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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE,  
TATTERSHALL,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TATC 11)**

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Work Undertaken For  
 **THE NATIONAL TRUST**

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Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**

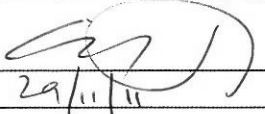
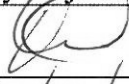




## Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation  
Tattershall Castle,  
Tattershall,  
Lincolnshire  
TATC 11

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Tattershall Castle, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. This was in order to inform the potential use of marquees at the site.*

*Tattershall Castle is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the earliest portions dating to 1231 and the brick tower keep of mid 15<sup>th</sup> century construction. To the east lies Holy Trinity church, also of mid 15<sup>th</sup> century date, and part of a former college, of which a single building remains close to the Market Place. Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) stone and flint tools have also been found in the vicinity.*

*The evaluation identified a sequence of undisturbed medieval or early post-medieval deposits, including a possible surface, wall remnants and levelling deposits. Over these was a buried soil, formed after the moat had been backfilled with material from the inner ward during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This buried soil was in turn sealed by dumping deposits. This latter dumping probably relates to the restoration of the castle in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the moats were emptied and the level of the inner ward reinstated.*

*The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprises brick and tile of medieval and post-medieval date. Architectural stone fragments, window glass and lead came also point to the demolition of buildings associated with the castle. Pottery includes single sherds of Roman and Saxon date, with most dating to the medieval period or later. Clay pipe, metalwork, glass and animal bone was also retrieved during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation at Tattershall Castle, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. The investigations were undertaken to inform the potential use of marquees at the site. The evaluation was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2011 in accordance with a brief set by the National Trust Archaeological Consultant and under Scheduled Monument Consent S00007337.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tattershall is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 18km northwest of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Tattershall Castle is located south of the village, adjacent to the Collegiate Church of Holy Trinity at National Grid Reference TF 2110 5754 (Fig. 2). The evaluation was undertaken in the Inner Ward of the castle, immediately in front of the keep (Plate 1). The castle is situated at a height of 6-7m OD on generally level ground close to the

confluence of the Rivers Bain and Witham.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically sand and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of Lower River Terrace sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge or Amphill Clay formations (BGS 1995).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tattershall is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. This early prehistoric activity takes the form of occasional finds of flint and stone axes.

Tattershall is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Tatesala* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the nook of land (*halh*) belonging to *Tāthere*’ (Cameron 1998, 123). The Domesday Survey records little about Tattershall, though sokeland in Skirbeck was held by Eudo, son of Spirewic (Foster and Longley 1976). The subsequent Lindsey Survey of *c.* 1115 records that Eudo’s son, Hugh, held the manor (*ibid.*). It is probable that land at Tattershall was recorded under Tattershall Thorpe.

The first castle at Tattershall was built in stone by Robert de Tateshall in 1231 AD under licence from Henry III (Cathcart-King 1983, 263). It comprised an irregular polygonal wall with round towers of which some remnants are still visible (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 745). The model for this early castle may have been Bolingbroke Castle, built by Randulph de Blundevill in the period 1220-1230, which lies some 15km to the northeast (Thompson 1974, 317).

The castle was remodelled by Ralph, Lord

Cromwell, in 1434 and 1446, who added the brick built keep, a further two moats and various other buildings in the inner and outer wards, including a possible chapel.

During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the castle was occupied by the Earls of Lincoln, but they abandoned it as a residence in 1693 and subsequently it gradually became ruinous.

Tattershall Castle is considered to be one the three most important surviving mid 15<sup>th</sup> century brick castles in England (Avery 2002, 21). The castle is now a scheduled ancient monument (List Number: 1018394/ Legacy Number: 22720).

A Charter was granted to Cromwell in 1439 to establish a college in Tattershall. All that survives is the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity that replaced the earlier church of SS. Peter and Paul (Parsons 1989, 2). The gatehouse to the college was excavated in 1967 and demonstrates that the college, which also had to provide shelter for poor people, was enclosed. The building known as ‘Old College’, south of the Market Place, was also part of the college but its location away from the main centre suggests that its role was as a grammar school. The college was dissolved in 1545, although the school continued in use for some time.

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Archaeological Consultant, National Trust Midlands, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.



#### 4. METHODS

Five trenches, three measuring 1m by 1m and two that were 2m by 1m were excavated entirely manually. Excavation extended to the surface of archaeological deposits associated with the use of the castle (prior to its abandonment in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) or, where these were not identified, to no more than 1m depth. The trenches were placed in positions defined by the National Trust Archaeological Consultant to provide sample coverage of the area (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other deposits was undertaken by hand. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

#### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological

evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

##### *Trench 1* (Fig. 4; Plate 2)

Located at the base of this trench was a deposit of orange brown sand (105). Interpreted as a levelling deposit it was over 0.12m thick.

Developed over and against this was a former topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (104) that measured in excess of 0.2m thick. This contained frequent gravel and brick/tile fragments. Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and earlier was retrieved from this layer.

The former topsoil was sealed by dumped deposits of grey silty sand (103) and orange grey sandy silt (102) both of which contained gravel, limestone and brick/tile fragments. The dumped deposits had a combined thickness of 0.87m and contained pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date.

Sealing the dumped layers was the modern topsoil/turf layer of greyish brown sandy silt (101) that was 0.15m thick.

##### *Trench 2* (Fig. 5; Plates 3 and 4)

The earliest deposit recorded within this trench was a possible surface comprising limestone fragments and mortar (205). Adjacent to, and slightly overlying, this was a layer of brown sandy silt (206) that was over 0.22m thick.

Sealing these layers was a levelling deposit of yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (204). This was 0.42m thick and contained medieval pottery and 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe. This was in turn sealed by a former topsoil of brown sandy silt (203) that measured 0.11m thick.

Overlying this was a 0.65m thick dumped

deposit of limestone fragments, brick/tile and degraded mortar (202). Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe was recovered along with medieval and later brick and tile. This trench was sealed by the current topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (201).

**Trench 3** (Fig. 6; Plate 5)

A former topsoil of greyish brown silty sand (306) which was over 0.18m thick was encountered at the base of this trench. This was sealed by an 80mm thick layer of orange brown sand (305).

Dumping was evident in the form of brownish grey degraded mortar with brick and gravel (304) and yellowish grey silty sand and mortar with gravel, limestone and brick/tile fragments (303), that measured 0.56m and 0.38m thick respectively. Finds from these layers dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and earlier and included some medieval architectural stonework.

A thin layer of greyish brown sandy silt (302) overlay the dumped layers and was in turn sealed by further greyish brown sandy silt (301) of the present topsoil.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 7; Plate 6)

The sequence of deposits encountered in this trench began with a levelling deposit of yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel and shell (405). This measured in excess of 0.14m thick and contained post-medieval glass.

An area of limestone fragments and degraded mortar (403) in the eastern part of the trench represents a remnant of wall core and was 0.2m thick.

Developed over the levelling deposit and wall core was a former topsoil of brown sandy silt (404) that was 0.1m thick.

A dumped deposit overlay the former topsoil. This consisted of yellowish brown limestone, brick and tile fragments and

degraded mortar (402) and was 0.67m thick. Finds of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and earlier were recovered from this layer. This was in turn sealed by the modern topsoil (401).

**Trench 5** (Fig. 8; Plate 7)

At the base of this trench was a levelling deposit of reddish brown sand (508). This was overlain by a deposit of greyish brown sand (505) identified as a former topsoil. A possible Roman or later tile fragment was retrieved from this layer.

Cutting this was an east-west aligned foundation trench (507) that was over 0.37m wide and deeper than 0.2m (Fig. 8). Contained within this was a compacted deposit of sand, gravel and mortar with a number of brick fragments (506), perhaps the remnant of a wall.

The sequence within this trench continued with episodes of dumping as indicated by deposits of brown sand and gravel with mortar, brick/tile and plaster fragments (504), brownish grey sand (503) and brown degraded mortar with brick/tile fragments (502) with a combined thickness of 0.88m. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from (504), although the remainder of the finds were post-medieval in date.

Sealing all deposits within this trench was a topsoil of grey sand (501) that was 0.14m thick.

**6. DISCUSSION**

No natural deposits were reached during the evaluation which indicates that further buried archaeological remains are likely to be present beyond the 1m depth of the trenches.

The sequence of deposits encountered is broadly similar in each trench. Each trench contained a buried topsoil above which

were dumped deposits with finds mainly of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and earlier. The dating of these finds is consistent with the last use of the castle by the earls of Lincoln and the garrisoning of the castle during the Civil War.

It has previously been noted (Emery 2000, n315) that when the moats were filled in during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, surface material from the inner ward was used, which was then redeposited within the ward when the moats were reinstated in 1914. This would indicate that the buried topsoil formed during this period, prior to the restoration in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century,

The evaluation has identified that no archaeological deposits associated with the construction or occupation and use of the castle up to its abandonment in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century survive within 0.83m from the present ground surface. The archaeological deposits beneath the former topsoil include wall remnants, surfaces and levelling deposits. These are generally poorly dated but are likely to be 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.

The earliest finds from the evaluation include a single sherd of Roman pot and a fragment of tile, possibly of a similar date. A Late Saxon pot sherd was also retrieved.

Brick and tile was the largest category of finds recovered from the site and date from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The presence of post-medieval brick and tile may indicate that buildings of this date were being constructed at the site after Lord Cromwell's building phase, though they may also indicate repairs to the existing building. A quantity of architectural stonework, including pieces from doors and windows, window glass and lead window comes suggests that a building may have stood in the vicinity of Trench 3. However, the known reworking of deposits within the ward could imply that these came from elsewhere.

Medieval and later pottery was also recovered in quantities. Most pottery was dated to the post-medieval period and also relates to the last usage of the castle. Clay pipe, glass, metalwork and a number of animal bones were also collected.

## 7. HISTORIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Archaeological investigation of the Inner Ward of Tattershall Castle has established that the uppermost deposits, to at least 0.8m below present ground level, are comprised of topsoils and redeposited materials of 19<sup>th</sup> century and later date. As a result, no remains or deposits associated with the construction and use of the castle, up to its abandonment in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, are present within the top 0.8m or more beneath the current surface.

Although containing earlier artefacts associated not only with the castle but also earlier activity in the area, these dumped deposits are considered to have low archaeological significance and potential.

The proposed marquees would be supported on stakes to be driven into the ground to a depth of 0.7m. Therefore, the impact of these stakes will be limited to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later dumped deposits in the area. Only in the centre of the investigation area, in Trench 4, were earlier archaeological remains encountered close to the maximum stake depth, at 0.8m below ground level. Therefore, to mitigate any potential impact to significant archaeological deposits associated with the construction and occupation of the castle, it may be appropriate to restrict stake depth in this area.

Due to the depth of 19<sup>th</sup> century and later dumped deposits overlying them, remains associated with the occupation of the castle should be protected from possible

compaction impacts that might arise from increased usage of the area. Moreover, this increased usage would only occur occasionally, and hence have limited impact on the physical remains.

The erection of the marquees will have visual impacts on the monument and its immediate surrounds. In particular, the marquees are likely to block inter-visibility between the castle and the collegiate church which lies adjacent. However, as the marquees will be temporary structures that will only be erected intermittently and for brief periods, such visual impacts will be short-lived.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Tattershall Castle, Tattershall, as the site lay within the inner ward of the medieval castle.

The evaluation recorded probable medieval deposits lying at depth, generally over 0.8m below the current ground surface. Where exposed, these included levelling layers, a possible surface and wall remnants. These were sealed beneath buried topsoil which perhaps formed after the inner ward had been lowered by the removal of soil used to infill the moats in the 19<sup>th</sup> century or slightly earlier. Above this were dumped layers, relating to the restoration of the castle, derived from the backfill of the moat being excavated and re-deposited across the surface of the inner ward.

Finds recovered from the investigation include medieval and post-medieval brick/tile and pottery. In addition, Roman and Saxon pottery was also collected along with post-medieval clay pipe, medieval architectural fragments, window glass, metalwork and animal bone.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Miss Rachael Hall, the Archaeological Consultant, National Trust Midlands, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Warm thanks are also extended to Molly Doyle and her colleagues at Tattershall Castle for their help. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 10. PERSONNEL

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 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **12. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

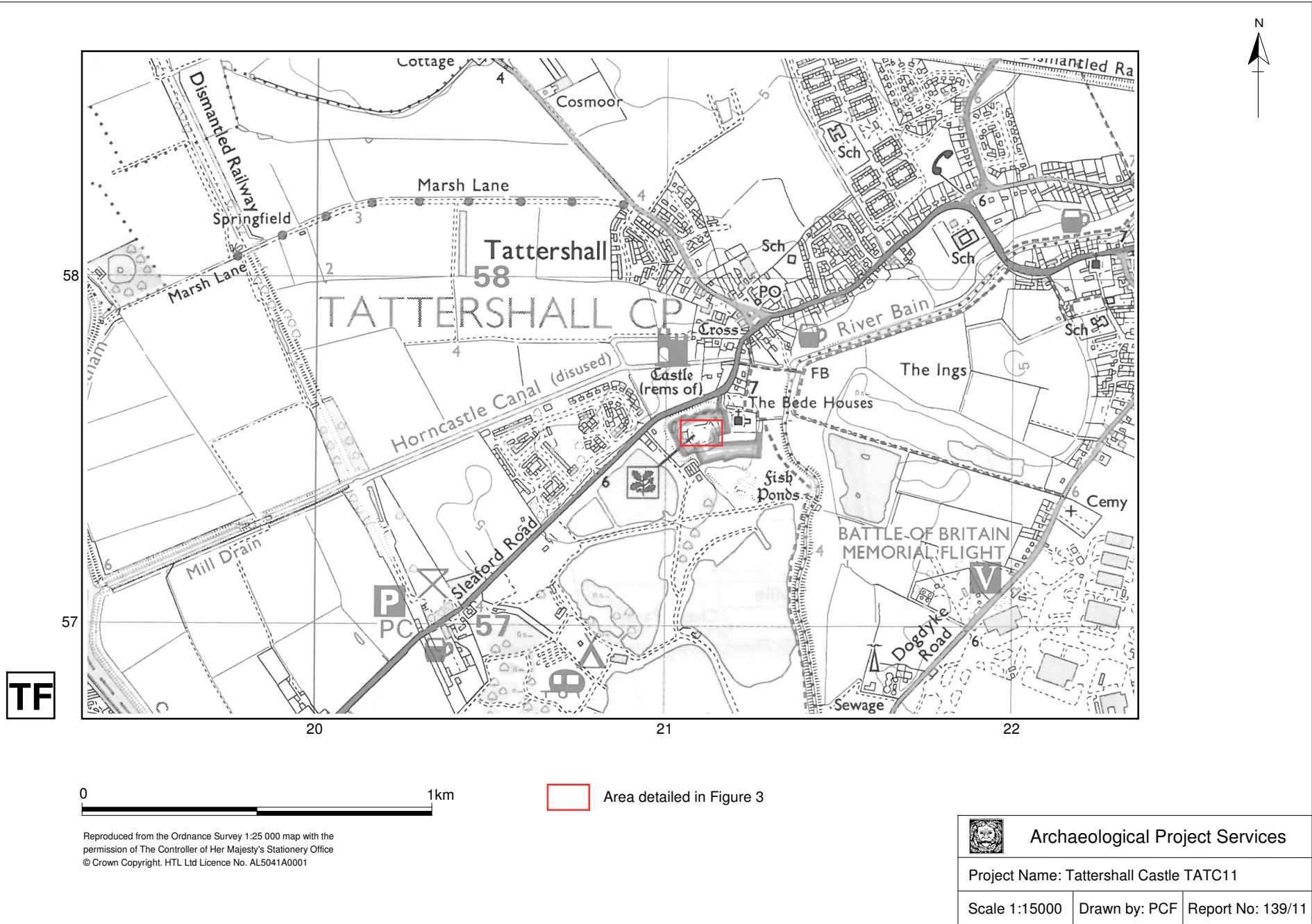


Figure 2 - Site location plan

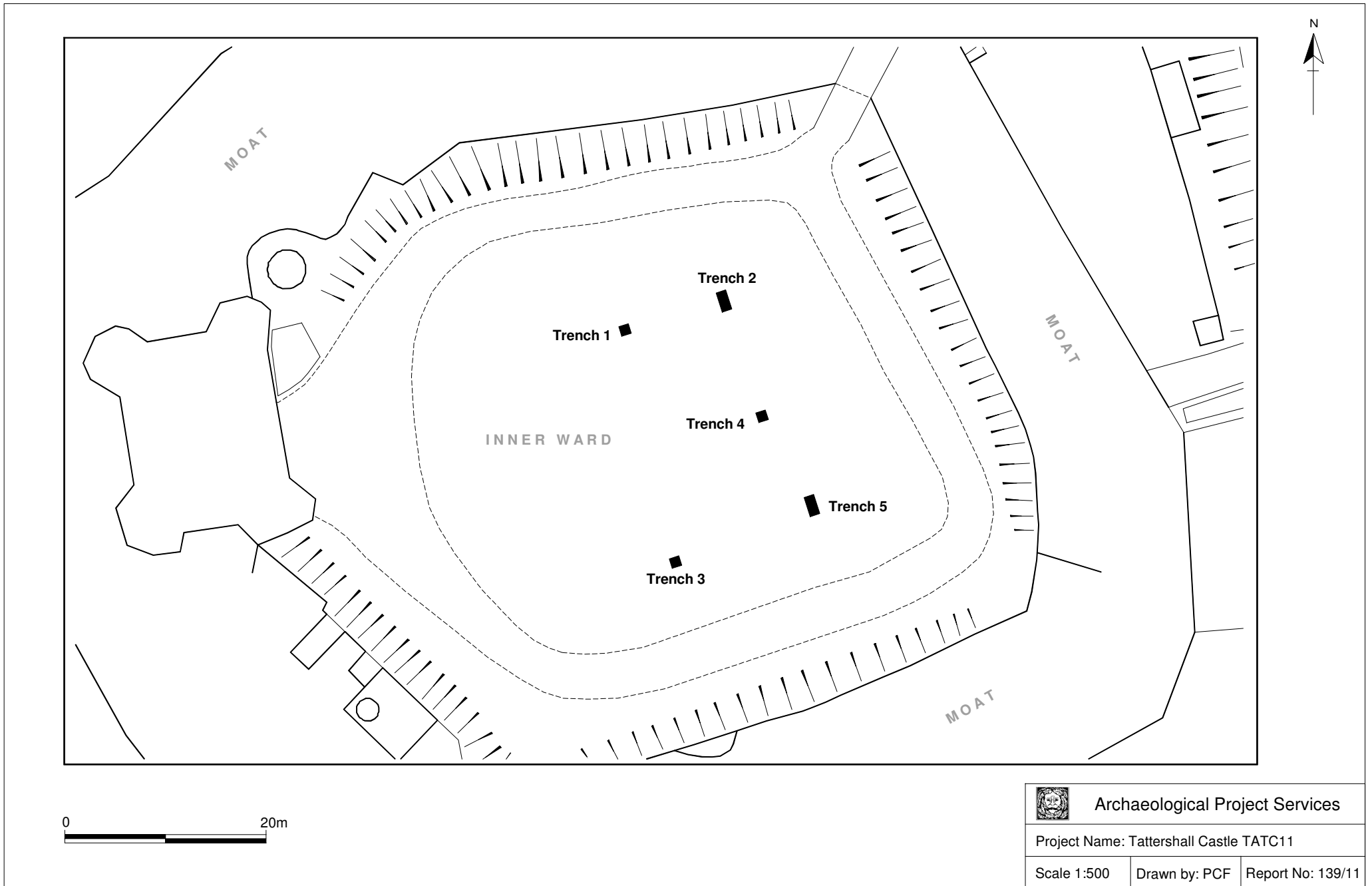
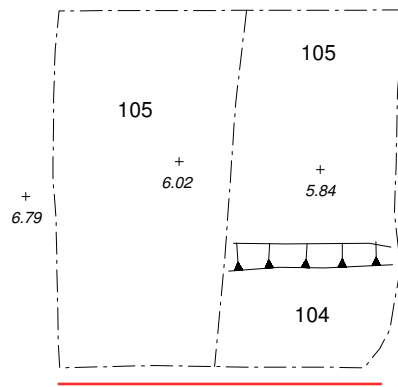
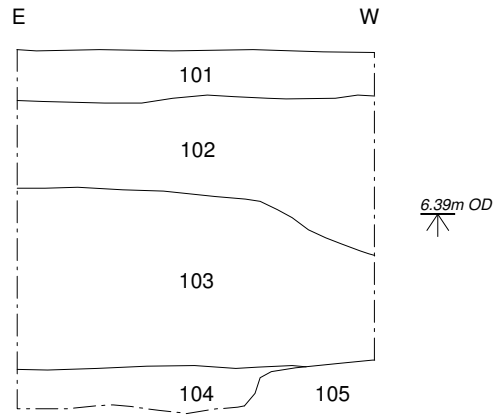


Figure 3 - Trench location plan





Section



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Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan and section

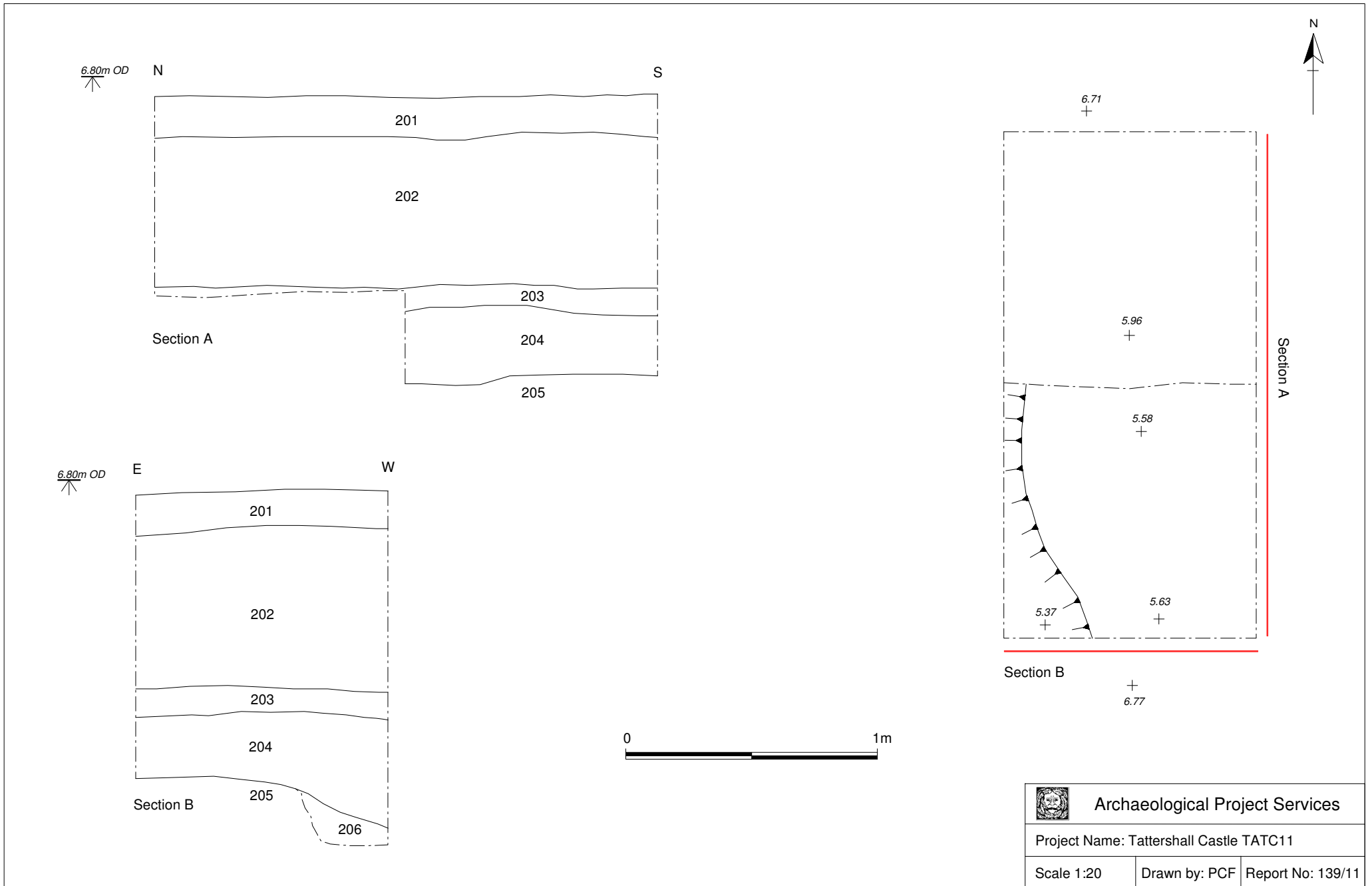

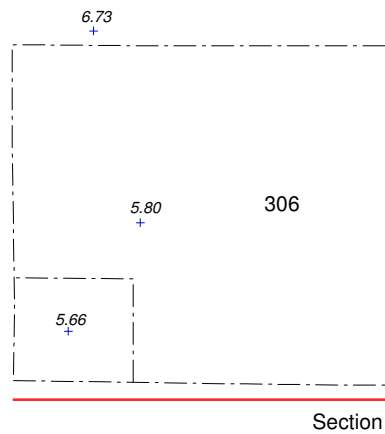
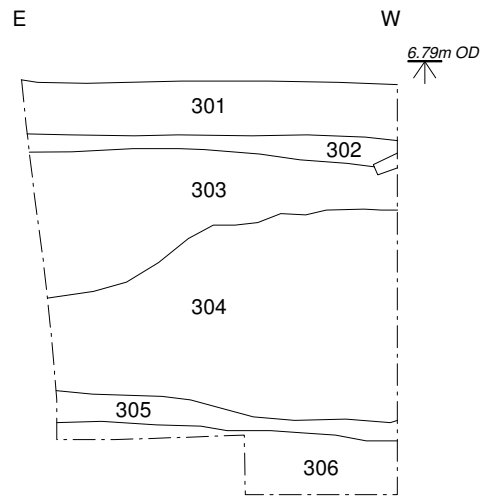


Figure 5 - Trench 2: Plan and sections

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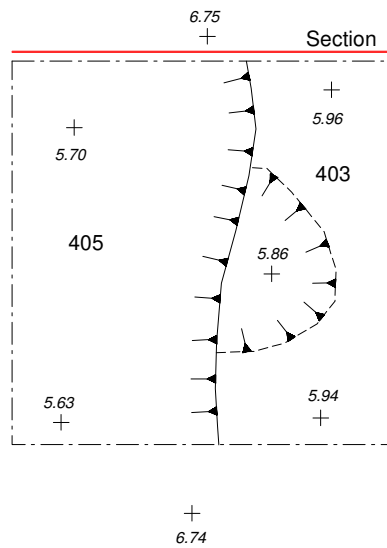
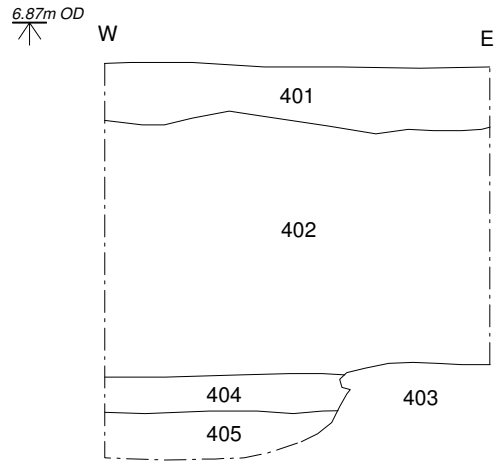
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Figure 6 - Trench 3: Plan and section



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Figure 7 - Trench 4: Plan and section

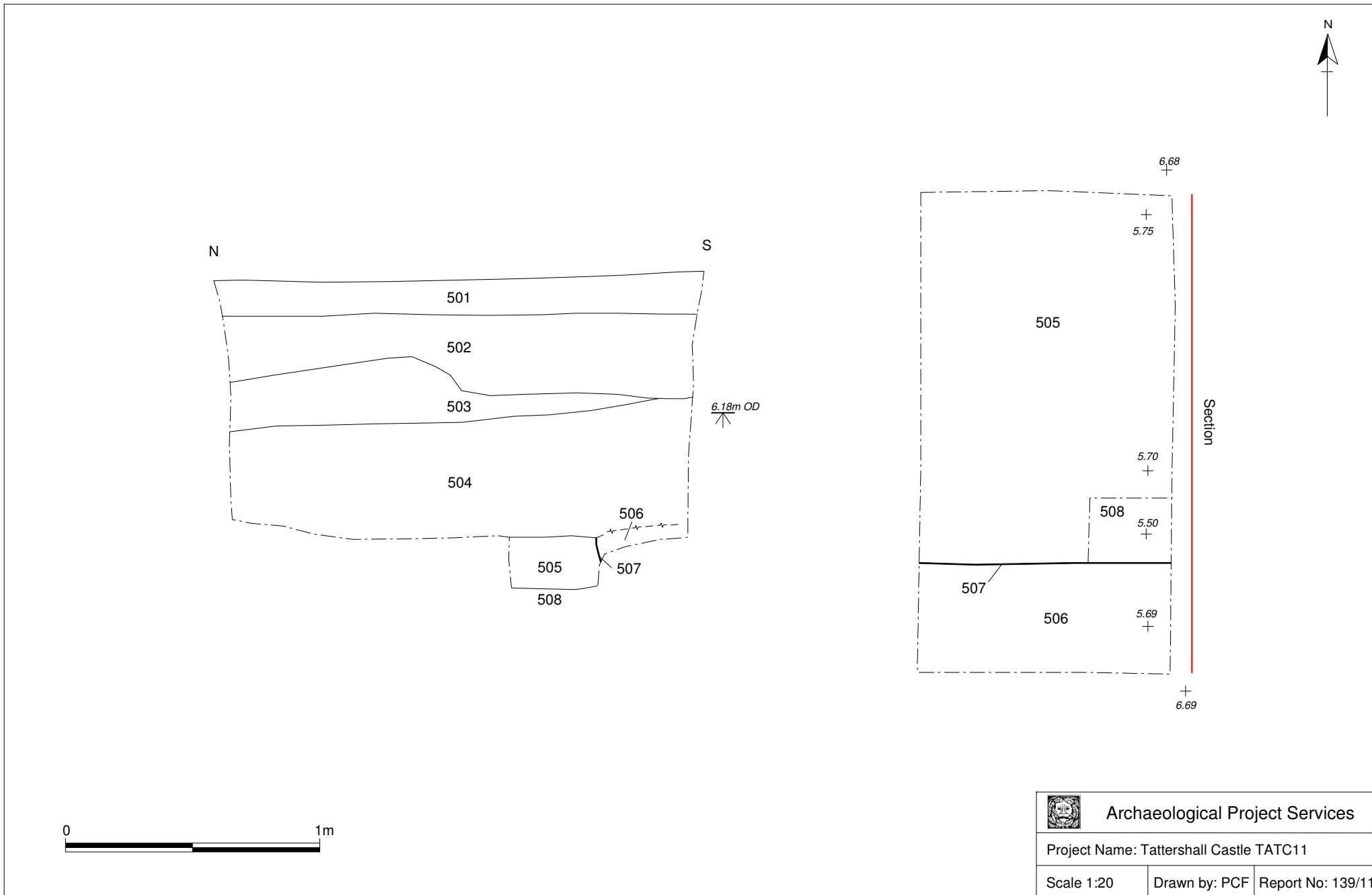


Figure 8 - Trench 5: Plan and section


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Plate 1 – View of the evaluated area, looking east



Plate 2 – Trench 1: Plan and section view, looking south



Plate 3 – Trench 2, west facing section, looking east



Plate 4 – Trench 2, north facing section, looking south



Plate 5 – Trench 3, plan and section view, looking south



Plate 6 – Trench 4, plan and section view, looking north



Plate 7 – Trench 5, plan and section view, looking east



## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIVE WORKS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE

#### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 The National Trust propose to undertake archaeological evaluation works within the area known as the Inner Ward at Tattershall Castle (Location Plan Attached). The aim of the archaeological investigations is to determine the depth of any in-situ archaeological deposits/features and as such provide information to inform an Historic Impact Assessment for the potential future use of marquees at the site.

#### 2.0 Site Description

2.1 Tattershall Castle (**Scheduled Ancient Monument No: 2270**) lies in the parish of Tattershall in East Lindsey. The Castle is centred on National Grid Reference TF 21098 57542, and occupies low lying land to the west of the River Bain, at approximately 6m Ordnance Datum. Standing on the edge of the Lincolnshire Fens the castle dominates the low-lying landscape.

2.1 The local solid geology is the Amptill Clay Formation (British Geological Survey 1995). The drift geology varies across the site; to the east of the Tiltyard are deposits of alluvium and to the west are Lower River Terrace deposits. The local pedology comprises naturally, wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils (NSRI 2009).

2.2 The area of proposed investigation is known as the Inner Ward. The Inner Ward is enclosed by a brick lined moat and lies immediately to the east of the iconic brick tower, constructed during the 1440s as part of Lord Cromwell's building programme at the site. Little is known about the archaeology of the Inner Ward. It is likely that Tattershall Castle must have had a series of domestic buildings within the Inner Ward since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when the first castle was constructed by Sir Robert de Tateshall. The 13<sup>th</sup> century castle was constructed of stone and remnants of this castle are still visible at the site today, most notably the two tower bases that sit aside the 15<sup>th</sup> century brick tower.

Reference is made in the Cromwell Building Accounts for 1434-5 of the making of a timber louvre in the hall, and panelling in the parlour and the provision of painted glass for the windows of the parlour, upper chamber and the west side of the hall. The Bucks' drawing of 1726 does indeed show a hall projecting eastwards from the brick tower into the Inner Ward. The illustration also depicts another building located in the south-western corner of the Inner Ward which is thought to be a chapel of St. Nicholas. It should however be noted that the layout shown in Bucks' drawing is obscured with the kitchen known to be depicted in the wrong location.

By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the hall and possible chapel building had disappeared. Various investigative works were undertaken during the restoration of the castle between 1912-15 by Curzon and Weir. It is documented by Weir that the 'whole area of the enclosure was dug over in systematic lines'. Only one stone foundation (marked by the stone slabs that can be seen on site today) was found during these excavations. Two lime-kilns were however identified during these investigations. It is therefore possible that any stone foundations may have been thoroughly robbed and burnt.

Geophysical Survey undertaken at the site in 2009 identified several high resistance anomalies within the Inner Ward. It is likely the areas of high resistance reflect demolition spreads. It should however be noted that several possible linear anomalies that may reflect structural remains were identified within the Inner Ward (AAA/Grid Nine 2009).

2.3 A full archaeological and historical overview of the site can be found in *Tattershall Castle Lincolnshire Conservation Management Plan 2008*.

#### 3.0 Requirements

##### 3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to determine the depth at which archaeological

deposits are encountered within the Inner Ward area at Tattershall Castle. The results of the archaeological evaluation will provide information that will help to inform a subsequent Schedule Monument Consent for the use of marquee(s) at the site.

3.1.2 It is proposed that the following archaeological evaluation is undertaken:

- 3 x Test pits (Dimensions 1m x 1m)
- 2 x Trenches (Dimensions 2m x 1m)
- 10 x Hand Auger Sections

The location of the proposed evaluation trenches are attached as a separate Figure.

- 3.1.3 The fieldwork will be carried out by a professional archaeological contractor, and the site team must possess the necessary levels of professional experience and technical expertise. This should include a good familiarity with medieval and post-medieval archaeology.
- 3.1.4 The trenches must all be hand excavated. This will require the careful de-turfing of the areas prior to hand-excavation. The contractor will be responsible for the appropriate storage and maintenance of the turf during the excavation works. The turf, topsoil and overburden must be stored on plastic sheeting or wooden boards during the excavation. Where possible the topsoil should be kept separate for the subsoil/overburden. Reinstatement will require the backfilling of all trenches, without the mixing of the topsoil and subsoil/demolition horizon. The reinstated ground surface should be free of debris that could constitute a hazard (for example large stones) and level with the surrounding ground.
- 3.1.5 During the excavations all open trenches/test pits must be made secure. It is however anticipated that the archaeological work will take place outside of the visitor season and as such the area will be secure.
- 3.1.6 The contractor will be responsible for the locating of and avoidance of any services during the excavations.
- 3.1.7 The trenches/test pits must either be excavated to the depth of the archaeological deposits or in the case of archaeological deposits not being encountered to the depth of 1 metre. Where demolition debris and dumping is present these layers should be excavated.
- 3.1.8 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained throughout the evaluation fieldwork. Plans should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 and sections should be at 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate). Photography may be in digital format (8 megapixel photographs in jpeg format minimum). Copies of all recording forms and manuals should be submitted to the National Trust Archaeological Consultant in advance of the fieldwork for approval, unless these have been supplied previously.
- 3.1.9 A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains must be agreed in advance of the commencement of the project, and should refer to the English Heritage guidance (*Environmental Archaeology A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/01).
- 3.1.10 All artefacts exposed during the evaluation must be collected and processed unless agreed otherwise. It is anticipated that the following artefact types may be encountered during the works: medieval/post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipes, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, animal bone and glass.
- 3.1.11 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed if relevant finds are exposed. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to English Heritage and the local coroner on the day of discovery, following notification to the National Trust Archaeological Consultant. If it is not possible to remove the item(s) on the same day, then suitable security measures must be taken to guard against theft.
- 3.1.13 Should human remains be exposed, then these must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Where removal is deemed unavoidable, the contractor is required to contact the Ministry of Justice to receive the appropriate Exhumation License under the Burial Act of 1857.

3.1.14 During the archaeological investigations, the fieldwork and subsequent post-excavation analysis will be monitored by the National Trust Archaeological Consultant. English Heritage will be kept fully informed of the works and may also monitor the works.

3.1.15 All aspects of the evaluation should be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (revised 1999)*.

### **3.2 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Post-excavation**

3.2.1 The subsequent post-excavation analysis reporting should include:

- A brief non-technical summary of the investigations
- A description of the site location, topography and geology
- A brief account of the archaeological and historical background of the site and locality
- Description and analysis of the fieldwork results
- Full discussion and conclusions of the results. This should include consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis with a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- An Historic Impact Assessment of the evaluation area. The Impact Assessment must make specific reference to the potential use of marquees at the site. Consideration should be given to both the below ground archaeological deposits as well as the visual impact the use of a marquee may have upon the historic asset. As part of the Historic Impact Assessment potential mitigation measures should be explored.
- All specialist reports.
- Table summarising all identified features and deposits, including their interpretation.
- Location plans of the area of investigation, the trenches and the spatial distribution of the archaeological deposits. All plans should be geo-referenced and be reproduced at an appropriate scale.
- Trench plans showing the detail of archaeological features, marking on section locations and spot heights Above Ordnance Datum.
- Section drawings to scale of all archaeological features and deposits, to include height Above Ordnance Datum.
- Colour photographs of archaeological features including general views of feature groups, trenches and the site.
- Bibliography of all sources used.

### **4.0 General Requirements of the Archaeological Contractor**

5.1 The Contractor will be fully responsible for developing and operating a safe system of working. A full site specific Risk Assessment must be in place and approved by the National Trust prior to commencement of any work on site.

5.2 The Contractor will observe National Trust bye-laws at all times when on site. A full copy of this document will be sent to the appointed Contractor, and should be signed and returned by them prior to the commencement of work on site.

5.3 The Contractor will liaise fully with the Property Staff regarding access and agreed times of work on time.

5.4 The Contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

## **5.0 Monitoring arrangements and Publication**

- 6.1 The project will be initiated in consultation with the National Trust Archaeological Consultant for the Midlands Region, who can be contacted for guidance during the course of site works. Any problems or unexpected discoveries should be reported immediately to the National Trust Archaeologist for the East Midlands Region who will liaise with English Heritage.
- 6.2 A draft version of the project report should be supplied for detailed comment by the National Trust Archaeologist for the Midlands Region within one to two week of completion of the fieldwork as part of the closure process.
- 6.3 Upon approval of the final draft report the Contractor will supply the National Trust with eight copies of the report, one copy of which should be unbound. A full digital version of report including all illustrations, specialist reports and databases should also be submitted at this time. A copy of the invoice should be submitted to the National Trust's Archaeological Consultant, Midlands Region and the National Trust's Transaction Processing Unit upon completion of the fieldwork.

## **6.0 Archive deposition**

- 7.1 All materials arising from this survey will be supplied to the National Trust in standard archiving boxes upon completion of the project. The National Trust will assume responsibility for the archiving of this material, either in regional or central filing systems. Copies of the final report will be deposited with the English Heritage East Midlands Office, the National Monuments Record Office and the Historic Environment Record Office for Lincolnshire. Copies of the report will also be held at Tattershall Castle, Wansdyke. A full digital version of the report will be appended to the National Trust Sites and Monuments. (NB:The National Trust's Sites and Monument Record is also publicly indexed (through ADS) and accessible).

## **7.0 Insurance coverage**

- 8.1 The Contractor will carry public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Proof of this is required prior to the commencement of any works on site, unless this has previously been supplied.

## **8.0 Contacts**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
<b>Trench 1</b>		
101	Friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
102	Friable mid orange grey sandy silt with frequent small angular gravel, limestone fragments and brick/tile fragments, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
103	Friable light grey (with orange grey lenses) silty sand with frequent gravel, limestone and mortar fragments, 0.47m thick	Dumped deposit
104	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and brick/tile fragments, >0.2m thick	Former topsoil
105	Firm to loose mid orange brown sand, >0.12m thick	Levelling deposit
<b>Trench 2</b>		
201	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
202	Friable light yellowish brown (with orange patches) mixed limestone fragments, brick/tile fragments and degraded mortar, 0.65m thick	Dumped deposit
203	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Former topsoil
204	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small angular gravel	Levelling deposit
205	Friable light yellowish brown limestone fragments and mortar	?surface
206	Friable dark brown sandy silt, >0.22m thick	Deposit
<b>Trench 3</b>		
301	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
302	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 80mm thick	Levelling deposit
303	Friable light yellowish grey silty sand and degraded mortar with frequent small angular gravel, limestone and brick/tile fragments, 0.38m thick	Dumped deposit
304	Friable to compact mid brownish grey degraded mortar with frequent brick and gravel, 0.56m thick	Dumped deposit
305	Loose mid orange brown sand, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
306	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent limestone and brick/tile fragments, >0.18m thick	Former topsoil
<b>Trench 4</b>		
401	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.16m thick	Topsoil
402	Friable light yellowish brown mixed limestone and brick/tile fragments with degraded mortar, 0.67m thick	Dumped deposit
403	Firm to friable yellowish brown limestone fragments and degraded mortar, >0.2m thick	Wall core remnant
404	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Former topsoil
405	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small angular gravel and moderate shell, >0.14m thick	Levelling deposit
<b>Trench 5</b>		
501	Friable dark grey sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
502	Friable light brown degraded mortar with moderate brick/tile fragments, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit
503	Friable and soft dark brownish grey sand, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
504	Firm light brown sand with frequent small angular gravel, brick/tile, mortar and plaster fragments, 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
505	Firm dark greyish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
506	Well compacted light brown sand, gravel and mortar with moderate brick fragments	Fill of (507)
507	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1m long by >0.37m wide by >0.2m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	?foundation trench
508	Firm mid reddish brown sand with moderate gravel	Levelling deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing 13 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed and weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

##### Condition

The sherd is abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Trench	Context	Cname	Full Name	Form2	NoV	Alter	Comments	Sherds	Weight
5	504	GREY	Miscellaneous Greyware	Jar	1	Abraded	Base	1	13

##### Provenance

The piece of pottery came from Dump deposit 504 in Trench 5.

##### Range

There is a single piece of Roman Greyware pottery dating from the late first to 4th century; it is residual within context (504).

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work.

##### Summary

A single residual sherd of Roman Greyware was recovered from Trench 5.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 24 sherds from 21 vessels, weighing 488 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1 with a summary of fabric types in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Early Modern period.

##### Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed but generally fragmentary; this is reflected in the moderate sherd weight of 20.3 grams. Sherds from five vessels are classed as abraded, whilst two others have thick external soot deposits, evidence of use over a hearth or fire.

## Results

Table 2, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Late Saxon	LKT	Lincoln Kiln-Type Shelly Ware	850	1000	1	1	31
Medieval	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	7
Early Medieval – Late Medieval	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed Ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1	25
High Medieval - Late Medieval	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	1	1	89
Late Medieval - Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D Ware	1350	1650	1	1	9
	RAER	Raeren Stoneware	1450	1600	2	2	10
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	2	2	60
	BL	Black-Glazed Wares	1550	1750	2	2	34
	FREC	Frechen Stoneware	1530	1680	4	4	36
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4	3	92
	PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1	43
	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol Slipware	1650	1780	1	1	50
Early Modern	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	1	2
<b>Total</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>488</b>

## Provenance

### Trench 1

Pottery came from dumped deposits (102) and (103) and former topsoil deposit (104) in Trench 1

### Trench 2

Dump deposit (202) and levelling deposit (204) produced material from within this trench

### Trench 3

Post Roman pottery was recovered from dump deposits (303) and (304) here.

### Trench 4

Only dump deposit (402) produced pottery in Trench 4.

### Trench 5

Dump deposits (502), (503) and (504) yielded pottery within this trench.

## Range

There is a broad range of pottery and although there is a varied span of dates represented, most of the pottery probably belongs to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Even though it is residual, the presence of a single vessel, probably in Lincoln kiln type ware (LKT), is of note. This piece, from (504), is likely to date to the mid 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

## Summary

A range of post Roman pottery was recovered during trenching at Tattershall Castle. Much of this belongs to the post medieval period (16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup>), although there are a few pieces of both earlier and later date.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 73 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 26597 grams was recovered from the site.



### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and this information was then added to an Microsoft Access database. Due to the number of fragments of large size, the group was assessed unwashed. Because of this fabric types could not be fully examined. A full archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary of form types in Table 3 below.

### Condition

The assemblage is dominated by large pieces and much of the material is fresh and unabraded. The average fragment weight is high at 354.6 grams.

### Results

Table 3, The Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full Name	NoF	W(g)
BRK	Brick	19	18922
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	3	86
FLOOR	Floor Tile	2	600
GPNR	Glazed Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	1	62
IMB	Roman Imbrex	1	202
NIB	Nibbed tile	6	933
PANT	Pantile	2	242
PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	39	5550
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>26597</b>

### Provenance

#### Trench 1

Ceramic building material came from dumped deposits (102) and (103) in Trench 1.

#### Trench 2

Dump deposit (202) and levelling deposit (204) produced material from within this trench.

#### Trench 3

Ceramic building material was recovered from dump deposits (304) and (305) here.

#### Trench 4

Dump deposit (402) and levelling deposit (405) produced ceramic building material in Trench 4.

#### Trench 5

Former topsoil (505) as well as dump deposits (502), (503) and (504) yielded material within this trench.

### Range

The assemblage is dominated by Medieval and later medieval flat roofing Peg, Nib or Ridge tiles (PNR), medieval and post medieval bricks (BRK).

Although there is a range of brick types of different dates and types represented there are two notable groups. The first is made of the earliest dated bricks here. These items, dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> century, are relatively small in size, measuring approximately 110mm wide by 50mm thick. This type has a sandy dark orange oxidised fabric with flint inclusions. The second group are likely to be later in date, belonging to the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century. These bricks, which have a fine dark red oxidised fabric, are better formed and much larger, measuring up to 135mm wide and 63mm thick.

There are six fragments of medieval nibbed flat roofing tile (NIB), all of these with square or rectangular applied nibs. It is possible that all of the post Roman PNR types here would have been of the nibbed variety.

There is a single piece of Imbrex roofing tile (IMB) of Roman date. Roman tile was often reused in the medieval period and so this may have been brought on to the site quite some time after its original manufacture.

### Potential

The assemblage should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for storage.

**Summary**

A small but fresh group of ceramic building material, mostly of medieval to early post medieval date, was recovered during the evaluation at Tattershall Castle.

**THE WORKED STONE**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

Seven fragments of stone were retrieved during the evaluation at Tattershall Castle.

**Provenance**

The stone was collected from dumped deposits (103, 304 and 504).

**Condition**

Where present, the worked surfaces are in generally good condition. Overall, the stone is fragmentary.

**Results**

The results are detailed in Archive Catalogue 3.

**Summary**

Of the identifiable fragments, there are represented a door jamb, a tracery cusp, a string course and a spall from a single block. The remaining pieces are also spalls from fragments which have retained no evidence for working or their original function. The fragment of window cusp accords well with stonework present in the windows of the tower and can be assumed to be part of Ralph Cromwell's remodelling of the castle in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A fragment of string course appears to be earlier in date, comparable with the string course at Frampton church, although the style may have continued into later periods. If it is 13<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely to have come from the earlier castle at the site. A door jamb is not closely dateable and shows signs of re-use, notably mortar over the worked surfaces. This may also come from the earlier castle.

The stone appears to have come from at least three quarries, of which only the Ancaster quarries are easily identifiable. Ancaster Marble was used by Cromwell during the 15<sup>th</sup> century, although was also used at Bolingbroke Castle in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The other sources of the building stone are from an unspecified Lincolnshire Limestone quarry and a marl-stone which may have a Norfolk origin; this latter material was used for plinth courses (*pers comm.* Glyn Coppack).

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Twenty-four pieces of glass weighing a total of 90g were recovered.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in moderate-good condition. A lot of it is subject to iridescent decay and laminar flaking.

**Results**

*Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	Pale green bottle, heavy iridescence, post-medieval	1	5	Post-medieval
	Pale green window, pearly iridescence, post-medieval	1	3	
202	Green bottle, very heavy iridescence	3(link)	34	Post-medieval
303	Pale green window, very heavy iridescence, post-medieval	2	6	Post-medieval
	Pale green bottle, heavy iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	
	Colourless vessel, drinking glass? Moderate iridescence, post-medieval	1	1	
304	Very pale green window, very heavy iridescence (some flaked off)	12	32	Post-medieval
405	Opaque bottle, slight iridescence	1	5	Post-medieval
502	Pale green window, slight iridescence	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
504	Pale green window, slight iridescence	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from dumped deposits (103, 202, 303, 304, 402, 502 and 504) and levelling deposit (405).

**Range**

All of the glass is post-medieval in date, some of it late and probably of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. About two-thirds of the assemblage is from windows, with the majority of the rest being from bottles. There is one possible piece of a drinking glass.

**Potential**

The window glass is of moderate potential and indicates there were glazed windows in the castle building during the post-medieval period. In particular, the collection from (304) may indicate the former presence of a building close to this test pit.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

All of the clay pipes are in good, archive-stable condition.

**Results**

*Table 5, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
103			1			1	1	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
202	1	1		1		3	11	Stems only, mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> century
204				1		1	1	Stem only	18 <sup>th</sup> century
303		1				1	4	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
304	3	3	1			7	24	Stems only, 1 mouthpiece	17 <sup>th</sup> century
402		1				1	3	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
502	2					2	14	Lincoln type A bowl, 1640-60, and stem	1640-60
503		1				1	3	Stem only	17 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals	6	7	2	2		17	61		

**Provenance**

The clay pipes were recovered from dumped deposits (103, 202, 303, 304, 402, 502, 503) and levelling deposit (204). They are probably all fairly local products, perhaps from nearby Horncastle or Lincoln.

**Range**

Most of the clay pipe fragments are provided by stems, with just one bowl present. The majority of the pieces are 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the one datable bowl being of the period 1640-60 (Mann 1977, 17). These may relate to usage or occupation of the castle in the Civil War period. There are only a few 18<sup>th</sup> century fragments and none of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date.

**Potential**

The 17<sup>th</sup> century dating of the majority of the clay pipe may suggest the assemblage relates to Civil War usage of the castle. Otherwise, except for providing dating evidence, the clay pipes are of limited potential.

**METAL FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Fourteen metal artefacts weighing a total of 60g were recovered.

**Condition**

Although corroded, all of the metal finds are in good condition.

## Results

Table 6, Metals

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	lead	Window came	1	6	
202	iron	nails	2	13	
304	lead	Window came, several pieces milled	10	34	Post-medieval
502	lead	Window came	1	7	

## Provenance

The metal finds were all recovered from dumped deposits (103, 202, 304, 502).

## Range

Lead, in the form of window comes, forms the largest part of the metal artefact assemblage and iron nails were also recovered. The lead comes indicate the presence of glazed windows, corroborating the evidence of the glass (see above). All of the comes are quite slender, with some of them milled, and are probably all post-medieval in date (King 2007, 114).

The iron nails are probably structural fixings.

## Potential

In general, the metal finds are of moderate potential. The comes supplement the evidence of the glass to indicate the castle buildings had glazed windows.

## OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

## Introduction

Thirteen other artefacts weighing a total of 784g were recovered.

## Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition.

## Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	coal	coal	3	50	Roman-medieval?
	slag	Iron smelting slag, Roman-medieval?	1	72	
304	mortar	Off-white mortar, reed impressions	1	22	
	mortar	Off-white mortar, concave impression of timber on rear	1	155	
	mortar	Off-white mortar, convex impression of timber on rear	1	100	
	mortar	Off-white mortar, smooth rectangular projection on rear	1	40	
	mortar	Off-white mortar, angled (trapezoidal) impression of timber on rear; additional amorphous mortar on surface	1	165	
502	mortar	Off-white mortar, reed impressions	1	20	
	mortar	Off-white mortar, shallow concave moulding with slight aris along 1 side	1	46	
503	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	91	recent
504	mortar	Off-white mortar, reed impressions	1	23	

## Provenance

The other finds were all recovered from dumped deposits (103, 304, 502, 503, 504).

## Range

Mortar forms the largest part of the other artefacts assemblage and slag and coal were also recovered. The mortar is probably mostly, if not entirely, wall covering from the interiors of the castle buildings. Several bear impressions on their rear sides from timber members that they were moulded around. One piece also has an irregular area of mortar on its outer surface. The amorphous patch may be the remnant of an applied relief motif or pattern.

Two pieces of slag were recovered but are totally unrelated to each other. One is a piece of fairly recent, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, smithing slag. The second is a fragment of smelting slag of probable Roman or medieval date. This item is noteworthy as it would probably not have been moved far from where it was produced. Moreover, Tattershall is not in an area of known iron ore sources, though bog iron ore formed close to the nearby rivers may have been exploited.

## Potential

In general, the other finds are of moderate potential. The mortar relates to the castle buildings, though none of the pieces are distinct or complete enough to suggest decorative styles or rooms or ranges they may have embellished. The smelting slag is of note and may suggest iron production nearby and also otherwise unrecognised iron ore sources in the vicinity of Tattershall.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 53 (1383g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified deposits. In addition, 30 mollusc shells weighing a total of 236g were retrieved.

### Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from dumped deposits (102, 103, 202, 303, 304, 402, 502, 503 and 504), former topsoil layers (104 and 203) and levelling deposits (204 and 405).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996). A few fragments of bone were chalky in appearance.

## Results

*Table 8, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	NoF	W (g)	Comments
102	cattle	scapula	-	1	39	
	cattle	metatarsus	-	1	70	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	11	
	sheep/goat	calcaneus	R	1	9	
	medium mammal	vertebra	-	1	9	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1		
103	large mammal	skull	-	1	7	both join
	sheep/goat	scapula	R	2	27	
	sheep/goat	tibia	L	2	29	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	2	
	cat	skull	R	1	4	
	bird	tibia	L	1	1	
	oyster	shell	T&B	2	27	
104	medium mammal	rib	-	1	3	
202	cattle	metatarsus	R	1	125	chalky
	large mammal	humerus	-	1	58	
	medium mammal	metacarpus	-	1	13	chalky, probably sheep/goat
	oyster	shell	B	1	9	
203	medium mammal	mandible	-	1	8	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	8	
204	sheep/goat	humerus	-	3	18	unfused, all join
	oyster	shell	2T&B	3	31	
303	large mammal	long bone	-	1	13	
	sheep/goat	humerus	R	1	36	
	sheep/goat	scapula	R	1	10	
	oyster	shell	T	1	14	
304	cattle	humerus	R	1	111	mortar adhering
	large mammal	rib	-	1	19	
	large mammal	mandible	-	1	2	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	7	
	sheep/goat	radius	-	1	8	
	medium mammal	femur	-	1	21	
	medium mammal	vertebra	-	1	6	
	unidentified	unknown	-	1	1	
	oyster	shell	T&B	2	19	
402	large mammal	humerus	-	1	88	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	29	
	deer	scapula	R	1	54	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	6	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	NoF	W (g)	Comments
405	medium mammal oyster	long bone shell	- 12T &6B	1 18	4 113	Chalky 1 shucking notch; 1 top shell cut in half
502	cattle cattle cattle large mammal large mammal large mammal sheep/goat medium mammal oyster	humerus metatarsus metacarpus rib metacarpus vertebra metatarsus rib shell	R R - - - - - - T&B	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2	134 253 43 25 22 50 9 9 12	chalky  juvenile, chop marks  chop marks
503	cattle medium mammal oyster	metacarpus unidentified shell	- - B	1 1 1	33 4 11	
504	cattle sheep/goat	scapula humerus	- R	2 1	19 23	

### Summary

The assemblage is dominated by the bones of cattle and sheep/goat, to which the large mammal and medium mammal bones may also be assigned. Many cattle bones are from large beasts and suggest improved stock of the post-medieval period. The bone is more likely to relate to activities at the castle since its disuse, rather than disturbance of primary refuse deposits as these are likely to have occurred away from the castle. Very few bones show evidence of butchery.

The mollusc shells are all from oysters and represent food waste. One has a shucking (opening) notch and another has been cut in half.

The bone and shell are stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 9, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	
103	17 <sup>th</sup> century	
104	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
202	18 <sup>th</sup> century	
203		
204	18 <sup>th</sup> century	
303	17 <sup>th</sup> century	
304	17 <sup>th</sup> century	
402	17 <sup>th</sup> century	
405	Post-medieval	
502	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	
503	Recent	Based on 1 slag
504	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	
505	Roman or post-Roman	Based on 1 cbm

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
1	102	FREC		Drinking Jug	1	1	16	Rim Neck	?ID; Poss Raeren	16th-17th
1	102	GRE		Jug	2	1	12	Rim Neck	Unusual form; upright rim; 16th?	16th-17th
1	103	BL		?	1	1	1	BS	GRE type fabric; abraded	16th
1	103	RAER		Bottle?	1	1	8	BS		M15th-16th
1	104	PEARL		Plate	3	1	2	Base; BSS	Small fragments; blue transfer print 'Willow Pattern'	19th
1	104	MEDX	OX/R/R; poorly sorted subrounded quartz up to 1mm; flint grits up to 2mm; fine mica?	Jug or Jar	1	1	7	BS		13th-15th
2	202	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	2	2	60	Base; BS		17th-18th
2	202	GRE		Bowl	1	1	53	BS	Abraded	16th-17th
2	204	TOY	Kirkstead	Jug	1	1	89	Handle	Abraded; ridged rod handle	M13th-E14th
2	204	BOU	Bumpy	?	1	1	9	BS	Soot over broken edge	15th-16th
3	303	FREC		?	1	1	3	BS		16th-17th
3	304	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	27	Rim	Copper bichrome glaze; plain everted rim with rilling	16th-17th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
3	304	PGE		Jug or Jar	1	1	43	BS	Abraded; burnt reduced; rilled body	17th
4	402	FREC		Hollow	1	1	9	BS		16th-17th
5	502	RAER		Hollow	1	1	2	BS		M15th-16th
5	502	FREC		Bottle	1	1	8	Rim Neck		16th-17th
5	502	STSL		PMD	1	1	50	Base	Abraded; crazed glaze; joggled brown and tan	M16th-17th
5	503	BL		Straight-Sided Drinking Vessel	1	1	33	Lwall to base	GRE type fabric; poss same vess as BS in same fabric from 103?	16th
5	504	LKT		Jar	1	1	31	Rim to Uwall	Sooted exterior; everted rim; ?ID	M9th-10th
5	504	LSWA		Jug or Jar	1	1	25	Base	Sooted exterior; pale splash glaze	12th-14th

*Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub Form	NoF	W(g)	Description	Estimated Date
1	102	PNR	Oxidised		3	523	Flatroofer	14th-16th
1	102	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine?		1	128	Flatroofer; very rough underside; vesicular fabric	L12th-15th
1	102	NIB	Oxidised	Applied nib; square/rectangular	1	249	Mortar adhered over broken edge	L12th-15th
1	103	GPNR	Oxidised		1	62	Abraded; flatroofer	L12th-15th
1	103	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	1639	Mortar adhered; Great brick	16th-17th
1	103	PNR	Gault: calcareous		1	93	Flatroofer	14th-16th
1	103	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; Ca		1	58	Calcareous fabric; Ca flecks; flatroofer	L12th-15th
1	103	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	130	Mortar adhered; flatroofer	L12th-15th
1	103	BRK	Vitrified		1	126	Mortar over the broken edge; frag; handmade; possibly from or reused in hearth/oven structure	15th-18th
1	103	FLOOR	OX/R/OX		1	141	?ID; could be Roman; mortar	12th-19th
1	103	PANT			2	242		18th-19th
1	103	BRK	Vitrified		1	375	Mortar adhered, coarsely sanded base; struck upper; from hearth, oven or furnace	16th-18th
2	202	NIB	OX/R/OX; mudstone grits	Applied nib; rectangular	1	186	Nib applied on sanded side; strike marks; poorly finished	L12th-15th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	1678	Mortar adhered; great brick; 125mm wide; 62mm thick	16th-17th



Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub Form	NoF	W(g)	Description	Estimated Date
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	818	Mortar adhered; flint pebbles; struck upper; 100mm wide; 55m thick	16th-17th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	586	Mortar adhered; struck upper; dropped margins; sand moulded; typical early red brick here; 115mm wide; 48mm thick	15th-16th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	833	Mortar adhered; flint pebbles; struck upper; dropped margins; sand moulded; typical early red brick here; 115mm wide; 48mm thick	15th-16th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	812	Mortar adhered; 53mm thick	15th-17th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	1142	Mortar adhered; kiss marks; struck upper; flint; 110mm wide; 50mm thick	15th-17th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	1410	Mortar adhered; great brick; 120 mm wide; 55mm thick	16th-17th
2	202	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	1783	Mortar adhered; great brick; slop moulded?; 120 mm wide; 55mm thick	16th-17th
2	202	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	320	Mortar adhered; poorly formed; flatroofer	14th-16th
2	202	FLOOR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	459	Mortar adhered; 20mm thick; painted upper?	15th-18th
2	202	PNR	Vitrified		1	380	Very highly fired; flatroofer	14th-17th
2	202	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine sandy		1	186	Soot over broken egde; mortar adhered; flatroofer; burnt out vegetation hollows	L12th-15th
2	202	NIB	Oxidised; fine	Applied nib; shape unclear	1	162	Mortar adhered; vesicular fabric	L12th-15th
2	202	PNR	OX/R/OX		1	483	Spalled; mortar adhered; flatroofer	L12th-15th
2	204	PNR	OX/R/OX		1	155	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
2	204	PNR	OX/R/OX		1	25	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
2	204	PNR	OX/R/OX		3	166	Flatroofer	14th-16th
2	204	PNR	Oxidised		1	120	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
2	204	CBM	Oxidised		1	10	Flake	Roman or Post Roman
2	204	BRK	Oxidised		1	83	Struck upper' ?ID	16th-19th
2	204	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	176	Deep kiss marks; struck; great brick?	16th-18th
2	204	PNR	Oxidised		1	73	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
3	304	PNR	Oxidised		1	679	Flatroofer?; warped; kiln waste?	14th-16th
3	305	PNR	Gault; calcareous		1	77	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
4	402	PNR	Gault: calcareous		2	125		14th-16th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub Form	NoF	W(g)	Description	Estimated Date
4	402	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	86	Abraded; flatroofer	L12th-16th
4	402	PNR	OX/R/OX		1	74	Abraded; unusual vesicular fabric	L12th-15th
4	402	NIB	OX/R/OX; light firing	Applied nib	1	68	Flatroofer	14th-16th
4	402	IMB	Oxidised; fine		1	202	Abraded	Roman
4	402	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	2494	Mortar adhered; struck upper; veg marks in base; slop moulded; 135 wide; 63mm thick; great brick	16th-17th
4	402	NIB	Oxidised; fine	Applied nib; square	1	152		14th-16th?
4	402	NIB	OX/R/OX	Applied nib; circular or square	1	116		L12th-15th
4	402	PNR	Oxidised		1	124	Mortar adhered over broken edge; flatroofer	L12th-16th
4	402	PNR	Oxidised		2	641	Mortar adhered to base; flatroofer	L12th-16th
4	402	BRK	Oxidised; fine		2	1886	Mortar adhered; great brick	16th-17th
4	402	BRK	Oxidised; fine		1	1026	Mortar adhered; 120mm wide; 52mm thick	16th-17th
4	402	PNR	Oxidised		4	264		L12th-15th
4	405	CBM			1	73	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman
4	405	PNR	Oxidised		5	157	Abraded; flatroofers	L12th-16th
4	405	PNR	OX/R/OX		1	36	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
5	502	BRK	Oxidised		1	1336	Typical early red brick ;96mm wide; 49mm thick; flint	15th-16th
5	503	BRK	Oxidised		1	719	Dropped margins; mortar adhered	15th-17th
5	503	PNR	Oxidised		1	384	Flatroofer; mortar adhered	14th-16th
5	504	PNR	Gault; calcareous		1	63	Flatroofer	L12th-15th
5	505	CBM	OX/R		1	3		Roman or Post Roman

## Archive Catalogue 3, The Worked Stone

Stone No.	Cxt	Description	Condition	Completeness	Dimensions (mm)	Stone type	Finish	Tool marks	Attachment	Plaster	Mortar	Re-use	Interpretation	Date
1	102	spall	poor	Incomplete	91x70x35	Marl stone	none	No	No	no	no	no	unworked fragment-discarded	~
2	102	spall	poor	Incomplete	70x55x50	Lincs. Limestone	none	No	No	no	no	no	unworked fragment-discarded	~
3	304	chamfered piece	good	Incomplete	127x116x57	Lincs. Limestone	ashlar	diagonal chisel	No	no	yes	yes	door or window jamb	medieval
4	304	fragment of tracery	good	Incomplete	74x38x32	oolitic limestone	ashlar	No	No	no	no	no	fragment of cusp from window tracery	15th century
5	304	moulding	good	Incomplete	79x40x23	Lincs. Limestone	ashlar	No	No	no	no	no	undercut roll moulding, string course	14th century
6	304	spall from block	good	Incomplete	120x70x30	Ancaster Marble	rough	No	No	no	yes	no	rough block fragment	~
7	504	spall	poor	Incomplete	98x60x46	Ancaster Marble	none	No	No	no	no	no	unworked fragment-discarded	~

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

30	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
3	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The National Trust  
National Trust Regional Office  
Clumber Park Stableyards  
Worksop  
Nottinghamshire  
S80 3BE

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

TATC 11

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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