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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
GORDON FIELD,
MARKET RASEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MGF 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENTS

L14416

SOURCE

L19023

L19183

L14418

NEGATIVE

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
GORDON FIELD,
MARKET RASEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MGF 03)**

Work Undertaken For
Maiden Enterprise Ltd

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

September 2003

National Grid Reference: TF 1068 8873
Planning Application No: M03/P/0722

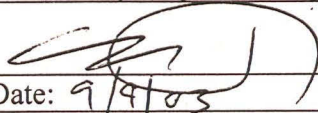
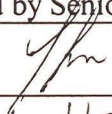


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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at Gordon Field, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

Romano-British to post-medieval remains have been identified within the Assessment Area. An area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery production has been identified south of the town and is part of a more extensive pottery industry which includes nearby Linwood, Tealby, Walesby and Claxby.

Although Rasen is first mentioned in the Saxon period (AD 410-1066), there are few finds of the period apart from coins and hanging bowl mounts which, unfortunately, have not been precisely located.

Subsequent medieval (AD 1066-1540) sites are restricted to the town centre with a focus on the market place and the 12th century church of St. Thomas. East, south and west of the town are surviving earthworks of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. Post-medieval (AD1540-1900) sites are well represented and include a significant number of listed buildings. These buildings principally date from two periods of expansion, namely after enclosure of the parish in the late 18th century and the arrival of the railway in the mid 19th century.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the proposed development area has remained as open ground, although was parcelled into smaller lots previously.

The area of the proposed development is suitable for geophysical survey once

undergrowth has been cleared. Examination of two geotechnical pits revealed no archaeological remains and overburden of between 0.4 and 0.75m.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessments

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as 'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999a).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Maiden Enterprise Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Gordon Field, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development and associated works as detailed in planning application M03/P/0722.

2.3 Site Location

Market Rasen is located 21km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 400m south of the centre of Market Rasen as indicated by the Market Place at National

Grid Reference TF 1068 8873 (Fig. 2). The site encompasses approximately 1 hectare. The Assessment Area referred to in this report relates to the area covered in Figure 2, approximately 600m around the proposed development site.

2.4 Topography and Geology

The local topography describes the town as located on gently undulating land at heights of 25m OD, with a general rise upwards to the east, towards the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Local soils are of the Holme Moor Association, typically fine sandy stoneless soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 218). Immediately south of the site these soils are replaced by stagnogley and sandy gley soils of the Beccles 2 Association (*ibid.* 119). These soils overlie extensive deposits of blown sand which cover a drift geology of glacially derived till and seal a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1999).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Market

Rasen and the immediate surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

Geotechnical pits were also examined and the results are reported in this document.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Market Rasen, or the Rasens in general,

are first mentioned in a charter of AD 973. Referred to as *æt ræsnan* the name is derived from the Old English 'ræsn' meaning a plank and perhaps indicating the position of a plank bridge or planks laid across marshy ground (Cameron 1998, 100). Later Market Rasen is also referred to as *Parua Rasa* (Little Rase), *Estrase* (East Rase) before appearing as *Marketrasyn* in 1358 (*ibid.*).

The charter of AD 973 details how Bishop Æthelwold gave two hides of land at Rasen to Ælfric Cild in part exchange for Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, for the further endowment of Thorney Abbey and confirmed by King Edgar (Sawyer 1968, S792).

At the time of the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Market Rasen was held by Roger of Poitou and Alfred of Lincoln and contained upwards of ten acres of meadow and perhaps two mills (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land had passed to the Count of Mortain and Alan of Lincoln (*ibid.*).

In the later 12th century the church of Market Rasen was granted to the Gilbertine priory of Sixhills who held the rectory until its dissolution in 1538 (Page 1906, 194).

Hamilton Hill, northwest of the town, was one of many mustering points in the 1536 Lincolnshire Rising. Contingents from Louth, Grimsby and Yarborough Wapentake, numbering approximately 500, met at the hill before moving on to Lincoln (Ward 1996, 26). It is perhaps significant that most of the mustering points during the rising were Wapentake meeting places, potentially having their origin in the Late Saxon period. Hamilton

Hill may have served a similar function in Late Saxon times.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located immediately south of Market Rasen town centre.

The earliest map of the vicinity is the Inclosure Plan of 1780 (Fig. 3). Entitled *A Map of the Lordship of Market Raisen in the County of Lincoln* this shows the development area lying within two enclosures. One of these is annotated with the name of the vicar which may suggest it was glebe land. The other enclosure lies within an area named as 'Tee Close' (No. 161) and takes its name from the shape of the enclosure. The general vicinity of the site lay within an area called 'Lammas Leas' (Russell and Russell 1983, 69). This refers to an area of meadow lands that could be used for grazing after 1st August (Field 1972, 121).

Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' of 1828 also depicts the proposed development site as open ground (Fig. 4). However, one possible building lies within the site. Interestingly, there are features noted as kilns to the north, east, south and west of the town, the ones to the south located in the area of known Romano-British kilns (see below).

Dating from 1845 is a map showing the planned extensions to the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway through Market Rasen (Fig. 5). The proposed development area is clearly indicated and is made up of a number of strips of land extending east, almost up to the Linwood Road.

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map

of 1891 shows that the construction of the railway and station have masked any indication of the plots seen on earlier maps, although a possible building is indicated on the eastern boundary of the site, west of the station (Fig. 6). The site appears largely as it does at present with development having occurred immediately to the northwest. A rope walk is indicated to the west. The subsequent second edition 25" plan of 1905 (Fig. 7) depicts the site as allotment gardens with a slight wooded embankment forming the east boundary. Subsequent maps (eg. Fig. 8 and Fig. 2) show the gradual development in and around Market Rasen, principally to the west of the site and culminating in the Gordon field estate of the 1970s.

9.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

As the site lies within an urban area, aerial photographs are generally unsuitable for identifying archaeological remains. However, a photograph (Code: Innervations 258/1198/13) dating to November 1998 held by the Sites and Monuments Record does show surviving ridge and furrow of the medieval field system to the south of the site.

Cropmarks within the vicinity have also been plotted by the RCHME and these show further areas of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system to the west, south and southeast of the town.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within the Assessment Area are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the Assessment Area

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	52736	Romano-British industrial site	TF 1070 8830
2	54269	Romano-British industrial site	TF 1110 8850
3	54294	Romano-British pottery	TF 1062 8919
4	52742	Romano-British pottery	-
5	52737	Romano-British pottery	TF 1040 8840
6	52739	Coins of Constantine I and Constantine II	-
7	52745	Anglo-Saxon mounts from hanging bowl	-
8	52750	Medieval core of Market Rasen	TF 1070 8920
9	52746	Medieval church of St. Thomas	TF 1064 8921
10	52738	Medieval iron key	TF 1064 8921
11	52751	Medieval ridge and furrow	TF 1080 8835
12	52044	Medieval ridge and furrow	TF 1015 8930
13	52752	Post-medieval settlement of Market Rasen	TF 1070 8920
14	52757	Southeast quarter of post-medieval Market Rasen	TF 1090 8890
15	54799	Southwest quarter of post-medieval Market Rasen	TF 1070 8900
16	53633	Post-medieval maltings/warehouse	TF 1086 8890
17	53632	Post-medieval railway station	TF 1070 8875
18	54112	Post-medieval bridge	TF 1079 8893
19	52743	Post-medieval Scottish bodle	-
20	52744	Post-medieval finds	TF 1060 8930
21	52741	Coin of Queen Anne	-
22	54536	Post-medieval clay tobacco pipe factory	TF 1094 8892
23	54797	Plane crash site - 1964	TF 1079 8840
24	54297	Undated cobble path and postholes	TF 1062 8919

Prehistoric Archaeology

No prehistoric sites or findspots are recorded at the Sites and Monuments record.

Romano-British Archaeology

Evidence indicates a thriving large scale pottery industry centred on Market Rasen (Fig. 9, Nos. 1 and 2). This appears to be located south and southeast of the town, about 300m southeast of the proposed development site, in the vicinity of where kilns are marked on Bryant's 1828 map (see above). The area of pottery production has produced whole pots, while wasters, clay extraction pits and kiln furniture have been recorded. Slag has also been retrieved which may indicate that metalworking was also undertaken at the site. There is a cluster of kiln sites in this part of Lincolnshire which extend to the east and north of Market Rasen and which produced Linwood/Swanpool type pottery (Swan 1984, 124).

Pottery and coins have also been found around the town and may indicate the position of settlements associated with pottery production.

Saxon Archaeology

Two Anglo-Saxon mounts are known from Market Rasen, although their exact provenance is unknown. Not recorded at the Sites and Monuments Record are two findspots of Saxon coins, one dating to between 675 and 750 and the other of Æthelred II dating to 979-985 (www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/Coins/emc).

Medieval Archaeology

Medieval archaeology within the Assessment Area is dominated by the medieval core of Market Rasen (Fig. 9, No. 8). Central to this is the parish church

of St. Thomas (Fig. 9, No. 9) which has a 12th century doorway within a predominantly 14th and 15th century building.

Surrounding the town are elements of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system surviving as earthworks.

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval remains are indicated by the extent of the core of the town which has expanded since the medieval period. Much of this expansion occurred after the Inclosure of the parish with a further stage of expansion after the introduction of the railway.

Industrial sites are also more apparent. Several mills are known in the vicinity, some of which may have more ancient origins (Sass 1986, 26). The Sites and Monuments Record incorporates listed building data of which not all has been referenced here. Listed buildings so referenced include the railway station (Fig. 9, No. 17), a maltings (no. 16), a clay tobacco pipe factory and a bridge (No. 18). Additionally, a further number of industrial activities are indicated in trade directories (eg. White 1856, 482) and many kilns are recorded on Bryant's 1828 map.

Modern Archaeology

Apart from the site of an airplane crash of 1964, no modern sites are recorded at the Sites and Monuments Record.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

A number of previous archaeological interventions have been undertaken within the Assessment Area. Most of these are related to the Romano-British kilns to the south (Field and George 1998, 39; Bennet

and Field 1999, 30). A series of undated features, comprising a cobbled path and postholes, was identified along King Street (Fig. 9, No. 24).

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 3rd September 2003 to assess the potential of the area to contain archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work.

The proposed development area is open ground with the exception of trees on an embankment for the adjacent railway to the east. The site was formerly allotment gardens and since their disuse has become heavily overgrown with brambles, nettles *etc.* Associated with its former use as an allotment is a number of small dilapidated sheds located along the western boundary. Apart from the embankment, the site lies on level ground with some minor disturbance.

There are three areas where the ground is severely disturbed to prevent access to the site. These areas were further affected last winter by wet weather and excavating machines getting stuck (*pers. com.* Mr. S. Pye).

Apart from a single manhole, located south of centre of the site, no other services were noted within the site limits.

As the site is overgrown, it is, at present, unsuitable for geophysical survey and fieldwalking.

Access to the site is via Gordon Field, which is fenced by wire and concrete posts. Local opinion insists that there is no right of access at this point. Two further access points lie adjacent to the station yard, one over the embankment and the

second at the extreme southern end of the station yard.

5.6 Geotechnical results

The walkover survey was undertaken on the same day as two Geotechnical pits were excavated. The positions of these pits are shown on Figure 10.

The following sequences were noted,

Test Pit 1.

Desc.	Thickness	Interp.
Dk. greyish brown silty sand	0m – 0.1m	Topsoil
Dk. greyish brown silty sand	0.1m – 0.5m	Subsoil
Mid brownish grey silty sand	0.5m – 0.75m	Subsoil
Light grey sand	0.75m – 1.1m	Natural
Mid yellow sand	1.1m – 1.9m	Natural

Test Pit 2.

Desc.	Thickness	Interp.
Dk. greyish brown silty sand	0m – 0.4m	Topsoil
Light brown sand	0.4m – 1.1m	Natural
Mid yellow sand	1.1m – 1.45m	Natural
Bluish grey silty clay	1.45m – 2.2m	Natural

The presence of subsoils in the first test pit may be a result of horticultural activities at the site. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts observed during the test pitting.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) fall within the Assessment Area.

Significant historic buildings within the Assessment Area are listed and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. Forty nine listed buildings fall within the Assessment Area. The nearest listed buildings to the site are the railway station (Grade II) and the Methodist Chapel (Grade II*) of which both overlook the proposed development site. Consequently, their setting may be affected by the proposed development.

All other archaeological and historical building remains within the Assessment Area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990) and PPG15 (DoE 1994).

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, etc.) across the site. However, a manhole cover was identified in the central part of the field and does indicate the presence of buried services.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator. Furthermore, trenches should not be excavated in close proximity to trees or the embankment.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the Assessment Area were adopted from the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see

Appendix 1).

Period

Remains dateable from the Romano-British period to the present day have been recorded within the Assessment Area. Clustering of Roman kiln sites occurs a short distance to the south while the medieval and later core of the town lies to the north.

Rarity

Large scale Roman pottery production is moderately rare and there are a known cluster of such sites in this vicinity at Linwood, Tealby, Walesby and Claxby. However, the kilns may have rare or unusual features. Post-medieval buildings are generally not scarce.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Market Rasen area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Cartographic and historical documents covering the proposed development site are currently held by Lincolnshire Archives.

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

Group Value

Moderate group value is conferred by the presence of Romano-British industrial and possible settlement sites in the Assessment Area. Post-medieval remains in the vicinity have high group value.

Survival/Condition

The area of the proposed development appears to have been maintained as open pasture fields. As such, archaeological

features may be expected to survive in moderately good condition.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development may impact into the natural geology, all archaeological deposits are at risk.

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains and artefacts from within the Assessment Area.

Functional diversity is also high and includes the remains of industrial and settlement sites spanning several periods.

Potential

Potential is moderate to low for the presence of archaeological remains associated with the Romano-British kilns, which cluster to the south.

Equally there is moderate to low potential for remains of later periods to be present.

As a moderately elevated area on sand, there is very low potential for waterlogged survival of palaeo-environmental or organic remains.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Past impact on the site is believed to be principally agricultural. Plans show the area to have been open ground and there are suggestions that this was used as meadow for grazing at particular times of the year. Since enclosure of the late 18th century the site had been parcelled up and probably retained for agricultural land and then allotments until the present. It is uncertain how much the allotment use would have impacted on any buried

archaeological remains. The presence of a manhole cover suggests some past impact from services.

Impact of the proposed residential development is also uncertain. However, foundations will affect buried remains and the location of new buildings could, consequently, affect the setting of listed buildings in the vicinity, notably the railway station and Methodist chapel.

9. OVERVIEW

This desk-based assessment has identified that known archaeological sites and findspots are absent from within the proposed area of development, although are known in close proximity.

As the desk-based assessment has identified archaeological remains within the Assessment Area, it is possible that geophysical survey will be the next logical step in the archaeological investigation of the area.

10. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Gordon Fields, Market Rasen, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at the site.

The assessment has identified evidence of Romano-British to later activity occurring within the Assessment Area. However, none of this activity has been identified from within the proposed development site.

The potential for further, unrecorded, Romano-British remains is considered

moderate. These may include further industrial remains associated with pottery production falling within the proposed development site.

Medieval and later remains are generally absent from the development site and may indicate this was pasture. Ridge and furrow has been recorded east, south and west of the site and the core of the medieval town lies to the north.

At the time of the walkover survey the site was unsuitable for non-intrusive evaluation, although geophysical survey could be undertaken if undergrowth was cut back. Two geotechnical pits were observed, although neither had identifiable archaeology.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

RCHM Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

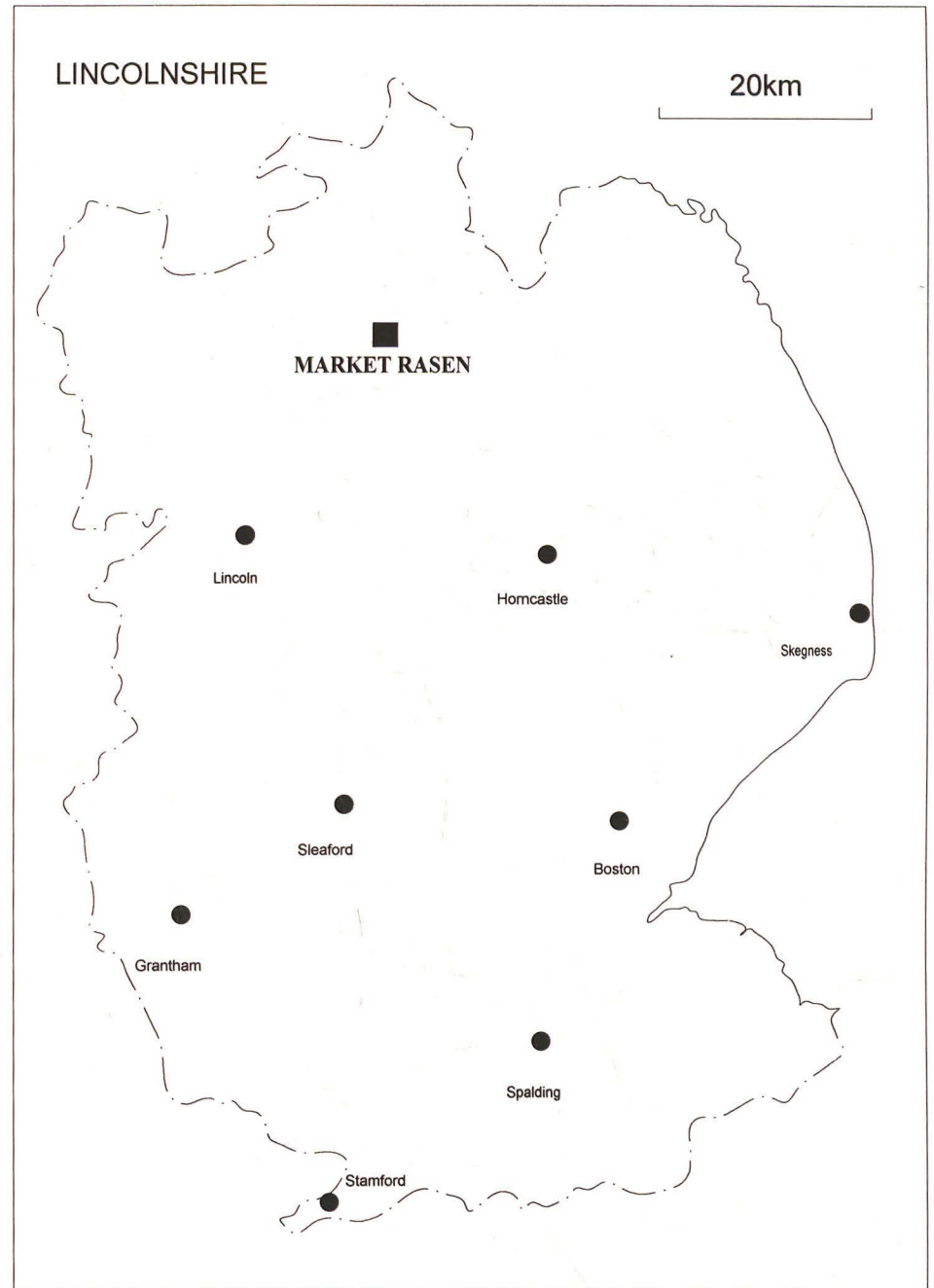
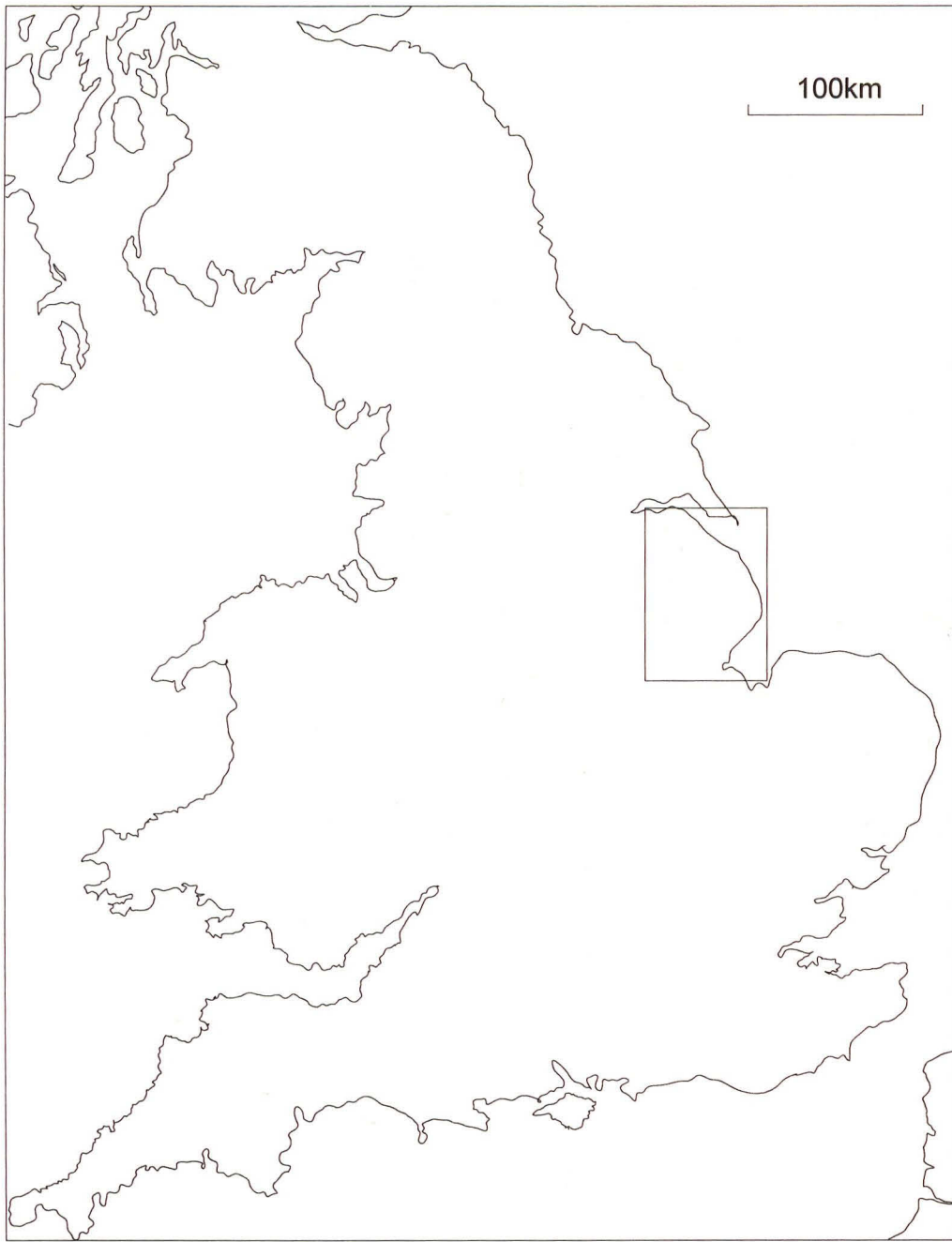
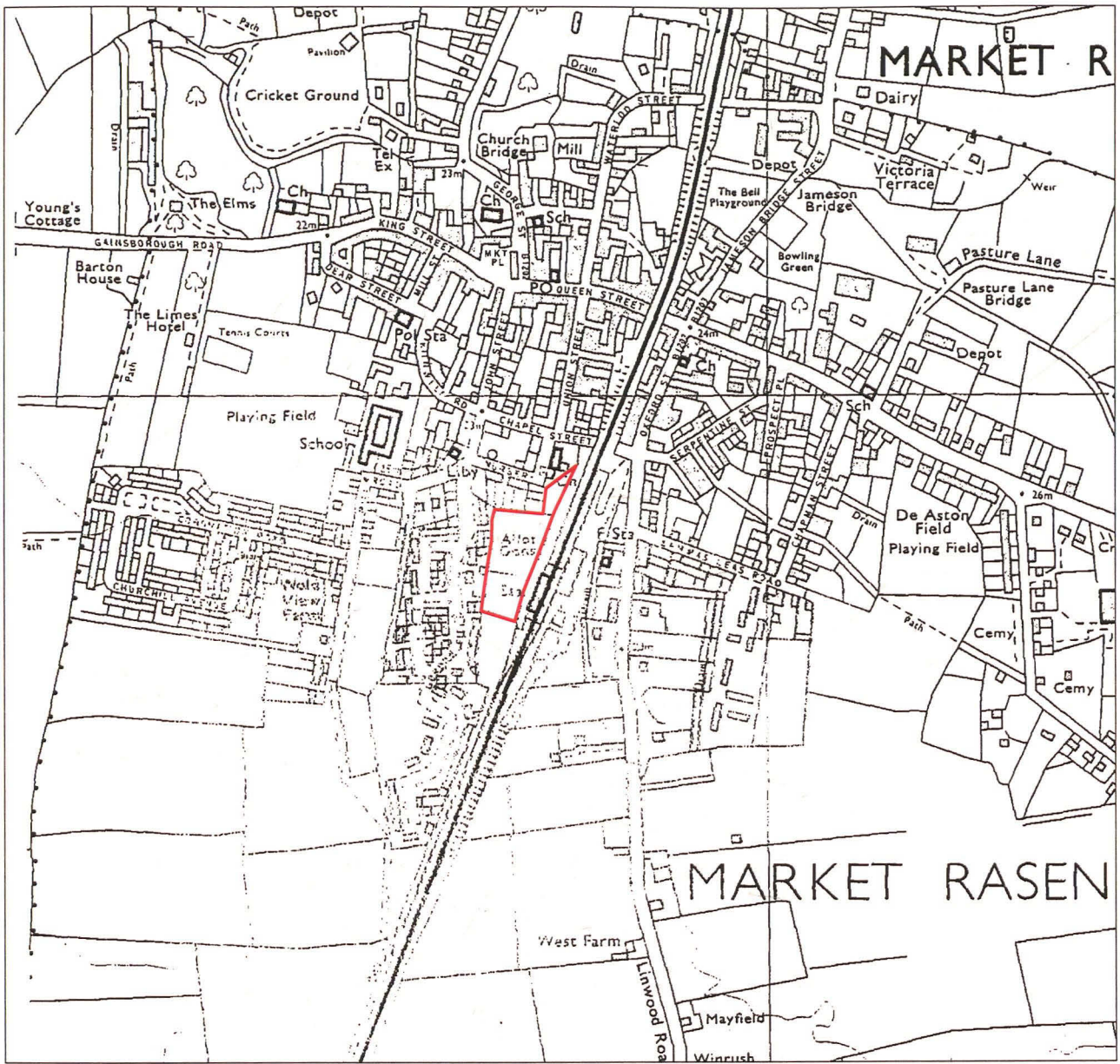


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Key

 Site location

Figure 2 - The assessment area showing the site location

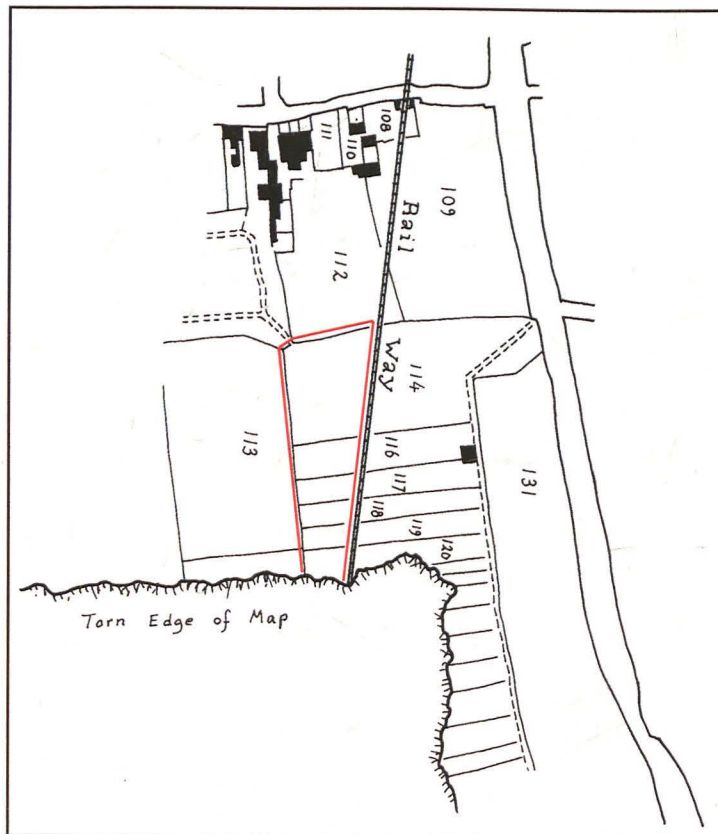


Figure 5 - Extract from 'Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway: Plans and extensions No. 2', 1845

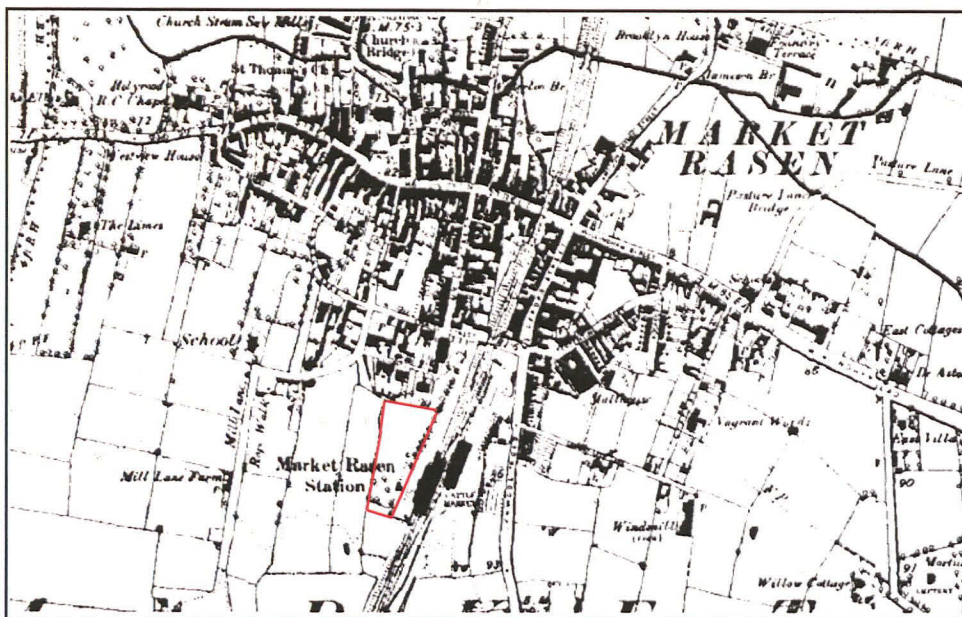


Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st edition 6'' Ordnance Survey plan, 1891

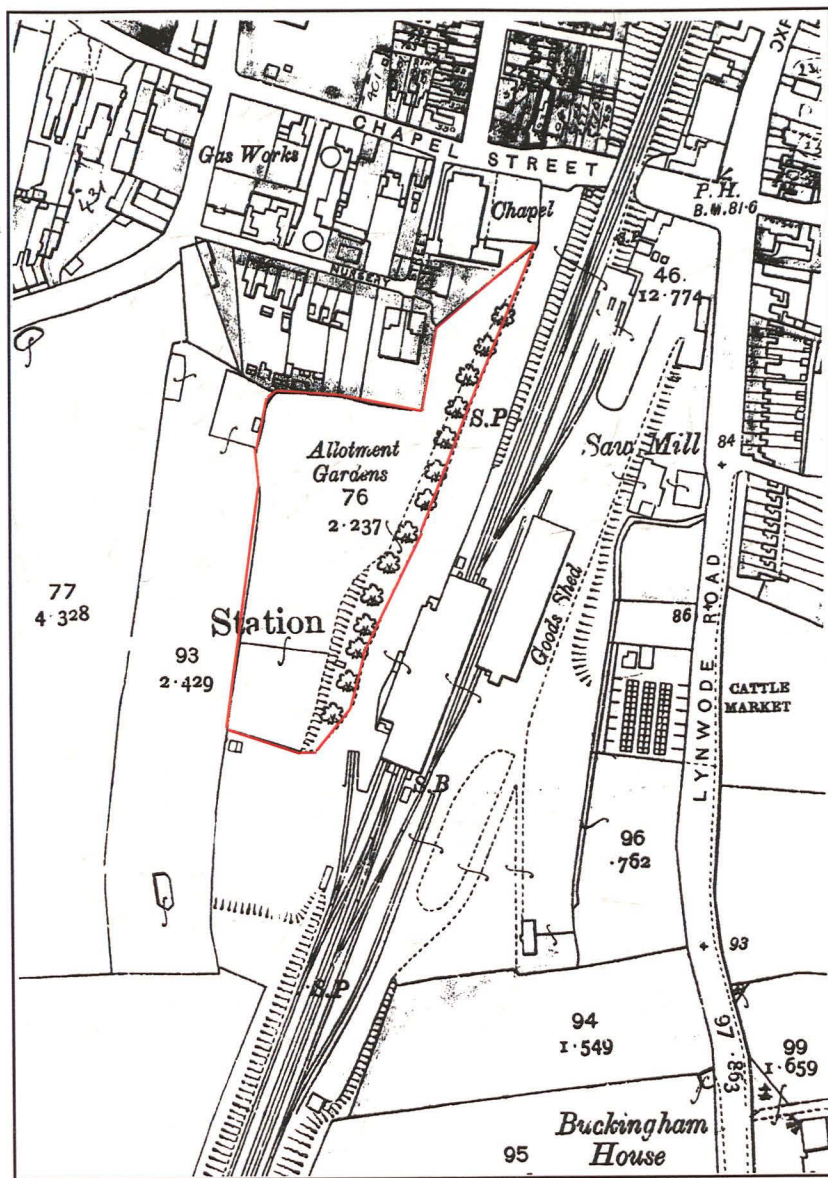


Figure 7 - Extract from the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey plan, 1905

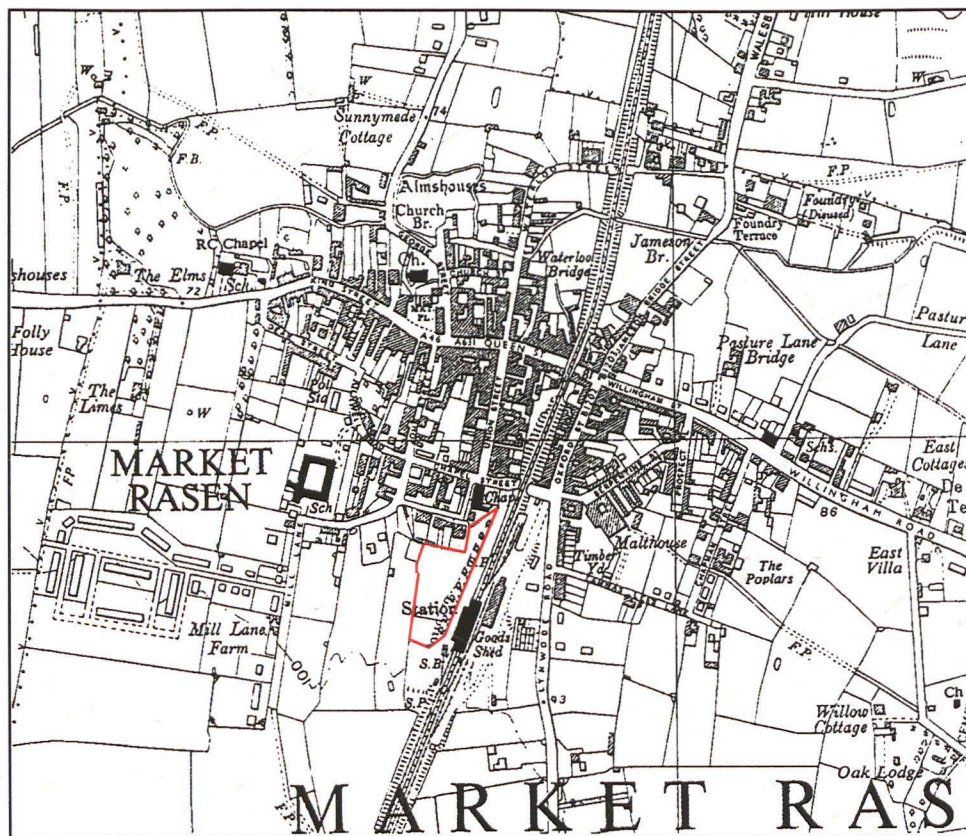
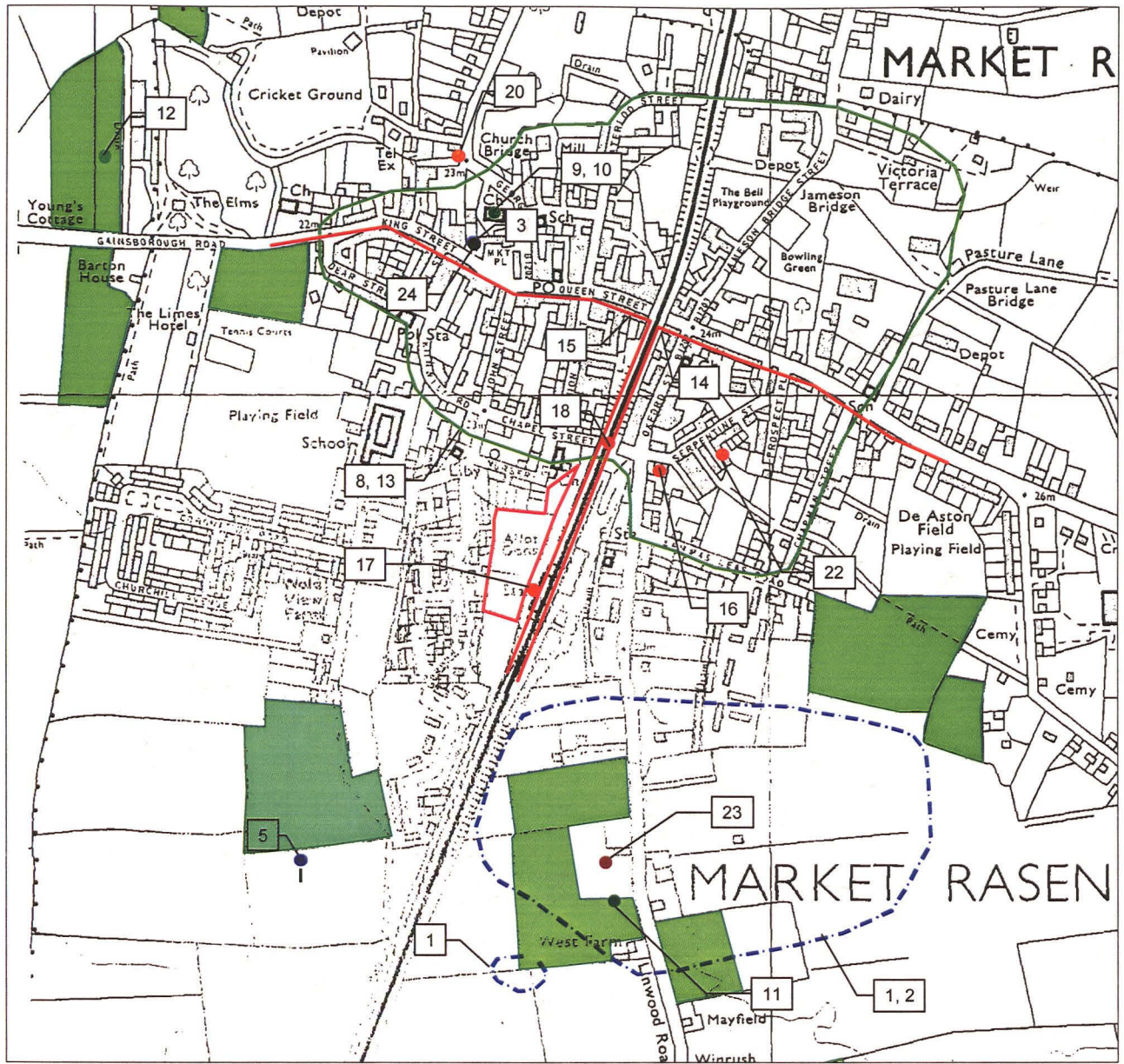


Figure 8 - Extract from the 1956 6" edition Ordnance Survey plan



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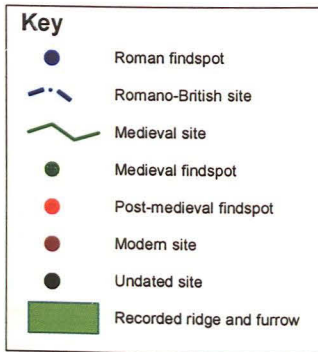


Figure 9 - Archaeological sites within the assessment area

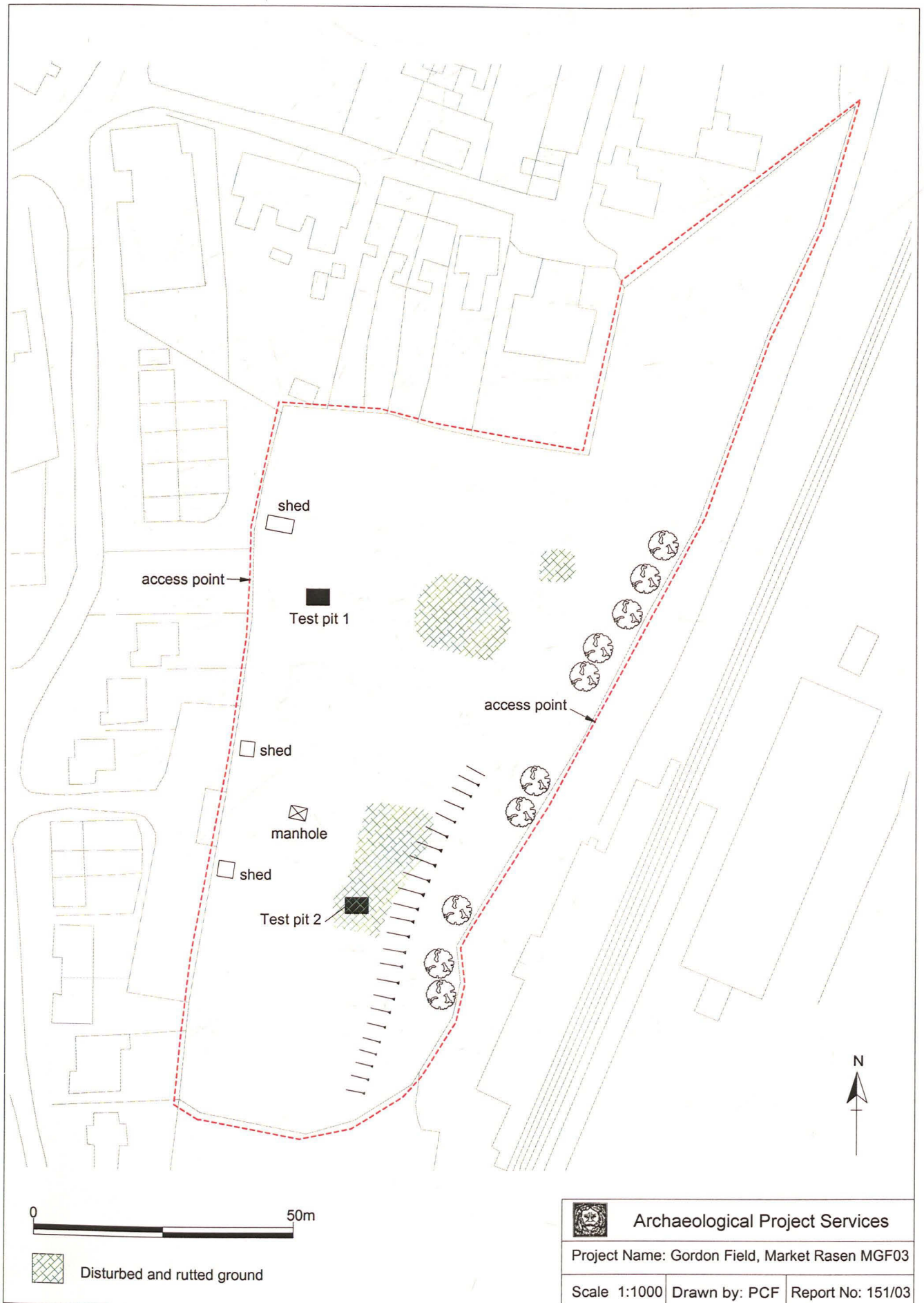


Figure 10 - Results of the walkover survey



Plate 1 - General view across the proposed development area, looking north towards the centre of Market Rasen



Plate 2 - The eastern boundary of the site as represented by an embankment associated with the railway station, looking east



Plate 3 - The manhole cover located centrally in the field



Plate 4 - Test Pit 1 showing the sequence of deposits at the site, looking north

Appendix 1

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

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

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/
Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/
Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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.
Wapentake	An administrative division of a shire in the former Danelaw counties.

Appendix 3

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Market Rasen

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parish of Market Rasen, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps and drawings, 1892, 1905, 1956, 1975

Aerial photographs held by Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

Code: Innervisions 258/1198/13 1998

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.

Geotechnical information was also not consulted