

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH FARM,
SANDYGATE LANE,
HORBLING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HOSL 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Utility Consultancy Services Limited**

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Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 1197 3529
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.55
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **73/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Church Farm, Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for five new detached dwellings.

The site lies at the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is best represented by the 11th century church of St Andrew. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) barrows survive to the south of the village and Sandygate Lane may have originated as a Romano-British (AD 42-410) thoroughfare.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits include a ditch and two pits and remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. A single medieval pit was identified and post-medieval layers include subsoil and a dumped deposit. Modern deposits indicate that the site has been truncated in the past.

The earliest find was a flint flake of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Pottery of medieval and later date was also retrieved as was clay pipe, brick and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Utility Consultancy Services Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new residential development at Church Farm, Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/1062/44. The watching brief was carried out between the 20th March and 16th April 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Horbling is located 11km southeast of Sleaford and 22km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 120m northeast of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Andrew at National Grid Reference TF 1197 3529 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the north of Sandygate Lane at a height of c. 7m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils overlie a drift geology of Fen sand and gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Horbling is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. South of the village are two early Bronze Age barrows, both of which are scheduled ancient monuments.

Sandygate Lane, which lies to the south of

the development, is thought to have originated as a Roman road connecting Donington to Horbling and beyond to the Roman settlement at Sapperton (Simmons 1975, 75). Roman pottery has been recovered 700m southwest of the church and may mark the position of a settlement.

Horbling is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Orbelinge*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the ‘*Billingas* by the mud (*horh*)’, the *Billingas* being a group or tribal name that gave its name to the nearby village of Billingborough (Cameron 1998, 65). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Archbishop of York, Count Alan, Colsuain, Guy of Craon and Waldin the Breton and contained a church and at least 57 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. Andrew which largely dates to the 11th century with additions of 13th – 14th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 392). A desk-based assessment of the site identified ridge and furrow of the medieval field system surviving within the village (Ripper 2002, 17).

A watching brief undertaken to the north of the church, 70m southwest of the site, identified a medieval ditch along with undated ditches and pits (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1). A further watching brief undertaken to the south of the site revealed an undated ditch and pit with finds including medieval pottery (Bradley-Lovekin 2003, 1).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Plot 1

The earliest deposit encountered in Plot 1 was a layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (018). This measured in excess of

0.4m thick.

Plot 2

Yellowish brown sand and gravel (037) was also recorded in Plot 2 where it was over 0.16m thick.

Plot 3

Recorded at the base of the foundation trenches in this plot was a layer of yellowish brown sandy gravel (013). This was over 0.2m thick.

Plot 4

The earliest deposit encountered in this Plot was a layer of greyish brown silty clay (009) which was over 0.29m thick. This was sealed by a 50mm thick organic clay (008), perhaps either degraded peat or a former turf line.

In the adjacent garage plot, natural was recorded as a yellowish brown clayey silt with gravel (032). This measured in excess of 0.25m thick.

Plot 5

The natural deposits encountered in Plot 5 comprised grey clay (004) which was over 0.2m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Plot 1

Located in the southwest corner of this plot was a pit (016) that was over 2.7m wide and 0.44m deep (Fig. 7, Section 6). This contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey sand (017).

Located 7m to the north was a second undated pit (023). This measured 3.27m wide and over 0.29m deep (Fig. 8, Section 8). A single fill of greyish brown sandy clay (024) was identified from which two animal bones were retrieved.

Plot 4

Aligned east-west through the garage of this plot was a ditch (031). This was 1.9m wide and over 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section

10). A single fill of organic clayey silt (030) was recorded.

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Plot 1

Located in the centre of Plot 1 was a pit (021). This was 1.25m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 8, Section 7). A single fill of greyish brown clayey sand (022) was recorded from which a single sherd of 11th – 13th century pottery was collected.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Plot 1

Sealing the medieval and undated pits was a subsoil layer. This consisted of greyish brown clayey sand (019) that was 0.48m thick.

Plot 3

Overlying natural in Plot 3 was a 0.62m thick subsoil comprising greyish brown sandy clay (012). Pottery of medieval to 19th century date and clay pipe were retrieved from this layer, along with a Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flake.

To the west, the subsoil had been replaced by a layer of black organic clayey silt (015). This was 0.38m thick and contained a brick fragment.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

Plot 1

Sealing all deposits in Plot 1 was a layer of made ground (020). This comprised greyish brown clayey sand with brick fragments, mortar and gravel and measured 0.4m thick.

Plot 2

Cut into the natural sand and gravel (037) was a large oval feature (036). Identified as a pond, this was 12m long by 1.2m deep (Fig. 9, Section 11). The pond contained two fills, a lower of brown/black organic silt with modern debris (035) and an upper of grey clayey silt (034).

Sealing the pond was a layer of limestone fragments (033) of the modern yard surface.

Plot 3

Sealing the organic silt in the west of Plot 3 was a 1m thick dumped deposit of grey clay with gravel (014). This was subsequently sealed by the same levelling deposit encountered in Plot 4 (005).

The eastern part of the plot was sealed by a topsoil layer comprising greyish brown sandy clay (011).

Plot 4

Overlying natural (008) and (009) within the house foundations were two deposits of made ground. These comprised grey with dark yellow silty clay (007) and sand with gravel (006) and were subsequently sealed by a levelling deposit of grey to black sandy gravel with concrete fragments (005).

The undated ditch in the garage foundations was sealed by made ground consisting of yellowish brown clayey silt (029). This had been overlain by dumped deposits of grey sandy silt (028) and yellowish brown sandy silt and clay (027).

Above this was a make-up deposit of brick and tile fragments (026) upon which was a layer of yellow limestone fragments (025) of the current yard surface.

Plot 5

Overlying the natural clay (004) was made ground comprising grey/black silty clay with brick fragments (003) that was 0.6m thick. This was sealed by a layer of yellowish grey limestone fragments (002) followed by the current topsoil of brown silty sand with brick fragments (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands,

gravels, clayey silts, silty clays and clay. These relate to the underlying drift geology of Fen Sand and Gravel. An organic layer, either a turf line or degraded peat was also encountered.

Two pits and a ditch are undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The pits may have served a refuse function, though one contained large animal bone and may indicate a burial. The ditch may have served a drainage and boundary function.

A medieval pit (Phase 3) was identified in the centre of Plot 1, between the two undated pits and may have had a similar function.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 4) comprise subsoils that were only recorded in Plots 1 and 3. A probable dumped layer was also encountered.

A recent pond (Phase 5) was identified in Plot 2 and accords well with a pond shown in this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, suggesting the origins of this feature are earlier. Some modern deposit overlies natural which probably indicates that some of the site had previously been truncated.

The earliest find retrieved during the watching brief was a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint flake which suggests activity of the period in the vicinity. Other finds include three sherds of medieval pottery, two of which were residual, as well as later examples. Clay pipe, brick and animal bone were also recovered.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and close to known sites of Romano-British and Saxon date.

However, no Romano-British or Saxon deposits were identified and a single medieval pit was recorded. Two pits and a ditch remain undated. The site would appear to have been truncated in recent times.

Finds include a prehistoric flint flake, medieval and later pottery, clay pipe and brick. A small quantity of animal bone was also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Grew of Utility Consultancy Services Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Bob Garland, Jennifer Kitch, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey, Michael Wood
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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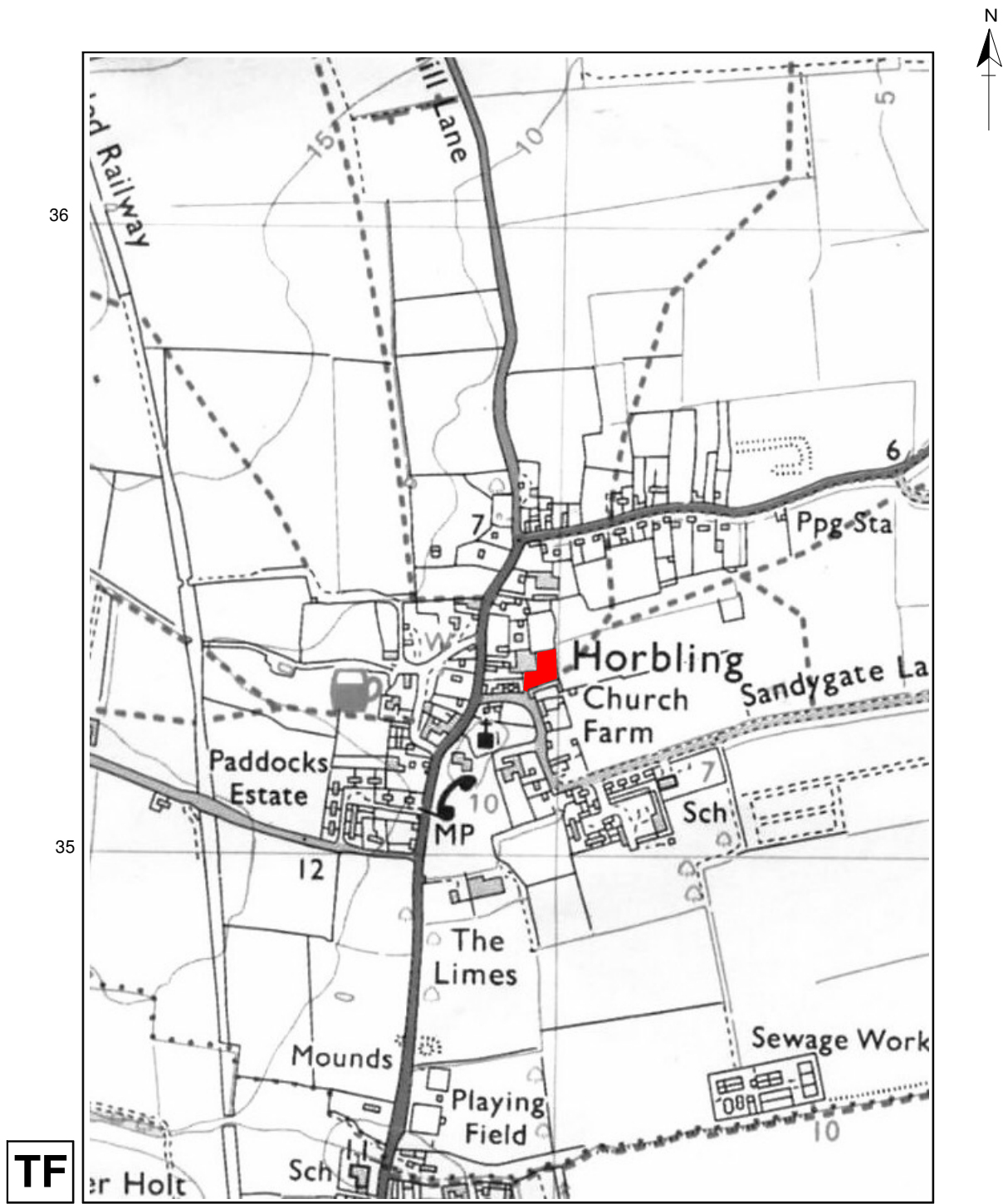
Simmons, BB, 1975 *The Lincolnshire Fens and The Fen Edge North of Bourne*, unpublished MA dissertation, University of Leicester

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 ULAS University of Leicester Archaeological Services




Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

12

 Area of development

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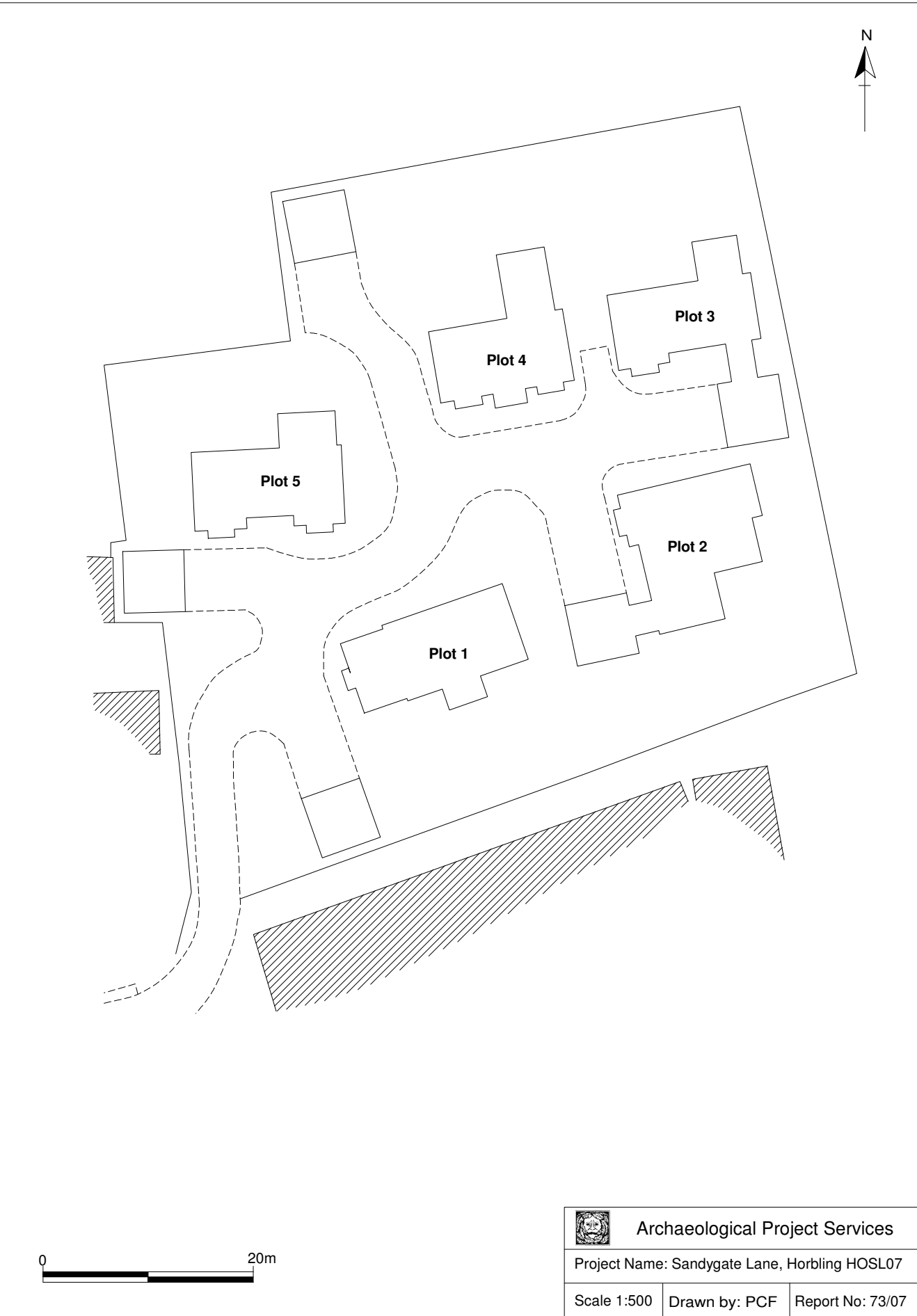
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Project Name: Sandygate Lane, Horbling HOSL07		
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Figure 2 - Site location plan



0 20m


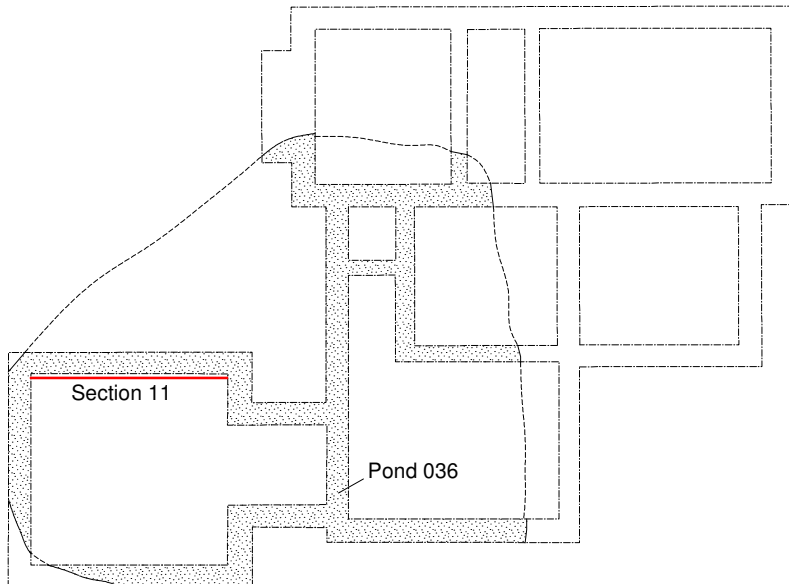
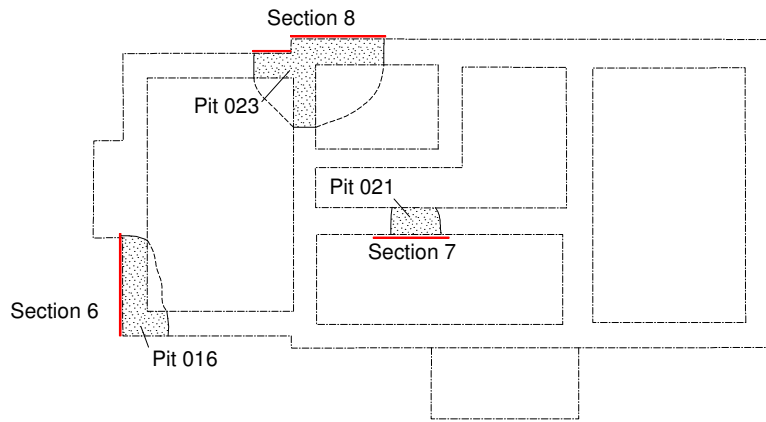
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Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing plot locations



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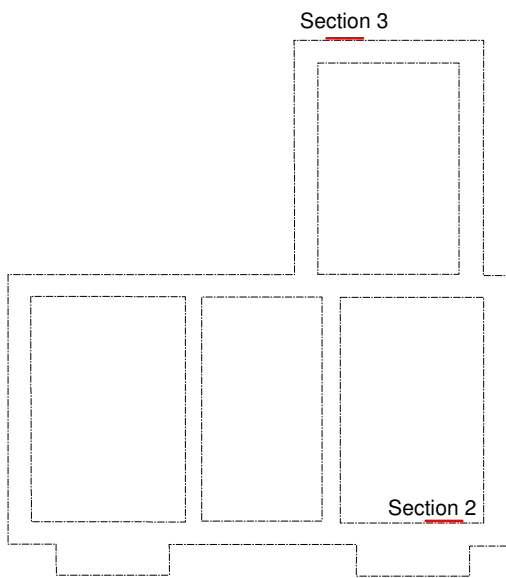
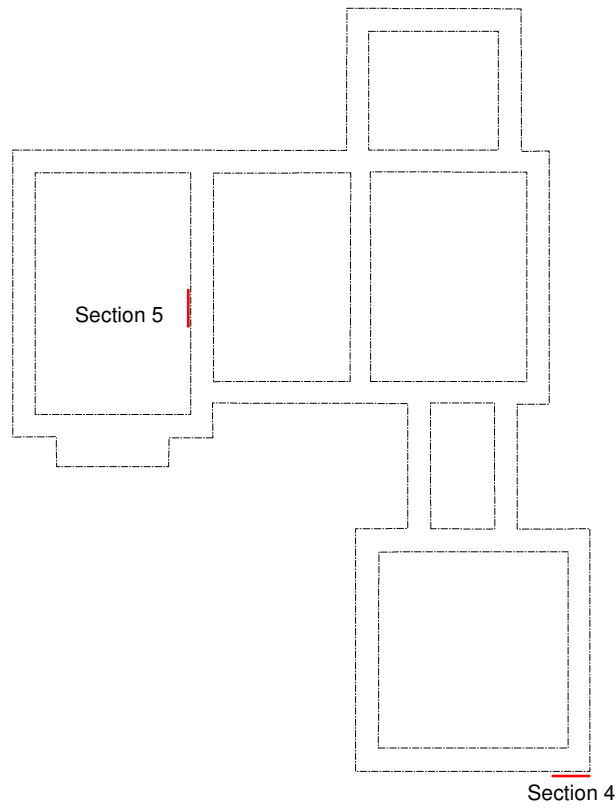
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Report No:73/07

Figure 4 - Plots 1 and 2: Plans



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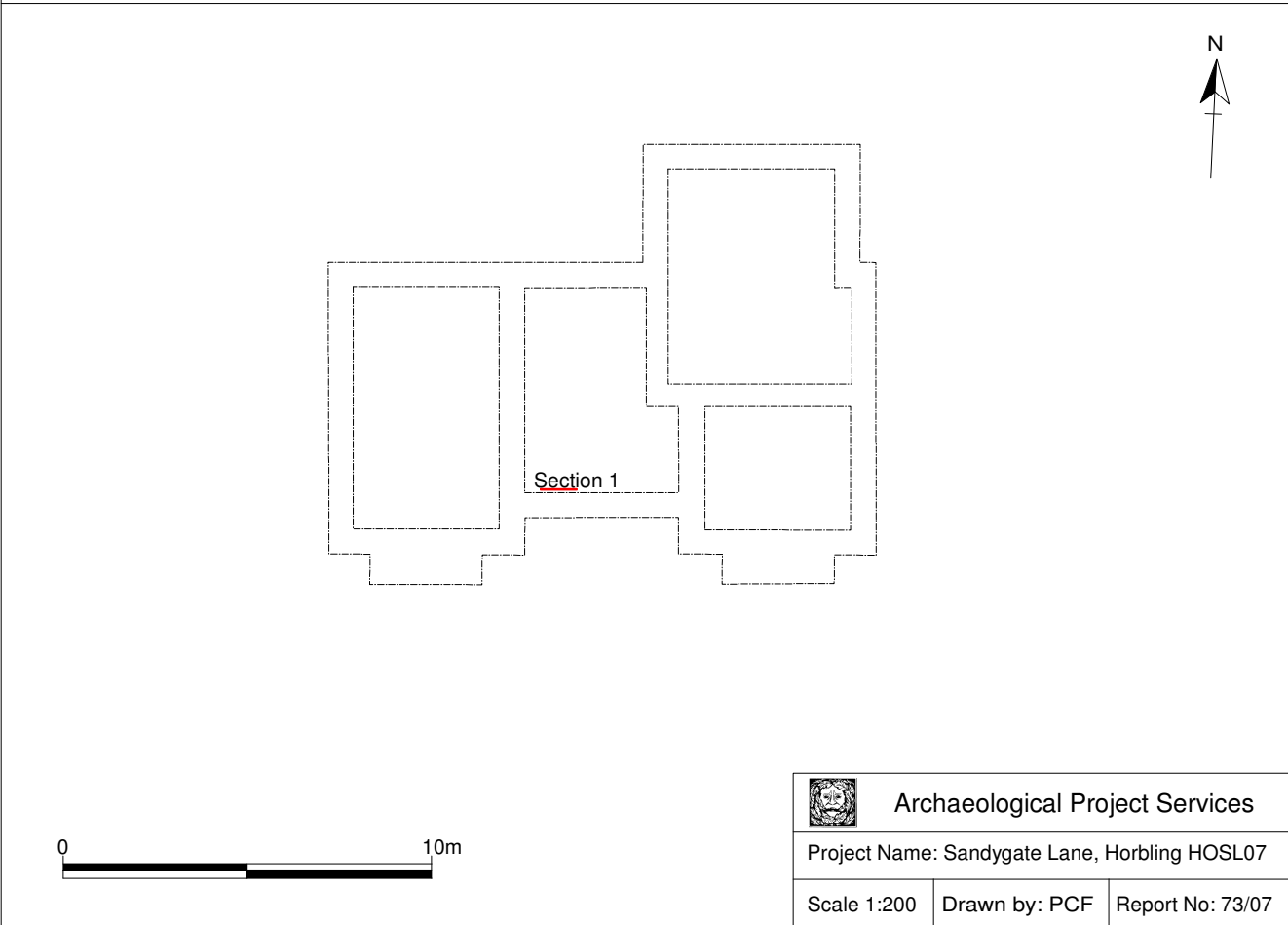
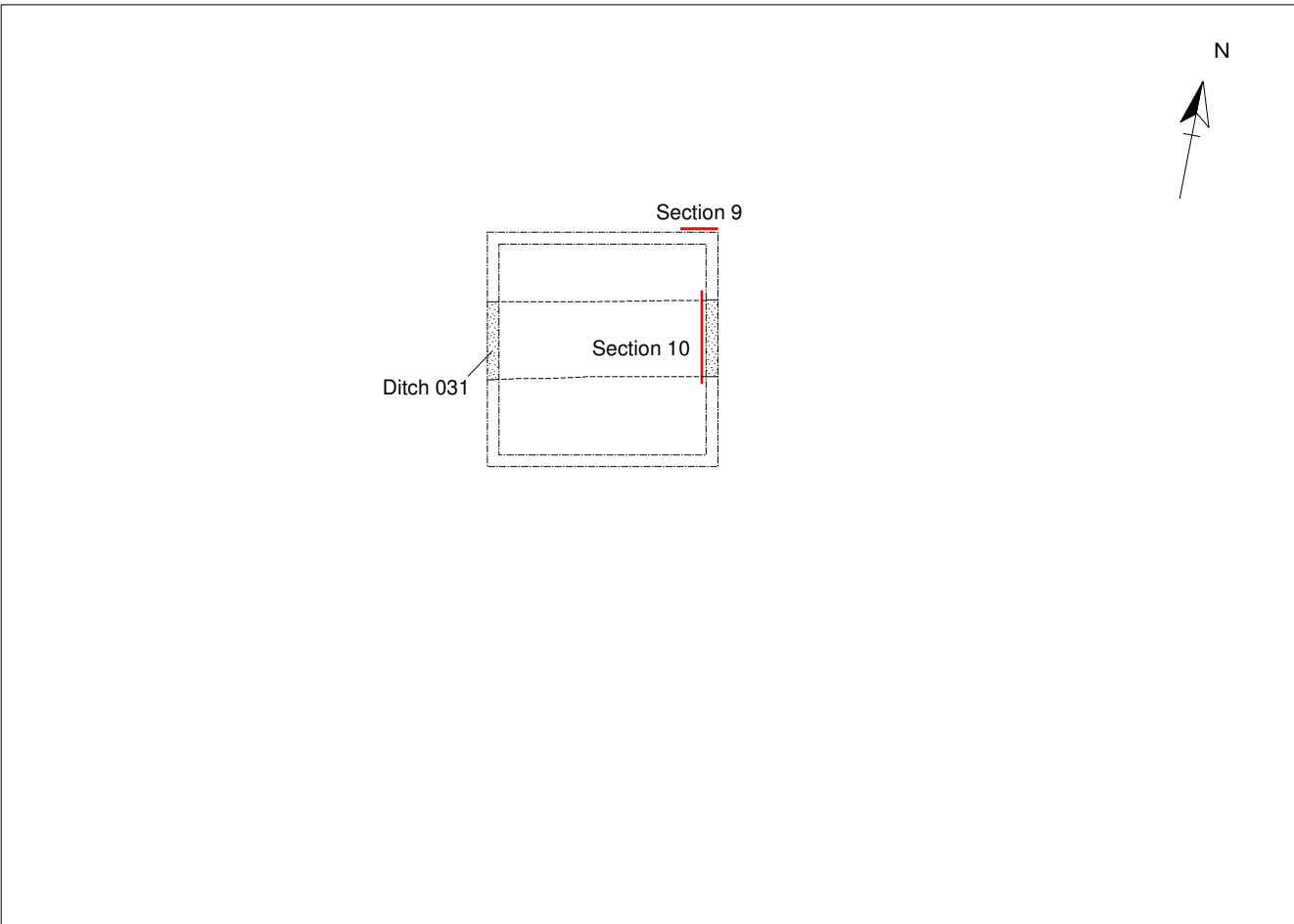
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Figure 5 - Plots 3 and 4: Plans




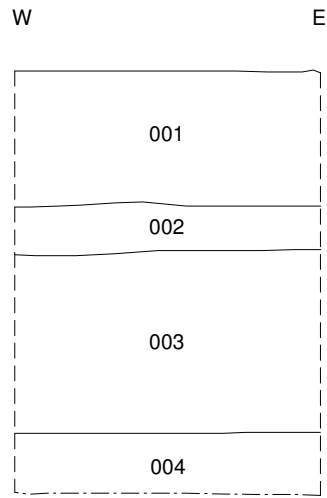
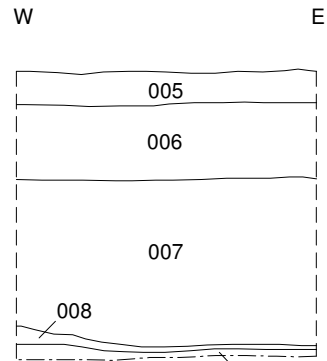
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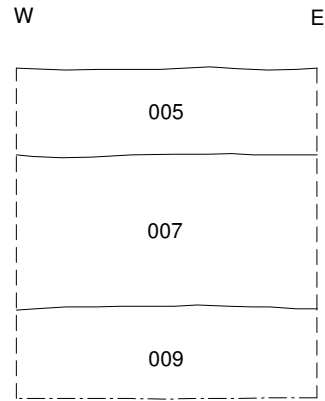
Figure 6 - Plot 4 garage and Plot 5: Plans



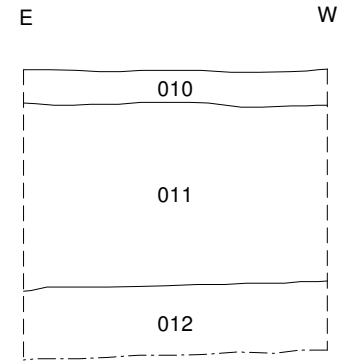
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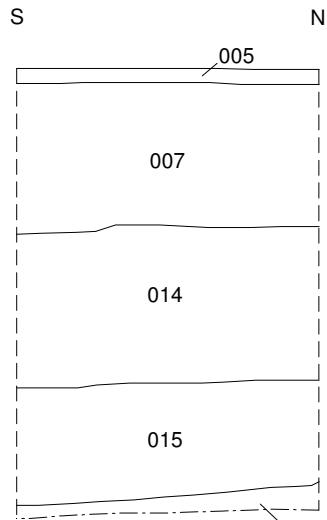
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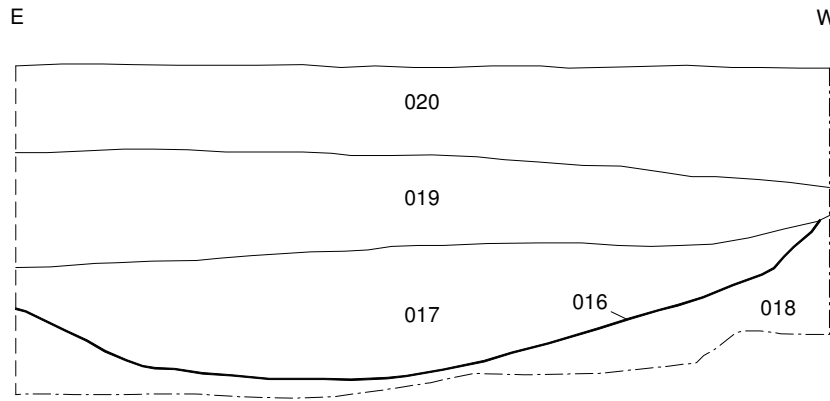
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Section 4



Section 5



Section 6




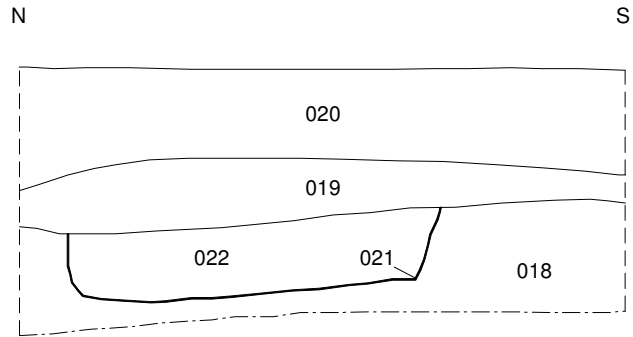
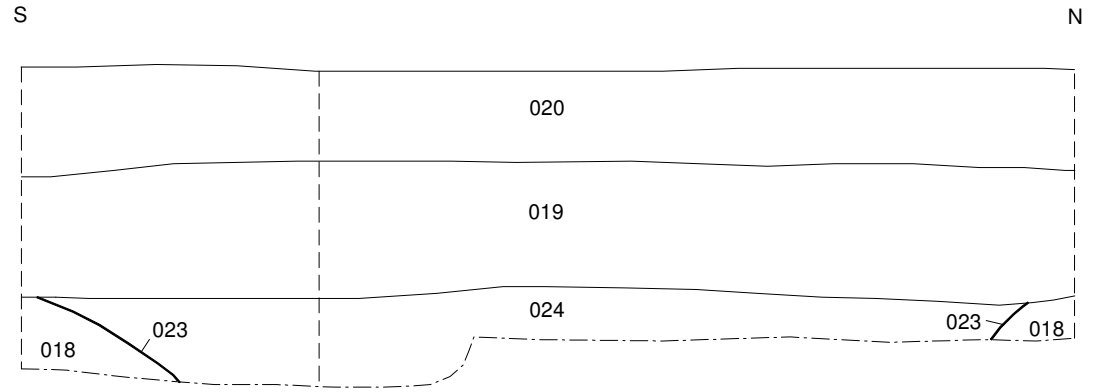
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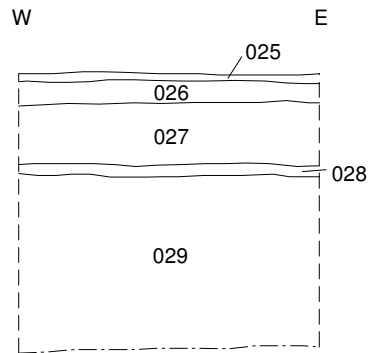
Figure 7 - Sections 1 to 6



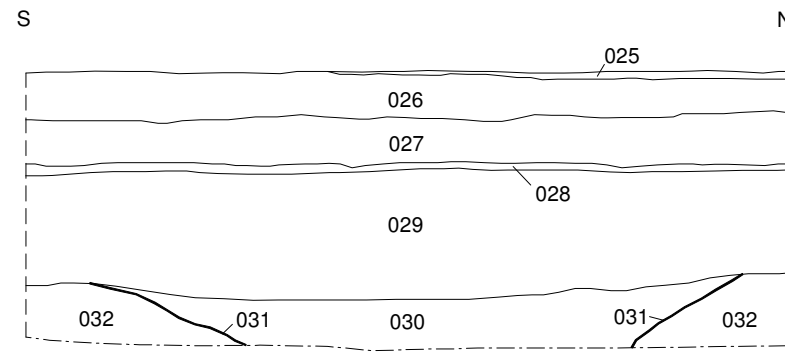
Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



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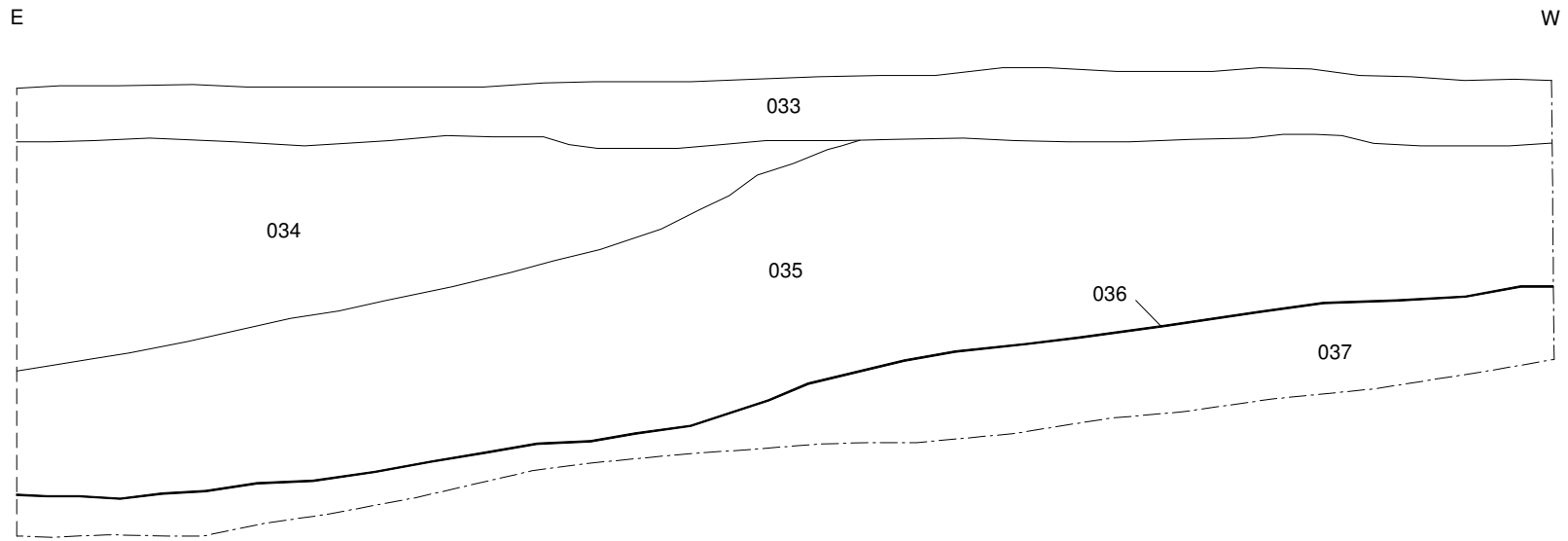
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Figure 8 - Sections 7 to 10



Section 11



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Scale 1:25

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Figure 9 - Section 11



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the sequence of deposits in Plot 5, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the deposits recorded in Plot 4, looking north



Plate 4 - Section 4 showing the deposits encountered in Plot 3, looking south



Plate 5 - Section 6 showing the undated pit (016) in Plot 1, looking southwest



Plate 6 - Section 7 showing the medieval pit (021) in Plot 1, looking southeast



Plate 7 - Section 11 showing the pond (036) in Plot 2, looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH FARM, SANDYGATE LANE, HORBLING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to Church Farm, Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the historic village and close to the medieval church of St. Andrew.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during residential development on land adjacent to Church Farm, Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Horbling is located in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, 20km east of Grantham and 22km southwest of Boston. The site lies to the north of Church Farm in the centre of the village, northeast of the parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 1197 3529.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S06/1062/44) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of five dwellings on the site. Planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association typical fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). The site is on fairly flat land at a height of 7m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Horbling is in an area of prehistoric and later remains. South of the village are two Bronze Age burial mounds. Sandygate Lane, located on the east side of the village, is thought to have originated as a

Roman road connecting Donington to Horbling and beyond to the Roman settlement at Sapperton. Horbling is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised several manors with a church (Foster and Longley 1976). The place-name is of Old English (early Saxon) origin and means '*Billings* on muddy land, the *Billings*, or *Bilmingas*, being a local Saxon tribe (Cameron 1998).

- 6.2 The site is located approximately 80m northeast of the parish church of St. Andrew. This dates to the 11th century, with 13th-14th century additions and is probably on the site of the church mentioned in Domesday (Pevner and Harris 1989, 392).
- 6.3 A watching brief undertaken in 1997 during development along Sandygate Lane revealed a large ditch of apparent 12th century date that may have once formed the churchyard boundary. Other ditches and pits were revealed but were undated (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Results of a later watching brief undertaken in 2002, also along Sandygate Lane, were largely negative (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS online database. A report of the findings of the watching brief may be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - M Darling, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - A Boyle, APS or J Young, Independent specialist Medieval and later - A Boyle and G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor, APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively

with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley-Lovekin, T., *Archaeological Watching Brief At Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire (HSL02)* APS Report **29/03**

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*, English Place Name Society

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1997 *An Archaeological Watching Brief of Land Adjacent to Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire (HSL97)* APS Report Number: **40/97**.

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J. 1989, *The Buildings of England, Lincolnshire* (2nd ed, rev N Antram)

Ripper, S., 2002 *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for land at Old Post Office Farm, Church Farm and land to the north of Church Farm, Horbling, Lincolnshire (TF 11 35)*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services Report Number 2002-050

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	5	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	5	Loose mid yellowish grey limestone fragments, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
003	5	Soft dark grey/black silty clay with frequent brick fragments, 0.6m thick	Made ground
004	5	Soft mid grey clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
005	4	Loose mixed mid grey to black sandy gravel and concrete fragments, 0.21m thick	Levelling deposit
006	4	Firm dark yellow sand with small gravel, 0.26m thick	Made ground
007	4	Firm mixed mid grey with dark yellow silty clay	Made ground
008	4	Firm dark brown/black organic clay, 50mm thick	Natural deposit
009	4	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.29m thick	Natural deposit
010	3	Dark yellow sandy gravel	Hardstanding
011	3	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Topsoil
012	3	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.62m thick	Former topsoil
013	3	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
014	3	Friable mid grey clay with gravel, 1m thick	Made ground
015	3	Plastic black organic clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Former topsoil
016	1	Feature, >2.7m wide by 0.44m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit
017	1	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand	Fill of (016)
018	1	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
019	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand, 0.48m thick	Subsoil
020	1	Loose mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent brick fragments, mortar and gravel, 0.4m thick	Made ground
021	1	Feature, 1.25m wide by 0.25m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
022	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand	Fill of (021)
023	1	Feature, 3.27m wide by >0.29m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
024	1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of (023)
025	4g	Loose mid yellow limestone fragments	Yard surface
026	4g	Friable mid red brick and tile fragments, 0.15m thick	Make up for (025)
027	4g	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt and clay, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
028	4g	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit
029	4g	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent 'stone' fragments, 0.45m thick	Made ground
030	4g	Soft bluish black organic clayey silt	Fill of (031)
031	4g	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.9m wide by >0.2m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
032	4g	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, >0.25m deep	Natural deposit
033	2	Loose mid yellow limestone fragments	Yard surface
034	2	Friable mid grey clayey silt with modern glass bottles	Fill of (036)
035	2	Soft dark brown/black organic silt with modern debris	Fill of (036)

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
036	2	Oval feature, 12m long by 1.2m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pond
037	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.16m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 2 THE POTTERY ARCHIVE

BY ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
1	022	SLQO	South Lincolnshire Quartz & Oolitic		jar / bowl	1	1	13	BS	handmade; external soot; leached internally; ? ID	
3	012	BOU	Bourne D ware	sandy	jug / jar	1	1	1	BS	abraded; ? ID	
3	012	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	?	1	1	4	base		
3	012	BS	Brown stoneware		bowl / chamber	1	1	31	base	worn on basal angle	
3	012	BS	Brown stoneware		jar / bowl	1	1	6	rim		
3	012	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	2	BS	? ID or BOU	
3	012	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware		jar	1	1	1	base	leached	late 10th to 12th
3	012	ST	Stamford Ware	B/C	jar	1	1	2	BS	burnt / soot; no glaze	12th

HOSL07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	date	comments
1	022	11th to 13th	date on a single sherd
3	012	19th to 20th	

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

by Jennifer Kitch, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

A small quantity of artefacts, fired clay, clay pipe and flint, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 20g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 10 stratified fragments of bone weighing 62g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from former topsoils (012 and 015) and a pit fill (023).

The clay pipe was probably manufactured relatively locally to Horbling, perhaps at Boston 20km to the northeast.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	Flint	Flake from core, Mesolithic-early Neolithic	1	1	1850-60
	Clay pipe	Bowl, stem 4/64", 1850-60	1	10	
015	Ceramic Building Material	Handmade brick/Fired clay	4	9	

The small flint flake from (012) bears scars from the removal of a number of blades or bladelets, and the bulbar area is broken. It is perhaps a core rejuvenation flake.

The clay pipe bowl from (012) has moulded decoration of leaves on the mould seam and acorns on either side. Acorns were a common motif on mid 19th century pipes and examples have been found at Lincoln and Gainsborough, while pipes with this pattern of decoration were made at Boston and Market Rasen (Mann 1977, 35).

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
012	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	1	2	Upper molar
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	4	Sawn through, Carnivore gnawing
	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	4	
	Large Mammal Size	Rib	1	12	
	Unidentified	Unidentified	2	3	
015	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	23	Broken into 5 pieces, unfused
024	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	2	5	
	Cattle	Tooth	1	9	Broken lower molar

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Horbling, including elsewhere on Sandygate Lane, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of material the assemblage is generally of limited local potential and significance, though the prehistoric flint is of note.

References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln **XV-1**, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

37	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.55

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HOSL 07

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

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