

PROPOSED PIG BUILDINGS AND ASSOCIATED
STRUCTURES, NORTH MOOR FARM,
CAISTOR ROAD, MARKET RASEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE, LN8 3JF

HERITAGE STATEMENT



Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

PROPOSED PIG BUILDINGS AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES,
NORTH MOOR FARM, CAISTOR ROAD, MIDDLE RASEN,
MARKET RASEN, LINCOLNSHIRE, LN8 3JF

HERITAGE STATEMENT

Report no: 2018/567.R01
Version: Final
Date: June 2018
Author: Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

R J & A E Godfrey
Cadas House
Wootton Road
Elsham Top
Brigg
North Lincolnshire DN20 0NU

**HERITAGE STATEMENT,
PROPOSED PIG BUILDINGS AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES,
NORTH MOOR FARM, CAISTOR ROAD, MIDDLE RASEN,
MARKET RASEN, LINCOLNSHIRE, LN8 3JF**

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	INFORMATION SOURCES	1
3	DESIGNATED ASSETS AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT	3
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
5	THE STUDY AREA	14
6	THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	28
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	30

Appendices

1	Archaeological Services WYAS geophysical survey report
2	Methodology for Impact Assessments on Heritage Assets

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several new pig buildings and associated structures, together with a new access road, are proposed at North Moor Farm, Caistor Road, Middle Rasen, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 09575 91334 centred). This Heritage Statement has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of the applicant, to support a planning application. It follows advice from the Local Planning Authority and is in accordance with guidance contained in the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework and Local Plan policies.

This Statement describes the archaeology and heritage of the area, and assesses the nature, extent and significance of any heritage assets which might be affected by the proposed development. A non-intrusive geophysical survey of the proposed development site was also undertaken, and the results are included in this report. A total of 24 heritage assets were identified within a study area defined as being within 1km of the proposed development site; three assets were assessed as being of Medium Value, 17 assets of Low Value, and four assets of Negligible grade.

Only one asset, North Moor Farm (Site 1) will be partially affected by the proposed development. However, little now remains of the historic farmstead, apart from the 19th century house, and this has been significantly altered and extended. None of the existing buildings due for demolition have any archaeological or historic interest, and the proposals do not affect the house. It is therefore considered that there will be a No Change magnitude of impact on this Low value asset, which produces an overall Neutral significance of effect. The proposals also lie within the Kelsey Moors historic landscape character zone (Site 23), but again, it is considered that there will be an overall Neutral significance of effect on this asset. No below-ground archaeological features or anomalies were recorded by the geophysical survey in the area of proposed development adjacent to the existing farm, or along the alignment of the proposed access road.

It is therefore concluded that no further archaeological work is required as part of the proposed development. However, it is possible that an archaeological 'watching brief' may be appropriate during the initial groundworks for the access road if depths of construction extend to more than the currently envisaged depth of 500mm.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Sam Godfrey of R J and A E Godfrey to produce a Heritage Statement in support of a planning application for proposed new pig buildings and associated structures, together with a new access road, at North Moor Farm, Caistor Road, Middle Rasen, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 09575 91334 centred) (see figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 Advice from West Lindsey District Council (WLCD), in response to a pre-planning inquiry, stated that an Environmental Statement should be produced, which should include a description of the factors likely to be significantly affected by the development, such as cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape. In addition, *the information in the heritage assessment needs to provide sufficient evidence to understand the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets and their settings, sufficient to meet the requirements of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and that there should be a full archaeological evaluation report which explores in the first place the non-intrusive evaluation of the site and, if this suggests that further information is required, we would expect intrusive evaluation in the form of trial trenching to further inform the heritage impact statement as to presence/absence/ location, depth, survival and significance of any remains. This should inform a suitable mitigation strategy for the impact* (WLDC Screening Option application 137262). This report therefore supplies the required heritage assessment, incorporates the results of a geophysical survey and provides an appropriate mitigation strategy. All the work associated with the Heritage Statement was funded by the site owners, R J and A E Godfrey.
- 1.3 The purpose of this Heritage Statement is to describe the archaeology and heritage of the area, and to assess the nature, extent and significance of any heritage assets which might be affected by the proposed development. It has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), and is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 128 (DCLG 2012, 30). It should be noted that this is not a 'Design and Access Statement'.

2 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Heritage Statement, a study area of 1km radius centred on the proposed development site at North Moor Farm was defined, although information for the more general area was also collected (see figure 7).
- 2.2 In line with standard archaeological practice (e.g. ClfA 2014), and guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) and the requirements of the local archaeological curators (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record), the following sources of information were examined to produce this Heritage Statement.

Sources of Information

- 2.3 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (LCC HER), which is held and maintained by the Environment and Economy Directorate of the Council in Lincoln, was consulted for information on the known archaeological heritage of the area. Other on-line data from the 'Heritage Gateway' website (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>), which provides links to the National

Heritage List for England (NHLE), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE - Pastscape), the National Monument Record Excavation Index and the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, was also collected. A number of other archaeological databases were searched for relevant information, for example the Defence of Britain database for details of Second World War sites (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/>), the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography for records of previous archaeological investigations (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/>), and the artefacts and finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (<http://finds.org.uk/>). Information on those buildings listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest was obtained from Historic England's 'Images of England' website (<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>).

- 2.4 The Ordnance Survey's historic maps of the study area were also consulted, at both 6" and 25" scales, from those available via the National Library of Scotland website (<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>). Visits were also made to the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO) and the Central Library in Lincoln, and Market Rasen library, to examine historic maps, local history material and other relevant documents. Information relating to the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) was also made available by the LCC HER.
- 2.5 A range of published and unpublished documentary sources in both local and national collections was consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area. A list of all the sources consulted for this assessment is provided in the bibliography (Chapter 7) below.

Records of Previous Research or Investigations

- 2.6 There have been two previous archaeological investigations carried out within the search area. Some small-scale trenching work in association with the rebuilding of the Osgodby 11kV overhead electricity line at Hill House Farm was subject to archaeological monitoring, although no features or deposits were noted (Atkinson 2011) (see Site 20 in Chapter 5 below). A photographic record was also made of Dairy Farm on Skinner's Lane in 2011 (Peatfield 2011) (see Site 6 below). All of the 19th century farmsteads in the study area, including North Moor Farm, have been included in English Heritage's 2015 Lincolnshire Farmsteads Project. Slightly further afield, beyond the survey area, another building survey was undertaken at Grapha Farm on the east side of the A46 in 2005 (LCC HER 55319).
- 2.7 Several watching briefs monitoring small-scale developments have also been carried out in the adjacent villages in recent years. In Market Rasen, work at St Paul's Old Churchyard on Low Church Road and at the rear of 'Sunnydene' on North Street have revealed little of archaeological interest (Cope-Faulkner 2007; Wragg 2011). However, other work on Church Street has revealed some evidence for medieval and later occupation (Tann & Angus 2000; Hall 2017b). In Osgodby, no archaeological remains were encountered during a watching brief undertaken opposite the Paddocks on Main Street in February 2016 (Hall 2017a), and during earlier monitoring work in 1998 in Main Street (Wragg 1998). However, other watching briefs on Main Street have uncovered ditches and pits, including one pit which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds (Field & Clark 1992), and another in 1997 revealed undated ditches and other features (Wragg 1997). Another watching brief to the south of the village, at Hedgrows Farm in Mill Lane in 2003, also recovered little of interest (Cope-Faulkner 2003). The development of both Osgodby and Middle Rasen villages has also been the subject of some research,

with earthworks in Osgodby parish having been surveyed (Everson *et al* 1991, 15, 17, 144-149).

Geophysical Survey

- 2.8 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS over the proposed development site, an area measuring c.2.8ha, on 24th May 2018 (Bunning 2018). The survey grid was laid out using a Trimble R8s GNSS system, and a Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used for the data collection. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1m apart within 30m by 30m grids, so that 3,600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to a computer for processing and interpretation; Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research) software was used to process and present the data. Appendix 1 provides a non-edited copy of the survey report and the results of the survey are given and discussed in Chapter 5 below.

3 DESIGNATED ASSETS AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Designated Assets

- 3.1 Designated Heritage Assets are defined as comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (DCLG 2012, 51). It should be noted that there is also a lower level of heritage assets, which may or may not be of equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument, but which are currently undesignated.

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.2 Scheduled Monuments are considered to be of national importance and are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and they are administered by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) on behalf of the Secretary of State. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Act, it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission (Scheduled Monument Consent) from the Secretary of State.
- 3.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The nearest are the medieval crosses in St Andrew's churchyard in Kirkby (NHLE 1018284) and in All Saints churchyard in West Rasen (NHLE 1018285), 3.49km to the north-west and 3.67km to the south-west of North Moor Farm respectively.

Listed Buildings

- 3.4 Listed Buildings are afforded protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listing is a national designation, but Listed Buildings are divided into three grades, I, II* and II, which relate to their architectural and historical value. Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that planning authorities must have special regard for the desirability of preserving (*inter alia*) the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission.

- 3.5 There are no Listed Buildings within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The nearest lie within the village of Middle Rasen, and comprise St Peter's Church on North Street (Grade II* - NHLE 1166228), Laretto Cottage on Low Church Road (Grade II - NHLE 1309015), and the Water Mill on Low Church Road (Grade II - NHLE 1064040). They are located between 1.98km and 1.91km to the south-west of North Moor Farm.

Other Designated Assets

- 3.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields within 10km of the study area. The nearest Conservation Area is that defining the core of Market Rasen, designated in 1984.

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

- 3.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be achieved, with the purpose of planning being to help achieve sustainable development. At the heart of the policy framework is the presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14). The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the twelve core planning principles that should underpin both plan-making and decision-making (paragraph 17). Significance is defined as "the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting" (Appendix 2).
- 3.8 NPPF policies relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment state that, when determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage asset, including any contribution made by their setting. This should be proportionate to the assets' importance and, where a development site may include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, undertake a field evaluation (paragraph 128).
- 3.9 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the NPPF notes that great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Substantial harm to a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of heritage assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, should be wholly exceptional (paragraph 132).
- 3.10 Where a proposed development would lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits (paragraph 133). Where a development will lead to less than substantial harm of the significance of a designated asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (paragraph 134). The document goes on to state that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should also be taken into account when determining an application, a

balanced judgement being required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (paragraph 135).

- 3.11 Finally, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the environment gathered as part of the development publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and the archive generated) publicly accessible (paragraph 141).

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

- 3.12 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036 was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on 24th April 2017, replacing the former West Lindsey District Local Plan (CLJSPC 2017).
- 3.13 The Historic Environment falls within Chapter 5 (A Quality Central Lincolnshire) of the Local Plan, and covers Listed Buildings and their settings, Conservation Areas, and Archaeology (CLJSPC 2017, 60-64). In relation to archaeological sites, the Local Plan notes that “Local Planning Authorities may require developers to assess the potential impacts of their proposal on archaeological remains in order to reach a decision on a development proposal. Where archaeological impacts are indicated, developers are expected to work with the local planning authority to devise a scheme for mitigating such impacts, which may form part of a planning condition or a planning obligation. Such conditions are designed to ensure that such remains are either preserved in situ or recorded”.
- 3.14 It further states “All archaeological work should be based on a thorough understanding of the available evidence, and of the local, regional and national contribution it makes. The known and potential archaeological heritage of the area is recorded by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and, in Lincoln, by the Lincoln Heritage Database. These and other sources, such as the Lincolnshire Archives, The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform all proposals and decisions”.
- 3.15 There are similar statements relating to Listed Buildings and their settings, and Conservation Areas.
- 3.16 There is one policy (Policy LP25) covering the Historic Environment, as follows.

Policy LP25 : The Historic Environment

“Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.

In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset’s significance:

- (a) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest;
- (b) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset; and

(c) provide clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.

Unless it is explicitly demonstrated that the proposal meets the tests set out in the NPPF, permission will only be granted for development affecting designated or non-designated heritage assets where the impact of the proposal(s) does not harm the significance of the asset and/or its setting.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

(d) Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;

(e) Promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;

(f) Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.

The change of use of heritage assets will be supported provided:

(g) the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use, and is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the heritage asset;

(h) such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the heritage asset; and

(i) features essential to the special interest of the individual heritage asset are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

Listed Buildings

Permission to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the local planning authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

Permission that results in substantial harm to or loss of a Listed Building will only be granted in exceptional or, for grade I and II* Listed Buildings, wholly exceptional circumstances.

Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

Conservation Areas

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve (and enhance or reinforce it, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:

(j) Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;

(k) Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;

- (l) Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;
- (m) Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment;
- (n) Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;
- (o) Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.

Archaeology

Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.

Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.

Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 4.1 The following summary of the archaeological and historical background to the study area has been compiled from a variety of sources and databases, listed in the bibliography (Chapter 7 below). Where appropriate, the identifiers assigned by the LCC HER, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), and the National Monument Record Excavation Index (NMRE), are quoted.

Prehistoric Periods (14600 BC-AD 43)

- 4.2 Within the study area, evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to the recovery of an early Bronze age (c.2500-800 BC) axe from a field in the angle between the A46 and A1103 roads in the autumn of 1968 (see Site 14 below). However, there are several other finds from the general area, for example another Bronze Age axe and a stone hammer with an hour-glass perforation found to the south-east of Top Road Farm (LCC HER 52035); more recent analysis has reclassified this stone hammer as being a Mesolithic pebble macehead (NRHE 349961). A more extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age site, represented by a scatter of artefacts comprising a polished flint axe, three beaker daggers, and numerous flint

arrowheads and scarpers, has been identified to the north of the study area, to the south of Usselby (LCC HERs 51960 & 51961). A rough-out for another small pointed Neolithic stone axe was found in 1957 during ploughing near the Brimmer Beck to the north-east of Middle Rasen (LCC HER 52016), and another partially polished Neolithic flint axe has been found near The Grange north-west of Middle Rasen (LCC HER 52018). Later prehistoric finds are limited to an Iron Age (c.800 BC-AD 43) coin, found further to the west at The Chase (LCC HER 54426).

- 4.3 All this evidence suggests that there was some exploitation of the landscape in this area during the prehistoric periods, although no actual settlement sites or burial mounds have been identified - these are more common, for example, on the higher, better drained, Wolds to the east.

Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

- 4.4 The line of a suspected Roman road, running from a major Romano-British settlement at Owmbly in a north-east direction towards Claxby, where several villas and a pottery production centre have been identified; the road passes on a north-east/south-west alignment to the south of Osgodby village and through Osgodby Moor (Margary 1973, 242). A section of flagged paving was reported as being found in the early 19th century during the enclosure of Osgodby Moor and also south of Cote Hill Farm, and other sections were noted just south of Usselby (Jones 1988, 28). However, other more recent investigations on the A46 near Park Farm in Usselby failed to find any evidence for the alignment (LCC HER 50577).

- 4.5 There have been numerous finds of Roman material from the general area, although none from within the study area itself. A small settlement or villa site is suggested from the number and nature of surface finds (bricks, tiles, tessera, pottery and bronze vessels) near Cote Hill Farm to the south of Osgodby (LCC HER 51965; NRHE 349964; Whitwell 1992, 75), and there are also antiquarian accounts of skeletons and earthen pots, of presumed Roman date, being unearthed in 1849 when cutting a drain between Osgodby and Usselby (White 1856, 478; LCC HER 50582; NRHE 349973). A small scatter of Romano-British greyware pottery has also been recovered from near Mill House, south of Middle Rasen (LCC HER 52017), together with a single coin of the Emperor Gratian (AD 375–383) (LCC HER 52015). Other Roman pottery and bronze objects have been found near Osgodby Glebe Farm in 1964 (LCC HERs 50182 & 51964), near the Roman road alignment close to the present A1103 (LCCs HER 51977 & 51982), and also to the north of Oak Farm in 1913 (LCC HER 51963). Market Rasen is also known to have been the centre of a pottery production industry from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, concentrated around Linwood Road, although little evidence for any associated settlement has, to date, been found (Whitwell 1992, 107-109).

- 4.6 Much of the evidence for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity comes from aerial photographs. A survey of available aerial photographs in 1988 over a sample transect across the northern part of West Lindsey confirmed that the chalk uplands were intensively occupied with a high proportion of cropmark sites compared to other parts of the region (Jones 1988). However, this imbalance is now changing, with more sites being discovered in the clay vales (such as the study area) and on the limestone dipslopes. Now, the evidence is that there was some form of Roman occupation in almost all areas of West Lindsey, and the majority of parishes have two or three Roman sites within their boundaries, whether they be major villa sites or small farmsteads with their attendant field systems (Everson *et al* 1991, 7).

- 4.7 Cropmarks have been identified from aerial photographs all around the study area, representing evidence for the exploitation of the landscape during this period. Three of these cropmark sites lie within the study area, to the west, south and east of North Moor Farm (Sites 2, 5 and 10 respectively). Of these, that to the east of the farm is the more convincing, and probably represents a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure measuring 30m by 20m, with a ditched boundary on the east side, and attached to a longer linear boundary (LCC HER MLI52038; NRHE 1044307). Site 2, to the west of the farm, also resembles another enclosure (LCC HER MLI52036), whereas the linear ditches of Site 5 are likely to form part of a wider field system (LCC HER MLI52043). Another complex lies to the south-west of West Moor Farm, and is formed by two enclosures, one containing a circular hut circle, surrounded by a field system (LCC HER 52041; NRHE 1044309). Many of these enclosures represent small farmsteads, and their number and the extent of the attendant ditched field systems shows that the area was intensively occupied and farmed during the late Iron Age and Romano-British period.

Saxon and Early Medieval Periods (c.410 to 1065 AD)

- 4.8 Many of the existing villages are likely to have originated in the Saxon or Early Medieval period, although there is generally little evidence to show that settlements continued on the same site from the Roman period into the Saxon. Place-name evidence in particular points to a post-Roman origin for many villages, for example, the name of 'Osgodby' stems from a combination of the Scandinavian personal name of *Asgautri* and *-by*, meaning a farmstead (Mills 1991, 249; Cameron 1992, 53). The names of Usselby, Kingerby, Owersby and Kirkby are similarly early farmsteads. The place name of Middle Rasen is Old English in origin, the *Rasen* element meaning a bridge or planks laid across a river or marshy ground, with the *Middle* element referring to its relationship to West Rasen and Market Rasen (Cameron 1998, 100); this is perhaps a reference to a crossing point over the marshy ground. As a general rule, it is likely that many of the West Lindsey villages were in existence by the late 11th or early 12th century, but that they were not very old and not always on the same site as the later medieval villages (Everson *et al* 1991, 9).
- 4.9 Nothing of this date has been found within the study area. However, there have been a small number of Anglo-Saxon finds from the general area, for example an 7th-8th century Anglo-Saxon brooch fragment was found to the south-west of Kirkby Glebe Farm in 1999 (LCC HER 54420), as well as a large part of a 7th century cruciform brooch found to the south of Kirkby itself (LCC HER 54392). Several other Anglo-Saxon brooches were found to the east of Kingerby Hall, also in 1999 (LCC HER 54324). Most of these finds result from metal detecting activity, and so their distribution is not representative. However, some Anglo-Saxon pottery and possible contemporary structural remains were recovered during a watching brief east of Osgodby House on Main Street in Osgodby, suggesting pre-medieval settlement, and that there was a gap of some 300 years before this part of village was later re-occupied in the medieval period (Field & Clark 1992). An archaeological evaluation of a development site off North Street/Middle Street in Middle Rasen in 1995 also revealed several Anglo-Saxon features including two substantial linear ditches, from which sherds of late 10th-11th century pottery were recovered (Palmer-Brown 1997). No clear evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity or occupation has, to date, been found in Market Rasen, although the mention of East Rasen in the Domesday Survey of 1086 confirms its Anglo-Saxon origins; the configuration of the parish boundaries suggests that Market Rasen was carved out of Middle Rasen parish, and was formerly referred to as East Rasen (Everson *et al* 1991, archive notes quoted by Field *et al* 2001, 2-3).

Medieval Period (AD 1066-1540)

- 4.10 In the medieval period, the parish was the basic unit of ecclesiastical administration, while the township was the economic basis of settlement. Generally, parishes were made up of more than one township, although in many cases the two units were synonymous. The majority of the study area, effectively the southern two-thirds, lies within the medieval parish and township of Middle Rasen Topholme, while the northern third is in Kirkby-cum-Osgodby township, part of Kirkby parish; the division between the two is the stream or drain known as The Dale.
- 4.11 In the Domesday Survey of 1086, six landowners are listed for Middle Rasen, and the fact that the parish had a population of some 60 villagers of varying status, along with their dependents, suggests it was a large and prosperous settlement. The largest estate was that held by the Bishop of Bayeux, which accounted for 29 villagers, and also included a church and a priest (LCC HER 52022). During the Middle Ages, the six Domesday estates coalesced into two settlements, Middle Rasen Drax and Middle Rasen Topholme, named after the two abbeys that owned land in the area; Topholme Abbey lies near Bardney, while Drax Abbey is further away close to Selby in North Yorkshire. The division between the two settlements was the river Rase, with Drax to the south and Topholme to the north. Both villages had their own separate church and medieval open field systems; the 1772 Enclosure Act for Middle Rasen Topham notes that its two open fields were called 'Great Highfield' and 'Little Highfield' and there were also commons called 'The Cow Pasture' and 'The Common Moor' (Russell 1983, 75).
- 4.12 Middle Rasen Topholme was centred around the church of St Peter, in the north part of the present village, where surviving earthworks indicate a regular planned settlement extending back from a single east-west street, broadly following the line of the modern North Street. The plots on the north side of the street extend for some distance to the north whereas those on the south side end are shorter; earthworks within now amalgamated properties on the north side show that the pattern of long tofts was formerly more complete (Everson *et al* 1991, 21; LCC HER 52023). St Peter's Church dates from the 12th century and underwent alterations in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries and a restoration in 1861 (LCC HER 52013; NHLE 1166238). Middle Rasen Drax was originally centred around St Paul's Church. This was demolished in 1860 and much of the stone was used to restore the church of St Peter, which was said to be in a poor state of repair at the time; the churchyard, however, still remains in use (LCC HER 52014; Pevsner & Harris 1995, 563). Settlement in Middle Rasen Drax was originally based on an irregular group of streets around the church, but there was a later planned shift of the village away from this area in favour of the existing main road (Everson *et al* 1991, 21; LCC HER 52022). The north-south aligned Church Street is believed a later addition to the medieval street pattern, connecting the two former settlement cores (LCC HER 52023). The division and open space between the two settlements is well marked on 19th century maps (see figure 5), but modern housing estates have intruded and obscured the earlier street pattern. As noted above, some Anglo-Saxon material has been found in the southern part of the village, and an archaeological watching brief in 2010 on land adjacent to Corrie Cottage on Gainsborough Road revealed pottery dating to the late 13th to 15th centuries (LCC HER 52022).
- 4.13 The settlement of Osgodby is first documented in the Domesday Survey as *Osgotesbi* and as *Osgotebi*, with eight recorded landholdings being spread amongst seven lords, three being small manors and the rest sokeland. In 1115, at

least five separate lords had interests in Osgodby (Hall 2017a). As a result, the medieval tenurial history is very complex and concerned relatively small land holdings, and only in the later Middle Ages does a consolidated estate seem to have been put together by the Tournay family. They held lands and tenements in Osgodby by the early 14th century and the estate was termed a manor in 1362. The documents suggest there was a manorial chapel and residence at Osgodby but the Tournay's main residence lay at Caenby, and so the land seems to have been leased out throughout the later medieval period (Everson *et al* 1991, 144). The moated manorial site lies at Manor Farm, to the west of the present village, and St Andrews church in Kirkby dates to the 13th century and contains several impressive monuments (Pevsner & Harris 1995, 415-416).

4.14 The topography and development of Osgodby village has been the subject of some previous research (Everson *et al* 1991, 145-146). Initially, it appears as a simple double-row village based on a slightly meandering east-west road (Main Street). The north row is almost completely built up, but gaps on the south side contain earthworks of former properties which complete the pattern. To the east of Osgodby House, there are perhaps six closes with platforms and hollows representing former buildings and yards fronting onto the street and running south to a ditch or back lane along their south side, with a bank beyond separating them from the adjacent open field. At the west end of the settlement and north of Main Street are at least two narrow plots, bounded by an access to Manor Farm. However, this pattern is actually more complex. The original core of the settlement seems to have lain to the west of Osgodby House where the 1806 enclosure map indicates the remnants of a regular plan. This may have been a planned creation and perhaps incorporated a triangular green or outgang, a fragment of which survives to the west of the Red House; personal names referring to a green are found in 14th century documents. The green may later have been infilled by properties along the street, representing subsequent expansion of the village in this direction - the plots and house sites on the north side of the street overlie ridge and furrow earthworks. To the east of Osgodby House, the earthworks are quite regular in plot width and correspond to those on the north side of Main Street, and so this block may therefore be a planned extension over former arable lands. Further east again, the plots on the north side of the street are shorter, as shown on the 1806 enclosure map, and so this may represent another phase of expansion. The dates of these expansions are unclear - they may belong to either the pre-14th century growth in population seen elsewhere in the area, or to a late medieval recovery from the Black Death, or both. However, it is more likely that the unity of tenure achieved by the Tournays by the early 14th century led to this series of planned developments.

4.15 Other elements of the medieval landscape still survive in the area, although much, primarily ridge and furrow cultivation of the former medieval open fields, has been lost to modern agricultural practices. The moat which surrounds Manor Farm at Osgodby, the Tournay's former manorial centre, partially survive as earthworks (LCC HER 50304; Everson *et al* 1991, 144). Ridge and furrow earthworks have been plotted from aerial photographs throughout the parish, for example to the north, north-west and south-east of Cote Hill Farm (LCC HERs 51994 & 58103), around Osgodby village itself (LCC HER 53473) and to the north of Field House Farm (LCC HER 58100). Further to the west of Kirkby, the now deserted village of Kingerby has been the subject of detailed archaeological research and survey - the moated manorial complex, possibly originating as a small motte and bailey castle, is documented from the 12th century, and the earthworks of the deserted village are well preserved (Everson 1991, 146-149). Areas of former ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified in Middle Rasen, for example north of

Stockmoor Farm (LCC HER 52027), close to Low Grange Farm (LCC HER 52029) and south of Prospect Farm (LCC HER 52039). There is also a surviving 14th century cross base in St Andrew's churchyard in Kirkby (NHLE 1063434). Market Rasen may have originated as a market centre, a market being granted in 1218-19 with a fair shortly after, and a mill is documented from an early period. However, 14th century records suggest that the market was never very successful, and there was a significant decline in population, perhaps associated with the Black Death (Field *et al* 2001, 3).

- 4.16 A large part of the study area was occupied by moorland during the medieval period. Osgodby Moor covered some c.740 acres in the eastern half of that parish, while the north-eastern part of Middle Rasen Topholme also formed the Common Moor, previously Rasen Moor (Russell 1983, 57 & 75). These areas of moorland provided important local resources in terms of grazing, as well as turbarry, furze and bracken for fuel, and in 1556 an agreement was reached between the Lord of Osgodby Moor (John Tourney) and various freeholders and residents. This allowed people to take what fuel etc they needed for their own use (but not to sell), allowed them free use of the common for grazing etc, and permitted them a right of access across the moor for their cattle (LAO TDE/A/USSELBY/6/D/1). Remnants of the former woodland which presumably covered parts of Rasen Moor are shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 mile map (see figure 5B). That part of the study area in Osgodby parish remained as moorland until the early 19th century enclosure process (see below), but several enclosures already existed prior to the 1772 Act for Market Rasen, either side of the Caister road (the present A46) and adjacent to the northern parish boundary (see figure 3). A block of three enclosures in the north of this area equates with the land now partially occupied by North Moor Farm and High Harbour Farm, and a 'Moor Farm' in Rasen Moor is documented from the mid 16th century (Cameron 1992, 106). North Moor Farm was previously known as Moor Farm, but it is not possible without further detailed documentary research to confirm whether the existing North Moor Farm has 16th century origins, or whether it lies on the site of a 16th century farmstead.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 onwards)

- 4.17 Virtually all of the surviving buildings in the villages of Middle Rasen and Osgodby date to the post-medieval period, with the exception of St Peter's Church in Middle Rasen and St Andrew's Church in Kirkby (see above). A Grade II Listed water mill on Low Church Road in Middle Rasen dates to the late 18th century (NHLE 1064040), and there is at least one early 18th century cottage, Loretto Cottage on Low Church Road (NHLE 1309015); this house was formerly the vicarage for the church of St Paul. Many of the houses in Osgodby and Middle Rasen are 19th century in date and are of little architectural note, apart from an occasional non-conformist chapel (Pevsner & Harris 1995, 415-416 & 563).
- 4.18 The economic base of the study area and its immediate environs remained firmly based in agriculture during the post-medieval period. Agricultural productivity greatly increased due to the enclosure of the former open fields, moors and commons, which re-distributed ownership from individually-owned strips into large rectangular fields under single ownership. The enclosure process was largely brought about by various Acts of Parliament in the late 18th or early 19th century. That for Middle Rasen was passed in 1772 and it dealt with the former open medieval fields called the Great Highfield and Little Highfield as well as the moorland (LAO DIOC/LDAP/3/26). The process was completed in May 1774, and the resulting award and plan details the new allocation of lands (LAO MIDDLE RASEN PAR CO/5/1). As noted above, there were three old enclosures within the

former Rasen Moor, adjacent to the parish boundary with Osgodby; the 1774 map shows that two of these enclosures were owned by M(armaduke) Dixon Esq (seemingly the two fields forming the later Moor Farm holding) and the other by the heirs of Mary Hubbard (see figure 3). After enclosure, most of the land in this area, covering 65 acres, was owned by Marmaduke Dixon. In fact, he was awarded the highest acreage of land in the whole parish at enclosure, some 1,022 acres, scattered in large blocks (Russell 1983, 78) (see figure 3). Existing roads such as the Caistor Road were straightened from their pre-enclosure meandering alignments (see figure 5A), and several new roads were set out, such as Skinner's Lane and the tracks running north and south from it, to access the new landholdings.

- 4.19 The Enclosure Act for Kirkby-cum-Osgodby was passed in 1803 (LAO DIOC/LDAP/7/68), and this process was complete by July 1806 (LAO 4-BM/15). On the south side of the Top Road (the present A1103), between the Caistor Road and Sand Lane, four new fields were created, the eastern one of 24 acres granted to Henry Andrews, who received the greatest allocation of land (592 acres) in the parish (Russell 1983, 60) (see figure 4 top right). A later estate plan of 1867 shows that these fields had been sub-divided again, and were mainly associated with the newly erected but unnamed farmstead (see Site 18 below) (LAO TDE/D/15/7) (see figure 4 bottom right).
- 4.20 The distinctive pattern of the newly created large straight-sided fields is well illustrated on the 1886 Ordnance Survey 6" map (sheet 45NE) (see figure 5C). It can be seen that the Caistor Road and Sand Lane have kinks in their otherwise straight alignments at the Middle Rasen/Osgodby parish boundary, representing the different enclosure awards; the field boundaries and their alignments also change at the boundary. Osgodby Top Road (the present A1103) and Osgodby Low Road were also laid out as part of the enclosure process. It is likely that many of the farmsteads in and around the study area were built at the same time or soon after the enclosure process, so that the newly-created fields could be efficiently managed and farmed. Examination of the early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that there were actually two phases of development, with only a few farms shown in 1824 (e.g. North Moor Farm, High Harbour Farm and Crossroads Farm), but all are built by the time of the 1886 edition (see figure 5). Most are characterised by cattle sheds and foldyards, with barns, granaries, cart sheds, loose boxes, shelter sheds and stables. In addition to providing storage and shelter for machinery and stock, the foldyards meant there was an important and readily available supply of manure with which to fertilise the adjacent fields. As noted above, North Moor Farm may possibly have had earlier, pre-enclosure, origins, but what remains of the complex today is predominantly 19th century and later in date (see Site 1 below).
- 4.21 There is also some evidence for small-scale industrial activity in and around the study area. A former brickyard lay on the west side of the Caistor Road (the present A46), the site shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey 6" map as a water-filled pond and two roadside cottages named as 'Brickyard Houses' (see Site 22 below) (see figure 5C). Another 'Brick Yard' is also depicted at Top Road Farm in Osgodby on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map (see figure 5B). 'Osgodby Windmill (Corn)' is shown adjacent to Osgodby Glebe Farm on Farmer Lane to the west of the study area. There were also other water and wind mills around Middle Rasen and Osgodby villages. The 1806 Enclosure Plan also shows a small 'Sand Pit' on the south side of Top Road (see figure 4 top right). Other improvements were made to the local transport system, for example the east-west road running through Middle Rasen was formalised in 1765 with the passing of the Bawtry and

Hainton Turnpike Act (along the present A631). The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (later the Great Central Railway) opened its Market Rasen to Brigg branch in 1848 (MRLHG 1996, 30). As a result, Market Rasen became a prosperous market town, from where local agricultural produce could easily be distributed throughout the region.

5 THE STUDY AREA

Introduction

- 5.1 As previously noted, the study area for this Heritage Statement measures 1km in all directions from the centre point of the proposed development (see figure 7).

Physical Characteristics

- 5.2 The study area lies in the angle between the A46 Market Rasen to Caistor Road, and the A1103. The highest point in the area is just south of North Moor farm, at 32m AOD, but generally the area lies at between 25m and 30m AOD. The underlying geology is the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, a Jurassic period sedimentary mudstone. This is overlain by blown sands of the Quaternary period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soils are divided between a typical sandy gley soil of the Blackwood Association in the west and typical gley-podzols of the Holme Moor Association in the east (Soil Survey 1983).
- 5.3 North Moor Farm is accessed via a rough track leading west from the A46 Caistor road from Brickyard Cottages to High Harbour Farm, and then north from this track (see figure 2). The landholding spans The Dale, a stream which runs east-west forming the boundary between Middle Rasen and Osgodby parishes. As noted in Chapter 4 above, the fields were laid out as part of the enclosure process, in the late 18th century in Middle Rasen and early 19th century in Osgodby, although it is possible that the fields around the farm were set out before this. The majority of the fields surrounding North Moor Farm are in pasture, grazed by cattle and sheep, although there is some arable adjacent to the A1103.

Identified Heritage Assets

- 5.4 The Heritage Statement has identified 24 heritage assets or sites within the study area, as set out below. Their locations are shown on figure 7. It should be noted that the stated National Grid References (NGRs) only relate to the study area, and may not necessarily be the full extent of the identified assets.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 As noted in Chapter 3 above, there are no designated assets (i.e. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.6 Some 500 are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (<http://finds.org.uk>), from Middle Rasen parish, ranging from Roman coins (256) to post-medieval artefacts. However, none of their finds locations are recorded with any accuracy, the findspots just being "the Middle Rasen area", and so it is impossible to know whether any of these finds are from the study area. Similarly,

51 objects have been found in Osgodby, but again, accurate locations are withheld.

- 5.7 No sites have been recorded by the National Monument Record Excavation Index, the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography for records of previous archaeological investigations, or the Defence of Britain database for details of Second World War sites, within the study area.
- 5.8 An examination of the available databases (see Chapter 2) established that 24 non-designated assets lay within the defined study area, as follows:

Site 1: North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0961 9137 centred) (LCC HER MLI117894)

- 5.9 North Moor Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as being an extant 19th century farmstead, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with an L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. It lies in an isolated location and there are large modern sheds located to the side of the site.
- 5.10 As noted in Chapter 4 above, Middle Rasen parish was enclosed in 1772-74. The enclosure plan shows three old enclosures within the former Rasen Moor, adjacent to the parish boundary with Osgodby, which correspond to some of the present farm holding; the 1774 map shows that two of these enclosures were owned by M(armaduke) Dixon Esq and the other by the heirs of Mary Hubbard (LAO MIDDLE RASEN PAR CO/5/1) (see figure 3). A 'Moor Farm' in Rasen Moor is documented from the mid 16th century onwards (Cameron 1992, 106), and it is possible that a farmstead was built close to or on the site of the existing farm to work these old enclosures, but nothing even approaching this date survives above ground; the situation is complicated by the fact that West Moor Farm was also previously known as Moor Farm and this also lies in Rasen Moor, and so the early references could easily apply to this site rather than North Moor Farm.
- 5.11 No buildings are shown at North Moor Farm on Armstrong's 1778 county map of Lincolnshire (LAO LCM/13/4), although few structures outside the villages are depicted, and so this may not be significant (see figure 5A). After enclosure, most of the land around the farm, covering 65 acres, was owned by Marmaduke Dixon (see figure 3). The earliest depiction of the farm uncovered by the research undertaken for this report appears on the Ordnance Survey 1824 1" to 1 mile map (sheet 83); the scale is too small for any detail, but a single structure appears to be shown, and it is accessed from the south and then west, past High Harbour Farm, to Sand Lane (see figure 5B). As previously noted, this map also shows woodland to the north and east of the farm, perhaps representing the remnants of the former Rasen Moor.
- 5.12 The farm is shown in more detail on both the Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps of 1886 and 1887 (sheets 45NE and 45/8) (see figures 5C and 8A). By this time, the complex is approached along a north-south aligned track which branches off the north side of an unnamed track running west from the Caistor Road (the present A46) to High Harbour Farm and beyond. The house lies on the south side of the complex, and is shown as a single short rectangular structure, aligned east-west, with an enclosure to the south, presumably a garden. The farm buildings lie to the north, and form a basic L-shape with a fold yard in the angle; the buildings lie on the north and west side of the yard. There are two further smaller yards to the west of the west range. There is also a pump on the east side of the house, and a small

pond further to the east, on the east side of the access track. It is named as 'Moor Farm'. The site is not changed on the 1906 25" map (see figure 8B), nor the c.1950 edition, although on the former the enclosure to the south of the house now has four trees, perhaps suggesting an orchard.

- 5.13 Some details concerning the farm can be found on an annotated copy of the 1906 Ordnance Survey map and associated register, drawn up in connection with the 1910 Land Valuation Act (LAO 6-TAXMAP/45/8) (see figure 8C). This shows that the farm was owned by Peter Cadman (of Holbeck Hill in Scarborough) and was tenanted by Frank(?) Sharman for £50 per year. The house was noted as being "2 up, 2 down, kitchen and dining". The west end of the north range of farm buildings contained a wagon shed and pigsties, with a stable, loose box and barn forming the western end. The west range comprised a crewshed(?), cow stable and wash house. The six fields belonging to the 42 acre farm ran between the High Harbour track to the south and parish boundary to the north, with The Dale stream running east-west through the centre.
- 5.14 It has been difficult to find much more about the history of the farmstead, from available 19th and 20th century documentary sources such as the census records, directories etc. Part of this is due to the fact that there was another 'Moor Farm' to the west in the same parish (the present West Moor Farm), and that many of the farms in the immediate area are simply called 'The Moor' in the census data. However, it appears that North Moor Farm was advertised for sale in November 1924, when it was occupied by the owner, Mr J W Smith, and it consisted of a house, buildings and 43 acres of land (*Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 15th November 1924). The property presumably didn't sell, for it was subsequently offered to let in March 1932, still owned by Mr Smith (*Hull Daily Mail*, 22nd March 1932).
- 5.15 Apart from the house, virtually nothing of the farmstead as depicted on the historic maps survives within the modern farm complex. A modern steel-framed concrete and asbestos shed has replaced the farm buildings and fold yard to the north of the house, although some largely hidden upstanding brickwork may relate to the earlier structures; a detailed site inspection was not carried out. The east side of the pasture field to the immediate north of the farm contains large quantities of partially buried modern debris, including concrete and bricks, and so this may represent demolition material from the former 19th century agricultural ranges (see plate 2).
- 5.16 The farmhouse is rectangular in plan, aligned broadly east-west, and of two storeys with a pitched roof covered with modern concrete tiles (see plate 1). There are end ridge stacks to both ends of the roof; that at the east end appears to be a later addition. The house is built of brownish-red handmade bricks, laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. The south elevation of the house, which is likely to have always formed the principal elevation, was not accessible at the time of the site visit. The east, west and north sides of the house are surrounded by single storey extensions of varying dates. The earliest, and possibly contemporary with the farmhouse itself, runs the length of the house's north elevation. It too is built of brick, laid in English Garden Wall bond and set with a lime mortar. The single pitch roof slopes downwards from south to north and is covered with modern concrete tiles; it appears to be supported on dentilated eaves. There are two modern UPVC windows, the western of which has a blocking beneath it, perhaps indicating that it was once a doorway. The modern extension to the house's east gable is brick built and flat-roofed, whilst that to the west gable is similar. Although it is difficult to be sure, as nothing diagnostic was visible, the core of the house appears to be mid

19th century, which would tie in with the cartographic evidence. Large modern sheds associated with the existing pig rearing complex lie to the west, south-west and south of the former small farmstead.

- 5.17 A track runs north from the farmstead, along the west side of a field boundary, leading to a crossing over The Dale; the vegetation was such that the bridge could not be seen at the time of the site visit, although it is presumed to be a 19th century brick structure. On the north side of The Dale, the south-east corner of the pasture field is elevated above the rest of the surrounding land by c.1.5m, to form a sub-square platform c.50m square. This raised area is covered with nettles, traditionally thought to represent former occupation sites, but no definite earthworks were visible. It is conceivable that this platform could form the site of the mid 16th century 'Moor Farm' mentioned in the documents although, as noted above, any association of this site with the present North Moor Farm remains illusive. The eastern end of this platform was subject to a geophysical survey, as part of the investigations for the proposed access road, but no features apart from disturbed ground were revealed.

Site 2: Enclosure (cropmark), west of North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0930 9129 centred) (LCC HER MLI52036)

- 5.18 The LCC HER notes an undated enclosure to the west of North Moor Farm, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1979. No further information is available.

Site 3: West Moor Farm, west of North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0881 9100 centred) (LCC HER MLI117896)

- 5.19 West Moor Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as being a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with an L-plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of the traditional buildings. It lies in an isolated location and there are large modern sheds located to the side of the site. As noted above, this farm was known as Moor Farm in the later 19th century, the 'West' prefix only appearing on the 1907 Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 6A). The farm does not appear to be shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, although there is an isolated building to its south (see figure 5B).

Site 4: High Harbour Farm, south-west of North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0948 9114 centred) (LCC HER MLI117895)

- 5.20 High Harbour Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as being an extant 19th century farmstead, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with an L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. It lies in an isolated location and there are large modern sheds located to the side of the site. The farm is shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 5: Possible ditches (cropmarks), south of North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0959 9099 centred) (LCC HER MLI52043)

- 5.21 The LCC HER notes possible ditches in this location, seen on an aerial photograph taken in 1979. No further information is available.

Site 6: Dairy Farm, north side of Skinner's Lane (NGR TF 09630 90653 exact) (LCC HER MLI98313 & ELI11005)

- 5.22 Dairy Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with an L-plan, and the farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, but is named as 'Skinner's Lane Farm' on the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).
- 5.23 A photographic record was made of the site by the owner in 2011. The house is a two storeys of red brick, with a gabled roof and a range of outbuildings behind. It is not shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1887, but is on the 1906 edition. A graffiti date of 1902 carved into a brick on the western gable end of the house probably indicates when it was built (Peatfield 2011).

Site 7: Fox Covert Farm, south of Skinner's Lane (NGR TF 0992 9044 centred) (LCC HER MLI117901)

- 5.24 Fox Covert Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with a U-plan, and the farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of the traditional buildings. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, but is named as 'Fox Covert Farm' on the 1886 and subsequent editions, with an access from Low Lane (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 8: Oak Farm, north side of Skinner's Lane (NGR TF 0983 9073 centred) (LCC HER MLI117900)

- 5.25 Oak Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with a U-plan, and the farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, and the surrounding area is woodland, but it is shown but not named on the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 9: Wickentree Farm, west side of A46 (NGR TF 1021 9111 centred) (LCC HER MLI117893)

- 5.26 Wickentree Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as an extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with a L-plan, and the farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, but is named as 'Wickentree Farm' on the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 10: Enclosure and boundary (cropmarks), east of North Moor Farm (NGR TF 0997 9127 centred) (LCC HER MLI52038; NRHE 1044307)

- 5.27 The LCC HER notes an undated but probable prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure and boundary to the east of North Moor Farm, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1979. The NRHE Pastscape record notes that the site is visible on a poor quality aerial photograph, and probably represents a prehistoric or Roman enclosure measuring 30m by 20m, centred on TF 0995 9128, with a ditched boundary on the east side and attached to a linear boundary.

Site 11: Plantation Farm, east side of A46 (NGR TF 1023 9130 centred) (LCC HER MLI117892)

- 5.28 Plantation Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with a L-plan, and the farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of the traditional buildings. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, and is shown but not named on the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 12: Pywipe Farm, west side of A46 (NGR TF 1005 9148 centred) (LCC HER MLI117891)

- 5.29 Pywipe Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of the traditional buildings. It is located within a loose farmstead cluster, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, but it is shown and named as 'Pywipe Farm' on the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 13: Crossroads Farm, east side of A46 (NGR TF 1009 9176 centred) (LCC HER MLI117890)

- 5.30 Crossroads Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as an extant 19th century farmstead, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with an L-plan and the farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. It lies in an isolated location and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, and on the 1886 and subsequent editions, but not specifically named (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 14: Early Bronze Age axe (find), south side of A1103 (NGR TF 0993 9185 centred) (LCC HER MLI51973; NRHE 892437)

- 5.31 An early Bronze Age axe with incipient flanges was found on a slight rise in a field in the south-west angle of the A1103 and A46 roads, in autumn 1968. The axe is now in Lincoln Museum (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 100; Davey 1973, 58).

Site 15: Second World War training camp (remains), Osgodby Plantation, north side of A1103 (NGR TF 0954 9280 centred) (LCC HER MLI51998; NRHE 1044315 & 147054)

- 5.32 The LCC HER notes that a series of modern 2nd World War defences, including gun emplacements, a firing range and slit trenches, have been noted from aerial photographs over a wide area in Osgodby Plantation.
- 5.33 Osgodby Plantation contains the site of a 2nd World War forward army camp, located between Osgodby Low Road, the A64 and the A1103 (Osgodby Top Road). The location of some 60 accommodation huts of the half round Nissen type have been identified, dispersed within the existing woodland. The only surviving feature is a brick and asbestos building at the junction of the A64 and A1103 roads, of uncertain function. It has also been suggested that the style, number and layout of the gun emplacements may represent a training camp, possibly American as they do not resemble the usual British examples. Forty-one emplacements have been mapped, ranging between 4m to 8m in size. A firing range has also been recorded, as a triangular embanked enclosure, measuring 32m by 20m.
- 5.34 The c.1950 Ordnance Survey map depicts some 60 huts, arranged in three main groups (see figure 6B). One dispersed group of 17 huts is located in the angle of the A46 and A1103 roads (at least one of which still survives to roof height), with another smaller more regular group of ten buildings on the west side of the A64, immediately south of The Woodlands; both lie in scrubby woodland. A larger, more regular, group lies on the north side of the A1103, in an area of open rough ground; several structures are shown on the main road frontage, with others to the west and two lines of buildings along an angled boundary to the north. A site visit revealed that the footings of many of these huts still survive in the woodland. The final group lies in Osgodby Plantation proper and comprises eight huts of varying lengths on the west side of a track through the woodland (see also Site 17 below). The aerial photograph plot held by LCC HER shows that the majority of the gun emplacements lie to the south and east of the last mentioned hut group.
- 5.35 Oral histories available at the Imperial War Museum and on the Internet suggest that the camp was used for mortar firing practice and bren gun carrier training, and was in mid 1945 occupied by the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It seems that it was also occupied by Polish army units after the war (<http://www.polishresettlementcampsintheuk.co.uk/PRC/PRC.htm>).

Site 16: Unnamed farm (site of), Osgodby Plantation, north side of A1103 (NGR TF 0943 9225 centred) (LCC HER MLI117641)

- 5.36 An unnamed farmstead is recorded on the LCC HER as being demolished, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it had a loose courtyard plan with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. It lay in an isolated location. The farm is not shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, which depicts Osgodby Plantation extending as woodland through the whole area, but it is shown as an unnamed farmstead on the 1886 and subsequent editions surrounded by open fields (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 17: Second World War POW camp (site of), Osgodby Plantation, north side of A1103 (NGR TF 09138 92261 centred) (LCC HER MLI90565; NRHE 1044315)

- 5.37 Usselby Camp, in Osgodby parish, was a Prisoner of War camp during the 2nd World War. It was an example of a 'Base Camp'. In the official government numbering, it was camp 407 and was referred to as Usselby Camp, Usselby, Market Rasen (Thomas 2003, 42). Thomas notes the site as being located at TF 097 934, in the grounds of Usselby Hall, some way to the north-east of the site recorded on the LCC HER. The Listed Building description for Usselby Hall also notes that the house was used as a German Officer prison of war camp in the 1939-45 war (NHLE 1063436). However, as noted under Site 15 above, a group of eight huts of varying lengths lie on the west side of a track through Osgodby Plantation (see figure 6B). No evidence for any hut bases could be seen in dense vegetation at the time of a site visit, but these huts were surrounded by a c.2.5m high fence, the concrete posts of which still survive, and so it may be that a small temporary stockade is represented, although it would seem odd to have such a camp within a much larger training facility.

Site 18: Unnamed farm, south side of A1103 (NGR TF 0911 9170 centred) (LCC HER MLI117662)

- 5.38 An unnamed farm is recorded on the LCC HER as being a redeveloped 19th century farmstead, the source being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard plan with linked working ranges to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. It lies in an isolated location, and there are large modern sheds on the site. The farm is shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, as well as the 1886 and subsequent editions (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6). It is also shown on a plan of 1867, with its surrounding fields, forming part of the estate of George d'Eyncourt Esq (LAO TDE/D/15/7) (see figure 4).

Site 19: Hill House Farm, north side of A1103 (NGR TF 0881 9183 centred) (LCC HER MLI117661)

- 5.39 Hill House Farm is recorded on the LCC HER as a partially extant 19th century farmstead, the source again being English Heritage's 2015 Farmsteads Project. This reference notes that it has a regular courtyard with a U-plan, and the farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a significant loss (greater than 50%) of the traditional buildings. It lies in an isolated location, and there are large modern sheds to the side of the site. The farm is shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map, and on the 1886 and subsequent editions; it is named as 'Osgodby New House' in 1886 and 'Hill House Farm' in 1907 (see figures 5B and 5C, and figure 6).

Site 20: Archaeological Investigations, Hill House Farm, north side of A1103 (NGR TF 088 918 centred) LCC HER ELI11143)

- 5.40 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the undergrounding of electricity cables associated with the Osgodby 11kV overhead line rebuild. Two trenches 0.25m wide were dug, Trench 1 dug around the east side of the Hill House farm complex, and Trench 2 along the road frontages in the angle of the A1103 and Sand Lane. In the event, no archaeological finds or features were encountered (Atkinson 2011).

Site 21: Osgodby Isolation Hospital (site of), south side of A1103 (NGR TF 09448 91791 centred)

- 5.41 The 1907 Ordnance Survey 6" map shows a rectangular structure off the south side of the present A1103, within its own enclosure, labelled as 'Isolation Hospital (Caistor RDC)' (see figure 6A). The more detailed 1906 25" map shows a rectangular structure with projections around all sides and another connected structure on the north side. It is similarly shown as depicted on the c.1950 edition. Specifications and a plan survive, dating to 1912-13 (LAO 4/BM/7/1). Curiously, the plan shows the hospital as proposed (presumably an expansion of what is shown in 1906/07), with three separate structures forming the outhouse block (containing the ambulance garage, laundry, wash house etc), the diphtheria block (with a male and female ward each having three beds separated by a duty room and bathroom, and with a veranda on the south side) and a typhoid fever block (containing a male and female ward with one bed each separated by a duty room and bathroom, and verandas on the south side).
- 5.42 Anecdotes on the Internet suggest that the hospital was originally for smallpox and later in the 1940s for scarlet fever patients, that it was sold by the Ministry of Health in 1953 and was later demolished by fire. The original building was one room and a kitchen, and was later added to by another downstairs room and then a few years later by two rooms upstairs. The hospital itself was a metal and wood prefab with two wards, nurses station and a sluice room. The whole site originally comprised 10 acres and was split up at some time during the sell off, hence the name Ten Acres (<http://www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/osgodby-isolation-hospital-a-look-at-the-history>).
- 5.43 In December 1925 it was reported that the joint isolation hospital (run by Caistor Rural District and Market Rasen Urban Councils) provided accommodation for 12 scarlet fever cases. The hospital was a corrugated iron building, erected by Messrs Humpries, and was in good repair. There was a small brick building forming the administration block adjacent. A diphtheria block with six beds was added in 1922. The permanent staff comprised a caretaker and two nurses (Fraser & Mason 1925). The 40 bed hospital was burnt down on the orders of the Ministry of Health in November 1972, although it was located in a wood owned by the Forestry Commission (*Rasen Mail* November 1972) - perhaps the hospital has been moved to the former army camp by this date? No obvious remains of the hospital can be seen, and the site may have even been developed.

Site 22: Former brickyard (site of), west side of A46 (NGR TF 10177 91258 centred)

- 5.44 A small unnamed structure within a rectangular clearing in the wood forming Osgodby Plantation is shown on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map. By 1886, the woodland has been cleared, and a large irregular-shaped water-filled pond is shown, with a building on the road frontage named as 'Brickyard House'. It is similarly shown and named on the later editions. It is presumed that the water-filled pond represents a former clay pit, but it is possible that the former brickyard lay on the east side of the road where buildings forming a possible farmstead (see Site 11) are shown.

Historic Landscape Units

- 5.45 An Historic Landscape Characterisation project for Lincolnshire was started in 2008 and completed with the reporting phase in 2011 (Lord & MacIntosh 2011).

This established ten main character units, each then sub-divided into smaller areas. The majority of the study area lies within the Clay Vale Character Area, in the Kelsey Moors Character Zone sub-division (CLV5), and this area includes North Moor Farm. The southern part of the study area, effectively that to the south of Skinner's Lane, lies within the Central Clay Vale Character Zone sub-division (CLV3), and this area also includes Market Rasen.

Site 23: The Kelsey Moors Historic Landscape Character Zone (CLV5)

- 5.46 The Kelsey Moors character zone sub-division is described as follows (Lord & MacIntosh 2011 vol 2, 56-58):

Description

This zone is a transitional landscape between the carrs of the Ancholme Valley and the foothills of the Wolds in the east. The topography is largely flat with occasional undulations of around two or three metres. The zone is dominated by arable fields, although some pasture can still be found especially in areas adjacent to settlements. The fields are typically separated from each other by ditches rather than hedges, creating an open character with wide views in most directions.

Settlements are arranged in two irregularly spaced north to south aligned lines on the eastern and western edges of the zone. Buildings in the villages are typically constructed of red brick with pantile roofs, materials that are easily available from nearby sources, such as Barton-upon-Humber. The villages themselves have not expanded much beyond their historic cores, with modern housing development generally limited to infill development of vacant plots within village cores.

There is a secondary pattern of isolated farms throughout the zone. These are also generally of brick construction and often include numerous outbuildings of the same materials. In some cases these farms have been expanded by the addition of modern agricultural buildings such as barns and animal sheds.

There are four areas of historic village earthworks representing deserted or shrunken settlements within the character zone, which are located towards the middle of the western side of the character zone. Some of these areas of historic earthworks seem to be associated with isolated farmsteads.

There is no overriding orientation to the layout of the fieldscapes within the character zone. Close to the historic settlements on the western edge of the character zone there is a preponderance of surviving ancient enclosures, characterised by small field sizes.

Historic Landscape Evolution

Although there is evidence for occupation of the zone in the Prehistoric and Roman eras in the form of cropmarks and scattered finds, no extant visible remains are now apparent. This character zone is located on a ridge of higher ground between the Ancholme Carrs and the narrow valley leading up to the Wolds, that would have been a prominent feature in the landscape in the Prehistoric period.

The settlements in this zone probably practised a typical mixed farming regime, with areas of open arable fields near to the settlements and areas of common grazing land in the centre of the zone. However, the presence of so many place names including the word 'moor' may indicate that a high proportion of the

medieval landscape was used for grazing. The settlements in this zone may, therefore, have relied more heavily on animal products such as meat and wool than those in neighbouring areas.

Estates sharing the names all of the current settlements and deserted settlements visible as earthworks are mentioned within the Domesday survey. Whilst it is not clear from the evidence available, it is likely that any settlement associated with these estates was located in the vicinity of the present historic settlement cores within the zone. It also seems likely that the road layout linking these settlements was established, at least in part, at this time.

It is likely that the parish boundaries and the historic settlement cores as seen now were established during the early medieval period. There is extensive cropmark and earthwork evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing throughout the character zone and this, along with some of the longer, more sinuous field boundaries probably date from the medieval period.

There are several areas of historic earthworks in the zone. These are found on the line of settlements running from North Owersby to North Kelsey. Some of these are the remains of high status sites, such as the former manor house at South Kelsey Park. Others are indicative of the desertion or shrinkage of historic settlements, perhaps as a result of early post medieval enclosure of the land for animal grazing. Some of the isolated farmsteads seem to be associated with deserted village earthworks, such as those at Thornton-le-Moor and North Owersby, and it is possible that these are remnants of the earlier settlement cores.

The zone was subject to planned enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a process whereby the open arable fields and unenclosed commons were divided and enclosed. The pattern of small isolated farms in the zone is thought to be associated with the process of enclosure, as landowners moved away from village centres in order to work their holdings more efficiently.

Legibility

The historic settlement cores still retain much of their historic character with most modern development being small scale and limited to the edges of villages. As well as the surviving settlements, there are also several examples of well-preserved earthworks indicating the locations of villages that have been abandoned. It is therefore possible to see the medieval settlement pattern in the landscape with a high degree of legibility.

There are several areas of ancient enclosure throughout the zone. Some are in the immediate vicinity of settlements. Others, such as those to the east of North Kelsey, are found at greater distances and are indicative of the widespread conversion of arable land to pasture, a process that may have led to the abandonment of some of the medieval settlements in the zone. Those areas of early enclosure that have subsequently been absorbed into areas of modern fields generally have a high legibility through the survival of characteristically irregular field boundaries.

The post medieval landscape is evident in the survival of planned enclosure and isolated farmsteads across the character zone. Particularly extensive areas have been preserved around North Kelsey, but smaller blocks of both private and parliamentary planned enclosure can be seen throughout the zone. Although much of the landscape of planned enclosure has been superseded by modern

fields through the processes of consolidation and boundary loss, the remaining field boundaries often retain their characteristic straightness and overall rectilinear plan.

Site 24: The Central Clay Vale Landscape Character Zone (CLV3)

- 5.47 The Central Clay Vale character zone sub-division is described as follows (Lord & MacIntosh 2011 vol 2, 50-52):

Description

This zone occupies a flat, low-lying area of land to the north-east of Lincoln. It is drained by two main watercourses, the Rase and the Barlings Ea. These rivers are fed by a network of drainage channels and carry water, that has drained from the Wolds, to the Rivers Ancholme and Witham, and thence to the sea. The topography of the landscape exhibits a gentle fall from higher ground on the eastern and western edges to the centre of the zone. Throughout the zone there are distant views to the Wolds in the east and the limestone cliff to the west.

The rural landscape of the zone is dominated by large open arable fields, whose boundaries are made up of degraded hedges. Some areas of the zone are characterised by smaller rectilinear fields with intact hedge boundaries, and the landscape around Newton-by-Toft is a good example of this planned fieldscape.

The zone is traversed by several main roads, including the A46, which links Market Rasen to Lincoln. There are also numerous minor roads and tracks which are typically long and straight with wide, grassed verges, for example, Linwood Road to the south of Market Rasen.

Although not a dominant landscape feature, there is still a significant amount of woodland in the zone, including areas of ancient semi-natural woods at Wickenby and Linwood and several small plantations throughout the zone.

Isolated farmsteads are a significant and widespread element of the landscape. They are typically constructed of red brick, and are often associated with outbuildings such as barns or stables. In several cases the outbuildings have become obsolete, and have been replaced or supplemented by the construction of modern agricultural buildings. In some instances the farmhouse itself has fallen into disuse.

The zone is populated by a network of small historic villages, some of which comprise only one or two houses along with a church. Many of these settlements are found in association with historic earthworks indicating historic desertion of large parts of the zone. The remaining buildings are typically red brick with orange pantile roofs. In most cases these small villages have seen no modern development apart from the occasional individual house.

The exception to this pattern of small settlements is the town of Market Rasen, which is characterised by a well preserved historic core surrounded by succeeding areas of nineteenth- and twentieth-century housing and infrastructure.

RAF Faldingworth in the north-west of the zone is a significant component of the modern landscape. Although no longer in use as a Royal Air Force facility it remains a heavily guarded and secure installation, with all the associated security

measures. Activities at the site sometimes involve setting off explosions, which occasionally disturb the otherwise tranquil rural landscape of the zone.

Historic Landscape Evolution

Most of the surviving settlements within the zone were founded in the early medieval period. The survival of ridge and furrow earthworks throughout the zone suggests that some of the surrounding land was farmed in a typical open strip field system. These earthworks are not extensive however, and, as the underlying clay soils are heavy and difficult to plough, it may be that livestock rearing played a more important and extensive role in the economy than in neighbouring areas. There are several deserted or shrunken settlements in the zone, some of which are marked by surviving earthwork remains such as those at Cold Hanworth and Linwood. These remains suggest a larger medieval population than is indicated by the surviving settlement pattern. There are many reasons why medieval settlements such as these shrank or were deserted, including early enclosure of arable land for sheep pasture. There are several areas where such enclosures survive in the modern landscape, including West Barkwith, which is itself a shrunken settlement.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries those parts of the zone that remained as open fields or common land were enclosed either by private agreement or by Act of Parliament. The resulting landscape was divided in a planned fashion, replacing the open landscape with many new fields bounded by hedges. Although much of the planned character of the zone has been lost due to the removal of field boundaries, there are several surviving islands of planned enclosure, including sizeable areas around Snarford and Bleasby Moor.

In Market Rasen the construction of the station on the railway line between Lincoln and Grimsby caused significant changes. Prior to this point Market Rasen had been no different to neighbouring villages, and may in fact have been smaller than either East or Middle Rasen. With easier transport to nearby cities, the town became attractive to commuters and has gradually expanded since then.

In the later twentieth century, much of the rural landscape was subject to alteration by the removal of field boundaries. This occurred, in part, to facilitate the use of modern large-scale farming techniques, such as crop-spraying and combine-harvesting.

The conflicts of the twentieth century have also left their mark on the landscape. RAF Wickenby was once a bomber base, and is now a civil airfield. RAF Faldingworth was, likewise, a Second World War bomber base, but later became a depot for the nuclear weapons carried by V-Bombers from nearby RAF Scampton. The reinforced storage sheds are now used as secure storage by the current occupiers of the site.

Legibility

As well as the surviving historic settlements, there are several sites where earthworks indicate the presence of deserted or shrunken villages. The two together provide strong legibility of the medieval settlement pattern. There are also several areas where ancient enclosures survive in the modern landscape, including West Barkwith, which is itself a shrunken settlement.

Although much of the planned character of the zone has been lost due to the removal of field boundaries, there are several surviving islands of planned enclosure, including sizeable areas around Snarford and Bleasby Moor. The associated pattern of isolated farmsteads is also well preserved, although several of these buildings are in danger of dereliction.

The weapon storage facilities at RAF Faldingworth appear from recent aerial photography to retain much of their Cold War form, perhaps as they have been put to a similar use by the new owners. However, these features are not easily visible within the wider landscape due to the extensive security measures, such as razor-wire fences, that have been erected around the edge of the facility.

Assessment of Importance or Significance

- 5.48 Using the data gathered by this Heritage Statement, an initial assessment of the grade of importance or significance of each identified site or asset within the study area can be made. This assessment is based on professional judgement, and a combination of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments or listing buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and the four values used by Historic England to assess significance, namely evidential value, aesthetic value, historical value and communal value (English Heritage 2008, 27-32).
- 5.49 A value or significance grading system can be applied to identified heritage assets, namely Very High/International, High/National, Medium/Regional, Low/Local, Negligible and Unknown. Further details on how these grades can be generally applied is contained in Appendix 2.
- 5.50 The value or significance grade given to each of the 24 identified sites or assets within the study area is given below. This shows that the study area contains three assets of Medium Value, 17 assets of Low Value, and four assets of Negligible grade.

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	North Moor Farm	Low
2	Enclosure (cropmark), west of North Moor Farm	Medium
3	West Moor Farm, west of North Moor Farm	Low
4	High Harbour Farm, south-west of North Moor Farm	Low
5	Possible ditches (cropmarks), south of North Moor Farm	Low
6	Dairy Farm, north side of Skinner's Lane	Low
7	Fox Covert Farm, south of Skinner's Lane	Low
8	Oak Farm, north side of Skinner's Lane	Low
9	Wickentree Farm, west side of A46	Low
10	Enclosure and boundary (cropmarks), east of North Moor Farm	Medium
11	Plantation Farm, east side of A46	Low
12	Pywipe Farm, west side of A46	Low
13	Crossroads Farm, east side of A46	Low
14	Early Bronze Age axe (find), south side of A1103	Low
15	Second World War training camp (remains), Osgodby Plantation	Medium
16	Unnamed farm (site of), Osgodby Plantation	Negligible
17	Second World War POW camp (site of), Osgodby Plantation	Low
18	Unnamed farm, south side of A1103	Low
19	Hill House Farm, north side of A1103	Low

20	Archaeological Investigations, Hill House Farm, north side of A1103	Negligible
21	Osgodby Isolation Hospital (site of), south side of A1103	Negligible
22	Former brickyard (site of), west side of A46	Negligible
23	The Kelsey Moors Historic Landscape Character Zone	Low
24	The Central Clay Vale Landscape Character Zone	Low

- 5.51 It should be noted that the above grades have been based on data collected to date, and the value or significance of some sites may be graded higher or lower as or when more information is obtained.

6 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Description of the Development

- 6.1 The proposed development involves the construction of four long pig finisher buildings (measuring 79.5m by 12.2m), a lairage building (43.6m by 7.8m), a nursery accommodation building (46.2m by 27.7m), nursery pens (32.8m by 11.7m) and two new slurry stores (20.5m diameter), all located towards the northern end of the existing farmstead (see figure 9). The general area of development is also indicated on figure 2. Existing modern buildings within the proposed footprints will be cleared, a new concrete pad will be laid down and the new structures built on top; depth of excavation is likely to be in the region of 1.5m.
- 6.2 In addition to this, a new access track will be constructed leading north from the farm complex to the A1103 (Top Road) (see figure 9). This runs for c.550m, through an angled north-south alignment, and will utilise an existing field access track which runs north from the farm to The Dales watercourse. This existing track will be upgraded, but along most of the rest of the alignment it is envisaged that the turf and topsoil will be stripped, down to a depth of 500mm, with new hardcore laid down prior to top dressing. The northernmost 30m will not need to be stripped, but the land raised up to match existing levels. At the point where the track cross The Dale, the existing culvert will be replaced with a new culvert, although there will be no charge to the dimensions and alignment of the existing steam.

Assessment of Development Impact

Impact and Effect Grades

- 6.3 In general, an assessment of development impact on any heritage asset will depend on the value or significance of that asset combined with the degree or magnitude of potential impact. Details of the value grades applied to the nine identified assets within the study area were given above, and the magnitude of development impact can also be graded according to whether it is Substantial/Major, Moderate, Slight/Minor, Negligible or No Change. Details of how these grades can be applied in principle is given in Appendix 2, and it should be noted that impacts can be positive as well as negative or adverse. The overall Significance of Effect or impact can then be determined by combining the value/significance of an asset and the magnitude of impact. The way in which this overall effect is calculated is also explained in Appendix 2.

Identified Assets

- 6.4 Only one of the identified assets will be partially affected by the proposed development, Site 1 (North Moor Farm), although the proposed new access road will pass close to the location of a find of an early Bronze Age axe (Site 14). The

proposals also lie within the Kelsey Moors historic landscape character zone (Site 23).

- 6.5 As noted in Chapter 5 above, the earliest cartographical depiction of North Moor Farm uncovered by the research undertaken for this report appears on the Ordnance Survey 1824 1" to 1 mile map (sheet 83); the scale is too small for any detail, but a single structure appears to be shown (see figure 5B). However, a 'Moor Farm' in Rasen Moor is documented from the mid 16th century onwards (Cameron 1992, 106), and it is possible that this farmstead was built close to or on the site of the existing farm to work the old enclosures in this area. Unfortunately, this cannot at present be confirmed, and the situation is complicated by the fact that West Moor Farm to the west was also previously known as Moor Farm and this also lies in Rasen Moor, and so the early references could easily apply to this site rather than North Moor Farm.
- 6.6 The site visit made to the farm on 24th May 2018 showed that the only surviving 'historic' elements within the farmstead to remain is the house, which appears to be mid 19th century in date, although it has been significantly altered and extended in recent years (see plate 1). It is also possible that some elements of the former agricultural range lie within a more modern shed to the immediate north of the house. Cartographic evidence confirms that the farm was always small in extent, the landholding covering some 42 acres in 1906. Most of the 19th century farm buildings have been demolished, and an area on the east side of the pasture field to the immediate north of the farm contains large quantities of partially buried modern debris, including concrete and bricks, which almost certainly represents demolition material from these ranges (see plate 2). The area to the west of this dumping appears undisturbed, but devoid of any earthworks, and a geophysical survey of this part of the field did not reveal any archaeological anomalies (see figure 10, Area 4) (see plate 3). None of the existing buildings due for demolition as part of the current proposals have any archaeological or historic interest, and the proposals do not affect the house. It is therefore considered that there will be a *No Change* magnitude of impact on this *Low* value asset, which produces an overall *Neutral* significance of effect.
- 6.7 In order to help assess the implications of the proposed access track, the alignment was walked. There is an existing enclosed track running north from the farm, across The Dales watercourse (see plate 4). The south-east corner of the pasture field on the north side of the watercourse is elevated above the rest of the surrounding land by c.1.5m, to form a sub-square platform c.50m square. This raised area is covered with nettles, traditionally thought to represent former occupation sites, but no definite earthworks are visible. It is not known whether this platform is of archaeological significance, for example the site of the mid 16th century 'Moor Farm' noted above. The east end of this platform was subject to a geophysical survey, but no archaeological features apart from disturbed ground were revealed (see figure 10, Area 3). A band of responses in the north part of Area 3 was thought to relate to a modern track leading from a gap within the field boundary; the fact that the responses are aligned contrary to the existing field pattern might suggest that they are earlier features, such as part of a Romano-British field system, but any such interpretation can only be tentative at this stage.
- 6.8 The proposed access road then passes through a gap in the surviving field boundary before running north-east to another field corner. Once again, this field was in pasture, but no earthworks were visible and no archaeological features were revealed by the geophysical survey (see figure 10, Area 2) (see plate 5). The access track then turns north to run along the west side of an arable field as far as

the A1103 Top Road, and again no features of archaeological significance were seen in the geophysical survey (see figure 10, Area 1) (see plate 6).

- 6.9 It is considered that the proposed development will not have any direct impact on the Kelsey Moors historic landscape character zone. Although the proposals might be considered to relatively significant, their impact will be very localised, especially when considering the area covered the historic character zone (66.9sqkm). It is therefore suggested that there will be a *No Change* magnitude of impact on this *Low* value asset, which produces an overall *Neutral* significance of effect.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- 6.10 When a proposed development is permitted in an area of historic landscape (irrespective of its date or complexity), it is expected that some form of archaeological intervention is undertaken, to mitigate the effects of the proposals so that any archaeological features that might be disturbed or destroyed can be recorded. Such intervention may take place before or during development, and can involve archaeological excavation, evaluation (usually by trial trenching), or a watching brief (the monitoring of groundworks). It should be noted that, as far as can be determined from the research undertaken for this report, no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken as part of the construction of the existing pig rearing facility.
- 6.11 In view of the two *Neutral* significance of effects on the identified assets, and the fact the geophysical survey did not identify any below-ground features or anomalies of definite archaeological interest within the areas of development, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required as part of the proposed development.
- 6.12 However, an archaeological 'watching brief' might be appropriate during the initial groundworks for the access road, if the depth of construction extends to more than the currently envisaged 500m depth. If so, such work may be made a condition of any planning approval, in accordance with national and regional planning guidance. As a part of any such conditions, the archaeological investigations would be defined by a detailed 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which would need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisors in advance of any site investigations.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

LAO = Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincoln

Primary Sources

- 1556 Contemporary copy of an agreement between the townships of Osgodby and Usselby about common on Osgodby Moor (LAO TDE/A/USSELBY/6/D/1)
- 1772 Middle Rasen Enclosure Act (LAO DIOC/LDAP/3/26)
- 1774 Middle Rasen Enclosure Award and Plan (LAO MIDDLE RASEN PAR CO/5/1)
- 1778 Map of Lincolnshire surveyed by Captain Andrew Armstrong (LAO LCM/13/4)
- 1803 Kirkby-cum-Osgodby Enclosure Act (LAO DIOC/LDAP/7/68)

- 1806 Kirkby-cum-Osgodby Enclosure Award and Plan (LAO 4-BM/15)
- 1824 Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 mile map, Lincolnshire sheet 83
- 1867 Plan of the Estate of George d'Eyncourt Esq in Market Rasen, Middle Rasen and Osgodby (LAO TDE/D/15/7)
- 1886 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (surveyed 1886)
- 1887 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/8 (surveyed 1886)
- 1906 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/8 (surveyed 1905)
- 1906 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/4 (surveyed 1905)
- 1907 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (revised 1905)
- 1910 Annotated 1906 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/8 in relation to the 1910 Land Valuation Act (LAO 6-TAXMAP/45/8)
- 1912-13 Specifications and plan of Osgodby Isolation Hospital (LAO 4/BM/7/1)
- c.1950 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (revised 1947-48)

Secondary Sources

Atkinson, D 2011 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, Osgodby 11KV Overhead Line Rebuild* (unpublished Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report 1277)

Brunning, E 2018 North Moor Farm, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey (unpublished Archaeological Services WYAS report 3134 for RJ & AE Godfrey)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

CLJSPC (Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee) 2017 *Central Lincolnshire Local Plan*

Cameron, K 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*

Cameron, K 1992 *The Place-names of Lincolnshire, Part 3: the Wapentake of Walshcraft* (English Place-name Society)

Cope-Faulkner, P 2007 *Archaeological Watching Brief at St Paul's Old Churchyard, Low Church Road, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire* (unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 21/07)

Cope-Faulkner, P 2003 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Hedgerows Farm, Mill Lane, Osgodby, Lincolnshire* (unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 81/03)

Davey, P J 1973 'Bronze Age Metalwork from Lincolnshire'. *Archaeologia* vol 104, 51-127

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

- Everson, P L, Taylor C C & Dunn, C J 1991 *Change and Continuity: Rural Settlement in North-West Lincolnshire*
- Field, N, Rylatt, J & Bunn, D 2001 *Gainsborough Road, Market Rasen, Lincs: Archaeological Desk Top Assessment and Geophysical Survey* (unpublished Lindsey Archaeological Services report 486)
- Field, N & Clark, M 1992 *Osgodby House, Main Street, Osgodby: Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished Lindsey Archaeological Services report)
- Fraser, A & Mason, J P 1925 *General Report for 1925* (available at https://archive.org/stream/b2908684x/b2908684x_djvu.txt)
- Hall, N 2017b *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on land to the rear of 43 Church Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire* (unpublished report)
- Hall, N 2017a *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on land opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire* (unpublished report)
- Jones, D 1988 'Aerial Reconnaissance and Prehistoric and Romano-British Archaeology in Northern Lincolnshire - a Sample Survey'. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* vol 23, 5-30
- Lord, J & MacIntosh, A 2011 *The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire* (3 vols)
- Margary, I D 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*
- Mills, A D 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place-names*
- Morgan P & Thorn, C (eds) 1986 *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*
- MRLHG (Market Rasen Local History Group) 1996 *An Early Victorian Market Town: Market Rasen in the 1850s*
- Palmer-Brown, C 1997 *Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report: Land off Church Street/North Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire* (unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology report)
- Peatfield, R S 2011 *Photographic Recording of Dairy Farm, Skinners Lane, Middle Rasen* (copy held by Lincolnshire HER)
- Pevsner, N & Harris, J 1995 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire* (2nd edition, reprinted and revised)
- Russell, E & R C 1983 *Making New Landscapes in Lincolnshire: the Enclosures of Thirty Four Parishes in mid Lindsey* (Lincolnshire History Series no 5)
- Soil Survey (of England and Wales) 1983 *Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 1 Northern England*
- Tann, G & Angus C 2000 *Middle Rasen, Church Street: Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished Lindsey Archaeological Services report 478)

Thomas, R J C 2003 *Prisoner of War Camps 1939-1948* (unpublished England Heritage document)

Whitwell, J B 1992 *Roman Lincolnshire*

Whitwell, J B & Wilson, C M 1969 'Archaeological Notes 1968'. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* vol 4

White, W 1856 *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire*

Wragg, K 2011 *Development at rear of 'Sunnydene', North Street, Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire* (unpublished Lincs Archaeo-tech report)

Wragg, K 1998 *Osgodby CP School, New Nursery Classroom, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit report 341)

Wragg, K 1997 *Main Street, Kirkby-Cum-Osgodby, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit report 314)

Internet Sources (accessed May 2018)

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/> = Archaeology Data Service Defence of Britain database

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/> = Archaeology Data Service Grey Literature Library and British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography

<http://finds.org.uk/> = Portable Antiquities Scheme

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> = Geology of Britain viewer

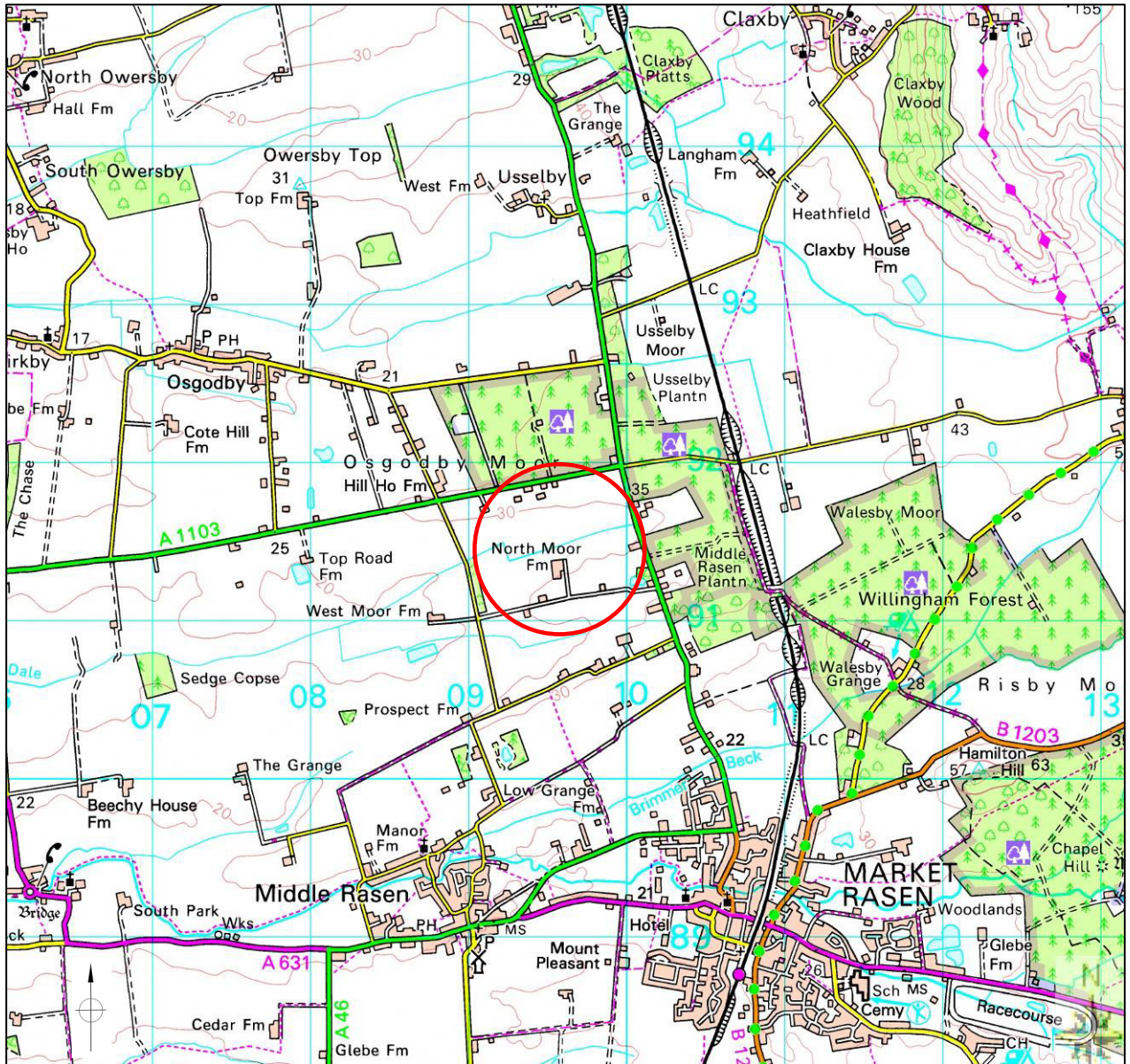
<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html> = National Library of Scotland Historic Maps

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway> = Historic England Heritage Gateway

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk> = Images of England website

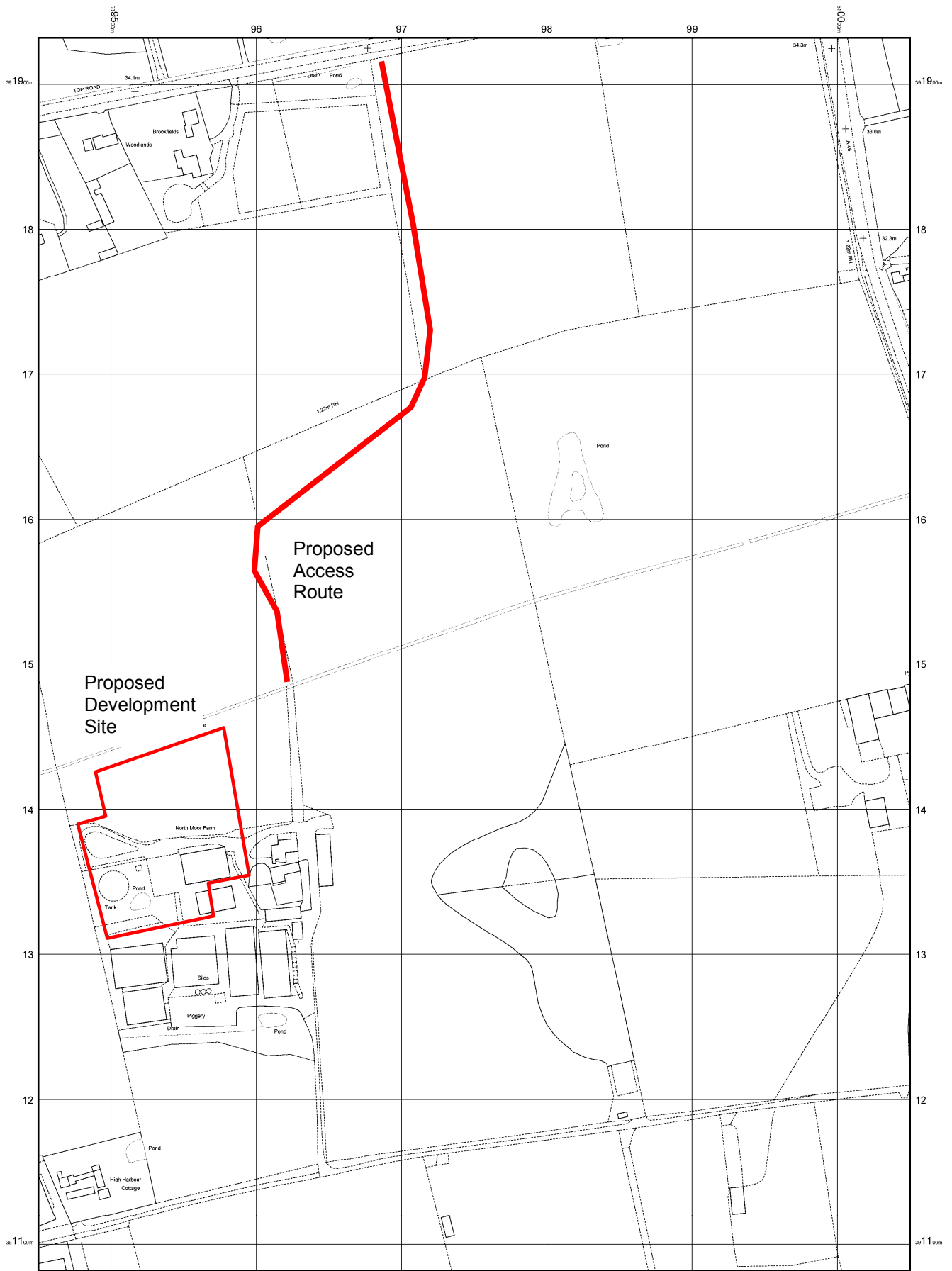
<http://www.polishresettlementcampsintheuk.co.uk/PRC/PRC.htm> = Army Units in Polish Resettlement Corps Camps in the UK 1946-1948

<http://www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/osgodby-isolation-hospital-a-look-at-the-history> = Rod Collins Lincolnshire thro' History, Life, Lens and Words: Osgodby Isolation Hospital - a Look at the History



© Crown copyright and Database rights
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2018).

PROJECT	NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE	GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JUNE 2018
	EDAS	FIGURE 1

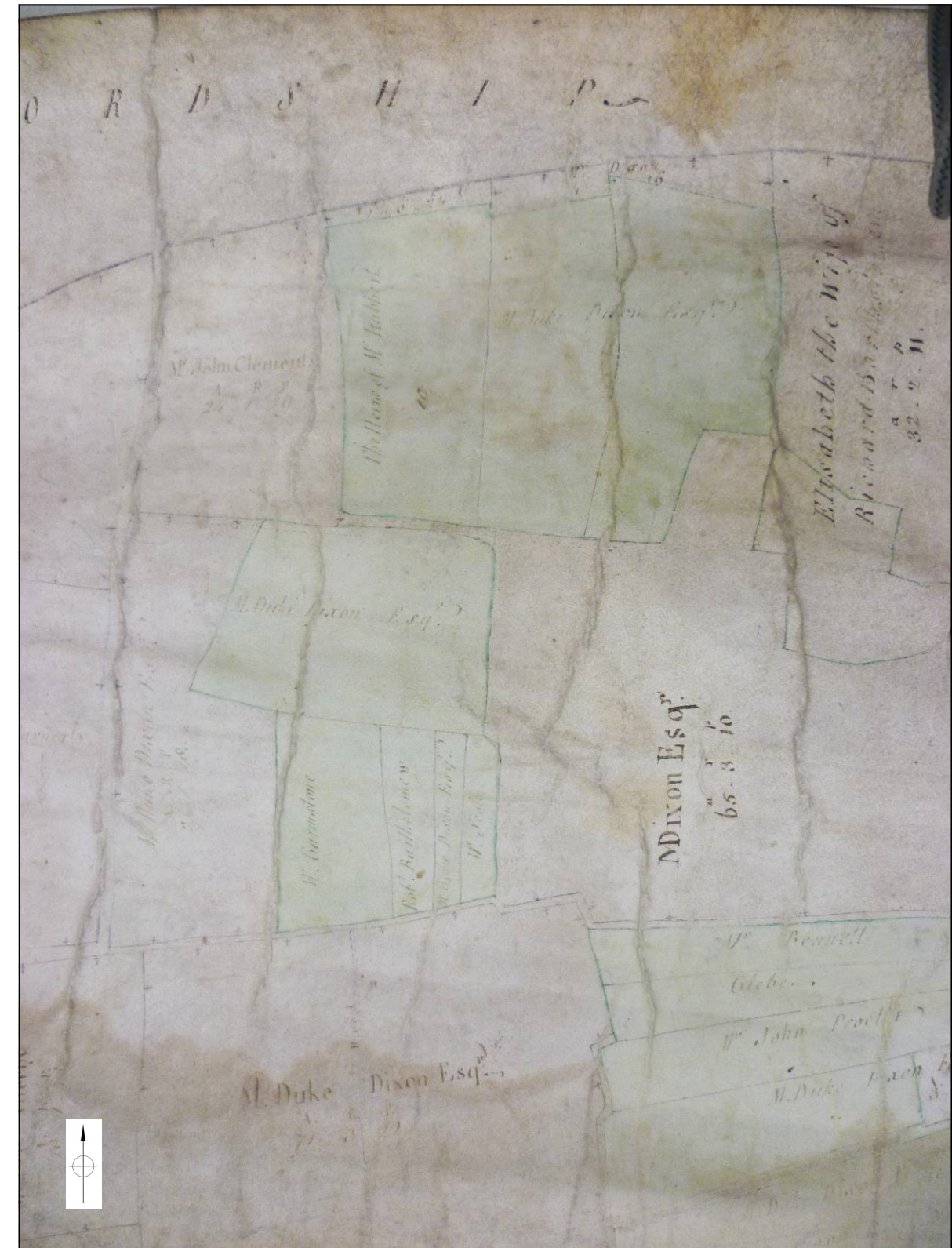
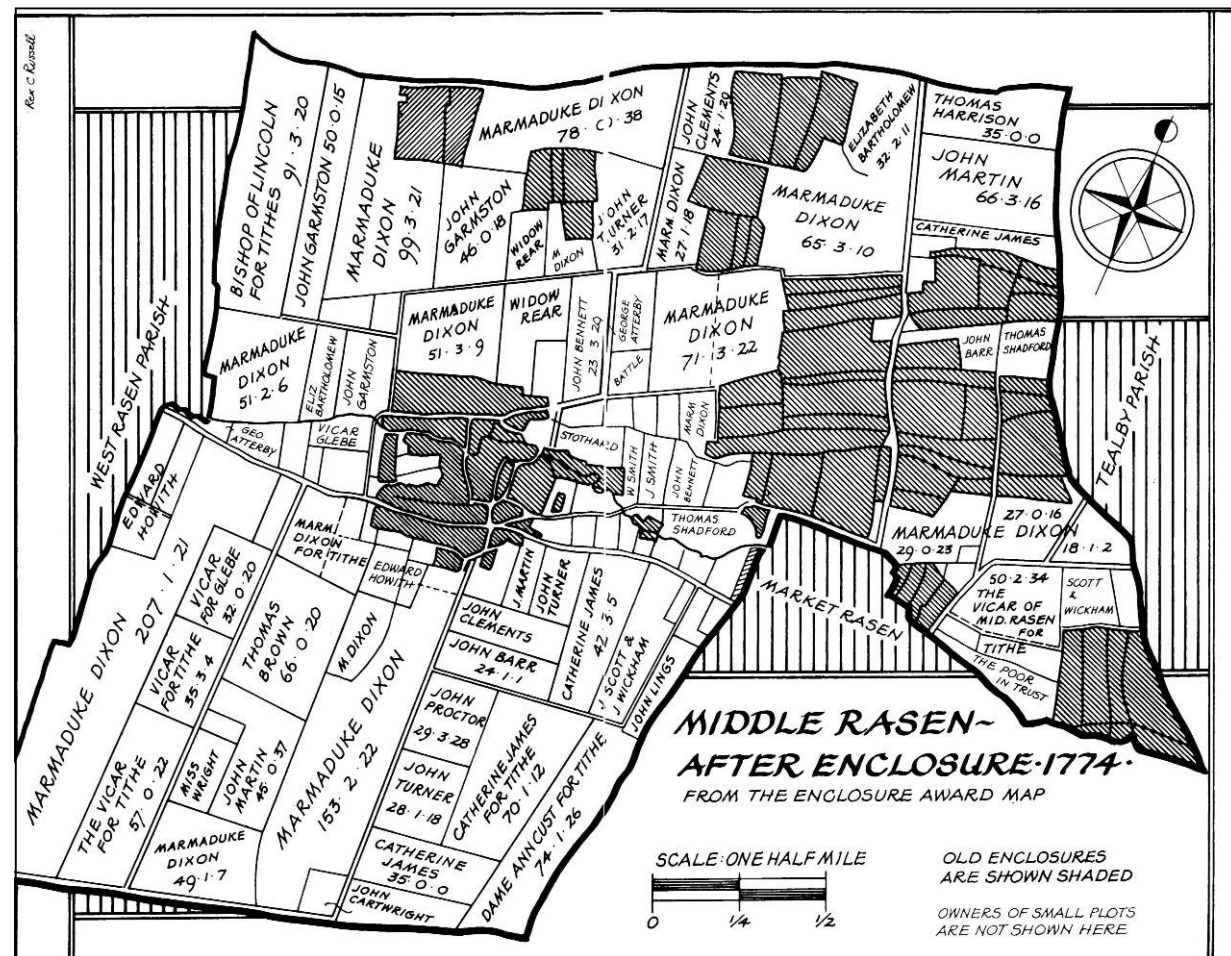
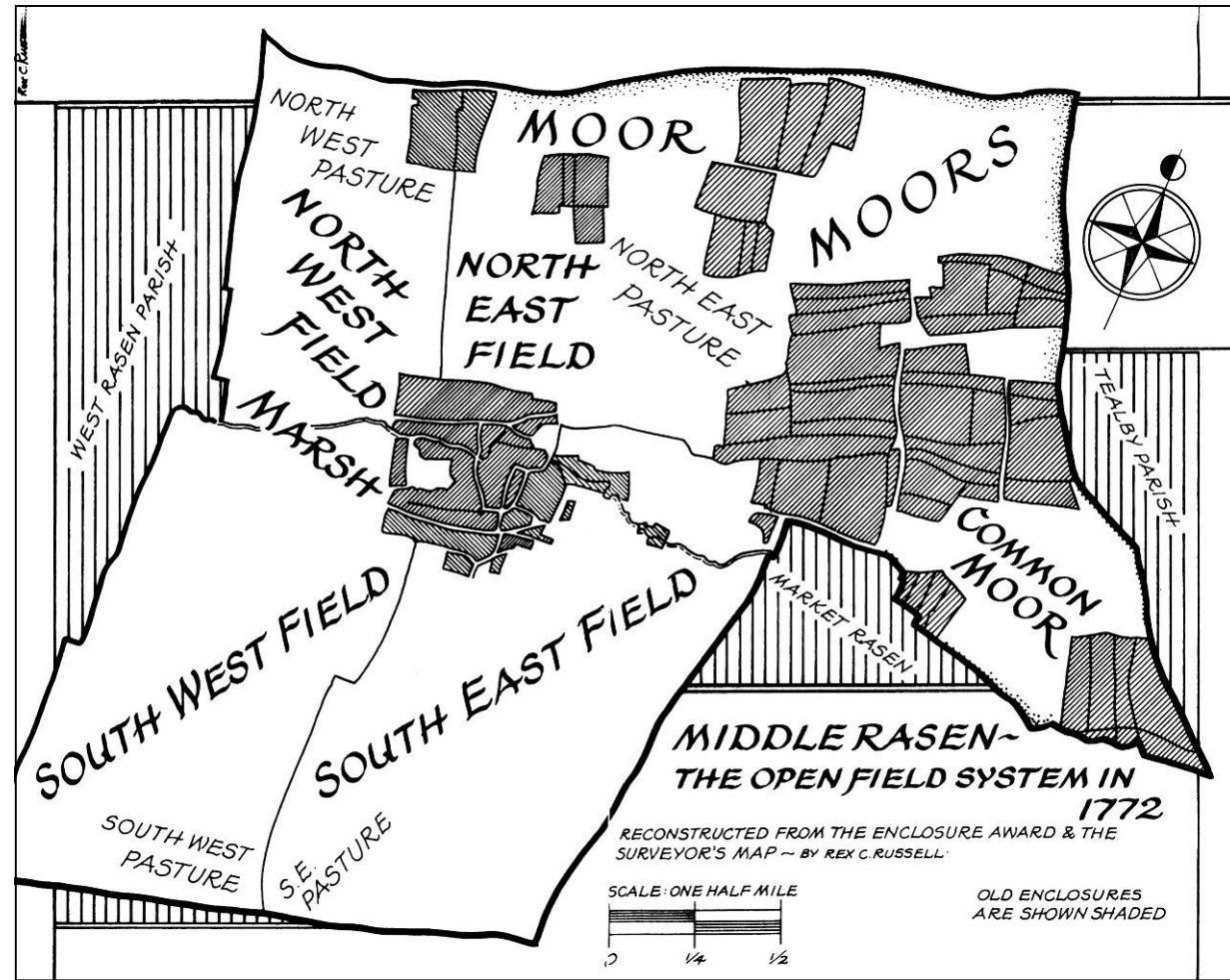


0 200m



© Crown copyright and Database rights
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2018).

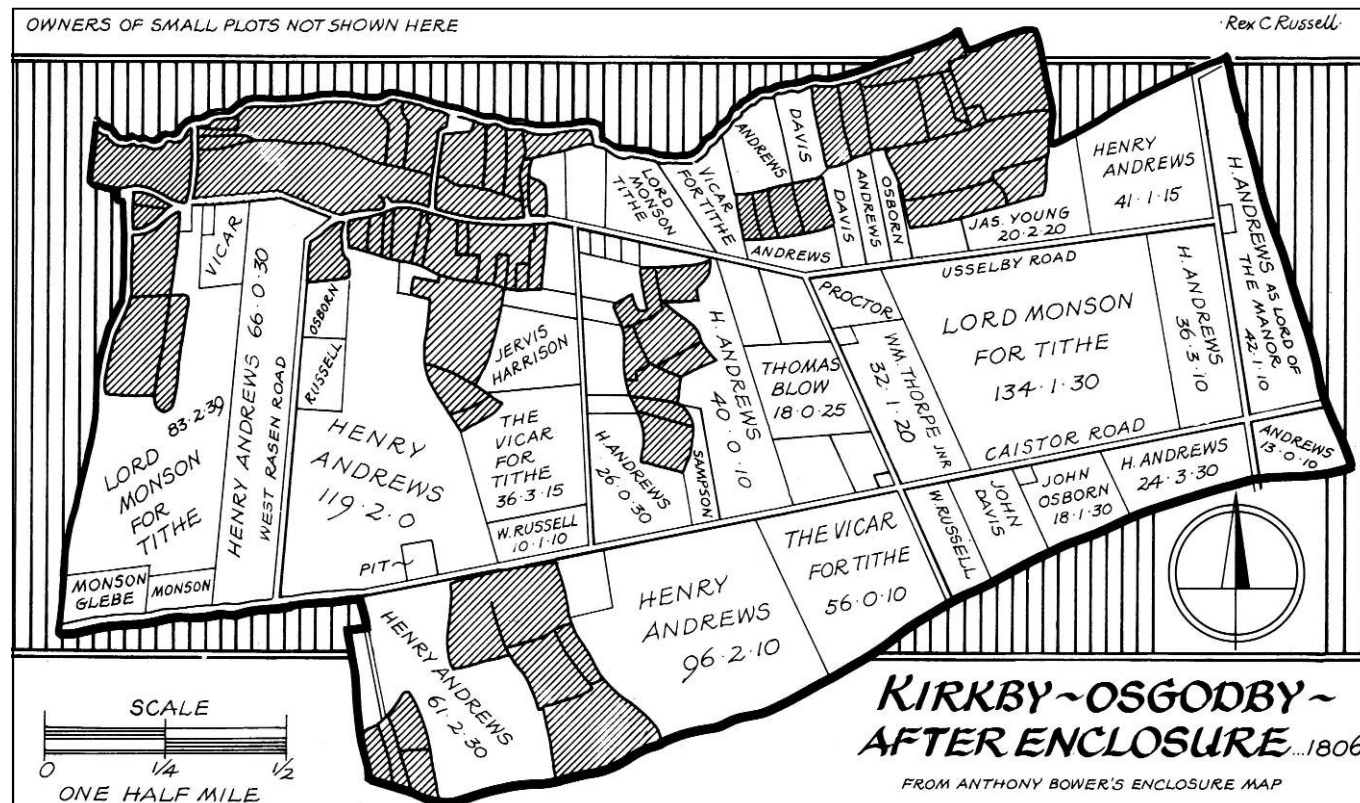
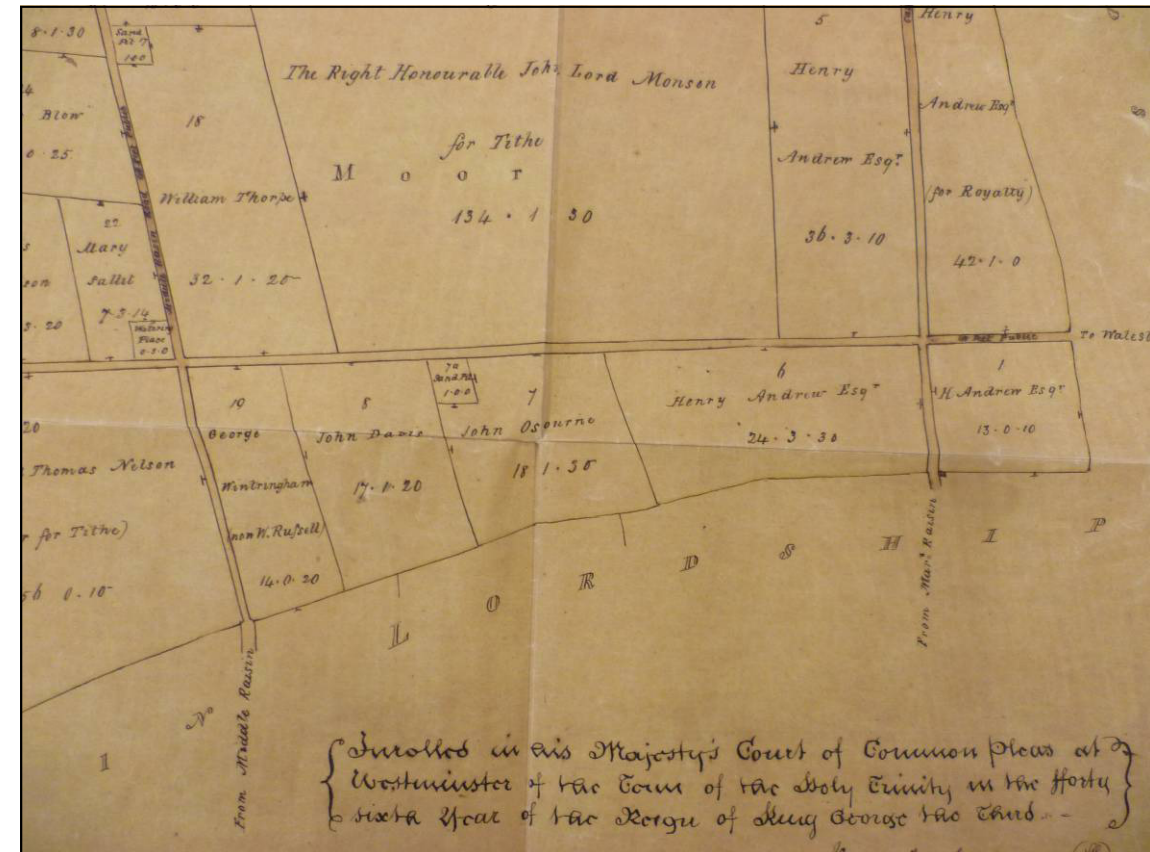
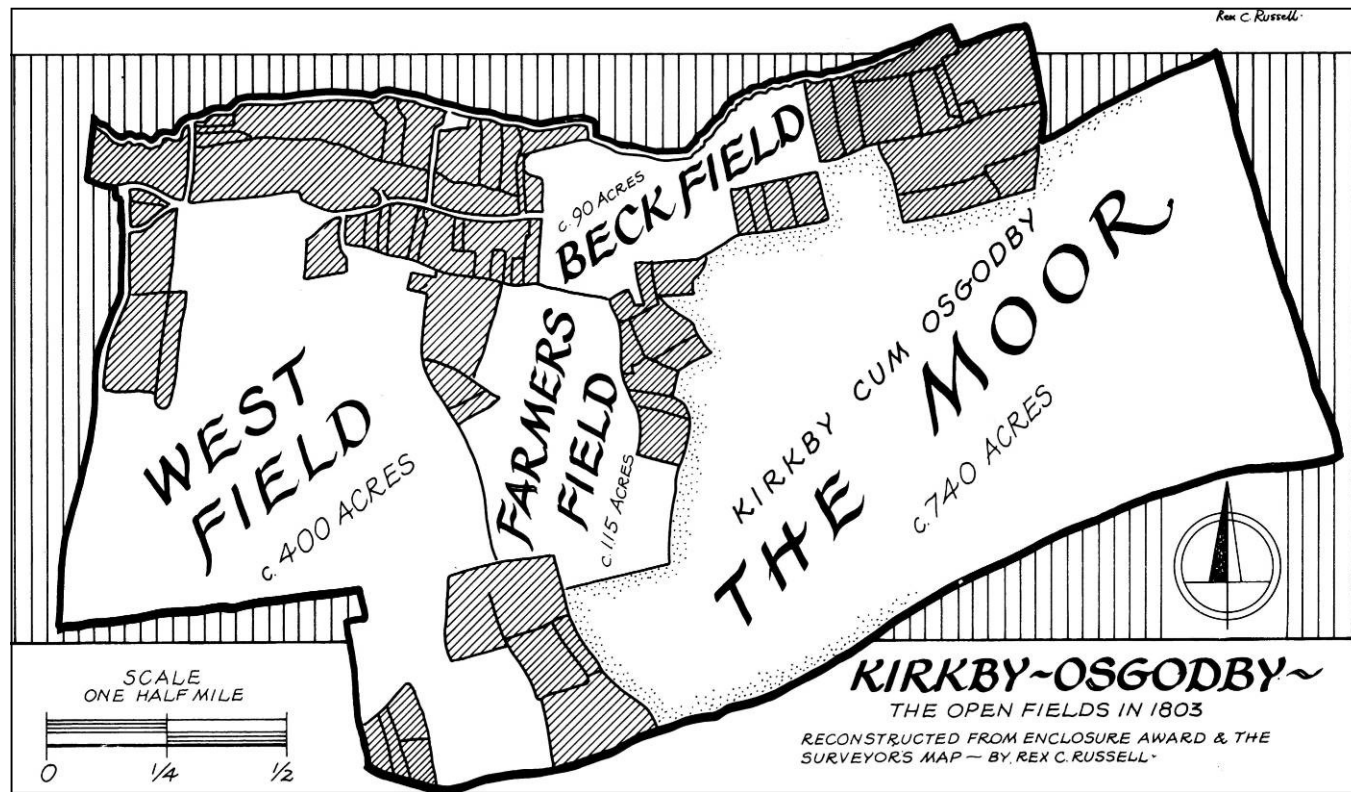
PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		DETAILED SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Left: Russell, E & R C 1983 *Making New Landscapes in Lincolnshire: the Enclosures of Thirty Four Parishes in mid Lindsey* (Lincolnshire History Series no 5), pp76-77.

Top: 1774 Middle Rasen Enclosure Plan (LAO MIDDLE RASEN PAR CO/5/1).

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE			
MIDDLE RASEN ENCLOSURE DETAILS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Russell, E & R C 1983 *Making New Landscapes in Lincolnshire: the Enclosures of Thirty Four Parishes in mid Lindsey* (Lincolnshire History Series no 5), pp58-59.

Top: 1806 Kirkby-cum-Osgodby Enclosure Plan (LAO 4-BM/15).

Bottom: 1867 Plan of the Estate of George d'Eyncourt Esq in Market Rasen, Middle Rasen and Osgodby (LAO TDE/D/15/7).

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		OSGODBY ENCLOSURE DETAILS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE 4	



A: 1778 Map of Lincolnshire surveyed by Captain Andrew Armstrong (LAO LCM/13/4).

B: 1824 Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 mile map, Lincolnshire sheet 83.



C: 1886 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (surveyed 1886).

PROJECT	NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE	MAPS OF 1778, 1824 AND 1886	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE 5



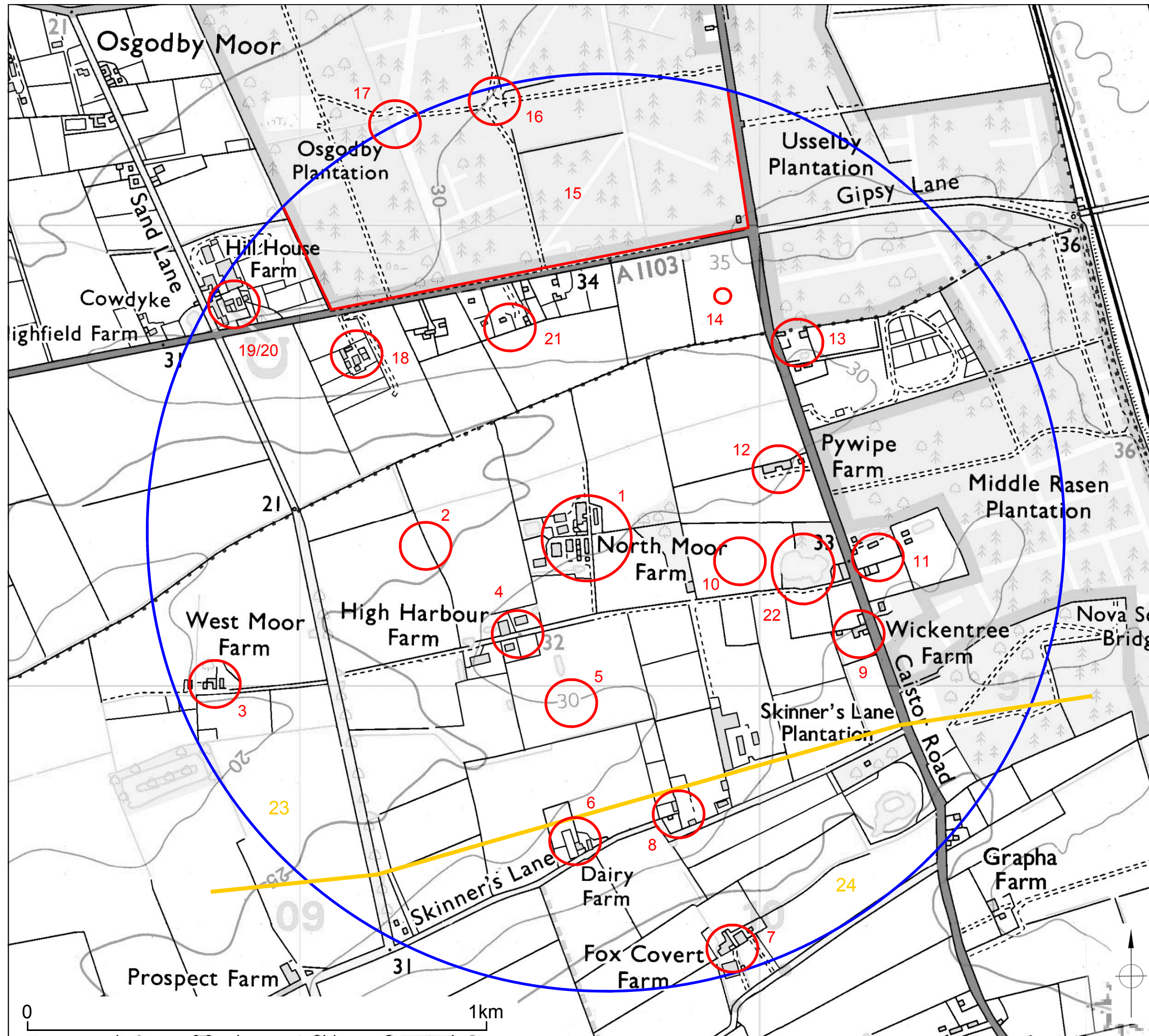
A: 1907 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (revised 1905).



B: c.1950 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45NE (revised 1947-48).



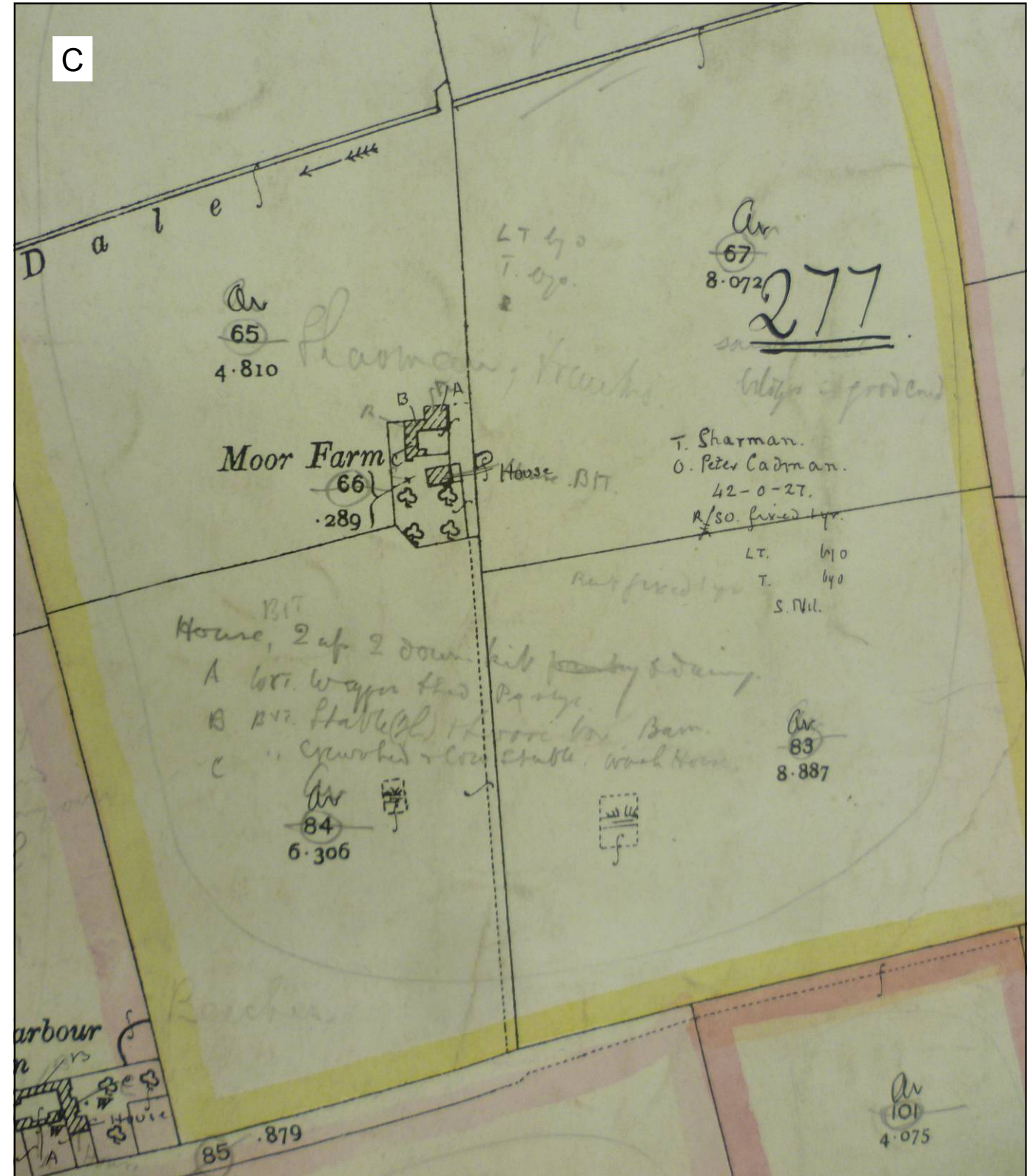
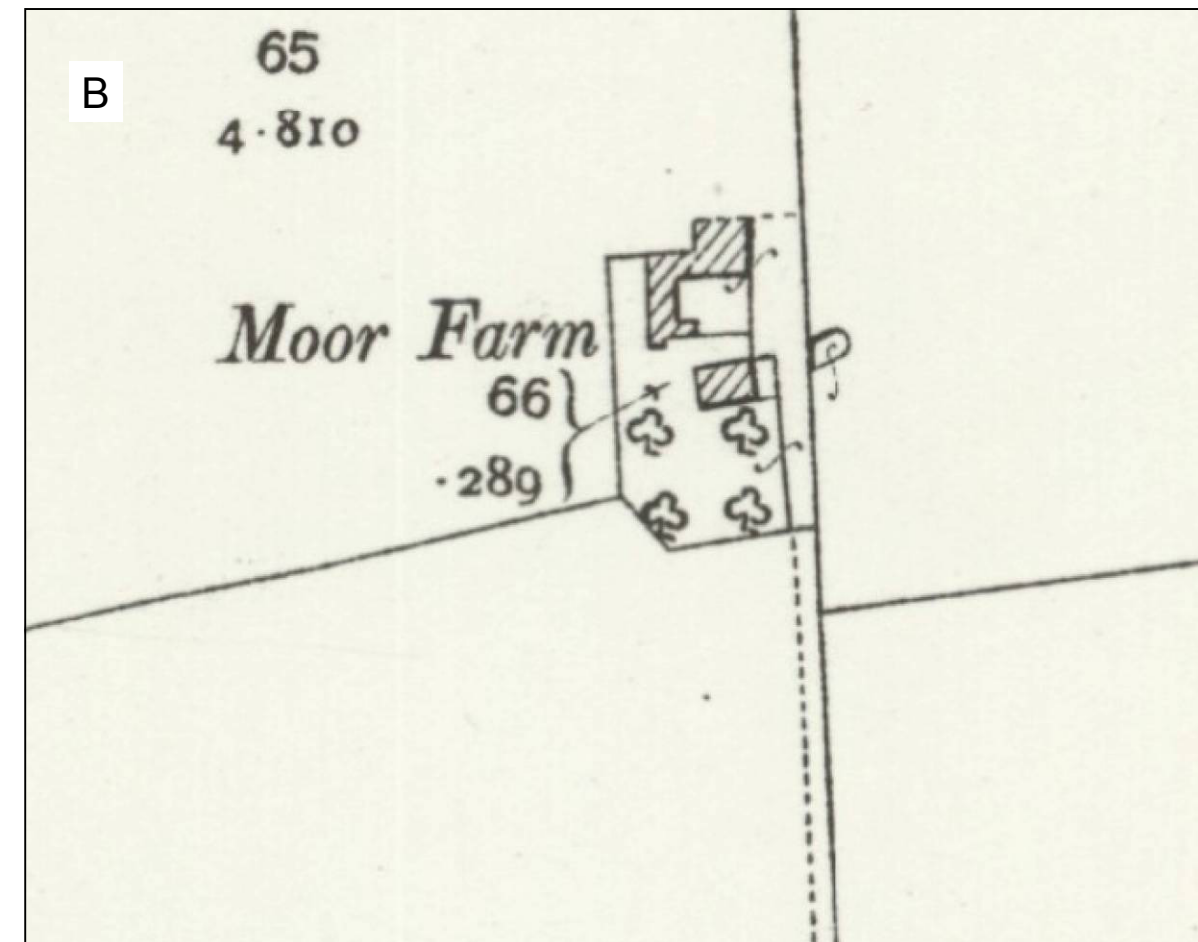
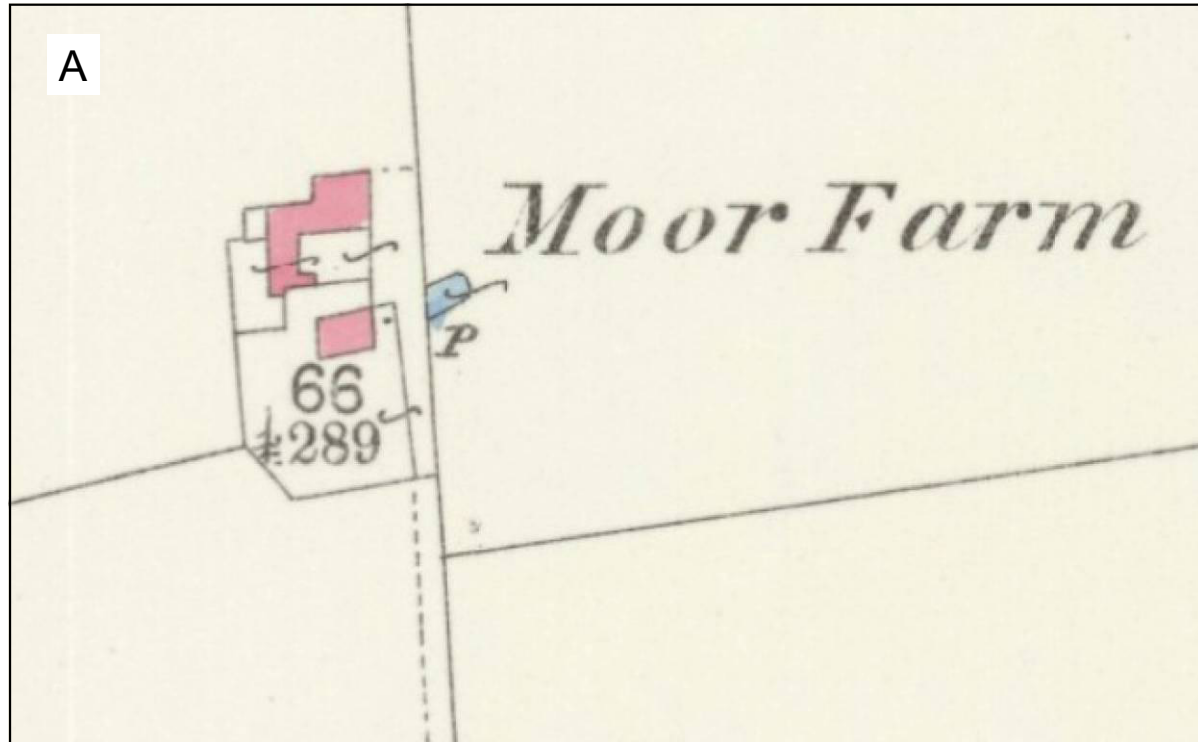
PROJECT	NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE	MAPS OF 1907 AND C.1950	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE 6



- Study Area
- 1 Identified Assets
- Prehistoric sites: 14 (find)
- Romano-British sites: 2, 5, & 10 (cropmarks)
- 19th century farmsteads: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18 & 19
- Other 19th-20th century sites: 21 & 22
- Military Second World War sites: 15 & 17
- 23 Kelsey Moors Historic Landscape Character Zone (north of yellow line)
- 24 Central Clay Vale Historic Landscape Character Zone (south of yellow line)

© Crown copyright and Database rights
Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2018).

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		IDENTIFIED ASSETS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	7



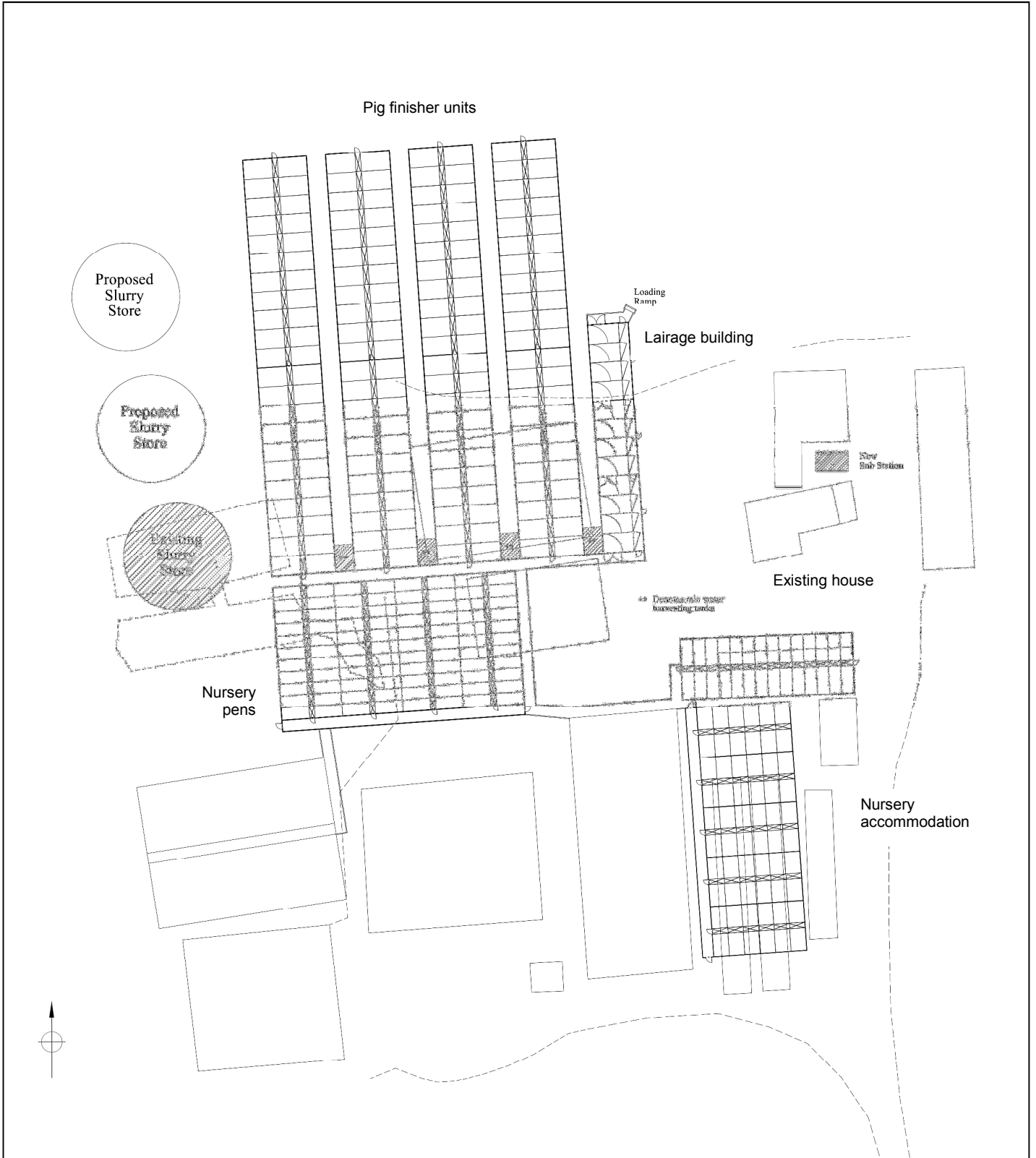
A: 1887 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/8 (surveyed 1886).

B: 1906 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Lincolnshire sheet 45/4 (surveyed 1905).



C: Annotated 1906 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (Lincolnshire sheet 45/8) in relation to the 1910 Land Valuation Act (LAO 6-TAXMAP/45/8).

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		MAPS OF 1887, 1906 AND 1910	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	8



Based on a drawing provided by A M Warkup Ltd,
reproduced with permission.

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	9



Source: Brunning, E 2018 North Moor Farm, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey (unpublished Archaeological Services WYAS report 3134 for RJ & AE Godfrey).

PROJECT		NORTH MOOR FARM	
TITLE		GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUNE 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	10



Plate 1: View of rear of former farmhouse, looking SE.



Plate 2: View of proposed development area (east side), looking NE.



Plate 3: View of proposed development area (west side), looking NW.



Plate 4: View along existing access track from farm, looking S.



Plate 5: View along line of proposed access road in central field, looking SW.



Plate 6: View along line of proposed access road in top field, looking N.

APPENDIX 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

North Moor Farm

Market Rasen

Lincolnshire

Geophysical Survey

Report no. 3134
June 2018

Client: RJ & AE Godfrey



**North Moor Farm,
Market Rasen,
Lincolnshire**

Geophysical Survey

Summary

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey, covering approximately 2.8 hectares, was undertaken on land to the north of North Moor Farm, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The magnetic survey has detected no anomalies of an archaeological origin. The majority of the responses are of a modern origin. Overall the archaeological potential of the site is low.

Report Information

Client: RJ and AE Godfrey
 Address: Cadas House, Wootton Road, Elsham Top, Brigg, North
 Lincolnshire, DN20 0NU
 Report Type: Geophysical Survey
 Location: Market Rasen
 County: Lincolnshire
 Grid Reference: TF 095 914
 Period(s) of activity: Modern
 Report Number: 3134
 Project Number: 8340
 Site Code: NMF18
 OASIS ID: Archaeol11-318740
 Date of fieldwork: May 2018
 Date of report: June 2018
 Project Management: Emma Brunning BSc MCifA
 Fieldwork: Chris Sykes BSc MSc MCifA
 Jamie Ranaldi BSc MSc
 Alastair Trace BSc MSc
 Report: Emma Brunning
 Illustrations: Emma Brunning
 Photography: Chris Sykes

Authorisation for
 distribution: -----



© Archaeological Services WYAS 2018
 Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ
 Telephone: 0113 535 0163
 Email: admin@aswyas.com



Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates	iv
1 Introduction	1
Site location, topography and land-use	1
Soils and geology.....	1
2 Archaeological Background.....	1
3 Aims, Methodology and Presentation	2
Magnetometer survey	2
Reporting	2
4 Results and Discussion.....	3
Possible archaeological anomalies.....	3
Agricultural anomalies.....	3
Ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance	3
5 Conclusions.....	3

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Magnetic survey - technical information

Appendix 2: Survey location information

Appendix 3: Geophysical archive

Appendix 4: Oasis form

Bibliography

List of Figures

- 1 Site location (1:50000)
- 2 Site location showing greyscale magnetometer data (1:2000 @ A3)
- 3 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:100 @ A3)
- 4 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:1000 @ A3)
- 5 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:1000 @ A3)
- 6 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:100 @ A3)
- 7 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:1000 @ A3)
- 8 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:1000 @ A3)

List of Plates

- 1 General view of Area 1, looking north
- 2 General view of Area 2, looking southwest
- 3 General view of Area 3, looking north
- 4 General view of Area 4, looking northwest

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd, on behalf of RJ & AE Godfrey, to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on agricultural land at North Moor Farm, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. Guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) was followed, in line with current best practice (CifA 2014; David *et al.* 2008). The survey was carried out on the 24th May 2018.

Site location, topography and land-use

The survey area is located to the north of North Moor Farm, approximately 2.5km to the northwest of Market Rasen, centred on National Grid Reference TF 095 914 (Fig. 1.) and totals approximately 2.8ha which includes the route of an access road and a predefined area. It lies between 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to 28m aOD in the south. The Site is bounded to the south by North Moor Farm and to the north by Top Road (A1103). At the time of survey the field conditions consisted of pasture and arable.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology of the survey area belongs to the Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Mudstone. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 152 – 157 million years ago during the Jurassic period. Superficial deposits of the area are described as Brown Sand – Sand. Deposits formed 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (BGS, 2018). The soils of the area are described as Holme Moor, Aeolian sand (641c). Deep stoneless naturally very acidic, fine sandy soils, with a bleached subsurface horizon, affected by ground water. Where cultivated, groundwater is controlled by ditches. Some well drained very acidic sandy soils (SSEW 1983).

2 Archaeological Background

The following information has been taken from Historic England's Pastscape website (HE 2018).

A 1km search radius from the site has found an early Bronze Age flat axe (monument No. 892437) to the northeast of the survey area. A possible Prehistoric or Roman enclosure and boundary can be seen as cropmarks to the east (monument No. 1044307).

A Second World War army camp and Prisoner of War camp 407 (Usselby Camp) are located at Osgodby Moor, northwest of site.

3 Aims, Methodology and Presentation

The main aim of the geophysical survey was to provide additional information on the known archaeology within the area. To achieve this, a magnetometer survey covering all available parts of the PDA was undertaken (see Fig. 2).

The general objectives of the geophysical survey were:

- to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;
- to therefore determine the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features; and
- to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

Magnetometer survey

The site grid was laid out using a Trimble R8s GNSS system. The survey was undertaken using Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometers. These were employed taking readings at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1.0m apart within 30m by 30m grids, so that 3600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to computer for processing and interpretation. Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research) software was used to process and present the data. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Reporting

A general site location plan, incorporating the 1:50000 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows a more detailed site location plan at a scale of 1:2000. The processed and minimally processed data, together with an interpretation of the survey results are presented in Figures 3 to 8 inclusive at a scale of 1:1000.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and survey methodologies are given in Appendix 1. Technical information on locating the survey area is provided in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the archive. A copy of the completed OASIS form is included in Appendix 4.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with guidelines outlined by English Heritage (David *et al.* 2008) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The figures in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All figures are presented to most

suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of Archaeological Services staff.

4 Results and Discussion (see Figs 3 to 8)

Ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance

Ferrous anomalies, as individual ‘spikes’ or as large discrete areas, are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris or material is common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious pattern or clustering to their distribution in this survey to suggest anything other than a random background scatter of ferrous debris in the plough-soil.

Large areas of magnetic disturbance have been recorded in Areas 3 and 4. The disturbance in Area 3 is possibly due to consolidation of the field or buried ferrous debris whilst the Area 4 is likely to be associated with former farm buildings. Other areas of disturbance can be seen adjacent to the field boundaries and will be caused by metal fencing in the boundaries.

Agricultural anomalies

Linear trends, visible in Area 1 are associated with possible ploughing. A band of responses (1) in the north of Area 3 is likely to be a modern track leading from a gap within the field boundary. It is also plausible that is of some archaeological interest but as there is no corroborative evidence and that the responses are immediately north of the area of disturbance this interpretation is tentative.

5 Conclusions

The magnetic data have detected no anomalies associated with an archaeological origin. The majority of the responses are considered modern due to former farm buildings, debris and metal fencing within boundaries. A handful of linear responses are associated agriculture. Overall, based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the survey area is deemed to be low.

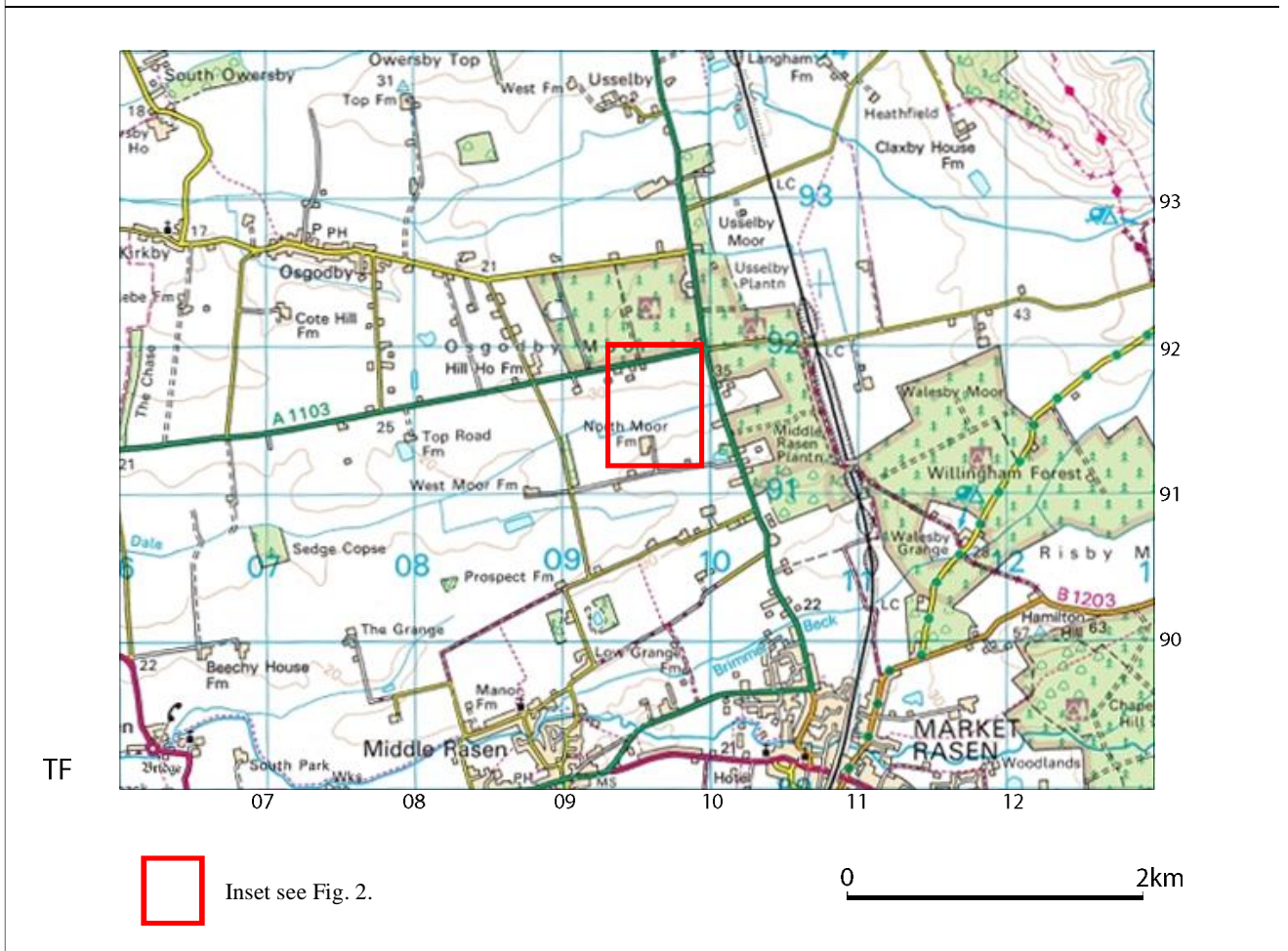
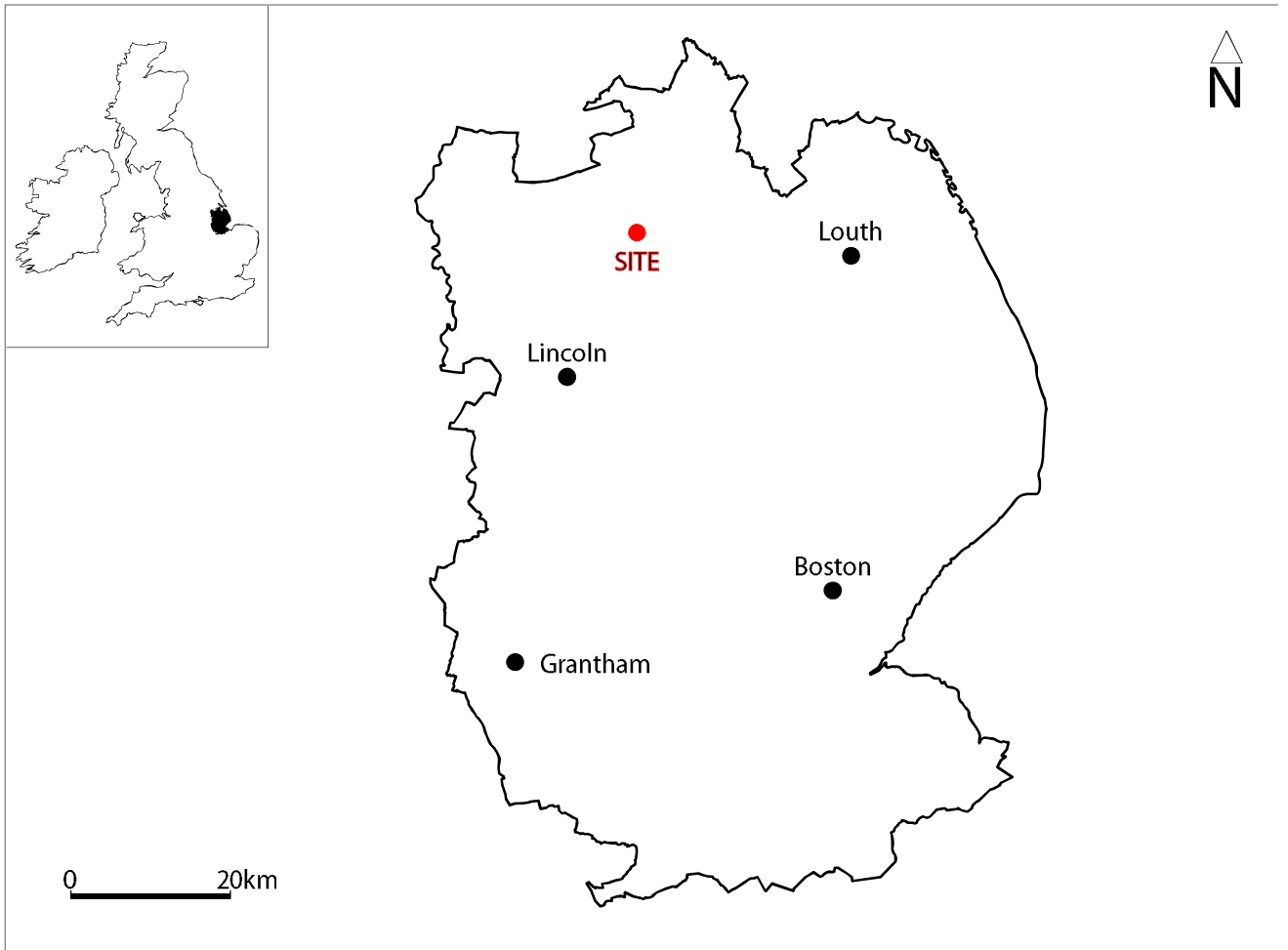


Fig. 1. Site location



Fig. 2. Survey location showing greyscale magnetometer data (1:2000 @ A3)





Fig. 3. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 4. XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:1000 @ A3)



Drain Pond

Brookfields

Area 1

391800

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
◐	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL

Area 2

391600

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Digital data supplied by the client, 2018.

© ASWYAS 2018. Archaeological Services W Y A S. Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ. Tel: 0113 535 0163

509600

0 50m

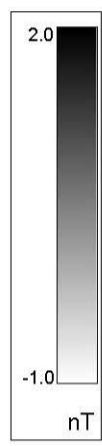
Fig. 5. Interpretation of magnetometer data; Areas 1 and 2 (1:1000 @ A3)



Area

391600

Area 3



Area 4

The Dale

391400

North Moor Farm

Pond

Tank

Siols

509600

© ASWAS 2018
Archaeological Services WYAS
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 0163

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Digital data supplied by the client, 2018.

Fig. 6. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:1000 @ A3)



Area

391600

Area 3

20.0 nT/cm

Area 4

391400

North Moor Farm

Pond
Tank

Siols

509600

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Digital data supplied by the client, 2018.

Fig. 7. XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:1000 @ A3)



Area 3

391600

Area 3

1

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
●	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL

Area 4

391400

The Dale


North Moor Farm

Pond

Tank

Siols

509600



© ASWYAS 2018.
Archaeological Services W Y A S
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0113 535 0163

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Digital data supplied by the client, 2018.

Fig. 8. Interpretation of magnetometer data; Areas 3 and 4 (1:1000 @ A3)





Plate 1. General view of Area 1, looking north



Plate 2. General view of Area 2, looking southwest



Plate 3. General view of Area 3, looking north



Plate 4. General view of Area 4, looking northwest

Appendix 1: Magnetic survey - technical information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haemetite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms. Areas of human occupation or settlement can then be identified by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil because of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat and the fermentation and bacterial effects associated with rubbish decomposition. The area of enhancement is usually quite large, mainly due to the tendency of discard areas to extend beyond the limit of the occupation site itself, and spreading by the plough.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology: Gradiometer Survey

The main method of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations is referred to as *detailed survey* and requires the surveyor to walk at an even pace carrying the instrument within a grid system. A sample trigger automatically takes readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.25m intervals, on traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation.

During this survey a Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used taking readings on the 0.1nT range, at 0.25m intervals on zig-zag traverses 0.5m apart within 30m by 30m square grids. The instrument was checked for electronic and mechanical drift at a common point and calibrated as necessary. The drift from zero was not logged.

The gradiometer data have been presented in this report in processed greyscale format. The data in the greyscale images have been interpolated and selectively filtered to remove the effects of drift in instrument calibration and other artificial data constructs and to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The results and subsequent interpretation of data from geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by direct investigation of sub-surface deposits.

Appendix 2: Survey location information

The survey grid was set out using a Trimble R8s GNSS system with its integrated Trimble 360 tracking technology which supports signals from all existing and planned constellations and augmentation systems tracking the full range of satellite systems including GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou and QZSS. The accuracy of this equipment is better than 0.01m. The survey grids were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital co-ordinates.

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

Appendix 3: Geophysical archive

The geophysical archive comprises:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Microsoft Word 2000), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator CS6 and AutoCAD 2008) files; and
- a full copy of the report.

At present the archive is held by Archaeological Services WYAS although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (i.e. available for consultation in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record).

Appendix 4: Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol11-318740

Project details

Project name	North Moor Farm, Market Rasen
Short description of the project	A geophysical (magnetometer) survey, covering approximately 2.8 hectares, was undertaken on land to the north of North Moor Farm, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The magnetic survey has detected no anomalies of an archaeological origin. The majority of the responses are of a modern origin. Overall the archaeological potential of the site is low.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2018 End: 24-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	8340 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology	KIMMERIDGE CLAY
Drift geology (other)	acidic sandy soils
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY MIDDLE RASEN North Moor Farm, Market Rasen
Study area	2.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	

TF 095 914 53.407769289721 -0.352573452985 53 24 27 N 000 21 09 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 28m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project brief originator	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Project design originator	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	E Brunning
Project supervisor	C. Sykes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd.
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	North Moor Farm, Market Rasen
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brunning, E
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	ASWYAS
Place of issue or publication	Leeds
Description	A4 report with A3 figures
Entered by	Emma Brunning (emma.brunning@aswyas.com)
Entered on	4 June 2018

Bibliography

BGS, 2017. www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html. British Geological Survey (viewed June 2018)

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

David, A., N. Linford, P. Linford and L. Martin, 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation: Research and Professional Services Guidelines (2nd edition)* English Heritage

DCLG, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Department of Communities and Local Government

HE 2018, 2017. www.pastscape.org.uk Historic England (viewed June 2018)

SSEW, 1983. *Soils of Northern England, Sheet 1*. Soil Survey of England and Wales

APPENDIX 2
METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ON HERITAGE ASSETS

APPENDIX 2: METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ON HERITAGE ASSETS

Based on Highways Agency's 2007 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07), and in accordance with advice contained in the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework, and the previous Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment).

Assessing Value or Significance of Heritage Assets

<i>Value</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Other buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality and recognised international importance. Historic landscapes and townscapes of international value or sensitivity, whether designated or not, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High (National)	Scheduled Monuments, or undesignated archaeological assets of national quality and importance, or than can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, other built heritage assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in their listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings or with very strong character and integrity, undesignated structures of clear national importance. Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and designated or non-designated historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved historic landscapes which exhibit considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium (Regional)	Undesignated archaeological assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings, historic unlisted buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Designated special landscapes, undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value, and averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low (Local)	Undesignated archaeological assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations, or assets of limited value but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Locally listed buildings, historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (including street furniture and other structures). Robust undesignated historic landscapes, historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups, historical landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Archaeological assets with very little or no surviving interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been determined. Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
---------	---

Assessing Magnitude of Impact (Negative or Positive)

<i>Magnitude of Impact</i>	<i>Typical Criteria Descriptors</i>
Substantial (Major)	<p><i>Negative:</i> Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or its quality and integrity; causes severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The asset's integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood.</p> <p><i>Positive:</i> The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource.</p>
Moderate	<p><i>Negative:</i> Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact on the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised.</p> <p><i>Positive:</i> Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use.</p>
Slight (Minor)	<p><i>Negative:</i> Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised.</p> <p><i>Positive:</i> Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced.</p>
Negligible	<p><i>Negative:</i> Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements; minor changes to the setting or context of the site.</p> <p><i>Positive:</i> Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements; minor changes to the setting or context of the site.</p>
No change	No discernible change in baseline conditions.

Identifying Significance of Effect (Negative or Positive)

	<i>Magnitude of Impact</i>				
<i>Value of Asset</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>No change</i>
<i>Very High</i>	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight	Neutral
<i>High</i>	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral
<i>Medium</i>	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Slight/Neutral	Neutral
<i>Low</i>	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight/Neutral	Neutral
<i>Negligible</i>	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral	Neutral