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**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AT THE FORMER
HIGHWAYS DEPOT, OFF MAREHAM ROAD,
HORNCastle
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HMR98)**

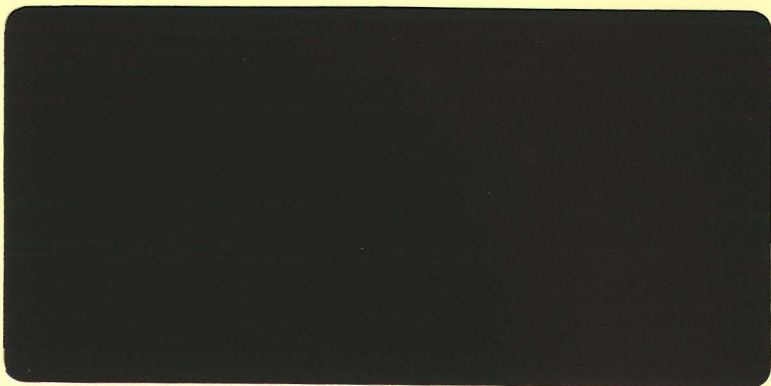


A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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Work Undertaken For
Property Division
Lincolnshire County Council

March 1998

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2656 6924
Planning Application No: S/086/1615/97

A.P.S. Report No: **26/98**

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Planning Background	1
	2.2 Topography and Geology	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
	5.1 Historical Data	2
	5.2 Cartographic Data	3
	5.3 Aerial Photograph Data	4
	5.4 Archaeological Data	4
	5.5 Walk-over Survey	7
6.	Constraints	7
	6.1 Heritage Constraints	7
	6.2 Other Constraints	8
7.	Assessment of Significance	8
8.	Conclusions	9
9.	Acknowledgements	9
10.	References	10
11.	Abbreviations	11

Appendices

1	Project Brief
2	Extract from <i>Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments</i>
3	Glossary

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan, showing Area of Investigation
- Figure 3 Development Location Plan
- Figure 4 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778
- Figure 5 Weir's 'Plan of Horncastle', 1819
- Figure 6 Extract from 'Plan of the Parish of Horncastle in the County of Lincoln', 1850
- Figure 7 Extract from the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1890
- Figure 8 Extract from the 2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1907
- Figure 9 Investigation Area, showing Prehistoric sites in the vicinity
- Figure 10 Investigation Area, showing Romano-British sites in the vicinity
- Figure 11 Investigation Area, showing Saxon and Medieval sites in the vicinity
- Figure 12 Development Area, showing results of the Walk-over Survey and constraints

1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development on land north of Mareham Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

Prehistoric archaeology has been identified, predominantly in the eastern part of the investigation area, and comprises Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint tools (4200-1600 BC). Remains dating to the Iron Age (800 BC - AD 50) have also been revealed close to the proposed development area.

Horncastle was an important Romano-British (AD 50 - 410) settlement located to the south of the River Waring. Late in the 3rd century AD, a fortified enclosure was built to the north of this. The investigation area lies on the eastern edge of the Roman town in an area from which cremations have been recovered.

During the medieval period (AD 1066 - 1500), the proposed development lay outside of the medieval town, possibly in an area under agriculture. The earliest maps available would suggest that the area remained as open ground until the beginning of the 19th century when housing and industry was established in the vicinity.

The proposed development site was walked over as part of the assessment. The site contains a mixture of tarmac, concrete and grassed surfaces. Dumps of building rubble are located at several localities and a single building is currently being demolished. No archaeological finds or features were identified. Although geophysical survey could be carried out, the small sizes of these areas possibly precludes against using this technique.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Property Division of Lincolnshire County Council to undertake a desk-top assessment of land off Mareham Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development as detailed in Planning Application No. S/086/1615/97. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief designed by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

A desk-top assessment is defined 'as an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1994).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Horncastle is located 27km east of Lincoln and 29km west of Skegness, in the valley of the Rivers Bain and Waring (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 700m southeast of Horncastle town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary, at National Grid Reference TF 2656 6924 (Fig. 2). The site is squarish in shape and approximately 4 hectares in extent and is situated at a height of 36m OD.

Local soils are of the Cannamore Association, typically calcareous, fine loamy

or clayey soils (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 140). These soils overlie a drift geology of predominantly glacial till, which is up to 24m thick (BGS 1995). Closer to the River Bain are terrace deposits of sand and gravel and alluvium. Beneath the drift deposits lies a solid geology of Jurassic clays of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were to locate and, if present, appraise known archaeological sites in the vicinity and to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

Further to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified as well as the physical and Health and Safety restrictions.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record

- archaeological books and journals
- place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. This walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Horncastle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Hornecastre* the name is derived from the Old English 'Roman fort in the horn or tongue of land' (Ekwall 1974, 250). However, Horncastle was identified with the Roman settlement *Bannovallum* in the 18th century by William Stukeley, who considered that the Roman name signified the fortification on the River Bain (Stukeley 1776, 30). The Roman place-name was recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography, an early 8th century geographical compilation of places and their names. However, the identification of *Bannovallum* with Horncastle is disputed (Robinson 1983, 26).

Other place-names in the vicinity of the investigation area suggest other influences on the town. Located across the River Waring from the town centre lies a suburb known as Cagthorpe. Thorpe or *Þorp* is derived from the Danish and indicates a farm or homestead settled from an existing

village, in this case Horncastle.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Horncastle was owned by William the Conqueror from Queen Edith, the wife of Edward the Confessor. The Survey states that there were 2 mills and 100 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Between 1135 and 1154 the manor of Horncastle was held by Adalias de Cundi who is recorded as having built a castle in the town. Adalias took part against Stephen and her estates were consequently confiscated, although were later restored on condition she demolished the castle (Walter 1908, 11).

The present parish church of St. Mary was built in the 13th century (DoE 1987, 19). It is not known whether there was a church prior to St. Mary's, although the fact that Horncastle was a Royal estate centre before the conquest would suggest some ecclesiastical importance at the end of the Saxon period (Stocker 1993, 117).

In the following century the manor was held by the Bishops of Lincoln, believed to have been bought in 1250 (Walter 1908, 11). However, Clarke (1988, 47) believes it was in possession of the Bishops from before 1229. In 1229 a six day fair was established and in the following year a license to hold a market was granted to the town (Robinson 1983, 27).

It has been suggested that early in the medieval period, the River Bain was navigable up to Horncastle. Medieval ships are recorded at Horncastle and were possibly involved in the wool trade (Pawley 1993, 56).

Horncastle was briefly involved in the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536 when the town,

along with Louth, became a focus for the subsequent marches on Lincoln (Ward 1986, 20). After the Rising had been subdued, Horncastle was the scene of some of the executions of those that had taken part.

Horncastle was occupied by both Royalist and Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War (1642-46), particularly after the Battle of Winceby (Clarke 1988, 47).

Horncastle first built a Workhouse in Church Walk in 1734 (DoE 1987, 22). This was replaced by a larger building, next to the proposed development, in 1838 for Horncastle Union, comprising 69 parishes (Walter 1908, 134). The Workhouse was built for 260 paupers but there were only 122 in 1841 and 208 in 1851 (White 1856, 758).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The area under investigation is located south and east of the town of Horncastle. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest depiction of Horncastle is of a plan drawn by William Stukeley, an 18th century antiquarian. The plan shows the town centre with the layout of the Roman walls. The area under investigation falls outside of the area depicted on the plan.

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', dating from 1788 represents one of the earliest detailed maps of the county (Fig. 4). Horncastle is shown as a cluster of buildings with a regular street layout. The area southeast of the town is shown as open ground.

Dating from 1819, Weir's *Plan of Horncastle* shows the gradual development

within the town centre (Fig. 5). New structures are depicted to the northwest and east of the town and a suburb to the south. The approximate area of investigation is still depicted as open ground.

The Enclosure Award plan, dating from 1850 represents the earliest large scale map of the town and dates from 1850 (LAO *Lindsey Encl. 147*). The investigation area is shown as open ground in an area of land owned by Richard Clitherow (Fig. 6). Development is restricted to an area along the River Waring. However, by 1850 the Workhouse had been built as had the Holy Trinity Church, none of which are depicted on this plan. This may indicate the plan is based on an earlier map of which nothing is known.

The First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Lincoln represents the earliest accurate map of Horncastle (Fig. 7). The map dates from 1890 and is the first to depict Queen Street, Foundry Street and the Union Workhouse. Development has occurred along these streets. Also apparent are malthouses, windmills and gas works. The proposed development area lies partly within the boundaries of the Workhouse and partly in open fields to the east. The Second Edition map of 1907 shows relatively little change having occurred.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Few aerial photographs of the investigation area could be found. Two photographs held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire depict vertical shots of Horncastle taken in 1972 (Code:39/72/005 and 006). The Workhouse, including all blocks *etc.*, and its environs are clearly shown. However, no archaeological features are identifiable.

The County Sites and Monuments Record hold two photographs of an area southeast of the proposed development (CUCAP BT/54 and one uncoded photograph). They both show the same double ditched rectangular enclosure, although one also appears to show a circular feature, possibly a ring ditch, north of this. No part of the proposed development area falls within the photograph.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 300m of the proposed development areas are collated in Table 1 and committed to Figures 9, 10 and 11.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity

Map Code No.	Sites and Monuments Record No.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	43415/43416	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scatter	TF 2665 6898
2	41855	Neolithic, 2 flints	TF 2640 6920
3	43676/43679	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scatter	TF 2646 6910
4	42200	Iron Age cinerary urns	TF 2638 6950
5	41883	Iron Age stater	TF 2615 6915
6	43167	Prehistoric enclosures	TF2670 6925
7	41865	Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure	TF 2665 68980
8	42753	Roman, beehive quern and pottery	TF 2620 6929
9	42756	Roman coin, House of Constantine	TF 2627 6916
10	41857	Roman bronze coins	TF 2650 6900
11	41899	Roman, cremation urns	TF 2638 6950
12	41877	Roman wall, 18m length	TF 2616 6923
13	41822	Roman coin, Constantius II	TF 2640 6900
14	42205	Roman coin, Constantius II	TF 2628 69370
15	41858	2 Roman coins, Constantine and Tetricus	TF 2618 6921
16	42730	Roman coin, Constantine II	TF 2640 6920
17	41853	Roman artefacts, pottery, querns, cremations	TF 250 690
18	41890	Roman coin, Follis of Constans	TF 2628 6921
19	41893	Roman coin, Constantine II	TF 2643 6922
20	41898	Roman cremation urns	Unlocated
21	41884	Roman pottery	TF 2628 6915
22	43192	Roman ditches and gullies, evaluation	TF 2646 6910
23	43307	Roman ditches, 1 with internal bank	TF 2675 6920
24	41881	Roman structures	TF 2615 6915
25	42201	Romano-Saxon pot	TF 2640 6900
26	41869	Roman cremations at the Workhouse	Unlocated
27	41870	Roman, 24 urns	TF 2644 6934
28	40861	Late Saxon coin of St. Edmund AD 905	TF 3327 6305
29	43248	Medieval ridge and furrow	TF 2664 6926
30	41894	Medieval spindle whorl	TF 2652 6928

31	41895	Undated Copper ring	TF 2562 6928
32	42755	Undated coins	TF 2650 6907
33	42757	Undated coin	TF 2628 6937
34	41896	Undated, 2 lead coffins with burials	Unlocated

Prehistoric Archaeology

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4000-1800 BC) stone tools represent the earliest finds from the investigation area. Generally, these finds, usually flint tools, have been made from areas to the south and east of the development area. No associated archaeological features are known and these finds may represent occasional activity along the river terrace gravels. However, 9km southwest of Horncastle is the Neolithic site of Tattershall Thorpe, which looks over the River Bain and was excavated in 1981 (Chowne *et al.* 1993, 79). Little evidence for settlement was found, apart from a few postholes, but the concentration of struck flints possibly indicated rubbish deposits within very shallow features that had not survived subsequent ploughing. Furthermore, survey of the Bain Valley concluded that settlement of this period was generally concentrated along the river terraces and not on the higher ground of the Wolds, which was used for funerary monuments (Chowne 1989, 31).

Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) remains have been identified at four locations. East of the development site two enclosures have been identified (Fig. 9, Nos. 6 and 7). The first of these was identified during an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief and comprised a rectangular ditched enclosure (Tann 1993). The second enclosure, located southeast of the proposed development, was first identified from aerial photographs. Recent excavations of the site revealed large V-shaped ditches and a period of use from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century AD (Field 1993). A lack of internal

features suggests that the enclosure was used for stock control. Other finds of this period include cinerary (cremation) urns and a Stater, a prototype coin (Fig. 9, Nos. 4 and 5). It has been suggested that Horncastle, like Ancaster and Sleaford, was a substantial settlement during the Late Iron Age which was a main reason for subsequent settlement during the Romano-British period (Whitwell 1982, 44).

Romano-British Archaeology

Romano-British (AD 50-410) settlement is well known from Horncastle, although in the past has concentrated on the circuit of Roman defences in the town centre which is dated to the late 3rd century (Field and Hurst 1983, 86). However, the earliest Romano-British settlement would appear to be concentrated to the south of the town, along South Street, Boston Road and Mareham Road and may have originated in the Iron Age and continued into the 4th century and beyond. Figure 10 depicts the limit of pottery scatters from the town which may indicate the eastern limit of the civilian settlement.

Within the area of investigation, structural remains of this period are restricted to the west of Queen Street (Fig. 10, Nos. 12 and 24). Moving east, finds are principally of coins and pottery. In the region of the former Workhouse are numerous cremation urns (Fig. 10, Nos. 26 and 27), possibly representing a cemetery, and cremation urns are also known from the Old Vicarage (Fig. 10, No. 11). Numerous other finds are mentioned as coming from this area but are not accurately located (Trollope 1858, 204).

Enclosures and gullies have been identified to the south and east of the investigation area (Fig. 10, Nos. 22 and 23).

It would therefore appear that the proposed development site lies on the very edge of the Roman settlement. The presence of cremations alone indicates that the area was on the outskirts of a town, Roman law prohibiting burial within occupation areas.

Saxon and Medieval Archaeology

A single silver coin of St. Edmund issued prior to AD 905 represents the only find from this period (Fig. 11, No. 28).

During the medieval period (1066-1500), settlement was centred on the town centre, generally within the walls of the former Roman fort, with suburbs to the south and north. As such, remains of this period are restricted to remnants of ridge and furrow to the east of the investigation area (Fig. 11, No. 29) and a spindle whorl found within the investigation area (Fig. 11, No. 30).

5.5 Walk-over Survey

A site visit was undertaken on 20th March 1998 to assess the possible level of surviving archaeological deposits and to identify hitherto unknown archaeological sites. Visibility was good. The results of the Walk-over survey have been committed to Figure 12.

In the northwest corner of the proposed development site the area is mainly covered in concrete and tarmac. Former structures associated with the Workhouse have either been demolished or are undergoing demolition. East of this is an area of open ground sloping down to the north and covered in rough grass. Shrubs and trees are located along the west boundary.

Several piles of brick and concrete rubble

were observed across the proposed development area as are small tracts of sand, gravel and building debris, especially over the locations of former buildings.

Only three areas are suitable for geophysical survey (marked A, B and C on Fig. 12). However, the small size of two of these areas probably precludes against using this technique.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

The area of investigation does not lie within a Scheduled Ancient Monument protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979).

There are a number of listed buildings in close proximity to the investigation area and include the former Holy Trinity Church and a number of dwellings along Queen Street (DoE 1987).

Much of Horncastle is a Conservation Area (Williamson 1993). However, the boundary of the Conservation Area lies to the north and west and excludes the proposed development from the designated zone.

Cremations have previously been uncovered in the vicinity of the proposed development. If such remains are encountered and the development requires their removal, it would be necessary to obtain a Home Office licence. Failure to do so constitutes an offence under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857

As such, any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

6.2 Other Constraints

Health and Safety Constraints

The proposed development site lies to the east of Foundry Street and north of Horncastle Residential College. Details of the proposed development are unknown at present but will presumably involve the excavation of trenches for new foundations and services. The following risks have been identified and plotted on to Figure 12:

- a) Plots of all services (gas, electricity, water, British Telecom) in the vicinity of the proposed development were examined. Electricity cables are recorded across the site as are sewers. A gas pipeline skirts the west boundary of the development. This does not preclude the presence of other, unrecorded, services within the site confines.
- b) The presence of former buildings associated with the Workhouse may indicate the presence of cellars.
- c) Excavation of trenches for archaeological evaluation, foundations and services entails a certain degree of risk which is enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator.
- d) Excavation of trenches should not take place in close proximity to standing buildings or to those buildings currently under demolition.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

Period

Activity dateable from the Neolithic period to the modern day has been recognised within the investigation area. The extent of the earlier prehistoric activity is not fully understood, although appears superficially to be concentrated on river terraces overlooking the River Bain. Iron Age remains are limited in the investigation area but are probably more widespread. The proposed development site is located on the edge of the Romano-British settlement in an area where cremations have previously been uncovered.

Rarity

Prehistoric settlement, as indicated by finds of stone tools and pottery and enhanced by cropmarks of field systems and enclosures are not particularly rare and are typical of the periods represented. However, all sites of this period are likely to contain rare or unusual features.

Romano-British settlements are not rare and several are known from East Lindsey District. Again, these may contain rare or unusual features.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Horncastle area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity have previously been produced.

The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

Group value

Moderately high group value can be ascertained from the cluster of Prehistoric sites, Romano-British occupation and funerary activity, medieval field systems and

post-medieval housing and industry.

Survival/Condition

The west part of the site lies in an area where post-medieval development has occurred, notably the former Workhouse. As such, archaeological deposits may well be very disturbed. However, archaeological evaluation carried out 200m to the south revealed over 1m of topsoil and subsoil deposits sealing, and therefore protecting, archaeological deposits (Field 1994c).

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area, into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Moderate functional diversity is indicated in the vicinity of the site by the association of settlement, funerary activity and post-medieval development.

High period diversity is suggested by the association of Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement with post-medieval occupation and industry.

Potential

Potential exists for further evidence of a Romano-British cemetery surviving in undamaged areas of the proposed development site. Furthermore, the frequency of flooding in Horncastle may have assisted in maintaining a naturally high water-table, and environmental material may potentially survive as a result of waterlogging.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this part of Horncastle in the past. The proposed development site lies in an area of

from which stone tools of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age have been recovered. No settlement remains of these periods has been found to place in association with these finds. During the Iron Age, Horncastle was possibly a sizeable settlement, although the investigation area probably lay outside of this. Remains of this period include two enclosures, for the control of stock, a prototype coin and a funerary vessel.

Horncastle was a substantial Romano-British town and the investigation area is located on the eastern side of the settlement. Romano-British cremations have been located close to the proposed development and it would appear that the site lies outside of any formal settlement, as burial was not allowed within a town under Roman law. In the medieval period, Horncastle was probably restricted to the area between the Rivers Bain and Waring. The investigation area is likely to have remained as open ground during the medieval period and into the mid 19th century when development first occurs in the vicinity as indicated on early maps.

The site is currently waste ground and demolition of some buildings is underway. A few small areas are suitable for geophysical survey, although the size of these areas may be too small to be informative.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Lincolnshire County Council. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library. Dave Start allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationary Office
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record number

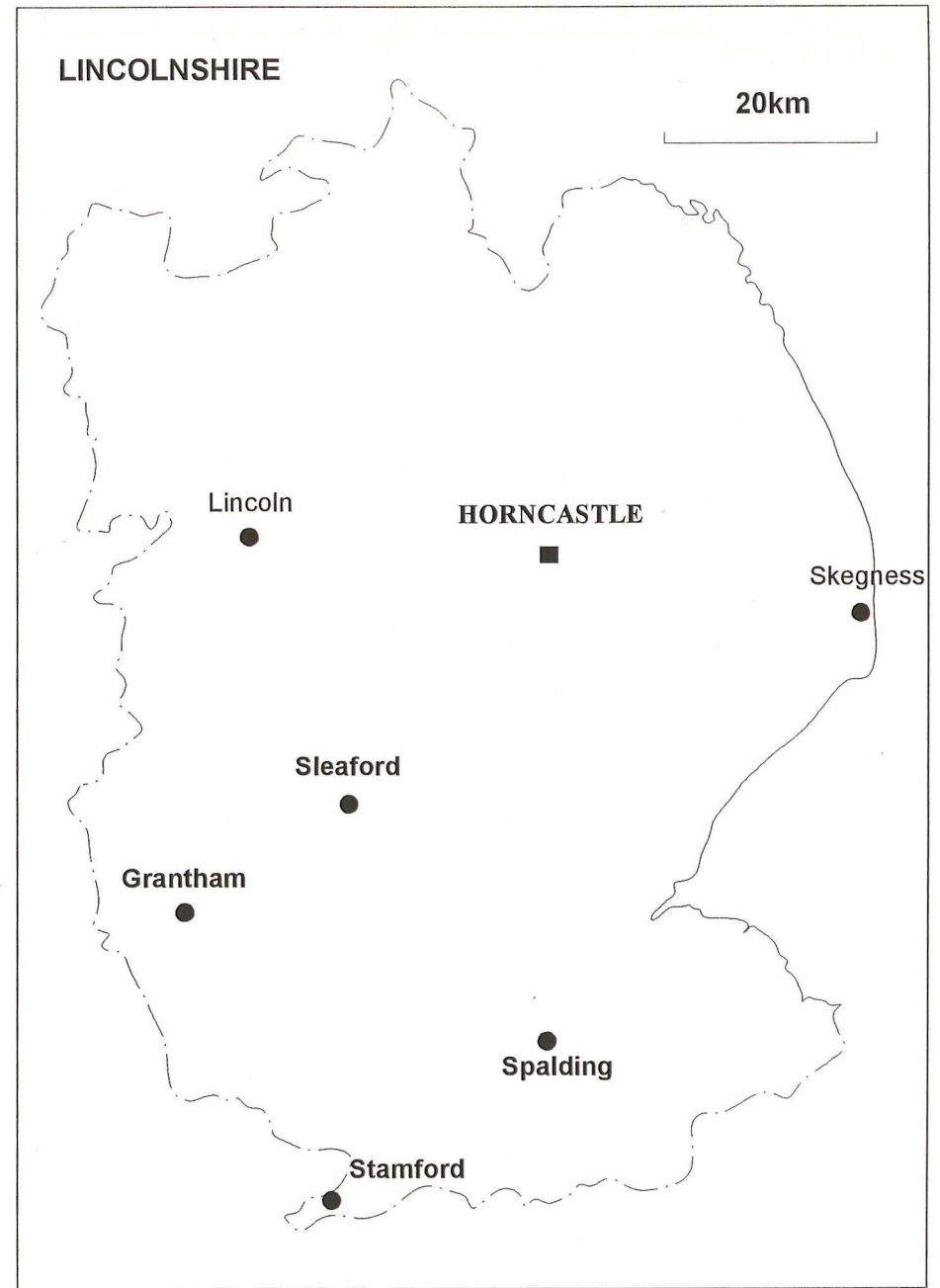
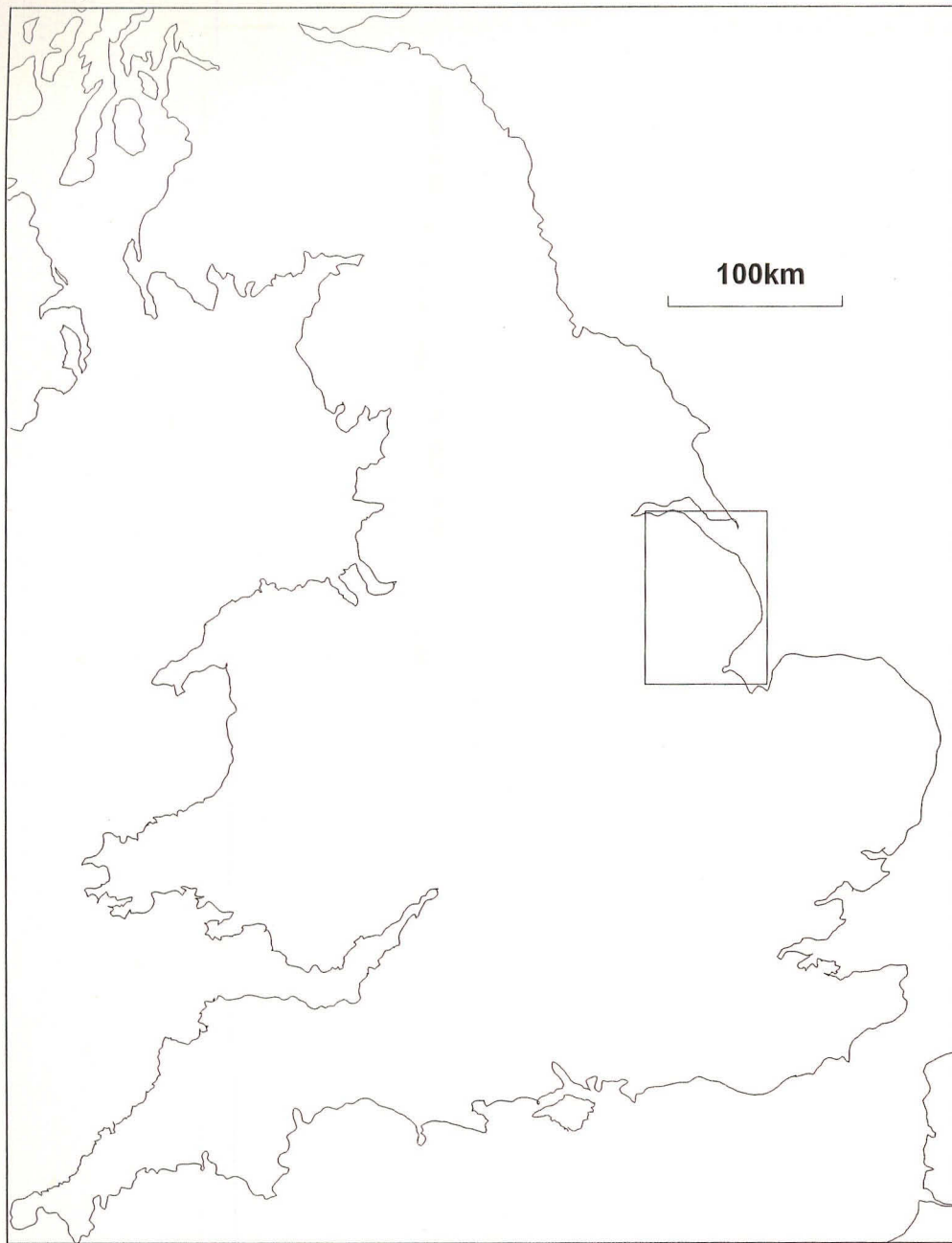


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site Location Plan, showing Area of Investigation

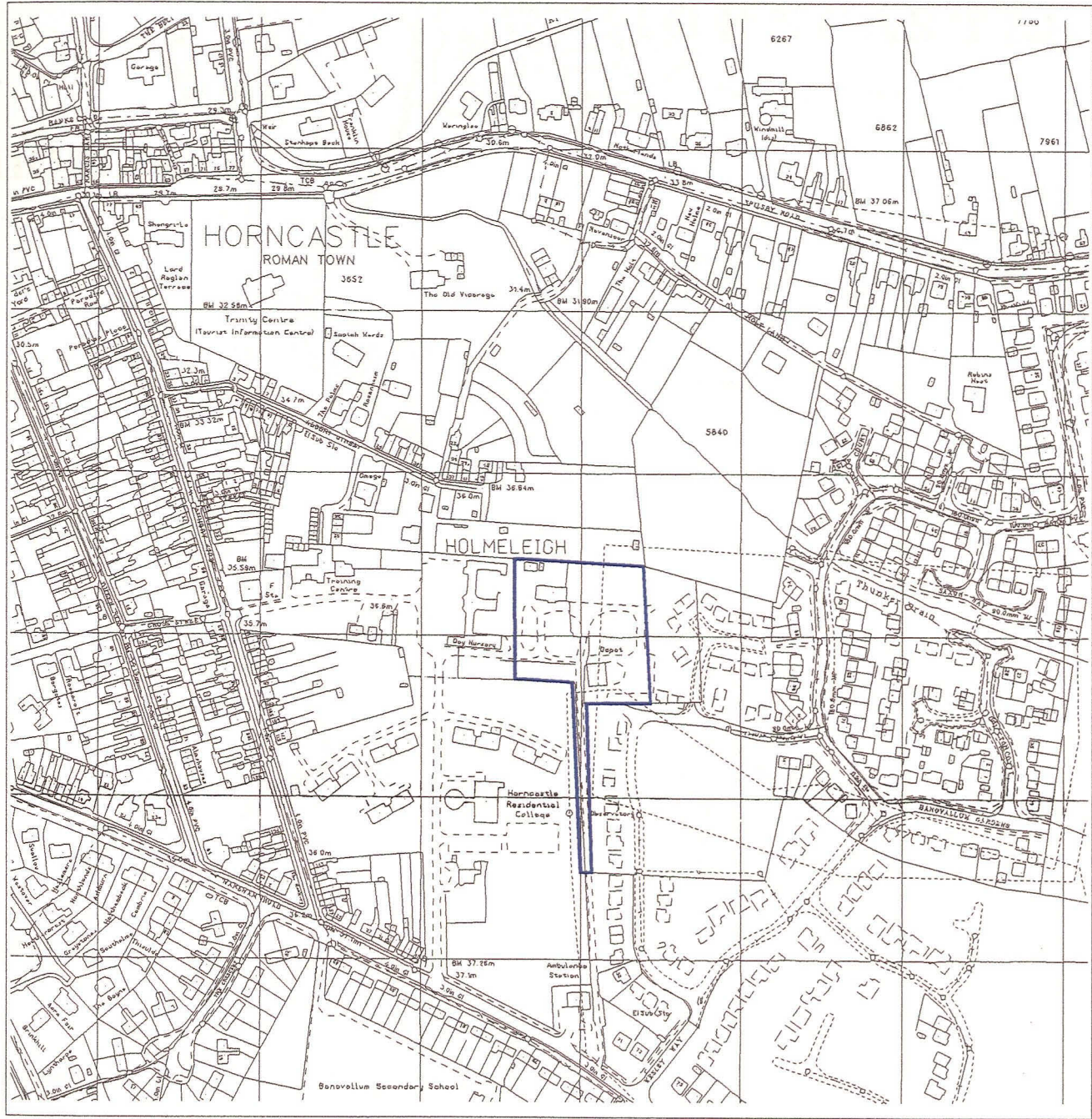
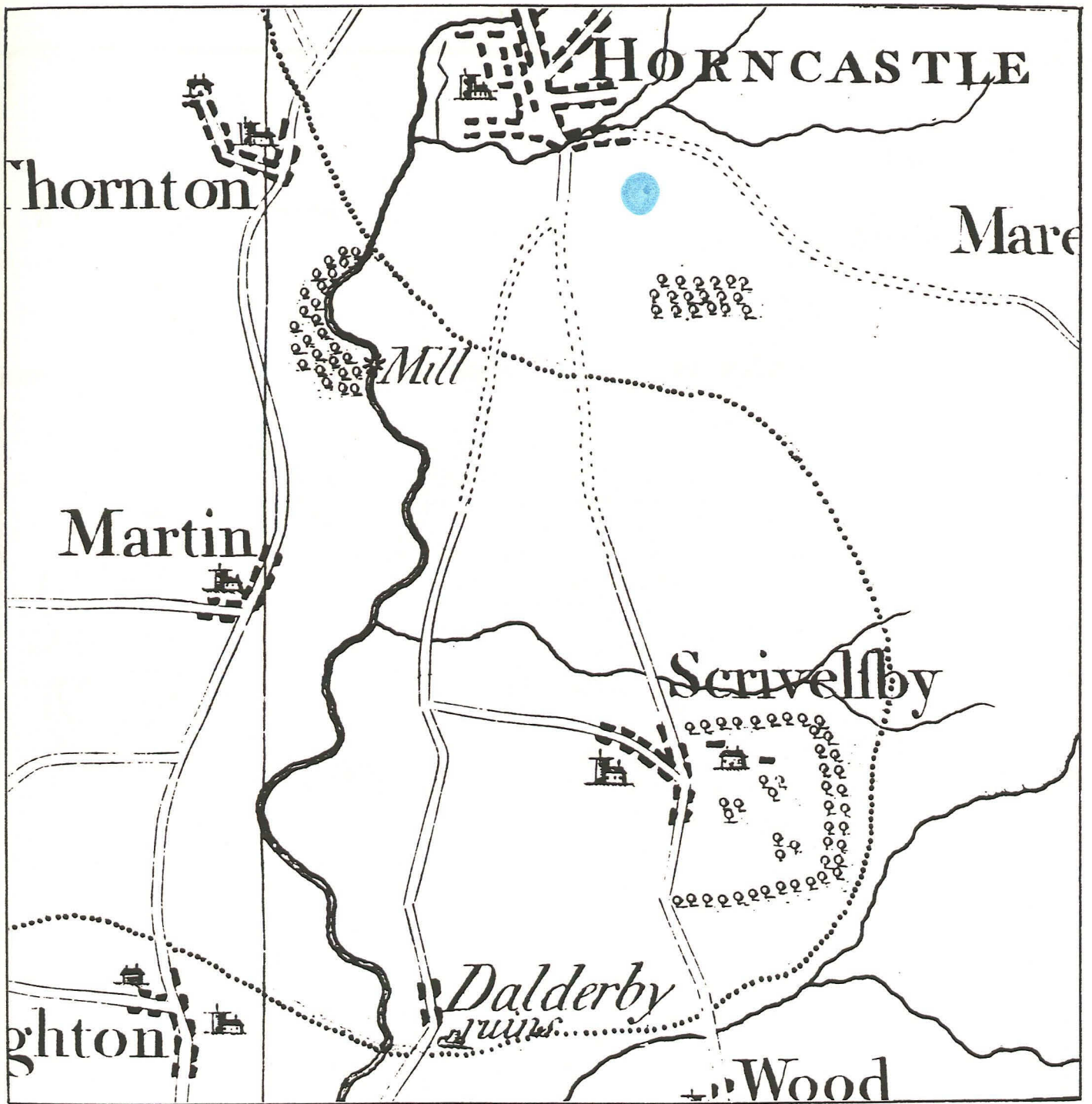


Figure 3 - Development Location Plan



(No Scale Available)



Figure 4 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778

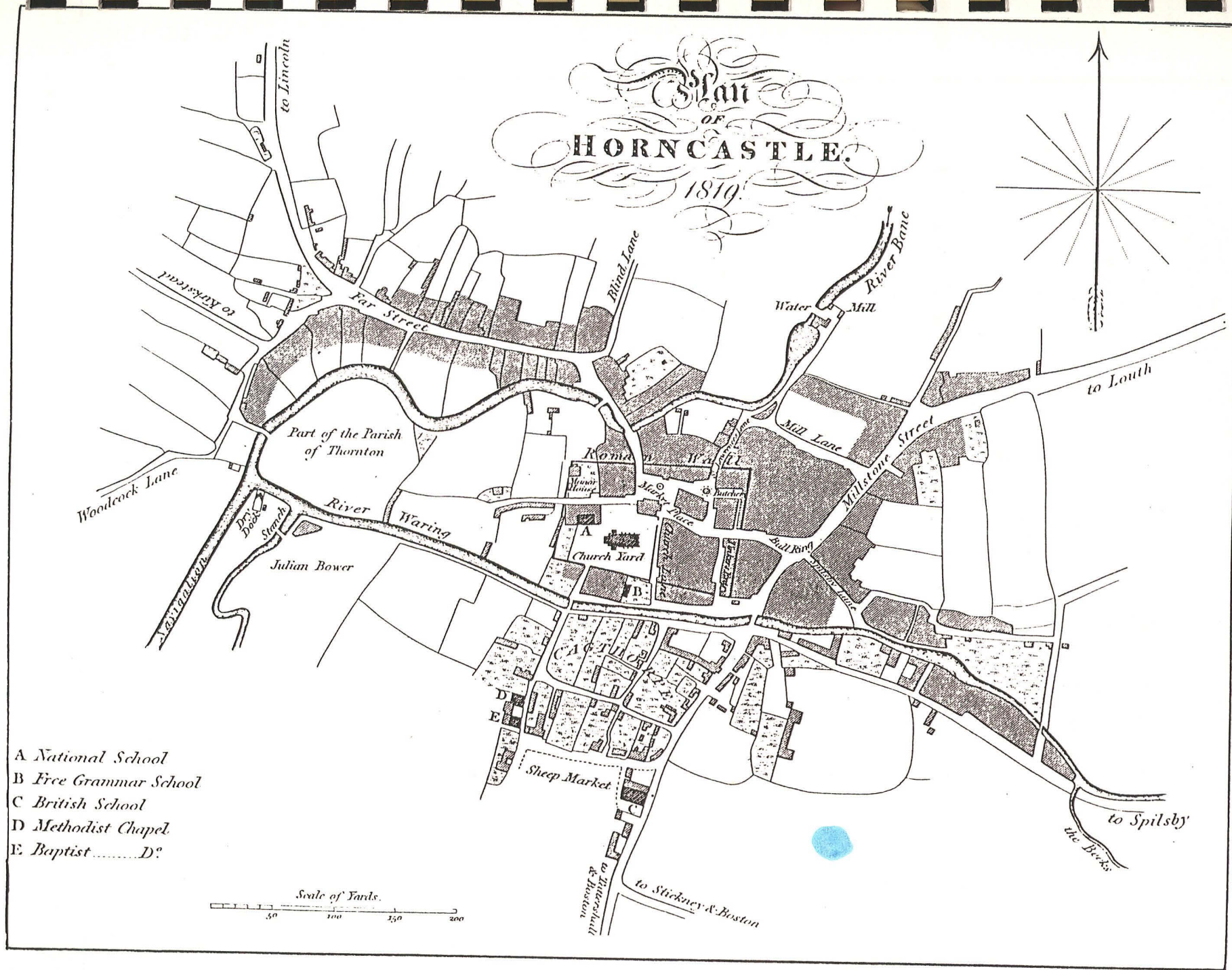
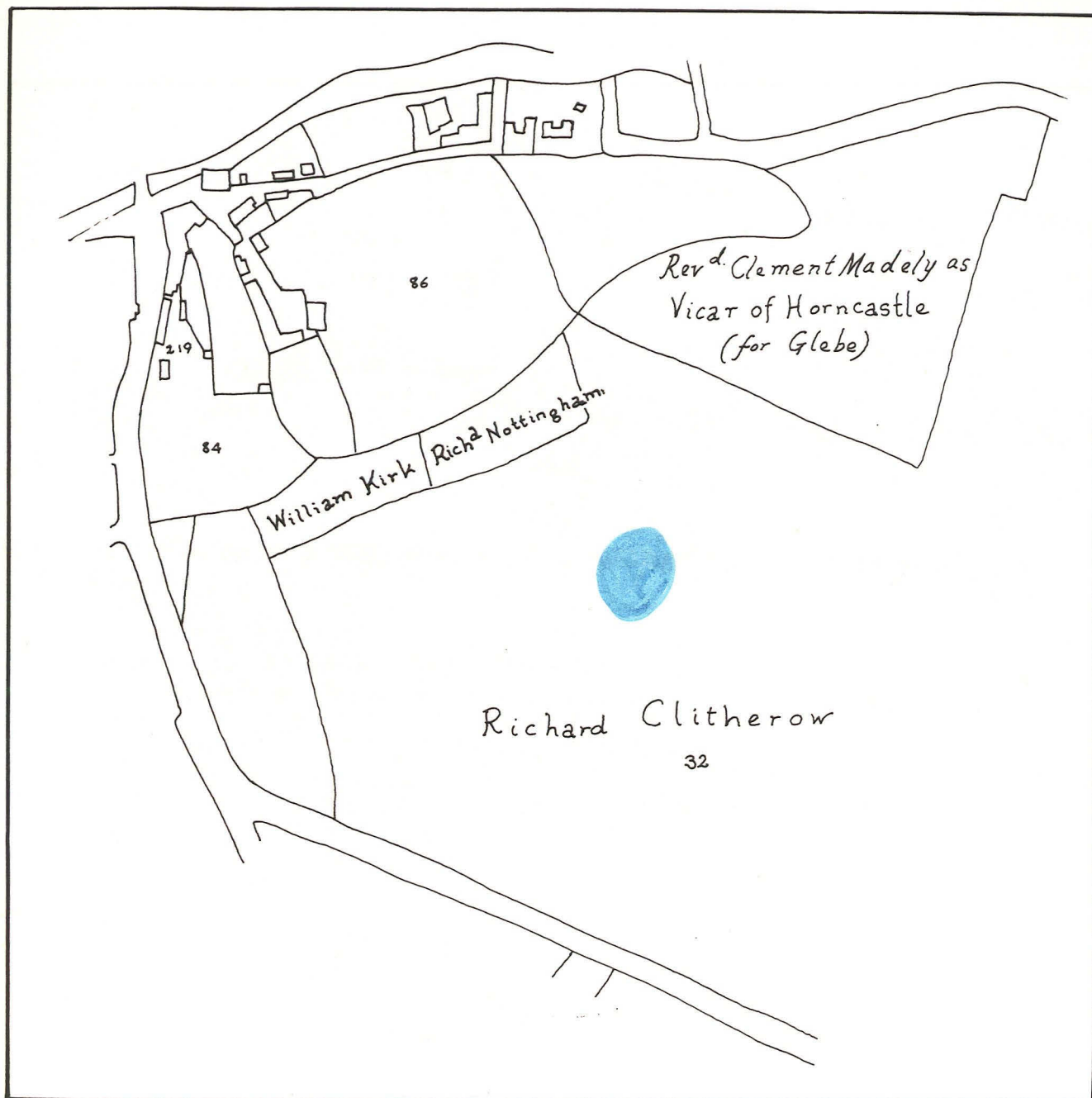


Figure 5 - Weir's 'Plan of Horncastle', 1819



(No Scale Available)



Figure 6 - Extract from 'Plan of the Parish of Horncastle in the County of Lincoln', 1850

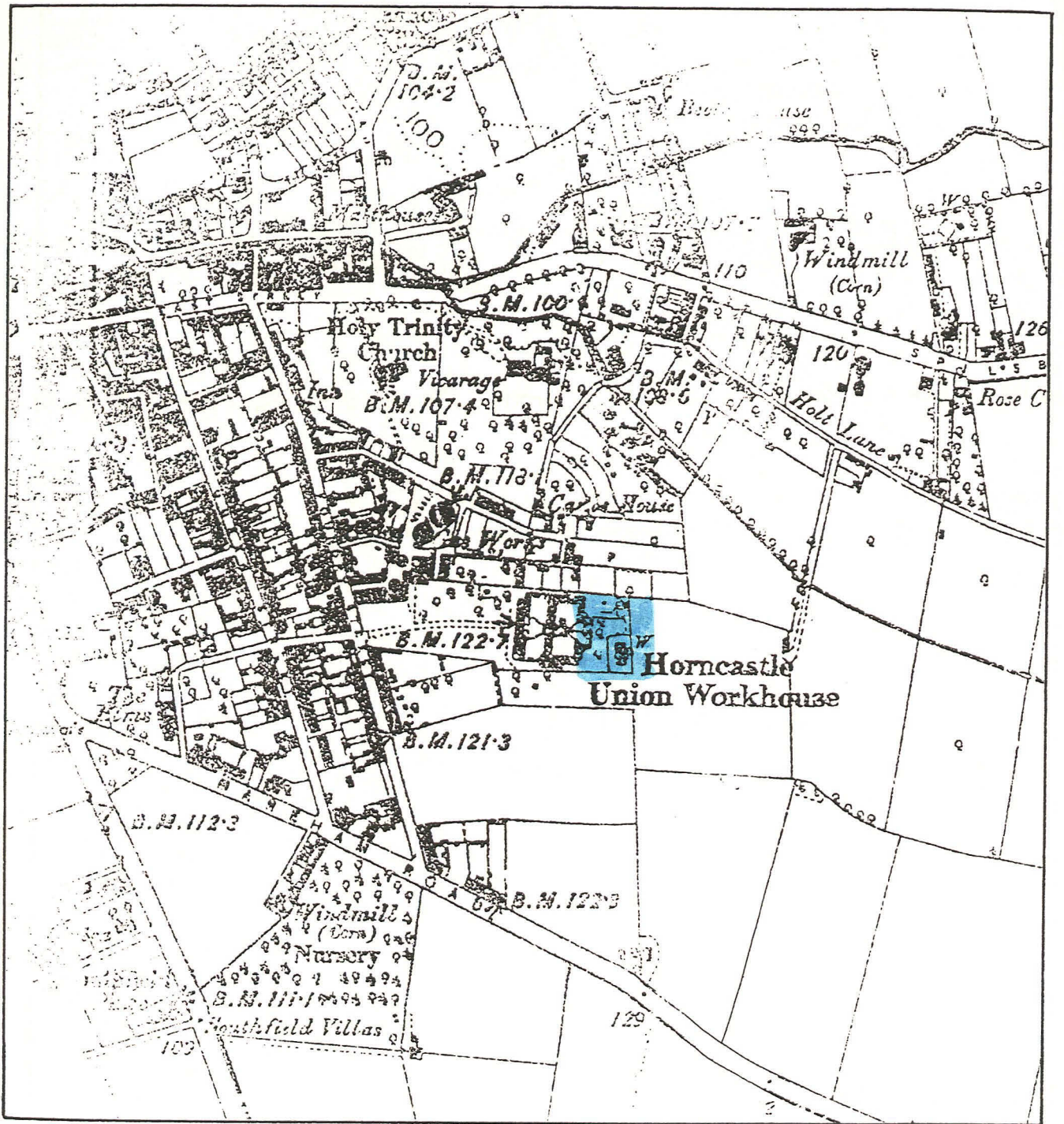


Figure 7 - Extract from the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1890

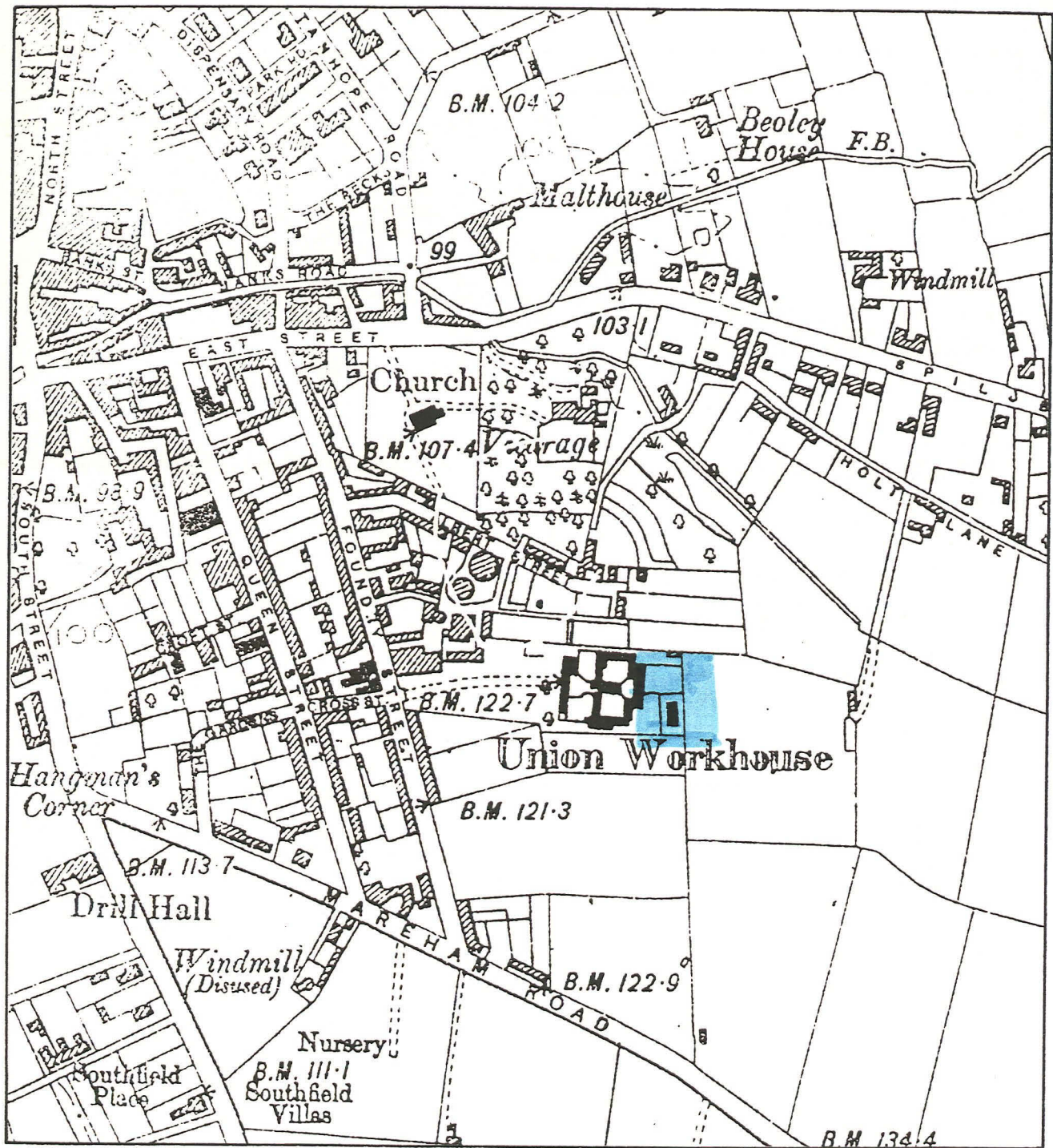


Figure 8 - Extract from the 2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1907

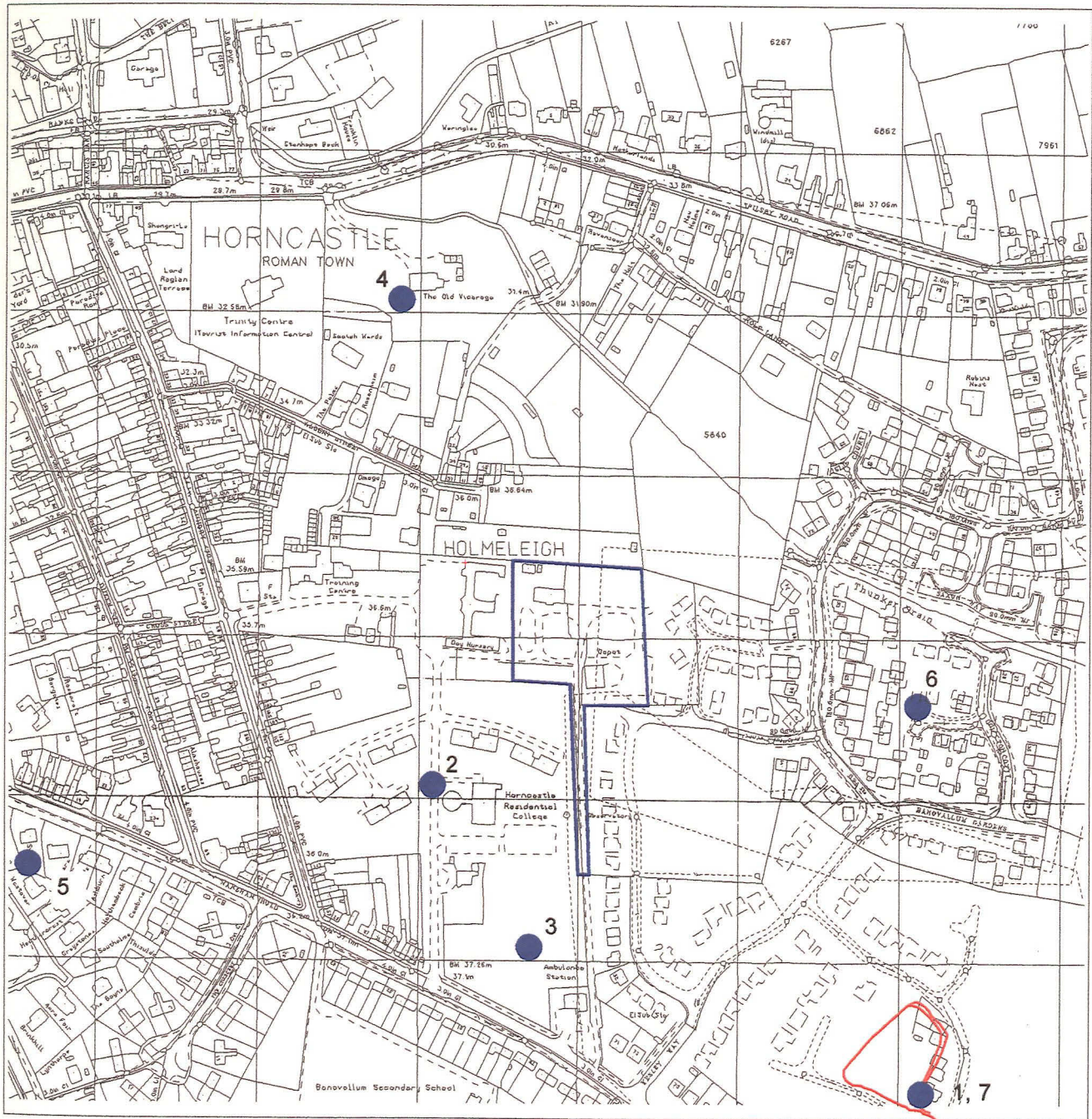
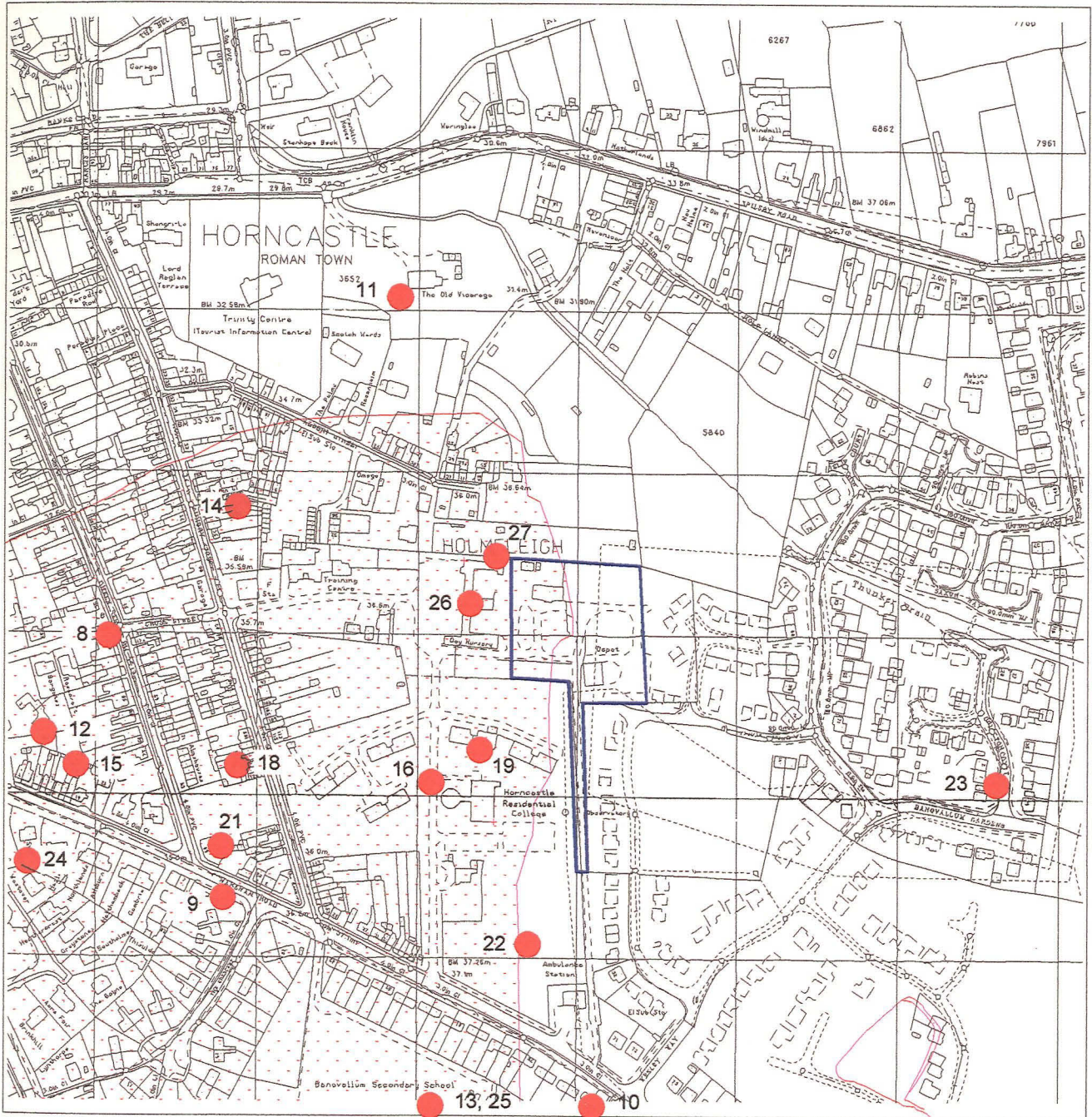
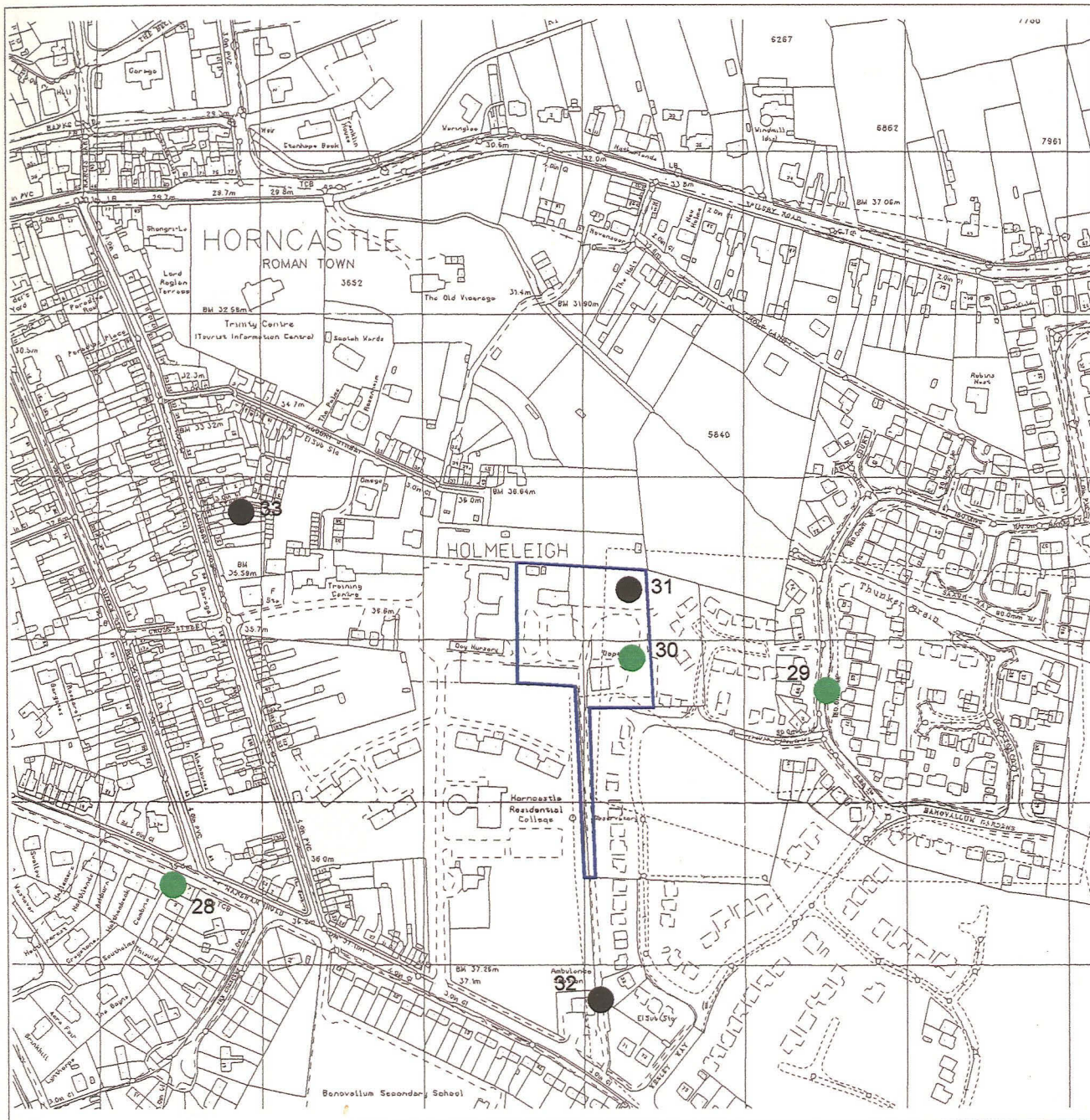


Figure 9 - Investigation Area, showing Prehistoric sites in the vicinity



- Roman Finds
- Cropmarks
- Extent of pottery scatter
(after Field and Hurst, 1983)

Figure 10 - Investigation Area, showing Romano-British sites in the vicinity



- Saxon and medieval finds
- Undated finds

Figure 11 - Investigation Area, showing Saxon and Medieval sites in the vicinity

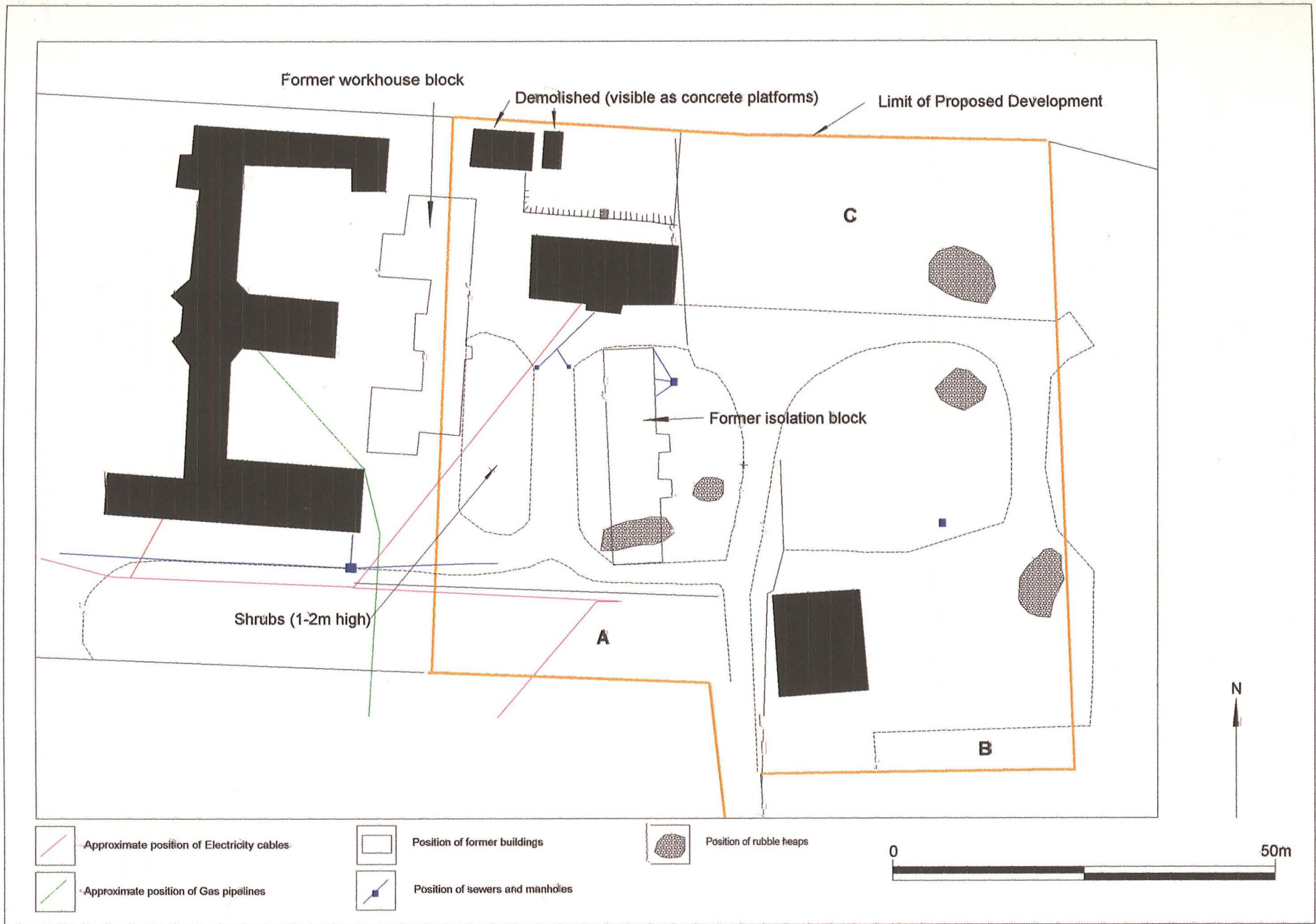


Figure 12 - Development Area, showing results of the Walk-over Survey and Constraints

Appendix 1

PROJECT BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT FORMER HIGHWAYS DEPOT, OFF MAREHAM ROAD, HORNCastle, LINC.

1. Introduction

1. This document should be read in conjunction with the *Standard Brief for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire*, available from the Lincolnshire County Council, Archaeology Section. The successful specification must be approved by this section on behalf of the planning authority.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The town of Horncastle is located approximately 25km due east of Lincoln on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds where the rivers Bain and Waring meet. The site is situated just over half a kilometre east of the town centre, north of Mareham Road and west of a new housing estate at NGR TF2656069240.
- 2.2 The site forms a roughly square plot of land with a roadway off to the south, covering a total area of approximately 0.64 hectares. The site was formerly used as a Highways depot and as such, although no site visit has been made in connection with this document, it is presumed that the site has buildings, hardstanding and associated features.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A formal application was made by Lincolnshire County Council, Property Division to East Lindsey District Council in September 1997 regarding the development of this site for residential use (Application No. S/086/1615/97). The archaeological evaluation is being carried out to provide supporting information for that application.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity is widespread in the surrounding area. This includes enclosures of presumed prehistoric date found during an archaeological evaluation of the housing estate site directly to the east of the site. The evaluation also produced possible Bronze Age flints and a subsequent watching brief identified other features which may have been of prehistoric date. Other prehistoric artefacts have been recorded in the area.
- 4.2 The neighbouring housing estate known as Banovallum Gardens also revealed evidence of Romano-British ditches, which could relate to enclosures, as well as artefactual evidence of this period. During the construction of the Union Workhouse adjacent to the site in the 19th century a significant number of Roman period cremations and artefacts were observed and recovered. Horncastle is associated with the Roman town of Banovallum and was the site of a walled enclosure in the later Roman period. Evidence of earlier settlement occurs to the south and east of the town centre.
- 4.3 The site itself has produced a medieval lead spindle whorl and an undated copper ring.

5. Specific Project Requirements

- 5.1 A full archaeological evaluation is required to be carried out in stages. The first stage is to be a desk-based assessment, followed by a non-intrusive field stage if appropriate and finally a trial trenching scheme. It is required that a single specification is submitted outlining the various techniques to be used in all stages with the provision that alterations may be required as the project progresses. For the trial trenching stage a 2% sample should be assumed.

Appendix 2

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2000-700 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Droeway	Area between two parallel ditches that was designed specifically for the corralling of livestock.
Enclosure	Area bounded by a ditch along the majority of its perimeter.
Geophysical Survey	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 survey and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4000-2000 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.