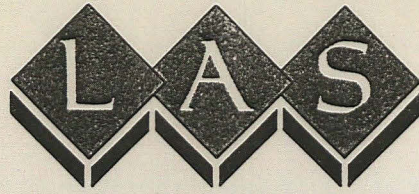


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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT

BANOVALUM GARDENS, HORNCastle

(TF 2670 6925)

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MUSEUM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT
BANOVALLUM GARDENS, HORNCastle

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation of a proposed residential development plot (Planning Application no. S/086/0647/93) at Banovallum Gardens, Horncastle was conducted by Lindsey Archaeological Services on behalf of Stamford Construction Ltd (Fig.1). The evaluation was to satisfy East Lindsey District Council Planning Committee's conditions and a specification for the archaeological works was provided and monitored by the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer.

Background

It has long been known that Horncastle was a major Roman settlement, mainly from the substantial stone defences which surround the present Market Place area. These were actually constructed in the late 3rd-4th centuries AD in an area adjacent to the settlement, at the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring. There was a much larger settlement extending over an area of 54ha which originated in the Iron Age. It reached along the modern Boston Rd as far as Tennyson Gardens and along Mareham Rd as far as the Residential College, just west of the Banovallum Gardens development. The area of settlement has been defined by discoveries, over nearly 300 years, of Roman pottery, coins, building remains, lead coffins and cremation pots (Fig. 3). They are listed in Field and Hurst 1983.

In a field south of, and adjacent to, the Banovallum Gardens development a rectangular enclosure complex had been identified from aerial photographs. This was unrelated to the Roman urban development and was provisionally thought to be a stockade for animals, possibly Iron Age or early Roman in date. When the field was walked over by the Boston Archaeology Group in 1970 no archaeological remains were found. By February 1993 23 years of further ploughing had brought considerable quantities of worked flint to the surface of the field. Geophysical survey revealed that in addition to the features visible on the aerial photograph there were further ditches which extended northwards towards the field boundary common with the Banovallum Gardens development.

The Development Site

There were no known archaeological finds from the proposed development site prior to the evaluation. Two aerial photographs include parts of the development site on their periphery (Fig.4). The main subject of these photos was the enclosure described above, which was first recorded in 1948 (Cambridge University Collection ref. BT/54). This photograph shows a tiny area of the southern part of the development site and is of interest because there is a faint suggestion of a circular ditch

straddling the field boundary. A second photograph, taken in 1977 (RCHM(E) Ref.2988/8A) shows more of the development site, which appears to be rough pasture and no archaeological features are apparent.

Whilst it was thought unlikely that the proposed development would lie within the Roman settlement there was the possibility of finding prehistoric remains. Some access roads had been laid together with the mains sewers. The remaining land was overgrown with weeds. It was therefore not possible to carry out any fieldwalking, which is suitable only on ploughed land. Geophysical survey over a large part of the site was also impractical and selected machine trenching was carried out across the site except in the north-west, part of which was a former landfill site.

Photographs are referred to in the text with the prefix 'P' and may be found at the end of the report.

Method

The fieldwork for this evaluation took place 21.7.1993-27.7.93 with a team of two experienced archaeologists under the site direction of the author. A total of 18 trenches were opened by a back-actor machine fitted with a 1.5m ditching bucket. These were arranged in accordance with a distribution strategy agreed by the County Archaeologist, slightly adapted in practice to respect site ground conditions and obstructions. Trench 6 was repositioned and a trench in the NE corner of the plot was not dug to avoid machining below overhead power cables.

Rough vegetation and topsoil was removed by machine from the trenches under archaeological supervision; the resulting surface was examined for possible archaeological features such as post-holes, ditches, pits or structural foundations. These were cleaned and investigated by hand excavation of a representative sample of each feature down to undisturbed geological material. Stratigraphic information and surface plans were recorded for all trenches producing information relating to past land-use.

The Evaluation Trenches (Fig.2)

The subsoil on this site varies; clay, chalk and sand based soils were present. Modern plough marks had scored the surface of the natural sand and may have removed shallow archaeological features although the low density of finds indicates that this has probably been insignificant. The upper fills of archaeological features were immediately below the present topsoil.

Trench 1

This trench was sited at the edge of a visible depression resembling a former pond in the corner of existing field boundaries (P.2). A mixed geology of clays, chalks and chalky silts appeared to have been naturally formed and

had produced localised poor drainage partly rectified by land drains. There was no evidence of deliberate excavation of this feature or of any subsequent backfilling with soil or refuse. A narrow and vestigial chalk band forming a right-angled corner in the trench was investigated; it pre-dated a land drain but seemed to have been produced by some agricultural activity (P.3).

Trench 2 (P.4; Figs.5 and 6)

Two ditches aligned approximately N-S were found in this trench close to the S limit of the plot. Ditch 2 (close to the E end) was 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep with evidence of recent deliberate backfilling (P.5). This was interpreted as a post-medieval land boundary that had remained as an active barrier until a few years ago.

Ditch 5 lay 12.5m W of that boundary and was of a very different character (P.6). The main cut was over 4.5m wide and 0.6m deep with a gently sloping and flattish based profile. The primary fill rose highest on the E side, suggesting that an upcast bank had been on that side of the feature when excavated. Subsequent fills included dark grey clay and peat. The stratigraphy of the ditch fills indicated that the ditch line was partially re-excavated to a lesser depth through peat which had formed on the upper sides. There was no organic primary fill at the base of the re-cut and it had rapidly collected a thick layer of chalky material. This may represent hill-washed soil from the higher slope to the S after an episode of severe erosion. At this stage the ditch survived as a slight landscape feature with a thin layer of grey clay collecting on the base of the revised profile. A single rim sherd from a medieval pancheon dish was found in this layer. The light brown loam sealing the ditch fills may have been a deliberate levelling deposit.

In its surviving form, Ditch 5 superseded two flanking narrow and shallower gullies which butt-ended within the evaluation trench (P.6). Gully 13, on the W side, was 0.6m wide and had a surviving depth of 0.1m. The opposing Gully 16 was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Each had a chalky primary fill; that of 15 had entered from the E side, while the fill of 13 had probably entered from the W. The primary fill of each gully was sealed by a peat deposit but the interpretation of that material was inconclusive. It was uncertain whether the peat had been a fill of each gully, disturbed by excavation of the main ditch, or whether it was redeposited material from cleansing of the main ditch which had slumped back down the bank sides. To the west of Gully 13 the peat continued horizontally on the surface of the chalk lower than the ground level from which the other gully had been cut. This was not understood on the basis of the evaluation trench data.

Ditch 5 and the flanking gullies are of archaeological significance and there is considerable potential in the area beside this evaluation trench. The gullies end here almost side by side and are likely to be contemporary.

The gully ends will reflect a change in land use - if only a break for an entrance - and detailed examination of the surrounding early land surface might provide information explaining the date and function of an enclosure bounded by this ditch complex. Further investigation by geophysical techniques or excavation might produce a corresponding butt-end to the main ditch close by. This could clarify the phasing of the ditch and gully sequence and determine whether the three features were contemporary. A flanked enclosure ditch arrangement might represent a minor defensive site perhaps associated with known cropmarks in the field to the S of the evaluated plot where prehistoric finds have been recorded.

An irregular feature to the E of the flanked ditch was originally considered as a possible archaeological feature but was reassessed as the "throw hole" of a blown down tree or sapling (P.7).

Trench 3 (Fig.7)

A broad W-E natural palaeo-channel, 36, was recorded in this trench, in excess of 10m wide (P.8). An animal bone was found in the secondary peaty fill and a fragment of post-medieval clay roof tile was recovered from an upper fill. Analysis of fossil pollen from this feature may allow the sequence of environmental changes on the site from the late prehistoric period onwards to be deduced.

Trench 4 - no archaeological features

Trench 5

Two very shallow linear features crossed this trench, 0.5m apart, about 0.12m wide and 0.14m deep. There were slight traces of another immediately to the SW. After investigation these were identified as cultivation marks cutting into the sand, probably recent.

Trenches 6 and 7 - no archaeological features

Trench 8

The northern side of the evaluation area was defined by an open stream, known as Thunker Drain. Trench 8 was sited beside it to investigate the nearby soil horizons which, as anticipated, had accumulated from repeated cleaning of the watercourse (P.9). Most of those present appeared to be very recent; earlier upcast may have been on the other side which is now developed.

Trench 9 - no archaeological features

Trench 10

A broad N-S palaeo-channel, 32, occupied much of this trench; a small section was examined and pollen samples taken for environmental analysis. The part investigated lay on the SW side of the channel where the depth was 0.5m (P.10). Width was approximately 12m (P.11).

Several land drains and later sumps incorporating re-used bricks were recorded in this trench, including a modern trench with a plastic perforated drainage pipe.

Trenches 11 and 12 - no archaeological features

Trench 13

A single casual find of a prehistoric worked flint implement was recovered from topsoil in this trench.

Trench 14

An irregular sub-circular feature 26, 1.15m diameter and 0.18m deep was noted in this trench (P.12). The fill was dense chalk lumps. No cause or function could be given to this probably natural hole.

Trench 15

A trench 1.5m wide crossed this trench from NW to SE, coinciding with disturbed vegetation growth in the field. This was considered to be a machine excavated service trench associated with the neighbouring development and was not investigated.

Trench 16

A land drain cut the fill of a shallow linear depression, 34, 2m wide and 0.2m deep, running NE-SW. This was probably a medieval plough furrow but no other indications of horse-plough cultivation survived in the evaluation trenches.

Trench 17 (Fig.8)

This was positioned close to a field hedge-boundary and located the side of a substantial ditch 33, 0.4m deep (P.13). The grey sandy fill was sealed by a subsoil layer present over the trench, indicating the ditch to be of some antiquity. It is certainly not a recently abandoned drainage course and runs at a distinctly different alignment to the existing post-medieval boundary (P.14). A prehistoric worked flint was found in this subsoil deposit but the ditch need not be that ancient.

Trench 18 - no archaeological features

Discussion

Much of the development area appears to be clear of archaeological remains. The ditch and flanking gullies in Trench 2 are of particular interest because they may form part of the faint circular enclosure visible at the top of Fig.4. This may have been a stock enclosure or for defensive purposes. This, in turn, may be associated with the rectangular enclosure south of the site which is apparently pre-Roman, possibly Neolithic. The possibility that these features may be so early is of great importance as few Neolithic domestic sites have been investigated in Lincolnshire. There have been finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints from excavations at 3-5 Bridge St and 27 Market Place in the centre of Horncastle. The two worked flints from the present

evaluation are the only prehistoric finds from the site but further excavation may provide much needed dating evidence for the ditches in Trench 2.

The ditch in Trench 17 is evidence for further activity in the area but cannot be linked with the remains in Trench 2. It almost coincided with an existing field boundary but appears to be much older. Dating evidence from the ditch may be obtained during groundworks for the building development.

Slight evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was noted in Trench 16 and two post-medieval field ditches were recorded in Trenches 2 and 5

Two palaeo-channels were located indicating irregular post-glacial drainage of this plot. Peat is present in these stream beds and also in some archaeological features. Pollen analysis will demonstrate the prehistoric and later vegetation changes here which may shed light on the environments of previous human settlement on and close to this site.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
10.9.1993

Reference

Field, F.N. & Hurst, H. 1983 'Roman Horncastle',
Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Vol.18 pp.47-88.

APPENDIX 1

CONTEXT NUMBERS

- 1 Trench 1. Topsoil
- 2 Trench 2. Ditch cut
- 3 Trench 2. Fill of Ditch 2
- 4 Trench 2. Primary fill of Ditch 2
- 5 Trench 2. Ditch cut
- 6 Trench 2. Fill of Ditch 5
- 7 Trench 2. Upper fill of Ditch 5
- 8 Trench 2. Fill of Ditch 5
- 9 Trench 2. Fill of Ditch 5
- 10 Trench 2. Primary fill of Ditch 5
- 11 Trench 1. Cut of linear feature
- 12 Trench 1. Fill of 11
- 13 Trench 2. Gully cut
- 14 Trench 2. Fill of gully 13
- 15 Trench 2. Gully cut
- 16 Trench 2. Fill of 15
- 17 Trench 2. Cut of natural depression
- 18 Trench 2. Fill of 17
- 19 Trench 2. Cut of tree hole
- 20 Trench 2. Fill of 20
- 21 Trench 2. Layer
- 22 Trench 2. Layer, upcast material from Ditch 2
- 23 Trench 2. Fill of Ditch 5
- 24 Trench 2. Primary fill of gully 13
- 25 Trench 2. Upper fill of gully 15
- 26 Trench 14. Pit cut
- 27 Trench 14. Fill of pit 26
- 28 Trench 5. Cut of linear feature
- 29 Trench 5. Fill of 28
- 30 Trench 5. Cut of shallow linear feature
- 31 Trench 5. Fill of 30
- 32 Trench 10. Cut of palaeo-channel
- 33 Trench 17. Ditch
- 34 Trench 16. Cut of plough furrow
- 35 Trench 16. Fill of furrow 34
- 36 Trench 3. Palaeo-channel
- 37 Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
- 38 Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
39. Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
40. Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
41. Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
42. Trench 10. Fill of palaeo-channel 32
43. Trench 5. Cut of ditch
44. Trench 5. Fill of ditch 43
45. Trench 3. Peat layer
46. Trench 3. Fill of palaeo-channel 36
47. Trench 3. Fill of palaeo-channel 36
48. Trench 3. Fill of palaeo-channel 36
49. Trench 3. Fill of palaeo-channel 36
50. Trench 3. Primary fill of palaeo-channel 36
51. Trench 1. Cut of linear feature
52. Trench 17. Layer of soil
53. Trench 17. Fill of ditch 33
54. Trench 17. Primary fill of ditch 33

LIST OF FINDS IN THE UNWALLED SETTLEMENT (Fig. 26)

Findspots in the list are arranged geographically.

Abbreviations used: (LM) = Lincoln Museum Parish File
(MV) = Information Mrs M. Vincent

Address and date of discovery	Finds and reference
<i>West of South Street/Boston Road (from N. to S.)</i>	
1. Site of children's playground, W. of Cagthorpe, 1968	Pottery (LM)
2. W. end of The Wong, 1947	Pottery: 3rd-4th cent. grey ware (LM)
3. High Dependency Unit, The Wong, 1982	Five cinerary urns, scatter of later pottery (p. 79, below)
4. Cattle Pens, W. side of South St., 1960	Two skeletons (LM; reported in <i>Horncastle News</i>)
5. Just N.W. of Town Hall, 1968	Cinerary urns (MV), several inhumations—one with jet bracelet, two with bronze bracelets (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103); two large V-shaped ditches aligned N.E.-S.W. seen in services trench to S. of burials (MV)
6. N. of Town Hall, 1968	Abundant pottery (MV)
7. Town Hall—Sellwood Gardens, 1968-9	Sherds of Late Iron Age pottery; quern, coin of Trajan, Flavian and Antonine samian and other 1st-2nd cent. pottery; four 3rd-4th cent. coins; bones, including skull just S. of Town Hall (LM; Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103; Wilson 1970, 10)
8. Warden's bungalow, Sellwood Gardens (more precisely located part of above site), 1968-9	Floor of crushed chalk and daub (with Roman pot above it), 'coarse plaster', one roofing tile (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103; plan in LM)
9. S.W. of Town Hall, 1968	N.-S. ditches, 20 and 15 ft. wide, c. 6 ft. deep samian in fill (info. L. Keen: sketch plan and section of 15 ft. wide ditch in LM)
10. Sunnymead, Southfield Place, 1960s (?)	Coin of Constantius (LM)
11. Churchill Ave. (1960s)	Coritanian coin (MV)
12. N. side, Churchill Ave.	Skeleton, human
13. W. end of Churchill Ave., 1960s	Cinerary urn, found when water main was laid
14. Stafford Gardens, 1960s	Coin of Constans, pottery N. and S. of road (MV)
<i>Boston Road, E. side (from S. to N.) and Mareham Road, S. side (from W. to E.)</i>	
15. Extension to S.E. of Tennyson Gardens estate, 1980	Observation of builders' excavations produced no finds (N. Field)
16. Tennyson Gardens, 1960s	15 coins of 3rd-4th cents., incl. coins of Claudius II, Diocletian, House of Constantine and Valens, pottery. (LM)
17. Police House, 1975	Coins of Constantine II (RIC 591) and <i>ae Constantinopolis</i> (LM)
18. Grounds of Banovallum School, 1960s	Large late Iron Age jar
19. Banovallum School: construction, 1962	One sherd Iron Age, 3rd-4th cent. Roman pottery (LM)
20. Banovallum School, 1967	Coin, <i>Gloria exercitus</i> , probably Constantius II (Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 28)
21. New school hall, Banovallum School, c. 1970	Romano-Saxon pot (Marjoran 1974, 22)
22. Opposite Churchill Ave., 1967	Bronze core of Coritanian <i>stater</i> Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 21)
<i>From opposite Churchill Avenue northwards to junction with Mareham Road</i>	
23. Boston Archaeology Group's excavations, 1962	Coins of Vespasian and Trajan, samian and other pottery; coin possibly of Gallienus, coins of Constantine and 4th cent. unidentified, 3rd-4th cent. pottery (Whitwell 1963, 6)
24. Boston Archaeology Group's excavations, 1963-4	Building with sandstone walls and 'cement' floors, one room measuring 17 ft. 10 in. E.-W. (Whitwell 1964, 66 = May 1964, 8 and letter by Miss P. Wheatley in LM)
24. Boston Archaeology Group's excavations, 1967	Walls of Spilsby sandstone, layers of 'cement' and flint. Coin of Vespasian/Domitian, samian and other pottery (Whitwell & Wilson 1968 24: the walls etc. probably belong to the same building as that exposed in 1963-4; a sketch plan by Mrs. E. C. Peacock in LM shows a 'Roman Causeway' extending southwards to this building from Mareham Road parallel to Boston Road)
25. Junction of Mareham Road and Boston Road, S. side, 1962	Coin of Gallienus (Whitwell 1963, 6)
26. 4 Mareham Road, 1962	Coin, <i>urbs Roma</i> type (Whitwell 1963, 6)
27. 46 Mareham Road, 1969	Coin, <i>Gloria exercitus</i> (Wilson 1970, 10)
<i>E. of South St., N. of Mareham Road</i>	
28. Just N. of Mareham Road, at its junction with Boston Road, 1968	Two flat-bottomed ditches seen in service trenches running N.W.-S.E. (2-3 ft. deep, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 7 in. wide at base, 5 ft. apart: P. Wheatley)
29. Bryant Close/South Street, 1962	Constantine and Constantinopolis issue coins, sherd of Castor ware. One skeleton. (Whitwell, 1963, 6)
Bryant Close/South Street, early 20th cent.	Human bones found in this area displayed in a tent (LM)
30. Bryant Close/South Street, N. side, 1960	Skeletons (LM)
31. 13 Mareham Road, 1960	Coins of Tetricus I, Constantine I, Gratian and Theodosius I (Petch 1961, 20)
32. 1 and 2 Bargate Lane, 1968	East-west wall of Spilsby sandstone traced for 60 ft. 1st/2nd cent. coin, pottery (LM)
33. New Jerusalem Chapel, Croft Street, 1872	Three lead coffins (Walter, 1908, 6)
34. Croft House, 34 Queen Street/Garden Cottage, The Gardens	Six inhumations—five adults, one child—aligned E.-W. and N.-S.; unaccompanied except for melon bead at neck of one burial (Whitwell 1964, 65-6; pottery)
35. 1 Croft Street, 1960s	Bones (? human) reported (MV)
36. Rosecroft, The Gardens, c. 1970	Crushed chalk floor with straight edge seen for 3 ft. beneath drive (MV)
37. The Hollies, Queen Street	Beehive quern, pottery, including one sherd of samian (MV)
38. 89 Queen Street, c. 1962	Sandstone foundation; pottery—grey ware (May 1964, 8)
39. Queen Street, near junction with Croft Street, 1970s	Human bones reported when sewers laid (MV)
40. Between South Street and Queen Street (19th cent.)	Urn burials
41. 120 Foundry Street, 1976	Coin, <i>ae follis</i> Constans LRBC 140a (LM)

42. 73 Foundry Street, 1949-50 Coin, *ae* Constantius II (LM)
43. Garden of Mr W. J. SMith, seedsman, 1896 (within 100 yards of no. 33) Two lead coffins aligned E.-W., possible gypsum burials (Walter 1897, 1908, 7)
44. Union Workhouse (now Lincs. C.C. Welfare Centre), 1858 Pottery 'for the most part' cinerary urns (five from this site illustrated by Trollope 1858, fig. facing p. 199); stamped mortarium, decorated samian, samian stamp—ILIANI, querns, fibulae, bone pins (Trollope 1858, 202). Ordnance Survey records note 24 cinerary urns found in 1838, but this seems to be a mis-quote from Walter 1908, 7: 'The present writer has two jars, or bottles, of buff coloured ware [= flagons?], of which about a dozen were dug up when the foundations of the workhouse were being laid in 1838 . . .'
45. Vicarage, 1858 Cinerary urns (Trollope 1858, 202)
46. Mr Clitherow's premises [now Fire Station, Foundry Street], 1858 Cinerary urns (Trollope 1858, 202)
47. Fields, 327, 342, N. of Mareham Road, 1970s Careful fieldwalking produced no Roman finds, but more recent interest by users of metal detectors (p. 78, above)
- Fields 340 & 341, N. of Mareham Road, 19 (east of no. 47) Cropmark (p. 78, above)

Imprecisely located finds (not marked on plan)

- 'Fields on S. side of the town' before 1820 Many fragments of cinerary urns (two illustrated: Weir 1820)
- 'Mareham Road (TF 261691)', 1959 Coin: *antoninianus* of Carausius (Petch 1961, 20)
- 'Just south of Mareham Road (TF 265690)', 1963 Coins of Claudius II, Constantine and Valens (Whitwell 1964, 11)
- New housing estate, Boston Road, immediately opposite the playing field of Banovallum School, 1963 (TF 262688 = Churchill Ave. ?) Pottery, grey ware (Whitwell 1966, 47)

Finds of uncertain provenance or dubious identification (not marked on plan)

- Julian Bower mound (situated N.E. of point marked on O.S. map), 1964 Roman pottery found during levelling of mound in redeposited material (LM)
- Lincs. C.C. Residential College, Mareham Road, c. 1973 Coin, Gloria exercitus (RIC 520, i) found in disturbed soil brought from elsewhere in Horncastle (Marjoram, 1974, 23)
- New Ambulance Station, Mareham Road, 1976 5 coins, uncertain date (LM)
- Telephone Box, The Crescent, 1960s Coin of House of Constantine (MV)
- House to N. of almshouses, Queen Street, 1975 Coin, unknown date (LM)
- Just N. of drive to Banovallum School, 1960s Possible human bones observed in trench (LM)

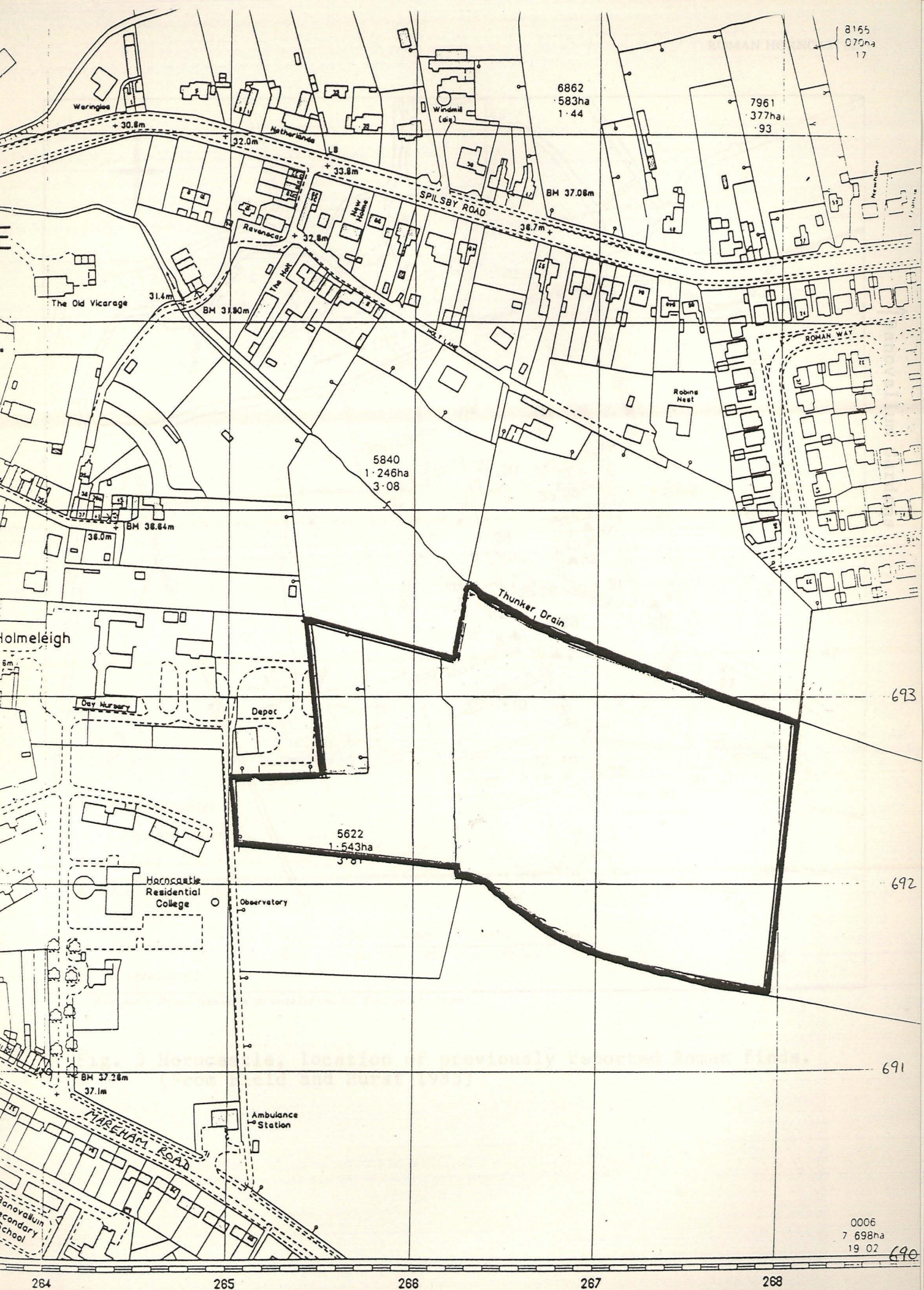
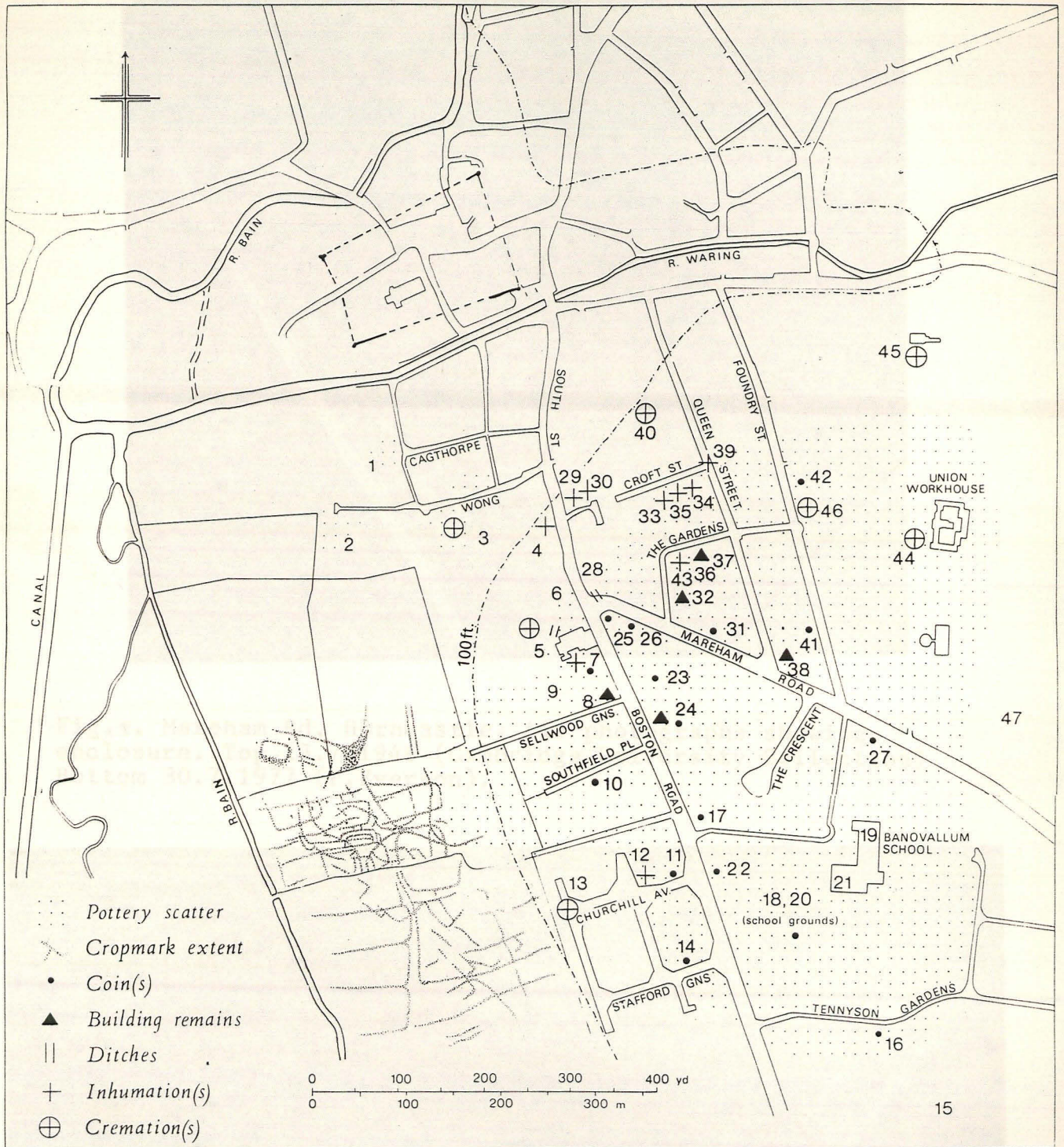


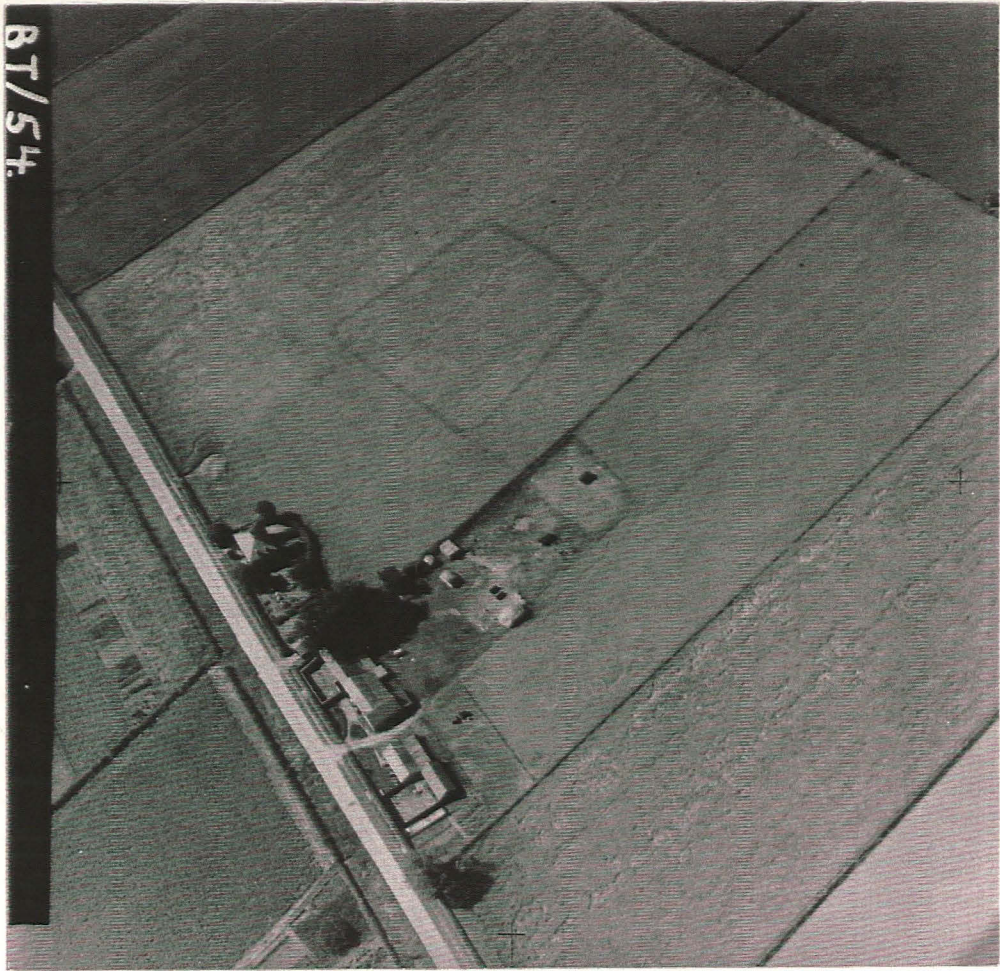
Fig.1 Location of Evaluation Area. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, with permission from the Controller of HMSO. Crown Copyright.



Banovallum Gardens

Findspots of Roman material in the unwalled area (N. Field and R. Turner)

Fig. 3 Horncastle, location of previously reported Roman finds. (From Field and Hurst 1983)



BT/54.
Fig.4. Mareham Rd, Horncastle. Air photographs showing enclosure. Top 23.7.1948 (Cambridge University Collection) Bottom 30.7.1977 (P.Everson).



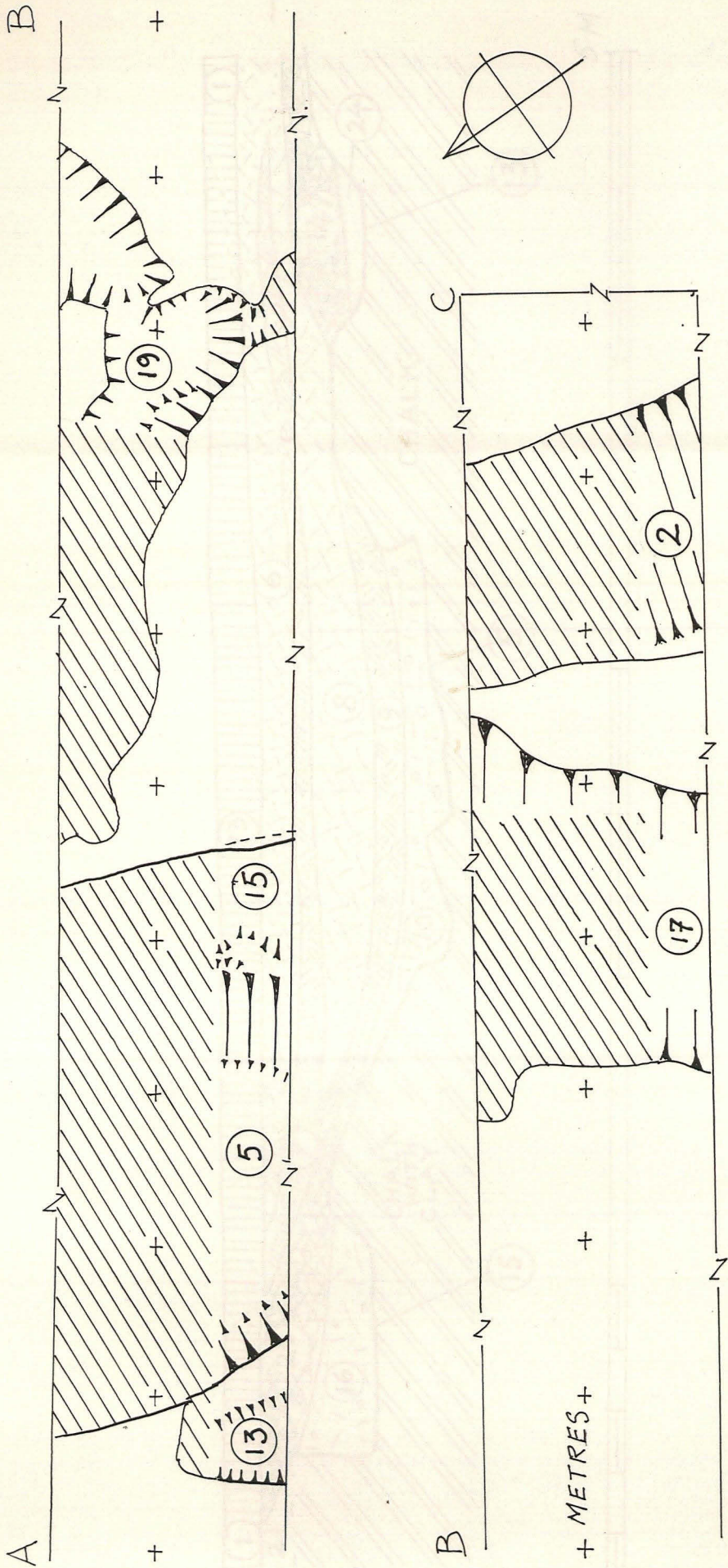


Fig. 5 Trench 2. Plan

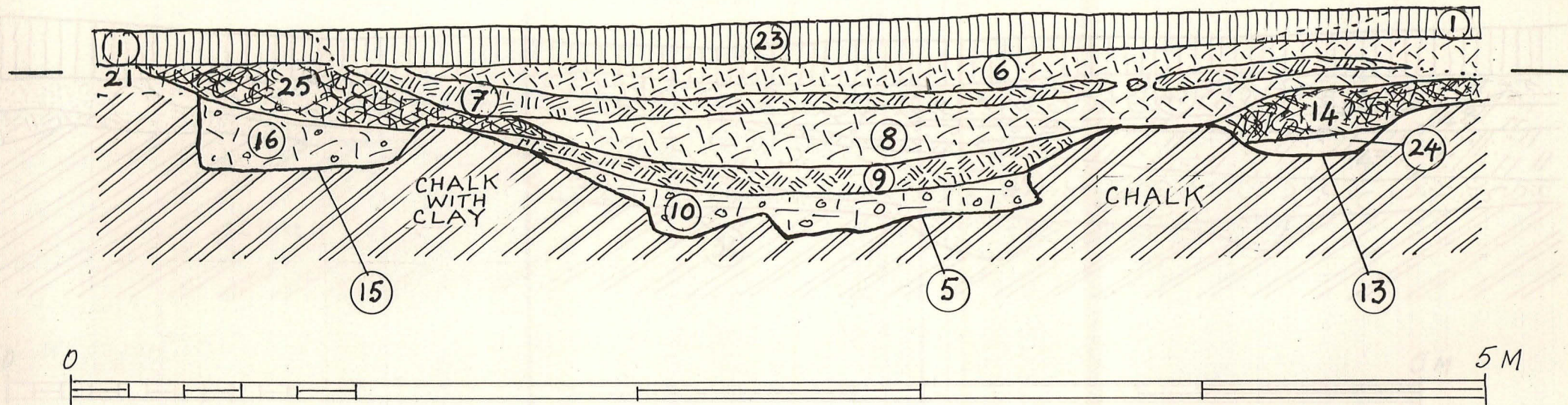


Fig. 6 Trench 2. Section across palaeo-channel

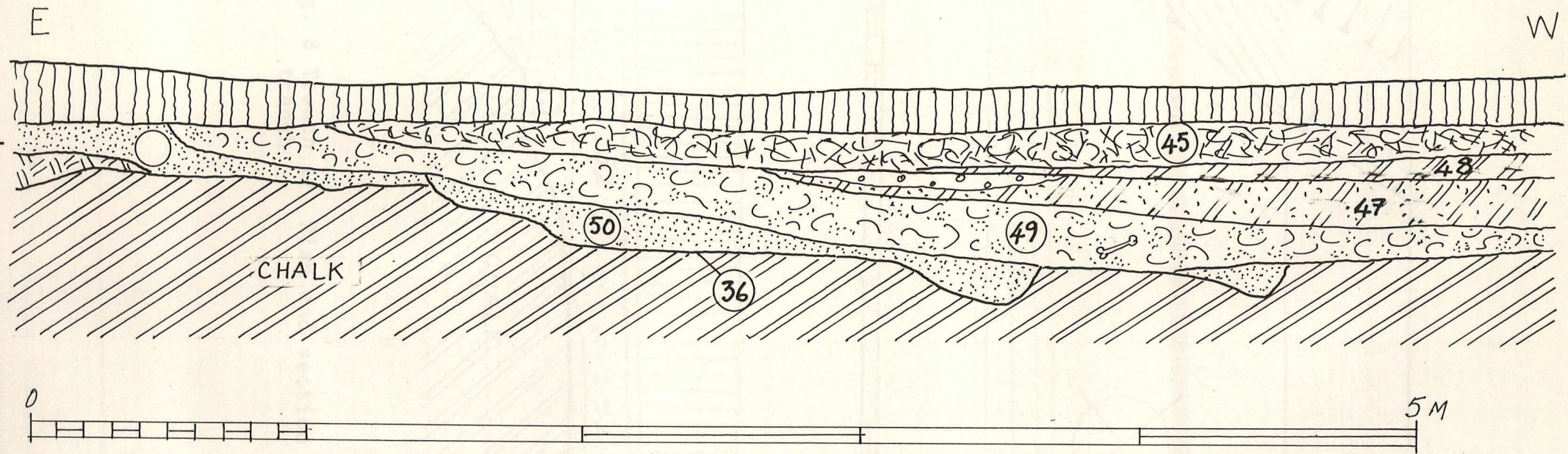


Fig. 7 Trench 3. Section across palaeo-channel



Pl.1 View of site, looking south



Pl.2 Pond depression and field boundary, looking south-east

Pl.3 Trench 1: Chalk filled feature

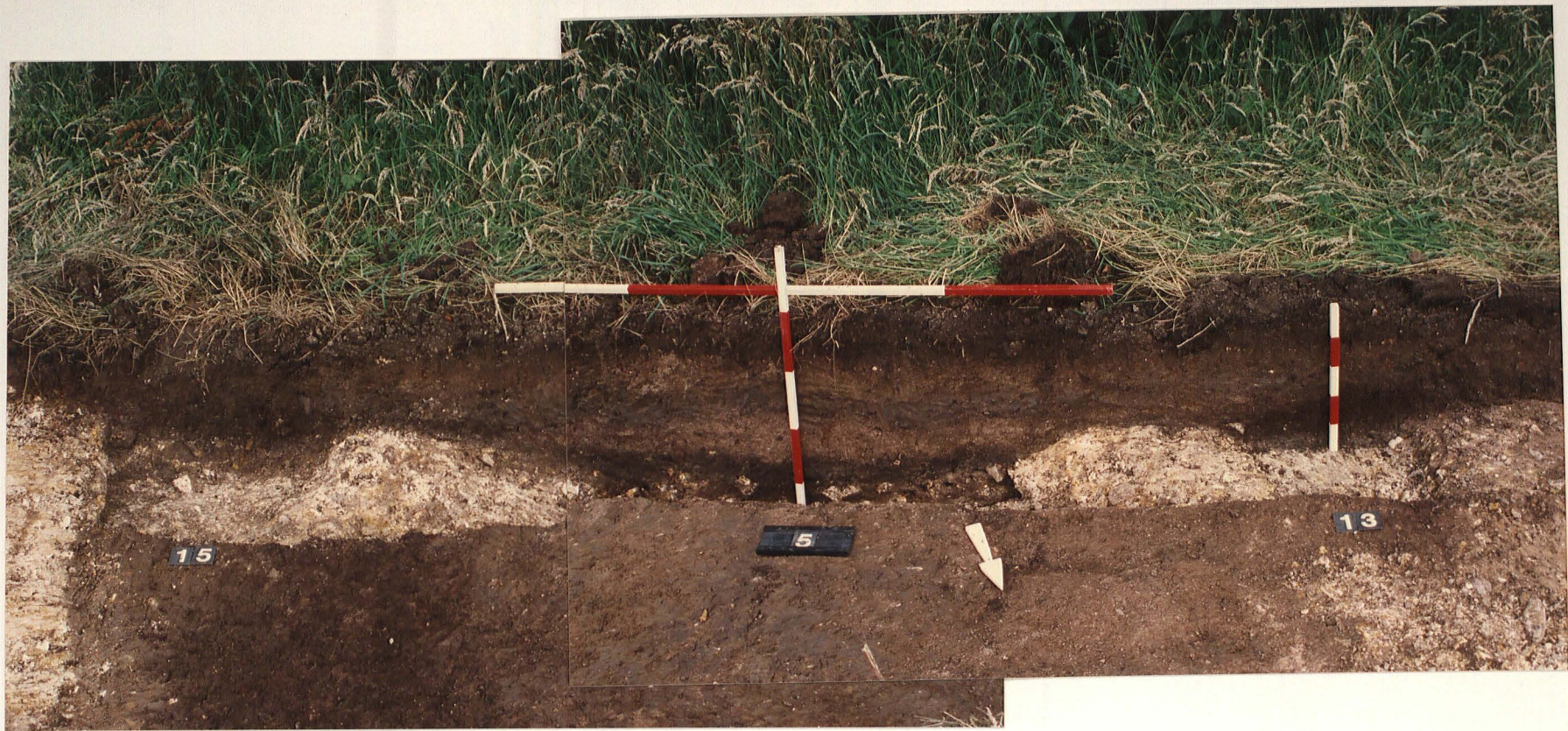




Pl.4 Trench 5: Looking south-east

Pl.5 Trench 5: Section through post-medieval field boundary ditch





Pl.6 Trench 5: Ditch with two flanking gullies



Pl.7 Trench 5: Tree 'throw-hole'

Pl.8 Trench 3: South edge of palaeochannel





Pl.9 Trench 8: Upcast deposits beside Thunker Drain

Pl.10 Trench 10: West edge of palaeochannel





Pl.11 Trench 10: Palaeochannel and later land drains, looking north-east towards Banovallum Gardens development

Pl.12 Trench 14: Chalk filled depression





Pl.13 Trench 17: Section through ditch 33

Pl.14 Trench 17: Ditch 33 at east end of trench, close to existing field hedge





- TREES**
- ALNUS GLUTINOSA (ALNOR)
 - BETULA PENDULA (BIRCH)
 - PRUNUS CERASIFA PISABENI (PL. PLUM)
 - PRUNUS PABUS (BIRD CHERRY)
 - PRUNUS SPANOSA (BLACKTHORN)
 - SOEBUS ARIA (WHITEBERRY)
 - SOEBUS AUSTRALIS (ROWAN)
 - ACEK CAMPESTRE (FIELD MARLE)
 - SYRINKA VULGARIS (LILAC)
 - PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA AUTUMNALIS (PL. CHERRY)

ALL TREES TO BE 1.8-2.0M SPACED

- SHRUBS**
- Berberis Stenophylla
 - Buddleia Lachnida
 - Comus alba
 - Comus alba elegantissima
 - Clematis Montana
 - Corylus avellana
 - Cotoneaster conspicuus Beccari
 - Cotoneaster ciliolatus
 - Cotoneaster horizontalis
 - Elaeagnus ebbingei Lindley
 - Cevostia Lydia
 - Hebe salicifolia
 - Hedera Canariensis variegata
 - Jasminum nudiflorum
 - Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia
 - Lavandula angustifolia Grappenhall
 - Ligustrum ovalifolium
 - Lonicera pileata
 - Parthenocissus quinquefolia
 - Prunus Lavinocerasus 'Zabelliana'
 - Pyracantha rostrata
 - Pyracantha 'Aurum'
 - Salis caprea
 - Senecio 'Sylvestris'
 - Wegelia Florida variegata
 - Cotoneaster monosperma
 - Fagus sylvatica

Species	Qty	Notes
Berberis	3	ALL SHRUBS TO BE 1.8-2.0M SPACED
Buddleia	3	
Com. alb.	3	
Com. alb. eleg.	3	
Clem. Mont.	2	
Cot. av.	3	
Cot. cons. dec.	4	
Cot. ciliol.	6	
Cot. horis.	3	
El. eb. L.	3	
Cev. L.	4	
H. sal.	6	
Hed. Can. V.	7	
Jas. nud.	2	
Jun. s. tam.	5	
Lav. ang. G.	4	
Lig. ov.	4	4m spaced row
Lon. pil.	4	
Parth. quin.	2	
Pr. Lau. Z.	4	
Py. rostr.	2	
Py. rostr.	4	
Sal. cap.	4	
Sen. S.	4	
Weg. fl. V.	3	
Cot. mono.	4	4m spaced row
Fg. sylv.	4	4m spaced row

NOTES:
 SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER TO BE RAKED INTO TOP 75 MM SOIL PRIOR TO PLANTING.
 WATER WELL AFTER PLANTING + MULCH ALL STRIUS BEDS WITH FOREST BARK.
 DECIDUOUS SHRUBS TO BE PLANTED BACK BY 1/3 TO ENCOURAGE BUSHINESS.
 TREES TO BE PLANTED IN DOUBLE STRIPED ROWS.
 TREES TO BE PLANTED IN 750 X 750 X 750 PITS WITH BROKEN UP BOTTOM + FERTILIZER INCORPORATED IN BACKFILL.

FRONT GARDENS TO BE TURFED
 REAR GARDENS TO BE SEED

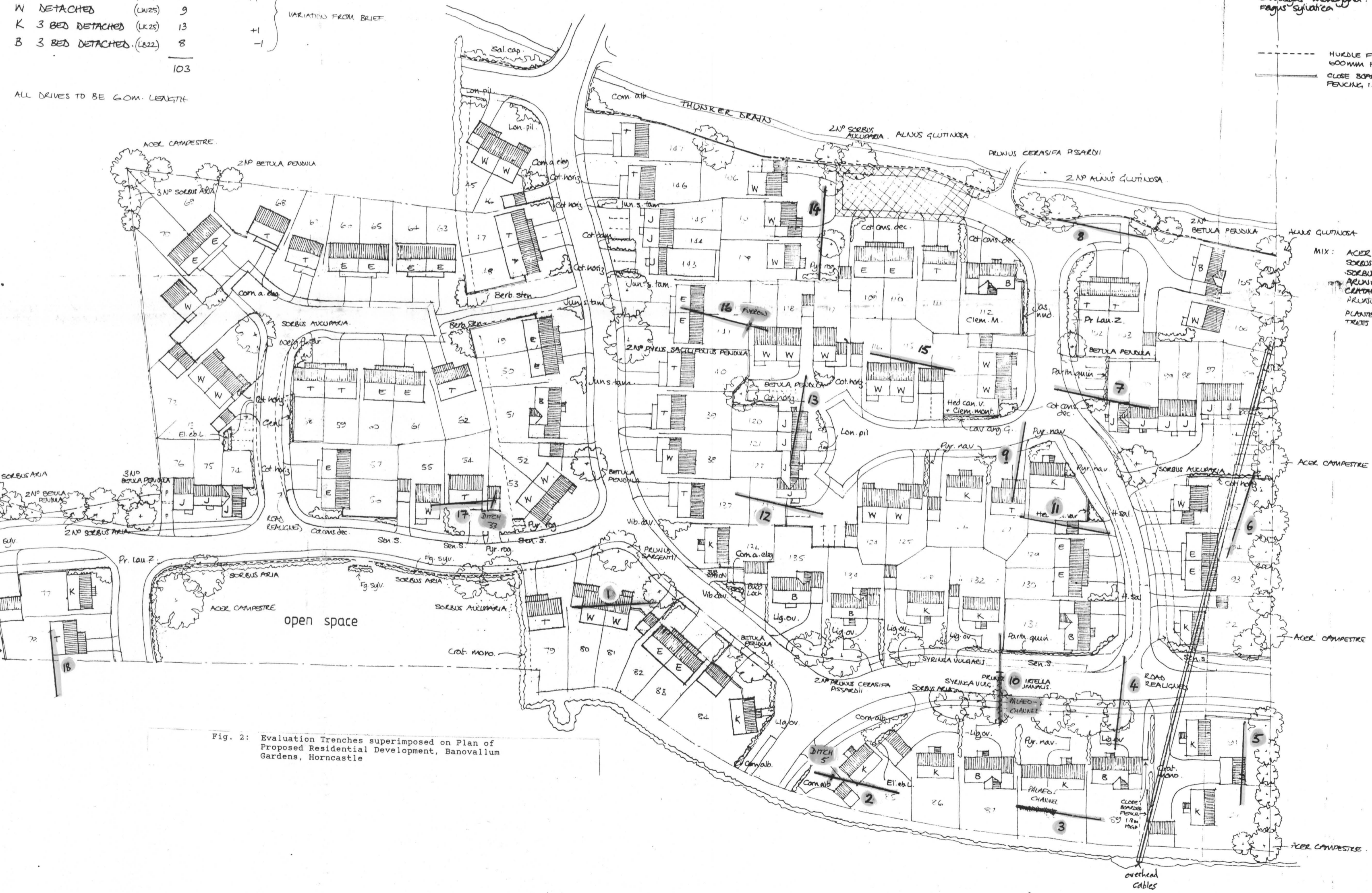
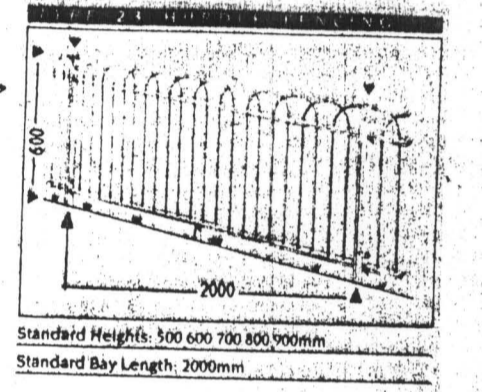
SCHEDULE:

J 2 BED TERRACE (LJ31)	16	
E 3 BED SEMI (LE3)	22	-4
T 3 BED SEMI (LT32)	6	-2
W 3 BED SEMI (LW35)	16	-2
T DETACHED (LT2)	13	+1
W DETACHED (LW25)	9	
K 3 BED DETACHED (LK25)	13	+1
B 3 BED DETACHED (LB22)	8	-1
	103	

VARIOUS FROM BRIEF

ALL DRIVES TO BE 6.0M LENGTH

HURDLE FENCING 600MM HIGH - SEE DETAIL ->
 CLOSE BONDED FENCING 1.8M HIGH



EASTERN BOUNDARY MIX:

- ACEK CAMPESTRE 10%
- SOEBUS AUSTRALIS 10%
- PRUNUS PABUS 10%
- COTONEASTER MONOSPERMA 30%
- PRUNUS CERASIFA PISABENI 30%

PLANTED AS DOUBLE ROW (STAGGERED) 1.8M WIDE TREES AT 2.0M CENTRES IN EACH ROW.

revisions

- C. PLANTING OUTLINE SCHEME ADDED MAY 93.
- D. PLOT 75 GARAGE + ADJACENT PARKING AMENITY WALL/FENCES NOTED TO PLOT 75, 76 + 80.
- E. ACCESS TO BE PROVIDED TO THE MAIN DRIVEWAY FROM THE SOUTH EAST CORNER OF PLOT 75.

All levels and dimensions to be checked on site by general contractor before work is put in hand.

client
STAMFORD HOMES

job
 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
 HORNCastle

drawing
 PHASE 2 LAYOUT

D. B. LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
 Architects and Surveyors
 Cammack House 30 Handley Street
 Sleaford. NG34 7TH. Tel. 302541

date	drawn	scale
MAR 93	JBL	1:500
drawing no.	S 209.17E	

Fig. 2: Evaluation Trenches superimposed on Plan of Proposed Residential Development, Banovallum Gardens, Horncastle