

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
LAND AT THE FORMER HIGHWAYS DEPOT,
OFF MAREHAM ROAD,
HORNCastle
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HMR98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
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(HMR98)**

Work Undertaken For
Property Division
Lincolnshire County Council

May 1998

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2656 6924
Planning Application No: S/086/1615/97
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*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological
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Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

27. MAY 98

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation (see 2.1 below) was carried out in advance of proposed development at the former Highways Depot, off Mareham Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

The investigation area lies to the east of the Romano-British (AD 50-410) civilian settlement within an area where Roman burials had been found. Earlier artefacts, dating to the Late Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) and Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) periods have previously been found in close proximity to the proposed development but no actual settlement remains of this period have thus far been recognised. Iron Age (800 BC- AD 50) enclosures have also been identified to the south and east of the site. In the mid 19th century part of the site fell within the boundaries of Horncastle Workhouse, some buildings of which still remain.

The investigation revealed walls of the infirmary associated with the Workhouse and a lowered terraced area on the north boundary of the site. Quarry and refuse pits, possibly associated with the Workhouse were also identified. Disturbance due to 19th - 20th century activity was extensive and no earlier features or remains were encountered, though a prehistoric flint tool and 2 fragments of Roman pottery were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or*

ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.' (IFA 1994, 1).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Property Division of Lincolnshire County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation 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 work was undertaken in accordance with a brief designed by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 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 rectangular 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.*).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4000-1800 BC) stone tools represent the earliest finds from the vicinity of the investigation area. Generally, these finds, usually flint tools, have been made from areas to the south and east of the site. No associated archaeological features are known and these finds may represent an occasional presence 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 1994, 31).

Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) remains have been identified at four locations near to the highways depot. East of the development site two enclosures have been identified. 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. It has been

suggested that Horncastle, like Ancaster and Sleaford, was a substantial settlement during the Late Iron Age with this the main reason for subsequent occupation during the Romano-British period (Whitwell 1982, 44).

Romano-British (AD 50-410) settlement is well known from Horncastle, although in the past has concentrated on the circuit of late 3rd century Roman defences in the town centre (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 AD and beyond.

Within the area of investigation, structural remains of this period are restricted to the west of Queen Street. Moving east, finds are principally of coins and pottery. In the region of the former Workhouse numerous cremation urns, possibly representing a cemetery have previously been found, and cremation urns are also known from the Old Vicarage. Numerous other finds, mainly pottery and coins, are mentioned as coming from this area but are not accurately located (Trollope 1858, 204).

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.

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, though a spindle whorl has previously been found within the investigation area.

In advance of this work a site-specific desk-top assessment was carried out (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

4. METHODS

To achieve the above aims, five trenches, each *c.* 13m by 1.6m, were positioned to provide sample coverage across the investigation area (Fig. 4). The trenches were excavated by machine in 0.2m spits to the surface of undisturbed archaeological deposits, natural layers or a depth of 1.4m had been reached. This depth was only exceeded in Trenches A and E within small sondages placed to ascertain the depth of natural deposits. Following the machining, the trenches were then cleaned and excavated by hand.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans at a scale of 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were washed, marked and subjected to specialist analysis and a date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appear as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced and forms part of the site archive.

5. RESULTS

Following the incorporation of specialist reports with the post-excavation analyses, three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	19 th century deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Recorded at the base of each trench were deposits of yellow or brownish yellow sand, occasionally with gravel and silt (008, 011, 036, 044 and 092). These deposits are interpreted as the upper surface of the underlying drift geology.

Accumulating above the drift geology in trenches B, C and D was a subsoil of yellowish brown or brown sand (001, 004 and 066) between 0.27m and 0.42m thick. Although interpreted as a naturally formed subsoil, (001) contained a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scraper. In Trench A, a light greyish black sand (043) up to 0.3m thick was identified as the

subsoil. No subsoil was identified from Trench E.

Phase 2 19th century deposits

Deposits associated with this phase can be briefly divided into three groups; pre-workhouse levelling deposits (present only in Trench B), deposits associated with the construction and use of the Workhouse (Trenches A and B) and miscellaneous dumping and refuse deposits.

Present in Trench B only, were a number of dumped deposits (Fig. 5, Section 5), ranging from grey-black silty sand (060 and 067) to light brown sand and gravel (059). These were overlain by a deposit of greyish brown silty sand (025 and 058) that was 0.46m thick. These layers are believed to represent surface levelling prior to the construction of the Workhouse.

Cutting through deposits (025 and 058) were three linear north-south features (Fig. 5, Plan 2). The two easterly cuts (101 and 102) were each 1.3m wide at least 0.4m deep and c. 6m apart. They contained a concrete and gravel foundation (029 and 027), above which several courses of brick still remained (028 and 026). Within the area defined by these two walls was a grey black silty sand and limestone levelling deposit (057) overlain by a 50-70mm thick mortar layer (062), above which was a wood surface (061) that was much decayed (Fig. 5, Section 5). Together these form a building and comparison with early maps indicate that this was the site of the infirmary associated with the workhouse.

The third cut (104) was located at the western end of Trench B and contained a brick wall (023), 0.52m high and representing an external wall surrounding the former infirmary building.

Located north of Trench B, in Trench A, two further walls were located (099 and 100). Each wall was approximately 0.3m wide and both were constructed from flint, limestone and brick and were located 2.8m apart. The northern wall (100) was constructed at the base of a small artificial slope, apparently cut into natural deposits, and retained a deposit of dark grey sand (041), identified as a former topsoil. The southern wall (099) was constructed at a slightly higher level and together they would function as retaining walls for a terraced sunken area of ground.

Located in Trench C (Fig. 6, Plan 1) was a sub-circular feature (006) containing yellowish brown sand (005) from which 19th century pottery, glassware, slag and a number of butchered sheep and cattle bones were retrieved.

Cut through the subsoil in Trench D was a linear feature (002), exposed for a length of 3m and a width of 1m. Identified as a quarry pit, it was backfilled with light yellow and brown sand containing gravel (098) and thought to have been redeposited sieved material from the quarry pit. The pit was sealed by a buried topsoil of black-brown sand (032).

Situated at the base of Trench D, in the southwest corner of the investigation area, were two deposits of greenish grey sandy silt (079 and 080) interpreted as buried topsoil. The buried soil was overlain by a sequence of dumped deposits that alternated between layers of greenish brown silty sands (091 and 088), red ash and clinker (090, 089, 086, 078 and 073) with layers of yellowish brown sand and silt (087) and brown silty sand (085).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Deposits from this phase are typified by the demolition of Workhouse buildings and the

subsequent use of the site as a depot.

In Trench A, a layer of light brown sand (040) had been dumped within the landscaped hollow to a minimum depth of 0.4m. This had in turn been cut by a large pit (046) that contained ash and clinker (039). Sealing all deposits within Trench A was a grey concrete surface (037).

Sealing the 19th century deposits in Trench B were two demolition layers (024 and 049) both comprising mixed mortar, plaster, brick and concrete fragments, up to 0.3m thick. Cutting through these demolition deposits was a north-south linear feature (103) in which a brick wall had been constructed (055 and 056). This wall had subsequently been removed and the area covered with loose mixed grey gravel (022) which forms the present ground surface.

Trench C was sealed by a dark brownish black sand deposit (003) through which a posthole (010) had been cut and a wooden post inserted (009).

Lying above the former topsoil (032) in Trench D were two dumped deposits, one of white and yellow sand (030) and the other of whitish yellow limestone fragments (031). Towards the southern end of the trench was an east-west aligned linear feature (034) containing a brick and concrete wall foundation (021). A deposit of dark brown sand with brick fragments (020) overlay the wall and represents its subsequent demolition. Covering this demolition deposit was a topsoil of black-brown sand (033) across which a road had been inserted (018 and 019).

Cutting into the dumped layers in Trench E were four refuse pits, the earliest of which (094) was exposed for a 2m length and 0.8m depth. This pit contained a layer of ash and clinker (076) along with deposits of yellow

sand (077) and yellowish brown silty sand that contained concrete and brick rubble (074 and 075). A second refuse pit (097) also contained ash and clinker (072). The third pit (093) contained brownish yellow sand (081) and the final pit (095) contained three fills of brown silty sand (096), brownish yellow sand (069) and grey brown sandy silt (068). A yellowish brown sandy silt topsoil (071) was present as the modern ground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) are represented by the sand and gravel deposits encountered at the base of each trench. It is probable that these deposits are a localised outcrop of undifferentiated glacial and fluvial deposits which are recorded on the geological map as being located further southeast of the investigation area (BGS 1995). Natural subsoil development had occurred over the drift geology, one deposit producing a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scraper. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints were also retrieved from archaeological investigations carried out c. 130m to the south, but were considered residual (Field 1994). Together they suggest a limited human presence in the area during this period.

Deposits of 19th century date (Phase 2) relate to the construction and use of the Workhouse, which was built in 1838, and an isolated quarry pit further east. The evaluation identified the external walls and floor of the infirmary building in Trench B. The infirmary, according to 19th century maps, stood apart from the main Workhouse complex within its own walled area. The infirmary building is shown on more recent maps of the 1970s, suggesting that its demolition was quite recent. To the north of the infirmary a sunken area with retaining walls (to the south) was revealed. An

undated but late plan (post 1937) depicts this area as a drying ground, associated with a former laundry building to the south of the trench. Several refuse pits and layers were recorded that are probably associated with the Workhouse .

Recent deposits (Phase 3) are typified by demolition, dumping and subsequent reuse of the site as a depot. Widespread dumping of ash and clinker was apparent in Trenches A and E and may represent waste from coal fired boilers that were once located within the main block of the Workhouse. The most recent usage of the proposed development area is typified by the roads, gravelled spreads and topsoil across the site.

Finds recovered from the evaluation are principally 19th - 20th century pottery sherds. Only representative sherds were collected and all differing pottery types were recovered. White glazed tableware was the principal type of pottery retrieved during the investigation (a total of 46 sherds) and is made up of both decorated and undecorated pieces. Other pottery types include yellow glazed earthenware and stonewares. Two Romano-British sherds were also recovered, both residual, and may possibly associated with the nearby Roman settlement. Other finds include glass, both vessels and window panes, and a small quantity of butchered animal bones, predominantly sheep and cattle.

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 4).

Period

Apart from A Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint and two residual sherds of Romano-

British pottery, no remains prior to the 19th century were recorded during this evaluation. Such relatively recent remains are characteristic of most urban areas of the period.

Rarity

19th century Workhouses are not rare and were a feature of most medium sized towns during the period.

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, notably a site-specific desk-top assessment produced as part of the archaeological evaluation of the site.

Group value

The rare prehistoric and Roman artefacts relate to finds of similar date in the vicinity. However, the paucity of material results in a low group value. In contrast, the Workhouse remains relate to documented and mapped features will therefore have moderately high group value. However, in site specific terms, the prehistoric and Roman artefacts and 19th century occupation remains have low group value.

Survival/Condition

Although limited post-medieval development had occurred on the site, features such as refuse pits and demolition dumps had more adverse affects on buried deposits. However, no archaeological deposits were encountered dating to before the 19th century.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area into natural strata, archaeological deposits associated with the

workhouse and any hitherto unidentified archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Little functional diversity is suggested by the results of the evaluation. Construction and occupation of a 19th century Workhouse appear to have been the predominant use of the site.

Potential

Little potential exists for further evidence of a Romano-British cemetery, known to be located in close proximity to the site, being found. There is very high potential for further remains of Workhouse buildings existing across the proposed development.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was, on the whole, effective. Excavations established that no archaeological remains, prior to the 19th century survive within the development area.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological deposits were located on the site and took the form of a building and allied features associated with the Workhouse, parts of which formerly stood on the western part of the proposed development area. East of this was located a quarry and a number of refuse pits and dumped layers. Apart from a natural subsoil that contained a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint tool, no earlier remains were identified. It is likely that the limits of the supposed Romano-British cemetery, associated with settlement further west, did not extend as far as the development site.

Due to the relatively recent date of deposits recorded, no environmental assessment of the site was undertaken. It is unlikely, however, that environmental indicators would survive, other than through charring.

A collection of 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered along with animal bone, glass and building materials.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Chris Swindin of the Property Division, Lincolnshire County Council, who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane MIFA. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, 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.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Supervisor: Neil Herbert
Site Assistants: Dave Bower, Martin Griffiths, Ian McGregor, Jenny Young
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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13. 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

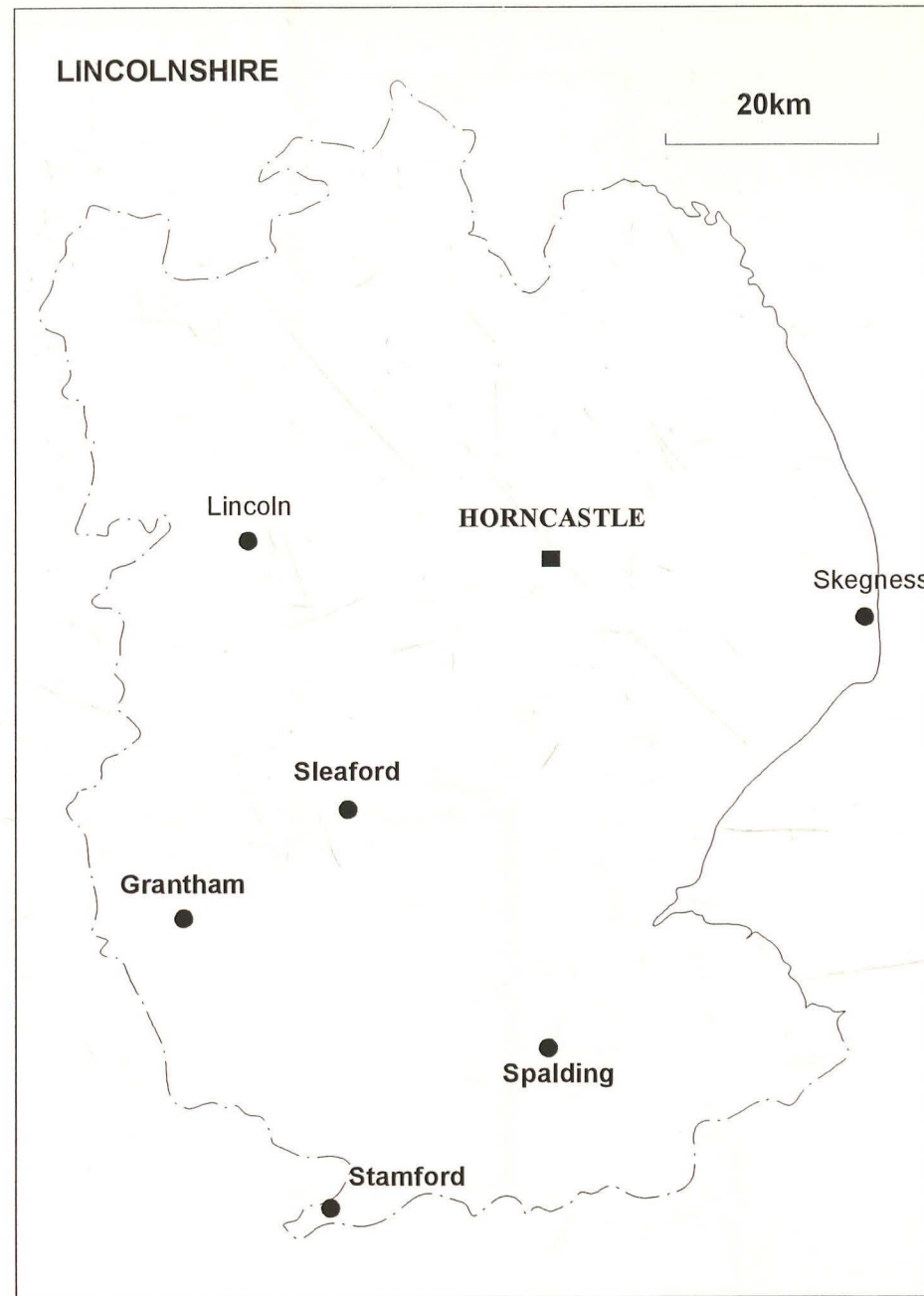
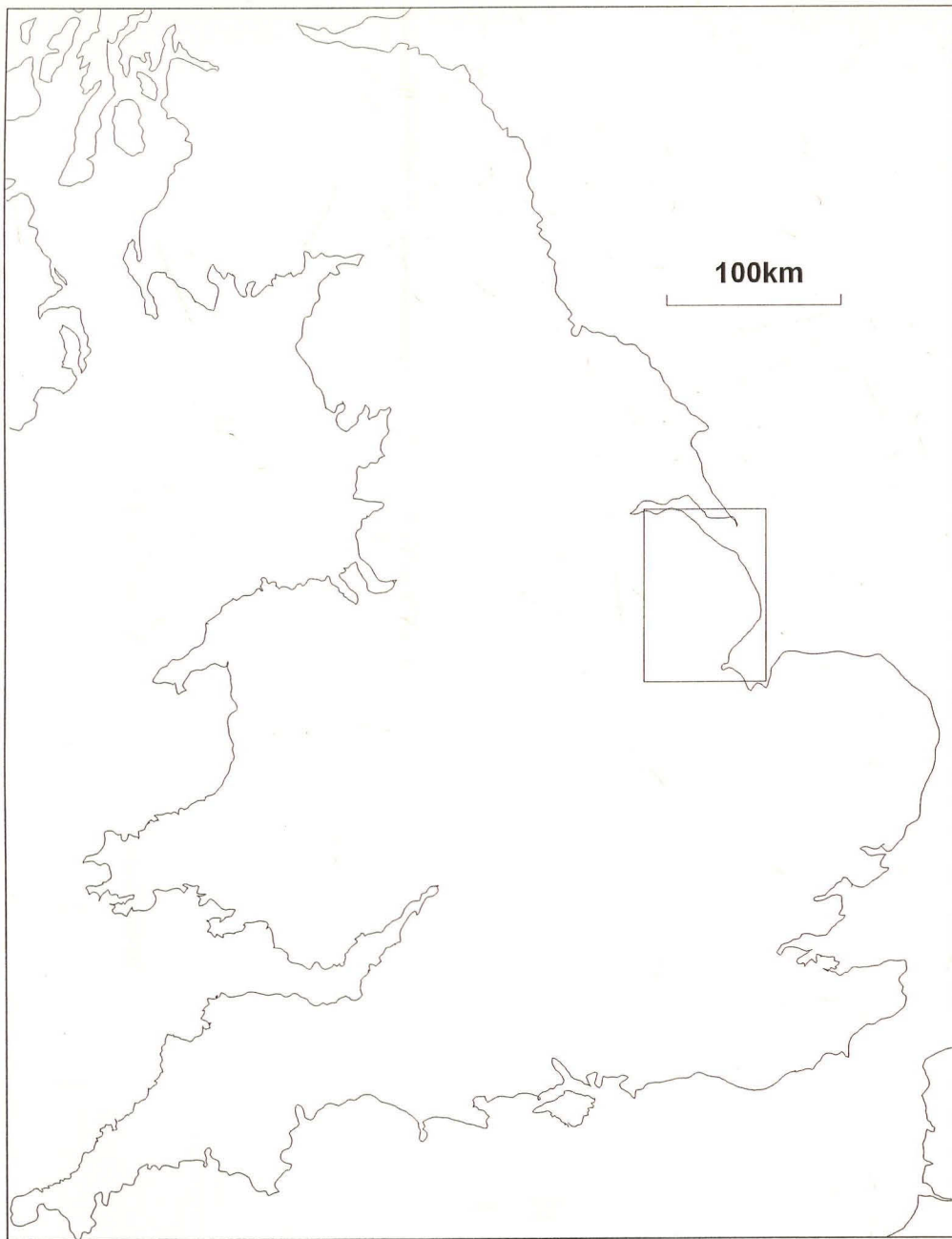


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

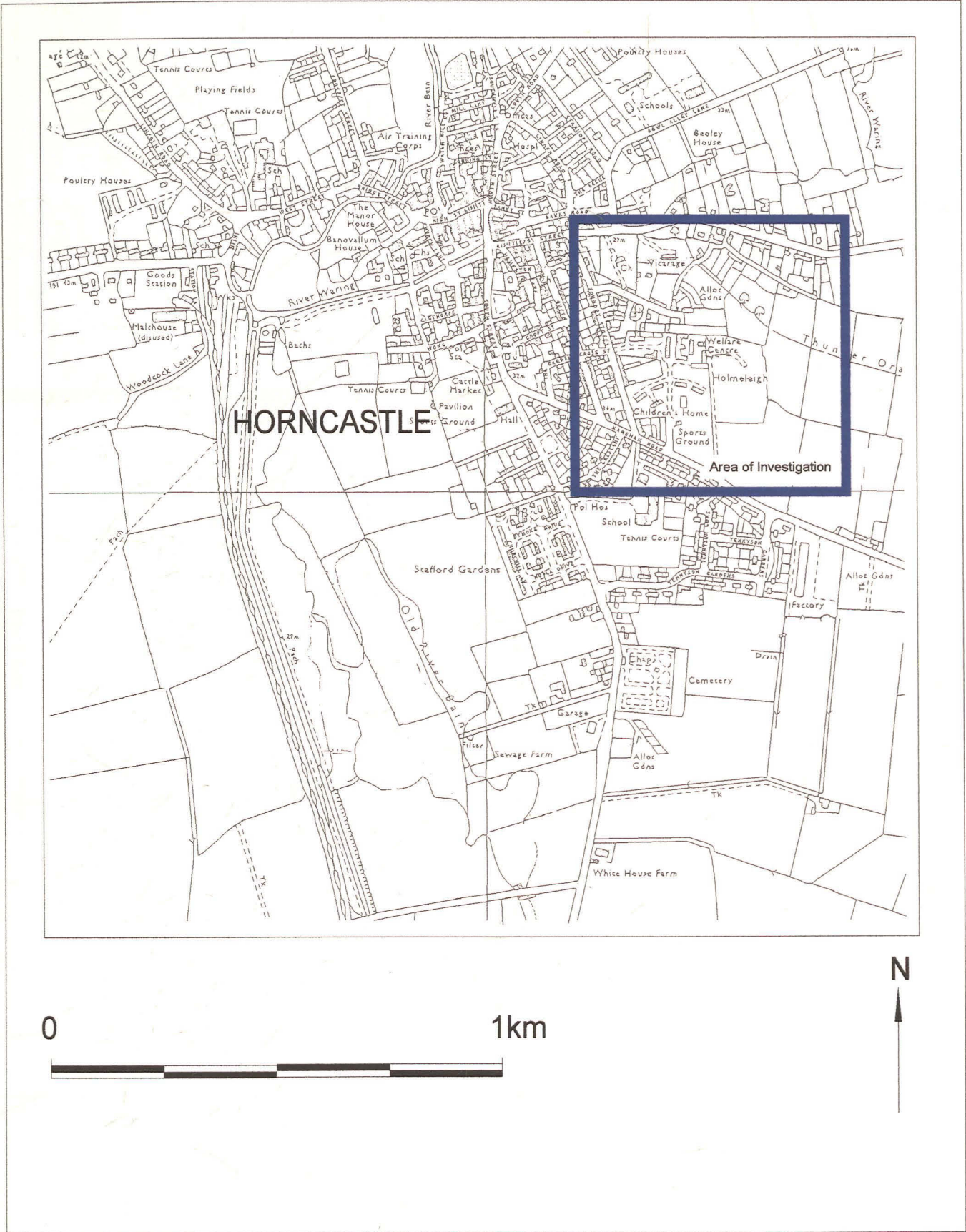
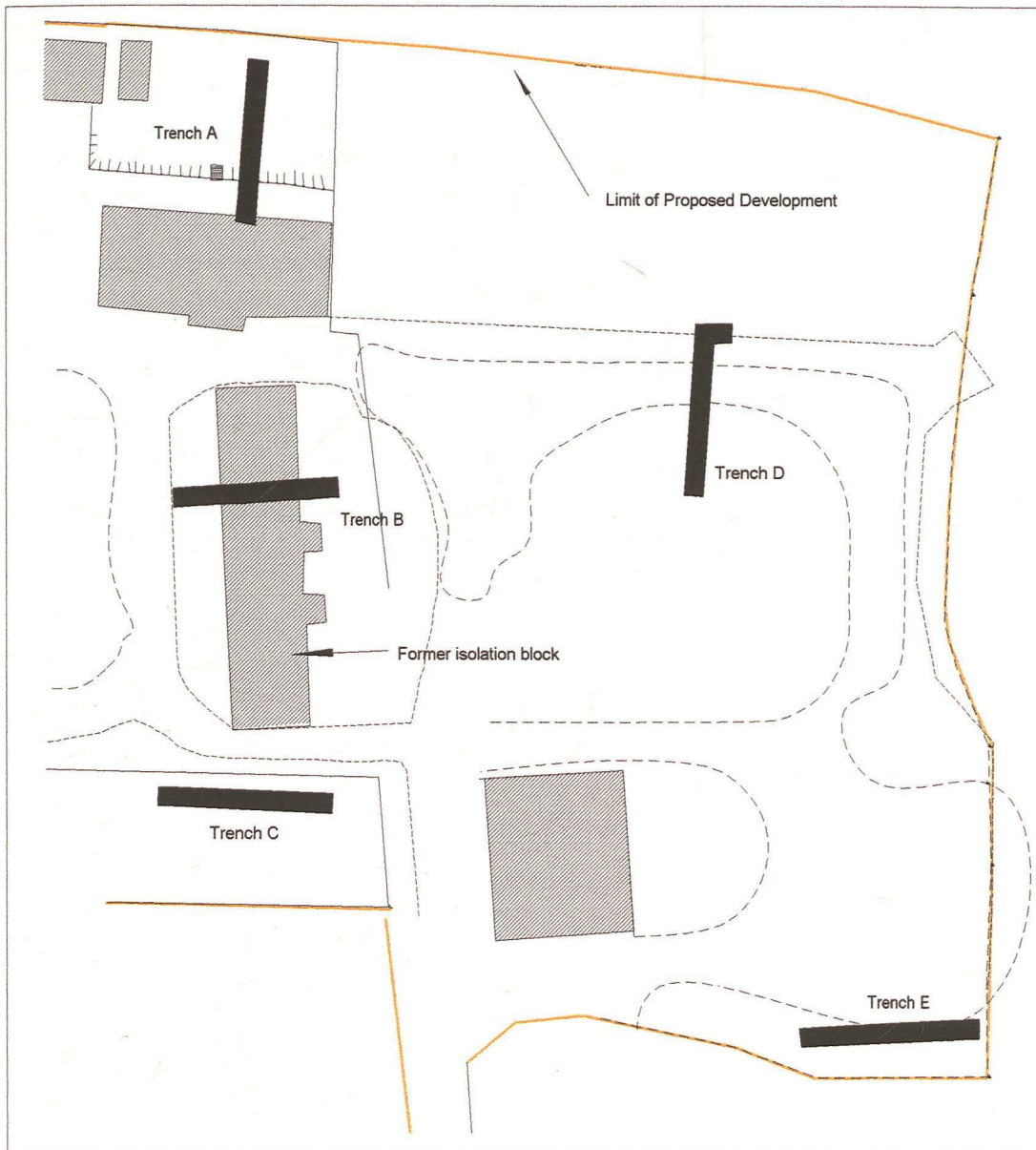


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan, showing Area of Investigation




 Position of former buildings

Figure 4 - Trench Location Plan

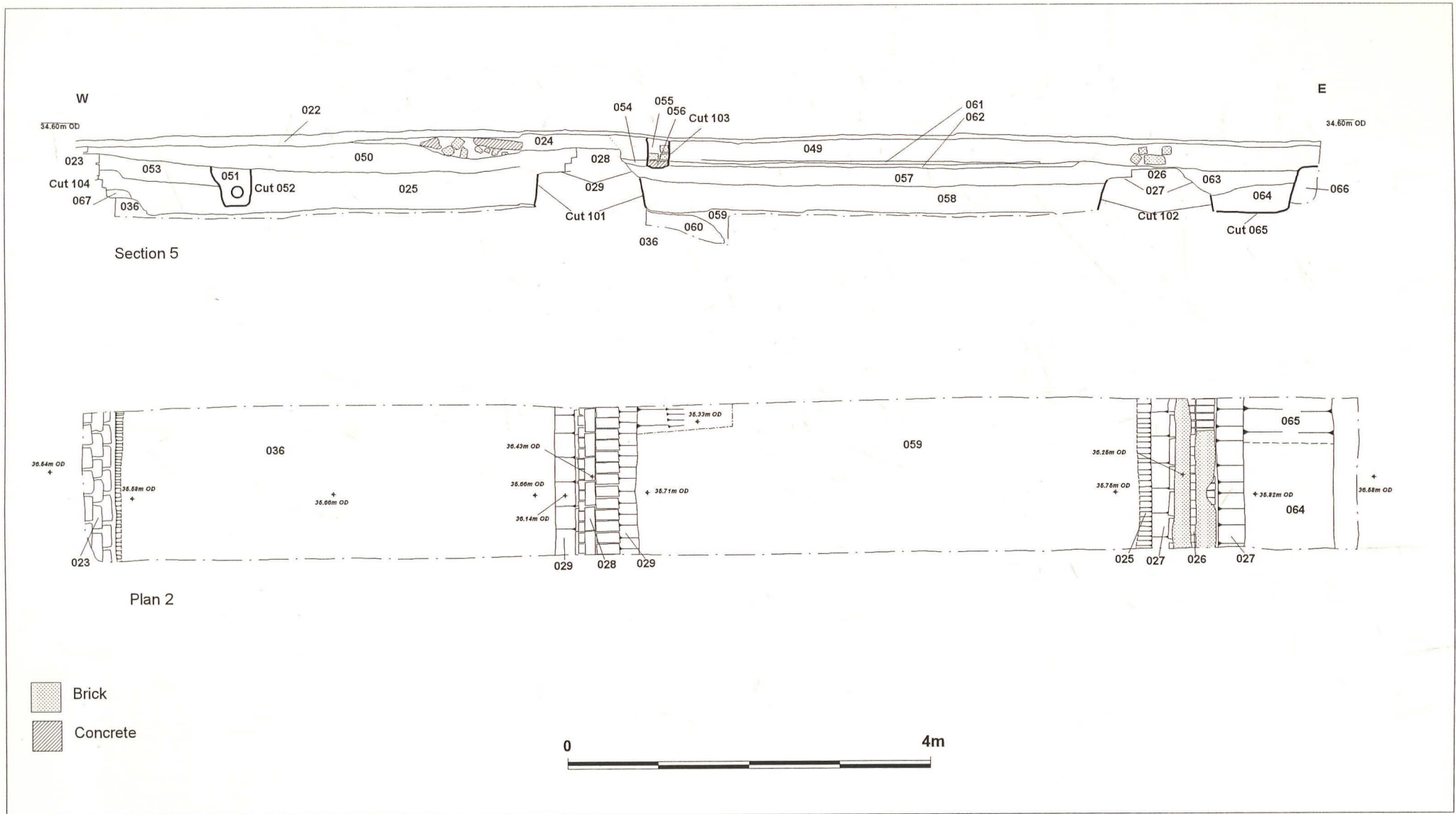


Figure 5 - Trench B, Plan and Section

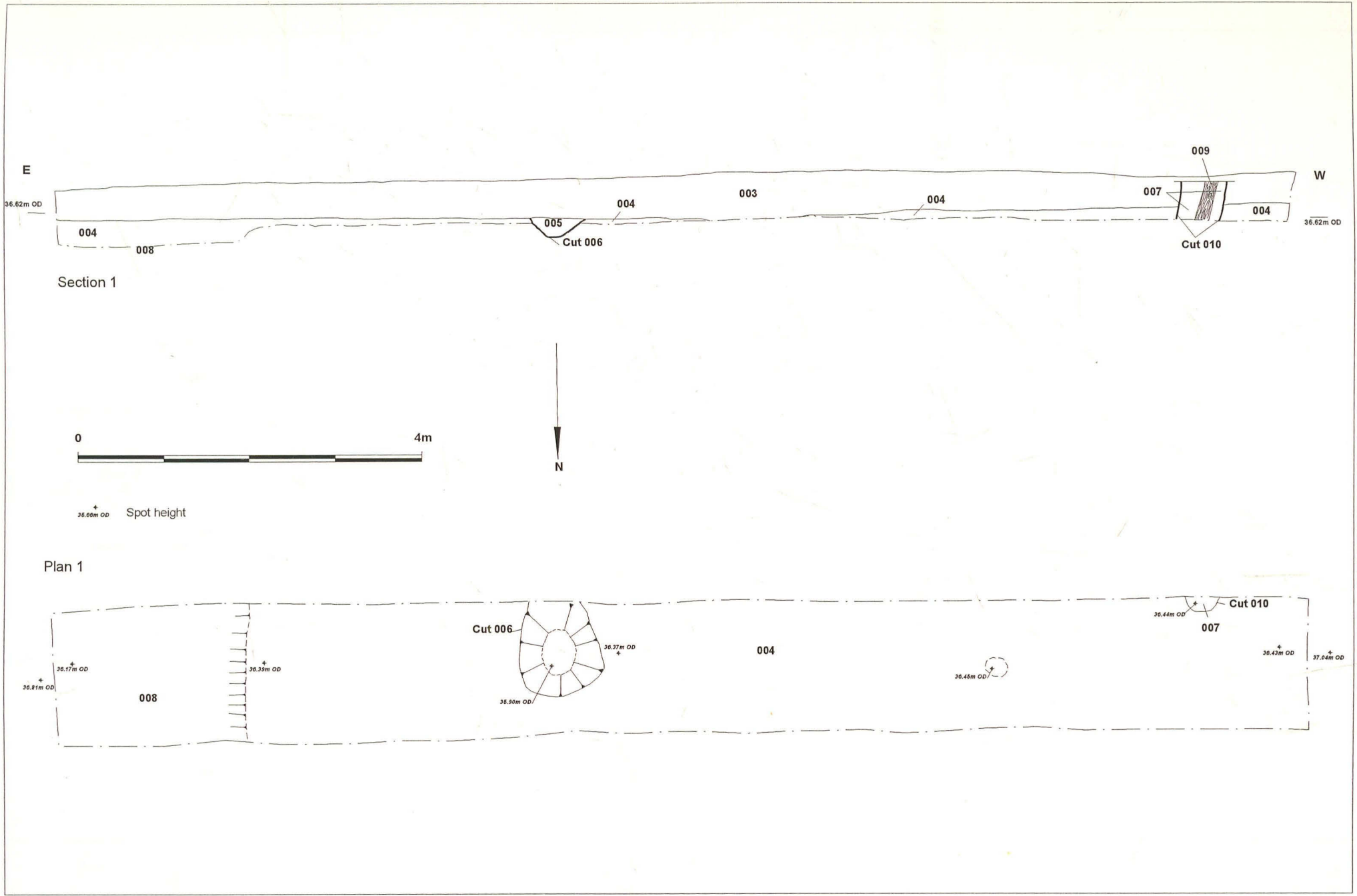


Figure 6 - Trench C, Plan and Section

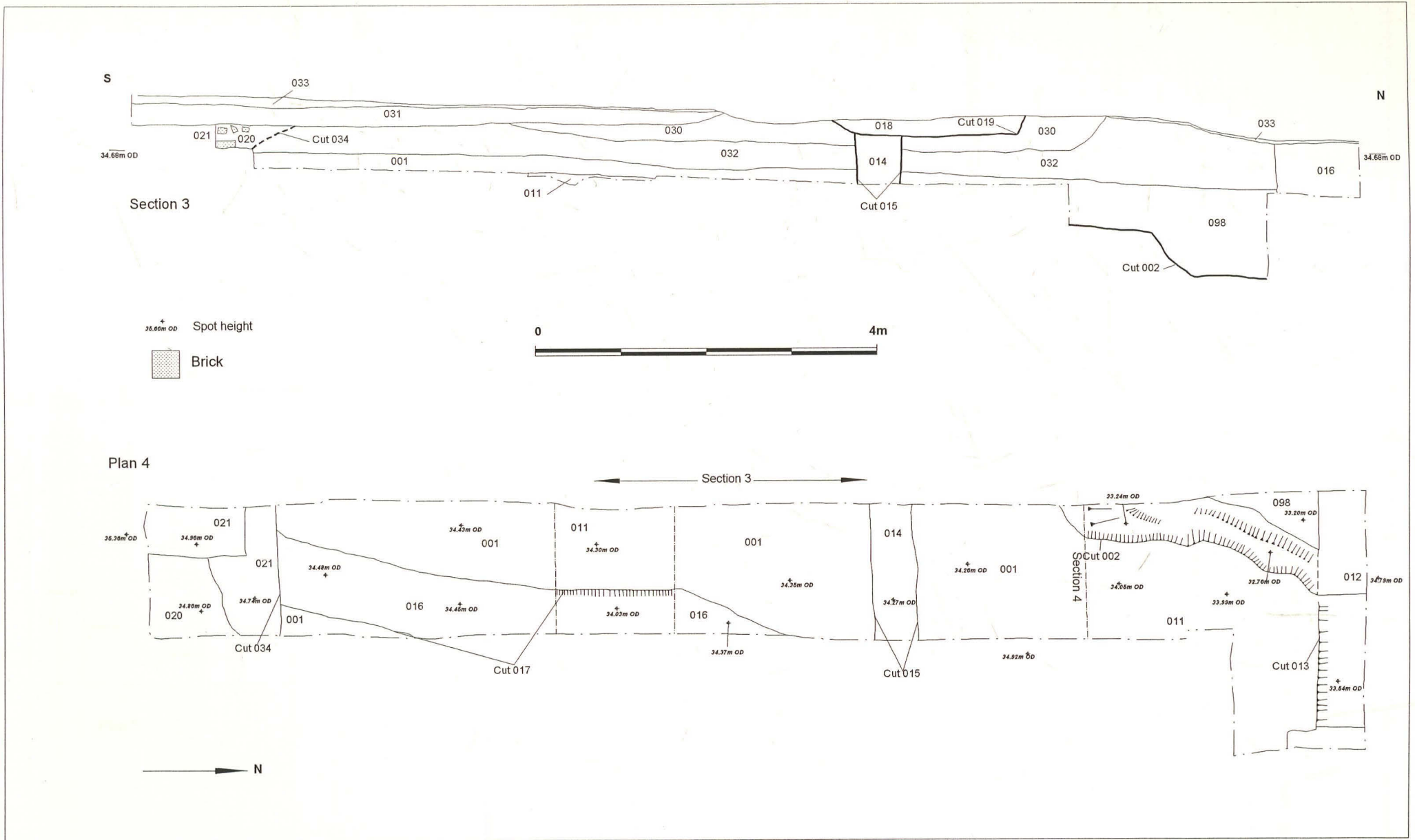


Figure 7 - Trench D, Plan and Section

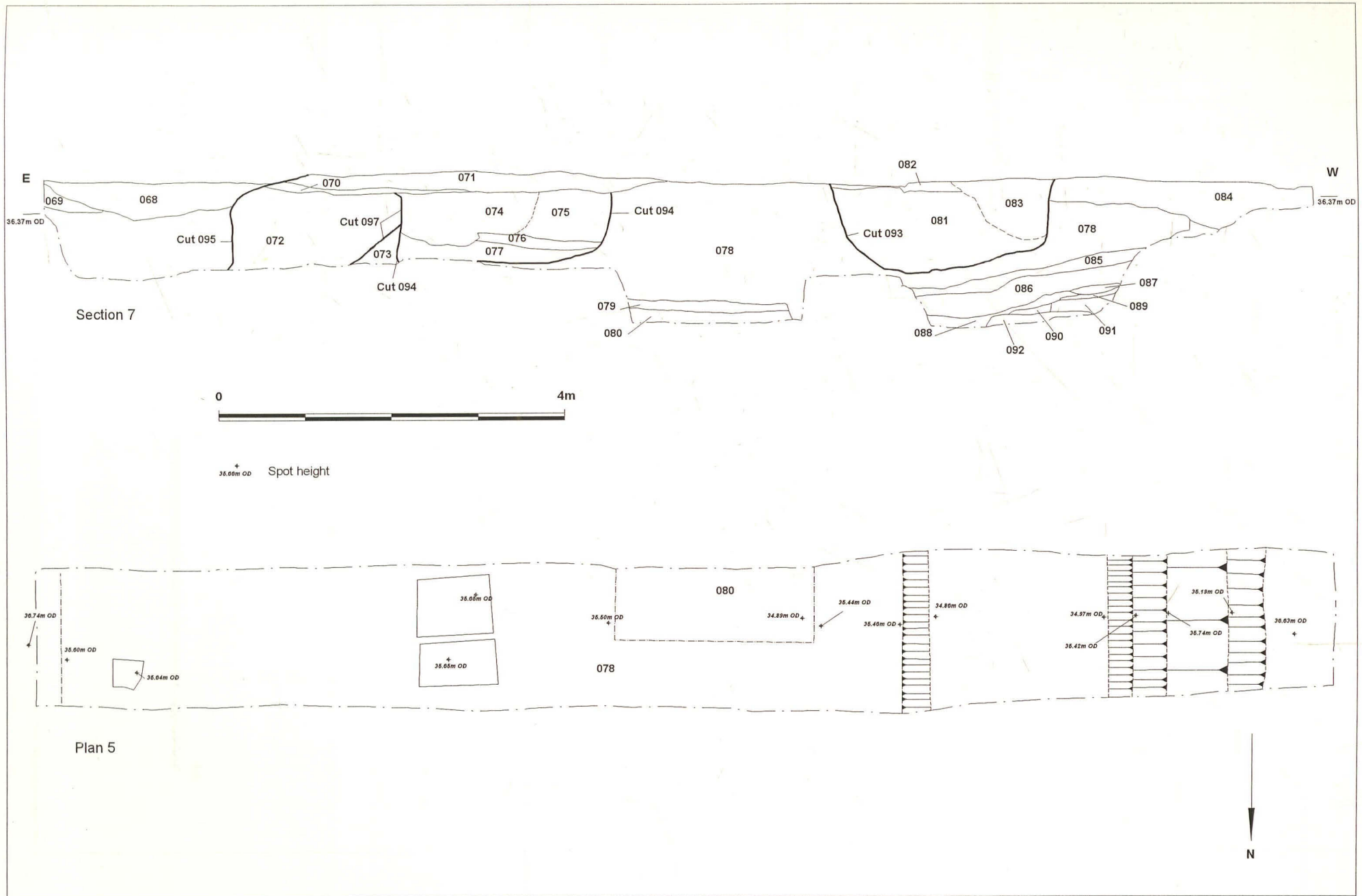


Figure 8 - Trench E, Plan and Section

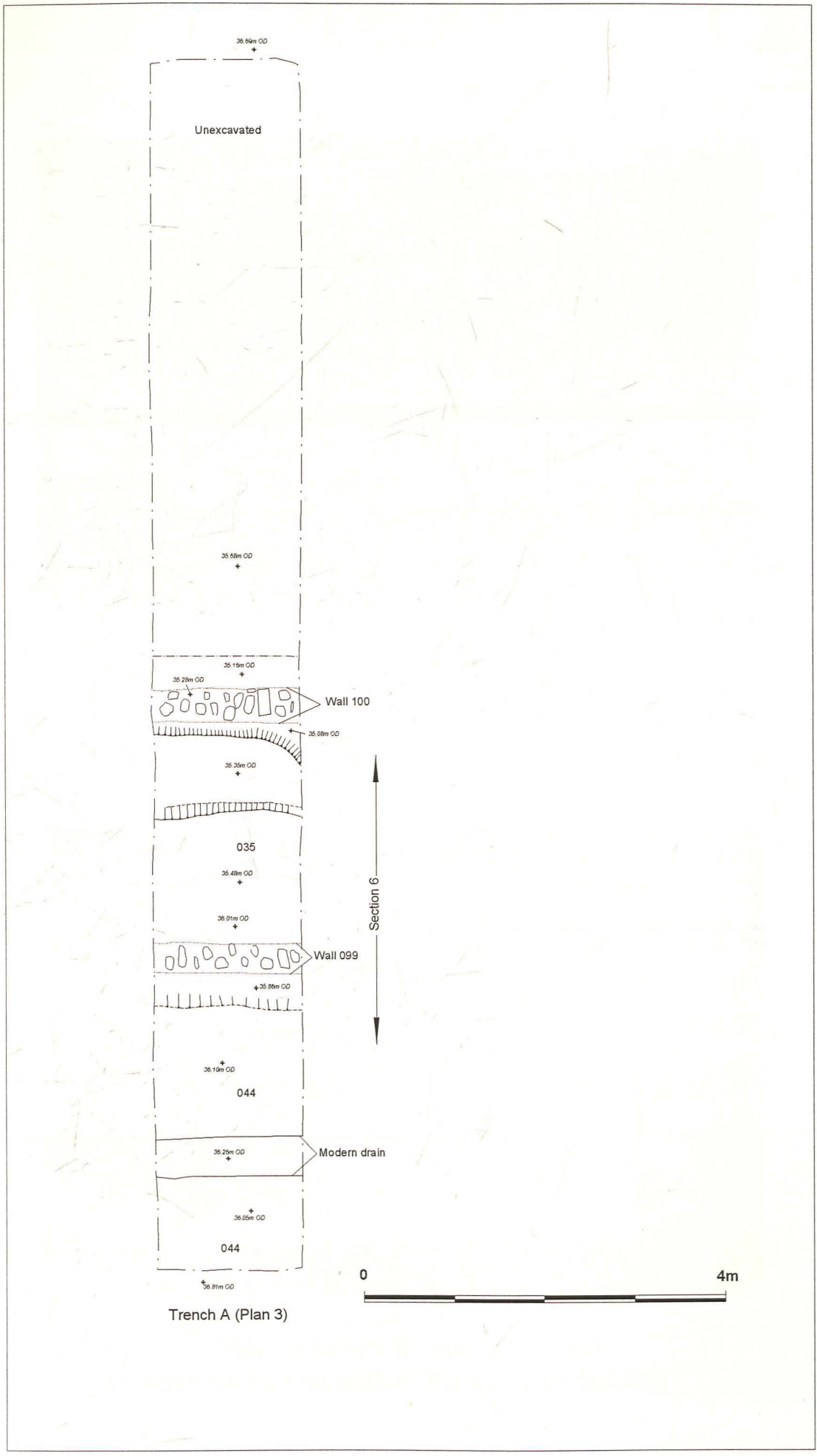


Figure 9 - Trench A, Plan



Plate 1 - Trench A, looking east and showing the two flint and brick walls (099 and 100) of the sunken area



Plate 2 - Trench B, looking east and showing the two walls of the infirmary building

Appendix 1

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

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

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS AND SITE MATRIX

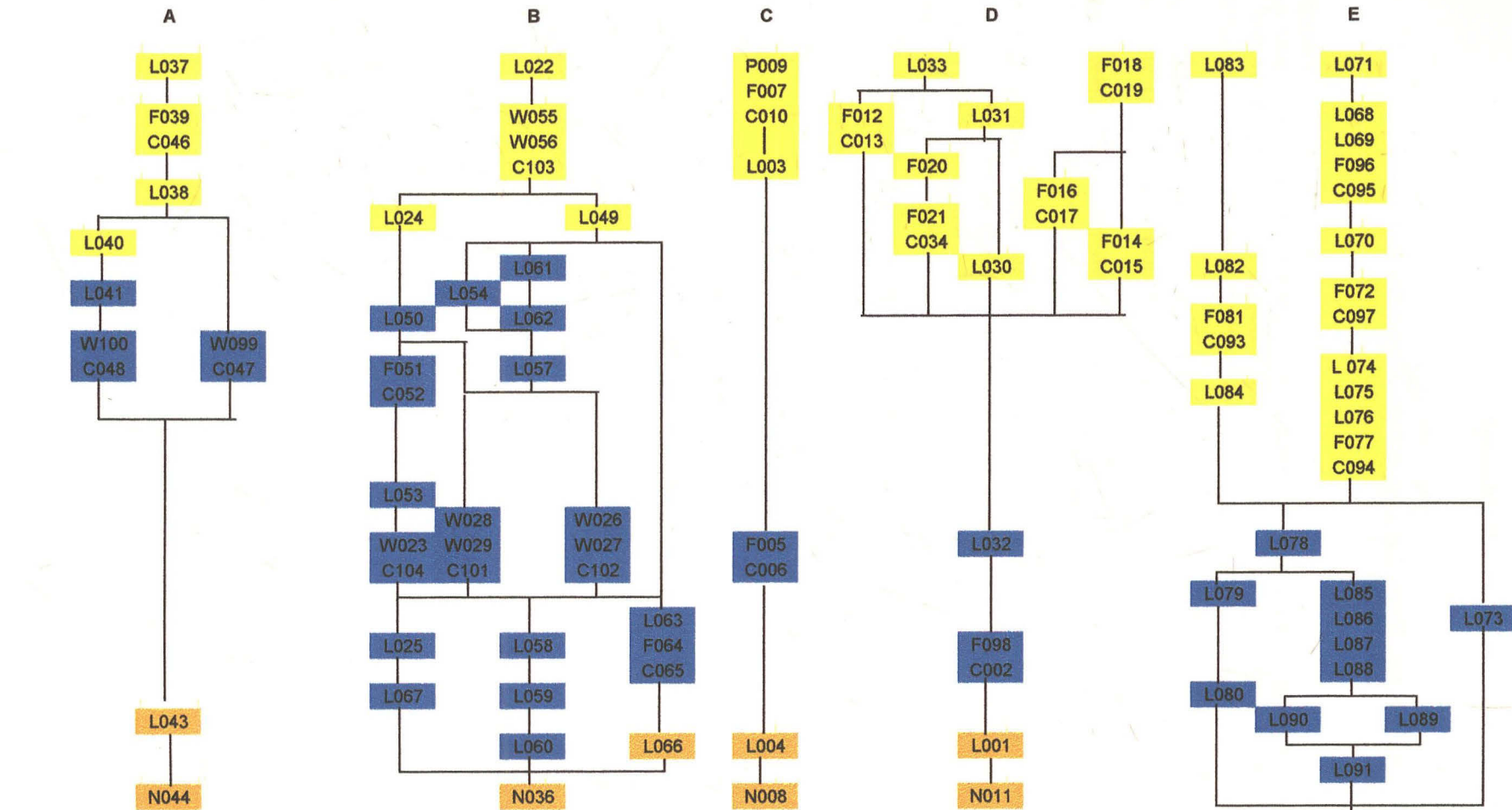
No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	D	Loose mid yellow brown sand, 0.27m thick	Subsoil deposit
002	D	Linear cut, >3m long by >1m wide by 1.05m deep, aligned north - south	Quarry pit
003	C	Loose dark brownish black sand, 0.52m thick	Garden soil
004	C	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 0.3m thick	Subsoil deposit
005	C	Loose mid yellowish brown sand	Fill of 006
006	C	Sub-circular cut, c. 1m diameter by 0.24m deep	Refuse pit
007	C	Loose dark brownish black sand	Fill of 010
008	C	Loose mid yellow sand	Natural deposit
009	C	Timber post, circular, within 010	Fence post
010	C	Sub-circular cut, 0.52m diameter by >0.44m deep	Posthole
011	D	Loose mid yellow sand	Natural deposit
012	D	Loose mixed yellow and black-brown sand	Fill of 013
013	D	Linear cut, >2.95m long by >0.6m wide and >1m deep, aligned east - west	Service trench
014	D	Loose mid brown sand	Fill of 015
015	D	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 0.6m wide and >0.4m deep, aligned east - west	Service trench
016	D	Loose mixed brown and yellow sand with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of 017
017	D	Linear cut, >6m long by 0.7m wide and >0.8m deep, aligned northeast - southwest	Service trench
018	D	Layer of loose white chalk overlain by tarmac, 0.26m thick	Road surface
019	D	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 3.1m wide and 0.26m deep, aligned east - west	Foundation cut for existing road
020	D	Weakly cemented dark brown sand with whole and partial bricks, 0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
021	D	Indurated grey and red concrete and brick, 0.35m thick	Building footings and floor
022	B	Loose mixed grey gravel, 40-50mm thick	Present ground surface
023	B	Brick structure, 1.7m exposed by 0.52m high, internal face	External wall
024	B	Loose mixed mortar, cement, brick and concrete, 0.28m thick	Demolition deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
025	B	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
026	B	Brick structure, >1.7m long by 0.58m wide by 70mm high	External wall
027	B	Indurated whitish grey cement/gravel	Concrete wall foundation
028	B	Brick structure, >1.7m long by 0.6m wide by 0.26m high	Internal wall
029	B	Indurated whitish grey cement/gravel	Concrete wall foundation
030	D	Weakly cemented white and yellow sand with chalk fragments, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
031	D	Loose light whitish yellow limestone, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
032	D	Loose dark black-brown sand, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
033	D	Loose dark black-brown sand, 50mm thick	Topsoil/turf
034	D	Linear? cut, >1.4m by >1.8m by 50mm deep	Foundation trench
035	A	Firm dark grey sand, 0.35m thick	Former garden soil
036	B	Firm yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
037	A	Indurated grey concrete, 100-150mm thick	Ground surface
038	A	Loose dark grey sand and brick rubble, 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit
039	A	Loose dark grey-black ash and clinker, 0.7m thick	Fill of 046
040	A	Firm light brown sand, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
041	A	Firm dark grey sand, 0.3m thick,	Former garden soil
042	A	Cancelled	Same as 099
043	A	Firm light grey-black sand, 0.1-0.3m thick	Subsoil deposit
044	A	Firm yellow brown sand	Natural deposit
045	A	Cancelled	Same as 100
046	A	Linear cut, >1.6m long by >1.8m wide by 0.76m deep	Refuse pit
047	A	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 0.8m wide by >0.4m deep	Foundation trench
048	A	Linear cut, >1.6m long - uncertain width, by 0.2m deep	Foundation trench
049	B	Loose mixed mortar, plaster and brick fragments, 0.32m thick	Demolition deposit
050	B	Firm grey-black coarse silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	Demolition deposit
051	B	Firm mixed dark grey-brown and dark yellow coarse silty sand	Fill of 052
052	B	Linear cut, >1.7m long by 0.47m wide by 0.47m deep, aligned north - south	Service trench
053	B	Firm mid grey-brown coarse sand, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
054	B	Firm mixed greyish brown coarse sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
055	B	Brick structure, >1.6m long by 0.23m wide by 0.17m deep, aligned north - south, within 103	Brick wall
056	B	Indurated greyish white concrete, 80mm thick	Concrete wall foundation
057	B	Firm grey-black coarse silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	Demolition deposit
058	B	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
059	B	Friable light brown sand and gravel, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
060	B	Loose dark grey-black silty sand, 0.34m thick	Dumped deposit
061	B	Brown semi-decayed wood, 50-60mm thick	Floor surface
062	B	Firm to loose white and light red mortar, 50-70mm thick	Levelling for 061
063	B	Firm grey-black coarse silty sand with frequent limestone fragments, 0.32m thick	Demolition deposit
064	B	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.35m thick	Fill of 065
065	B	Linear cut, >1.7m long by 1.34m wide by 0.52m deep, aligned north - south	Possible foundation trench
066	B	Firm mid-brown silty sand, 0.42m thick	Subsoil deposit
067	B	Firm dark grey coarse silty sand, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
068	E	Loose light grey brown sandy silt with frequent limestone	Fill of 095
069	E	Friable mid brownish yellow sand with frequent limestone and flint, 0.27m thick	Fill of 095
070	E	Friable mid brown silty sand with frequent mortar and limestone fragments, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
071	E	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone and flint fragments	Topsoil
072	E	Loose reddish grey silt and ash, containing clinker <i>etc</i> , 0.96m thick	Fill of 097
073	E	Loose dark greyish brown silt and ash, containing clinker <i>etc</i> , 0.53m thick	Dumped deposit
074	E	Very loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent limestone and brick fragments, 0.63m thick	Fill of 094
075	E	Loose light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone and concrete fragments, 0.58m thick	Fill of 094
076	E	Loose mid reddish brown silt and ash with frequent clinker, 0.26m thick	Fill of 094
077	E	Loose light yellow sand, 0.25m thick	Fill of 094
078	E	Loose dark brownish red silt and ash with frequent clinker, 1.65m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
079	E	Firm dark greenish grey sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Former topsoil
080	E	Firm dark greenish grey sandy silt, 0.16m thick	Former topsoil
081	E	Loose light brownish yellow sand with frequent limestone and flint fragments, 0.96m thick	Fill of 093
082	E	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
083	E	Soft/loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with brick and limestone fragments, 0.72m thick	Dumped deposit
084	E	Loose dark brown sandy silt	Build-up deposit
085	E	Soft mid brown silty sand, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
086	E	Loose brownish red ash with clinker, 0.34m thick	Dumped deposit
087	E	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 110mm thick	Dumped deposit
088	E	Soft mid greenish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
089	E	Loose mid reddish brown silt and ash with clinker, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
090	E	Loose mid reddish brown ash, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
091	E	Soft mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit
092	E	Soft light brownish yellow silty sand	Natural deposit
093	E	Cut, >2.63m wide by 0.99m deep	Refuse pit
094	E	Cut, 2.54m wide by 0.64m deep	Refuse pit
095	E	Cut, >2.26m wide by 0.78m deep	Refuse pit
096	E	Soft mid brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
097	E	Cut, >2m wide by > 0.8m deep	Refuse pit
098	D	Very loose light yellow to mid brown sand	Fill of 002
099	A	Rounded stone and flint nodule structure, 0.3m wide by 0.35m high	Retaining wall
100	A	Flint, brick and limestone structure, 0.3m high	Retaining wall
101	B	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 1.3m wide by >0.4m deep	Foundation trench
102	B	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 1.3m wide by >0.4m deep	Foundation trench
103	B	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 0.3m wide by 0.35m deep, aligned north - south	Foundation trench
104	B	Linear cut, >1.8m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep, aligned north - south	Foundation trench

TRENCH



- PHASE 1-natural deposits
subsoil deposits
- PHASE 2 - 19th century deposits
- PHASE 3 - Recent deposits

Mareham Road, Horncastle
(HMR 98)
Site Matrix

Appendix 3

The Finds,

By Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor and Paul Cope-Faulkner

Provenance

Due to many of the surviving archaeological deposits being so recent in date, only representative pieces of pottery were kept with any other finds being quantified on the context sheets. The material was recovered from a variety of deposits, usually dumping and demolition layers associated with the workhouse.

Virtually all of the assemblage is relatively modern, of 18th-19th century date. The majority of the material is likely to derive from sources/production sites in the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

The earliest artefact is a single Late Neolithic - Bronze Age flint scraper recovered from the subsoil. Two Romano-British pottery sherds were also recovered from 19th - 20th century refuse pits in Trenches C and E, towards the southern portion of the site. However, the majority of the assemblage is 19th-20th century in date and includes pottery, ceramic tile and glass.

Context	Trench	Description	Date
unstratified	A	7x white glazed tablewares	18th-20th century
		2x stoneware, 1 with impressed mark BOURNE DENBY	19th-20th century
		1x unglazed white earthenware	19th-20th century
		1x green glazed red earthenware	18th-19th century
		1x red earthenware	18th-20th century
		1x machine made brick	19th-20th century
		2x vessel glass	19th-20th century
		1x cattle rib	
001	D	1x flint side/thumb nail scraper	It neolithic/early Bronze Age

Context	Trench	Description	Date
005	C	12x white glazed tablewares, incl. 1 stamped [-] LEMENTSON BROS., 1 stamped CB STAFFORDSHIRE and patent mark; another with []AFFORDSHIRE; 1 with impressed stamp ASHWORTH 1x dendritic painted tableware 1x yellow glazed earthenware 1x stoneware bottle stamped DOULTON LAMBETH 1x orange coarseware 1x salt-glazed drainpipe 3x bottle glass 1x iron slag 1x oyster shell 2x scallop shell 5x cattle rib fragments (sawn) 1x cattle tibia (sawn) 1x cattle humerus (sawn) 2x sheep tibia (1 butchered, 1 sawn) 1x sheep humerus 1x unidentifiable bone fragments	1t 19th-early 20th century 19th-20th century 19th-20th century 19th-20th century ?Roman 19th-20th century 18th-20th century 18th-20th century
012	D	2x white glazed tablewares	19th-20th century
016	D	2x pressed asbestos (discarded)	19th-20th century
020	D	1x white glazed tableware	19th-20th century
024	B	1x window glass 1x brick 1x cement 1x slate ?Welsh	19th-20th century
025	B	1x white glazed tableware	19th-20th century
032	D	1x salt glazed drainpipe	19th-20th century
049	B	1x machine made brick	19th-20th century
050	B	3x white glazed tableware 1x brick/tile 1x cinder	19th-20th century
057	B	1x white glazed tableware 1x slate, Welsh	19th-20th century

Context	Trench	Description	Date
060	B	4x white glazed tablewares 2x claypipe stems 1x vessel glass 1x cement 3x sheet iron 1x oyster shell	19th-20th century 19th century 19th-20th century
072	E	3x white glazed tablewares 1x iron slag 1x cinder	19th-20th century 18th-20th century
076	E	2x white glazed tableware 1x yellow glazed earthenware 1x brick/tile	19th-20th century 19th-20th century
077	E	1x white glazed tableware 1x yellow glazed earthenware	19th-20th century 19th-20th century
		1x molten glass 1x machine made brick	19th-20th century
078	E	2x white glazed tableware	19th-20th century
		6x white china	19th-20th century
		1x yellow glazed earthenware	19th-20th century
		1x brick/tile	
		2x window glass	19th-20th century
		1x iron slag	18th-20th century
084	E	3x glass, 1 vessel, 1 window, 1 molten 1x brick/tile	19th-20th century
085	E	2x white glazed tableware, 1 with printed mark C TAMS	19th-20th century
086	E	1x machine made brick	19th-20th century
		1x glass jar	19th-20th century
088	E	2x white glazed tablewares	19th-20th century
091	E	1x brick/tile	
		1x sheet iron	
096	E	3x white glazed tableware	19th-20th century
		1x grey coarseware	Roman
		1x window glass	19th-20th century

Condition

With the exception of the recent sheet iron fragments all the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Marked BOURNE DENBY, the unstratified stoneware bottle is a product of Bourne and Son Ltd, who commenced work, concentrating on stoneware, in 1809 at Denby in Derbyshire (Cushion 1986, 37). Two of the white tablewares from (005), trademarked CLEMENTSON BROS. and CB STAFFORDSHIRE, are both products of the Clementson Brothers pottery, based at Hanley in Staffordshire and active between 1865-1916 (*ibid.*, 151). Their patent mark on one of the pieces indicates that the design was registered on 20th March 1877 (*ibid.*, 286; 354). A further white tableware from (005) and impressed with the mark ASHWORTH was made by Ashworth and Brothers pottery, also of Hanley in Staffordshire. The impressed mark was only used from 1862-80 (*ibid.*, 145). Also from (005) is a stoneware bottle with an impressed mark DOULTON LAMBETH, a trademark used by Doulton and Co. at their Lambeth factory between c. 1858-1956 (*ibid.*, 48). A printed mark C TAMS is also of Staffordshire and comes from John Tams pottery at Longton, active between 1867 and 1912.

Post-medieval artefact assemblages from throughout the county have previously been examined and reported, though the analysis of such late material is generally cursory.

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential, though may assist in defining the status and nature of the occupation of the site over the last two centuries, in particular reference to the workhouse.

References

Cushion, J P, 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (Faber and Faber)

Appendix 4

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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

104	Context records
5	Plan drawings
7	Section drawings
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 84.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HMR98

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

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Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (4).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	Part of the prehistoric period typified by the introduction of farming. In Britain this period dates to between 4500-2250 BC.
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.