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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON  
LAND TO THE REAR OF 43, CHURCH STREET,  
MIDDLE RASEN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 0870 8941**  
**Site Code: CSMI17**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.89**  
**Planning Reference: 135071**

PREPARED FOR MR. IAN WHITE

By

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land to the rear of 43, Church Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 25th-26th of May 2017.*

*Over the whole monitored area, a simple deposit sequence was identified which consisted of a deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon, which overlay a natural horizon of aeolian sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within seven representative sections, that were widely distributed across the site.*

*During the excavation of the foundation trench which extended parallel to and to the immediate south of the northern site boundary, a series of three undated ovular shaped pits were identified at the base of the foundation trench excavations, one of which appeared to truncated an earlier such feature. No finds were recovered from any of the pit fills.*

*The cut of a fourth such ovular shaped pit was identified at the north-eastern corner of the new build area. This was similarly identified and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavation and the pit fill did not produce any finds.*

*Towards the western end of the new build area, the cut of a fifth ovular shaped pit was identified and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavation here. The fill of this pit similarly did not yield any finds. The cut of a possible north-south orientated linear gully was also located to the east of this pit. This was similarly observed and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavations and its fill also did not produce any finds. This possible gully was found not to continue in any further foundation trench.*

*The assemblage of undated pits identified during the excavation of the foundations for the new house plot tended to form a distinctive grouping or cluster and are interpreted as possible refuse pits that may have pertained to possible medieval or post-medieval properties that fronted onto the southern side of North Street to the north. The short length of possible linear gully may be interpreted as marking the line of part of surviving portion of an associated contemporary land/property boundary. These archaeological features were confined to the northern and western portions of the new build area, with no further activity to the south, so that their extent was determined. It is considered possible that this archaeological activity may be associated with the settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme.*

*The archaeological monitoring of the foundations for the rear detached garage did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Ian White to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land to the rear of 43, Church Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference: TF 0870 8941. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 25th-26th of May 2017.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The development site is located within the historic core of the village of Middle Rasen and on land to the rear of 43, Church Street at National Grid Reference TF 0870 8941 and at a height of approximately 20mAOD. The settlement of Middle Rasen is situated 1.8km to the west of Market Rasen and 21km to the north-east of Lincoln, within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire **[Figures 1 and 2]**.
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The development site is located on deep stoneless fine sandy soils of the Holme Moor Series, which have developed on deposits of aeolian sand. These in turn overlie Amphthill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 135071) for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land to the rear of 43, Church Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority **[Figure 3]**. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 4-5 and 10-12) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

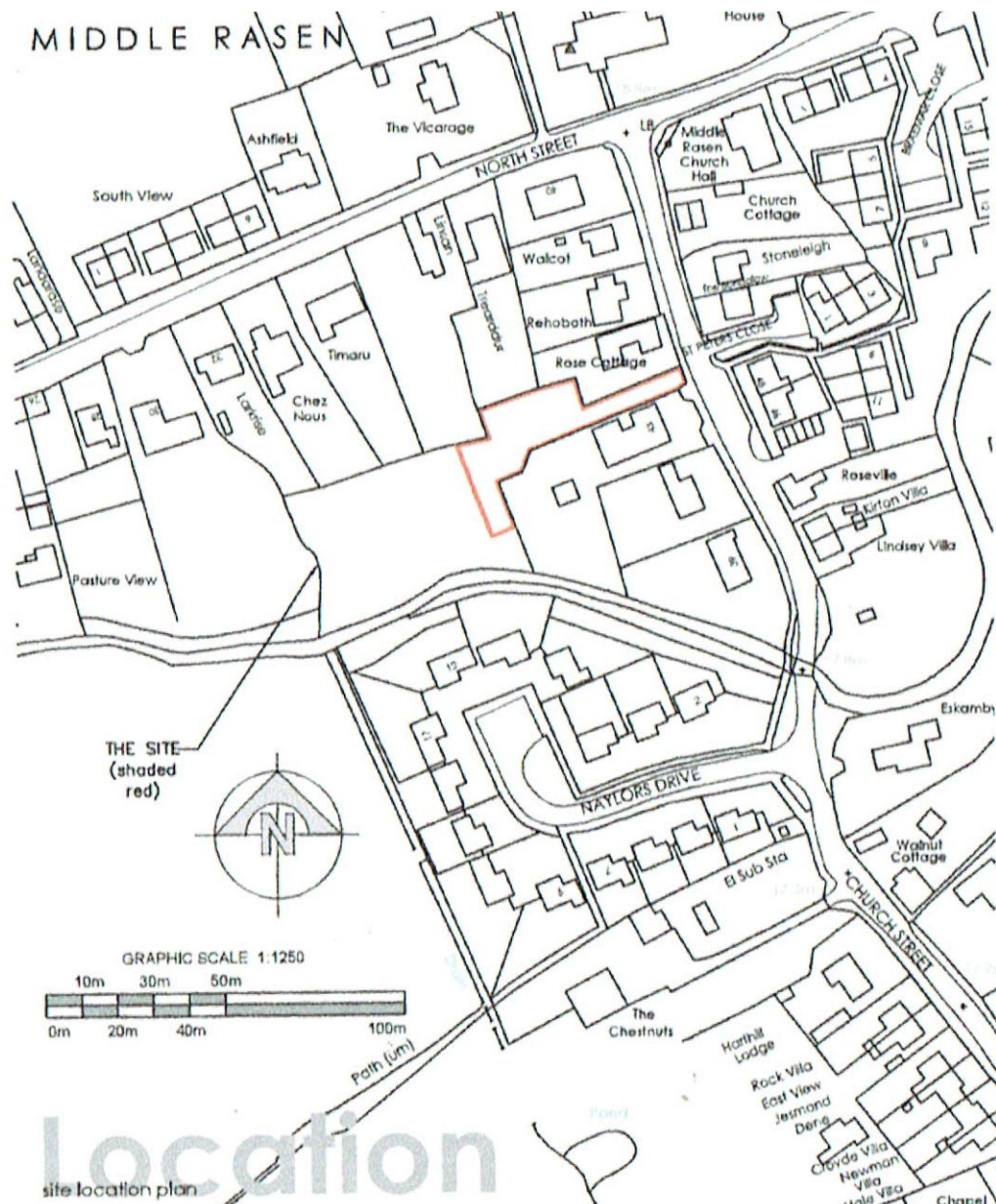
- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 4 and 5 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 10 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 11 of this planning consent.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling and detached garage.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

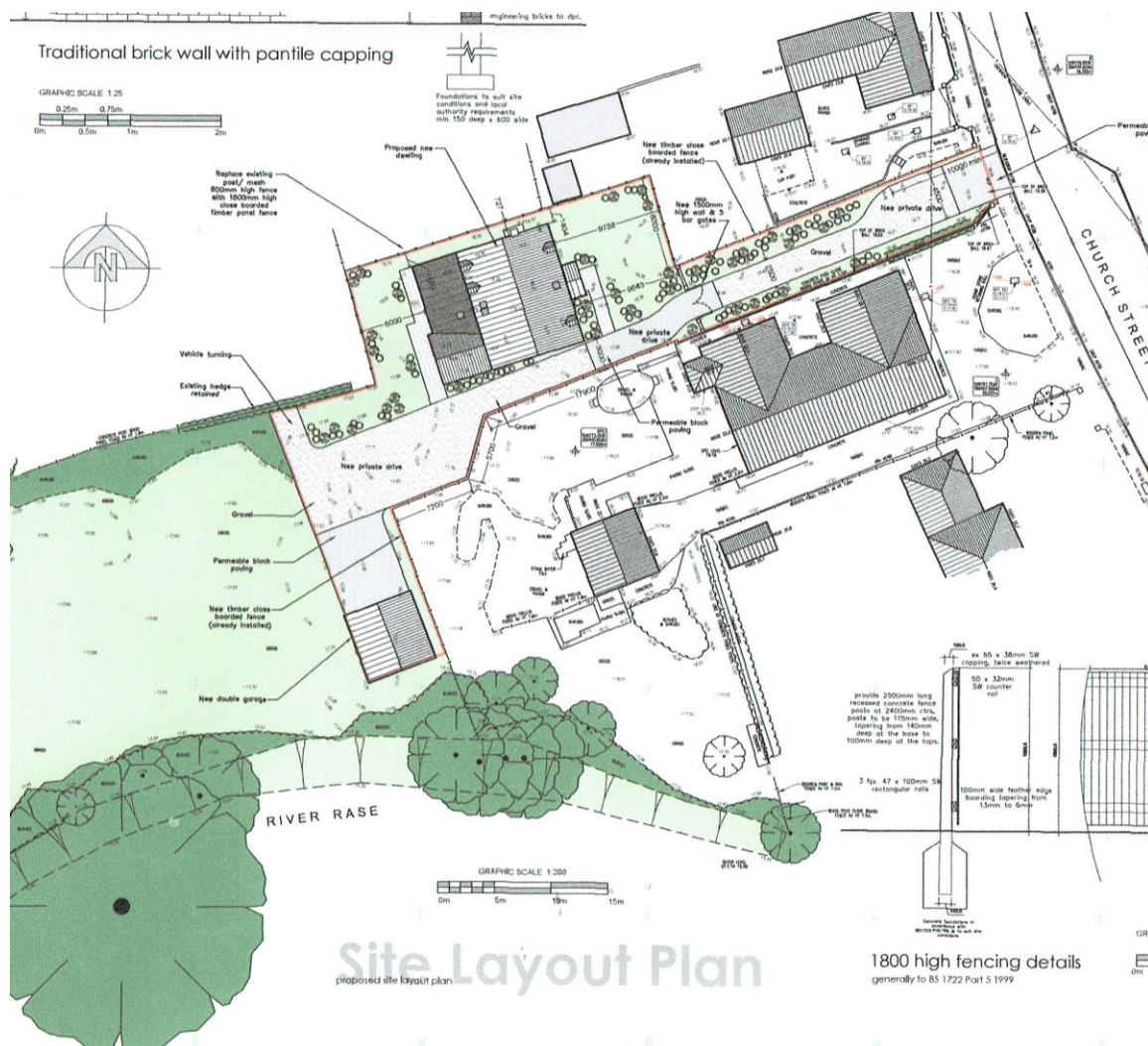
- 4.3 The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential and also within the area of the former medieval settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme. The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this former medieval settlement.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local



Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 The settlement of Market Rasen, situated in the Wapentake of Walshcroft, appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins, though little is known concerning any Anglo-Saxon settlement activity in the area. The first documentary reference to this settlement occurs in a contemporary charter of AD973 when it is referred to as *cæt roresnan*. At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, *Resne*, *Rase* or *Rasa* lands in the parish were held by Alfred of Lincoln and Roger of Poitou. There is a reference in the Survey to a mill. The place name is derived from the Old English *ræsn* or 'a plank'. This is perhaps a reference to a plank bridge or planks that were laid over marshy ground. By the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the lands here were held by Alan of Lincoln who held 4½ bovates and a third of a bovat and Roger de Montebegin who held 1 carucate and 1 bovat in *Parua Rasa* on behalf of the Count of Mortain. Middle Rasen is first documented in this survey as *Media Rasa*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to Middle

Rasen as *Middelrasen* (AD1201); *Middel Rasen* (AD 1331) and as *Mikelrasen* (AD1367) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Foster & Longley, 1976].

- 5.3 There were two medieval settlements at Middle Rasen. Each had a church and their own open field systems. The boundary dividing these two parishes was the River Rase. Middle Rasen Topholme with its parish church of St Peter lay to the north and Middle Rasen Drax with its own church of St Paul to the south (HER 52022-3).
- 5.4 The medieval settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme, in which the development site is situated, is laid out in a very regular and planned fashion on an east-west aligned street with large tofts on the north side and shorter ones onto a stream on the south side (HER 52023). Earthworks within now amalgamated properties on the north show that the pattern of long tofts was formerly more complete. The north-south orientated link road (Church Street) across the stream southwards to the settlement of Middle Rasen Drax intrudes on this pattern.
- 5.5 The parish church, which is dedicated to St Peter dates from the 12th century and underwent alterations in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries and restoration in 1861 (HER 52013, NHL 1166238). The church comprises a 15th century west tower, a nave, a 15th century chancel, a north aisle of early 13th century date, a north chapel and a 19th century south porch.
- 5.6 The medieval settlement of Middle Rasen Drax is situated to the south of the medieval settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme (HER 52022). The settlement of Middle Rasen Drax appears to have developed to the extent normal for a village to lose its church. A few earthworks survive along the through road, but modern housing estates have removed everything else and obscured the earlier street pattern. This settlement had two main centres. The first by the late 18th century appears as an irregular grouping of streets and properties near the church of St Pauls. The second is a very regular two row pattern along an east-west through road which was probably a planned shift along the north-south orientated through/link road (Church Street) across the stream to the settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme.
- 5.7 The site of St Paul's Church at Middle Rasen Drax occurs on the north-eastern outskirts of the village (HER 52014). The church was demolished in 1860 and some of the stonework from it used in the 1861 restoration of the present parish church. The graveyard pertaining to this former church remained in use after its demolition.
- 5.8 A Grade II listed Water Mill on Low Church Road is of late 18th century date and underwent alterations in the 20th century (HER 55771; NHL 1064040). This is also the site of an extant 18th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings.
- 5.9 The Grade II listed Laretto Cottage on Low Church Road is an early 18th century cottage with 19th century alterations (HER 56117, NHL 1309015). This house was formerly the vicarage for the church of St Paul. This was also the site of an unnamed 19th century farmstead at Middle Rasen. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan with further detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings and is the only surviving element of this farmstead.
- 5.10 A Methodist Chapel is located on the southern outskirts of Middle Rasen (HER 55095). The chapel was constructed in 1911. The site of a further Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in Middle Rasen in 1839 (HER 55096) and appears to have been demolished by the 1950s. The site of a former Free United Methodist Chapel was located nearby (HER 55097). This was built in Middle Rasen in 1855 and appears to have been demolished by the 1970s. The site of a former Primitive Methodist Chapel is also located nearby (HER



- 55098). This was constructed in Middle Rasen in 1838 and was still in use in the 1950s. The building appears to have still been in existence in the 1970s, but has since been demolished.
- 5.11 A park is recorded on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1888 and 1905 respectively at Manor Farm (HER 55597). Manor Farm at Middle Rasen is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57414). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the range of working buildings. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings on the site.
- 5.12 North Farm at Middle Rasen is an extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57415). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-shaped plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the range of working buildings.
- 5.13 Braemar Farm at Middle Rasen is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57416). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site.
- 5.14 An unnamed farmstead at Middle Rasen is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57421). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site.
- 5.15 The Middle Rasen Primary School was constructed in 1877 replacing an earlier charity school on the site (HER 56767).
- 5.16 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land off Church Street on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling in 2013 (HER ELI111570, Site code: MRCS13). This identified a single linear archaeological feature which extended across the site. This was interpreted as a possible former course of the River Rase. A single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this feature. Spreads of demolition material across the southern side of the site may have been associated with a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel that had formerly stood on this site [Allen Archaeology, 2013].
- 5.17 A second archaeological watching brief was carried on a new water mains replacement pipeline within three areas of Middle Rasen in 1999 (HER 52023, ELI1328; Site code: UARS99). Work in the vicinity of St Peters Church exposed the truncated remains of a possible ditch from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. This feature was interpreted as a medieval roadside ditch [Palmer-Brown, 2000].
- 5.18 A geophysical survey was undertaken off North Street/Middle Street in 1995 (HER ELI6998). The survey detected a possible ditch in the western half of the site and a possible pit at the southern end of the survey area. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation and subsequent archaeological watching brief here also in 1995 (HER 52023, HER ELI7000; Site code: CHM95). The watching brief identified several Anglo-Saxon archaeological features including two substantial linear ditches, from which sherds of late 10th-11th century pottery were recovered [Palmer-Brown, 1997].
- 5.19 A further archaeological watching brief on Church Street in 2000 identified a number of medieval and post-medieval archaeological features during the monitoring of

groundworks for three new bungalows here (HER 52023, ELI1953; Site code: MRCS00). A shallow depression was interpreted as a possible medieval rubbish pit at the south-eastern corner of the site through which two later post-medieval postholes had been inserted. These possibly formed part of a fence line. In addition, two deposits which were thought to be the natural fills associated with a former stream course were also found [Tann, 2000].

- 5.20 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2010 on the groundworks for a new residential development on land adjacent to Corrie Cottage, Gainsborough Road (HER 52022, ELI0935), Site code: MRCC10). An assemblage of medieval finds including four sherds of late 13th--early 15th century pottery, 20 sherds of 14th-15th century pottery and a fragment of a probable medieval knife were recovered from a buried soil layer.
- 5.21 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2010 on the groundworks for new housing at Homeleigh, Gainsborough Road (HER ELI0942, Site code: MRHO10). No significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.
- 5.22 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at the rear of Sunnysdene, North Street in 2011 (HER ELI11041, Site code: SUN11). No significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.
- 5.23 A geophysical survey was carried out in 2015 in advance of proposed residential development on land to the north of Gallamore Road (HER 56641, ELI2291). The remains of medieval ridge and furrow were identified along with a small number of possible pits and a possible undated ditch [Geo-Quest Associates, 1995].
- 5.24 Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated in advance of proposed residential development in 2000 on land off Mill Lane (HER 52022, ELI2129; Site code: MMR00). Various archaeological features relating to the medieval settlement of Middle Rasen Drax were identified, including a north-south aligned ditch that was thought to be a property boundary and a drainage ditch, postholes and a pit. Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from many of these archaeological features.
- 5.25 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a replacement retaining wall at St Pauls Old Churchyard, Low Church Road in 2007 (HER ELI7784, Site code: MROC06). A sequence of graveyard soils was identified, but no significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.
- 5.26 A site visit was undertaken in 2000 on land to the west of Mill Lane (HER ELI1119). The earthworks of medieval crofts, tofts and holloways were identified on the site. These were thought to form a 12th century addition to the settlement of Middle Rasen Drax.
- 5.27 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections at the Lincoln Central Library. The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile O.S. map of 1887 shows the development site within a small enclosure pertaining to a cottage on the western frontage of Church Street. This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile O.S. map of 1906, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile O.S. map of 1948, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1982, with the cottage here designated as 'Rose Cottage'. Figure 2 shows the current layout of the development site.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 25th-26th of May 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling and detached garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.60m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored house plot foundation excavations. This is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 4**. A total of five sections of the observed deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. and are similarly reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A second plan of the monitored detached garage foundation excavations was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:100. This is also reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. Two further sections of the observed deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Sections 6-7**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-39**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-39]

### 7.1 The House Plot

- 7.1.1 The foundations for the new residential dwelling had already been set out and the site cleared prior to arrival [**Plate 1**]. The monitored mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.90m-1.10m below ground levels [**Plates 3; 5; 7; 9; 12; 14-16; 18; 20; 22-27 and 29-30**].
- 7.1.2 The monitored mechanical excavations extended through a deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (**001**), which overlay a natural horizon of sands (**002**), which extended to the base of the foundation trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded over this whole monitored area within **Representative Sections 1-5 [Plates 4, 13, 17, 21 and 28]**.
- 7.1.3 During the monitored mechanical excavation of the first foundation trench, which extended parallel to the northern site boundary, the cuts of three undated oval shaped pits - [**003**] with fill (**004**), [**005**] with fill (**006**) and [**007**] with fill (**008**) were observed and recorded at the base of this foundation trench prior to its flooding as this excavation was below the local water table [**Plates 6 and 8**]. No finds were retrieved from any of these pit fills. These features, which were only observed and recorded at the base of the trench excavations, were cut into the natural horizon (**002**) and were sealed by the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (**001**). A fireplace was excavated towards the eastern end of this first foundation trench, which also exposed the east-west orientated line of a 19th century land drain. This ran parallel to the northern site boundary.

- 7.1.4 At the eastern end of this trench and at the north-eastern corner of the new build area, the excavations of the foundations here revealed the cut of a fourth undated ovular shaped pit [009] with fill (010) [Plates 10-11]. This was similarly only observed and recorded at the base of this excavation prior to the trench flooding. This feature was similarly sealed by the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and was cut into the natural horizon (002). There were no finds from the fill (010).
- 7.1.5 The monitored mechanical excavation of the third foundation trench, southwards from the north-western corner of the new build revealed the cut of a fifth undated ovular shaped pit [011] with fill (012). This was similarly only observed and recorded at the base of this excavation prior to the trench becoming waterlogged. This pit was also sealed by the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and was cut into the natural horizon (002). There were no finds from the fill (012).
- 7.1.6 At the south-western corner of the new build area, a large tree throw was identified along with associated heavy root disturbance. This was infilled with topsoil.
- 7.1.7 During the monitored mechanical excavation of one of the internal foundation trenches, the cut of a north-south orientated undated linear gully [013] with fill (014) was observed and recorded at the base of this excavation [Plate 19]. This feature was similarly sealed by the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and was cut into the natural horizon (002). There were no finds from the fill (014).

## 7.2 The Detached Garage

- 7.2.1 The foundations for the new detached garage had already been set out and the site cleared prior to arrival [Plate 2]. The monitored mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.80m-0.85m below ground levels [Plates 31, 33-35 and 37-39].
- 7.2.2 The monitored mechanical excavation extended through a deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (015), which overlay a natural horizon of sands (016), that extended to the base of the foundation trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded over this whole monitored area within **Representative Sections 6-7 [Plates 32 and 36]**.
- 7.2.3 No archaeological activity was identified within this monitored area and there were no finds.

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations of the new house plot along with the mechanical excavation of the foundations for a new detached garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 Over the whole monitored area, a simple deposit sequence was identified which consisted of a deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon, which overlay a natural horizon of aeolian sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within seven representative sections, that were widely distributed across the site.
- 8.3 During the excavation of the foundation trench which extended parallel to and to the immediate south of the northern site boundary, a series of three undated ovular shaped pits were identified at the base of the foundation trench excavations, one of which

appeared to truncated an earlier such feature. No finds were recovered from any of the pit fills.

- 8.4 The cut of a fourth such ovular shaped pit was identified at the north-eastern corner of the new build area. This was similarly identified and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavation and the pit fill did not produce any finds.
- 8.5 Towards the western end of the new build area, the cut of a fifth ovular shaped pit was identified and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavation here. The fill of this pit similarly did not yield any finds. The cut of a possible north-south orientated linear gully was also located to the east of this pit. This was similarly observed and recorded at the base of the foundation trench excavations and its fill also did not produce any finds. This gully was found not to continue in any further foundation trench.
- 8.6 The assemblage of undated pits identified during the excavation of the foundations for the new house plot tended to form a distinctive grouping or cluster and are interpreted as possible refuse pits that pertained to possible medieval or post-medieval properties that fronted onto the southern side of North Street to the north. The short length of possible linear gully may be interpreted as marking the line of part of an associated contemporary land/property boundary. These archaeological features were confined to the northern and western portions of the new build area, with no further activity to the south, so that their extent was determined. It is considered possible that this archaeological activity may be associated with the settlement of Middle Rasen Topholme.
- 8.7 The archaeological monitoring of the foundations for the rear detached garage did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the nature of the archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the identified archaeological features and deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the nature of the archaeological activity and of the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Ian White for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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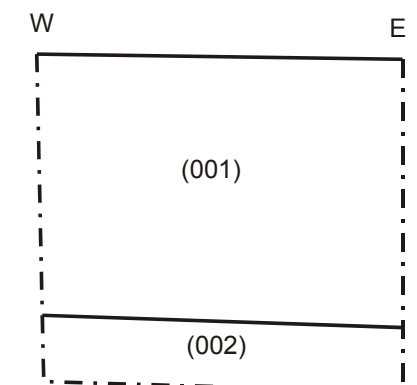
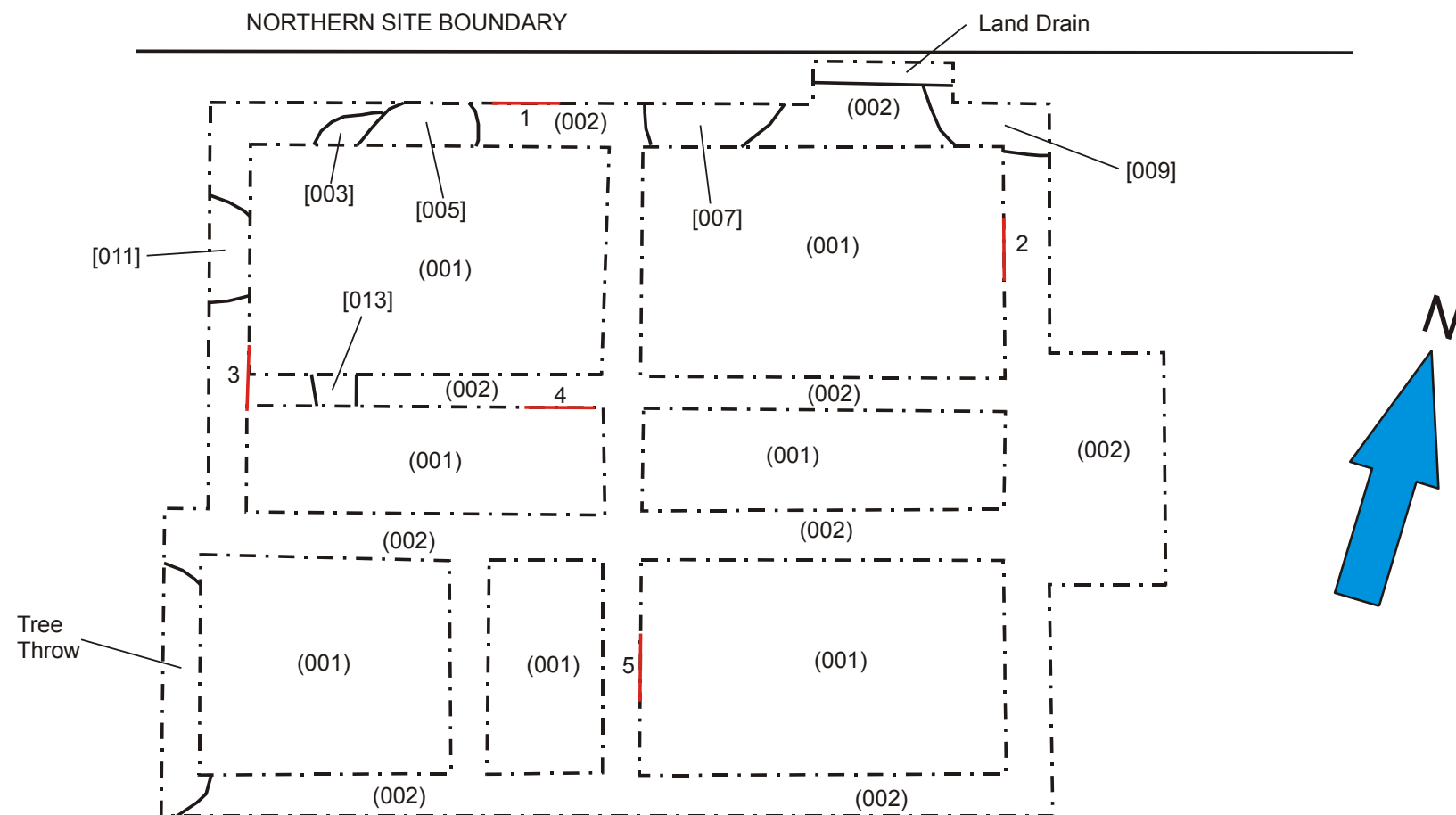
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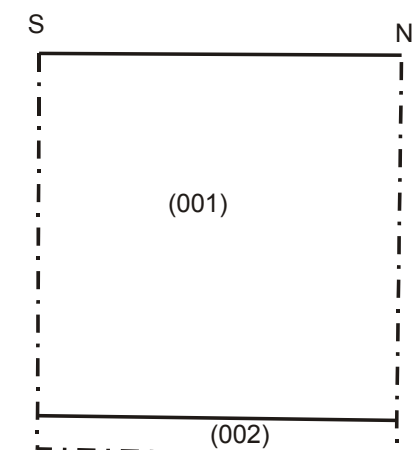
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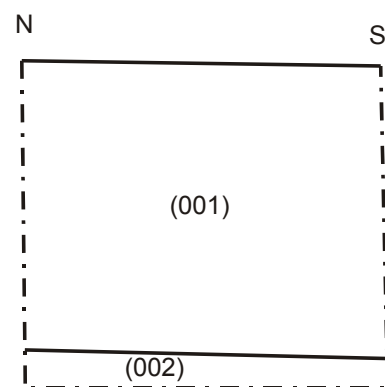




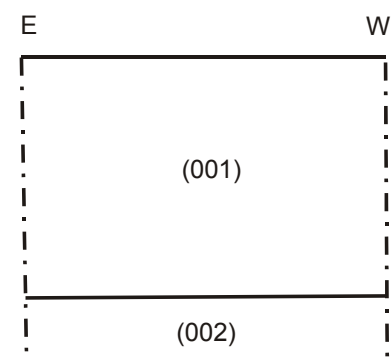
Representative Section 1, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



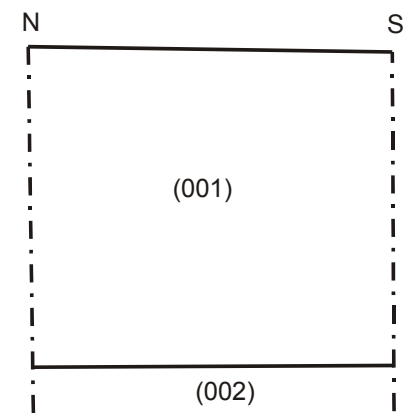
Representative Section 2, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 3, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 4, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 5, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 4: Plan of the monitored House Plot foundations at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

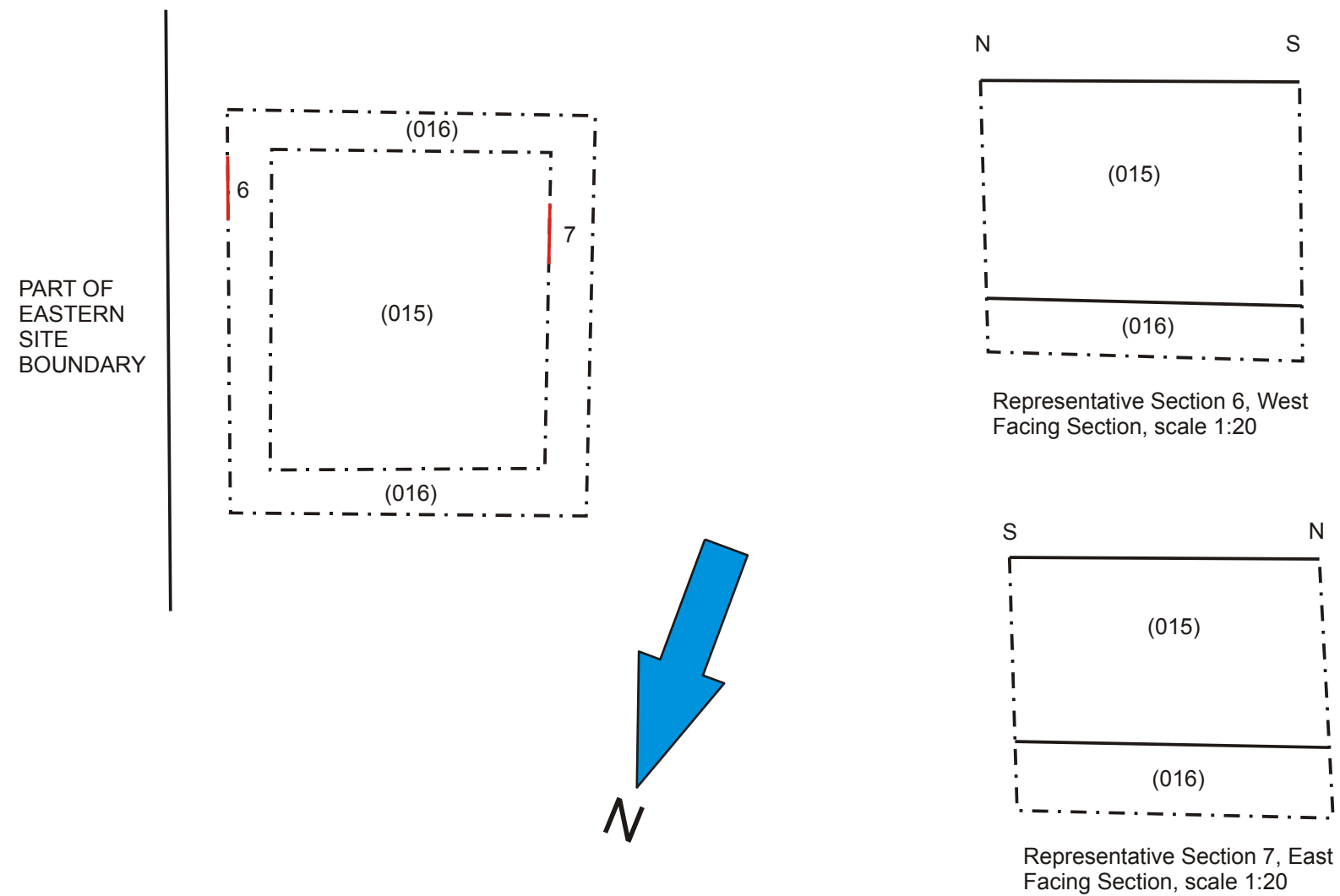


Figure 5: Plan of the monitored garage Foundations at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 6-7 at a scale of 1:20

## Appendix 1: Plates



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, house plot, from the east



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, detached garage, from the north

## The House Plot



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 4:** Representative Section 1, from the south



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 6:** View of pit cuts [003] with fill (004) & [005] with fill (006), from the east





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 8:** View of pit cut [007] with fill (008), from the north



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 10:** View of pit cut [009] with fill (010), from the east



**Plate 11:** View of pit cut [009] with fill (010), from the east





**Plate 12:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 13: Representative Section 2,** from the east



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 17: Representative Section 3,** from the west





**Plate 18:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 21: Representative Section 4,** from the north



**Plate 19:** View of the linear gully cut [013] with fill (014), from the east



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the west



**Plate 23:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east





**Plate 24:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the north



**Plate 25:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 28: Representative Section 5,**  
from the east



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 29:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east





**Plate 30:** Excavation of the house plot foundations, from the east



**Plate 33:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the south

### The Detached Garage



**Plate 31:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the south



**Plate 34:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the north



**Plate 32: Representative Section 6,**  
from the west



**Plate 35:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the north



**Plate 36: Representative Section 7,**  
from the east



**Plate 39: Excavation of the garage**  
foundations, from the north



**Plate 37: Excavation of the garage**  
foundations, from the north



**Plate 38: Excavation of the garage**  
foundations, from the south



## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

### The House Plot

- 001** Topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Above **(002)**. Same as **(015)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.80m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Friable, mid orange brown/mid grey brown sand with small spreads of light orange brown iron panning. Below **(001)**. Same as **(016)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - .0.20m.
- 003** Cut of an undated ovular shaped pit, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the pit was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Appeared to be truncated by the pit cut **[005]**. Length - >1.20m, width - >0.50m, depth not determined as was not excavated.
- 004** Fill of the undated pit cut **[003]**. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below **(001)**. Depth - not determined as was not excavated.
- 005** Cut of an undated ovular shaped pit, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the pit was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Appeared to truncated pit cut **[003]**. Length - 2.05, width - >0.60m, depth not determined as was not excavated.
- 006** Fill of the undated pit cut **[005]**. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below **(001)**. Depth - not determined as was not excavated.
- 007** Cut of an undated ovular shaped pit, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the pit was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Length - 2.10m, width - >0.60m, depth not determined as was not excavated.
- 008** Fill of the undated pit cut **[007]**. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below **(001)**. Depth - not determined as was not excavated.
- 009** Cut of an undated ovular shaped pit, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the pit was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Length - >1.80, width - >0.70m, depth not determined as was not excavated.
- 010** Fill of the undated pit cut **[009]**. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below **(001)**. Depth - not determined as was not excavated.
- 011** Cut of an undated ovular shaped pit, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the pit was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Length - 1.60m, width - .0.60m, depth not determined as was not excavated.
- 012** Fill of the undated pit cut **[011]**. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below **(001)**. Depth - not determined as was not excavated.
- 013** Cut of an undated north-south aligned linear gully, observed and recorded at the base of the house plot foundation trench excavations. Profile of the gully was not determined as it was not excavated. Cut into **(002)**. Length - >0.60m, width - 0.70m, depth not determined as was not excavated.

- 014** Fill of the undated linear gully cut [013]. Friable, dark grey brown sand with small charcoal fragments and flecking. Below (001). Depth - not determined as was not excavated.

#### **The Detached Garage**

- 015** Topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Above (016). Same as (001). Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-7**. Depth - 0.67m.
- 016** Natural horizon of aeolian sands. Friable, mid orange brown/mid grey brown sand with small spreads of light orange brown iron panning. Below (015). Same as (002). Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-7**. Depth - >0.23m.

**Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Sheet**



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**Land to the Rear of 43, Church Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA**

**OASIS ID - nevilleh1-289036**

## Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	30 June 2017

## Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

## Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

## File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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