



prospect archaeology

**Client: The Haven Dock Co. Ltd**

**Land off Main St, Mareham le  
Fen, Lincs.**

**Heritage Assessment**

**NGR: TF 27880 61180**

**Planning Ref. N/a**

**LCNCC Accn No. 2013.115**

**Site Code: MLFM13**

**Report No: LPA 2013/35-AB02**

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*Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist, that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.*

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## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 Land off Main St Mareham le Fen. Site location

Fig. 2. Sites and finds within the study area. Information supplied by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

Fig. 3. Archaeological events/investigations within the study area. Information supplied by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

Fig. 4 Mareham le Fen tithe map 1838.

Fig. 5 1888-1889 OS First edition 1:2,500 map

Fig. 6 1905 OS 1:2,500 map

Fig. 7 1948-50 OS 1:10,560 map

Fig. 8 1972 OS 1:2,500 map

Fig. 9 1976 OS 1:10,000 map

## LIST OF PLATES

Pl. 1 General site view looking south-east

Pl. 2 View along northern site boundary, looking west, showing discrepancy in height between the road and the site.

Pl. 3 General view, looking south-east

Pl. 4 View south along eastern site boundary.

Pl. 5 General view looking north-east showing housing along the north side of Main Street.

Pl. 6 View east along the southern site boundary

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared in support of an outline planning application made by The Haven Dock Co. Ltd for residential development of a field on Main Street, Mareham le Fen, Lincs. This report has been prepared by Prospect Archaeology Ltd to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the development, to accompany the planning application.

The purpose of this Heritage Statement has been to assess the impact of the development proposals upon the heritage assets and their setting and to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development upon them.

The application site is located south-west of the village core lying immediately south of Main Street and comprises an approximately rectangular plot of land covering an area of c. 3.7 acres (1.5 ha).

A map regression exercise and documentary research were undertaken to provide a background to the history of the site. The land appears to have always been in agricultural use with no evidence of any development. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was part of a fruit orchard and the subsequent removal of the tress may have caused some disturbance to any archaeological remains that might be present.

The site does not lie within any Conservation Area. There is one scheduled ancient monument and seven Listed Buildings within the study area. Undesignated heritage assets within the study area mainly lie north-east of the site, except for two areas of medieval ridge and furrow to the west and the site of a medieval tile kiln immediately to the north of the site. The archaeological potential of the site for all periods is considered to be low, on the current available information, except for the proximity of the medieval tile kiln and the presence of further industrial activity cannot be ruled out. . .

The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, who acts as archaeological advisor to East Lindsey District Council has stated that given the presence of medieval industrial sites nearby a Heritage Assessment should be submitted to include the results of archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching, which would determine the significance, extent and depth of any archaeological deposits which could be impacted by the proposal. This is in keeping with the National Policy Planning Framework, which states that 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation' (para 128).

The land is currently under cultivation and access to the site is not possible until after harvest. It is proposed that geophysical survey, followed by trial trenching be carried out in order to identify what mitigations measures may be necessary once there is detailed information on specific ground impacts through the site.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Freeth Cartwright LLP on behalf of The Haven Dock Co. Ltd. to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the development, to accompany the planning application.

1.0.2 Mareham le Fen is a village situated on the A155 between Coningsby and Spilsby. The proposed development site, some 1.5ha in extent, is located to the south-west of the village centre on the south side of Main Street (Fig. 1).

### 1.1 PROPOSALS

1.1.1 The Haven Dock Co. Ltd is to submit an outline planning application for a residential scheme of about 30 houses, comprising a mixed development of single and two-storey buildings with associated garaging and landscaping. Part of the site will be allocated to the construction of a new village hall.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.0.1 The village of Mareham le Fen lies c. 10 km south of Horncastle, in the administrative district of East Lindsey on the southern periphery of the Lincolnshire Wolds, just below the 5m contour. The site, located southwest of the village core lies immediately south of Main Street and comprises an approximately rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 3.7 acres (1.5 ha). The area is currently under arable cultivation and is bounded on three sides by active open field drains. There is residential development to the east and agricultural land to the west and south. Main Street forms the northern site boundary.

### 2.1 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The village lies upon Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone, overlain by a drift geology comprising river and glaciofluvial sheet deposits of Sand And Gravel of uncertain age and origin (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, Geological Survey of Great Britain, Horncastle, Solid and Drift, Sheet 115). The ground is generally level with no immediately obvious evidence of earthworks

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## 3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

### 3.0 BURIED HERITAGE

3.0.1 The buried heritage (archaeology) has been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record provided information on sites and monuments in the area, and advised on recent fieldwork projects that might be relevant to the current study area. Staff at the Lincolnshire County Record Office assisted in providing material relevant to the historic development of the Site. Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including Access to Archives ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) and the National Heritage List for England ([list.english-heritage.org.uk](http://list.english-heritage.org.uk)). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section
- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey;

3.0.2 The historical development of the site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

- International – cultural properties in the World Heritage List, as defined in the operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- National – sites or monuments of sufficient archaeological/historical merit to be designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Other sites or monuments may also be considered of national importance but not appropriate for scheduling due to current use(s) or because they have not yet been fully assessed;
- Regional – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.

- Local – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical interest but that are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
- Negligible – areas of extremely limited or no archaeological or historic interest. These commonly include areas of major modern disturbance such as quarries, deep basements etc.

3.0.3 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

### 3.1 BUILT HERITAGE

3.1.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and many scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance.

3.1.2 Although no listed buildings are located on the Site itself there are seven listed buildings within the study area. These are included in Appendix 1 but are not further discussed as they are not within view of the site.

The potential impact on built heritage assets is considered in terms of the indirect impact on their settings. This assessment uses the guidance provided by English Heritage in *The Settings of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011). This requires both a consideration of the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset and the effect of the proposed development. The final section of this report summarises those assessments and identifies mitigation measures where appropriate.

## 4.0 STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

### 4.0 NATIONAL POLICY

4.0.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012, coming into immediate effect and replacing all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Set out below is a summary of the relevant NPPF guidance in Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

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4.0.2 Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned. Early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised.

4.0.3 Paragraph 128 states that 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'

4.0.4 Paragraph 129 states: In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.....As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

4.0.5 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

4.0.6 Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management 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 any archive generated) publicly accessible.

4.0.7 The Highways Act 1980 (and later amendments), The Electricity Act 1989, Water Resources Act 1991, Environment Act 1995 place a duty of care on the relevant government departments, agencies and companies to consider the historic environment whilst conducting their business.

#### 4.1 LOCAL POLICY GUIDANCE

4.1.1 The East Lindsey Local Plan (ELLP) was originally adopted in 1995. The policies and text were updated in 1999 via a formal amendment and some policies were deleted in 2007 as work began on its replacement, called The Local Plan. The Local Plan will guide growth and development in East Lindsey up to 2028. Mareham le Fen is designated a Large Village in both the old and new documents. The consultation stage for the Local Plan was completed in January 2013 but until it is adopted all planning policy will comply with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 as described above.

### 5.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.0.1 Known and suspected archaeological remains are summarised and discussed in the following section. The HER numbers, where assigned, are noted in the following text. See Fig. 3 and Appendix 1 for further details.

5.0.2 An initial search of HER data was based on a standard 'study area' extending 500m around the perimeter of the area of proposed development. This generally enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

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## 5.1 DESIGNATED ASSETS (FIG. 3)

5.1.1 There are no designated assets within the proposed development. However, there is a scheduled ancient monument and seven Listed Buildings within the study area.

## 6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### **PREHISTORIC PERIOD**

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6.0.1 There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. A ditch containing two Early Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes (HER No. 44521), and a group of undated gullies possibly belonging to the same phase of activity, was found during an evaluation to the east of the village (Mould 1998).

6.0.2 A flint blade, together with two flint flakes (HER No. 46345) dated early Neolithic to late Bronze Age, was found during more recent archaeological investigations at Fieldside (Hall 2005).

6.0.3 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the prehistoric era have been identified within the area of proposed development.

### **ROMAN PERIOD**

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6.0.4 There is little evidence for Romano-British activity in the immediate locality. However, a single sherd of probably residual pottery (HER No. 46344) was found during investigations at Fieldside (Hall 2005).

6.0.5 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the Roman period have been identified within the area of proposed development.

### **SAXON PERIOD**

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6.0.6 A sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery (HER No. 43711) was found during an evaluation off Watery Lane (Williams 1997). A late Saxon cross shaft is contained in the chancel of St Helen's church (HER No. 42967) and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records a church and a priest at Mareham le Fen.

6.0.7 The earliest recorded place-name *Marun* apparently derives from an Old English term for 'the dwellers at the ponds', probably referring to a series of small ponds south of the church. The present name is close to the form first recorded in the mid-seventeenth century (Cameron 1998, 86).

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6.0.8 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the Saxon period have been identified within the area of proposed development.

#### **MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

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6.0.9 Mareham le Fen is recorded as sokeland of Horncastle in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The king as owned 3 carucates of land in Mareham le Fen. Domesday Book also records 21 sokemen and 11 bordars with 4 teams, as well as 60 acres of meadow and 300 acres of underwood. A church and priest are mentioned, along with a market and fair.

6.0.10 Mareham le Fen had a market and a fair during the medieval period, usually indicating a relatively high status. From the topography of the village, it seems likely that the main focus of the settlement was near the green to the east of the Watery Lane site, closer to the church, manor house, and possible location of the market and fair

6.0.11 The church of St Helen lies north-east of the site, its earliest surviving fabric dates from the 13th century, although it is clearly of Saxon origin (HER40757). A stone cross with medieval base and shaft is situated in the churchyard (HER 40756). It is both a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Grade II.

6.0.12 Archaeological investigations over the past 15 years have revealed some evidence for medieval occupation remains in the area surrounding the church, towards the east side of the modern village. An evaluation by Lindsey Archaeological Services, on land off Watery Lane (Williams 1997), revealed a number of domestic rubbish pits of medieval date associated with twelfth-fifteenth century pottery, and probable drainage or field boundary ditches (HER 43632). Although no structures were located, the pits are probably associated with medieval buildings on the sites of existing properties fronting onto Watery Lane and Church Lane. Significantly, the evaluation produced a range of shell and quartz-tempered pottery, previously thought to have been typical of late Saxon manufacture but here found associated with twelfth century material. Later pottery similar to that from Toynton All Saints kilns, was also identified, but thought to be from an unlocated local kiln source.

6.0.13 Another evaluation, to the north of the above site, at Church revealed five intercutting pits, interpreted as refuse pits. Associated pottery was 13<sup>th</sup>-14th century in date (HER 43945). No evidence of structural remains was found (PreConstruct Archaeology 1998),

6.0.14 A watching brief by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, on Church Rise (HER 43968), located a series of possible floor layers indicative of occupation. Associated pottery

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allowed the tentative identification of two structural phases, dated as 13th to 15th century and late 15th to 16th century. Rubbish pits provided further evidence of domestic occupation (Wragg 2000).

- 6.0.15 A geophysical survey (Geoquest Associates 1998) revealed anomalies including a possible double-ditched, east-west trackway flanked by small enclosures or yards, and a small, rectangular ditched enclosure. The survey also mapped the remnants of a possible ridge and furrow field system.
- 6.0.16 Subsequent trial trenching (Mould 1998) produced no evidence of ridge and furrow, but succeeded in locating chalk surfaces interpreted as late medieval yards or floors. Pottery and tile wasters indicated a local industry continuing into the post medieval period. Two 14th to 16th century ditches were interpreted as field boundaries, and small assemblage of medieval potsherds from the northern part of the site were taken to indicate the presence of an open space during the 13th and 14th centuries.
- 6.0.17 More recent investigations, to the south of the above site, and closer to Main Street (Hall 2005), have revealed pits, postholes, ditches and finds relating to settlement from the 11th to 19th century,, with activity peaking in the mid 13th to mid 14th /15th century. Three separate plots were identified, apparently defined by boundary/drainage ditches. Structural evidence was limited to possible fencing, a possible timber workshop, and areas of metalling, leading to the conclusion that buildings probably fronted onto Main Street, further to the south.
- 6.0.18 Geophysical survey on Glebe Field in 2005 identified anomalies of potential archaeological origin. These included a series of north-south linear anomalies interpreted as part of a ridge and furrow field system, possible ditches, ferrous litter (perhaps slag or burning, suggesting evidence of metal working activity), and a set of potential features interpreted as wall footings or drains (Trimble 2005).
- 6.0.19 A moated site, to the west of the village at Moat Farm (HER No. 40751), has produced pottery of 16th to 18th century date. An earlier origin may be speculated for the monument. The likely site of the medieval manor house (HER 43515) lies to the north-east of the village. (The existing manor house is 19th century in date.) The remains of medieval ridge and furrow (HER Nos. 44776 - 44781) have been identified on aerial photographs, occurring in areas to the north, east and south-west of the village.

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6.0.20 Evidence for industrial activity was found in 1966 when a roof-tile kiln was excavated in a field immediately north of the proposed development site and south-west of the modern village (HER 40749). A waster dump was also recorded nearby (HER No 40750).

6.0.21 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the medieval period have been identified within the area of proposed development.

#### **POST-MEDIEVAL & MODERN**

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6.0.22 The village was enclosed piecemeal by means of private enclosure and two Acts of Parliament. The earliest Act of 1745 covered land to the south of the development site in an area known as the Severals Common. Further enclosure in the northern part of the parish was carried out in 1798. Neither map accompanying these enclosures covers the development site.

6.0.23 The village is notable for the survival of a number of mud-and-stud buildings dating to the c. 17th century and later, with the largest surviving number in a single settlement in the county, 40 recorded to date (Cousins 2000 and Cousins pers. comm.). The Royal Oak (HER 47694), which is situated on the main road, is the closest to the site. Orchard Cottage (HER47699), Hawthorn Cottage and The Cottage (HER47699) are all listed Grade II and are located in the centre of the village.

6.0.24 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the post-medieval period have been identified within the area of proposed development.

### **6.1 MAP REGRESSION**

#### **TITHE MAP 1838 (FIG. 4)**

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6.1.1 This survey was undertaken after enclosure of the parish has taken place. The proposed development site lies in field plot 180, whose western northern and eastern boundaries are followed by the modern plot and whose southern boundary do not follow any historic boundary.

#### **ORDNANCE SURVEY 1888-9 1:2,500 (FIG. 5)**

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6.1.2 The first edition 1:2500 map shows similar layout to that of the tithe map 50 years earlier. The field contains an orchard and there is a division running east-west, towards the north end of the field, with a small building shown close to the eastern site boundary.

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**ORDNANCE SURVEY 1905 1:2500 (FIG. 6)**

- 6.1.3 Same as 1888-9, except that the small plot next to the road contains no trees and the building has gone.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY 1942 1:10,560 (FIG. 7)**

- 6.1.4 Same as 1905.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY 1972 1:2500 (FIG. 8)**

- 6.1.5 The field boundary has been removed and the plot now lies within a single field and all the trees have been removed.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY 1976 1:10,00 (FIG. 13)**

- 6.1.6 As 1972.

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## 7.0 SITE VISIT

7.0.1 A site visit was made on June 16th 2013. The proposed development site currently comprises a single rectangular parcel of land. It is bounded by drains on three sides. The northern boundary next to Main Street may have had a drain at one time. The road is at least 1m above the level of the field. It is currently under arable cultivation with a cereal crop.

## 8.0 ASSESSMENT

8.0.1 The range of documentary and cartographic resources clearly demonstrates that the proposed development site on Main Street site lay outside the medieval and later core of the settlement. There is no evidence that any significant archaeological remains within the area of proposed development, which was probably farmland throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. The plot boundaries were established by 1838 when they are depicted on the Tithe map.

8.0.2 The potential for prehistoric and Roman remains is unproven. While the site lies outside the likely medieval extent of the village the presence of industrial remains comprising a tile kiln on the opposite side of Main Street, and north of the site, means that the possibility of additional kilns on the proposed development cannot be ruled out .

## 9.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.0.1 The nature of the proposed development would have a major impact on any below-ground archaeology, if present.

## 10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.0.1 The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, who acts as archaeological advisor to East Lindsey District Council has already stated that given the presence of medieval industrial sites nearby any Heritage Assessment should include the results of archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching, which would determine the significance, extent and depth of any archaeological deposits which could be impacted by the proposal, in keeping with the National Policy Planning Framework, Section 12, para 128.

- 10.0.2 A cereal crop is currently growing in the field and access is not possible until after harvest. As soon as the crop is harvested it is proposed that geophysical survey, followed by trial trenching be carried out in order to identify what mitigations measures may be necessary once there is detailed information on specific ground impacts through the site.

## 11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 11.1 PUBLISHED SOURCES

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<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

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Mould, C 1998 *Land off Field Side, Mareham le Fen*. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Report

Pevsner, N & Harris, J 1989 *The Buildings of England. Lincolnshire*. Penguin (2nd Ed., Revised by N Antram)

PreConstruct Archaeology 1998 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report, Church Lane, Mareham le Fen*. PreConstruct Archaeology Report

Trimble, R. 2005 *Proposed Community Centre, Glebe Field, Mareham le Fen, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Evaluation*. : Witham Archaeology Report no. 6

Williams, M 1997 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Watery Lane, Mareham le Fen*. Lindsey Archaeological Services Report 270

Williams, M 2000 *Land off Watery Lane, Mareham le Fen*. Lindsey Archaeological Services Report No. 482

Wragg, K 2000 *Development at Church Lane, Mareham le Fen*. City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit Report No. 419

### 11.2 ARCHIVE SOURCES

Mareham le Fen Enclosure Award and maps (Lincolnshire Archives ref. Lindsey Award 55)

### 11.3 INTERNET SOURCES

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/Default.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/index.jsp>

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## 11.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

### Ordnance Survey

1:2500 1888-9, 1905, 1972,

1:10,560 1948-50,

1:10,000 1976

## 12.0 APPENDIX 1: HER DATA

HER No.	Event (ELI)	NGR (TF)	Description
40749	131	2750 6090	13-15th C tile kiln excavated 1966
40750	131	2740 6090	kiln waster heap associated with kiln 40749
40751		2754 6108	Moat Farm, site of manor house. 16-18th C pottery found here
40756		27841 61245	14th C churchyard cross. Scheduled and Listed Grade II
40757		2783 6126	St Helen's church. Earliest fabric L13th C Listed Grade II*
43632		279 611	medieval settlement of Mareham le Fen
43711	176	2768 6107	Anglo-Saxon pot sherd found of Watery Lane during evaluation 1997
43845	1318	2765 61195	Hawthorne Cottage, Drainage feature
43945	1729	2775 6119	Church Lane, undated rubbish pits
43968	1957	2771 6115	Church Rise, 2000. Watching brief. 2 ditches and a pit
43969	1957	2774 6113	Church Rise, 2000. Watching brief. 19-20th C rubbish pit
44521	13712	2805 6122	1998 evaluation. Ditch containing 2 flint flakes+other undated features
44522	13712	2805 6122	1998 evaluation. Post-medieval animal burials
4476		2726 6053	ridge and furrow earthworks
4477		2749 6053	ridge and furrow earthworks
4478		2775 6140	ridge and furrow earthworks
46344	6321	28063 61136	Fieldside 2005. 1 sherd Romano-British pottery
46345	6321	28062 61136	Fieldside 2005. 2 flint flakes and 1 flint blade
47694		2766 6127	Orchard Cottage. Mud and stud building. Listed Grade II
47697		2772 6098	Royal Oak Cottage. Mud and stud building. Listed Grade II
47699		2763 6118	Hawthorne Cottage and The Cottage. Mud and stud building. Listed Grade II
47726		2771 6126	The Old Rectory. E19th C altered 1855. Listed Grade II
48015		2766 6105	Nursery Farm Cottage E18th C Listed Grade II
	19746	2782 6112	Church Walk Watching Brief 2010. No finds
	11035	27870 61142	Glebe Farm, Horncastle Rd, watching brief 2011. No finds
	11036	2780 61143	Glebe Farm, Horncastle Rd, evaluation 2010. undated pit or ditch terminal, ridge and furrow
	13711	2805 6122	Fieldside 1998. Geophysical survey . No obvious features
	6242	2775 6118	Church Lane 1998, evaluation. No finds
	6683	27871 61186	Glebe Field 2005. Geophysical survey, ridge and furrow, possible ditches and walls
	17080	27756 61188	Faith Cottage, Church Lane watching Brief 2004. No finds
	9245	27694 61174	The Birches, Church Lane watching brief 2008. residual medieval tile and pottery

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

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## Project details

**Project name** Land off Main St, Mareham le Fen

### Short description of the project

This heritage assessment has been prepared in support of an outline planning for residential development. The application site is located south-west of the village core lying immediately south of Main Street and comprises an approximately rectangular plot of land covering an area of c. 3.7 acres (1.5 ha). A map regression exercise and documentary research were undertaken to provide a background to the history of the site. The land appears to have always been in agricultural use with no evidence of any development. In the 19th century it was part of a fruit orchard and the subsequent removal of the tress may have caused some disturbance to any archaeological remains that might be present. Undesignated heritage assets within the study area mainly lie north-east of the site, except for two areas of medieval ridge and furrow to the west and the site and a medieval tile kiln immediately to the north of the site. The archaeological potential of the site for all periods is considered to be low, on the current available information, except for the proximity of the medieval tile kiln and the presence of further industrial activity cannot be ruled out. . The land is currently under cultivation and access to the site is not possible until after harvest. It is proposed that geophysical survey, followed by trial trenching be carried out in order to identify what mitigations measures may be necessary once there is detailed information on specific ground impacts through the site.

**Project dates** Start: 16-06-2013 End: 16-06-2013

**Previous/future work** No / Yes

**Any associated project reference codes** MLFM13 - Sitecode

**Any associated project reference codes** 2013.115 - Museum accession ID

**Type of project** Desk based assessment

**Site status** None

**Current Land use** Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

**Monument type** NONE None

**Significant Finds** NONE None

**Methods & techniques** "Documentary Search"

**Development type** Rural residential

**Prompt** National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

**Country** England

**Site location** LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY MAREHAM LE FEN Land off Main Street

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Study area 1.50 Hectares  
Site coordinates TF 27880 61180 53 0 53 07 55 N 000 05 18 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 5.00m

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation Prospect Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Consultant  
Project design originator Prospect Archaeology Ltd  
Project director/manager Naomi Field  
Project supervisor Naomi Field  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body The Haven Dock Co. Ltd

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient The Collection Lincoln  
Digital Archive ID 2013.115  
Digital Contents "none"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient The collection Lincoln  
Paper Archive ID 2013.115  
Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes"

#### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Land off Main St, Mareham le Fen, Lincs. Heritage Assessment  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Field.N

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Entered by Naomi Field (naomi@prospectarc.com)

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## 13.0 FIGURES

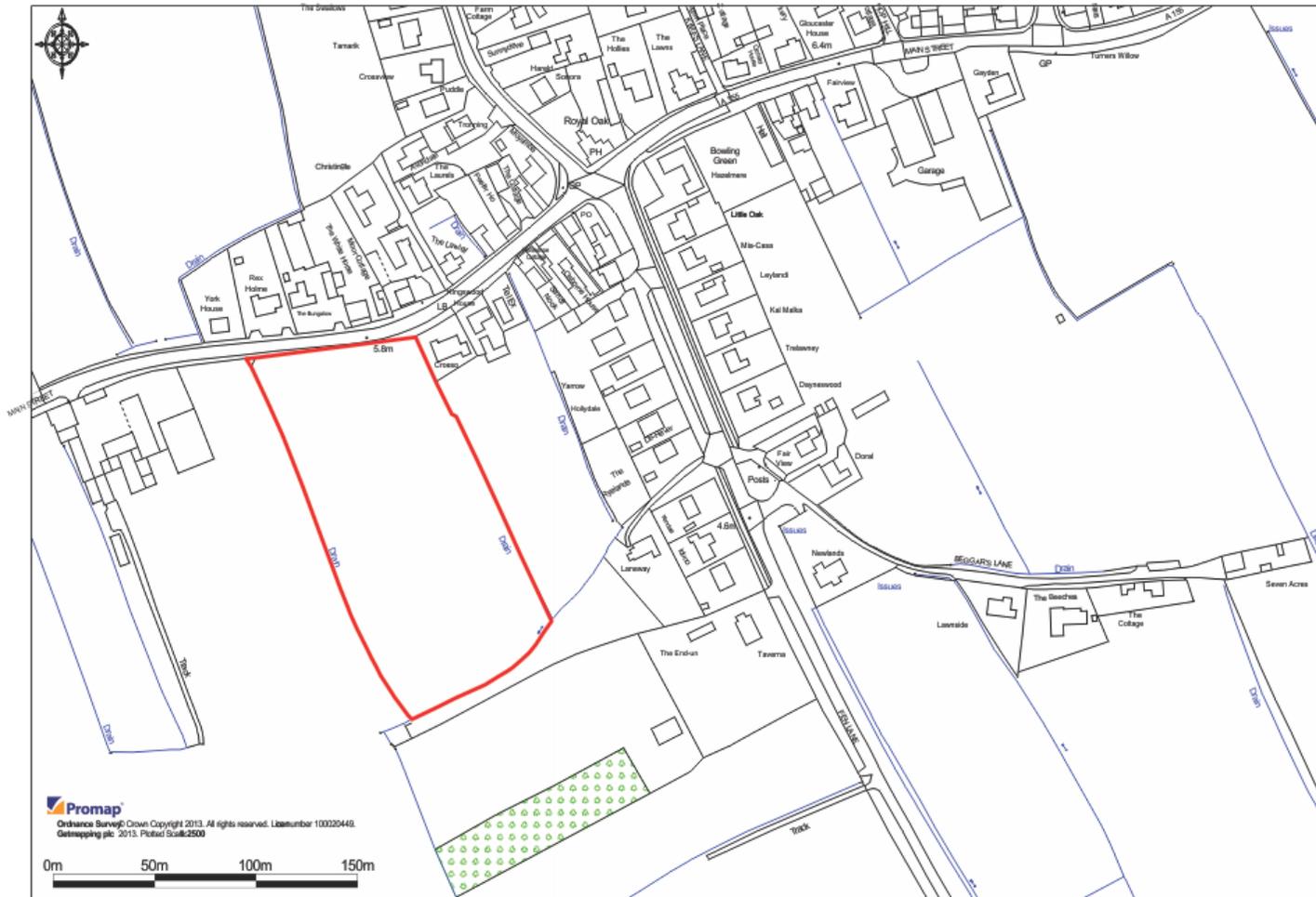


Fig. 1 Land off Main St Mareham le Fen. Site location



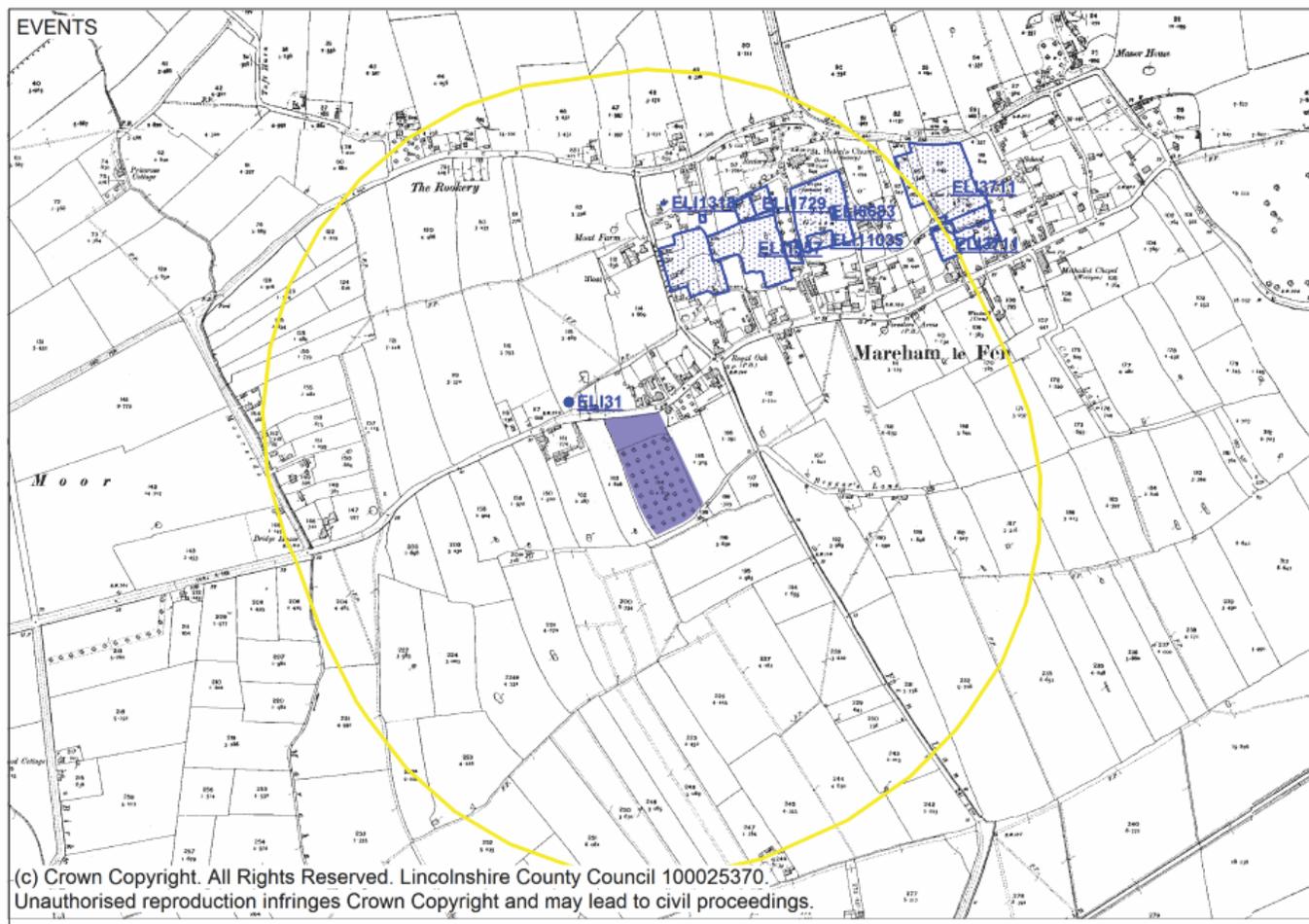


Fig. 3. Archaeological events/investigations within the study area. Information supplied by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.



Fig. 4 Mareham le Fen tithe map 1838.

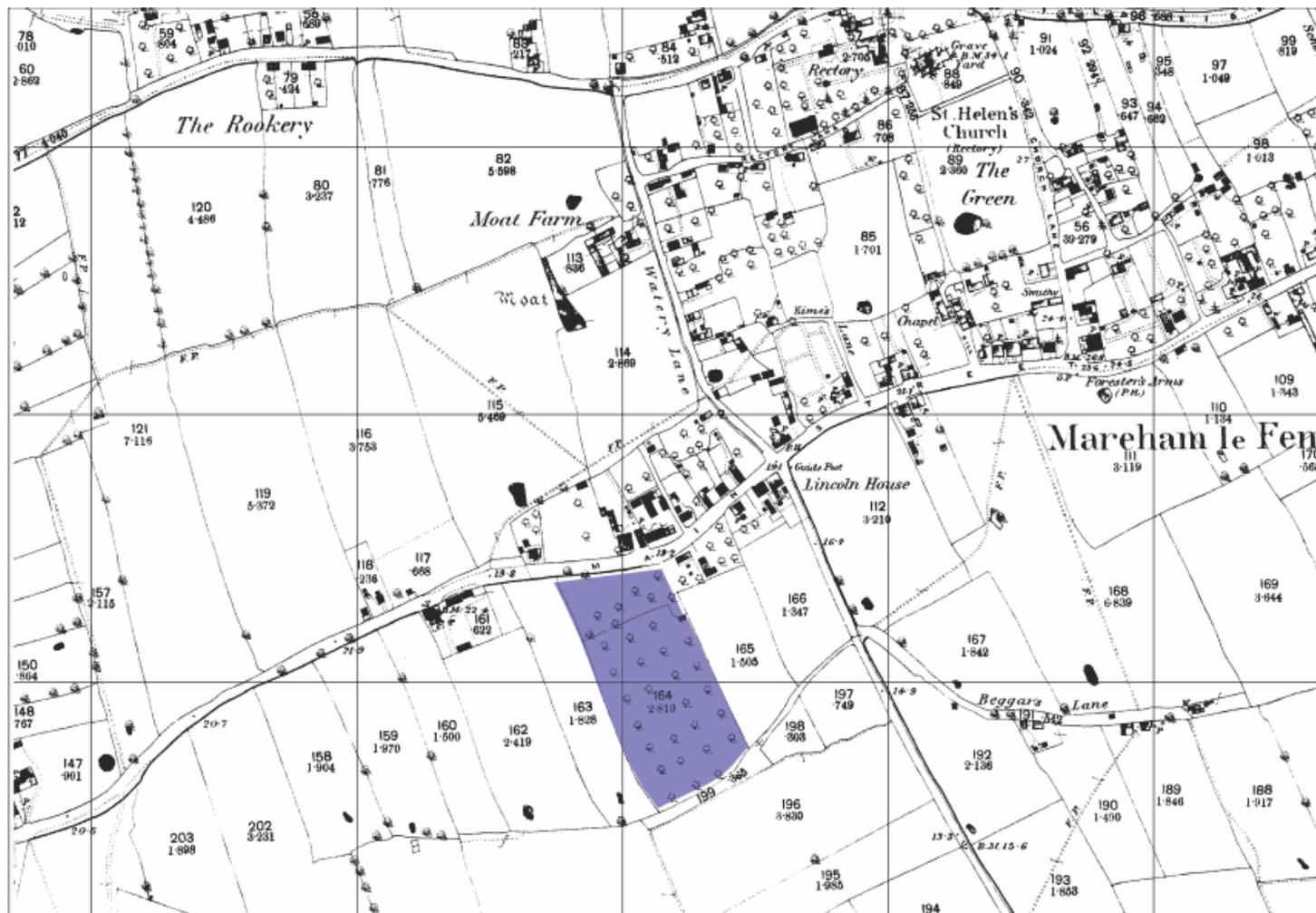


Fig. 5 1888-1889 OS First edition 1:2,500 map

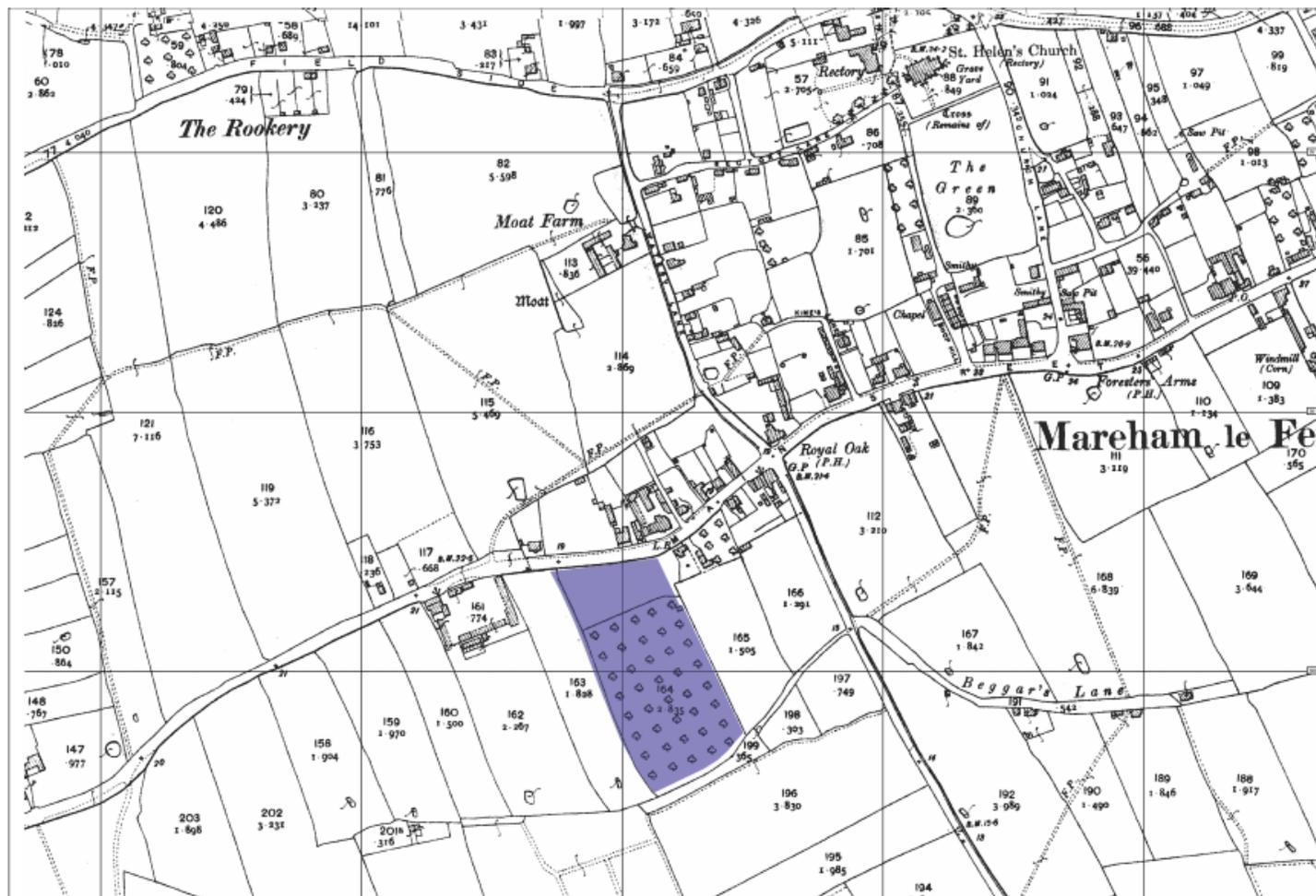


Fig. 6 1905 OS 1:2,500 map

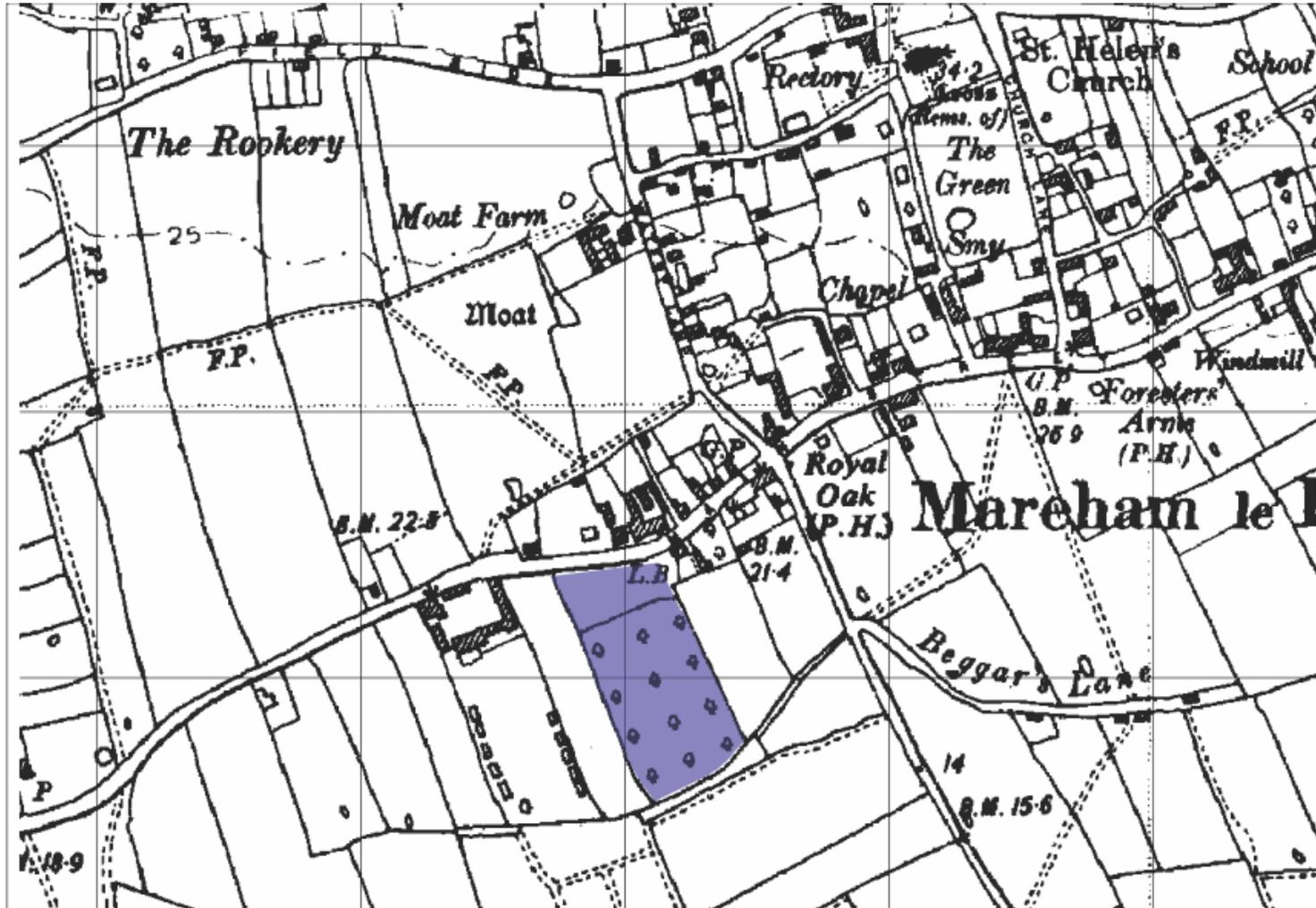


Fig. 7 1948-50 OS 1:10,560 map





## 14.0 PLATES



Pl. 1 General site view looking south-east



Pl. 2 View along northern site boundary, looking west, showing discrepancy in height between the road and the site.



Pl. 3 General view, looking south-east



Pl. 4 View south along eastern site boundary.



Pl.5 General view looking north-east showing housing along the north side of Main Street.



Pl. 6 View east along the southern site boundary