

**LAND ADJACENT TO NO. 18, WASHDYKE LANE, OSGOBY,  
WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.**

**SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
AND RECORDING**

NGR: TF 07291 92785  
WLDC Planning ref.: 134383  
PCAS Job No.: 1935  
Site code: OWLM 17  
Archive acc. code: 2017.155

Report prepared for

Acorn Planning

by

A. Pascoe

May 2018



PCAS Archaeology Ltd  
47, Manor Road  
Saxilby  
Lincoln  
LN1 2HX  
Tel. (01522) 703 800  
Fax (01522) 703 656  
e-mail [info@pcas-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@pcas-archaeology.co.uk)

©PCAS Archaeology Ltd

## Contents

	Summary	1
<b>1.0</b>	Introduction	2
<b>2.0</b>	Site Location and Description	2
<b>3.0</b>	Geology and Topography	4
<b>4.0</b>	Planning Background	4
<b>5.0</b>	Archaeological and Historical Background	4
<b>6.0</b>	Methodology	5
<b>7.0</b>	Results	6
<b>8.0</b>	Effectiveness of Methodology	7
<b>9.0</b>	Acknowledgements	7
<b>10.0</b>	Site Archive	7
<b>11.0</b>	Bibliography	7

**Appendix 1:** Context Register

**Appendix 2:** OASIS Summary

## Figures

- Fig. 1:** Site location plan at scale 1:25,000
- Fig. 2:** Site location plan at scale 1:1250
- Fig. 3:** As-proposed plan of the new development at scale 1:200, with inset floor plan of the new dwelling at scale 1:100
- Fig. 4:** Plan of the development site, showing the monitored works and the features and deposits encountered, at scale 1:250
- Fig. 5:** Section drawings at scale 1:20

## Plates

- PI. 1:** General view of site looking west
- PI. 2:** The completed building plot footings after the removal of material from between them, looking east north east
- PI. 3:** Features [108], [112] and [113] looking north
- PI.4:** Representative section and Feature [107] looking west

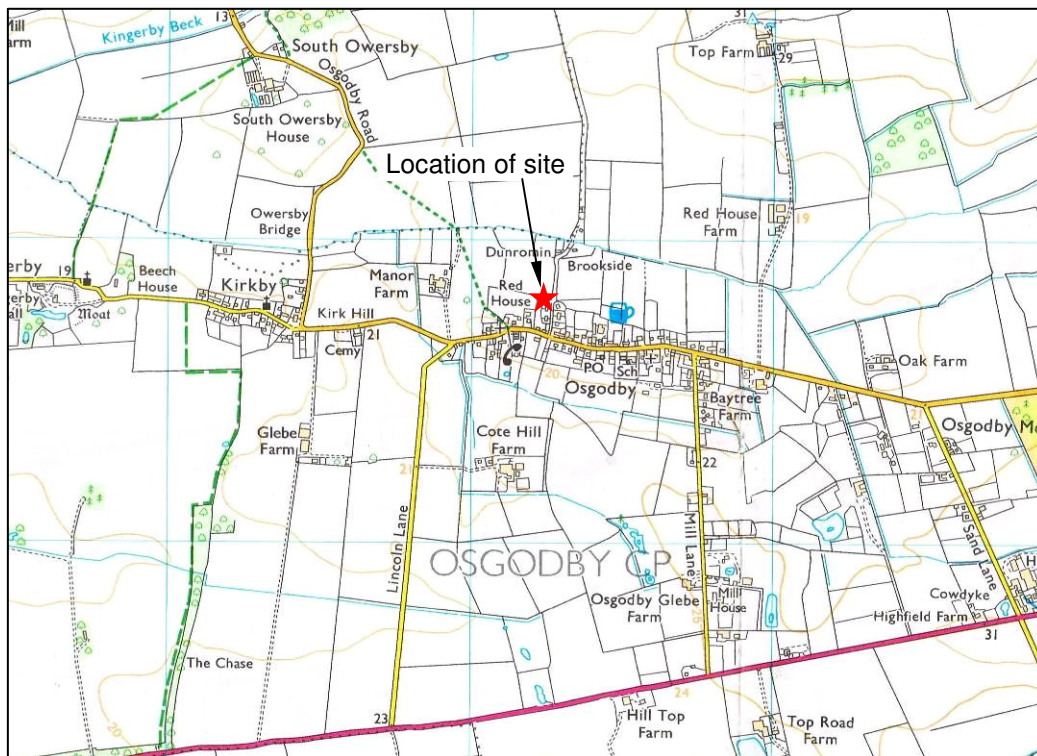
### Non-Technical Summary

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to no. 18, Washdyke Lane in the village of Osgodby, near Market Rasen in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire.

The village of Osgodby has early medieval origins: remains that may have been associated with the early medieval settlement were encountered during archaeological monitoring on a site directly opposite the junction of Washdyke Lane and Main Street.

Osgodby is a Shrunken Medieval Village, with earthworks created by medieval occupation recorded along the south side of Main Street and on the north-west side of the village, between its present edge and a moated site, probably a later medieval manor, now occupied by Manor Farm.

One small archaeological feature, possibly a post hole, was recorded, with three other small features that may have been of natural origin. No dating evidence was retrieved from any features or deposits during the monitoring programme.



**Figure 1:** Location plan of the site (marked in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Acorn Planning to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a residential development on land adjacent to no. 18, Washdyke Lane in the village of Osgodby, near Market Rasen in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (post code LN8 3PB). The works commenced on the 13<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and was completed on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

Planning permission for the construction of a three-bedroom dwelling was granted by West Lindsey District Council in September 2016 (planning application number 134383). As the site lies within the area where remains of the medieval village may survive, a programme of archaeological mitigation was required as a condition of planning permission.

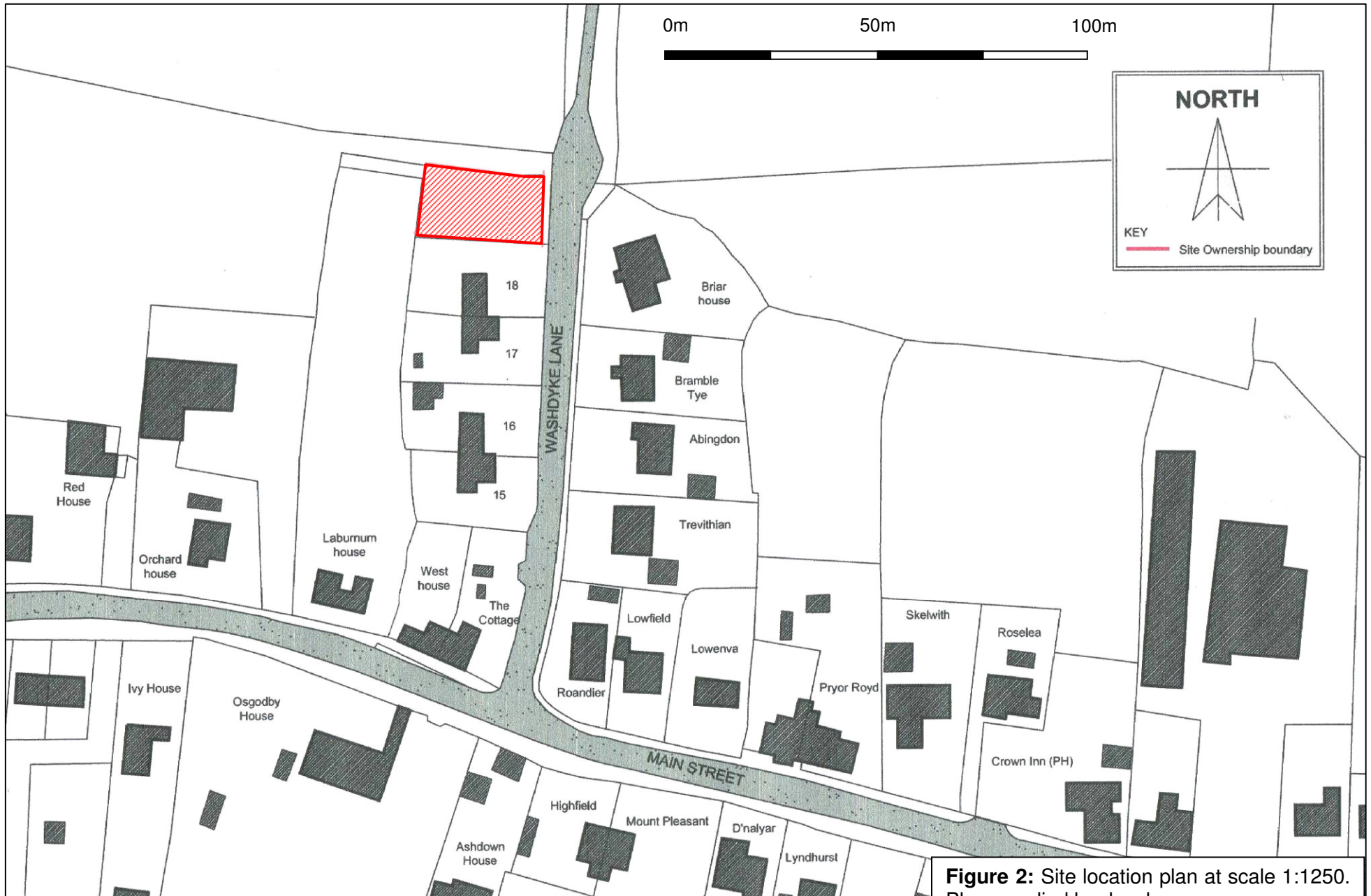
## 2.0 Site Location and Description (figs. 1, 2 & 3)

The village of Osgodby is situated in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, approximately 4km to the north-west of the town of Market Rasen. It lies within the east side of the clay vale of the Rivers Rase and Ancholme, at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Osgodby has no designated Conservation Area. It is generally linear in form, with the majority of development along the east to west-oriented Main Street.

The development site is located on the west side of Washdyke Lane at the northern edge of the village, approximately 300m north of the junction of Washdyke Lane and Main Street. The site is 0.4ha in area and roughly rectangular, oriented with the long axis east-to-west. It is currently undeveloped and overgrown: it was formerly in Council ownership, and has had intermittent agricultural uses in the past, including pig keeping. It is bordered to the south and east by detached and semi-detached dwellings in a mixture of styles, while open farmland lies to the north; Washdyke Lane continues from this point as a single-lane road giving access to farms and agricultural premises further to the north. The west side of the site adjoins the rear garden of Laburnum House, a large detached dwelling with extensive grounds (Acorn Planning, 2016). At the beginning of the site works, the site was occupied by modern agricultural and/or industrial buildings, which were demolished on the first day of the works.



**Plate 1:** General view of site looking west



**Figure 2:** Site location plan at scale 1:1250. Plan supplied by developer.

### 3.0 Topography and Geology

Osgodby is situated near the foot of the west-facing slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds, where they descend into the valley of the River Ancholme and its tributary the River Rase. The landscape is undulating, cut by a number of streams and becks feeding these two rivers; much of the northern parish boundary follows the course of one such stream, one of the headwaters of the Kingerby Beck, and the ground on which the site is located slopes slightly downwards to the north, towards the watercourse, although the site itself is level.

The majority of Osgodby village lies on a ridge of windblown sand, but the geology at its northern edge varies due to the presence of the stream. The site seems most likely to lie on the solid geology of Ampthill Group Clay exposed in the side of the 'valley', with no overlying drift geology, but it is possible that a drift deposit of alluvium laid down along the course of the stream may extend to cover the north side, if not the whole, of the site (BGS, 1982 and 1999).

### 4.0 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a three-bedroom dwelling was granted by West Lindsey District Council in September 2016 (planning application number 134383). In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Condition 11 of the grant of planning permission requires a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences, and stipulates that the LPA shall be notified in writing of the intention to commence the archaeological investigations, in accordance with the approved written scheme, at least 14 days in advance of commencement. Condition 16 requires the archaeological site work to be undertaken only in full accordance with the WSI; a written report of the findings of the work is to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of site works.

As the site lies within the area of the medieval village, suggests the current site has the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during development. In response to this, the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council requested a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the development.

### 5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The only evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site pre-dating the early medieval period is a Neolithic polished flint axehead, which was found in the field to the north and north-west of the site (HER ref. 51972).

Although there is no documentary evidence for a settlement at Osgodby pre-dating the Norman Conquest, the presence of the settlement in the Domesday record indicates that it is likely to have been established at least in the late Anglo-Saxon period, if not even earlier. The place-name Osgodby, which appears in Domesday Book as *Osgotesbi* and *Osgotebi*, is derived from the Anglo-Scandinavian personal name *Ósgot* and the Old Danish *bý*, 'village' (Cameron, 1998, p. 95). Archaeological monitoring carried out in 1992 on a site on the south side of Main Street, directly opposite the junction with Washdyke Lane, recorded ditches and pits, some containing early medieval pottery, with a further pottery scatter (HER ref. 52201).

Medieval Osgodby was one of a group of four settlements – the others being Kirkby, Kingerby and Usselby – all of which are now within Osgodby parish, and its early history was extremely complex, with relatively small landholdings shared between a number of

landowners across the four settlements. A consolidated estate first appears with the establishment of the Tournay manor in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The modern Manor Farm, approximately 400m to the west of Washdyke Lane between Osgodby village and the hamlet of Kirkby, occupies a moated site, possibly that of the Tournay manor. Earthworks to the west of the modern village indicate that it once extended as far as the moated site, while further earthworks along the south side of Main Street also indicate medieval closes with house platforms. No earthworks indicative of occupation or enclosure are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, but north to south-aligned ridge-and-furrow is plotted in the fields to either side of Washdyke Lane immediately to the north (Everson *et al.*, 1991, pp. 144-6; HER ref. 50304).

The RCHM's National Mapping Programme recorded a possible medieval earthwork boundary along the course of the stream to the north of the village, which still partially delineates the Osgodby parish boundary (HER ref. 53481). The Osgodby parish file at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record mentions finds of a 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>-century pitcher handle found in the yard of Red House, to the south-east of the site, and of finds of medieval structures and building material, including foundations, walls, a courtyard and a road, in the village in general (HER ref. 51987).

A short section of dressed stone wall on Washdyke Lane, at the northern edge of the village, is recorded as a monument in the Osgodby parish file at the Lincolnshire HER, although no date has been put forward for it (HER ref. 53068). The remains of undated building foundations were exposed on the north side of Main Street, near Red House, during roadworks; the buildings could not be identified on historic mapping (HER ref. 52719). The parish file also records the discovery of a woven hurdle during the excavation of a drainage trench in a field on the east side of Washdyke Lane; the hurdle was in an upright position some four feet below the current ground level. Although its condition was good enough on discovery for its components to be identified as hazel twigs, it disintegrated rapidly after exposure (HER ref. 53076).

## 6.0 Methodology

A mini dumper and excavator were employed, initially, to clear contaminated area to the front of the plot to a depth of 600-800mm and move this to where the plot was thin. The site was also cleared of a former shed/workshop to the east of the site and a former piggery to the north west. The footings to the building were excavated to a depth of 600mm throughout, and a soakaway trench measuring approximately 18m x 2m, occupying almost the whole width of the site, was excavated along its western edge. After the footings had been concreted, the ground within the footings was lowered to 600mm depth (plate 2). Further contaminated soil was removed from the area of the east boundary up to 600mm deep and was placed between the building footings (figs. 3 and 4).



**Plate 2:** The completed building plot footings after the removal of material from between them, looking east north east.

All features and deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sample sections were drawn at intervals at a scale of 1:20, and plotted on a base plan. A colour slide and digital photographic record was maintained: a selection from this is reproduced as trough out this report.

The archaeological monitoring programme commenced on November 13, 2017 and was completed on November 17; monitoring was undertaken by Julian Slep and Simon Savage. Weather conditions were generally fine during the monitoring.

## 7.0 Results (figs. 4 and 5)

Natural deposits were encountered only in two small areas of the works: (110), a light yellow grey natural sand, was exposed in the north end of the soakaway to the west of the site, and (115), a very dark bluish grey sandy clay, was exposed within the north east corner of the contaminated soil strip at the eastern edge of the site.



**Plate 3:** Features [108], [112] and [113] looking north.



**Plate 4:** Representative section and Feature [107] looking west.

A total of four possible features were noted during the monitoring. Three of these were observed close together in the north end of the soakaway, cut into natural sand (110) (plate 3). Feature [112], aligned roughly east west, may have been a possible gully terminal. To the north of this feature [113] also aligned east west was thought to be a further gully. To the south of both of these features a possible post hole [108] was located. All three features were filled by mid blue grey sandy silty sand and were sealed by the possible alluvial deposit 102, which covered the whole of the works area to a depth of some 0.40m. Due to the constraints of the groundworks, none of these features could be closely investigated; their diffuse edges and the appearance of their fills suggest that they may in fact have been natural channels and hollows in the surface of the sand. The fourth feature [107] (Plate 4), was located in the north west corner of the building footing, an area in which the natural was not reached. Only a small portion of this feature was exposed in the footings trench: it



appeared to be small, sub-circular and steep-sided, and was cut into the surface of the possible alluvial layer (102) (fig. 5b). It was thought to be a possible post hole filled by (106) a mid grey-brown friable loamy sandy silt. Post hole [107] was overlain by (105), a possible buried soil and in turn by (104) a mid grey brown silty sand with patches of redeposited clay sand, which may have been a recent levelling deposit. These layers were only seen in this part of the site: elsewhere in the groundworks, layer (102) was overlain by a thin layer, no more than 0.10m deep, of light brown sandy silt subsoil (101). The most recent layers were (100), up to 0.30m depth of modern topsoil (present only in the western half of the site), and the recent demolition layer (103), which overlay all stratigraphy.

No finds were recovered during the monitoring of this development. The stratigraphic position of the possible post hole [107] may suggest that it was a relatively recent feature, but without dating evidence for layer (102), this could not be confirmed.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, preserving by record the very low level of archaeological remains present on the site.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank Acorn Planning for this commission.

## 10.0 Site Archive

The project archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with the Lincoln City and County Museum ('The Collection') by or before August 2018.

## 11.0 Bibliography

Acorn Planning, 2016, *Combined Planning and Design & Access Statement in support of a Planning Application to erect 1 no. 3-bedroom dwelling*. Unpublished planning document consulted online 08-09-2017 at <http://west-lindsey.gov.uk>.

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1999, *Market Rasen: England and Wales Sheet 102, Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50 000 Provisional Series*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1982, *Brigg: England and Wales Sheet 89, Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50 000 Series*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

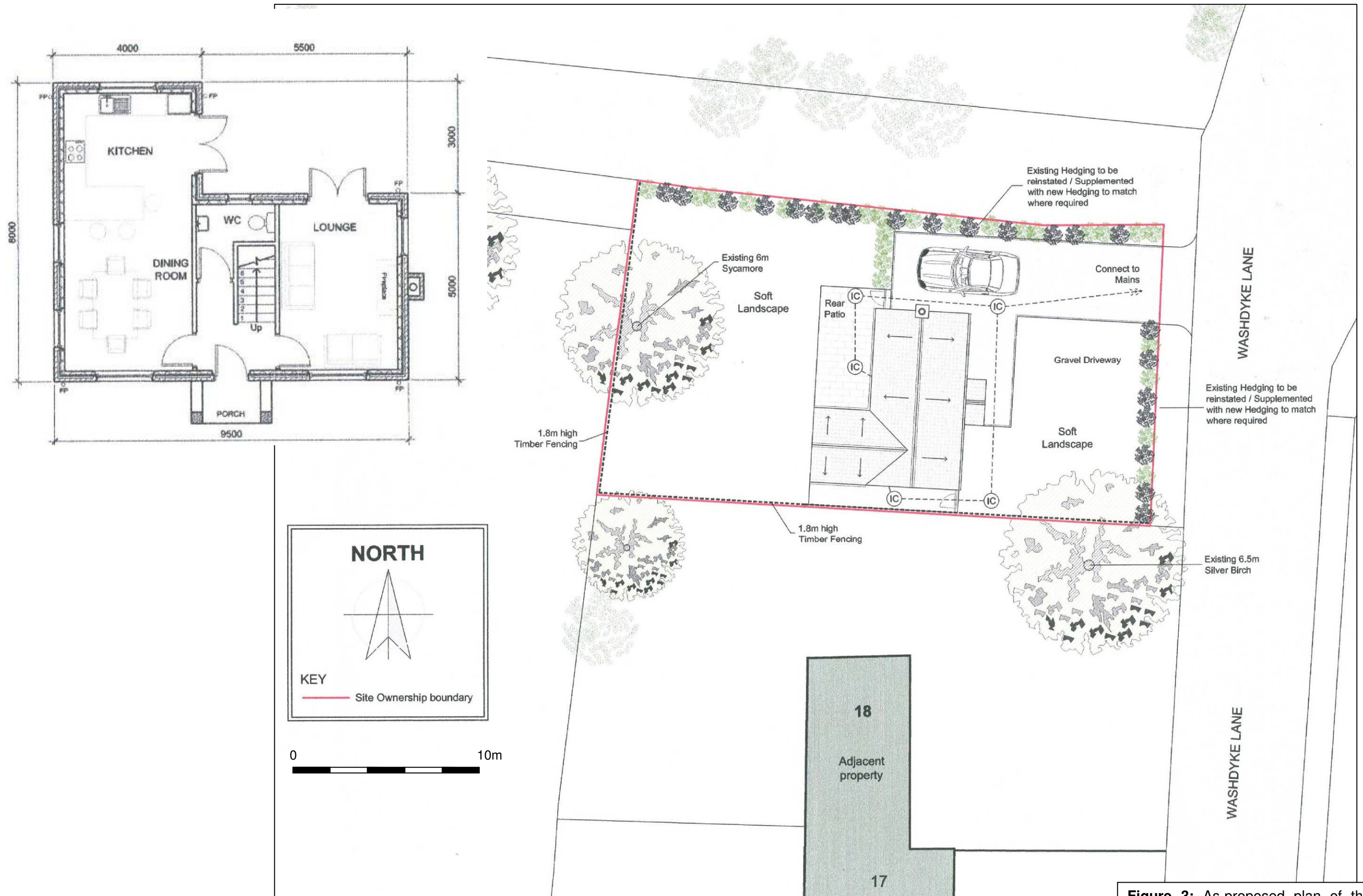
Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Everson, P.L., Taylor, C.C. and Dunn, C.J., 1991, *Change and Continuity: Rural Settlement in North-West Lincolnshire*. HMSO, London.

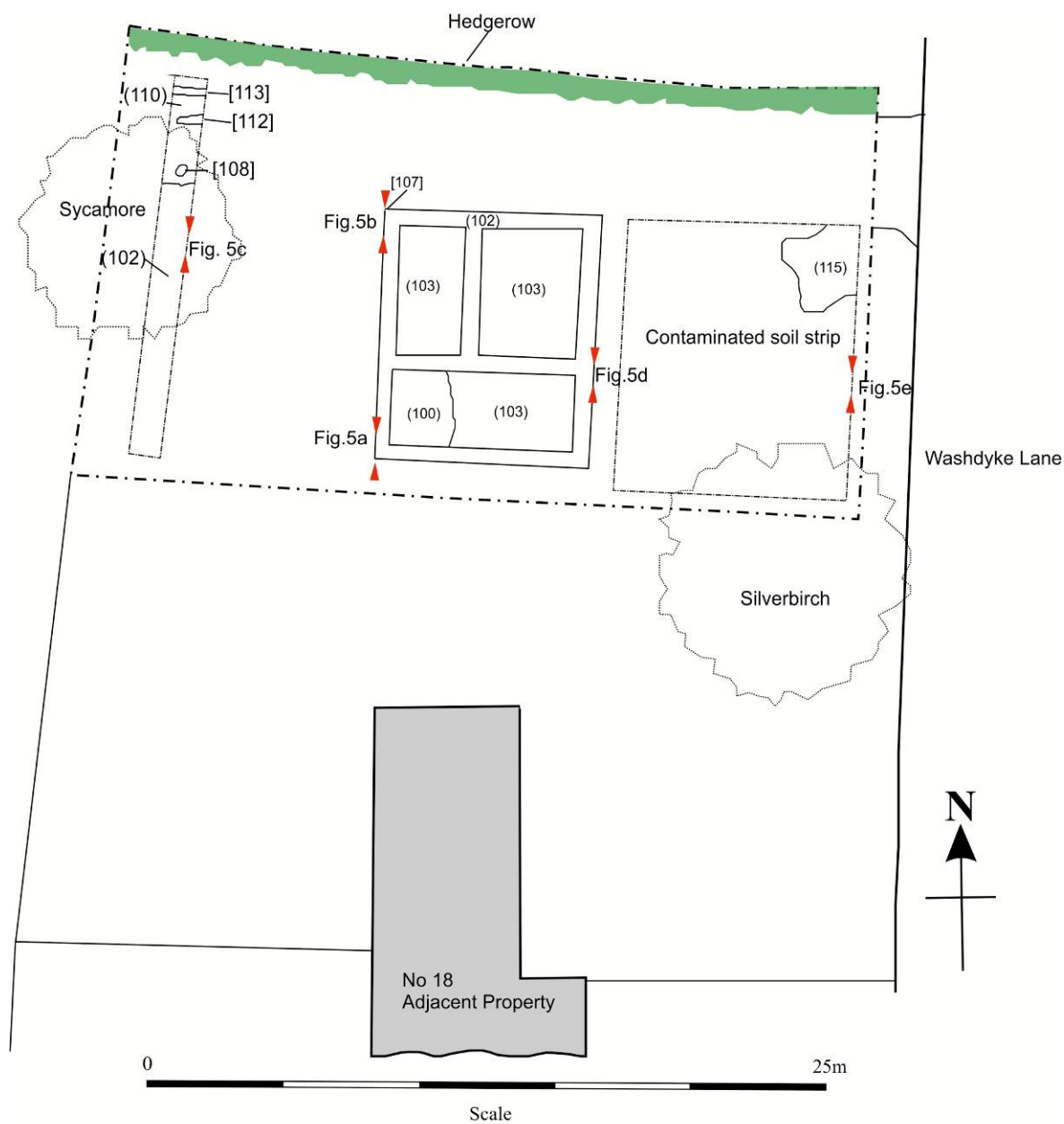
Ordnance Survey, 2012, *Ancholme Valley, Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Scunthorpe & Kirton in Lindsey: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series map sheet 281*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

National Heritage List for England consulted online 19-05-2017 at <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

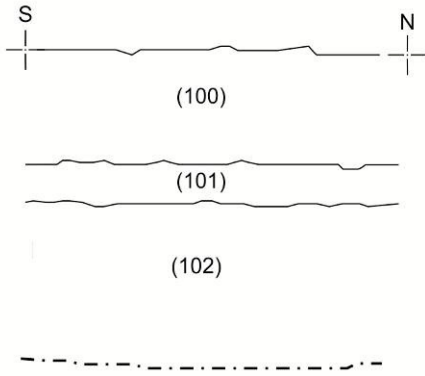
West Lindsey District Council (WLDC), Conservation Area information consulted online 09-09-2017 at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/conservation-and-environment/conservation-areas>.



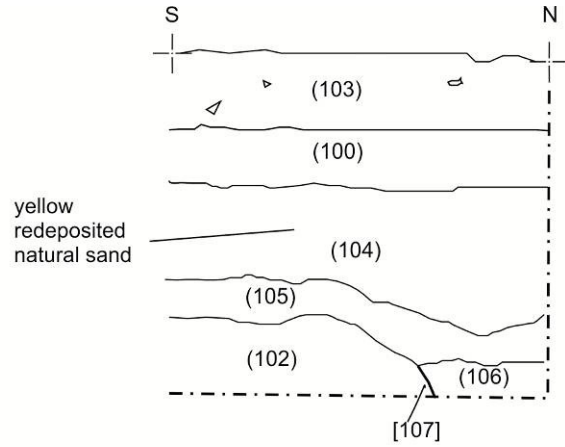
**Figure 3:** As-proposed plan of the new development at scale 1:200, with inset floor plan of the new dwelling at scale 1:100 (A3). Drawings supplied by developer.



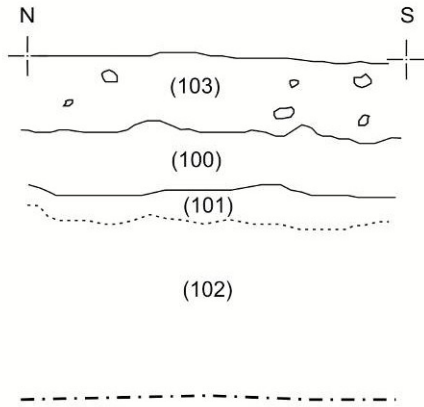
**Figure 4:** Plan of the development site, showing the monitored works and the features and deposits encountered, at scale 1:250.



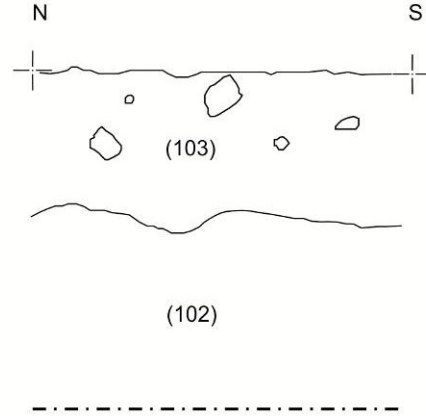
**Figure 5a:** Representative section of plot  
 Scale 1:20



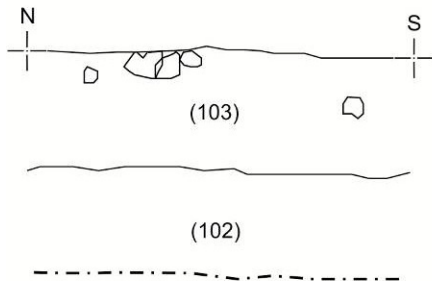
**Figure 5b:** Representative section showing possible post hole [107]  
 Scale 1:20.



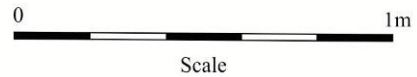
**Figure 5c:** Representative section of soak away  
 Scale 1:20



**Figure 5d:** Representative section at east end of plot  
 Scale 1:20



**Figure 5e:** Representative section east side of contaminated strip  
 Scale 1:20



**Figure 5:** Sample sections, with section drawing showing possible post-hole [107], at scale 1:20. Sections located on Figure 4.

## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
100	Layer	Dark grey-brown friable. Topsoil with frequent rooting. 0.3m thick	
101	Layer	Light Brown sandy silt. Subsoil very similar to (102) below, becomes greyer further north. 0.1m thick.	
102	Layer	Mid brown friable sandy silt with some mineral content. Thick deposit of alluvium. 0.4m thick.	
103	Layer	Modern overburden debris above (100). 0.2m thick	
104	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand with patches of redeposited clay sand under (100). Modern? 0.4m thick.	
105	Layer	Mid brown loam, under (104). Buried soil/ plough soil? 0.1m thick.	
106	Fill	Mid grey-brown friable loamy sandy silt, fill of possible post hole [107]. 0.1m thick.	
107	Cut	Possible post hole or rooting in the north west corner of the plot. Filled by (106). May be modern as under (105), (104). Which appears to "sink" in the corner where the feature is. 0.1m deep, 0.3m wide, oval in plan.	
108	Cut	Possible post hole cut into alluvium at north end of soak away. 0.28m Diameter.	
109	Fill	Mid blue grey sandy silt. Fill of [108].	
110	Layer	Light yellow grey natural sand at north end of soak away under (102). 3.2m long.	
111	Fill	Mid blue grey sandy silt. Fill to [110]. 0.46m wide, 0.8m long.	
112	Cut	Possible gully terminal or natural alluvial deposit cut in (110) filled by (111). 0.46m wide , 0.8m long	
113	Cut	Possible gully cut into natural or discolouration in alluvium. 0.55m wide, 1.1m long.	
114	Fill	Mid blue grey sandy silt. Fill to [113]. 0.55m wide, 1.1m long.	
115	Layer	Very dark bluish grey sandy clay natural, below (102) at north east corner of strip.	

## Appendix 2: OASIS Summary

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## No 18 Washdyke Lane Osgodby - PCAS Archaeology Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-317008

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	A Pascoe	rachel.savage@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	11 May 2018
<a href="#">View 2</a>	2	Mrs. R. D. Savage	rachel.savage@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	31 May 2018

### 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

<a href="#">Grey literature report submitted?</a>	No	<a href="#">Grey literature report filename/s</a>
<a href="#">Boundary file submitted?</a>	No	<a href="#">Boundary filename</a>
<a href="#">HER signed off?</a>		<a href="#">NMR signed off?</a>

[Grey literature](#) [Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#)

[Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2018 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Friday 13 April 2018

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=preconst3-317008> for this page