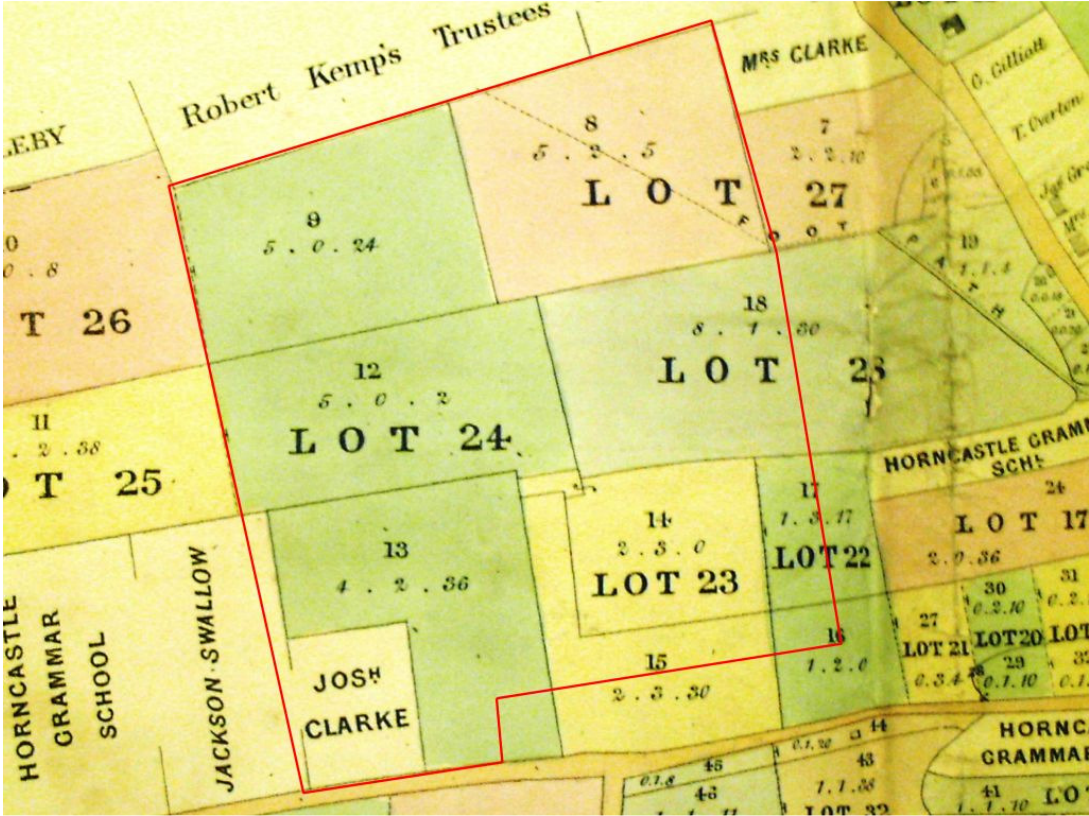


A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Desk Based Assessment was undertaken ahead of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new housing development at Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. The assessment identified a total of one Scheduled Monument and 75 undesignated archaeological remains with a 1km radius of the proposed development. There are also 125 Listed Buildings, 14 non-designated historic buildings, and two Conservation Areas within the study area. One hedgerow that qualifies as 'historically important' under the terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 might require partial removal to provide access into the site.

The assessment identified a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods to be encountered within the site boundary, although no known remains were identified. The locations of former field boundaries dating to the post-medieval period were identified within the site boundary, and a number of geophysical anomalies were also identified which are likely to correspond with these former boundaries. Other undated anomalies were also identified, and whilst it is thought that these might be post-medieval drainage features, a more significant archaeological interpretation cannot be discounted.

A scheme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is recommended in order to more fully evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.



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1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to produce a historic environment desk based assessment (DBA) of an area of land at Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This is in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new housing development, and can be used by the local authority's Development Control Archaeologist to inform requirements for further evaluation and/or mitigation, and to inform the planning determination.

The site 'red line boundary' (hereafter 'RLB') is located c.0.72km to the west of Horncastle town centre, and comprises part of a single large agglomerated arable field. The western side of the RLB is located on the crest of Langton Hill at c.62m AOD, and this slopes down to c.50m AOD at the lowest point at the eastern boundary. The RLB has an area of c.12.3 ha, and is bounded to the east by early 21st century housing development along Baggaley Drive, to the south by Langton Hill road, and to the west and north by agricultural land.

The underlying geology of the RLB comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the West Walton, Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay formations, and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of glacial till. The soils of the site are of the Cannamore (513) Association, which are associated with chalky till geology. These are characterised as '*Deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils*' (SSEW 1980).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of this assessment are as follows:

- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about the archaeology and built environment within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and upstanding buildings/structures within the RLB.
- ◆ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, building recording and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ◆ To assess the potential state of preservation for any archaeological deposits that may exist on the RLB.
- ◆ To assess the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development and the potential archaeological implications of any potential development proposal.



3 METHODOLOGY

The methods used and an outline of sources consulted, including any variation to the agreed project design or specification, should be set out carefully and explained as appropriate. The methodology for assessing significance should be explained (IfA 2011, 13)

3.1 Study Area

The study area for this assessment comprised a 1km offset from the RLB. The RLB is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and the extent of study area is depicted in black.

3.2 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ◆ The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by English Heritage for information concerning designated assets within the study area
- ◆ The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER), maintained by Lincolnshire County Council at Lincoln for information regarding non-designated assets and previous fieldwork
- ◆ The National Register of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage Archives
- ◆ The Lincolnshire County Record Office at Lincoln for historic maps, plans and other documents relevant to the study area
- ◆ Landmark Envirocheck Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps for the study area
- ◆ The Horncastle Conservation Area Appraisal
- ◆ Other relevant books, journals and publications identified during the course of the assessment.

3.3 Impact Assessment

The methodology for assessing predicted impacts has been adopted from the guidance provided in the Highways Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DfT 2007) for the assessment of impacts resulting from road construction, which is of equal application to other development schemes. The methodology was developed in consultation with the key historic environment stakeholders in the UK, including English Heritage, Historic Scotland, Cadw, The Environment and Heritage Service of Northern Ireland, and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

The methodology identifies three cultural heritage 'sub-topics', each with its own assessment methodology: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape.



3.3.1 The Magnitude of Change

The scale and magnitude of change to cultural heritage assets can be assessed using the five tier grading system presented below in Tables 1-3

Table 1: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Archaeological Remains

Magnitude	Description
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to most or all key archaeological elements, such that the resource is totally altered ◆ Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to many key archaeological elements, such that the resource is clearly modified ◆ Considerable changes to setting.
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to key archaeological elements, such that the asset is slightly altered ◆ Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Very minor changes to elements or setting.
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No change.

Table 2: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Historic Buildings

Magnitude	Description
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered ◆ Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified ◆ Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different ◆ Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No change to fabric or setting.

Table 3: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Historic Landscapes

Magnitude	Description
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ◆ Extreme visual effects ◆ Gross change of noise or change to sound quality ◆ Fundamental changes to use or access: Resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ◆ Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape



Magnitude	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality ◆ Considerable changes to use or access: Resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ◆ slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape ◆ limited changes to noise levels or sound quality ◆ slight changes to use or access: Resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ◆ Virtually unchanged visual effects ◆ Very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality ◆ Very slight changes to use or access: Resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ◆ No visual or audible changes ◆ No changes arising from amenity or community factors.

3.3.2 The Value of Heritage Assets

In order to assess the significance of the different magnitudes of change resulting from the proposed development, the above factors have to be weighed against the value of each cultural heritage asset. This is broadly equivalent to an asset’s *significance* in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terminology, but this should not be confused with the *significance of effects* which is described below. Significance was also assessed with recourse to the guidance contained within *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008).

Cultural heritage assets can include archaeological sites, historic buildings, and/or historic landscapes, and different criteria are offered as guidance for establishing a value for each of these assets; as tabulated in Tables 4-6 below:

Table 4: Factors for Assessing the Value of Archaeological Assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) ◆ Assets of acknowledged international importance ◆ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) ◆ Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance ◆ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives



Value	Criteria
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Designated and undesignated assets of local importance ◆ Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations ◆ Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The importance of the asset cannot be ascertained

Table 5: Criteria for Establishing Value of Historic Buildings

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Standing structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites ◆ Other buildings of recognised international importance
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Scheduled Monuments with standing remains ◆ Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings ◆ Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association ◆ Conservation Areas containing very important buildings ◆ Undesignated structures of clear national importance
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Grade II Listed Buildings ◆ Historic unlisted buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations ◆ Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character ◆ Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including Street furniture and other structures)
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ‘Locally Listed’ buildings ◆ Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association ◆ Historic Townscape or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including Street furniture and other structures)
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historical significance

Table 5: Evaluating Historic Landscape Character

Value	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities ◆ Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not



Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated special historic landscapes Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust undesignated historic landscapes Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups Historic landscapes whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest

3.3.3 The Significance of Effects

Using the *magnitude of change* as ascertained from Tables 1-3, and the assessment of *value* as indicated by Tables 4-6, Table 7 below indicates how an assessment of the *significance of effects* of the development proposals is reached.

Table 7: Significance of Effects Matrix

VALUE/SENSITIVITY	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE						



4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Designated Assets

4.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)'s archaeological advisors, English Heritage, maintains a schedule of important historic sites and monuments which are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

On-Site

There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the proposed development area.

Off-Site

There is one Scheduled Monument within 1 km of the RLB, comprising *Banovallum, remains of Roman Wall* (NHLE no.1005034), which is located c.640m to the east of the RLB at its nearest point.

4.1.2 Listed Buildings

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for compiling a statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and English Heritage provides advice and maintains this list.

On-Site

There are no Listed Buildings located within the RLB.

Off-Site

There are 125 Listed Buildings located within the study area. These are depicted in red (Grade I), yellow (Grade II*) and dark blue (Grade II) on Figures 22 and 23, and are tabulated in the gazetteer in Appendix 2. The nearest Listed Building to the RLB is Langton Mill (LB125), which is located c.350m to the west of the RLB.

4.1.3 Conservation Areas

Local authorities are afforded the power under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to designate as a Conservation Area any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' which is seen as worthy of protection or enhancement. Local authorities have extra powers in such areas as regards demolition, minor developments, and the protection of trees.

On-Site

There are no Conservation Areas located within the RLB.

Off-Site

There are two Conservation Areas located the study area described Table 8 below:



Table 8: Conservation Areas Located Within 1 km of the Site

Project ID	Description
CA1	Thimbleby
CA2	Horncastle

4.1.4 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (inserted by Section 33 of, and Paragraph 10 of Section 4, to the National Heritage Act 1983) to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.

NPPF paragraph 134 states that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II park or garden should be ‘exceptional’ and should require ‘clear and convincing justification’. Substantial harm to or loss of Grade I and Grade II* parks and gardens should be ‘wholly exceptional’. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Registered Parks or Gardens located within the Site.

Off-Site

The nearest Registered Park and Garden, is Scrivelsby Court (NHLE no. 1000990), which is Grade II and is located c.3.2km to the south-east of the RLB.

4.1.5 Historic Battlefields

Since 1995, English Heritage has compiled the *Register of Historic Battlefields*. Although the Register is non-statutory, local authorities are required to take the historic importance of sites into consideration when considering planning applications. NPPF paragraph 134 states that substantial harm to or loss of Registered Battlefields should be ‘wholly exceptional’. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no Historic Battlefields located within the Site.

Off-Site

There are no Historic Battlefields located within 1 km of the Site. The nearest Registered Battlefield, the site of the Battle of Winceby, 1643 (NHLE no. 1000041) lies c.5.7km to the east of the RLB.

4.1.6 World Heritage Sites

The Convention Concerning the World Cultural Heritage (1972), ratified by the UK Government, provides the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with the power to inscribe sites of international importance as World Heritage Sites. Local authorities and stakeholders are encouraged to protect these sites through the



production of Management Plans which aim to manage the sites in a sustainable fashion. Furthermore, NPPF paragraph 134 states that substantial harm to or loss of World Heritage Sites should be 'wholly exceptional'. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

On-Site

There are no World Heritage Sites located within the RLB.

Off-Site

There are no World Heritage Sites located within the study area. The nearest World Heritage Site, Derwent Valley Mills (NHLE 10000100), is located c.90 km to the west of the RLB.

4.1.7 Historically Important Hedgerows

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows are afforded statutory protection should they qualify as being 'important' for, *inter alia*, historical or archaeological reasons. The historical and archaeological criteria include;

- ◆ Hedgerows which mark pre-1850 parish boundaries;
- ◆ Hedgerows which incorporate or are within Scheduled Monuments or sites listed on an SMR/HER;
- ◆ Hedgerows which mark the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor;
- ◆ Hedgerows which are an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts (meaning an Enclosure Act mentioned in the Short Titles Act; the earliest of these was made in 1845).

Analysis of the Enclosure map (Figure 4), which is an 1850 copy of an 1805 original, indicates that only one field boundary depicted on this plan is in existence today; that 120m long stretch of hedgerow demarcating the northern edge of Langton Road which forms the southern boundary to the RLB (see Figure 25). This road follows the boundary between Thimbleby Field and Dormore Field which are both relics of the medieval open field system, and therefore the hedgerow qualifies as 'an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts', and therefore as historically important.

4.2 Non-Designated Assets

4.2.1 Archaeological Remains

Within the Study Area, 75 non-designated Archaeological Remains were identified using the data sources listed in Section 3.2. These sites are depicted in brown (prehistoric), purple (Roman), green (Medieval), light green (post-medieval) and yellow (undated) on Figures 17-21, and further details can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1.

On-Site

Archaeological Remains identified within the RLB comprise:



Table 6: Non-designated Archaeological Remains Located Within the RLB

Project ID	HER ID	NMR ID	Description
AR40	N/A	N/A	Geophysical anomalies – medieval furrows
AR58	N/A	N/A	Post medieval field boundaries
AR65	N/A	N/A	Geophysical anomalies - post-Medieval/undated linear features

Off-Site

Further details of the 72 off-Site Archaeological Remains identified during the course of this assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 Historic Buildings

Within the Study Area, 14 non-designated Historic Buildings were identified in the course of this assessment using the data sources listed in Section 3.2. These buildings are depicted in light blue on Figures 22 and 23, and details are provided in the gazetteer in Appendix 2

On-Site

There are no Historic Buildings within the RLB.

Off-Site

See Appendix 2 for details of the 14 Historic Buildings identified within the 1km study area.

4.2.3 Historic Landscape

The ongoing country-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is being carried out under the auspices of English Heritage, and the HLC for Lincolnshire was completed and published in 2011 (Lord and Mackintosh 2011). The study area falls within Character Zone WOL5, The Western Wolds Foothills within the Wolds Character Area.

A total of six broad types of historic landscape unit were identified within the Study Area, comprising Agriculture, Civic and Commercial, Fields and Enclosed Land, Industry, Orchards and Allotments, and Settlement. These broad types contain a total of 22 individual HLC types, which are mapped on Figure 24, and tabulated in Appendix 3.

On-Site

There is one HLC type within the limits of the RLB, comprising:

Table 9: HLC types Located within the RLB

HLC ID	HLC type	Description
HLI107434	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure

Off-Site

The 75 off-Site HLC units within the Study Area are tabulated in Appendix 3.



5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The Prehistoric Period

The earliest attested Prehistoric activity within the study area is evidenced by the presence of Mesolithic flints recovered during excavations at 27 High Street (AR8), at a location close to the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring, and a notched flint blade of probable Mesolithic date which was recovered close to the River Bain (AR10). Early Neolithic flints have been recovered during groundworks at Bridge Street (AR7) and Conging Street (AR6) and Neolithic flints have also been recovered on High Street (AR8). Flint debitage from core reduction has been recovered from the Wong (AR11) indicating that flint working was being undertaken at this location to the south of the modern town, and flints including a Bronze Age scraper as well as a core and undiagnostic flakes have been recovered from the playing field at AR10.

Prehistoric items of a more prestigious and possibly ceremonial nature recovered from the study area include a Neolithic polished stone axe head (AR5) and a Bronze Age perforated basalt axe hammer (AR12). Neolithic ceremonial activity is also attested upstream of the River Bain at Shearman's Wath henge monument (NHLE no.1017875) which is located c.800m to the north of the study area.

At least by the later prehistoric period, an important routeway was in existence which ran northwards from Horncastle all the way to the Humber estuary (AR2). This is thought to pass within c.100m of the RLB, following the line of the modern A158, and to have terminated in the south at an extensive Iron Age settlement which was situated to the south of the later town (AR13). Cropmarks of settlement, field systems and trackways have been recorded from air photographs in this area which are thought to originate in the later Iron Age due to the numerous discoveries of Late Iron Age pottery from this vicinity. Cropmark enclosures identified from air photographs at the northern edge of the study area are also thought to be of possible later prehistoric date (AR1).

5.2 The Roman Period

An extensive settlement certainly existed to the south of the modern town throughout the Roman period (AR37), which has been evidenced by finds of coins (AR29, AR33), pottery (AR33, AR36), ditches (AR30, AR34) and numerous inhumations and cinerary urns indicative of an extensive funerary activity (AR28, AR30, AR31, AR32, AR35). A walled town/fort was also constructed to the north of this earlier settlement during the late 3rd/early 4th century AD (AR23), and upstanding remains of this walled structure survive in a number of places, which are designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM1), as well as Grade I Listed Buildings (LB45, LB84, LB86, LB87, LB104). It was postulated by the noted antiquarian William Stukeley in the 18th century, that this walled town was the *Bannovallum*, or 'Fort on the Bain' recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography in c.700 AD, although it is equally possible that this could have in fact been referring to Caistor further to the north.

Evidence for Roman activity beyond the limits of the walled town comprises cremation jars (AR19) and burials (AR22), ditches and pits (AR17, AR18), and coins (AR14, AR15, AR21). The discovery of coin c.150m to the east of the RLB (AR15) raises the possibility that evidence of Roman activity might extend into the RLB itself, and if settlement did not extend this far to



the west, then agricultural activity associated with the settlement could survive in the form of field boundaries and/or stray finds.

Walter (1908, 5) lists 43 Roman coins in the possession of the Vicar of Wispington that had been found in Horncastle, including a Byzantine coin dating to sometime after Honorius (AD 423) and therefore possibly after the Roman withdrawal from Britain.

5.3 The Medieval Period

Although it is not certain whether settlement in Horncastle continued into the post-Roman period and beyond, two Anglo-Saxon burials (AR53) and pottery (AR54) discovered during groundworks in the High Street area attest to activity at the town dating to this period. Late Saxon ditches c.500m to the south of the medieval settlement core are thought to represent agricultural activity (AR48), and an Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger (AR39) may be a stray loss.

Other features indicative of medieval activity within the study area include 13th to 14th century pottery (AR42), a lead token (AR45), a scatter of dumped material (AR44) and a heraldic pendant (AR41) which was discovered 25m to the east of the RLB. The site of a 14th century Parsonage House, seat of the lords of Horncastle Manor, has been identified as the location of the extant Georgian manor house (LB85), and a medieval cross formerly existed within the market place (AR52). A more contentious claim for the location of a medieval maze at AR47 was made by Stukeley in the 18th century, although it has been argued that this may be a misguided reference to a former horse breaking site, which has been identified as an earthwork nearby (AR74).

Traces of ridge and furrow indicative of medieval agricultural practices have been identified within the study area as a result of air photographic analysis (AR43, AR49) and also within the RLB itself as a result of the geophysical survey (Durkin 2013) undertaken to inform this assessment (AR40). During the medieval period, the parish of Horncastle was divided into a number of open fields, two of which, situated to the west of the town, were known as Thimbleby Field and Dormore Field. These fields straddled Langton Hill, and were divided by the western routeway into the town, Langton Hill Road. The RLB is located in what used to be Thimbleby Field, although the south-eastern part of the site was contained within an area of that had already been enclosed by agreement prior to the Parliamentary Award according to the Enclosure Plan (Figure 4).

5.4 The Post-Medieval Period

The enclosure of the open fields of Horncastle was carried out following an Act of Parliament 1805. The Enclosure Plan (dated 1850, and therefore a copy) indicates that whilst a number of new enclosures were created in Thimbleby Field as a result, these were towards its edges, and much of this area remained a large open field in the hands of Sir Joseph Banks, the lessee of the Manor of Horncastle from the bishops of Carlisle. Under the terms of the Award, a new cut was also made for the Horncastle Canal (HB10), for which Banks had been instrumental in canvassing, finally obtaining an Act of Parliament for its construction in 1792. Greenwood's map of Lincolnshire (Figure 3) indicates that further enclosure had been undertaken in the area between the RLB and the Lincoln turnpike road to the east by 1827.



By 1855, the Lincoln and Boston Branch of the East Lincolnshire Railway had reached Horncastle (AR64). However, despite the construction of a new station (AR60) and warehouse (AR59), the competition with larger centres of industry that the arrival of the railways engendered resulted in a period of decline in the town's fortunes.

In 1869, the Stanhope Estate, owned by Joseph Bank's heirs, was divided up into a number of Lots and Plots for sale (Figure 5). Those plots situated within the RLB included:

- ◆ Lot 22 (Plot 16 – Nursery Ground;/Plot 17 – Part of Morley's Close)
- ◆ Lot 23 (Plot 14 – Part of Morley's Close/Plot 15 – Top Garden)
- ◆ Lot 24 (Plot 9 - Long Acre/Plot 12 - Parts of Five Acres)
- ◆ Lot 27 (Plot 8 – Footpath Field)
- ◆ Lot 28 (Plot 18 – The Eight Acres).

The subsequent history of the RLB can be traced to a large degree on the published Ordnance Survey mapping. By 1887, Lots 22 and 23 had been agglomerated into a single larger field, but had also lost some land to Lot 28. Plots 12 and 13 in Lot 24 had also been amalgamated by this time by the removal of the dividing boundary (Figure 6). Further rearrangement of field boundaries had taken place by 1950 (Figure 9) with the incorporation of the small Parliamentary Enclosure field at the south-west corner of the RLB and its neighbour to the west into the large field taking up much of the western half of the RLB. By 1969, increased agricultural mechanisation and the results of Common Agricultural Policy economics had resulted in the amalgamation of the three fields at the western side of the RLB, and the urban sprawl of Horncastle had begun to extend along Langton Hill, with a number of semi-detached houses flanking the southern boundary of the RLB (Figure 11).

This field pattern remained unchanged until at least 1995 (Figures 12-14), but by 2006 the two remaining field boundaries within the RLB had been removed, producing one large agglomerated field (Figure 15). By this time, the eastern boundary of the RLB had been demarcated by the construction of new housing along the newly created Baggeley Drive, the gardens of which back on to the RLB (Figure 15). By 2012, this new housing had extended further to the north, infilling the remaining open space along the eastern boundary of the RLB.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Potential impacts during the construction phase include:

- ◆ Removal or disturbance of archaeological deposits and impacts upon settings during site clearance (e.g. removal of vegetation, fencing, traffic movement, topsoil stripping);
- ◆ Damage to archaeological deposits due to rutting from construction traffic movement;
- ◆ Compaction or removal of archaeological deposits during the groundworks; and



- ◆ Other groundwork associated with the construction of the new development, such as foundation and service trenches, which have the potential to damage or destroy below ground features or deposits of cultural heritage value.

6.1.1 *Archaeological Remains*

There will be impacts to three identified Archaeological Remains during the construction phase of the development:

AR40 – Geophysical anomalies of buried furrows

This block of linear anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey commissioned to inform this assessment (Durkin 2013) is thought to be of probable medieval date, representing the buried remains of furrows. Whilst they could be of post-medieval date, it appears that they fail respect one of the new plot boundaries depicted on the 1869 plan, indicating they formed prior to this.

As these features are not upstanding, but survive as buried remains only, they are considered to be of *negligible value*. There is likely to be *moderate adverse* changes as a result of the development, resulting in either *neutral* or *slight adverse effects* using the matrix reproduced in Table 7. As the significance of these features resides in their evidential value for medieval agricultural practices, and this has already been realised through their identification, it is considered that the effects of the development proposals will be *neutral*.

AR58 – Post-Medieval field boundaries

These post-medieval field boundaries have been mapped as a result of the historic map regression exercise carried out as part of this assessment. They include a number of boundaries in the south-east of the RLB of fields identified on the Enclosure Map as pre-dating the Parliamentary Enclosure. Whilst it is possible these could have earlier origins, these are equally likely to be of post-medieval date. The remaining boundaries include those in the south-west corner of the RLB which were the result of the Parliamentary Enclosure, and the remainder are boundaries that were created subsequent to this.

It is not certain how many of these features survive as buried remains, and as they are mostly relatively recent features with only a slight evidential value they are considered to be of *negligible value*. However, there is a possibility the pre-Enclosure boundaries identified towards the south-east of the RLB might have a higher evidential value due to providing information relevant to the understanding of the pre-Enclosure or medieval landscape. As such, these are considered to be of *low* value. There is likely to be *moderate adverse* changes as a result of the development, resulting in either *neutral* or *slight adverse effects* using the matrix reproduced in Table 7. It is considered that this would result in *neutral* effects to the post-Enclosure boundaries, and *slight adverse effects* to the pre-Enclosure boundaries. These adverse effects could be reduced with suitable mitigation in place to allow preservation by record of these features.

AR65 – Post-medieval/un-dated linear features

As well as the evidence for ridge and furrow noted above, a number of other anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey. The majority of these are likely to be associated



with the post-medieval enclosure of Thimbleby Field, and indeed, many of them can be clearly equated with those boundaries identified as a result of the map regression exercise discussed above. Of those that do not readily equate with features that form part of AR58, those parallel to the boundaries of the RLB are likely to be modern drainage ditches. For example, the feature adjacent to the eastern boundary was identified as a partially infilled ditch during the site walkover (see Figure 27). Two further short linear features towards the north of the RLB that were not identified during the map regression are parallel and equidistant from known field boundaries, and are therefore almost certainly evidence for further post-Enclosure field boundaries which were removed before they could be recorded on an Ordnance Survey map. There are two further linear anomalies in the north-east sector of the RLB which do not correspond with the grain of the other field boundaries, and are not depicted on any of the mapping. Whilst these could be the result of field drains inserted in a characteristic 'herringbone' pattern, they could equally be earlier features of greater archaeological significance.

It is considered that these un-dated features are of *negligible to medium value*, and that the changes resulting from the development would be *moderate adverse*, resulting in effects that could range from *neutral* to *moderate adverse*. Further evaluation would clarify the significance of these potential effects, and any effects could be reduced in magnitude with suitable mitigation in place.

6.1.2 Historic Buildings

No effects upon historic buildings have been identified during the assessment.

6.1.3 Historic Landscape

HL107434 – Fields and Enclosed Land – Parliamentary Enclosure

There would be changes to one HLC unit as a result of the proposed development, identified as Parliamentary Enclosure. This HLC type is described as '*Highly rectilinear field patterns resulting from the enclosure of common land and open fields by act of parliament. This type of landscape is predominantly 18th/19th century, although some earlier examples may exist*' (Lord and Mackintosh 2011, 144). These field systems were increasingly under threat during the latter part of the 20th century as increased mechanisation and agricultural production fuelled by CAP economics resulted in a requirement for ever-larger 'prairie' style fields. Consequently, surviving coherent Parliamentary Enclosure field systems can be considered to be of medium value, especially where there is any visibility of earlier field systems surviving within their fabric.

However, it should be noted that although the RLB is within an area mapped as part of the Parliamentary Enclosure HLC type, it is clear from the map regression exercise carried out as part of the assessment that a fine-grained analysis identifies that the field in which the RLB is situated is indeed a large 'prairie'-style field that is almost wholly a product of 20th century boundary loss. As such, it is considered that the HLC of the RLB should more correctly be included as part of the *Modern Fields* type, characterised as '*Typically post WW2 reorganisation of agricultural land, resulting in large fields exhibiting significant boundary loss from 1st Ed Ordnance Survey*' (Lord and Mackintosh 2011, 144). These landscapes are considered to be of *negligible value*, or *low value* should there be legibility of



previous HLC type surviving within their fabric. There is only one surviving element of the two known previous HLC types (*Ancient Enclosure* and *Parliamentary Enclosure*) surviving within the RLB: the field boundary and hedgerow adjacent to Langton Hill Road at the southern extent of the site (Figure 25). It is considered that so long as impacts to this feature are avoided or minimised, then the effects of a change of landscape character from one of low value (Modern Fields) to one of similar value (Modern Settlement) would be *neutral*.

Table 10: Summary of potential effects

Receptor	Source of potential change to asset	Significance of asset	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
AR40	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Negligible	Moderate Adverse	Neutral
AR58	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Negligible-Low	Moderate Adverse	Neutral - Slight Adverse
AR65	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Neutral – Moderate adverse
HL107435	Change of landscape character	Low	Neutral	Neutral

7 CONCLUSION

This assessment has identified that there is a moderate potential for previously unknown remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date to exist on site. Furthermore, geophysical anomalies have been identified on site which have the potential to be of archaeological significance, and former field boundaries of negligible to low value have been identified as potentially surviving as buried archaeological remains. It will therefore be necessary for below-ground evaluation of the site to be undertaken to more fully assess the potential for significant archaeological remains to be encountered on the site. This will enable the local planning authority to condition suitable archaeological mitigation, should the application gain planning approval.

No areas of previous disturbance have been identified within the RLB, and therefore archaeological remains could be encountered anywhere on the site. However, the moderate sloping ground of the eastern side of Langton Hill would be likely to preclude settlement activity, and agricultural features would be more likely to survive in this area. Conversely, the western part of the site is situated on the crest of Langton Hill, and this would be more conducive to settlement or other activities which could produce archaeological remains of greater significance in their evidential value. Potential targets for evaluation include the relatively flat area on the crest of Langton Hill, the pre-enclosure field boundaries identified during the map regression and geophysical survey, and the un-dated linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Discussions should be held with Lincolnshire County Council’s Development Control Archaeologist to agree upon a suitable strategy for further evaluation.



The hedgerow which runs along the southern boundary of the site adjacent to Langton Hill Road for c.120m has also been identified which is likely to qualify as ‘historically important’ under the terms of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997*. It is recommended that any changes to this asset should be avoided or minimised. However, should it necessary to remove any of this hedgerow to allow access to the site from Langton Hill Road, then there is a requirement to submit a Hedgerow Removal Notice to the Local Authority, accompanied by a 1:2500 plan depicting the extent of the hedgerow that it is proposed to remove. This hedgerow continues for c.400m beyond the RLB to the west as far as Langton Lane, and another 725m beyond this, and therefore it is considered that it could accommodate the removal of a small percentage of its length without any loss of significance.

An assessment of potential impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets was also undertaken, but no adverse impacts were identified. Views from within Horncastle Conservation Area are constrained by the enclosed nature of the townscape, and it is considered unlikely that there would be any visual impacts resulting from the construction of the new development. Similarly, Thimbleby Conservation Area has an enclosed townscape character, and whilst there might be glimpsed views of new houses that are located on the very crest of Langton Hill from some locations within the Conservation Area, it is not considered that this would result in a loss of significance to the designated area.

8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8.3 Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
AR1	1051208	MLI88355	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosures, Thimbleby	Possible prehistoric cropmark farmstead and enclosure, seen on NMP.
AR2	1032164	N/A	High Horncastle	<p>A pre-Roman ridgeway straightened and modified in the Roman period. No extant portions but largely followed by modern roads. A section of agger was noted north of Ludford 36 feet wide and 2 to 3 feet high. High Street. RR 270 Roman Road. Horncastle - South Ferriby.</p> <p>An old trackway known as High Street runs throughout the length of the Wolds. It is generally a winding ridgeway, following the highest ground, but shows some evidence of straightening and construction in places. It connected the Roman settlements of Horncastle and Caistor to the settlement at South Ferriby, where there was probably a crossing of the Humber. The road is sometimes well raised, in particular to the north of Ludford, where there is an obvious agger, 36 feet wide and 2-3 feet high. From this part northward to beyond Caistor it tends to run in straight lengths, and again beyond Melton Ross to near Worlaby. After this it skirts the edge of the steep escarpment to the end of the ridge at South Ferriby.</p>
AR3	1480049	N/A	Tesco store: proposed extension	Monitoring of development groundworks recorded ditches and pits of a Late Iron Age/Roman field system.
AR4	1387107	N/A	Iron Age and Roman ditches, land north of Conging Horncastle	Two trenches excavated in advance of proposed development, recording ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British Date.
AR5	352733	MLI42222	Polished stone axe, Horncastle	A Neolithic stone axe was found in the area of Horncastle. The finder indicated the location as being to the north of Horncastle.
AR6	N/A	MLI43091	Neolithic flint scatter, Conging Horncastle, Horncastle	A quantity of redeposited flint work of early Neolithic date was recovered at Conging Street. Some of this was found in a Saxon ditch
AR7	N/A	MLI42711	Neolithic flints, 3-5 Bridge Horncastle,	Although no prehistoric features were found during excavations at Bridge Street a



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
			Horncastle	number of early Neolithic flints were found.
AR8	893121	MLI42691	Flint scatter, 27 High Horncastle, Horncastle	Excavations at 27 High Street located Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint; Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval pottery. A total of forty-two flints were found during an excavation. The majority of the flints date to the Mesolithic period.
AR9	974811	N/A	Prehistoric to modern features, Church Lane	Site code: HCH93. Evaluation undertaken in advance of a proposed retail development. Five trenches excavated to reveal a range of archaeological material dating from the prehistoric to the modern period. Copy of report held at Lincolnshire SMR. Accession No. 41.93.
AR10	N/A	MLI91378	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints, Horncastle playing field, Horncastle	A small assemblage of (probably) residual prehistoric flint implements were recovered during trial trenching. The assemblage comprised a possible Mesolithic notched blade, a Bronze Age scraper and core and a number of undiagnostic flakes.
AR11	N/A	MLI82118	Four worked flints, The Wong, Horncastle	Four pieces of flint produced from core reduction were found during trial trenching
AR12	N/A	MLI41867	Bronze Age axe hammer found in the Wong, Horncastle	A Bronze age perforated basalt hammer was found in the Wong. Given to Hull museum by Rev. J. Conway Walter before 1908.
AR13	N/A	MLI80545	Late Iron Age to Roman settlement in Horncastle	Late Iron Age to Roman settlement in Horncastle
AR14	352960	MLI40270	Rb pottery found, Thimbleby	Fourth century RB coarse wares found in 1951. Now in city and county museum. The field is now under crop
AR15	N/A	MLI41875	Roman coin found north west of Horncastle	A roman AE coin of Diocletian was found here in 1960
AR16	N/A	MLI42219	Coin, prospect Street, Horncastle	A fine Roman republican silver denarius. Obverse :HELMETED HD. OF ROMA R.X BEHIND Reverse: QUADRIGA R.MSI(A)?, BELOW HORSES IN EX ROMA. Q.CURTIUS, M.SILANUS c108-7 BC Found in Prospect Street.
AR17	1480049	N/A	Tesco store: proposed extension	Monitoring of development groundworks recorded ditches and pits of a Late Iron



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				Age/Roman field system.
AR18	1387107	N/A	Iron Age and Roman ditches, land north of Conging Horncastle	Two trenches excavated in advance of proposed development, recording ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British Date.
AR19	974483	N/A	Roman cremation jars, Conging Horncastle	Excavation followed on from the discovery by contractors of cremation jars during trenching operations for the High Dependency Unit.
AR20	N/A	MLI43092	Roman finds, Conging Horncastle	Some Roman material was recovered during an evaluation, but there was no contemporary features were identified. This suggests that this area to the east of the Roman Military enclosure probably served as a defensive 'codon sanitaire', natural defence being provided to the north, west and south by the rivers. A second implication of this evidence is that this interfluvium was unoccupied prior to the creation of the military enclosure. During an evaluation on land to the north of Conging Street, a 1st century Late La Tene/Nauheim Derivative bow brooch was recorded at NGR TF 2598 6978.
AR21	893122	MLI42732	Roman coin, High Horncastle, Horncastle	A residual Roman coin was found during excavations on this site. The coin is an Antoninianus of Probus (276-282 AD). Two or three sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from the grave fill of the Anglo-Saxon burial.
AR22	N/A	N/A	Roman roadside burials, Bannovallum House	Site code: BHHO11. Monitoring of extension groundworks recorded probable disarticulated Roman roadside burials. Accession no: 2011.420. Information from OASIS Online Form.
AR23	352692	MLI43583	Walled roman settlement of Bannovallum, Horncastle	Bannovallum is recorded by the Ravenna Cosmographer and is a Celtic place-name meaning 'strong spur' or 'prominent place'. It might refer to either Horncastle or Caistor. If Horncastle, then it would refer to the spur of land between the rivers Waring and Bain where the walled enclosure stood. It is possible that the Bain may have taken its name by back-formation from Bannovallum, although 'Bain' is usually taken to be derived from the Old Norse adjective 'beinn' meaning 'straight'. ^{21} It is worth noting that the first element of the name Horncastle is from the Anglo-Saxon word 'horn, horna' meaning 'peak' or 'horn'. This is a translation of the Celtic 'Banno'. Cameron thinks that this is hardly coincidental and that name Horncastle must have been given



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				<p>by people who knew the meaning of both words. There is some controversy over whether Horncastle really is Bannovallum. Bannovallum is listed in the seventh century Ravenna Cosmography. Stukeley, the eighteenth century antiquarian, first suggested that Bannovallum was Horncastle and this has been perpetuated by later writers. Remains of the Roman wall (scheduled monument number 44, a-h) of Bannovallum are to be seen in various parts of the town. The walls have lost their outer facing. In Red Lion Yard the outer coating of dressed stone is still standing. Excavations suggest that the site is not so much a town as a defended area and that the main town was to the south of the walled enclosure. Very little has been found inside the walls, which are the best-preserved stretches of Roman wall in Lincolnshire. The outer facing of the walls survives best between scheduled monument numbers 44 a-f, and nowhere is a complete width of wall surviving. In several places the wall survives to a height of approximately 3.5 metres and there are two bastions or turrets. The walled enclosure is situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the River Waring and the River Bain. The wall is built in local Spilsby sandstone, probably from the quarry at Holbeck Manor, six kilometres to the north-east of Horncastle. It was used both as freestone in a mortar rubble core and as finely cut ashlar-facing on the inside of the wall. Parts of the wall are still standing and sections are scheduled.</p> <p>The site of a Roman lesser walled town. The town defences date to the late 3rd/early 4th century AD and it is believed to be the Roman place name Bannovalum, although it is possible this name actually refers to Caistor to the north.</p>
AR24	1153413	N/A	Lindsey Court	Monitoring of groundworks for an enhancement scheme revealed the chalk foundation raft of the Roman town wall next to the Public Library.
AR25	N/A	N/A	Roman remains, the Ship Inn	Monitoring of groundworks identified 'a high proportion of Roman remains'
AR26	352698	MLI41872	A ditched mound, west of Horncastle	A ditched mound in Horncastle, Destroyed in 1964. Local tradition suggests that us is the site of Julian's Bower, a medieval maze. Evaluation revealed that it was made of earth resting on gravel and approximately 75 feet in diameter. A few sherds of Romano-British pottery were found on the old ground surface. Another local tradition says that the area was used for horse breaking and the ditch is trodden around a central post.
AR27	1513578	N/A	Land at Coronation Walk	Evaluation of the former playing fields site recorded Romano-British ditches and finds.



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				Accession no: 2006.144. Information from OASIS Online Form.
AR28	N/A	MLI42734	Roman cremation burials, the Wong, Horncastle	Roman cremation burials were found during drainage work. Further investigations revealed three or four other cremations all disturbed by later ploughing. This is close to another Roman cemetery to the east see prn 41856.
AR29	N/A	MLI42735	Roman coin, the Wong, Horncastle	Roman bronze mid 4th century coin found at The Wong, approximate grid reference.
AR30	1180850	N/A	Land east of South Street, Horncastle	Evaluation in an area of known Roman cemetery deposits recovered ditches and possible structures of 3rd and 4th century date.
AR31	N/A	MLI41856	Roman cemetery, Bryant Close, Horncastle	Inhumation burials of five adults and a child (?) dating to Romano-British date were found at Croft House in 1963 (TF2615 6934) The burials were in shallow cuts approximately nine inches deep and were orientated both north-south and east west. The graves were not lined and the only artefactual evidence was a melon bead. Possible human remains were found at 1 Croft Street. (TF 2614 6934). During the laying of sewers in the 1970's human bones were found on Queen Street near the junction with Croft Street. Further reports of human bones were made in the early twentieth century in South Street/Bryant Close. In 1872, purported when the foundations were laid for the New Jerusalem Chapel three Roman lead coffins were recorded '...within some two hundred yards of the others'. Skeletons of unknown date were found at a depth of 3-3 feet during building work on the north side of Bryant Close in 1960. No dateable evidence was recovered. In 1889 two lead coffins were found in a garden near Queen Street. The first coffin was 5 feet 2 inches (155cm) long and contained a female skeleton; the second lay parallel to the first, over 5 feet 7inches (162cm) long and contained a male skeleton. Both were orientated east-west (Christian?) and fragments of decayed wood, long iron nails and clamps were found.
AR32	ELI6319	N/A	Human burials, Bryant Close, Horncastle	Skeletons were found during the erection of a new building.
AR33	N/A	MLI41863	Two roman coins and a sherd of roman pottery, Bryant Close, Horncastle	Two bronze Roman coins were found on a housing estate. One is of Constantine and the other is of Constantinopolis. A single sherd of Castor ware was also found.
AR34	1377065	N/A	Roman ditches, land at the Black Swan Inn	Three trenches excavated following gradiometer survey, recording a series of Romano-British ditches containing substantial quantities of datable material.



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
AR35	N/A	MLI42760	Roman cemetery, Town Hall, Horncastle	Cinerary urns and several inhumations were found in 1968 just northwest of the Town Hall. One of the inhumations has a jet bracelet and two has bronze bracelets as grave goods. Two large V-shaped ditches aligned northeast-southwest were seen in a service trench to the south of the burials.
AR36	N/A	MLI42206	Romano-british pottery, Town Hall, Horncastle	Romano-British pottery was recorded as being found outside the Town Hall.
AR37	N/A	MLI80545	Late Iron Age to Roman settlement in Horncastle	Late Iron Age to Roman settlement in Horncastle
AR38	N/A	MLI98070	The settlement of Thimbleby	The settlement of Thimbleby probably has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period and survives to the present day
AR39	893148	N/A	Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger (findspot)	Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger.
AR40	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow, Langton Hill	An area of ridge and furrow was identified during the geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment.
AR41	N/A	MLI41874	A medieval heraldic pendant, Horncastle	A medieval lozenge-shaped heraldic pendant (equivalent to the London Museum Catalogue type II) found in Lincoln Road during building work
AR42	N/A	MLI98234	13th to 14th century pottery sherd, Lincoln Road, Horncastle	Six trial trenches were excavated during an evaluation on land at Lincoln Road, Horncastle by Trent and Peak Archaeology in March 2010. In Trench 6, one sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was found.
AR43	1051055	MLI88718	Possible late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Thornton	Possible late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow as depicted on the NMP.
AR44	N/A	MLI98188	Medieval and post medieval artefact scatter, Jubilee Way, Horncastle	A series of finds were found during archaeological monitoring in a dumped deposit. These included animal remains, glass, and medieval and post medieval pottery.
AR45	N/A	MLI42207	A token found close to the River Bain, Horncastle	A token (or counter) of thin lead, stamped on one side with a large cross- hatched letter 'R'. It dates from either the medieval or post medieval period.
AR47	352739	MLI42221	Site of Julian Bower maze, Horncastle	This is the supposed site of the Julian Bower maze, no trace survives. Such features are now interpreted as medieval not Roman. There is neither surface evidence nor local



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				recollection of a maze at the published site. Some local people are of the opinion that the names applies to the small earthwork at AR74.
AR48	1364575	N/A	Late Saxon and other medieval ditches, Old River Bain works	Four trenches excavated in advance of proposed development, recording a late Saxon ditch and other medieval ditches, all probably agricultural rather than domestic. Funded by Bell & Shinn Builders. Accession nos: 2000.221. Additional information from OASIS Online Form.
AR49	N/A	MLI82109	Possible ridge and furrow, north-west of Stafford Gardens	Possible vestigial traces of east/west ridge and furrow were observed during a site visit, conflicting with evidence for north/south ridge and furrow observed on a 1976 aerial photograph.
AR50	N/A	MLI81042	Medieval settlement of Horncastle.	Evidence of settlement in Horncastle dates from the Roman period and survives till the present day. Archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement of Horncastle during the medieval period was compact and did not cover a large area.
AR51	N/A	MLI42710	Site of the Parsonage House, Horncastle	A Lincolnshire County Council guide suggests that the Georgian manor house stands on the site of the fourteenth century parsonage house. This medieval building was sometimes occupied by the Bishops of Carlisle, formerly the Lords of the manor of Horncastle.
AR52	352736	MLI42208	Site of cross, Market Place, Horncastle	The site of a cross, now overlain by a modern road.
AR53	ELI29	N/A	Anglo-Saxon burial, 2 High Street	In May 1980 two human skeletons were uncovered during drainage work to the rear of 2 High Street. One of these was excavated by A. White and T. Ambrose.
AR54	1569587	N/A	Saxon pottery sherds (findspot)	Monitoring of groundworks recorded Saxon sherds but no archaeological features.
AR55	N/A	N/A	Milepost (site of)	A milepost is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Figure 6). The text reads 'M.P. Wragby 3 Horncastle 1'. Mileages of '20' (the distance to Lincoln) and '1' (the distance to Horncastle) are also depicted at this point on the 1824 6 inch OS map (Figure 2) and Greenwoods map of 1827 (Figure 3), attesting to the existence of a milepost at this location at these dates. By 1906, the adjacent farmstead, previously depicted as 'Thimbleby Cottage', had been renamed 'Milestone Farm', as it is still named today. However, the milepost is depicted on the 1950 map (Figure 9), but was



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				no longer depicted on the 1956 map (Figure 10) or any subsequent mapping.
AR56	N/A	N/A	Kiln, brick and tile works (site of)	Kiln' is depicted at this location on the 1824 6 inch OS map (Figure 2) and Greenwoods map of 1827 (Figure 3). By 1887 (Figure 6) two buildings were depicted on the OS mapping labelled 'Brick and Tile Works', with an adjacent quarry. By 1906, the works were labelled 'Disused', and the two buildings had been reduced in size. By 1971-77 (Figure 12) only one of the buildings remained, but four additional buildings had been constructed, and this was depicted as 'Brickyard Farm'. This has now been turned into a caravan park.
AR57	N/A	N/A	Brickyard (site of)	A brickyard is depicted on the OS map of 1887 and 1906. Subsequent mapping depicts the clay pits but does not name the brickyard.
AR58	N/A	N/A	Pre-enclosure and enclosure boundaries (sites of)	Numerous field boundaries once existed within the site boundary, but these have now all been removed to form one large agglomerated field. The Enclosure plan of 1850 (Figure 4) depicts the pre-existing boundaries towards the south-east of the site, and at the south-west a group of newly parliamentary enclosures, two of which are within the site boundary. The remainder of the site is depicted as a large open field, much as it had been previously. The Stanhope estate sale plan of 1869 (Figure 5) depicts this large field having been divided up into plots ready for sale. By 1887, there had been further re-organisation, with the removal of some of these boundaries. This process continued throughout the 20th century, and by 2006, all of the field boundaries within the site boundary had been removed.
AR59	N/A	MLI43443	Langton Mill maltings	Langton Hill maltings were located adjacent to the Horncastle station yard. It was built in association with Horncastle railway.
AR60	499040		Horncastle Station	Site of railway station on the Horncastle Branch Railway, opened in 1855, closed to passengers in 1954 and entirely in 1971.
AR61	N/A	MLI97398	Site of a maypole, West Street/Lincoln road, Horncastle	A maypole stood at the junction of Lincoln Road and West Street during the late 18th-19th century, marking the town's western boundary. The nearby Maypole House School is named after this. The location shown is approximate.
AR62	N/A	N/A	Undated and post medieval structural	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during works at 7-13 Bridge Street.



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
			remains	Undated and post-medieval structural remains were recorded.
AR63	N/A	MLI98021	Post medieval finds from land at The Bungalow, Southwells Lane, Horncastle	A small quantity of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief. This includes a single possible waster (broken into 3 pieces during excavation) in a Toynnton-Bourne type fabric of probable 16th century date.
AR64	N/A	MLI43306	The post medieval settlement of Horncastle	<p>The walled settlement dates from the late fourth century and parts of the wall are still standing. There is an earlier late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the south of the walled settlement. Evidence of settlement in Horncastle dates from the Roman period and survives till the present day. Although evidence suggests that medieval Horncastle was quite compact the post medieval settlement is large, suggesting an explosion of population during this later period. This perhaps represents building or demolition debris at a depth of 1.5 metres. A watching brief at The Ship Inn, TF 2603 6956 (PRN 43306b) revealed an undated cobbled surface which was sealed by modern tarmac. This feature was thought to be a yard relating to the status of The Ship Inn as a coaching inn. Two pieces of nineteenth century clay tobacco pipes were thought to be of local manufacture.</p> <p>At TF 2595 6964 (PRN 43306c) a 17th century brick drain was recorded.</p> <p>At TF 2579 6965 (PRN 43306d) a square post-medieval mortar was found in 1954, the mortar is probably of 16th century date.</p> <p>Evaluation at Conging Street at TF 2597 6970 (PRN 43306e) revealed that this area was used for refuse during the 16th century. The evaluation here revealed numerous cess and rubbish pits. This site continued to be used for disposal until the 18th century when structural activity resumed. Postholes and a sandstone foundation bed represent this structural phase; the sandstone footings were dug into a deposit containing tanning waste. This material may have been derived from may be s high-status late medieval/early post medieval building located in the vicinity. During an evaluation at TF 2598 6977 (PRN 46606f) a ditch running east/west, containing 16th-18th century pottery, animal bone and building materials, was recorded. It is thought therefore that this feature had a connection with Paddock House, a Victorian residence known to have been on this site. The ditch may have been a property boundary or drainage feature, possibly in response to flooding known to have affected Conging Street in 1900. A feature termed a 'scoop' contained degraded plaster and tile, probably relating to</p>



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				<p>groundworks for Paddock House. A possible rubbish pit contained mortar, bricks, sandstone and one 19th century potsherd. A cement-bonded brick wall of seven courses was also recorded, forming part of the foundations for Paddock House. A watching brief at TF 2599 6977 (PRN 43306g) revealed further remains of Paddock house, which was demolished in about 1980. The foundations for the south wall were revealed along with cellars to the house. {15}{16}</p> <p>A watching brief at 7-13 Bridge Street (TF 258 696, PRN 43306h) uncovered post-medieval remains including a brick wall and a brick built well. 19th century pottery was also recovered. Lawrence Street and two sections at Manor House Street are Listed. For the full description and the legal address of these listed buildings please refer to the appropriate List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Although evidence (particularly from cemeteries with cremation urns) suggests an early Roman settlement in Horncastle, it was not until a date not earlier than the late third century that a walled enclosure of two hectares was constructed. It appears that this later settlement, or defended area, was approximately one kilometre north of the open settlement (see prn 43747) suggested by the numerous isolated finds recorded here. Prior to the development of the library at TF 259 695, in 1968 a stretch of wall 18 metres long was visible to a height of 1.2 to 1.5 metres above ground level. Excavations revealed a v-shaped gully together with a post-hole pre-dating the wall. Pottery was found dating to the second century. The foundation raft for the wall was no less than 5.5 metres in depth. The building of the wall was combined with a rampart on the inside; a number of layers formed the bank, which was probably built up as the construction of the wall progressed. The maximum thickness of the wall is thought to be just over 4 metres. Excavations at TF 257 695, Manor House Paddock, revealed similar deposits making up the defences as had been revealed in 1968 at the library site. One corner of the wall was exposed, extending outwards and forming an irregular stump with a maximum width of 7 metres. This formed the foundation for a bastion. This bastion is similar to that at the north-eastern corner of the circuit. The inner face was rounded, which was common to those of a first or second century date and finished in a fine ashlar masonry. Pottery from the 4th century was recovered from the site. Evaluation at Manor House Paddock confirmed the presence of a man-made ditch on the outer edge of the wall. Erosion on the other sides at the library and Manor House</p>



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				<p>Paddock had made this ditch impossible to detect. Evaluations were carried out prior to the new health centre, TF 258 694, their aim was to try and confirm the presence of the ditch. The ditch was found and yielded fourth century pottery. There is no reason to suggest a post-Roman date for the ditch, and this indicates that the Roman wall was surrounded by a contemporary ditch.</p> <p>Evaluation on the north-east bastion of the Roman wall in Dog Kennel Yard at TF 259 696 showed a chalk foundation raft, curving out to accommodate the bastion. No facing stone remains and no pottery was found.</p> <p>Excavations at 27 High Street TF 259 695 revealed the remains of what was possibly a Roman wooden building. A small number of roof tiles were found as well as animal remains and pottery. A metalled surface was also found although undated it is likely to have predated the walled settlement.</p> <p>Excavations in 1984 at Bridge Street TF 257 696 revealed detailed evidence for the construction of the Roman wall and confirmed its dating to the late third or early fourth century. The width of the rampart within the walls was 10m, therefore suggesting that the usable area within the walls was very small indeed.</p>
AR65	1365443	N/A	Horncastle Railway	The Horncastle Railway opened in 1855 from the Lincoln and Boston Branch of the East Lincolnshire Railway to Horncastle. It retained its independence until 1923, although it was worked by the GNR from the beginning. It closed in 1954.
AR66	N/A	MLI42216	Scythe blades found on Langton Hill, Horncastle	Six of the thirteen scythe blades now fastened up the south aisle of the chancel of the church were found along with some skeletons at the top of Langton Hill, Horncastle in 1845. The scythes have been linked (without evidence) to the battle of Winceby and the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536.
AR67	N/A	MLI98233	Undated linear features and pits, Lincoln Road, Horncastle	Six trial trenches were excavated during an evaluation on land at Lincoln Road, Horncastle by Trent and Peak Archaeology in March 2010. In Trench 4 undated linear features were revealed along with two pits which contained two nails, tile and fired clay. The report suggests that the fired clay may be briquetage which in turn influenced the interpretation of two of the excavated features as part of a salt working site suggested to be Roman. Since Horncastle is in the Wolds and about 36m above sea level this is most unlikely to be a saltern site. An undated pit and an undated hollow which



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Project ID	NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	Description
				contained animal bone and snail shells was also found. Within Trench 6 an undated linear feature was recorded.
AR68	N/A	MLI85757	Human mandible found in trench at Tesco's, Horncastle	Human mandible found from a black and wet context approximately 2.7m deep. This was approximately 1m below building rubble. This mandible came from imported material used as bulk fill to raise the the site above the level of the flood plain.
AR69	N/A	MLI41888	Bone object found near relief road, Horncastle	An egg shaped object of bone found during construction of relief road but not dateable. There is an egg and tongue band decoration along two side of the object.
AR70	N/A	MLI41868	Site of ancient crossing point over the River Bain, Horncastle	C. W Philips states, ' The bridge over the River Bain at Horncastle seems to be of comparatively modern date. An old man told me that there was once a ford and a fugitive from the Winceby flight was drowned there.' Certainly the older houses on the approach to the bridge have been built down to a lower level than that of the bridge approach and have to be entered down steps.
AR71	N/A	MLI81044	Undated features north of Conging Street	During an evaluation, a palaeochannel, a possible gully, and a sub-circular feature of unknown function were recorded.
AR72	N/A	MLI43133	Undated features, 2-4 High Street, Horncastle	A watching brief identified two pits, a post hole and a gully of indeterminate date, although the gully and ditch share an alignment with a previously discovered late Saxon ditch.
AR73	352739	MLI42221	Site of Julian Bower maze, Horncastle	This is the supposed site of the Julian Bower maze, no trace survives. Such features are now interpreted as medieval not Roman. There is neither surface evidence nor local recollection of a maze at the published site. Some local people are of the opinion that the names applies to the small earthwork at AR74.
AR74	352698	MLI41872	Ditched mound	Site of a ditched mound located in an enclosure, now covered by a spoil heap; excavation recovered a little Roman pottery. Possibly a horse breaking site?
AR75	N/A	MLI41895	Bronze ring, Horncastle	A copper alloy (bronze) ring, 33.5 millimetre external diameter and 3.5 millimetres deep. Undated.



APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

LISTED BUILDINGS

Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB1	1147106	MLI93186	Rose Cottage, Thimbleby	II
LB2	1063167	MLI93022	Lavender Cottage (formerly Llyndu Cottage), Thimbleby	II
LB3	1308652	MLI88563	The White Cottage, Main Street, Thimbleby	II*
LB4	1063168	MLI93023	Village Hall, Thimbleby	II
LB5	1253093	MLI93433	Pump and wall, Thimbleby	II
LB6	1147090	MLI88561	Church of St Margaret, Thimbleby	II
LB7	1063165	MLI88562	The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Thimbleby	II
LB8	1063172	MLI93027	K6 telephone kiosk, Thimbleby	II
LB9	1261937	MLI93446	The Old Manor, Thimbleby	II
LB10	1147243	MLI93193	Church Cottage, Thimbleby	II
LB11	1262431	MLI93456	60 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB12	1262503	MLI93461	58 West Steet, Horncastle	II
LB13	1252104	MLI93418	56 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB14	1252001	MLI93413	54 and 54A West Street, Horncastle	II
LB15	1252099	MLI93417	48 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB16	1262502	MLI93460	Pigeoncote to the rear of 30 West Street, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB17	1252000	MLI93412	Bracknell House, 32 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB18	1251999	MLI93411	30 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB19	1262501	MLI93459	The Crown Public House, West Street, Horncastle	II
LB20	1389495	MLI93703	16 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB21	1262500	MLI93458	4 West Steet, Horncastle	II
LB22	1252030	MLI93416	2 West Street, Horncastle	II*
LB23	1251998	MLI92224	The Fighting Cocks public house, West Street, Horncastle	II
LB24	1251874	MLI92161	1-3 Prospect Street, Horncastle	II
LB25	1262499	MLI92223	63 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB26	1251997	MLI92221	53 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB27	1262498	MLI92216	49-51 West Street and adjoining warehouse, Horncastle	II
LB28	1251996	MLI92215	43 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB29	1251995	MLI92214	Stable associated with 41 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB30	1251989	MLI92213	41 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB31	1251949	MLI92212	31 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB32	1251983	MLI92211	13-15 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB33	1251948	MLI92210	9-11 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB34	1251975	MLI92209	7 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB35	1272376	MLI92208	5 West Street, Horncastle	II
LB36	1262485	MLI92207	1-3 West Street, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB37	1063771	MLI92091	Warehouse to the rear of 25 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB38	1359618	MLI92092	25 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB39	1307109	MLI92096	20-22 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB40	1063773	MLI92094	12-14 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB41	1063772	MLI92093	Warehouse to the rear of 12 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB42	1359617	MLI92090	15-17 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB43	1063770	MLI86824	11-13 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB44	1359616	MLI86831	7-9 Bridge Street, Horncastle	II
LB45	1063769	DLI4491	Section of Roman Wall to ther rear of No.5	I
LB46	1251575	MLI92138	6 Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB47	1251576	MLI92139	7 Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB48	1262628	MLI92140	8 Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB49	1262682	MLI92141	9 Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB50	1262607	MLI92142	10-12 Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB51	1387723	MLI93700	The Post Office, Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB52	1251930	MLI92175	14 St Lawrence Street, Horncastle	II
LB53	1244366	MLI92174	12 and 12A St Lawrence Street, Horncastle	II
LB54	1244365	MLI92173	8-10 St Lawrence Street, Horncastle	II
LB55	1251946	DLI4928	Roman Wall	II
LB56	1262721	MLI92137	Stanhope Memorial, Market Place, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB57	1252287	MLI92135	Two K6 telephone kiosks opposite the Post Office, Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB58	1272388	MLI92172	6 St Lawrence Street, Horncastle	II
LB59	1244364	MLI92170	4 St Lawrence Street, Horncastle	II
LB60	1272385	MLI92120	14-18 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB61	1251568	MLI92117	8 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB62	1063777	MLI92102	The Red Lion Hotel, Horncastle	II
LB63	1251757	MLI92153	3-5 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB64	1262570	MLI92154	9-11 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB65	1251854	MLI92155	13 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB66	1251539	MLI92107	1 Congling Street and 21 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB67	1251758	MLI92158	49 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB68	1251759	MLI92160	53 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB69	1251572	MLI92131	The Old Court House, Horncastle	II
LB70	1251573	MLI92132	7-13 Louth Road, Horncastle	II
LB71	1386198	MLI93698	War Memorial Hospital, North Street, Horncastle	II
LB72	1251756	MLI92152	50 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB73	1262616	MLI92151	48 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB74	1251755	MLI92150	42 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB75	1262615	MLI92149	40 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB76	1251754	MLI92148	20 North Street, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB77	1251753	MLI92147	The Admiral Rodney Hotel, Horncastle	II
LB78	1262614	MLI92146	10-12 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB79	1251578	MLI92145	Old Nick's Tavern, Horncastle	II
LB80	1251747	MLI92144	2 North Street, Horncastle	II
LB81	1168170	MLI92085	5-7 Banks Street, Horncastle	II
LB82	1062999	MLI92086	Warehouse on Banks Street, Horncastle	II
LB83	1251574	MLI92134	Banovallum House, Horncastle	II
LB84	1251668	DLI3584	Roman Wall to rear of Manor House	I
LB85	1262704	MLI92133	The Manor House, Horncastle	II
LB86	1251668	DLI4911	Roman wall embedded in clinic building	I
LB87	1262704	DLI3580	Roman Wall	I
LB88	1262515	MLI92176	11-12 St Mary's Square, Horncastle	II
LB89	1251538	MLI92106	The Old Dispensary, Horncastle	II
LB90	1251537	MLI92105	The Old Workhouse, Horncastle	II
LB91	1262703	MLI92104	The Old Grammar School, Horncastle	II
LB92	1168259	MLI42209	St Mary's Church, Church Lane, Horncastle	II*
LB93	1251577	MLI92143	The Punch Bowl public house, Market Place, Horncastle	II
LB94	1251571	MLI92129	21-23 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB95	1251570	MLI92128	17-19 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB96	1262719	MLI92130	Leicester Building Society, Lindsey Court, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB97	1251569	MLI92127	15 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB98	1244361	MLI92125	9 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB99	1244360	MLI92123	5 High Street, Horncastle	II
LB100	1063775	MLI92099	10-12 Bull Ring, Horncastle	II
LB101	1168242	MLI92098	The King's Head public house, Horncastle	II
LB102	1063774	MLI92097	26 Bull Ring, Horncastle	II
LB103	1252002	MLI93414	Mawer, Mason and Bell estate agents, Wharf Road, Horncastle	II
LB104	1262504	DLI5001	Roman wall now in lobby of public library	I
LB105	1063776	MLI92100	The Bull Hotel, Horncastle	II
LB106	1168185	MLI92087	16 Banks Street, Horncastle	II
LB107	1307080	MLI92101	The Ship Inn Hotel, Horncastle	II
LB108	1251960	MLI92177	8-12 South Street, Horncastle	II
LB109	1359615	MLI92088	20 Banks Street, Horncastle	II
LB110	1251540	MLI93408	North garden wall of no. 35 and 35a	II
LB111	1262705	MLI92108	35 and 35A East Street, Horncastle	II
LB112	1251542	MLI92114	24-32 East Street, Horncastle	II
LB113	1251760	MLI92162	8-10 Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB114	1252289	MLI93431	22 Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB115	1262525	MLI92163	24 Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB116	1251761	MLI92164	26-28 Queen Street, Horncastle	II



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name	Grade
LB117	1251910	MLI92167	30 Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB118	1252318	MLI93432	29 Queen Steet, Horncastle	II
LB119	1251762	MLI92168	21 Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB120	1251763	MLI92169	Congregational chapel and attached Sunday School, Queen Street, Horncastle	II
LB121	1251541	MLI92111	40-42 East Street, Horncastle	II
LB122	1262706	MLI92109	Church of the Holy Trinity, Horncastle	II
LB123	1262442	MLI93457	House to the north west of Phoenix House, The Wong, Horncastle	II
LB124	1252003	MLI93415	Former baptist chapel, The Wong, Horncastle	II
LB125	1262407	MLI82969	Langton Mill, Langton by Horncastle	II

UNDESIGNATED HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name
HB1	N/A	1058507	Single storey weatherboarded structure attached to private dwelling.
HB2	1036155	N/A	St. Margaret's Churchyard
HB3	N/A	1419920	Second World War Type 22 pillbox near Langton Windmill.
HB4	N/A	MLI43444	Langton Hill grain warehouse, Horncastle
HB5	N/A	MLI97400	Former station house, Barley Way, Horncastle
HB6	N/A	MLI97399	67 West Street, Horncastle
HB7	N/A	MLI86830	13 Bridge Street, Horncastle



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Project ID	NHLE No.	HER ID	Name
HB8	N/A	MLI97407	Former school, Manor House Street, Horncastle
HB9	N/A	MLI97410	Former corn mill, Water Mill Road, Horncastle
HB10	892922	N/A	Horncastle Canal
HB11	N/A	MLI97401	Former school, Jubilee Way, Horncastle
HB12	1440904	N/A	Horncastle Pool
HB13	N/A	MLI97285	38 East Street, Horncastle
HB14	N/A	MLI97408	Paradise Row, Horncastle



APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

HLC ID	HLC Broadtype	HLC type	Date range
HLI103916	Settlement	Historic Settlement Core	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern
HLI103917	Settlement	Historic Settlement Core	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern
HLI103918	Settlement	Terraced Housing (C18th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103919	Settlement	Historic Settlement Core	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103920	Settlement	Terraced Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103921	Settlement	Flats and Apartments	Modern
HLI103922	Agriculture	Livestock Rearing	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103923	Settlement	Terraced Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103924	Settlement	Terraced Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103925	Civic and Commercial	Educational	Modern
HLI103926	Settlement	Detached Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103940	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103945	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103946	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103947	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103948	Settlement	Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing	Modern
HLI103949	Industry	Industrial Estate	Modern
HLI103950	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern



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HLC ID	HLC Broadtype	HLC type	Date range
HLI103953	Industry	Other Industrial Works	Modern
HLI103955	Settlement	Caravan Parks	Modern
HLI103956	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103957	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103958	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103959	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103962	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103964	Settlement	Terraced Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103965	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103968	Civic and Commercial	Leisure	Modern
HLI103969	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103974	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103975	Settlement	Detached Housing (C19th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103976	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI103977	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103978	Industry	Other Industrial Works	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103980	Industry	Other Industrial Works	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103981	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103982	Industry	Other Industrial Works	Modern
HLI103983	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103984	Settlement	Planned Residential Development	Modern
HLI103986	Settlement	Isolated Farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern



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HLC ID	HLC Broadtype	HLC type	Date range
HLI103990	Industry	Other Industrial Works	Modern
HLI103991	Settlement	Historic Settlement Core	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI103999	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI104000	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI106046	Civic and Commercial	Municipal	Modern
HLI106047	Civic and Commercial	Leisure	Modern
HLI106048	Civic and Commercial	Leisure	Modern
HLI106974	Fields and Enclosed Land	Private Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI106975	Fields and Enclosed Land	Private Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI106991	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107004	Fields and Enclosed Land	Ancient Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107377	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107378	Settlement	Isolated Farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107401	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107407	Settlement	Isolated Farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107408	Settlement	Village Farmstead	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern
HLI107412	Settlement	Historic Settlement Core	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern
HLI107414	Settlement	Isolated Farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107416	Settlement	Isolated Farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107417	Orchards and Allotments	Nurseries	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107418	Orchards and Allotments	Nurseries	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107420	Settlement	Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing	Modern



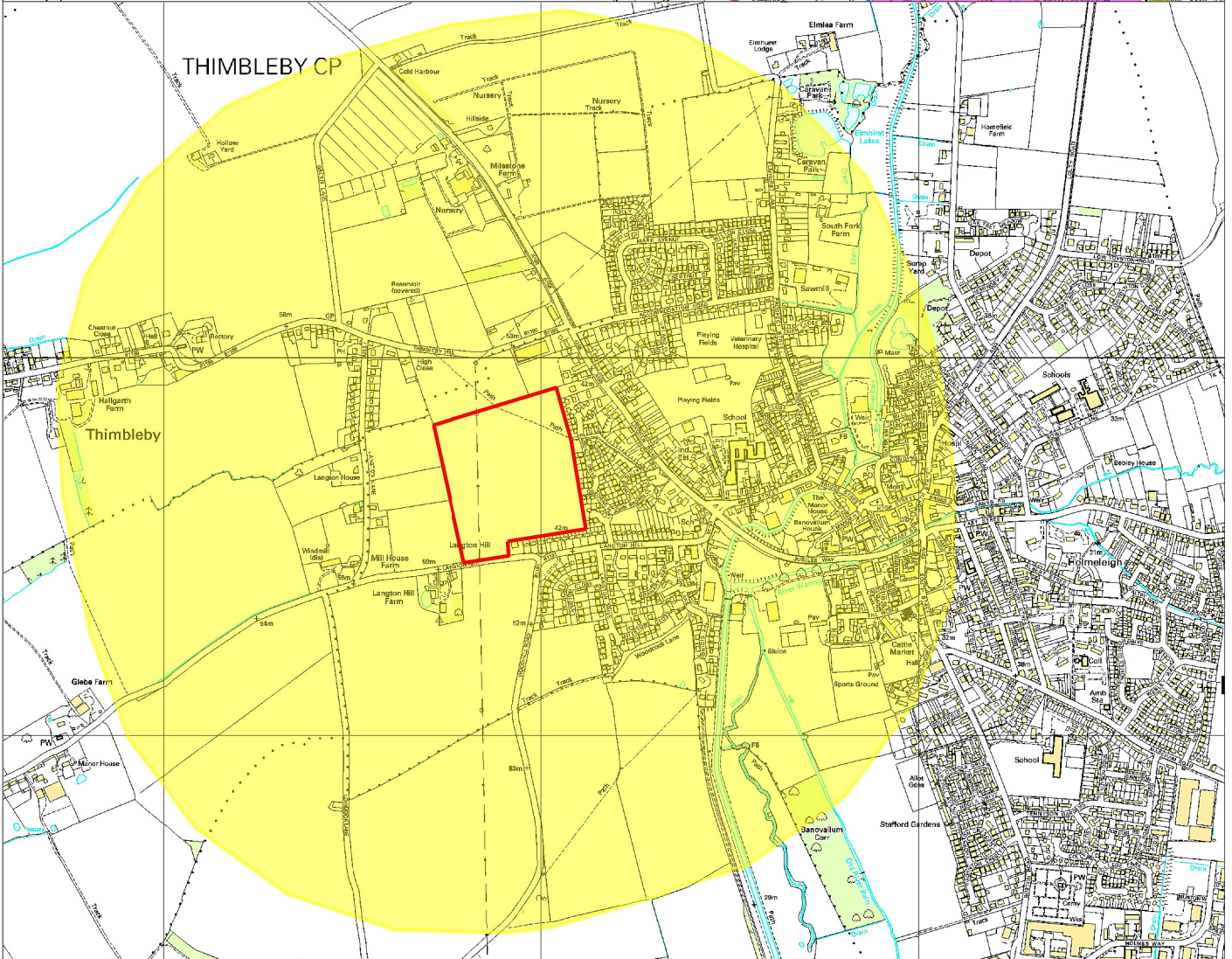
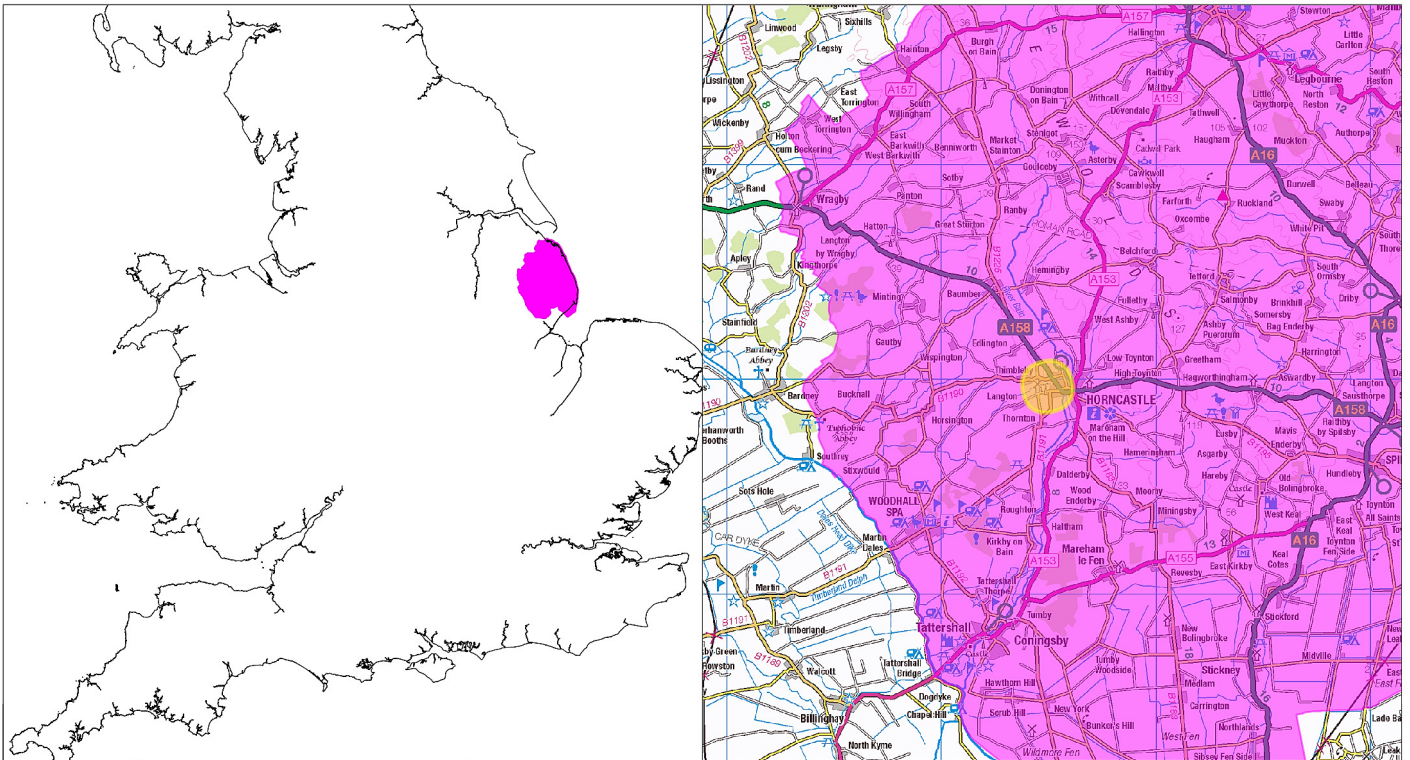
A Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land at Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire

HLC ID	HLC Broadtype	HLC type	Date range
HLI107421	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI107423	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI107424	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI107425	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI107426	Settlement	Detached Housing (C20th)	Modern
HLI107427	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107428	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107430	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107431	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107432	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107433	Fields and Enclosed Land	Modern Fields	Modern
HLI107434	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern
HLI107435	Fields and Enclosed Land	Parliamentary Planned Enclosure	Post Medieval to Modern



APPENDIX 4: FIGURES









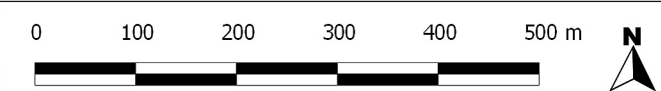
<p>Site name: Langton Hill, Horncastle Date: April 2013 Drawn by: AB Scale: Varies</p>	<p>East Lindsey 1km study area Site boundary</p> <p>  </p>	<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd</p> <p>Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p> <p>Tel: 01629 814540 Fax: 01629 814657 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</p> 
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Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Old Series 1824

Site boundary



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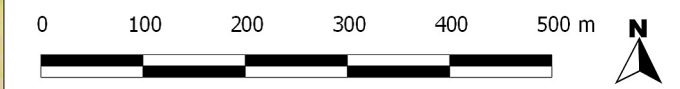
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Figure 3: Greenwood's Map of Lincolnshire, 1827

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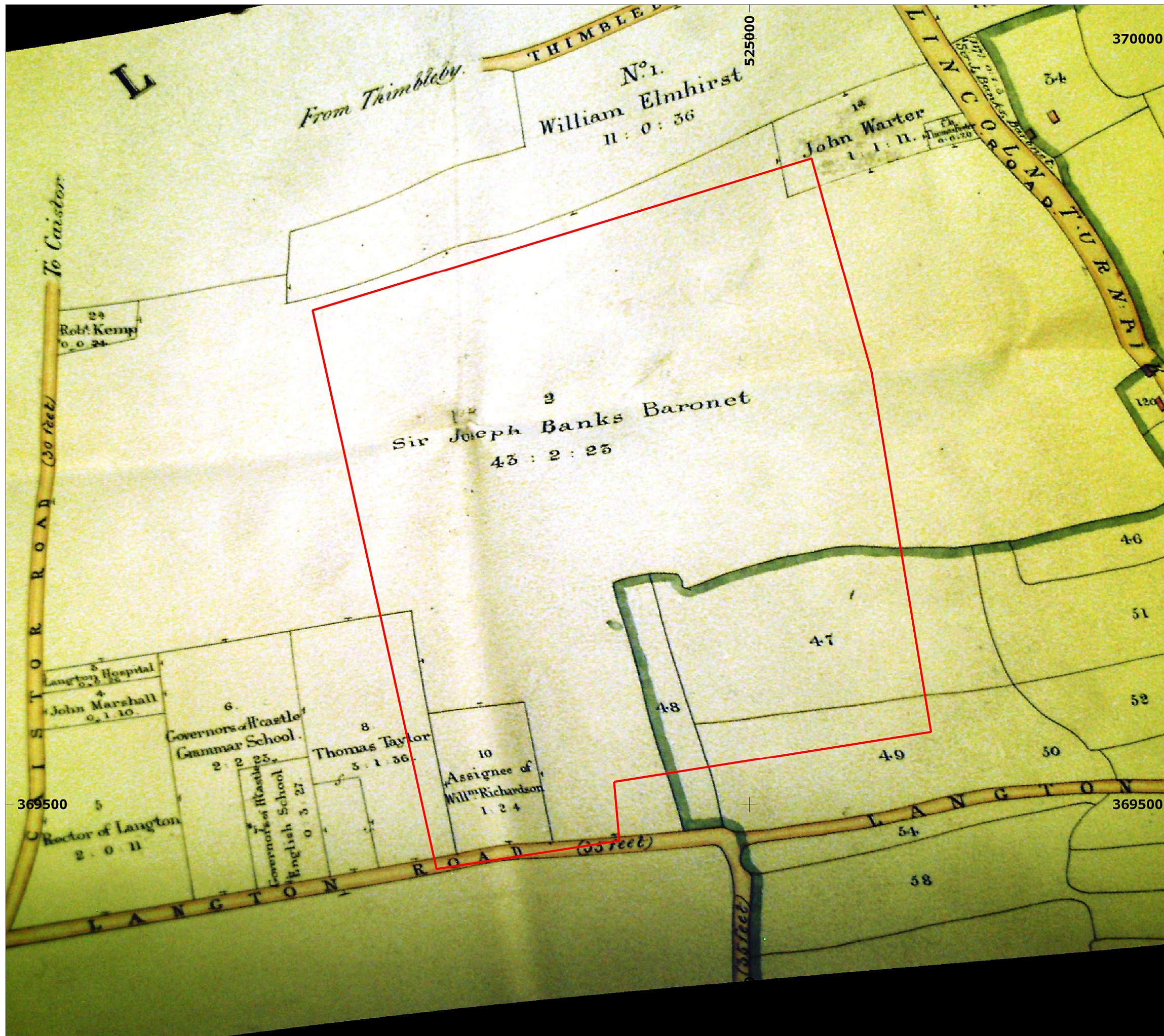

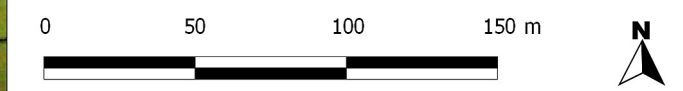


Figure 4: Horncastle Enclosure Plan, 1850 (Lincs. Arch. PAR 17)

Site boundary




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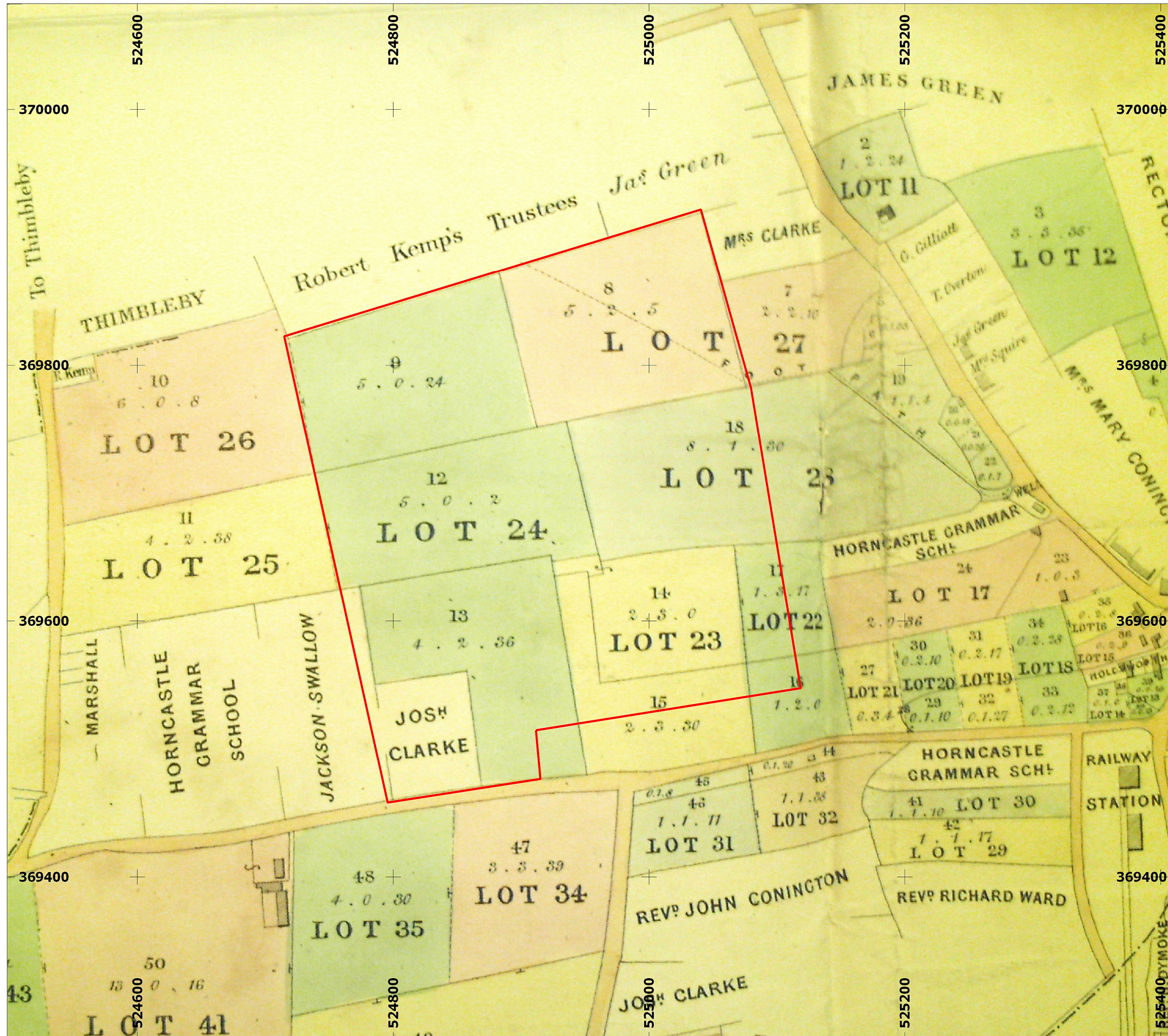
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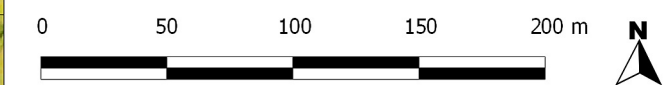
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Figure 5: Stanhope Estate Sale Plan, 1869 (Lincs. Arch. 3TP15/30)



Study area



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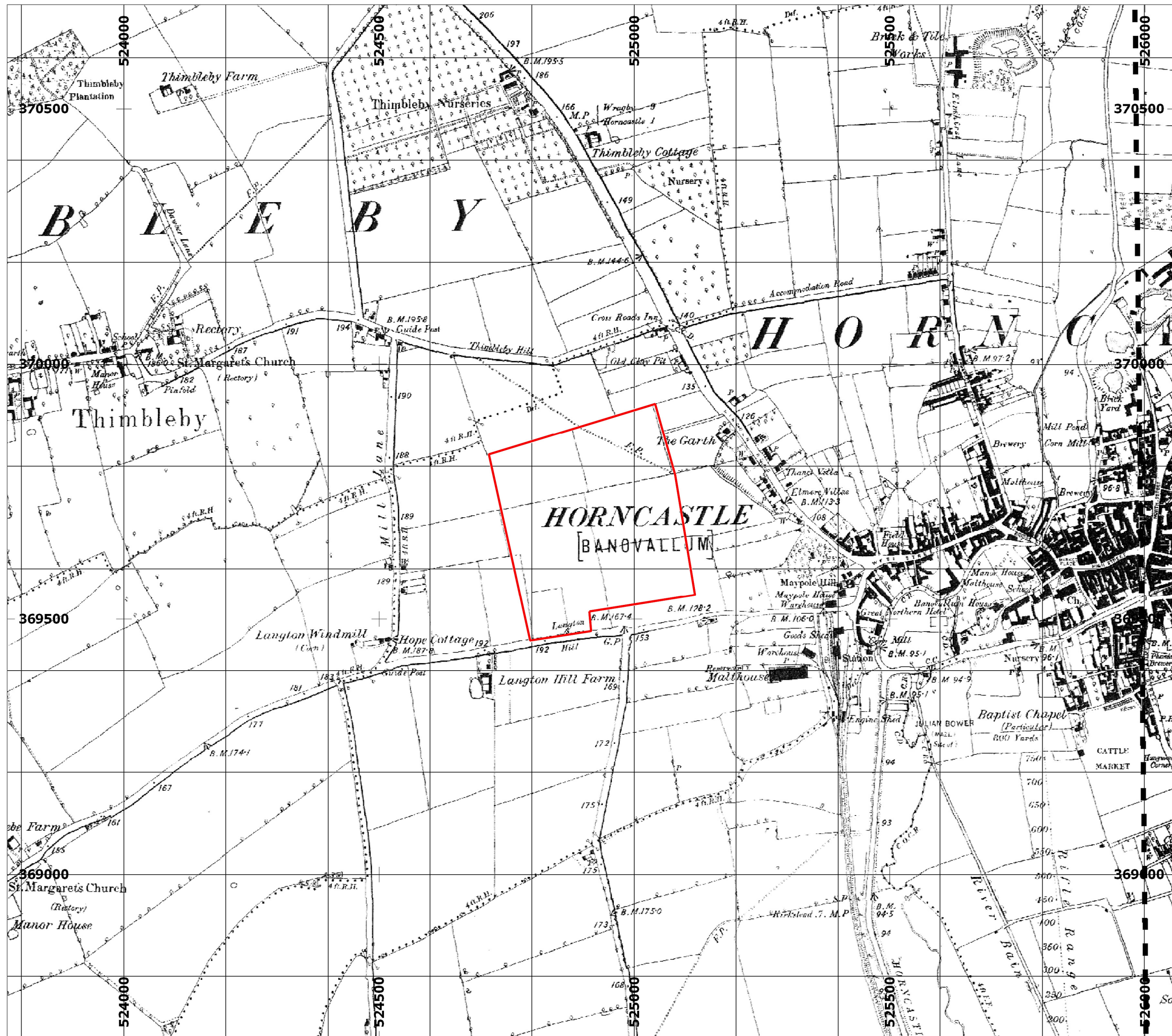


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 10 inch, 1887

Site boundary



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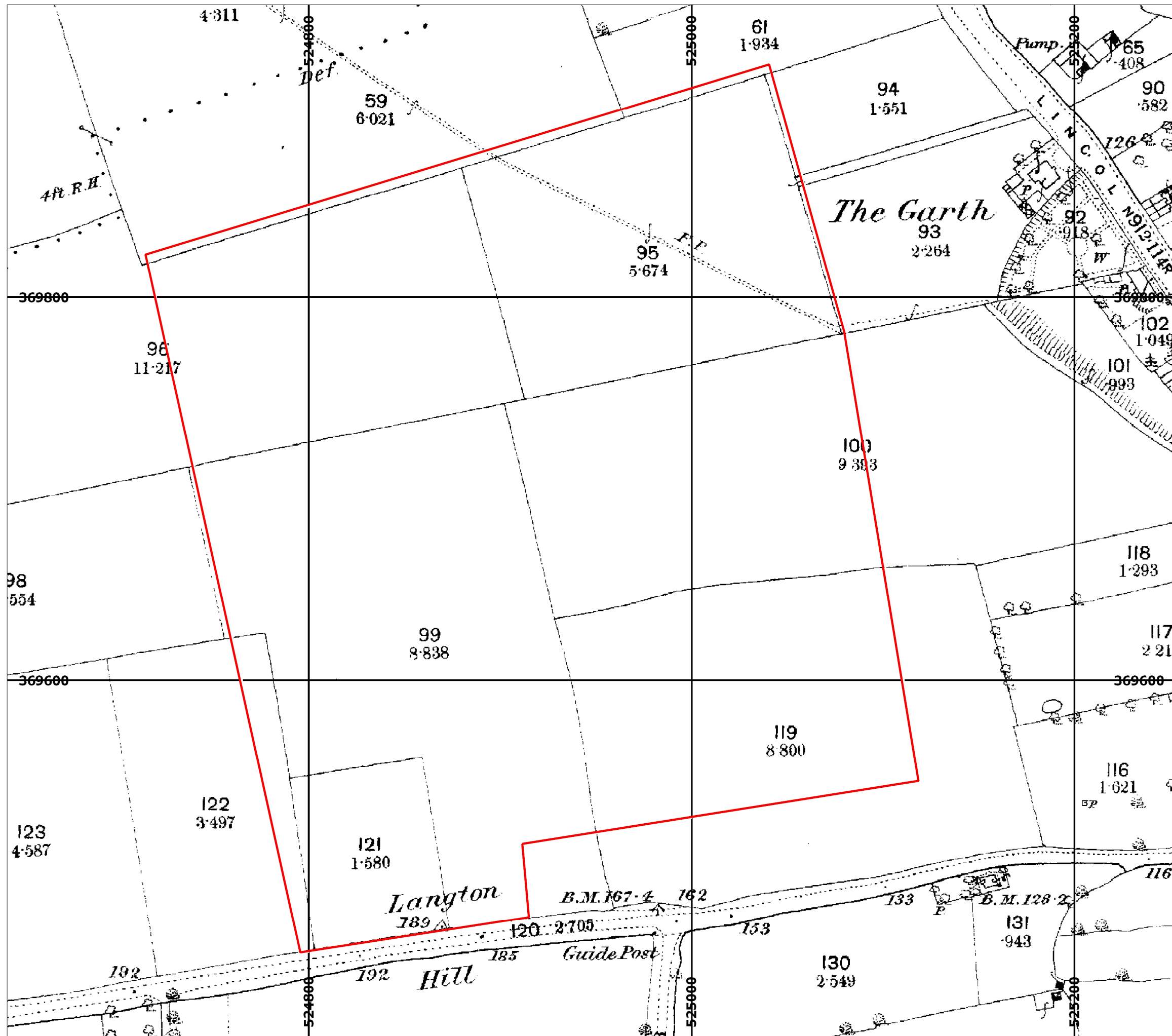

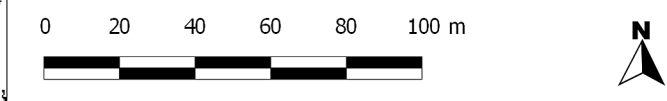


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 25 inch, 1889

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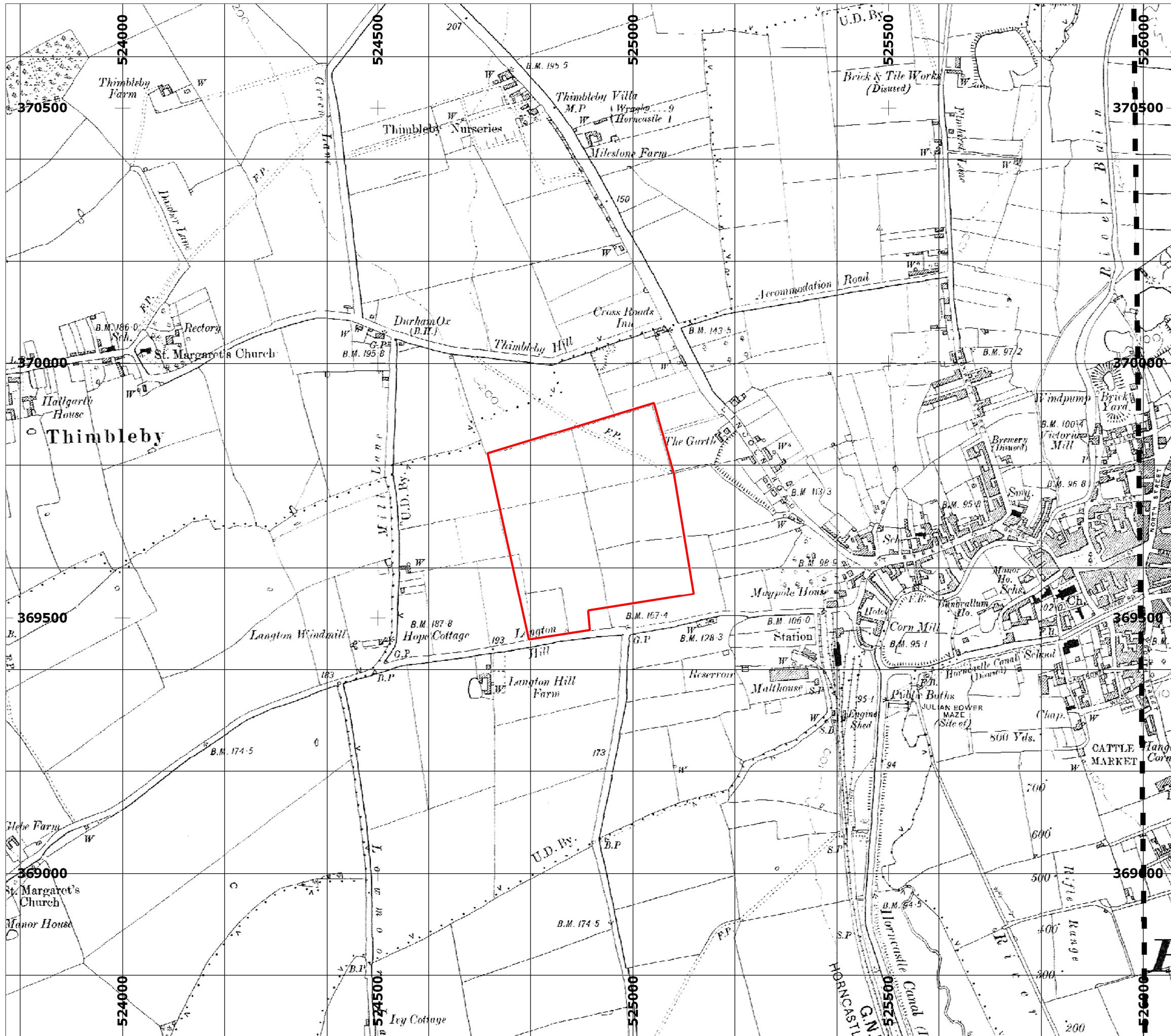


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 10 inch, 1906

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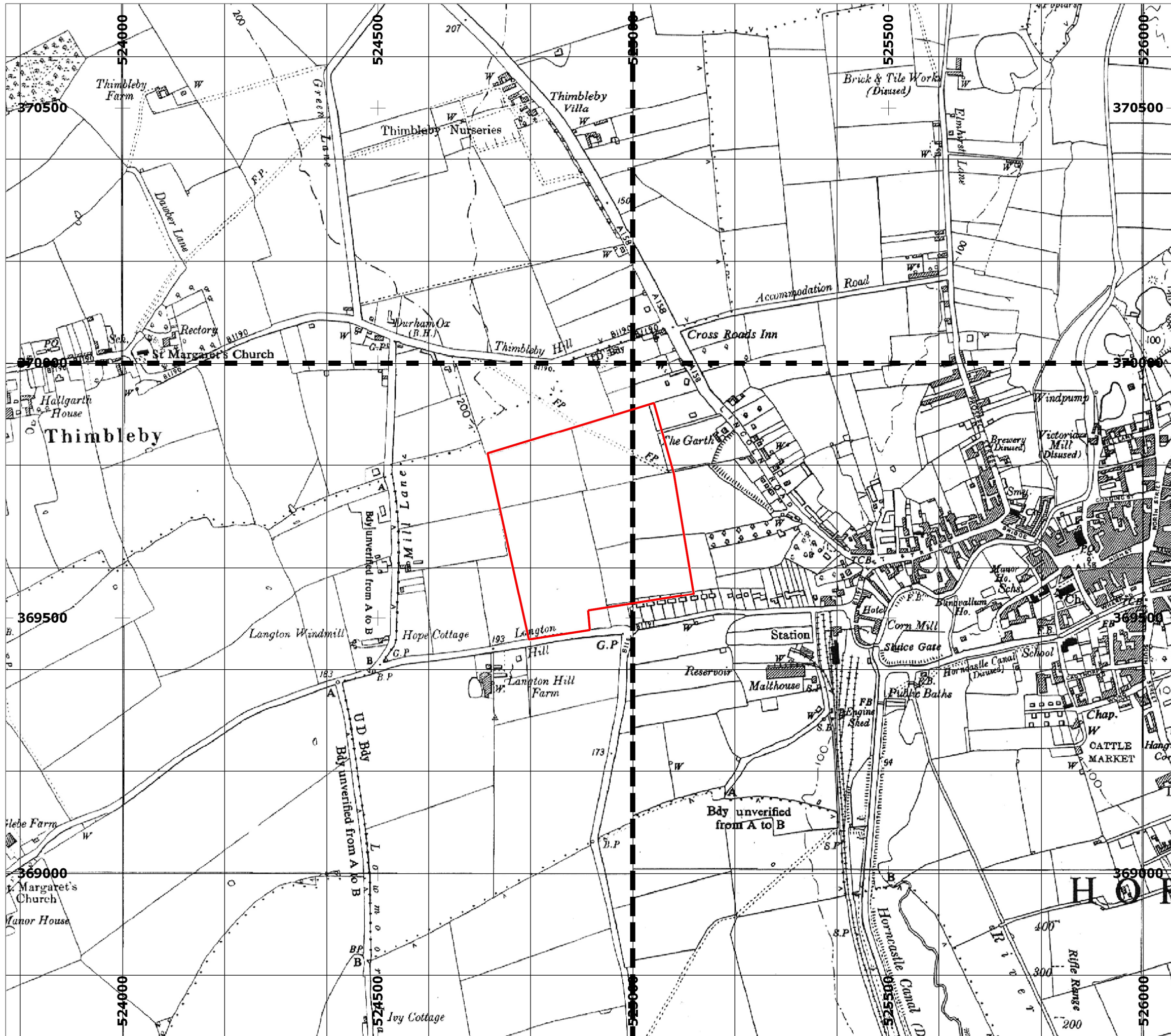

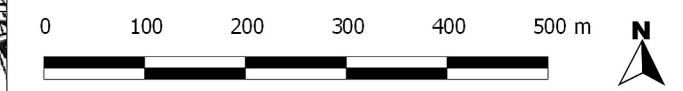


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 10 inch, 1956

Site boundary




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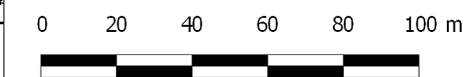
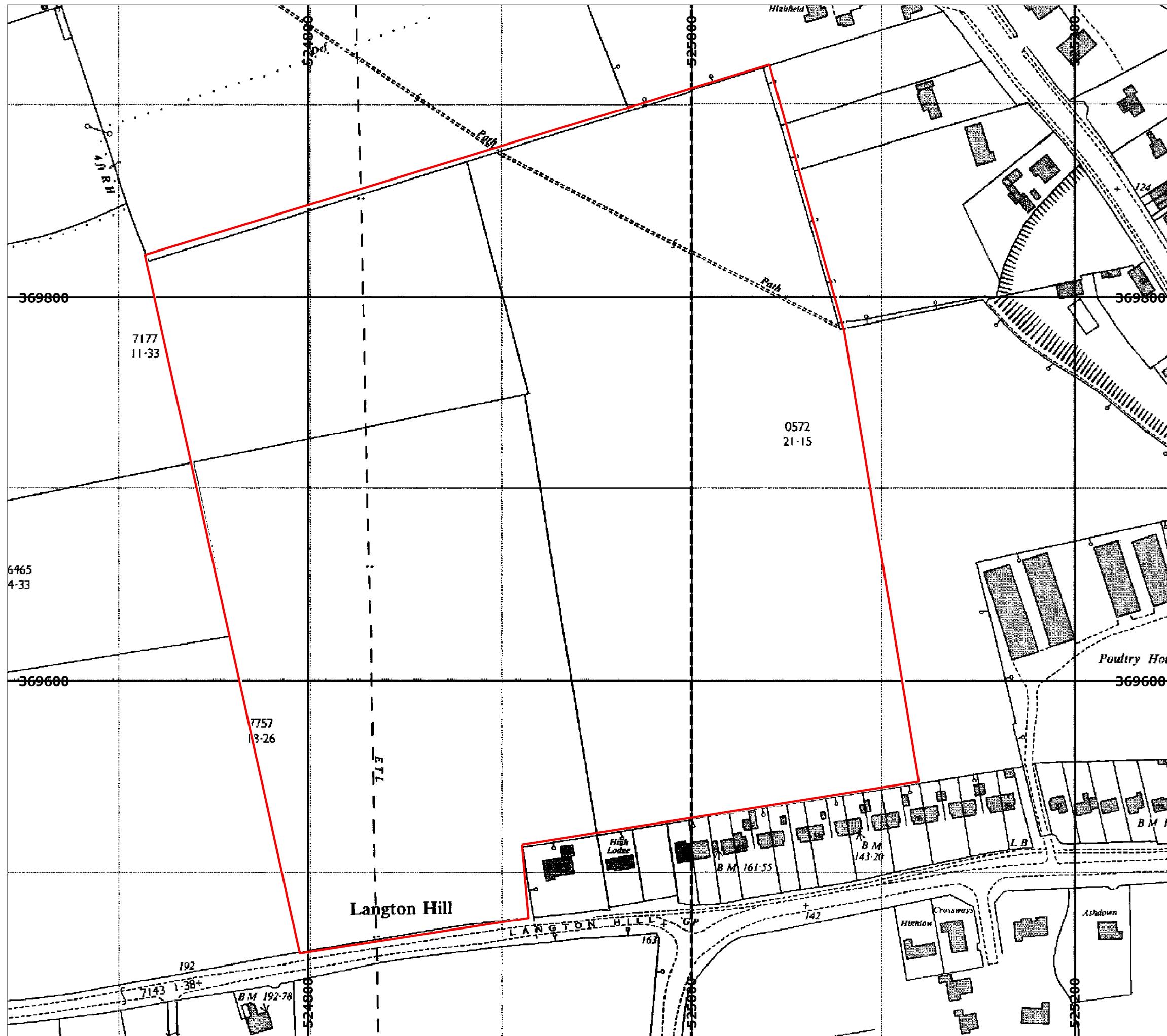


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Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 25 inch, 1969

Site boundary



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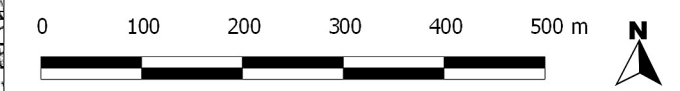
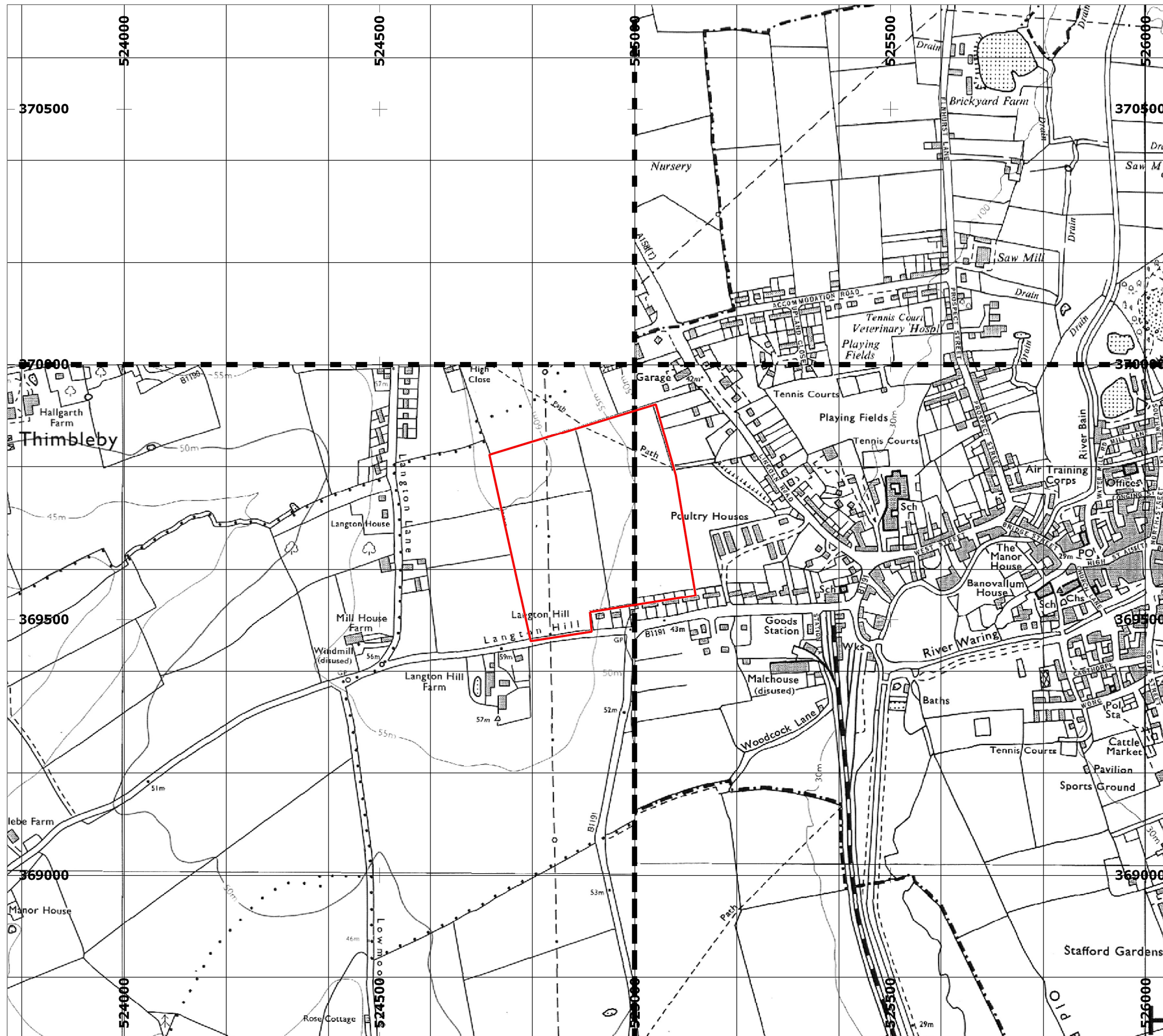
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Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1:10 000, 1971-1977

Horncastle



1971-77_modified



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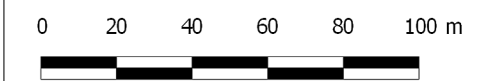
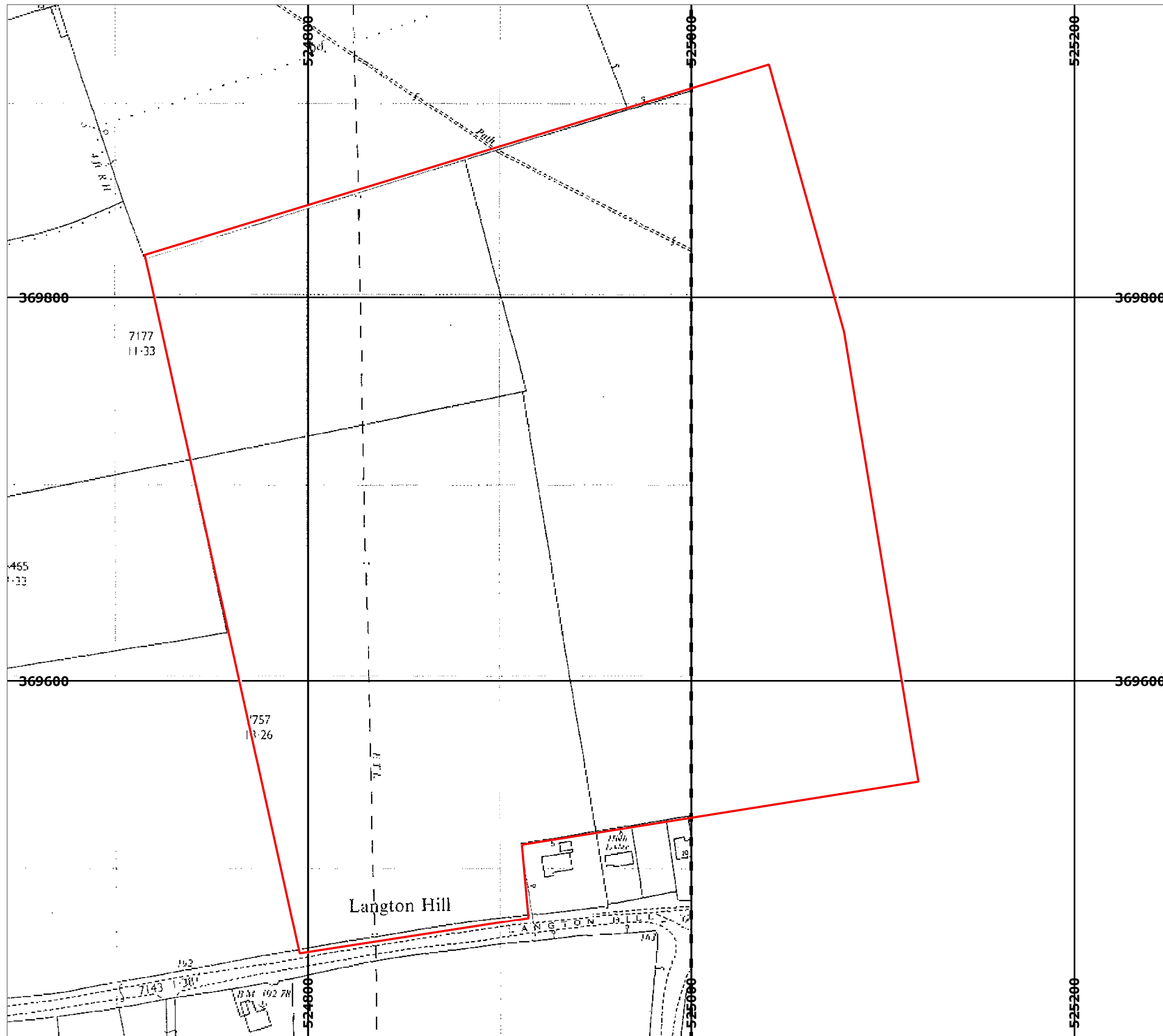


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Figure 13: Ordnance Survey 1:2 500, 1975

Site boundary



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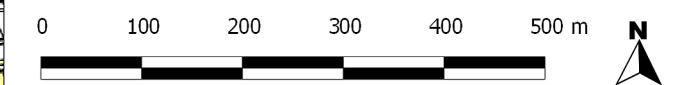
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Figure 15: Ordnance Survey 1:10 000, 2006



Site boundary



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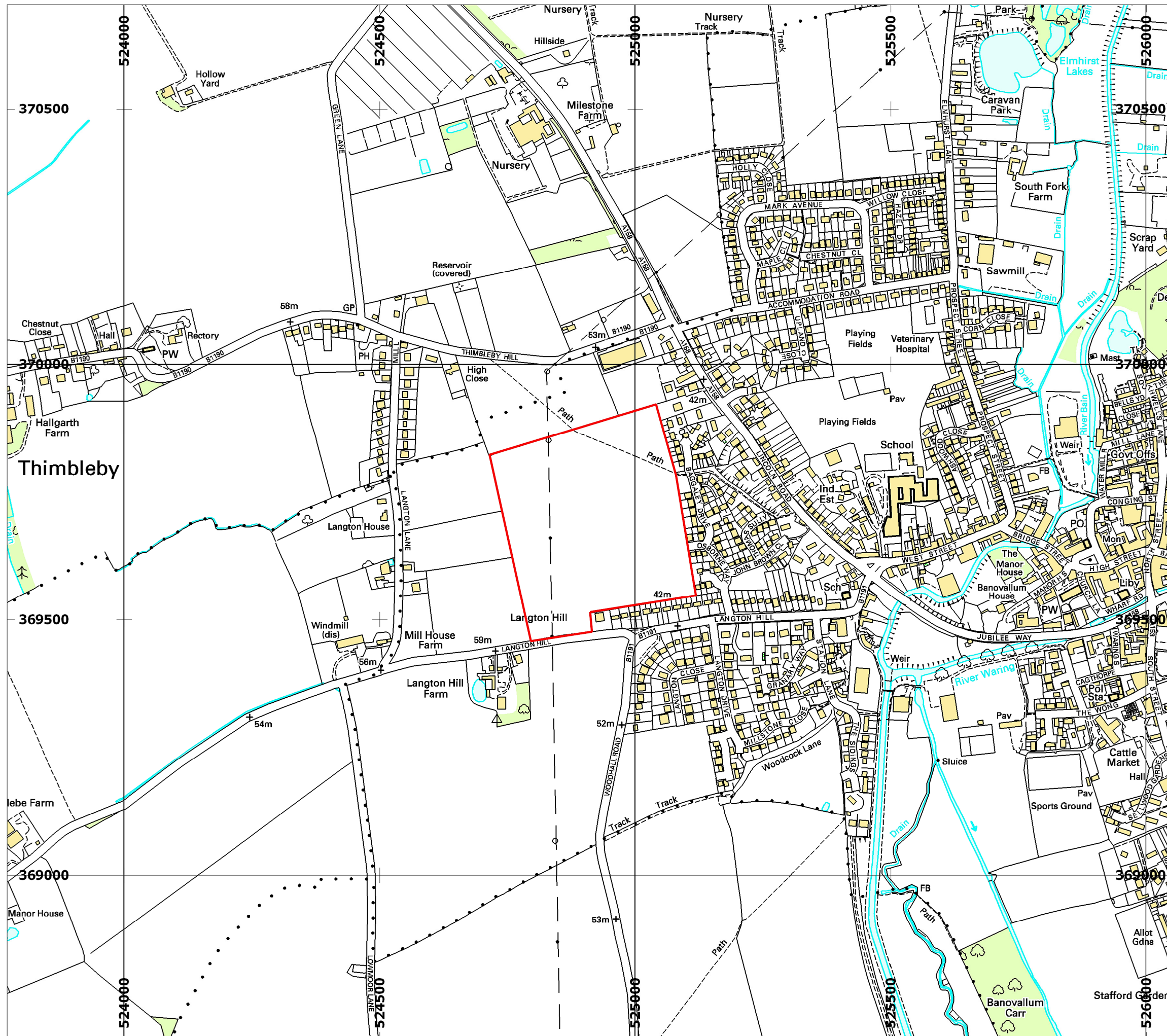


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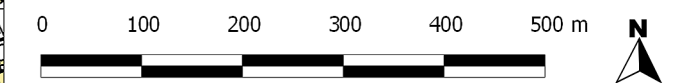
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Figure 16: Ordnance Survey 1:10 000, 2012



Site boundary



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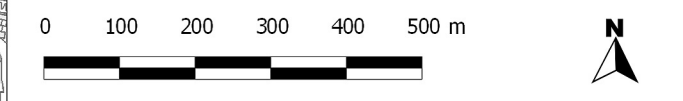
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Figure 17: Archaeological Remains: Prehistoric

- Site boundary 
- Prehistoric Archaeological Remains (point) 
- Prehistoric Archaeological Remains (areas) 
- Prehistoric Archaeological Remains (linears) 
- 1km study area 



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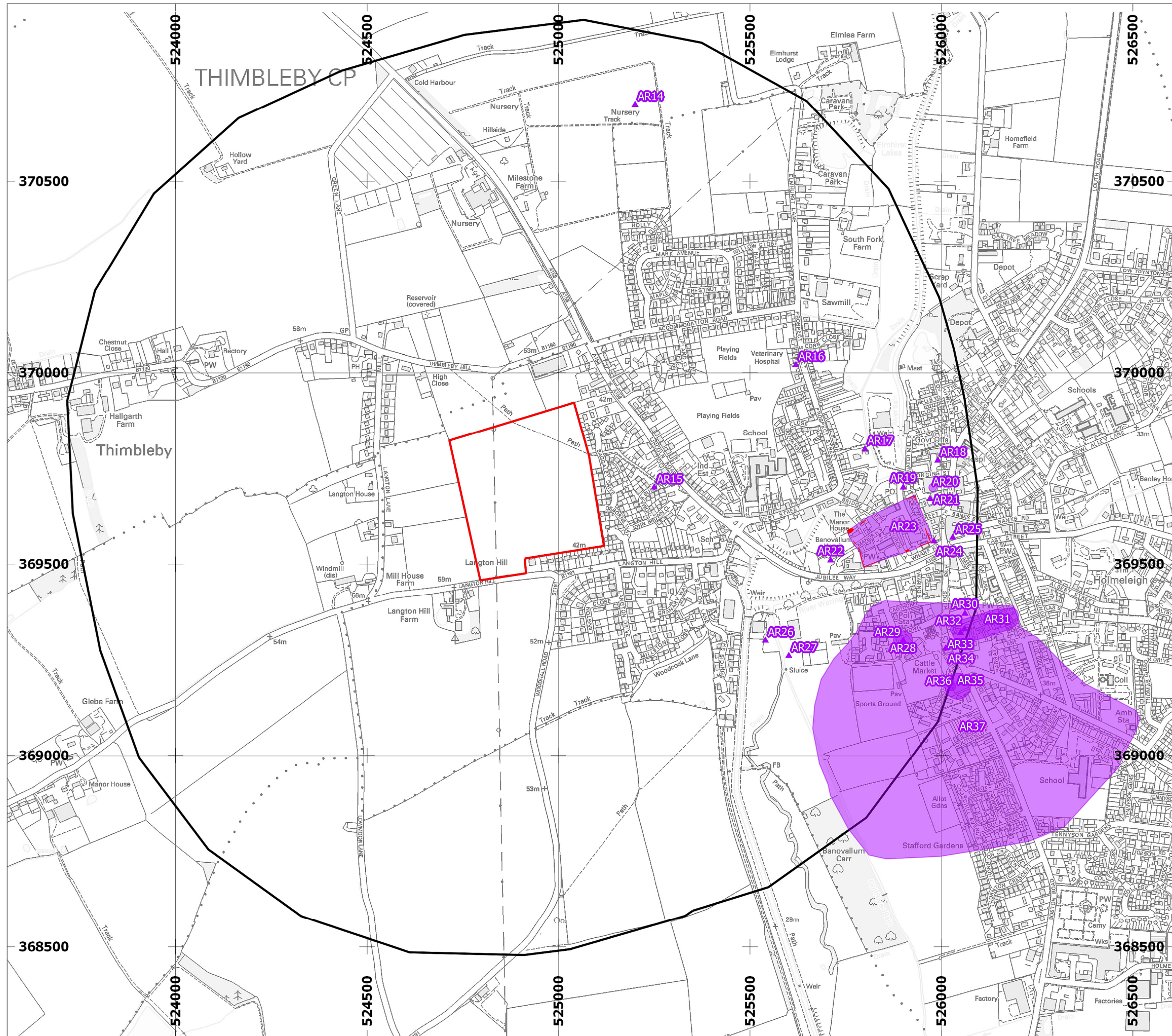
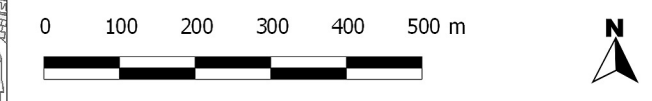


Figure 18: Archaeological Remains: Roman

- Site boundary
- 1km study area
- Roman Archaeological Remains (points)
- Roman Archaeological Remains (areas)
- Banovallum, remains of Roman Wall Scheduled Monument



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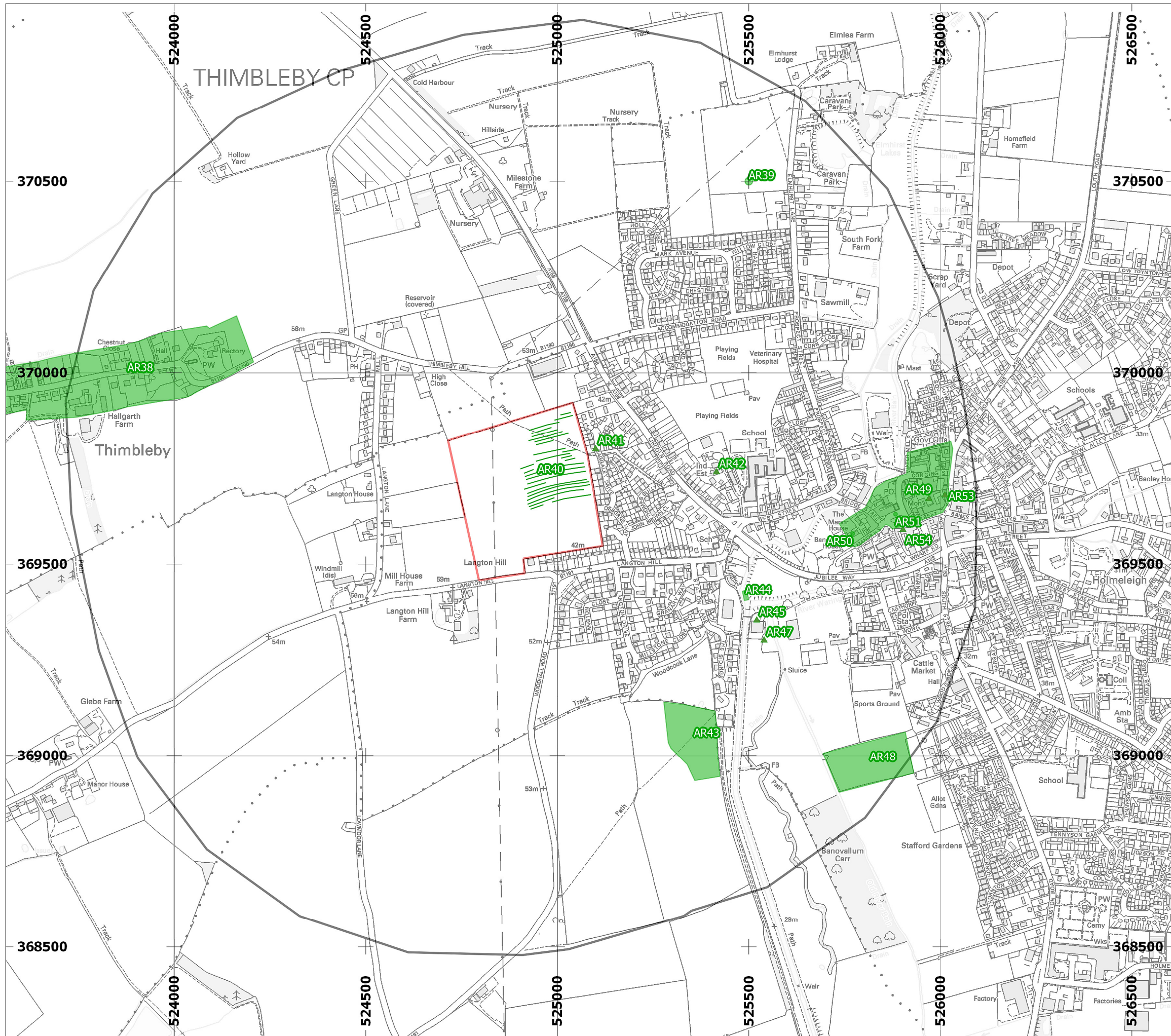





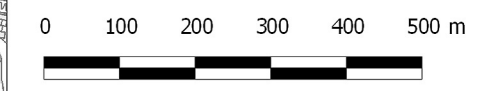


Figure 19: Archaeological Remains: Medieval

- Site boundary 
- 1km study area 
- Medieval Archaeological Remains (areas) 
- Medieval Archaeological Remains (points) 
- Medieval Archaeological Remains (linears) 



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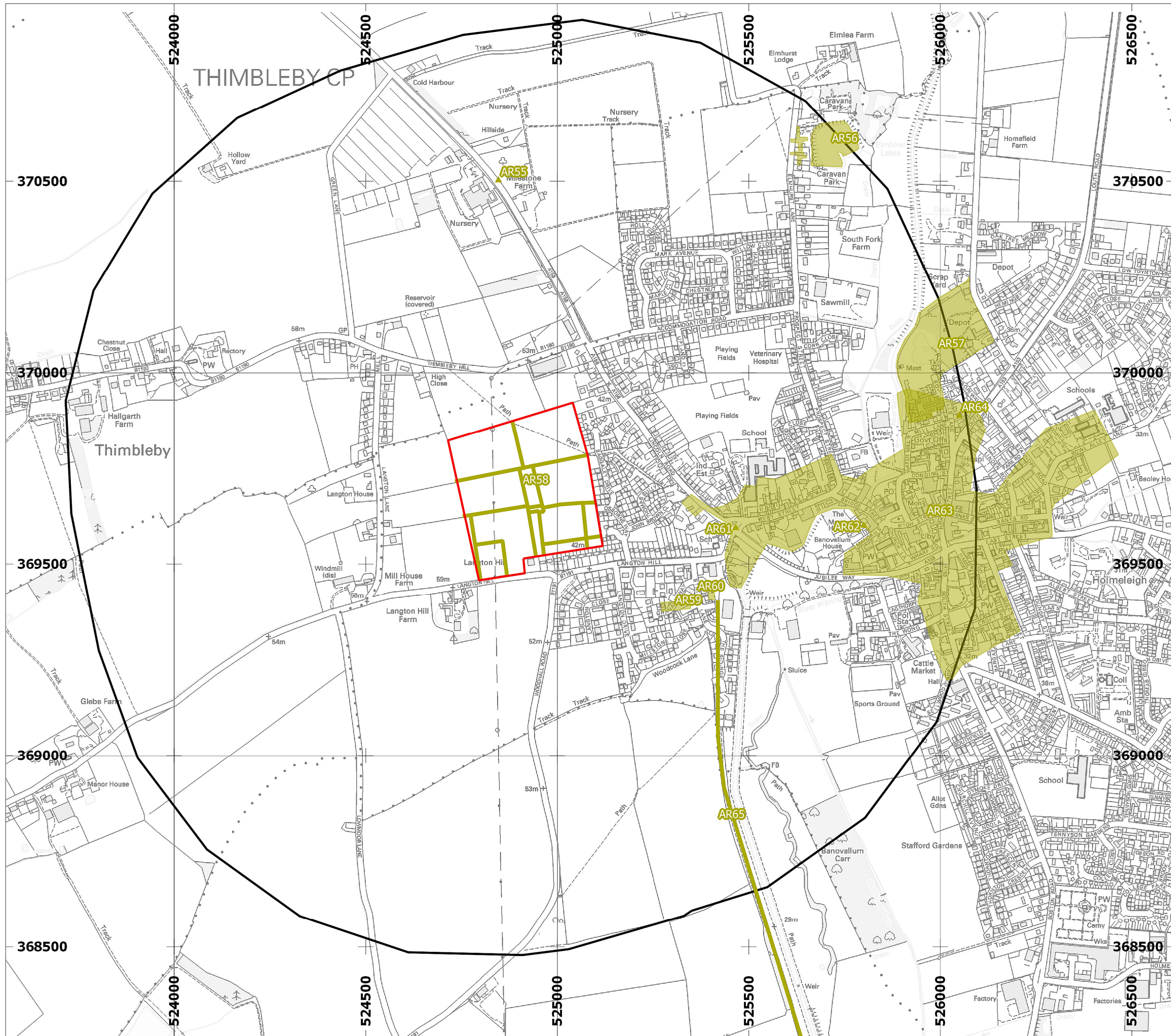
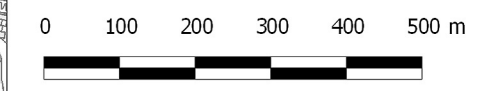


Figure 20: Archaeological Remains: Post-Medieval

- Site boundary □
- 1km study area
- Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains (points) ▲
- Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains (areas)
- Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains (linears)



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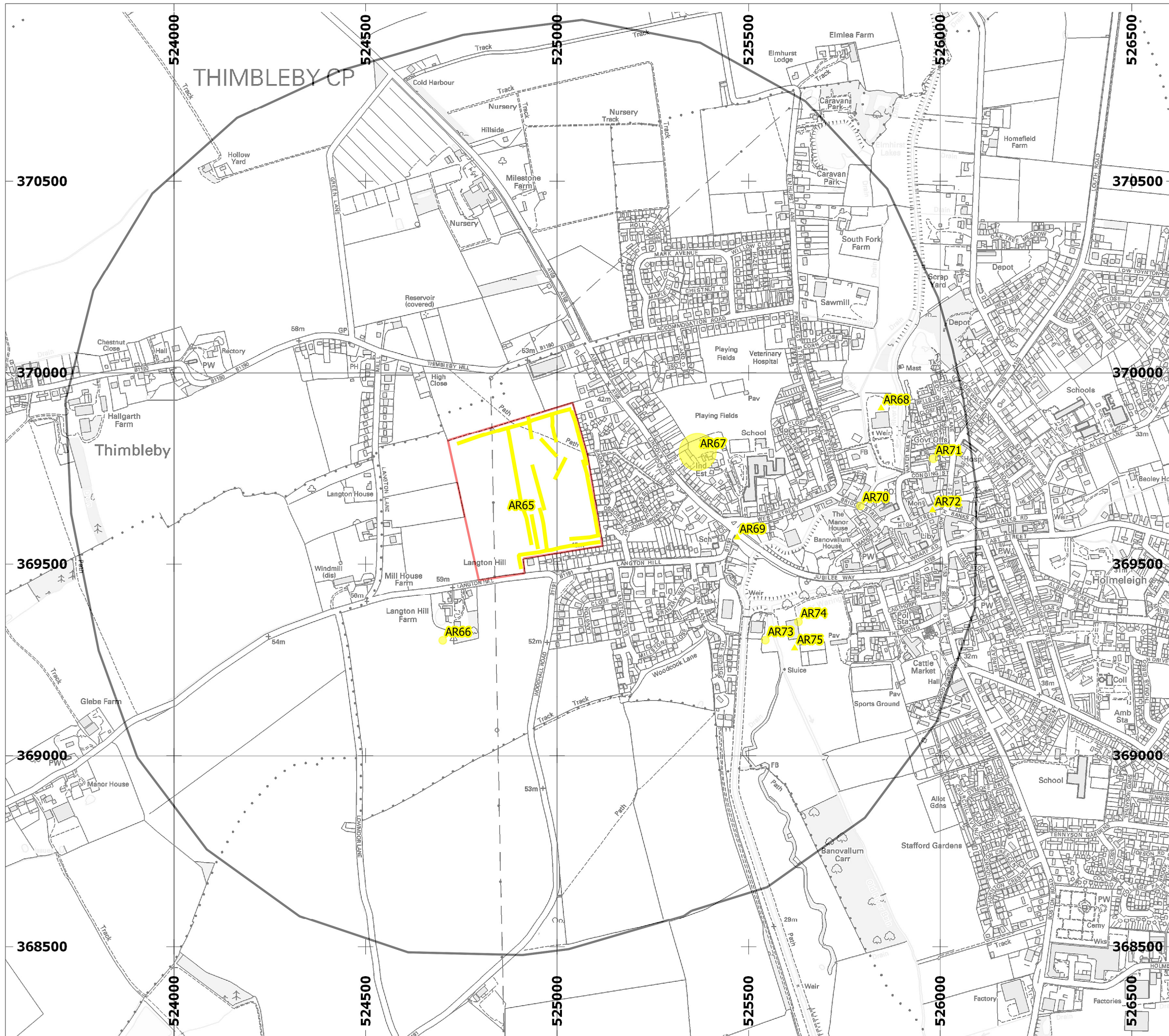





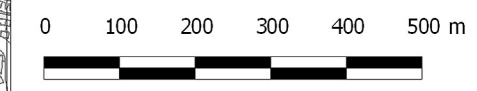


Figure 21: Archaeological Remains: Undated

- Site boundary 
- 1km study area 
- Undated Archaeological Remains (points) 
- Undated Archaeological Remains (areas) 
- Undated Archaeological Remains (linears) 



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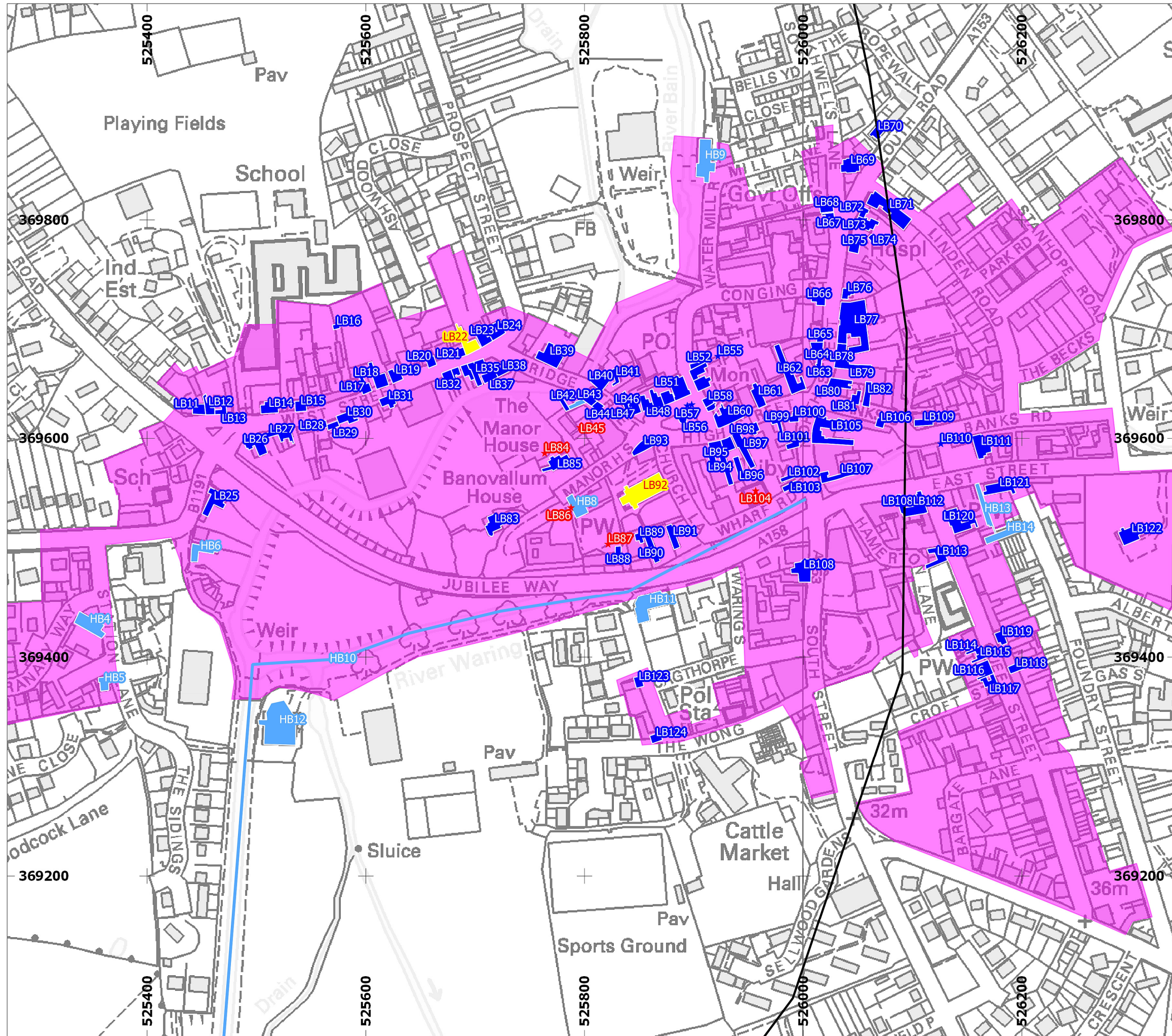
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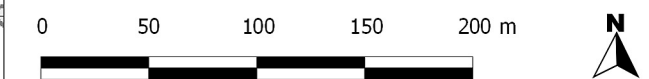
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Figure 22: Historic Buildings - Horncastle Conservation Area



- 1km study area
- Horncastle Conservation Area
- Listed Building (Grade I)
- Listed Building (Grade II*)
- Listed Building (Grade II)
- Other Historic Buildings
- Canal (disused)



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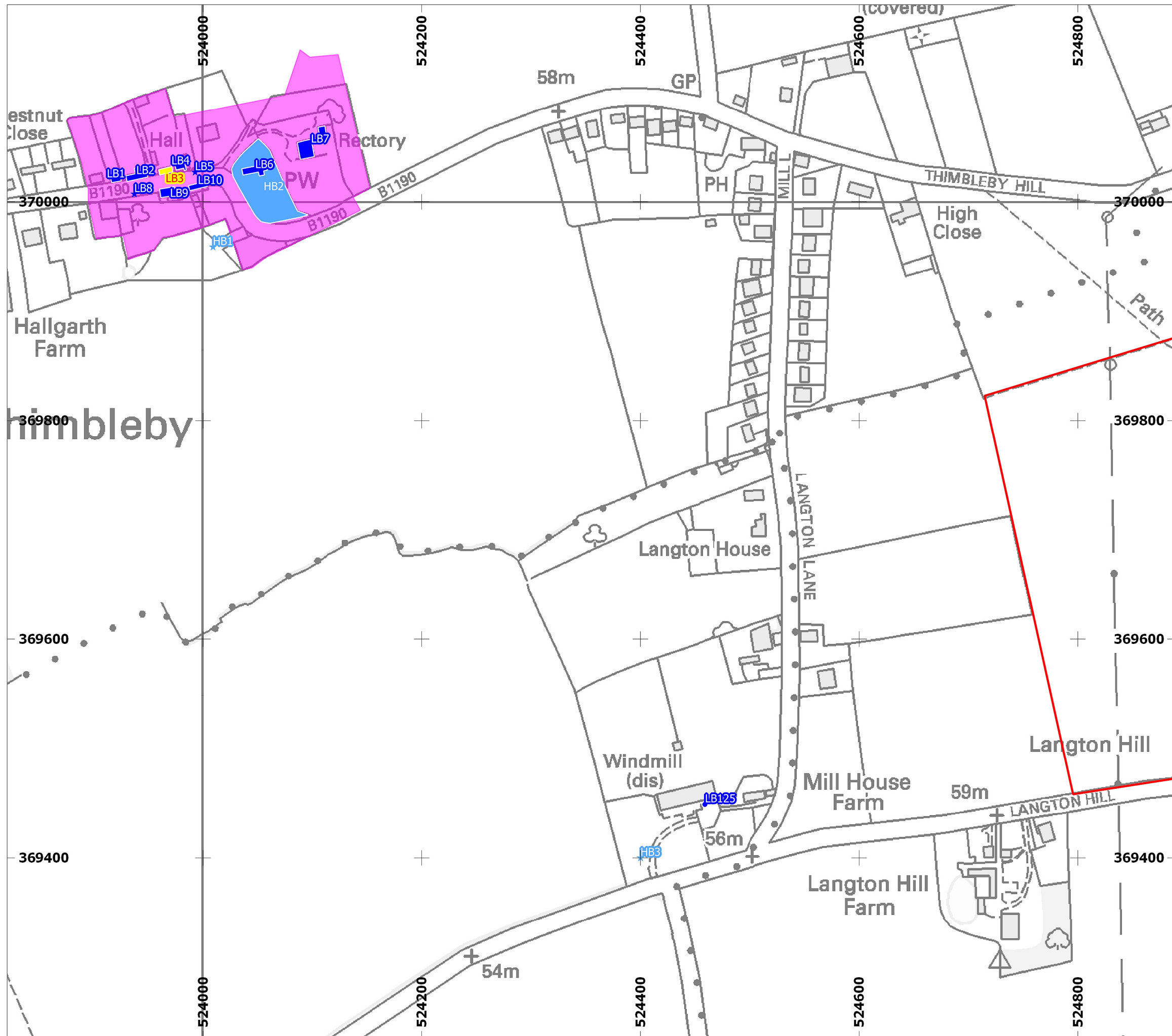
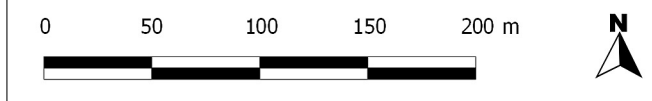


Figure 23: Historic Buildings - Thimbleby Conservation Area

- Site boundary 
- Thimbleby Conservation Area 
- Listed Building (Grade II*) 
- Listed Building (Grade II) 
- Other Historic Buildings 



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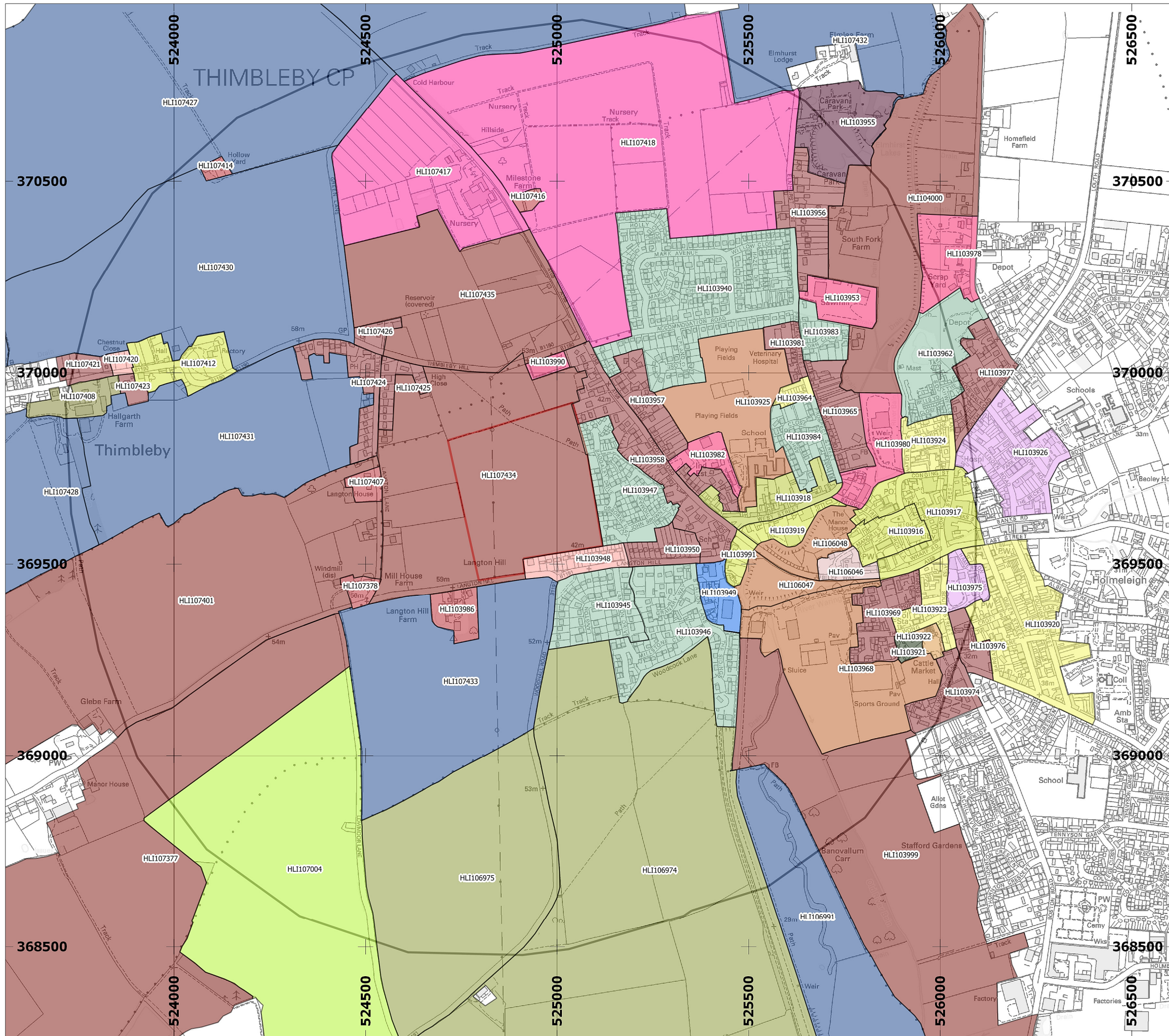
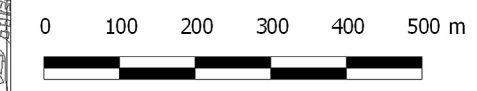


Figure 24: Historic Landscape Characterisation

- Site boundary
- 1km study area
- HLC types within 1km
- Ancient Enclosure
- Caravan Parks
- Detached Housing (C19th)
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Educational
- Flats and Apartments
- Historic Settlement Core
- Industrial Estate
- Isolated Farmstead
- Leisure
- Livestock Rearing
- Modern Fields
- Municipal
- Nurseries
- Other Industrial Works
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Planned Residential Development
- Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing
- Private Planned Enclosure
- Terraced Housing (C18th)
- Terraced Housing (C19th)
- Village Farmstead



Site name: Langton Hill, Horncastle
 Date: March 2013
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

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Figure 25

Hedgerow along southern boundary of site adjacent to Langton Hill Road



Figure 26

View N along eastern boundary



Figure 27

View S along eastern boundary showing drainage ditch



Figure 28

General view N from southern boundary



Figure 29

View SE along the footpath towards Horncastle from northern boundary



Figure 30

View upslope from eastern boundary