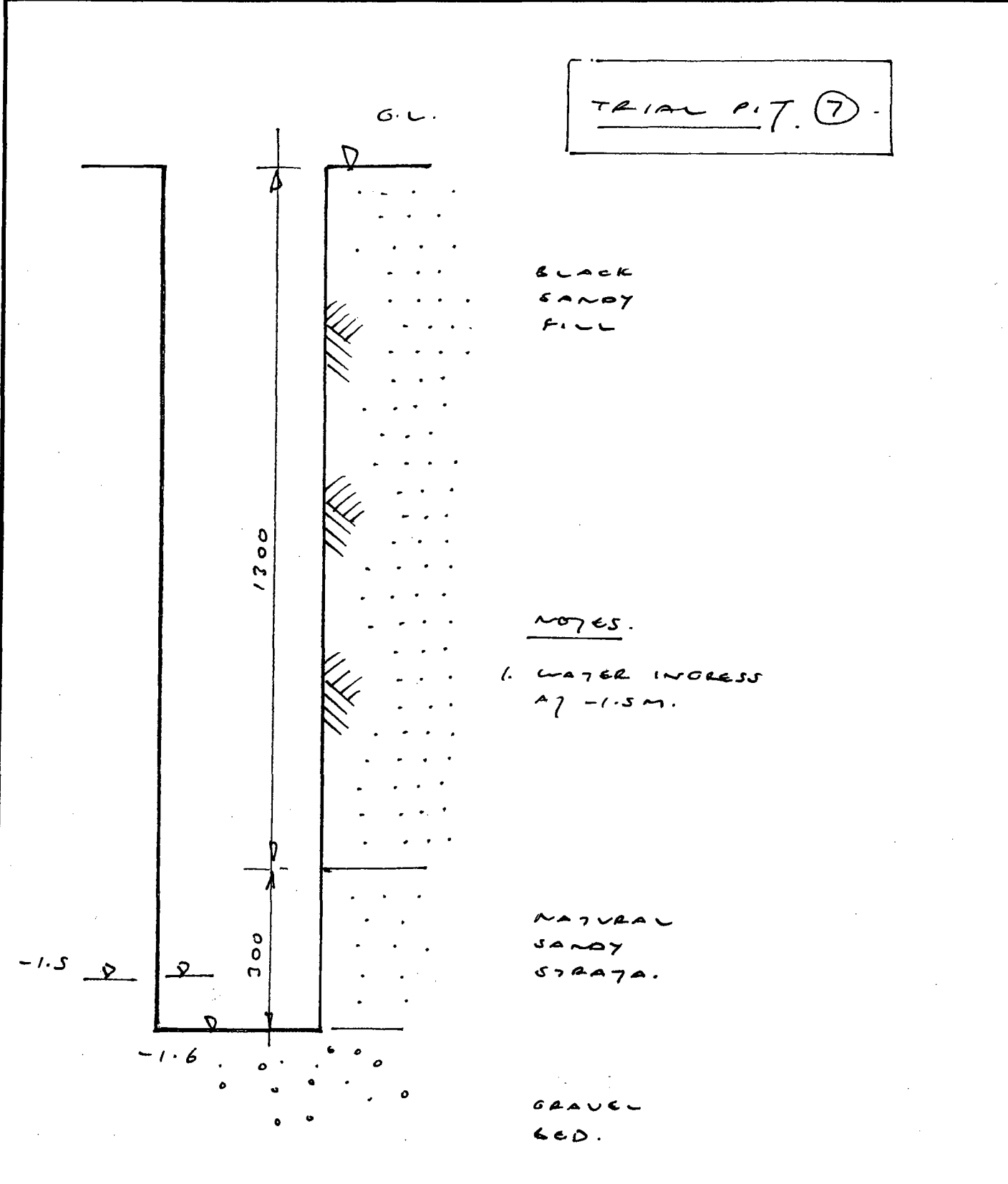


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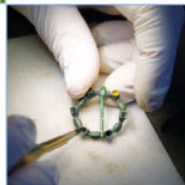
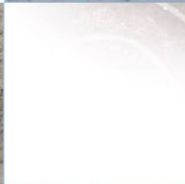
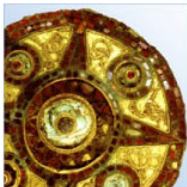




Project <u>TRIAL PIT LOG.</u>			
Made by <i>kw</i>	Date <i>5/4/07</i>	Checked by <i>l</i>	Job number/Sheet number <i>2912/TP-07.</i>



All dimensions should be site checked.



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