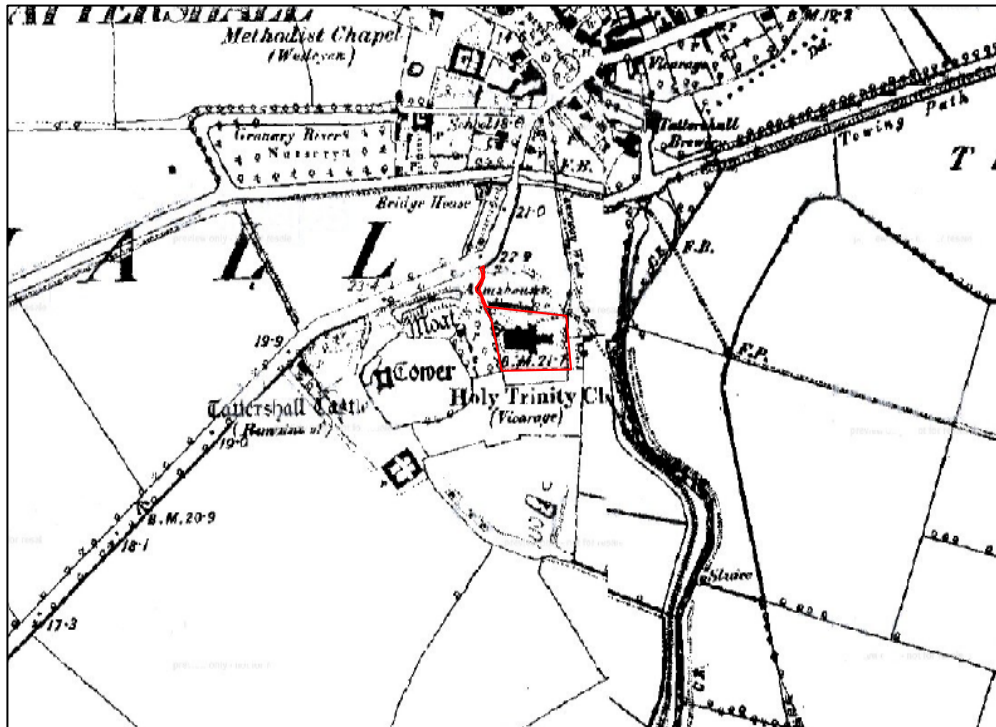


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**  
**HOLY TRINITY COLLEGIATE CHURCH, TATTERSHALL,**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: N/A  
NGR: TF 21215 57583  
Site Code: TAHT 10  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-74253



Report prepared for Holy Trinity Collegiate Church

By  
Allen Archaeology Limited  
Report Number 2010014

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The  
Authority on  
Archaeological  
Planning  
Services

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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation comprising four test pits was undertaken at Holy Trinity Church in Tattershall, Lincolnshire to locate an existing water service and waste pipe, and investigate water seepage through the northern wall of the church.

Holy Trinity Collegiate Church was built some years following the death of Ralph Lord Cromwell in 1456, and was a replacement for the existing parish church. In 1754, the original glazing for the church was removed by Lord Burleigh.

Test Pits 1 – 3 were positioned to look for both a water and waste pipe. The water pipe was exposed in Test Pit 3 at a depth of 0.48m below the existing ground surface, along with a former gas pipe, whilst the waste pipe was not found. The test pits also revealed a build up of soil that appears to have formed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with an earlier stone wall present in Test Pit 2. It is possible that the wall may be associated with the previous parish church. Neither the waste pipe nor water pipe was identified in Test Pits 1 and 2.

Test Pit 4 was located adjacent to the north wall of the church to investigate the foundations with regard to water seeping into the church. The foundations appeared to be more water worn than the exposed church wall, perhaps indicating increased erosion by groundwater. The test pit also exposed an east – west inhumation at the base of the trench, c.1.0m below the modern ground surface, cutting the natural sand and gravel geology. Pieces of 15<sup>th</sup> century painted window glass within the graveyard soil may be associated with the removal of the original glazing by Lord Burleigh in 1754.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Holy Trinity Collegiate Church to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation at the Holy Trinity Church in Tattershall, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008). All appropriate English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed ([www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740](http://www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740)) as well as the specification prepared by AAL (Allen 2010).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to the "The Collection" in Lincoln, within six months of the completion of the project and will be stored under the accession number 2010.36.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Tattershall is in the county of Lincolnshire within the district of East Lindsey, approximately 12.3km south-south-west of Horncastle and 18.2km north-west of the centre of Boston. The church lies immediately to the east of Tattershall Castle and to the west of the River Bain.
- 2.2 The church centres on NGR TF 21215 57583 and lies at a height of approximately 4.2m AOD. The local solid geology comprises the Amphill Clay Formation, and the superficial deposits are believed to comprise alluvium (British Geological Survey 1995).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 The works are not part of the planning process; as the Church is a Grade I listed building and part of the churchyard lies within the Scheduled Area, permission has been sought from English Heritage for the works. The church and churchyard fall within the control of the parish and the Diocese of Lincoln DAC. The works are intended to provide further information to inform an application for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake drainage works within the scheduled area

## **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 A number of isolated findspots and scatters indicate prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape. These include several stone axes that were found along the river bank (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) References: 40155 and 40176), and a further Neolithic stone axe from gravel pits approximately 400m to the south-west (LHER Reference: 40158). A concentration of Bronze Age swords have been noted between Tattershall and Billingham, and Tattershall is also a focus for the deposition of Iron Age metalwork (Parker-Pearson and Field 2003).
- 4.2 Further evidence for prehistoric activity was identified during the Witham Valley National Mapping Programme by English Heritage in 2005 (LHER Reference: 46443). The survey highlighted a ring ditch, probably representing a round barrow of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date, c.450m to the north-west of the site.
- 4.3 Tattershall is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was under the ownership of Eudo, son of Spirewic (Morgan and Thorn 1986). At the time of the survey the settlement

was known as *Tatesala*, from the Old English meaning ‘*Tāthere’s nook of land*’ (Cameron 1998).

- 4.4 The first castle at Tattershall castle was built in 1231 by Sir Robert de Tateshall. Of this, only the bases of four round towers have been discovered, during the moat excavations in 1912 (LHER Reference: 47732; OA 2009). The Treasurer of England, Ralph Lord Cromwell, built the later 110ft high brick built castle keep in 1434-5. It was built with an added outer moat, outer bailey, middle ward, a bridge, a guardhouse, stables, almhouse and kitchens. The keep was restored in 1912-14 by William Weir (Pevsner and Harris 2002).
- 4.5 The rebuilding of the parish church occurred after the death of Cromwell in 1456 by his executor Bishop Waynflete (*ibid.*; Oxford Archaeology 2009). The construction commenced in 1469 and was completed in 1482. The mason John Cowper, who had also built the castle, used Ancaster stone to build the nave, aisles and chancel. Much of the stained glass that once decorated the window frames was dismantled in 1754 and sent to St Martin’s church in Stamford, Burghley House and to Warwick Castle (Pevsner and Harris 2002).

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A team of two experienced field archaeologists carried out the fieldwork in the week beginning 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010. The trial excavation was carried out in accordance with the national guidelines regarding agreed best practice for archaeological field evaluations (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2010).
- 5.2 The location for each test pit was discussed with the architect Mr Graham Cook and church warden Mr David Mullenger. Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 were all situated on the pathway running north-east of the church towards Sleaford Road, and each measured 1m long and 0.5m wide. Test Pits 1 and 2 were positioned to locate an earlier waste pipe, and Test Pit 3 was to locate an existing water pipe. Test Pit 4, which measured 1m x 1m, was located adjacent to the north wall of the church, to investigate water ingress in the interior of the church. All were excavated by hand.
- 5.3 Wherever human remains were encountered, these were left in-situ wherever possible; however some disarticulated remains were carefully removed to allow further excavation. In agreement with the church any excavated human remains were reburied within Test Pit 4 adjacent to the church.
- 5.4 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork with selected shots included as an appendix to this report (see Appendix 1).
- 5.5 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example service trench [303]).

## 6.0 Results (Figures 2 – 6)

### 6.1 Test Pit 1 (Figure 3)

6.1.1 Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.43m, revealing three layers. The uppermost layer 100 comprised the modern gravel pathway, and it overlay made ground 101, a compact dark greyish brown silt. A fragmented and decorated late 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe was found within this context. 101 covered a build up of soil, 102, a dark greyish brown silt with occasional gravel.

6.1.2 The waste pipe was not identified within the test pit.

### 6.2 Test Pit 2 (Figure 4)

6.2.1 Test Pit 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.96m. The uppermost layer 200 was the gravelled surface of the modern pathway. It sealed 201, a mix of re-deposited yellow sand and dark brown silt, identified as a bedding or levelling layer for the pathway. The underlying layer 202 consisted of a compact dark brown silt. Layer 202 sealed 203, a deposit of greyish dark brown silt with twelve fragments of bricks and tile ranging in date from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century and 36 pottery sherds, most of which were dated to 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. The layer also contained fragments of late 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe, two fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century window and bottle glass as well as a piece of window tracery made of Ancaster stone, the same material used to build the church.

6.2.2 At the base of the test pit was a stone structure, 204. This comprised several large, uncut, limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar. Due to the limited size of the trench, it was not clear whether the stone feature represented a wall or surface, although the former is perhaps the most likely due to the lack of wear on the surface of the stones. Adjacent to the stones was mid red brown silty sand with some gravel and stone inclusions, 205. This soil appeared to have formed against probable wall 204.

6.2.3 Test Pit 2 did not expose the waste pipe that is presumed to run through the site.

### 6.3 Test Pit 3 (Figure 5)

6.3.1 Test Pit 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m below the modern ground surface. The modern gravel surface 300 was removed, revealing two modern linears with steep sides.

6.3.2 [303] ran north-west to south-east, with a steep edge and flat base, and contained the water pipe laid on its base, 0.48m below the modern ground surface. The pipe trench was backfilled with 304, a loose dark grey/brown silty sand with some gravel. The backfill contained intrusive post-medieval finds, comprising three fragments of brick and tile and seven pottery sherds of mid/late to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

6.3.3 The second linear, [306], ran north-west – south-east and contained a disused metal gas pipe within backfill 307. The backfill comprised loose dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional gravel that did not contain any artefacts.

6.3.4 Both service trenches cut through bedding layer 301 which sealed soil build up 302. This dark grey/brown silty sand contained a mixed assemblage of brick, tile and pottery broadly dating to the mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle sherds and an 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem were also recovered.

6.3.5 Test Pit 3 did expose the water pipe running broadly north-west to south-east along the north-east edge of the excavation area. The blue plastic pipe was 0.48m below the existing ground surface (6.15m OD).

#### 6.4 Test Pit 4 (Figure 6)

6.4.1 After de-turfing Test Pit 4 it was hand-excavated to a depth of 1.0m. Topsoil 400 contained a single sherd of mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and five fragments of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century brick and tile. It sealed a graveyard soil 401 that contained frequent disarticulated human bones and fragments of bricks and tile dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

6.4.2 Cutting the graveyard soil was the foundation cut [403] for the north wall of the church. Within the cut was a protruding stone foundation 404 that followed the alignment of the northern wall and a buttress and is likely to have been constructed as a support for the wall above. Seven roughly hewn stone courses were exposed in the test pit, however the foundation continued further downwards, beyond the limit of excavation. The stones were not smooth dressed like the church wall 408 above ground level and the lime mortar bonding the stones was moist and slowly degrading. The backfill of the foundation cut, 405, was a fairly loose, slightly damp, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate natural flint inclusions.

6.4.3 The excavation also revealed the western end of an east – west aligned grave cut that contained at least one individual, and skull fragments from possibly two more. The grave cut was cut from an unknown depth within grave soil 401.

6.4.4 Natural geology comprising loose orange sand with flint gravels 402 was encountered just above 1.0m below topsoil, sealed by 401.

## 7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Three of the test pits (Test Pits 1 – 3) were excavated along an existing gravel pathway to locate and identify a water pipe that was laid in the 1980s. Of these, only Test Pit 3 exposed the pipe, at a depth of 0.48m below the modern ground surface (c.6.15m OD). A former gas pipe was also exposed within the same test pit, at approximately 0.14m below the ground surface (c.6.44m OD).

7.2 Test Pits 1 – 3 exhibited signs of a build up of soil in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and in Test Pit 2 this was found to seal a stone wall running east to west at 0.84m below the modern ground surface (5.89m OD). The origin of this wall is unclear on the basis of the excavated evidence, however, historical references show that Ralph Lord Cromwell received permission to found a collegiate college in 1439, and until his death in 1456, the college used the existing parish church (OA 2009). Major construction then occurred in the years following Cromwell's death to create the college, although the chapel was not built until the 1470s. Although it has been suggested that the chapel (Holy Trinity Collegiate Church) was probably built on the foundations of the previous parish church (*ibid.*), it is possible that Holy Trinity was built adjacent, thus allowing the parish church to continue in use until its successor was completed. If this is the case then the stone wall exposed in Test Pit 2 may be associated with the earlier church. Another plausible theory is that it is the remains of a demolished building associated with the Alms Houses.

7.3 Test Pit 4 was excavated against the north wall of the church to examine the structure and attempt to provide information on why water is seeping into the church. This exposed natural sand and gravel geology at c.1.0m below the modern ground surface (c.5.15m OD). Overlying the natural geology was a graveyard soil which produced disarticulated human bones and ceramic building material dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. The soil also contained 15<sup>th</sup> century



painted window glass, which may be associated with the removal of the original glazing of the collegiate church by Lord Burleigh in 1754 (OA 2009).

- 7.4 One grave was exposed at the bottom of the test pit and left in-situ. No cut for the grave was evident in section within the graveyard soil; however re-working of this soil has probably removed this evidence.
- 7.5 In the southern and western side of Test Pit 4, a protruding rough cut stone foundation was exposed. This probably forms part of the foundation for the church north wall and an adjacent buttress, although it is noted that such foundations have not been seen elsewhere at the base of the church (Mr David Mullenger and Mr Graham Cook *pers. comm.*).
- 7.6 With regard to the issue of water entering the church, Test Pit 4 does not appear to have provided definite evidence for this. The ground level is higher than inside the church thus allowing groundwater to naturally form against the wall above the floor level. Also, it was noted during the evaluation that the foundations and where the northern wall meets the buttress were more water worn, including the lime mortar, perhaps allowing water between the stones more easily.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 8.1 The evaluation by trial test pits was appropriate to the scale and nature of the scheme. It proved successful in locating the existing water pipe, although the waste pipe that was also the subject of the investigation was not observed. The test pit adjacent to the north wall has provided information regarding the foundations that may be of use to understanding the issue of water seeping into the church fabric.
- 8.2 The evaluation has also identified a stone wall in Test Pit 2 that may be associated with the former parish church, or a previously unknown structure.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank the Holy Trinity Collegiate Church for this commission, especially Mr David Mullenger, and the architect, Mr Graham Cook for their helpful comments during the works.

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## 11.0 Site Archive

- 11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. It will be submitted to 'The Collection' museum in Lincoln within six months of the completion of the project where it will be stored under the accession number 2010.36.

**Appendix 1: Colour Plates**



**Plate 1:** East facing section in Test Pit 1



**Plate 2:** East facing section in Test Pit 2, showing probable stone wall 204, looking west



**Plate 3:** North-west facing section in Test Pit 3 showing water service [303] to the left and disused gas service [306] to the right, looking south-east



**Plate 4:** General shot of Test Pit 4 showing the church wall (top left of shot), buttress (top right of shot), foundations and burial, looking south-west



**Plate 5:** Close-up of east – west orientated inhumation [406] in Test Pit 4, looking south

## Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

### Introduction

An assemblage of fifty-nine sherds, representing forty vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery ranges in date from the late medieval to the early modern period. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded condition. Sherd size mainly falls into the small to medium size range (between 1 and 20 grams) but includes a few larger sherds. Nine vessels are represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining vessels.

### Overall Chronology and Source

Fifteen different pottery ware types were recognised including local, regional and imported types. The material ranges in date from the late medieval to early modern periods and spans the period between the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> and mid/late to late 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most of the groups are mixed and although three of the groups (contexts 203, 302 and 304) contain sherds of mid/late to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date they also include earlier pottery. A range of identifiable vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of bowls and jars but also including several drinking vessels (cups and mugs), dishes, jugs, plates, a pipkin and a chamber pot.

**Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count**

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	6	4
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	10	7
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	4
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	10	5
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	1	1
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	9	2
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	7	6
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	2	2
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	3	2
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	2	2
TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	1	1

***Late medieval to late post-medieval***

Twenty-seven vessels are of late medieval to post-medieval type. These include earthenwares (BERTH, BL, GRE, LHUM, LMLOC, RGRE and TB), slipwares (SLIP and STMO) and stonewares (LONS and RAER). The earliest sherds are from a local earthenware bowl (LMLOC) of mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date (found in deposit 400) and a small Toynton/Bolingbroke dish (TB) of similar date (from fill 304). The other earthenwares include several vessels probably made at Bolingbroke between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (BERTH, GRE and RGRE) and some of a similar date from North Staffordshire or Derbyshire (BERTH and BL). The two Staffordshire-type Mottled gaze mugs and the Slipware thrown dish with a manganese-mottled glaze are of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Two large London Stoneware (LONS) jars or flagons are probably of 18<sup>th</sup> century date but could date as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. A single imported stone ware sherd is from a Raeren-type drinking jug of late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century type. The sherd has part of an impressed medallion with a partial date stamp of 99. This decorative technique is usually found on vessels of mid to late 16<sup>th</sup> century date, giving a date of 1599, but these vessels usually have a brown glaze and the sherd from this site has the earlier colouring of grey, slightly mottled with brown, which is rarely found after the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is unlikely however, that this sherd was dated 1499 and therefore it remains an oddity.

***Early modern***

Thirteen industrially produced vessels are of early modern type and include stonewares (ENGS and NOTS) and industrial finewares (CREA and SWSG). The latest of these vessels (CREA) probably belongs to the period between the mid/late and late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Summary and Recommendations**

This is a small, slightly mixed group of pottery of late medieval to early modern date. The latest sherds suggest that most of the material was deposited between the mid/late and late 18<sup>th</sup> century, although much of the material is likely to predate the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The high proportion of earthenware cups present in the assemblage is unusual (six vessels) and may reflect the type of establishment this assemblage originated from. The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any further characterisation of the Lincolnshire post-medieval fabrics.

**References**

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## Pottery Archive

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
Test Pit 2	203	NOTS		jar/bottle	1	1	5		BS	
Test Pit 2	203	BL	fine red fabric	cup	1	1	1		rim	int & ext glaze;thin walled;mid/late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BL	fine red fabric	cup	2	1	15		BS	int & ext glaze;very thin walled;mid/late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BERTH	coarse oxid	jar ?	1	1	14		BS	int glaze;internal deposit;Staffs/Derbs;mid 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BERTH	fine oxid	cup ?	2	1	53		base	int glaze;soot;late 17th to 18th;Bolingbroke ?
Test Pit 2	203	BERTH	fine oxid	cup ?	2	1	43		base	int glaze;soot;late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BL	fine red fabric	jar ?	2	1	23		BS	int & ext glaze;thin walled;mid/late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	NOTS		jar ?	1	1	11	machine dec	BS	
Test Pit 2	203	BL	coarse oxid	jar	1	1	21		BS	int & ext glaze;Staffs/Derbs;late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	NOTS		jug	2	1	37	grooved neck & beaded	rim & BS	very unusual;triangular spout
Test Pit 2	203	LONS		large jar/flagon	8	1	351		BS	thin walled
Test Pit 2	203	SWSG		plate	1	1	34		base	
Test Pit 2	203	SWSG		plate	1	1	7	reel edged rim	rim	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
Test Pit 2	203	CREA		small hollow	1	1	3		BS	
Test Pit 2	203	CREA		plate	1	1	11	moulded bead & leaf rim edge	rim	
Test Pit 2	203	LHUM		large jug	1	1	63		LHJ	
Test Pit 2	203	BL	fine orange sandy	chamber pot	2	1	99		base & BS	int & ext glaze;thin walled;mid/late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	ENGS	grey fabric	jar	1	1	16		neck	light brown glaze
Test Pit 2	203	RGRE		jug	1	1	17	rim		misfired int & ext dark green glaze;late 16th to 1850
Test Pit 2	203	GRE		large handled pipkin	1	1	50		rim with UHJ	Bolingbroke ?;late 16th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	GRE		large jar	1	1	20		BS	int & ext glaze;17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	GRE		cup	1	1	33		base	soot;almost footed;late 16th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BERTH	fine oxid	small bowl/cup	1	1	27		base	soot including over breaks;17th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BL	fine orange sandy	jar ?	1	1	7		BS	int & ext glaze;thin walled;mid/late 17th to 18th
Test Pit 3	302	STMO		mug	1	1	10		base	
Test Pit 3	302	BL	fine orange sandy	bowl	1	1	128		rim	int glaze;lenses of clean cream clay;18th to 19th
Test Pit 3	302	GRE		jug ?	6	1	53		BS	int & ext glaze;mid/late 16th to 18th



trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
Test Pit 3	302	RAER		medallion jug	1	1	9	part of medallion with date ?? 99;probably1599	BS	
Test Pit 3	302	NOTS		hollow	1	1	4		BS	thin walled
Test Pit 3	302	SLIP	fine red fabric	thrown dish	1	1	6		base	int white slip;manganese mottled glaze
Test Pit 3	302	CREA		cup ?	1	1	1		rim	chipped
Test Pit 3	302	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	74		BS	dark reduced green int glaze;? Bolingbroke;17th to 18th
Test Pit 3	302	LONS		large jar/flagon	1	1	50		BS	
Test Pit 3	304	GRE		bowl	1	1	14		BS	abraded;int glaze;Bolingbroke ?;late 17th to mid 18 <sup>th</sup>
Test Pit 3	304	TB		small dish ?	1	1	3		BS	int glaze;late 15th to 16th
Test Pit 3	304	STMO		mug	2	1	14		base & BS	soot
Test Pit 3	304	CREA		plate	1	1	9		rim	wavy edged rim
Test Pit 3	304	NOTS		small bowl ?	1	1	6		BS	
Test Pit 3	304	NOTS		jar/bottle	1	1	9		BS	
Test Pit 4	400	LMLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	bowl	1	1	76		BS	thin internal part spalled glaze;abundant fine-med round to subround mainly cloudy quartz moderate fe occ ca & occ flint

## Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Assessment

By Jane Young

### Introduction

Forty-one fragments of ceramic building material weighing 7945 grams were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5). Fourteen different fabrics have been identified amongst the material examined and descriptions of these based on x20 binocular magnification are given below.

### Condition

The material recovered is in a very abraded to slightly abraded condition. Only twelve fragments have mortar adhering.

### The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building, mainly medieval to post-medieval flat roof tile, was examined. The types are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight**

Codename	Full name	Total	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	11	4690
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	180
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	56
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	27	2748
RID	Ridge tile	1	271

### The medieval to early modern tile

Twenty-nine fragments from twenty-six different roof tiles and a single early modern floor tile were examined. The tiles were divided into twelve different fabric types (Table 2) which may suggest a number of different sources for the material, or chronological differences in local production.

**Table 2: Ceramic Building material fabrics and total quantities by fragment count**

Tile Fabric	Test Pit 2	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 4	Total fragments
Site Tile Fabric 1	1	2	5	8
Site Tile Fabric 2		1		1
Site Tile Fabric 3	1			1
Site Tile Fabric 4	2		6	8
Site Tile Fabric 5	2		1	3
Site Tile Fabric 6	1		1	2
Site Tile Fabric 7	1			1
Site Tile Fabric 8	1			1
Site Tile Fabric 9		1		1
Site Tile Fabric 10		1		1
Site Tile Fabric 11		2		2
Site Tile Fabric 12			1	1
Totals	9	7	14	30

A range of twelve different visual fabrics is present and the descriptions given below are based on a x20 binocular microscopic examination. Individual variations within these fabrics are described in the archive.

### ***Fabric 1***

This fabric is usually oxidised to a red-brown colour and has abundant medium-sized (0.3-0.6mm) round to sub-round quartz grains (often appearing cloudy or white), together with sparse to moderate iron-rich grains, sparse rounded calcareous inclusions, probably limestone and occasional small fragments of flint. Occasional streaks and pellets of inclusion-free clay may also occur. This fabric appears to be confined to medieval-type tiles (including the decorated ridge tile) of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

### ***Fabric 2***

This fabric is a yellow-buff colour and has common fine to coarse-sized (0.2-1.0mm) iron-rich grains. These tiles are usually of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

### ***Fabric 3***

This light firing fabric has abundant fine-sized (below 0.2mm) quartz together with moderate medium to coarse-sized (0.3-0.8mm) round to sub-round quartz grains, moderate iron-rich grains and occasional small flint fragments. This tile is a pale reduced colour with pale oxidised surfaces and probably dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### ***Fabric 4***

This fabric has common medium-sized (0.3-0.7mm) round to sub-round quartz grains and sparse coarser rounded quartz grains up to 1.3mm, together with moderate iron-rich grains and sparse calcareous inclusions, probably limestone. These tiles are generally a dark reduced colour with light oxidised surfaces and appear to date to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, although the bar-type nibbed tile found in Test Pit 4 is of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century type.

### ***Fabric 5***

This light firing calcareous fabric has moderate medium-sized (0.4-0.6mm) round to sub-round quartz grains, together with moderate iron-rich grains and sparse shell inclusions. The tiles are fired to a light reduced colour and have light oxidised surfaces. Typologically the tiles are of 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century type.

### ***Fabric 6***

This oxidised fabric has moderate medium to coarse-sized (0.4-0.8mm) round to sub-round quartz grains together with common rounded iron-rich grains (some up to 2.0mm) and sparse calcareous inclusions, probably limestone. The two tiles in this fabric are likely to be of 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

### ***Fabric 7***

This oxidised fabric only has a few fine iron-rich inclusions and can only be dated to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### ***Fabric 8***

This calcareous fabric is a cream to light reddish brown colour and has abundant fine to medium-sized calcareous inclusions. The single tile of this type is of 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

***Fabric 9***

This oxidised fabric has moderate to common mixed (0.3-2.0mm) round to sub-round quartz grains together with moderate iron-rich grains, sparse carbonised vegetable voids, and occasional large flint pebbles. The single tile in this fabric is a floor tile of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

***Fabric 10***

This calcareous fabric has common to abundant medium-sized (0.3-0.6mm) round to sub-round quartz grains, moderate iron-rich grains and moderate calcareous inclusions including fossil shell fragments. The single tile is a reduced colour with light oxidised surfaces and is of medieval type, probably dating to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

***Fabric 11***

This oxidised fabric is poorly mixed and has some cream-coloured streaks. The fabric contains sparse mixed quartz grains and common iron-rich grains up to 7.0mm. The two tiles in this unrefined fabric are probably of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

***Fabric 12***

This fabric has abundant fine-sized (below 0.3mm) quartz grains together with sparse to moderate medium-sized (0.4-0.6mm) round to sub-round quartz grains and common cream-coloured clay pellets up to 5.0mm. The single tile in this fabric is fired to a cream colour with dull orange surfaces. The tile is of medieval type and dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A single diagnostic suspension nib was found on the site. The bar-type nib, which is in Fabric 4, is likely to be of 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The unglazed decorated ridge tile in Fabric 1 is similar to others recovered from Tattershall Castle moat (pers. com. A Boyle). Other tiles of this type have been found at Horncastle and Lincoln where they appear to be of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The Fabric 9 floor tile is of a late type and is probably of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**The Late Medieval to Post-medieval Brick**

Eleven fragments from handmade bricks were found on the site. Ten of these are in an oxidised fabric identical to Tile Fabric 1 (Brick Fabric 1). These bricks are quite low-fired and the abundant quartz filler can be rubbed away from the surface of several examples. No complete bricks are present in the assemblage and only three width measurements could be determined (at 100 and 103mm). Thickness varies between 53 and 55mm. The bricks are in such a poor condition that little of the methods of manufacture can be seen, although the edges appear to be sanded on two examples. It is not possible to date these bricks closely but they appear to be of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date.

A single, small corner fragment, in a fabric containing abundant very fine quartz (below 0.1mm) and sparse larger quartz (0.4-0.8mm), together with moderate iron-rich grains, sparse calcareous grains and sparse flint fragments (Brick Fabric 2) is probably of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Summary and Recommendations**

The ceramic building material recovered probably dates between 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and is mainly typical of types found on other sites in the Coningsby and Tattershall area. A wide range of fabrics was found within the tile suggesting a variety of workshops for the material. It is possible that some of the medieval tile in this assemblage came from the demolished church of St. Peter and St. Paul, as evidence from the modern Vicar's court buildings in Lincoln shows that ecclesiastical establishments could often be patched with odd tiles of different types. The Fabric 1 bricks could be contemporary with those used for the nearby College and Castle in the mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> century, but there has been no opportunity to directly compare them as part of this assessment.

Little is known about the ceramic building material sequence in this area and therefore all of the material should be retained for future analysis.

## References

*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from <[http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological\\_Handbook.pdf](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf)

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

## Ceramic Building Material Archive

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 7;oxid		1	27	flat roofer;13mm thick	13th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	840	handmade;abraded;150+x?x55mm;coarse bedding includes a worm impression;struck upper	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	194	handmade;abraded;mortar;60mm thick	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 3;pale OX/cream/pale OX		1	37	flat roofer;15mm thick	13th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 4;light OX/dark R/light OX		1	56	flat roofer;17mm thick	13th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 4;light OX/dark R/light OX		1	115	flat roofer;16mm thick	13th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 6;oxid		1	14	flat roofer ?;flake;mortar including over break	15th to 19th
Test Pit 2	203	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	342	handmade;55mm thick;fabric includes some large pebbles including flint	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric8; cream/brown-red/cream		1	80	flat roofer;10mm thick;mortar	14th to 18th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 5;OX/dark R/OX		1	360	flat roofer;mortar;18mm thick;struck upper	13th to 17th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;oxid		1	322	flat roofer;17-20mm thick;mortar	13th to 15th
Test Pit 2	203	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 5;light OX/dark R/light OX		1	114	flat roofer;16mm thick;mortar	13th to 17th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Test Pit 3	302	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	1087	handmade;103x45+mm;abraded;mortar;stacking impression on one stretcher;sanded sides	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 3	302	RID	Site Tile Fabric 1;oxid		1	271	5x6 grid ?	13th to 14th
Test Pit 3	302	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	565	handmade;very abraded;103+mmx40+mm	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 3	302	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	247	handmade;mortar	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 3	302	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;OX/R/OX		1	154	handmade;mortar;overfired;cracks in underside	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 3	302	FLOOR	Site Tile Fabric 9;oxid		1	180	laminating;some light streaks	17th to 19th
Test Pit 3	302	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 10;light OX/R/light OX		1	31	flat roofer;mortar;13mm	13th to 15th
Test Pit 3	302	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 11;oxid		1	26	flat roofer;16mm	15th to 18th
Test Pit 3	302	PNR	Site Tile Fabric		1	32	flat roofer;mortar	13th to 15th
Test Pit 3	302	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 2		1	11	flat roofer	18th to 20th
Test Pit 3	304	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 2;oxid		1	68	handmade;corner	17th to 19th
Test Pit 3	304	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 11;oxid		1	131	flat roofer;corner;14mm thick	15th to 18th
Test Pit 3	304	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	150	handmade;abraded	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 4	400	PNR	Site Tile Fabric		1	56	flat roofer;16mm thick	15th to 18th
Test Pit 4	400	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;dull		1	106	flat roofer;corner;mortar;20mm	13th to 15th

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
Test Pit 4	400	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;light oxid/dark R/light oxid		1	210	flat roofer;corner;16mm thick	13th to 15th
Test Pit 4	400	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	972	handmade;abraded;mortar;100x53mm;struck upper;sanded sides;very large fe inclusion at 28mm	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 4	400	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;oxid		1	87	flat roofer;16mm thick;mortar	13th to 15th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 12;dull OX/cream/ dull OX		1	96	flat roofer;14mm thick	13th to 15th
Test Pit 4	401	BRK	Site Brick Fabric 1;oxid		1	71	handmade;very abraded	mid 15th to 17th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric		3	334	flat roofer;mortar;re-oxidised across the break;18mm thick	13th to 17th
Test Pit 4	401	NIB	Site Tile Fabric 4;oxid	single applied & pressed nib	1	56	nib folded onto struck side;13mm thick	15th to 18th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric		2	258	flat roofer;same tile;18mm thick	13th to 17th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 5;light OX/crea/light R/crea/l OX		1	32	flat roofer	13th to 17th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;oxid		1	47	flat roofer;flake	13th to 15th
Test Pit 4	401	PNR	Site Tile Fabric 1;oxid		1	166	flat roofer;corner;18mm thick	13th to 15th



**Ceramic Dating Archive**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Test Pit 2	203	mid/late 18th to late 18th	
Test Pit 3	302	mid/late 18th to early 19th	very mixed
Test Pit 3	304	mid/late 18th to late 18th	
Test Pit 4	400	mid 15th to 18th	single sherd & CBM
Test Pit 4	401	mid 15th to 18th	date on CBM only

## Appendix 4: Other Finds

### Glass Assessment

By Rachel Hall

#### Introduction

A small assemblage of glass artefacts was retrieved during archaeological investigations within the grounds of Holy Trinity Church, Tattershall. The assemblage comprised eleven fragments of glass (window and bottle) ranging in date from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Catalogue:

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Date
203	Colourless window glass, no grozed edges, iridescence to surfaces	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C
	Green, rim of bottle, flattened out with fire rounded edges	1	4	18 <sup>th</sup> C
302	Dark green, body sherd of wine bottle	1	7	18 <sup>th</sup> C
	Green, body sherd of wine bottle, surface iridescence	1	7	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C
400	Body sherd of wine bottle, surface iridescence and pitting	1	16	Post-med
401	Window glass, three fragments with traces of decoration, one with part of a foliage design and two with boarder edge. Traces of grozed edge present on one fragment. All fragments in very poor condition with considerable iridescence and surface pitting	6	6	15 <sup>th</sup> C

#### Discussion

The glass assemblage recovered during archaeological investigations at Holy Trinity Church in Tattershall is not unusual, given the location and extent of the excavations. Similar decorated medieval window glass was recovered during the re-excavation of the Tattershall Castle moats by William Weir between 1912 and 1914, with the fragments now forming part of the Tattershall Archaeological Collection.

#### Recommendations

Due to the small nature of the assemblage no recommendations for further analysis have been made.

### Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

By Kevin Trott

Two single plain stem fragments and potentially related decorated bowls from two clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Context 101 and 203 respectively. A further plain tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Context 302.

The decorated fluted bowl with relief raised dots between the fluting, and plant tendrils on front of bowl was found in Context 101. The basal stem is plain and conforms to a design that appears on pipes made by a Lincoln pipe maker called Robinson, who is known to have worked in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Mann 1977, 23). It also bears some resemblance to the decoration of pipes of John Naylor of Boston, working in the town from 1776 (Wells 1972, 14; fig. 7 no. 1).

A single plain stem (6mm diameter and internal bore diameter of 3mm) was also recovered from the same context 101. The size of the stem diameter suggests it represents a second clay tobacco pipe of similar date to

the fluted bowl. Both stem and bowl fragments display evidence of heat discolouration on the external polished surfaces and antiquated breaks.

The decorated bowl fragment 203 derives from the right side of a prominent fluted pipe with crude fleur-de-lys on the rear seam. The style and form of this pipe is characteristic of pipes common in contexts dated to c.1790-1810. The condition of the bowl is slightly abraded and shows evidence for heat fracturing and discolouration on the antiquated breaks. The pipe stem fragment from the related context is fresh in appearance and has been recently smashed (possibly during excavation) at one end. Its stem diameter (6mm) and internal bore diameter (3mm) indicate a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

The single plain stem fragment recovered from Context 302 has a stem diameter of 7mm and an internal bore measurement of 3mm. This plain stem fragment is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the condition of the fragment is un-abraded (recent breaks on the stem lengths potentially from excavation) supporting the view it has not rotated in the soil for periods of time.

## References

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports **14**. Oxford

Mann, J.E., 1977, *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-1974*. Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Volume **XV-1**. Nottingham

Wells, P., 1972, The Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers of Boston. *Historical Boston* **8**, 12-19

## Worked Stone Assessment

*By Chris Clay*

A single fragment of worked stone was recovered from excavations at Holy Trinity Collegiate Church, Tattershall, Lincolnshire, total weight 1002g. The fragments were examined by stonemason Mr Michael Graves and his colleagues at Lincoln Cathedral's stone workshop, who are thanked for their comments.

The fragment from context 203 is a piece of Ancaster limestone, and probably represents a portion of window tracery. The piece is not complete, having been broken at one end. It is keyed on its base and its rear to allow the mortar to adhere to another stone surface, which suggests that the fragment represents a later repair to an existing structure, rather than an original piece. The moulded form of the piece is broadly of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date, although as a repair which has been carved to fit an existing design it cannot be closely dated.

## Appendix 5: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jen Wood

### Introduction

A total of 6 (119g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological test pits undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited at Tattershall Castle. The remains were recovered from possible buried soil deposits 203 and 302.

### Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A single large mammal size long bone fragment displayed chop marks on the shaft, possibly as part of the jointing process.

No evidence of gnawing, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains.

*Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone*

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
N/A	203	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	1	25	Only M3 in occlusion =g, broken into 3 pieces
		Sheep/Goat	Skull- Maxilla	L	1	24	M1-M3 tooth row, broken into 4
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	1	4	Proximal shaft fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Skull-zygomatic	L	1	3	
N/A	302	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	10	Three chop marks on the shaft
		Large Mammal Size	Scapula	R	1	53	Blade fragment

As can be seen from Table 1, Sheep/Goat and Large mammal size remains were identified within the assemblage.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from butchery waste.

### References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

## Appendix 6: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (Brick and Tile)

### Test Pit 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Surface	Thin layer of flint gravel. Seals 101	Gravelled surface of pathway
101	Layer	Compact, dark greyish brown silt. Sealed by 100, seals 102	Disturbed made ground
102	Layer	Greyish dark brown silt with occasional flint gravel. Sealed by 101	Possible disturbed buried soil

### Test Pit 2

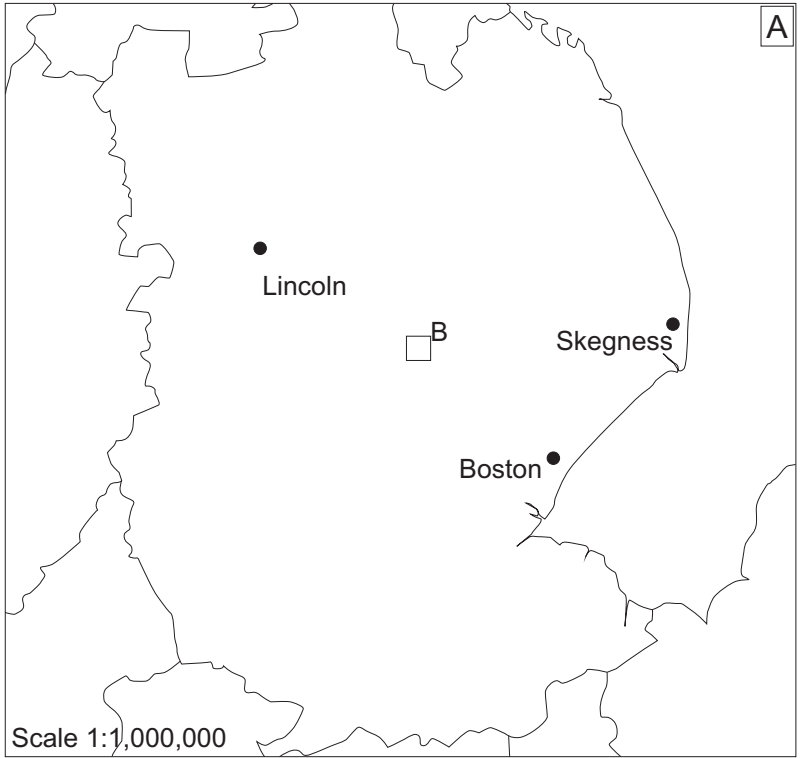
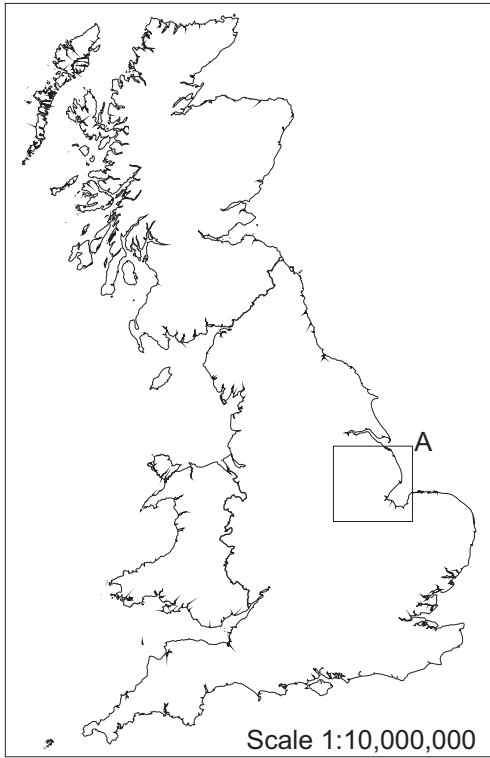
Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Surface	Thin layer of flint gravel. Seals 201	Gravelled surface of pathway
201	Layer	Mix of dark orange yellow sand and dark brown silty sand. Sealed by 200, seals 202	Bedding layer from gravelled pathway 200
202	Layer	Compact dark brown silt and yellowish grey flint rich gravel. Sealed by 201, seals 203	Re-deposited bedding layer for pathway 200
203	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt with occasional flint gravel and brick fragments. Sealed by 202, seals 205	Buried topsoil
204	Structure	East-west aligned feature with large limestone blocks bonded with lime-mortar and gravel.	Undated possible stone structure
205	Layer	Friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional natural flint inclusion. Sealed by 203	Possible buried soil or backfill of a construction cut for structure 204

### Test Pit 3

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Surface	Thin layer of flint gravel. Seals 301	Gravelled surface of pathway
301	Layer	Mix of yellow sand and dark brown silty sand. Sealed by 300, seals 302	Bedding layer for pathway 300
302	Layer	Fairly loose dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusion of gravel, pot, CBM and bone and frequent root intrusion and moderate charcoal flecks. Sealed by 301	Buried soil
303	Cut	Near 0.55m perpendicular cut for modern water pipe. Contains 304 and 305	Cut for modern water service
304	Fill	Fairly loose dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusion of gravel, CBM and pot fragments	Backfill of water service
305	Fill	Very thin layer of cement	Cement cap for water service
306	Cut	Almost perpendicular cut containing a disused metal gas pipe and 307	Disused modern gas service
307	Fill	Fairly loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel	Backfill of modern gas service [306]

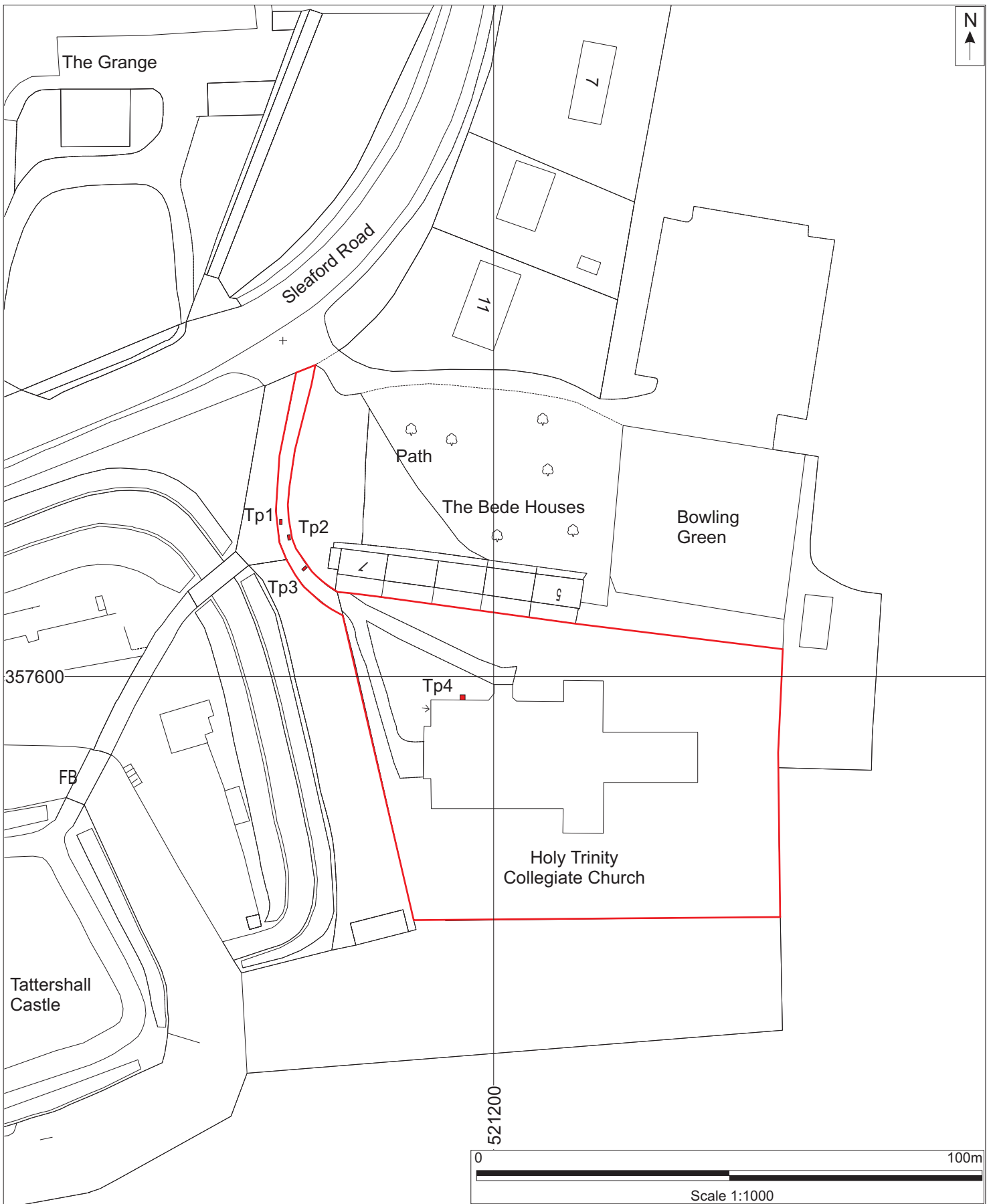
**Test Pit 4**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
400	Layer	Fairly loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional stone pebbles and bone fragments. seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Fairly loose, slightly damp, dark brown silty sand with frequent brick and tile fragments, occasional pot and moderate stone pebbles and disarticulated human bones and occasional charcoal flecks. Sealed by 400, seals 402	Accumulated, disturbed burial soil
402	Layer	Loose, mid orange sand with natural flint fragments. Sealed by 401	Natural geology
403	Cut	Perpendicular doglegged north-south and east-west aligned cut. Contains 404 and 405	Construction cut for foundation 404
404	Structure	Seven courses of rough cut stone blocks varying in size, bonded by damp lime mortar	Protruding stone foundation.
405	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate natural flint inclusions	Backfill of construction cut 404
406	Cut	East-west aligned feature containing possibly up to three individuals and 407	Grave cut
407	Fill	Fairly loose dark brown silty sand with moderate natural flint inclusions	Backfill of grave [406]
408	Structure	Stone wall of Ancaster stone, average size 0.59m wide and 0.17m thick, bonded with lime mortar	Church wall and buttress, original first course exposed under topsoil



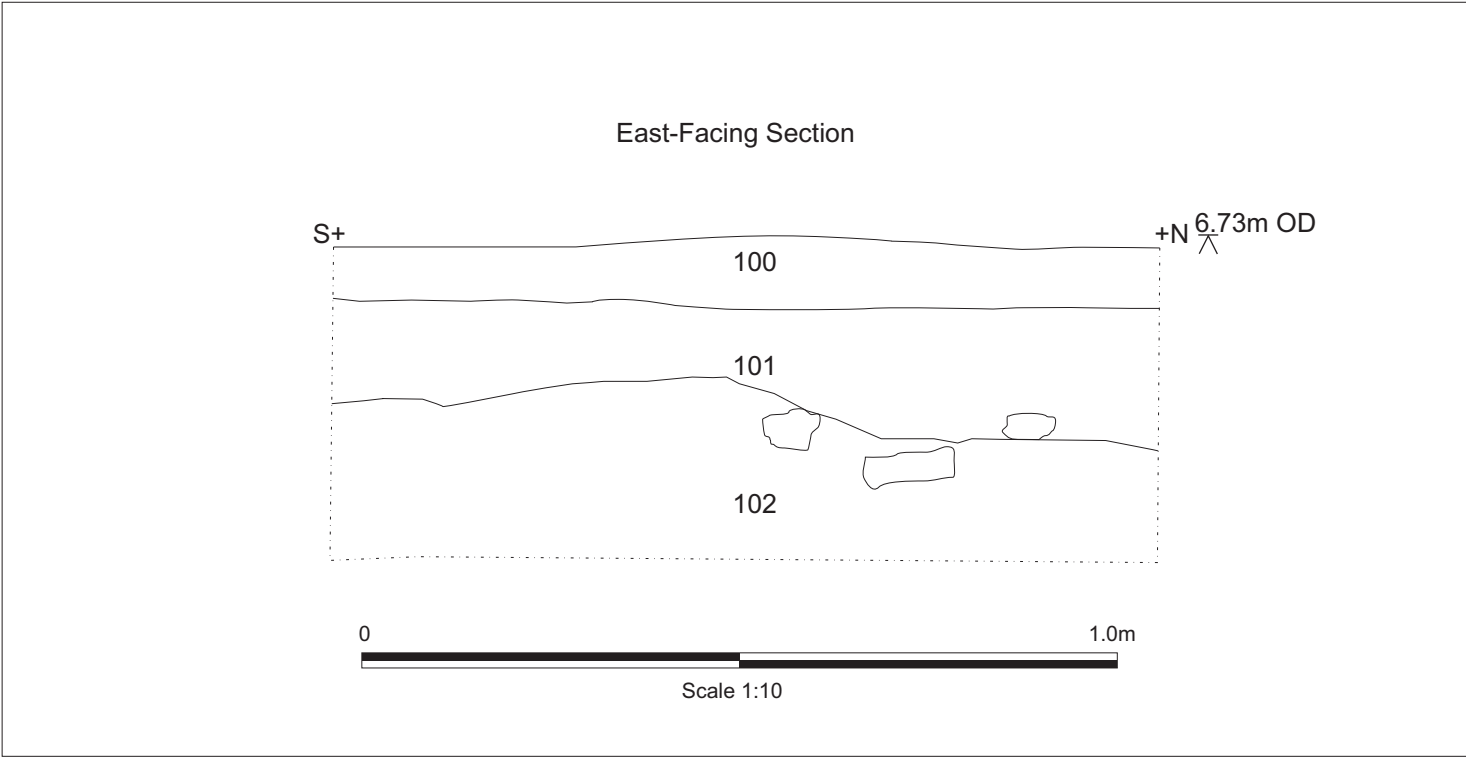
**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site shown in red.

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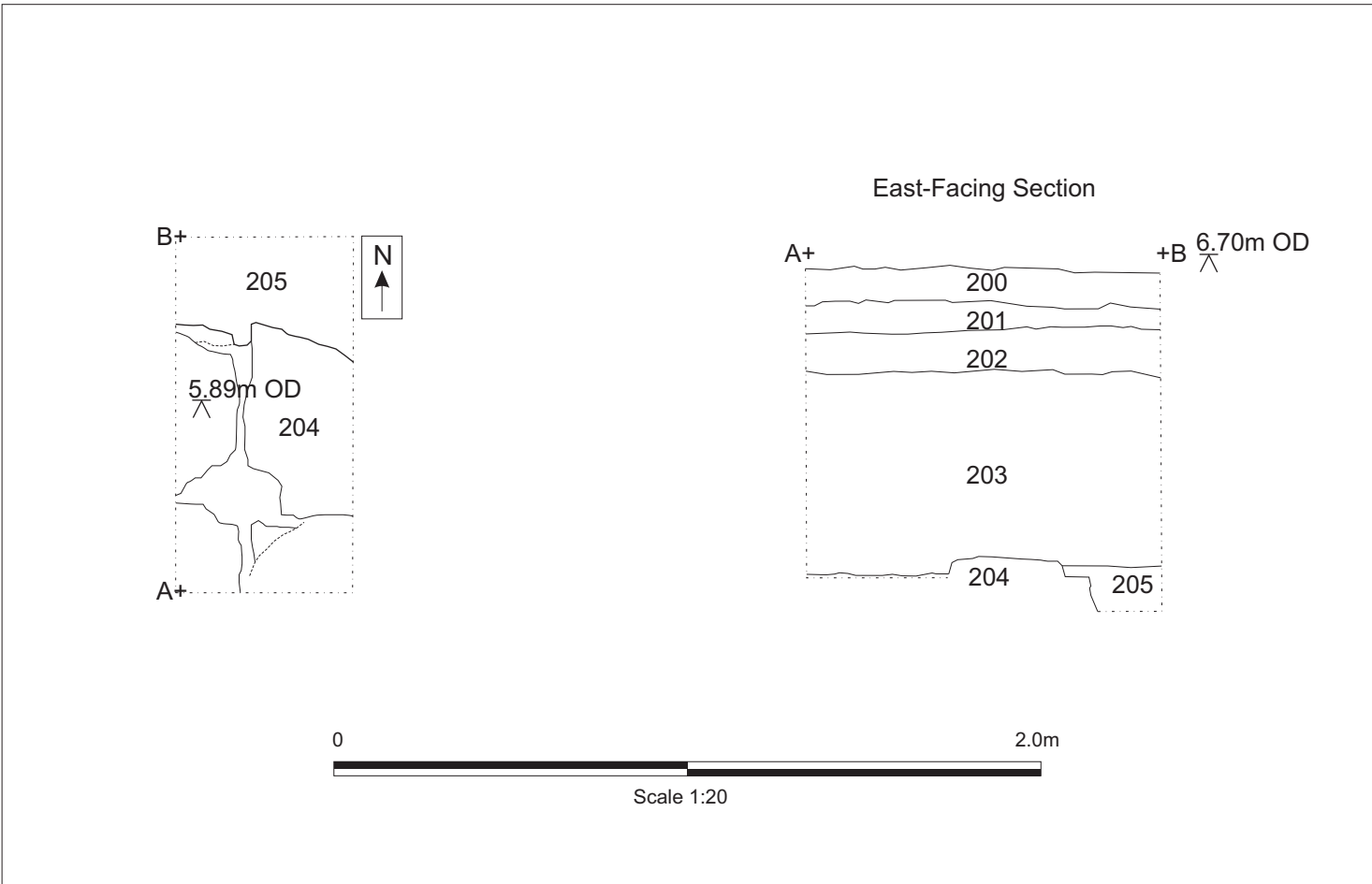


**Figure 2:** Test pit location plan at scale 1:1000, with site and test pits shown in red (Tp = Test Pit)

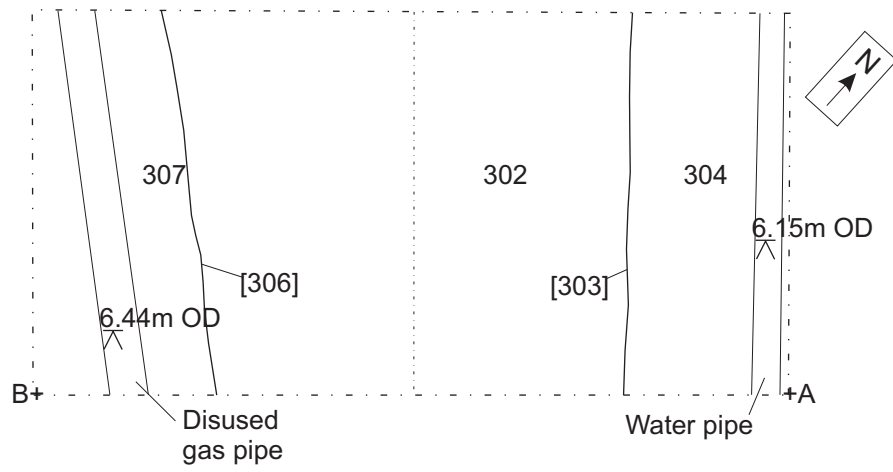




**Figure 3:** Test Pit 1 East-facing section at scale 1:10



**Figure 4:** Test Pit 2 plan and sections at scale 1:20



North-West Facing Section

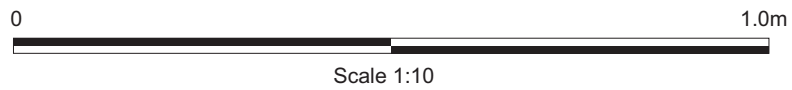
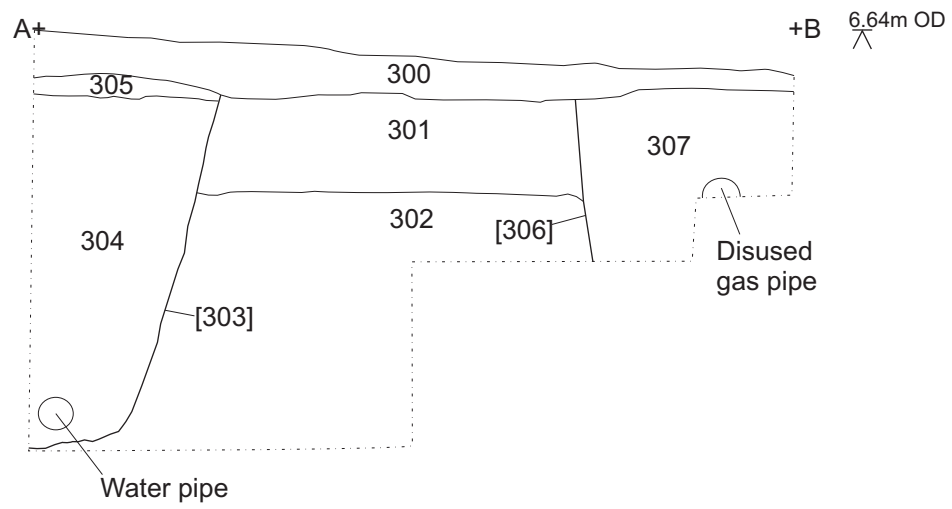
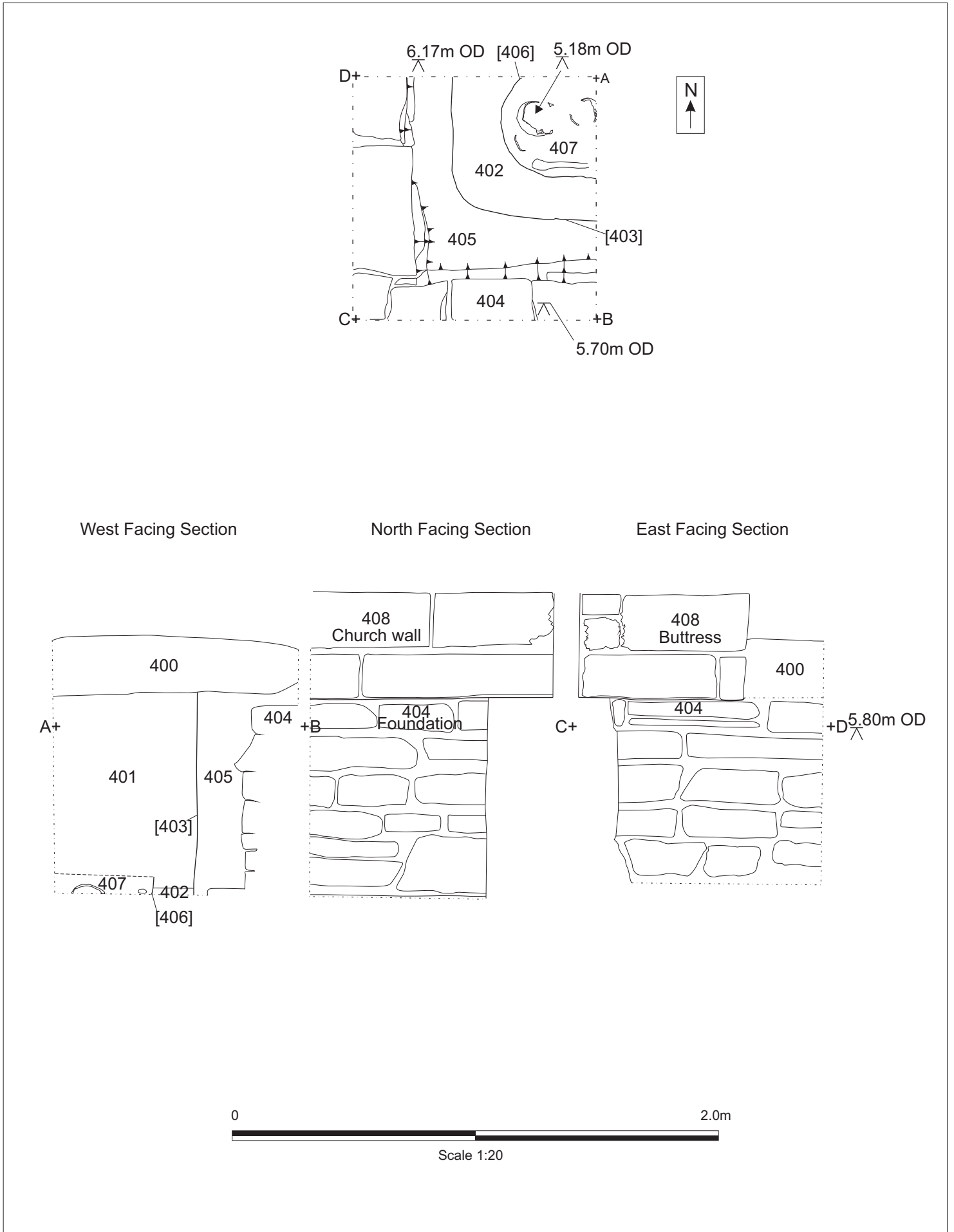


Figure 5: Test Pit 3 plan and section at scale 1:10



**Figure 6:** Test Pit 4 plan and section at scale 1:20