

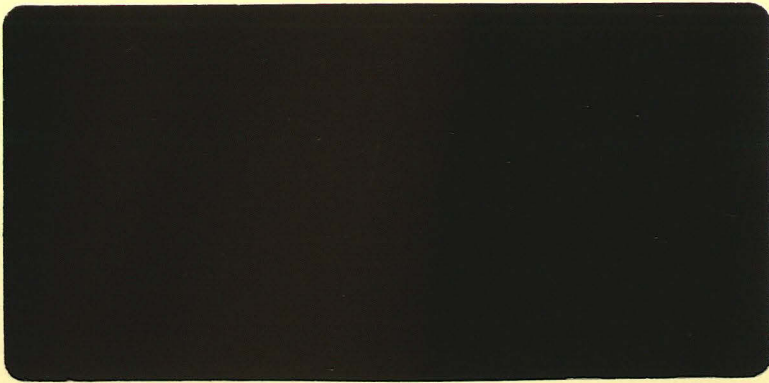
M7117

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
OF LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ST PETERS CLOSE  
GREAT LIMBER  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**(GRLI07)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Accepted report acknowledgment 19/11/07  
[Signature]

ELI 8799

SLI 12178

CLI 15107

Quality Control  
Land to the South of St Peters Close  
Great Limber  
GRLI07

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
OF LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ST PETERS CLOSE  
GREAT LIMBER  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**(GRLI07)**

Work Undertaken For  
**Focus Consultants (UK) Ltd**  
August 2007

*Date*

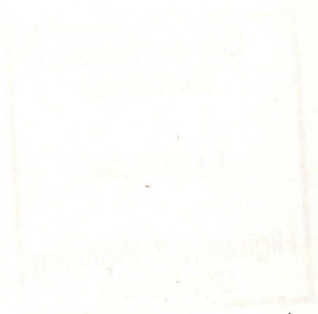
Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference TA1353 0840

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 102/07



Conservation  
Services



17 SEP 2007

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

## Quality Control

Land to the South of St Peters Close,  
Great Limber  
GRLI 07

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Research	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Research	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Project Manager
 Mark Williams	 Denise Drury
Date: 24th August 2007	Date: 24/8/07

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1	Summary .....	1
2	Introduction .....	1
	2.1 Project Background .....	1
	2.2 Site Location.....	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology.....	1
	2.4 Relevant Policy and Legislation.....	1
3	Aims .....	2
4	Methods.....	3
5	Results .....	3
	5.1 Archaeological and historical evidence.....	3
	5.2 Cartographic evidence.....	6
	5.3 Aerial photographic evidence.....	7
	5.4 Walkover survey .....	8
6	Heritage Constraints.....	9
7	Assessment.....	9
8	Potential Impacts .....	10
9	Conclusion.....	10
10	Acknowledgements .....	10
11	Bibliography.....	10
12	Abbreviations .....	11

Tables

1	Details of Archaeological Sites and Finds.....	13
2	Details of listed historic buildings.....	14

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Map of Assessment Area, showing site location and archaeological constraints
- Figure 3 Map showing location of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Structures and other heritage constraints
- Figure 4 Map of Great Limber showing earthworks and cropmarks of the shrunken medieval village (after RCHME)
- Figure 5 Copy of 'Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipfull Charles Pelham esquire' (1676) showing site location
- Figure 6 Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' (1828)
- Figure 7 Extract from 1886 Ordnance Survey showing site location
- Figure 8 Plan of proposed Application Area showing constraints

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 Southeast facing view across Application Area showing pond depicted on 1886 Ordnance Survey Map.
- Plate 2 East facing view across Application Area from street frontage, proposed housing allocation is located in front of trees in centre middle distance.
- Plate 3 Northeast facing view across Application Area, proposed housing allocation is located in this part of the site.
- Plate 4 Northwest facing view across Application Area, proposed housing allocation is located in this part of the site.
- Plate 5 East facing view of northeast corner of Application Area, showing earthwork bank extending to the east, it is not proposed to site any housing in this area
- Plate 6 North facing view from northern edge of Application Area showing Great Limber Parish Church

## 1 SUMMARY

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to consider the archaeological implications of proposed social housing provision on land to the south of St Peters Close, Great Limber Lincolnshire.*

*This assessment has demonstrated a high potential for remains of medieval or post-medieval date being present on the northern side of the site, a moderate to high potential for their presence across the remainder of the area. There is a low to moderate potential for remains of Romano-British and Anglo Saxon date being present and a low potential for remains of prehistoric date being impacted.*

*The location of the proposed housing provision within an area of uncultivated open ground means that trial trenching and/ or earthwork surveys are suitable archaeological evaluation techniques, although the effectiveness of geophysical prospection may be limited by glacial silt and clay deposits extending onto the Proposed Site.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Focus Consultants (UK) Ltd to assess the potential archaeological implications of proposed social housing provision on land to the south of St. Peters Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire. The study followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidelines for such work.

An archaeological desk-based assessment is defined as an 'assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land,

*inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Site Location

Great Limber is located in the northern part of the administrative county of Lincolnshire, within the district of West Lindsey, 14 km west of Grimsby and 7.5 km north of Caistor (Fig. 1). The proposed housing provision is located at the southern end of the village, on land to the south of St Peters Close, which is presently rough ground with partial tree cover (Fig. 2). It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TA1353 0840 and lies at approximately 42m OD.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Soils underlying the site are reported as being of the Swaffham Prior Association, well drain calcareous coarse and fine loamy developed over chalky drift and Burnham Chalk. To the north permeable calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Association, over glaciofluvial sand and gravel are mapped (SSEW 1983 and BGS 1985). A small area of glacial silt and clay is mapped immediately east of, and extending onto, the site, and it is possible that the pond present on this site represents water accumulation above this clay (BGS 1985) (Fig. 8).

### 2.4 Relevant Policy and Legislation

Statutory protection for Scheduled Ancient Monuments is afforded by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). Nationally important historic buildings are 'Listed' and protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of



1990 (HMSO 1990) and consent for works affecting them or their setting is obtained via the local planning authority.

National policy guidance relating to archaeological remains has been set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) on Planning and Archaeology (DoE 1990). PPG16 states that *'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by Proposed Site there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation'*. In cases where preservation in-situ is not acceptable PPG16 indicates that *'an archaeological excavation... may be an acceptable alternative'*. PPG16 also makes provision for the consideration and recording of non-nationally important archaeological remains (DoE 1990).

National policy guidance on the Historic Environment is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15), which covers Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Battlefields and Historic Parks and Gardens, which similarly places emphasis on preservation (DoE 1994).

The West Lindsey Local Plan First Review (Adopted 19<sup>th</sup> June 2006) follows the principles set down in national policy with regard to the preservation of archaeological remains, the settings of listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. The Local Plan states:

With regard to archaeological remains: *'Development will not be permitted which will detrimentally affect archaeological remains of national importance which are scheduled or otherwise or their settings.'*

*In respect of remains which are not of national importance development will not be permitted which:*

*i Would adversely affect the archaeological remains near, on or under the site; or*

*ii. Would adversely affect the character or setting of an archaeological site...*

*If development will have an adverse effect on archaeological remains the council will take into account any measures that are put forward to lessen the impact. In order of preference these are:*

*a. Preservation in situ with or without access to remains, depending upon their vulnerability;*

*b. Combination of preservation in situ and excavation according to the extent, nature and characteristics of the remains on site;*

*c. Recording and removal of moveable artefacts and recording of all other material prior to destruction and publicising the results.*

(Local Plan Policy NBE 7)

With regard to Listed Buildings:

*'Planning permission for development involving proposals...*

*iii. That would affect the setting of a Listed Building or structure, will not be permitted unless it will preserve the building or structure, its setting, its character, or features of a special architectural or historical interest that the building or structure possesses.*

(Local Plan, Policy NBE3).

With regard to historic parks and gardens:

*'Development will not be permitted which would harm the character, appearance, setting or features of*

*i. The historic parks and gardens within the list compiled by English Heritage.*

*ii. Other parks, gardens or formally laid out areas identified by the local planning authority as being worthy of protection.*

(Local Plan, Policy NBE8)

### 3 AIMS

The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known

and potential archaeological resource of the Assessment Area and its possible impact upon the historic environment. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints are identified.

#### 4 METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this assessment involved the examination of all available sources relevant to the proposed housing provision at Great Limber and an Assessment Area extending 1km beyond the site. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents, held at the Lincolnshire Archives (LA).
- Historic maps and plans, held by the Lincolnshire Archives (LA).
- Recent and early edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps held at the Lincoln Central Library.
- The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Lincolnshire County Council.
- Aerial Photographic sources held at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- Other published sources and unpublished documents held at the Lincolnshire Archives (LA) and Lincoln Central Library.

A full list of the sources is contained within the bibliography.

#### 5 RESULTS

In the following text, the terms Proposed Site refers to the limits of the site, subject to this assessment and the Assessment Area comprises an area of approximately 1km beyond the Proposed Site with respect to the archaeological evidence. The Assessment Area for historic buildings has been limited to a 500m radius around the

Proposed Site.

The results are collated on Tables 1 and 2 and located on Figures 2 and 3.

#### 5.1 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

##### *Undated evidence*

An archaeological evaluation undertaken north of the Proposed Site in 2003 revealed a number of undated pits, a post-hole and ditch (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 10). Although the ditch was on the same alignment as an existing boundary, these features were all undated. A single sherd of residual 12<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (Clay 2003, 5).

An archaeological and historical survey undertaken across selected areas of the Brocklesby Estate recorded four undated earthworks to the north of Great Limber village within Mausoleum Woods (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999). Two of the earthworks, low charcoal mounds, may represent charcoal burning or woodland management and may not necessarily be of archaeological origin (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 11 and 12). A third more substantial mound measuring 40 x 25m and 1.5m high northwest of the Proposed Site is suggested as a possible site of a windmill recorded on an estate map of 1676 (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 15). The fourth undated earthwork, a low bank north northwest of the Proposed Site may represent the remains of an earthwork formerly encircling the hill (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 16).

A single sherd of undated pottery was also recovered during field reconnaissance undertaken as part of the estate survey northeast of the Proposed Site (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 14) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, Appendix 4).

A further undated site, a disused quarry pit, is recorded on both the 1:10000

Ordnance Survey and also the earlier 6 inch to 1 mile OS map (Fig. 7) and is probably of post-medieval date (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 8).

#### *Prehistoric evidence*

Although no direct evidence of prehistoric activity is known within the Assessment Area, it has been suggested that a barrow c.500m north of the Proposed Site, of apparent Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date may have had prehistoric antecedents, due to its 'striking' position on a prominent hilltop (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 1) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 7) (See Below).

#### *Romano British Evidence*

Romano British artefacts or remains are known from two separate sites located 230m north of the Proposed Site, to the south of the High Street. A Romano-British cinerary urn, containing a cremation of a woman aged 25-35, and fragment of a late 3<sup>rd</sup> century to early 4<sup>th</sup> century roll-rim jar, were recovered from within the Vicarage garden in 1949 (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 6). A second assemblage of Romano-British pottery, consisting of fragments of mortarium, grey and gritted wares was found in a field to the east of the church in 1968 (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 5). However no further Romano-British artefacts were recovered during an archaeological reconnaissance survey subsequently undertaken in this field (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 18) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 19)

The Lincolnshire HER records the discovery of a Roman coin (Antoninianus of Tetricus 1) and sherds of greyware pottery 'by the road' southeast of the Proposed Site (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 17).

Construction of the Mausoleum in Brocklesby Park c.500m north of the Proposed Site, in 1787, disturbed the remains of a barrow containing cinerary urns, burnt bones, ashes, rings, combs and

beads (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 1). The whereabouts of these artefacts is not known, and they have been variously ascribed to the Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon periods, although the presence of a comb would suggest an early Anglo-Saxon date (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 11).

#### *Anglo Saxon Evidence*

No direct archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity is known within the Assessment Area, although as noted above the reported discovery of a comb within a barrow excavated c.500m north northwest of the Proposed Site in 1787 is suggestive of early Saxon burial activity (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 1).

Although the origins of Great Limber are unknown, a late Saxon or earlier date can be inferred as the parish is first referred to in Anglo-Saxon wills from the conquest period of 1066-8 (Cameron 1991, 219) and the settlement was well established at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Foster and Longley 1976). The place-name 'Great Limber', is of Old English origin and means 'the hill where lime-trees grow' (Cameron 1991, 222). It has been suggested that, in this area, the consolidation of settlements into nucleated communities, the fore-runners of the present villages occurred during the 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 11-12). However, no Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered during an archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken in a field immediately north of the Proposed Site (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 18) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 11-12).

#### *Medieval Evidence*

Great Limber appears to have been a reasonably sized rural settlement by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 as this records the manor as containing 7 ½ caracuate and 9 bovates of plough land with 38 acres of meadow, in the possession of five landowners: the King (4 ½ caracuates), the Archbishop of York (3

bovates), Ivo Taillebois (9 bovates), Drew de Beurere (1 caracuate) and Rainer de Brimou (2 caracuates) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 15 after Foster and Longley 1976).

Substantial changes of landownership appear to have taken place by the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c.1115 as this records 6 caracuates of land in Great Limber, held by Stephen of Albermarle (1 caracuate), Ralf de Criol (2 caracuates) and Robert de Humet (3 caracuates) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 15 after Foster and Longley 1976). Interestingly, despite the place-name, references to woodland at Great Limber are absent from both the Domesday and Lindsey Surveys. This suggests that the manor had been largely cleared for agriculture by this time.

By 1157 Great Limber had been granted by the principal landowner, Robert de Humet, constable of Normandy, to the Cistercian Abbey of Aunay (Calvados, Normandy). However, the confirmation of this grant in 1178 makes it clear that only Limber church was involved and that the secular estate remained in the possession of de Humet (Everson *et al.* 1991, 99). Although it is unlikely that a priory was established at Great Limber a grange possibly was.

The site of this possible grange is unknown and although the Lincolnshire HER records it northeast of the Proposed Site (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 9), this is disputed by Everson (*ibid.* 1991, 99). In 1392 the Carthusian Abbey of St. Anne of Coventry acquired the 'alien priory' of St Anne of Coventry. Whilst the church of Great Limber remained in the possession of Coventry Priory at the dissolution in 1535, no landholdings were associated with it (*ibid.* 1991, 99), suggesting that no grange existed at that time.

Of 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date with 16<sup>th</sup> and

19<sup>th</sup> century additions, the parish church of St Peter is situated north of the Proposed Site on the eastern side of the present village (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 20). The potential impact of the Proposed Site on the setting of this Grade I Listed Building is discussed below (See 6).

The Scheduled earthwork remains of a *camera* of the Knights Hospitallers, elements of the shrunken medieval settlement, medieval cultivation remains and later post-medieval house and gardens survive 105m northeast of the Proposed Site (SAM 22688) (Fig. 2 Map Refs, 4 and 9, Fig. 4). The implications of the development proposals upon the setting of this Scheduled area will be discussed below (see Section 6).

In 1185 the Knights Templars were recorded as holding 30 bovates and 2 tofts of land at Limber, this holding formed part of the Templars *baillia* at Cabourne and was farmed by secular tenants. The estate was organized into a *camera* or manor by the Knights Hospitallers upon their succession to the property in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.* 1991, 99).

The population of Great Limber declined over the course of the medieval period, with the number of inhabitants recorded at Domesday in 1086 not being reached again until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Extensive earthworks, characteristic of shrunken medieval settlement and bearing testament to this depopulation, were largely levelled for arable cultivation in 1967 and 1976, although their former extent is recorded on the Lincolnshire HER, which indicates that they extended onto the Proposed Site (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 2), and have been mapped from aerial photographs (*ibid.* 1991, 99) (Fig. 4). Surviving settlement earthworks, contained within the Scheduled area, northwest of the Proposed Site have been surveyed by the RCHME (*ibid.* 1991, 100-103) (Fig. 2 Map Ref. 9, Fig. 4).

The RCHME survey records, apparently from aerial photographic evidence, an earthwork extending onto the northern boundary of the Proposed Site on an east northeast-west southwest alignment before continuing into the gardens of St Peters Close (Fig. 4) (*ibid.* 1991, 100-103). Located southwest of the Scheduled area, this earthwork is recorded as a road or trackway on an estate map of 1676 and may have medieval antecedents (see Section 5.2). No other earthworks are recorded by the RCHME on the Proposed Site, the only remains reported south of the earthwork being traces of 'ridge and furrow' cultivation located further to the east (Fig. 4).

An archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken in the field immediately north of the Proposed Site, within an area of former earthworks ploughed since 1967, recorded evidence of earthworks, chalk building rubble and concentrations of tile fragments. Although sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, post-medieval pot was more common. (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 18) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 19).

A single sherd of decorated medieval pottery was recovered during the survey, from the surface of a field northeast of the Proposed Site (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, Appendix 4) (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 13)

#### *Post-Medieval Evidence*

The population of Great Limber declined sharply over the course of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, with shrinkage in the settlement resulting from piecemeal enclosure and farm amalgamation on the part of the landowners, the Pelham's and their tenants (*ibid.* 1991, 101) (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 7). The creation of Brocklesby Park in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the enclosure of both Brocklesby and Great Limber in 1812 resulted in extensive alterations to the road network, with the majority of the old roads within Great Limber being abandoned, including trackways shown on a 17<sup>th</sup>

century map apparently extending across the proposed Application Area (see Section 5.2 and Fig. 5).

As noted above, fragments of post-medieval pottery and concentrations of building were recovered during the survey undertaken in the field immediately north of the Proposed Site (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 18) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 19).

The estate of the Knights Hospitallers passed into the hands of the Pelham's soon after the Dissolution. The post-medieval history of the *camera* site is obscure; earthworks and earth covered ruins of a large house and its associated gardens have been identified within the Scheduled area (DNH 1995) (Fig. 2, Map Ref. 4). However the former *camera* is believed to have been let to tenants, as the Pelham family seat at Brocklesby was established by 1603 and the site is recorded as empty on both estate map of 1676 (Fig.5) and Capability Brown's plan of 1770 (*ibid.* 1991, 101).

Twelve post-medieval listed buildings and structures stand within a 500m radius of the Proposed Site. These include the Pelham family mausoleum (Grade I) (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 19), various estate cottages, lodges, structures, inns and farm buildings (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 21, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32, all Grade II), The vicarage and related buildings and structures (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 24, 25, 26 and 28, all Grade II) and a non-conformist chapel (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 22, Grade II).

#### *Recent Evidence*

Recent heritage constraints are limited to a Grade II listed K6 telephone kiosk manufactured to Gilbert Scott's 1935 design which is located within the village core (Fig. 3 Map Ref. 33).

## 5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps held by the Lincolnshire

Archives, the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire and Archaeological Project Services were consulted for this assessment.

The Proposed Site is first depicted in detail on Joseph Osborne's '*Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipfull Charles Pelham esquire*' (1676) (Fig. 5). Although this estate map records the majority of the site as a component of 'Stone Pit Furlong', forming part of the unenclosed field system, a loop road is depicted enclosing a large property, located immediately to the north of the Proposed Site. This loop road correlates with the position of the earthwork extending onto the northern boundary of the Proposed Site identified during the RCHME survey (*ibid.* 1991, 100-103), which suggests that a trackway or back-lane defining the southeast corner of the post-medieval settlement may have extended along the sites northern boundary.

A second track is shown apparently extending across the site on a west northwest east southeast alignment. The edges of this track are shown as dotted lines on the map, suggesting that it represents an unbounded route across the open field.

To the east of the Proposed Site an enclosure is marked '*Gunny (?) Green*', later Ordnance Survey maps record '*Coneygreen Wood*' on this site (Figs 7 and 8). The place-name '*coney*' is derived from *coninger* or *conigre* meaning rabbit warren (Cameron 1991, 222).

The track or lane extending along the Proposed Sites northern boundary is depicted again on the next detailed map of the parish, Lancelot ["Capability"] Brown's "*A Plan for Disposing of the Plantations in the Estates of Great Limber and Audleby*" (1770), which implies that the track formed the southeast corner of

the settlement (Fuller 1976, 7).

Although the Proposed Site is recorded as empty on Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*' (1789), this map is of small scale and schematic, Great Limber church is for example erroneously placed although it does indicate that changes to the road layout within the village were underway at this time, as some of the lanes shown on the 1676 map are omitted.

The next map of the parish, the '*Survey of Roads, Gt Limber 1806*' (LA LQS /Kirton /epiph /1807/8) is schematic and with the exception of the church, does not show detail beyond the road layout.

This transformation had been completed by the time of Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' (1828) (Fig. 6) which shows the road layout after the Enclosure of 1812. The location of the Proposed Site itself is obscured by text.

Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping for the area commenced with the 6 inch to 1 mile 1<sup>st</sup> Edition survey of 1886 (Fig. 7), which shows the site as undeveloped ground bordered by a belt of trees to the east which encroach onto the site. The pond surviving on the southern side of the site is also shown. The origin of the pond is unknown although a brick yard is shown to the east of the Proposed Site. The situation is shown as unchanged on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Fig. 8)

### 5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

A search of aerial photographs held at the Lincolnshire HER was undertaken for images pertaining to the Assessment Area, a 1km radius around the Proposed Site. Recent, copyright controlled, online aerial photographic mapping was also consulted.

*Aerial Photographs Consulted*

1. 54211 [00222] 52159 TA138085  
CUCAP AUI31 (undated)

Shows traces of ridge and furrow close to Proposed Site although it is not clear whether this extends into area where house plots are planned.

2. 54211 [00222] 52159 TA138085  
CUCAP AUI25 (undated)

Does not show proposed Application Area

3. 54211 [00222] 52159 TA137084  
1588/29 (31/07/1980)

Shows ridge and furrow extending onto border of proposed Application Area but not apparently on to it.

4. 54211 [00222] 52159 TA137084  
1588/28 (31/07/1980)

As above but taken from a different perspective. Confirms that ridge and furrow did not, at this date, extend onto proposed Application Area.

5. 54211 [00222] 52159 TA137084  
1588/30 (31/07/1980)

As above but taken from a different perspective. No new information revealed.

6. 50513 53693 TA 129087 CUCAP AUI  
28 (undated)

Does not show proposed Application Area

7. 54211 [0222] 52159 CUCAP AEP 51  
(undated)

Does not show proposed Application Area

**5.4 Walkover Survey**

The site was visited on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2007, in order to ascertain whether archaeological remains were readily visible. Current land usage and its potential impact upon any

archaeological remains which may be present upon the site were also assessed.

Only a portion of the application will be required by the 8 dwellings intended. Due to the presence of mature trees on the site the client has requested that a larger area than is needed be surveyed to enable the dwellings to be located in such a way as to minimise disruption to the trees. On Fig. 8 the boundary of the Proposed Site (the Application Area) is highlighted in red, whilst the limits of the proposed social housing provision within it is indicated in blue.

The Proposed Site is located on the edge of the settlement of Great Limber, immediately south of St. Peters Close. Ground levels slopes northwards across the Proposed Site on a marked gradient, although the pond area is reasonably level (Plate 1). At present the site is accessible only from a stile on the sites western boundary (Plate 2). With the exception of the pond the entire site is overgrown with vegetation to a height of approximately 0.60m making any archaeological earthworks or recent buried services which may be present difficult to locate (Plate 3).

Mature deciduous trees stand both within the area of the proposed social housing provision and also beyond its limits within the larger Application Area (Plates 4-5, Fig. 8). The lack of marked boundaries meant that it was difficult to determine the eastern limit of the Proposed Site during the site visit.

The earthwork, reported by the RCHME (Everson 1991, 100), is evident beneath the vegetation as a bank running east-northeast to west-southwest along the northern boundary of the Application Area (Plate 6). This monument is however clearer to the east and peters out to the west beneath vegetation at it enters the proposed housing provision area.

No overhead cables are present on the site.

## 6. HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, or Listed Buildings protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 present on the Proposed Site. Consequently, any archaeological remains which may survive there are protected through local authority implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Although a single Scheduled Monument, two Grade I listed buildings and 14 Grade II Listed Buildings are located within a 500m radius of the Proposed Site, none stand within close proximity to it. In addition to this, the natural hillslope beneath, which it is currently proposed to site the housing allocation means that the visual impact of the proposals upon these protected heritage assets will be minimal.

The southern limit of Brocklesby Park which is included on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, lies north of the Proposed Site, beyond the village core and its setting will not be impacted by the proposed housing provision.

The boundary of the Great Limber Conservation Area, encompassing St. Peters Close, lies immediately north of the Proposed Site.

## 7. ASSESSMENT

To date there has not been any formal archaeological investigation on the proposed site to the south of St Peters Close, Great Limber. However, the site's location, at the southeast corner of this medieval village, adjacent to settlement remains which are known to, at least

partially, continue on to the site indicates a high potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval date being present on the northern edge of the site.

Although, the majority of the Proposed Site apparently lies within the former open fields, its proximity to the former historic core and its position on a downward hillslope, means that there is a moderate to high potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and refuse deposits being present on the site.

The extent of Anglo-Saxon activity within the Assessment Area is less clear cut, although this may be due to the lack of direct archaeological evidence rather than a lack of activity during this period. The potential for remains of Anglo Saxon date being present on the Proposed Site is therefore low to moderate.

Although the quantities are limited Romano-British and artefacts are known within the Assessment Area. The discovery of a cinerary urn containing burnt human bone at the vicarage, strongly suggests that Romano-British remains are present within the area as this artefact was likely to have been found either *in situ*, or not too distantly removed from its source. The potential for remains of Romano-British date being present on the Proposed Site is therefore low to moderate.

There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity within the Assessment Area although it has been suggested that a barrow, believed to have been of Romano-British or Anglo Saxon date which was destroyed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century may have had prehistoric antecedents. The potential for remains of prehistoric being present on the site is therefore low.

The site is currently open uncultivated land covered by rough vegetation and no evidence of any recent activity or land use which could have impacted upon any



buried archaeological remains present on the site could be identified during the walkover survey.

It is possible that the depth of vegetation present across the site masked any shallow earthworks which may be present.

## 8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Archaeological remains, if present on the site, are likely to occur within the range of excavations for foundation trenches, service trenches and other groundworks or landscaping operations. These activities could result in the partial truncation of deposits, whilst more extensive ground reduction, in order, for example to create a level working area, may result in the complete destruction of particular features and/ or groups of features.

## 9 CONCLUSION

This assessment has demonstrated a high potential for remains of medieval or post-medieval date being present on the northern edge of the Proposed Site, where earthworks of a possible trackway have been recorded from aerial photographs and a moderate to high potential for their presence across the remainder of the area.

There is a low to moderate potential for remains of Romano-British and Anglo Saxon date being present and a low potential for remains of prehistoric date being impacted.

The location of the proposed housing provision within an area of uncultivated open ground means that trial trenching and/ or earthwork surveys are suitable archaeological evaluation techniques. Although geophysical prospection is also an option the possibility that glacial silt and clay deposits extend onto the Proposed Site may limit its effectiveness. Given that

the site is currently under thick vegetation, this will have to be removed before any earthwork survey takes place.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of David Leonard of Focus Consulting (UK) Ltd. who commissioned this assessment on behalf of the Longhurst Group. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who along with Tom Lane, edited this report. Access to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record was kindly provided by Ed Lewis.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

All of the following references were consulted during the research. However, as some sources duplicated evidence given in others, or proved not to be relevant to the assessment, not all have been specifically referred to in the text.

### Written Sources

BGS, 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4: Soils of Eastern England*

Cameron, K., 1991, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire. Part 2- The Place-Names of Yarborough Wapentake*, The English Place-Name Society Vol. LXIV/LXV

Cameron, K., 1995, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire. Part 4- The Wapentake OF Ludborough and Haverstoe*, The English Place-Name Society Vol. LXIV/LXV

Clay., C., 2003, *Archaeological Evaluation Report. Land off Church Lane, Great Limber, Lincolnshire CLGL03*, unpublished PCA report.

Cope-Faulkner, P. and Lane, T., 1999, *Archaeological and Historical Survey of*

*Parts of the Brocklesby Estate, Lincolnshire* (CGL 98), unpublished APS Report No. **85/99**

Department of National Heritage, 1995, Schedule Entry: Camera of the Knights Hospitallers, Medieval settlement and cultivation remains, post-medieval house and gardens, Great Limber, West Lindsey, National Monument No. **22688**.

DoE, 1990 *Archaeology and Planning*, Planning Policy Guidance note **16**.

DoE, 1994 *Planning and the Historic Environment*, Planning Policy Guidance note **15**.

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

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**.

Fuller, H.M., 1976, 'Landownership and the Lindsey Landscape,' *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. **66**

HMSO, 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*.

HMSO, 1990 *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*.

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*.

### **Cartographic Sources**

In chronological order

Osborne, 1676, *Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipfull Charles Pelham Esq.* (LA Ref. YARB 4/18/1).

Brown, L. (Capability), 1770, *A plan for the disposing of the plantations in the*

*estates of Great Limber and Audleby* (reproduced in Fuller, 1976)

Anon, 1806, Survey of Roads Great Limber (LA Ref. LQS/Kirton/epiph/1807/8)

Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1886, 6" to 1 mile, Great Limber, Lincolnshire

Ordnance Survey, Second Edition, 1908, 6" to 1 mile, Great Limber, Lincolnshire

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1985, 1:50 000 Series, England and Wales Sheet 90: Grimsby, Solid and Drift Geology.

### **Aerial Photographs**

Aerial Photographs held by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record are referenced in the main text

Recent online Aerial photography (c.2000) consulted at <http://maps.live.com>

## **12 ABBREVIATIONS**

AMAAA Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CUCAP Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography

DNH Department of National Heritage, now Department of Culture, Media and Sport

DoE Department of the Environment

HER Historic Environment Record

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission for Historic  
Monuments England

LA Lincolnshire Archives

**Table 1:** Details of Archaeological Sites, Finds and Historical References, within a 1km radius of the proposed Application Area included on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other documented sources  
As shown on Figure 2

Map Ref.	HER Reference No.	Grid Reference (TA)	Monument Types and Description	Period
1	MLI50431/ MLI50432	1332 0890	Site of Barrow, of possible Roman or Anglo-Saxon date. Severely truncated or destroyed by the construction of a mausoleum in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Possibly on reused prehistoric site	Possible Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon
2	MLI50513	1370 0860	Presumed extent of shrunken medieval village of Great Limber, known from aerial photographs and survey by the RCHM(E) (Everson et. al. 1991).	Anglo Saxon/ Medieval
3	MLI50705	1332 0890	Possible site of windmill shown on 1676 estate map and believed to re-use site of pre-existing barrow (Map Ref. 1). Archaeological survey suggests an alternative location for this windmill further west (Map Ref. 15)	Post-Medieval
4	MLI52159 Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 22688	1381 0854	Post-Medieval house and garden on the site of Camera of the Knights Hospitallers. Earthwork remains.	Post-Medieval
5	MLI53679	136 086	Romano-British pottery assemblage consisting of a mortarium, grey and gritted wares found in 1968	Romano-British
6	MLI53689	1344 0862	Romano-British cinerary urn was found within vicarage garden in 1949, together with a roll-rim jar of late C3-early C4 date. Cremation of woman aged 25-35 contained within urn	Romano-British
7	MLI53693	1370 0860	Extent of post-medieval settlement, remodelled after the creation of Brocklesby Park and Enclosure in 1812	Post-Medieval
8	MLI53695	1286 0825	Undated disused pit and quarry shown on 1:10000 OS map	Undated
9	MLI54211 Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 22688	1384 0849	Site of monastic grange of the Cistercian abbey of Aurnay-sur-Odon and a separate Camera of the Knights Hospitallers. Earthwork remains.	Medieval
10	MLI84700	13550 08640	Undated features identified during archaeological evaluation. A single sherd of 12 <sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from subsoil was most probably residual	Undated
11	MLI85611	13400 09270	Undated low mound c.4.5m diameter and 0.5m high identified during estate survey, may relate to charcoal burning or woodland management	Undated
12	MLI85612	13400 09370	Undated low mound c.4.5m diameter and 0.5m high identified during estate survey, may relate to charcoal burning or woodland management	Undated

Map Ref.	HER Reference No.	Grid Reference (TA)	Monument Types and Description	Period
13	MLI85627	13900 0900	A single sherd of decorated medieval pottery was recovered during estate survey	Medieval
14	MLI85628	13900 09000	A single sherd of undated pottery recovered during estate survey	Undated
15	MLI85639	13100 08890	Undated earthwork mound measuring 40m x 25m and 1.5m high identified during estate survey, suggested as alternative site for post-medieval windmill depicted on 1676 estate map (Map Ref. 3)	Undated
16	MLI85641	Centroid 13375 08860	Undated low bank c.0.40m high identified during archaeological survey, possibly a remnant of an earthwork which once encircled hill.	Undated
17	MLI53305	141 081	Roman coin, Antoninianus of Tetricus 1 and some sherds of grey ware pottery found by roadside	Romano-British
18	-	13620862	Arable field within area of shrunken medieval and post-medieval village (Map Refs. 2 and 7) examined during estate survey. Former earthworks and building material scatters evident. No trace of Romano-British pottery evident although fragments of lava quern and medieval and post-medieval pottery were found (APS 1999, 19 (BES 26))	Medieval/ Post-Medieval

**Table 2:** Details of listed historic buildings and structures within a 500m radius of the proposed Application Area in accordance with records held by West Lindsey District Council and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)  
As shown on Figure 3

Map Ref.	HER Reference No.	Grid Reference (TA)	Monument Types and Description	Period
19	MLI50433 LB No. 189.002; 5/104	1333 0890	Neo-classical mausoleum constructed 1797-92 by Wyatt for the Pelham family, Earls of Yarborough. Grade I Listed.	Post-Medieval
20	MLI53690	1342 0862	St. Peters parish church, Great Limber, of C12-14 and 16 <sup>th</sup> C date with 19 <sup>th</sup> C renovations. Grade I Listed	Medieval
21	-	13139 08617	Hunters Moon; Early C19 house, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
22	-	13077 08595	Methodist chapel dated 1892, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
23	-	13286 08660	Pair of adjoining cottages of mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century date, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
24	-	13478 08706	Barn at the Vicarage, early 19 <sup>th</sup> C hay barn, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
25	-	13459 08709	Cottage at the Vicarage C18 with mid C19 alterations, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND AT GREAT LIMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE

26	-	13428 08714	Garden wall and gateway at the Vicarage, early 19 <sup>th</sup> C, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
27	-	13286 08660	The New Inn, public house c.1840, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
28	-	13445 08660	The Vicarage, 1829, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
29	-	13705 08706	Town End House, Late C18, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
30	-	13328 08537	The Old Priests House, C17 with 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	Post-Medieval
31	-	13233 08732	Great Limber Lodge, 1789, Grade II Listed	Post-Medieval
32	-	132500 08705	Lodge gate piers and screen, late C18, Grade II Listed	Post - Medieval
33	-	13255 08632	K6 Telephone Kiosk, manufactured to standard national design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935, Grade II Listed	Modern

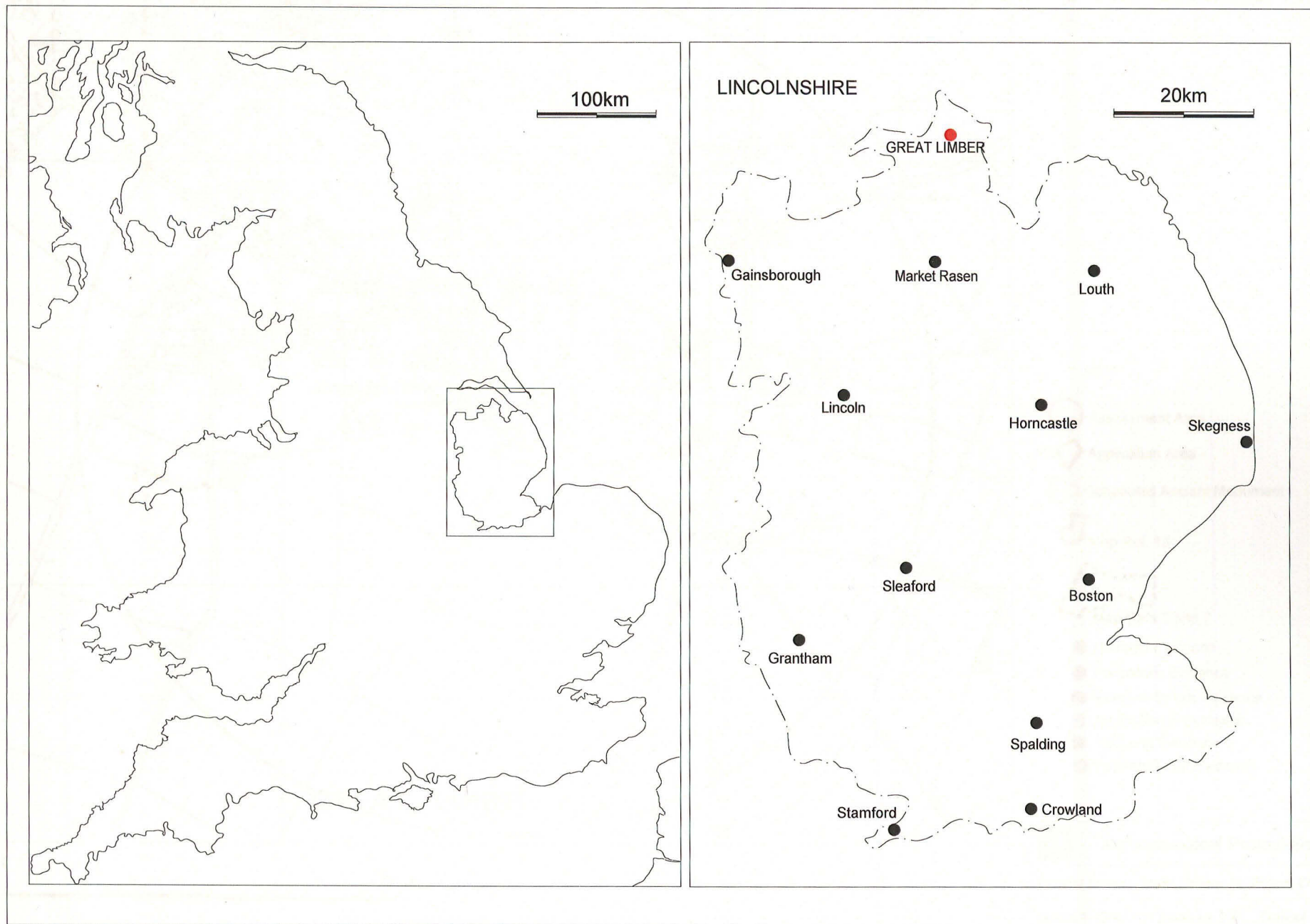


Figure 1: General Location Plan

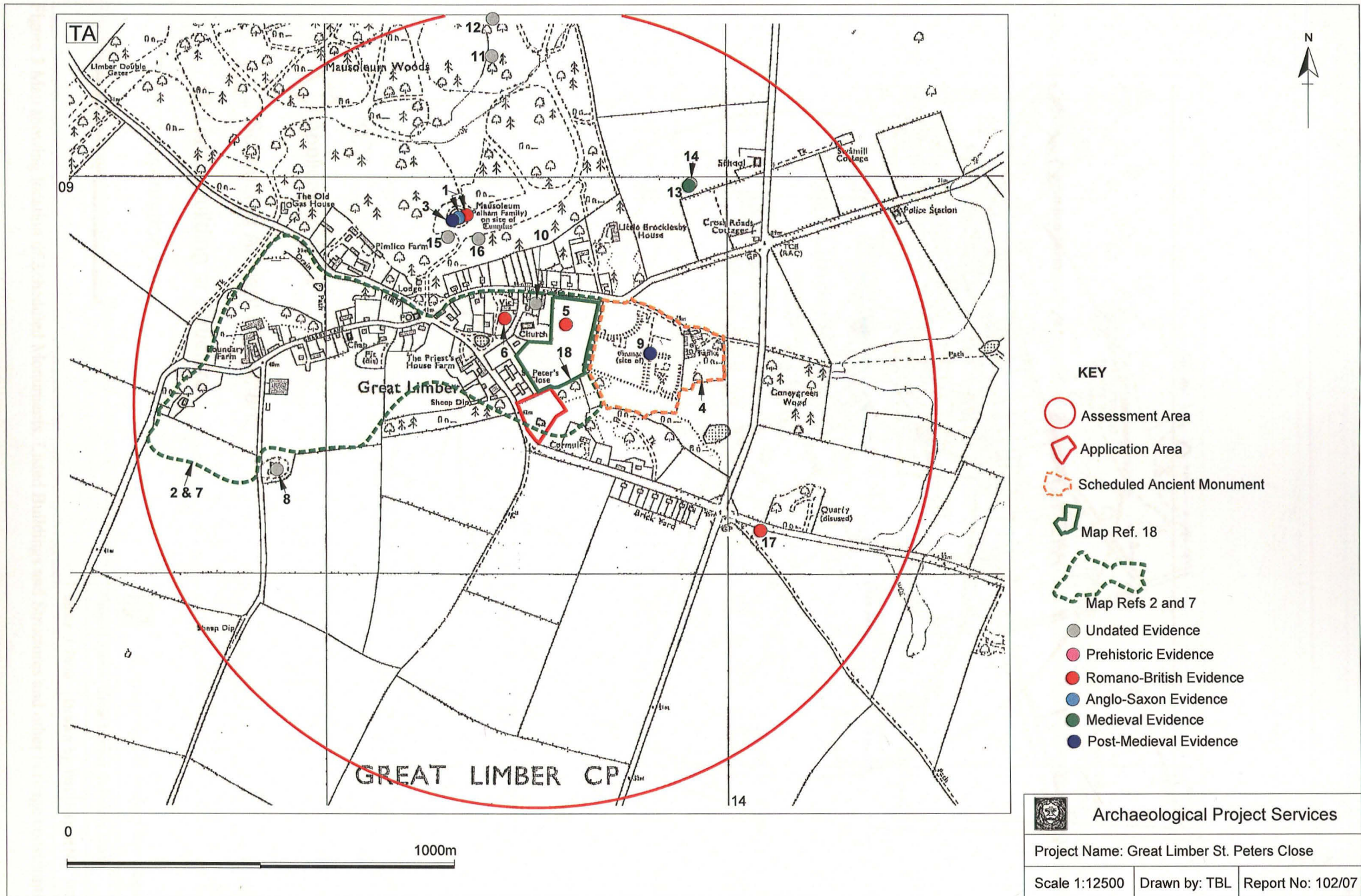
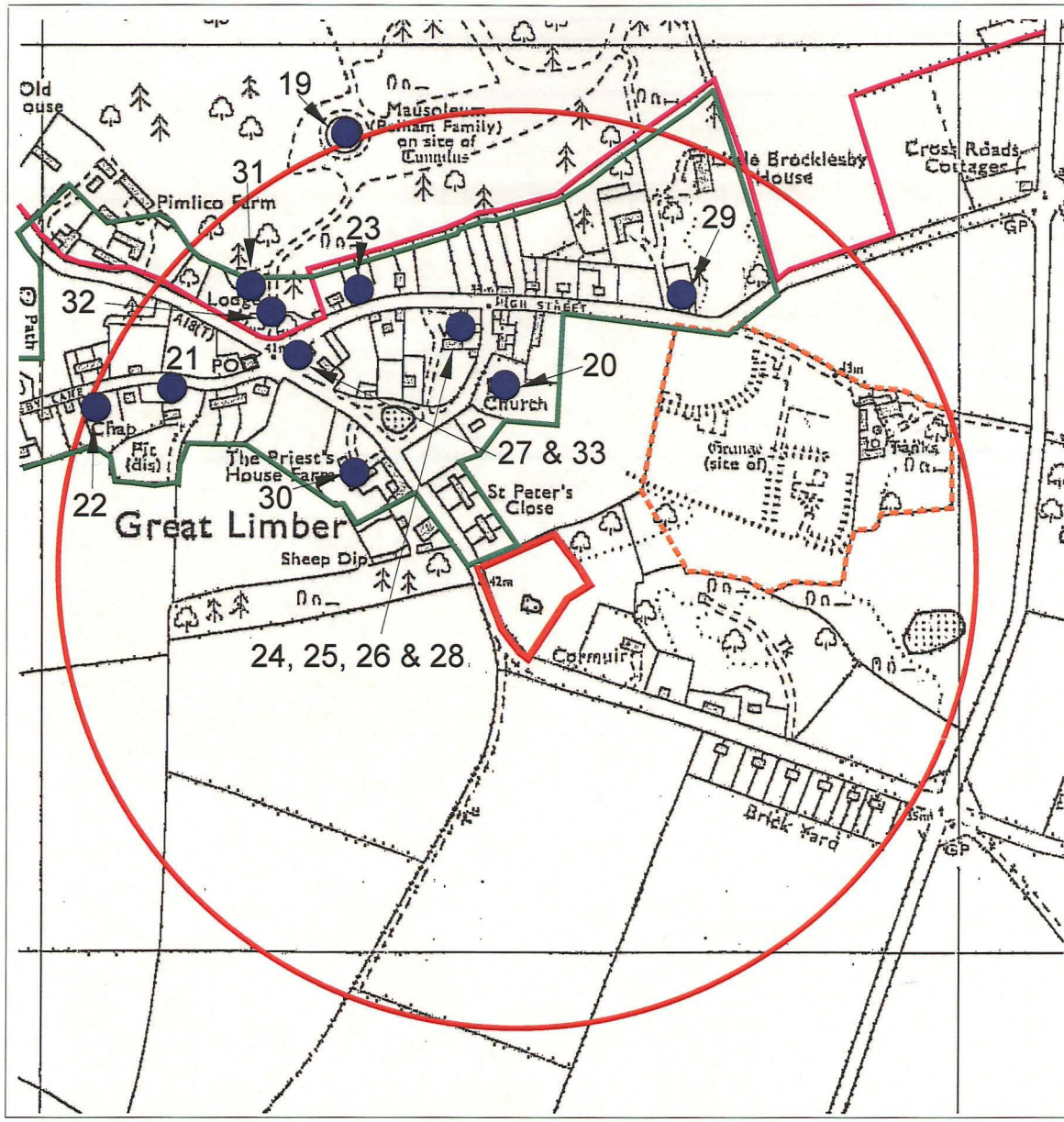






Figure 2 Map of Assessment Area showing site location and archaeological constraint's





**KEY**

-  Application Area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building or Structure
-  Conservation Area




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Great Limber St Peters Close	
Scale 1:7500	Drawn by:TBL Report No: 102/07

Figure 3 Map showing location of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Structures and other heritage constraints

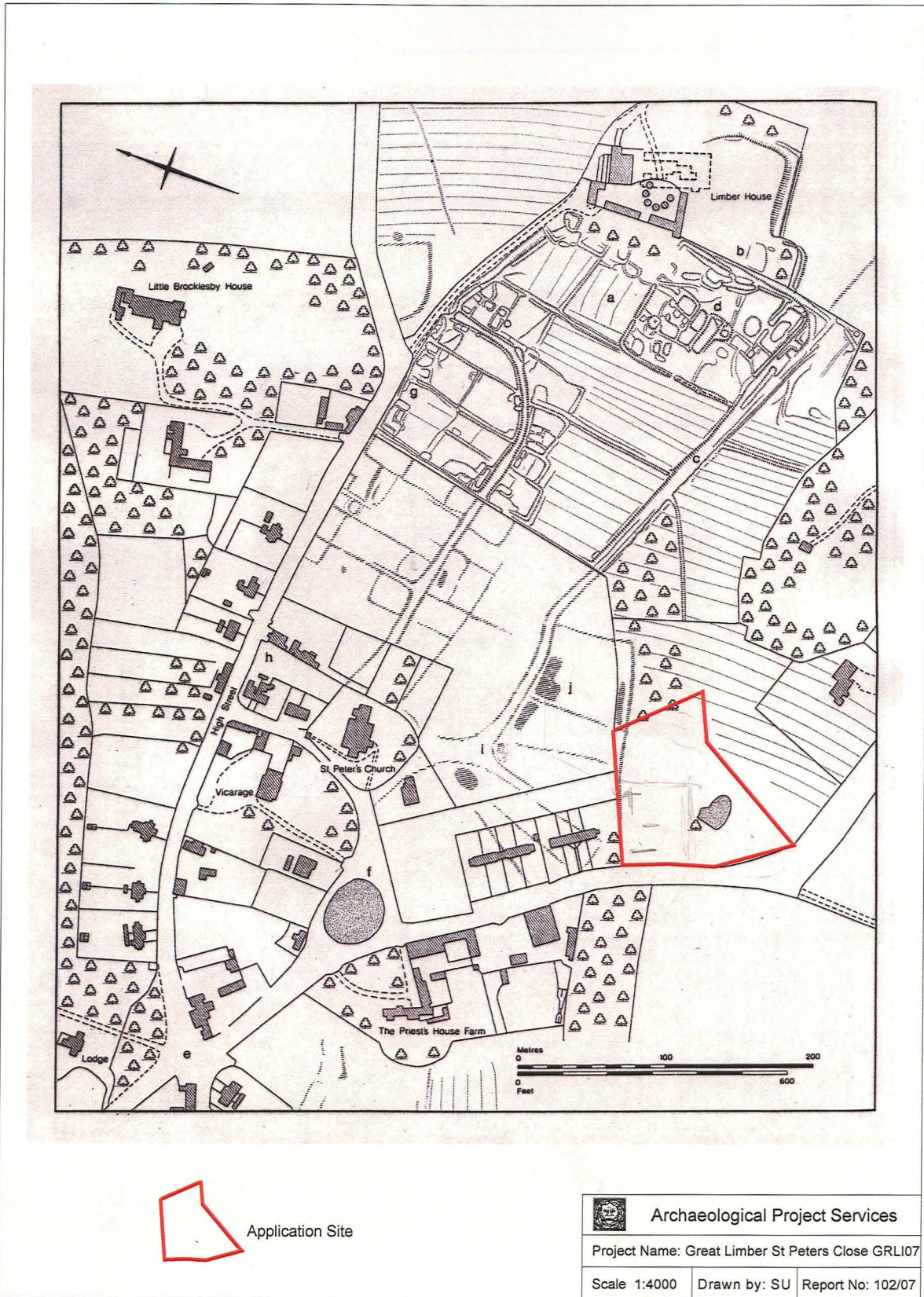


Figure 4 Map of Great Limber showing earthworks and cropmarks of the shrunken medieval village (after RCHME)

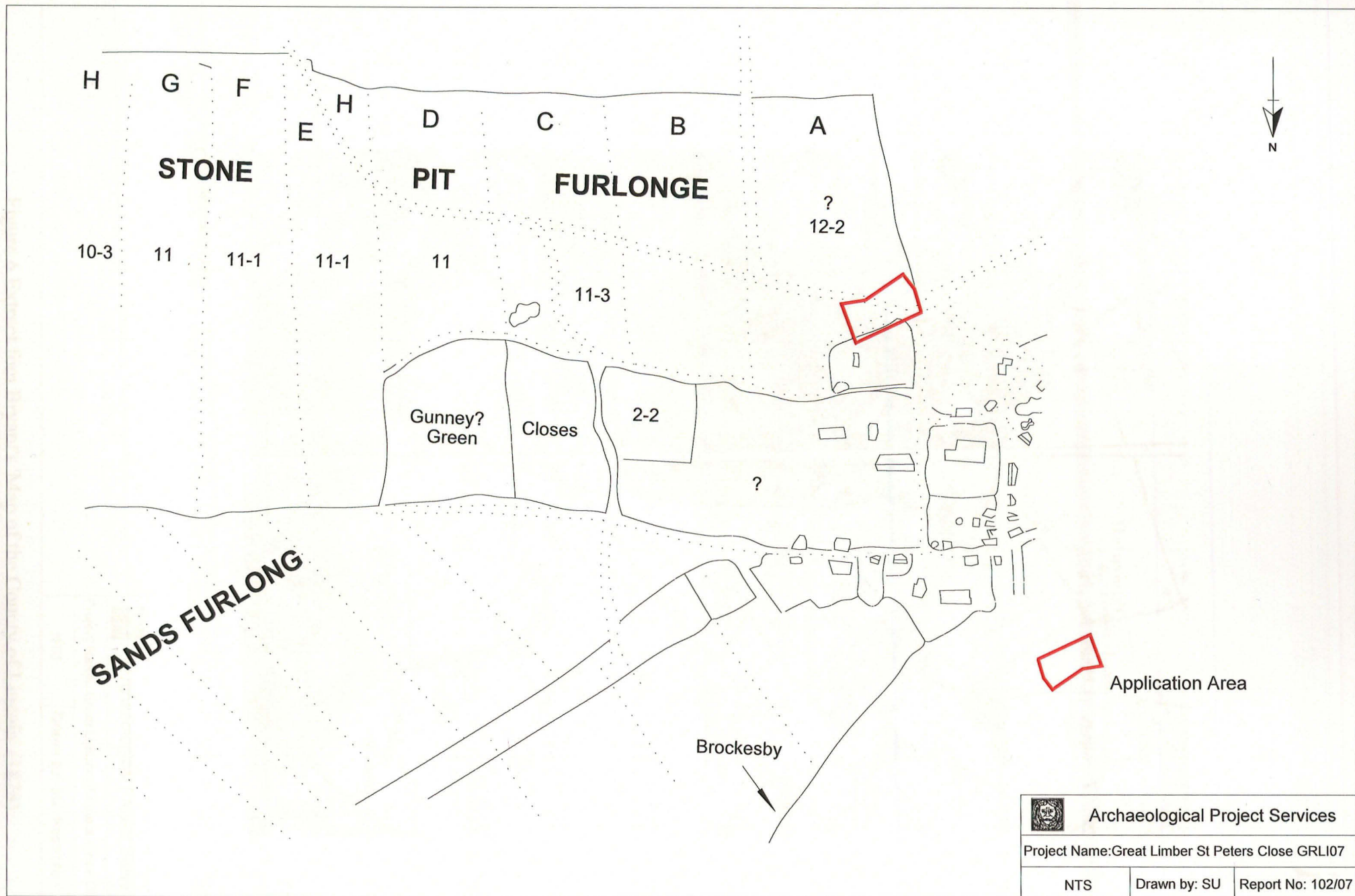
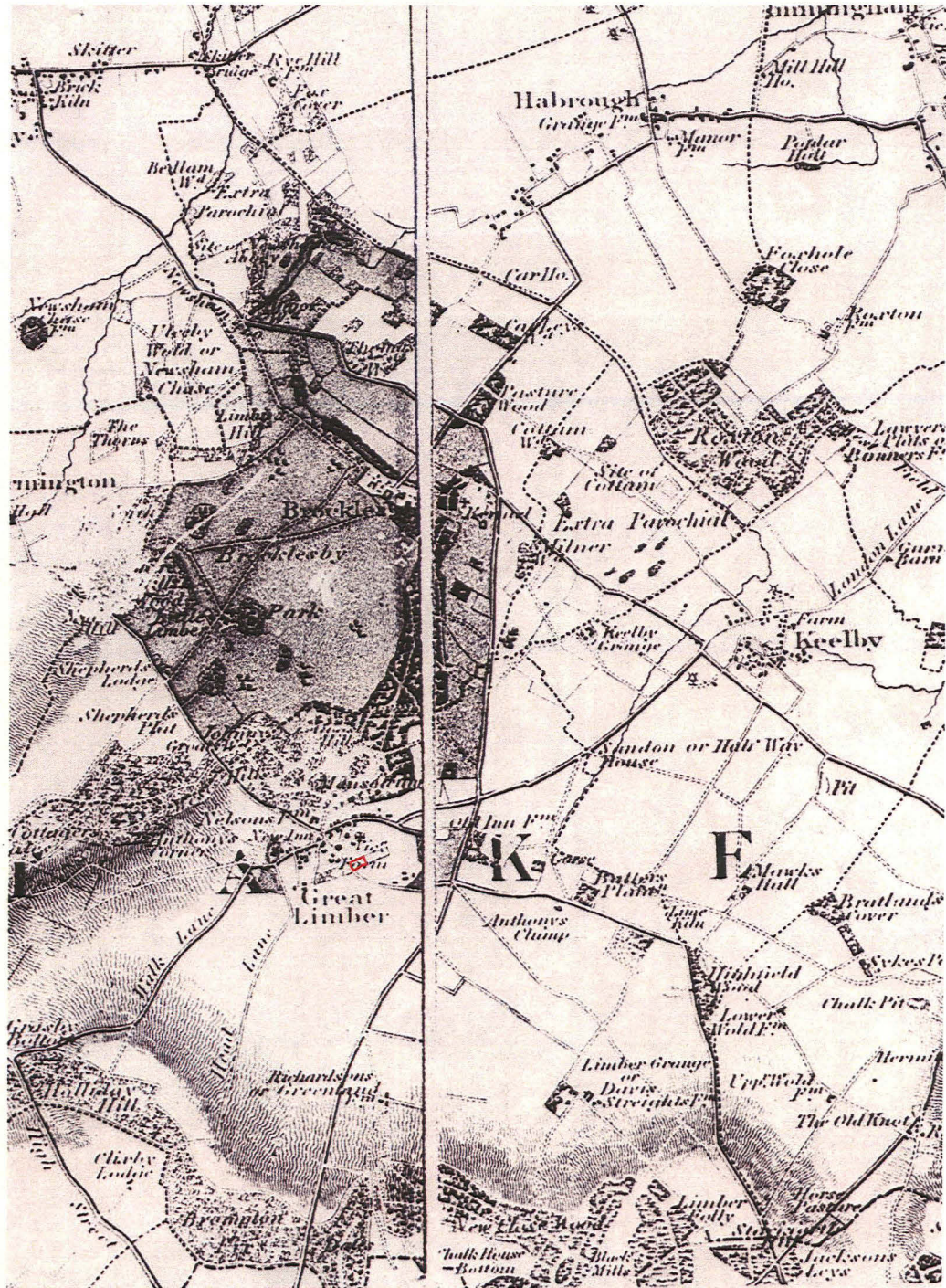


Figure 5 Copy of 'Map of Great Limber Belonging to te worshipful Charles Pelham esquire' (1676) showing site location



 Application Area



Archaeological Project Services

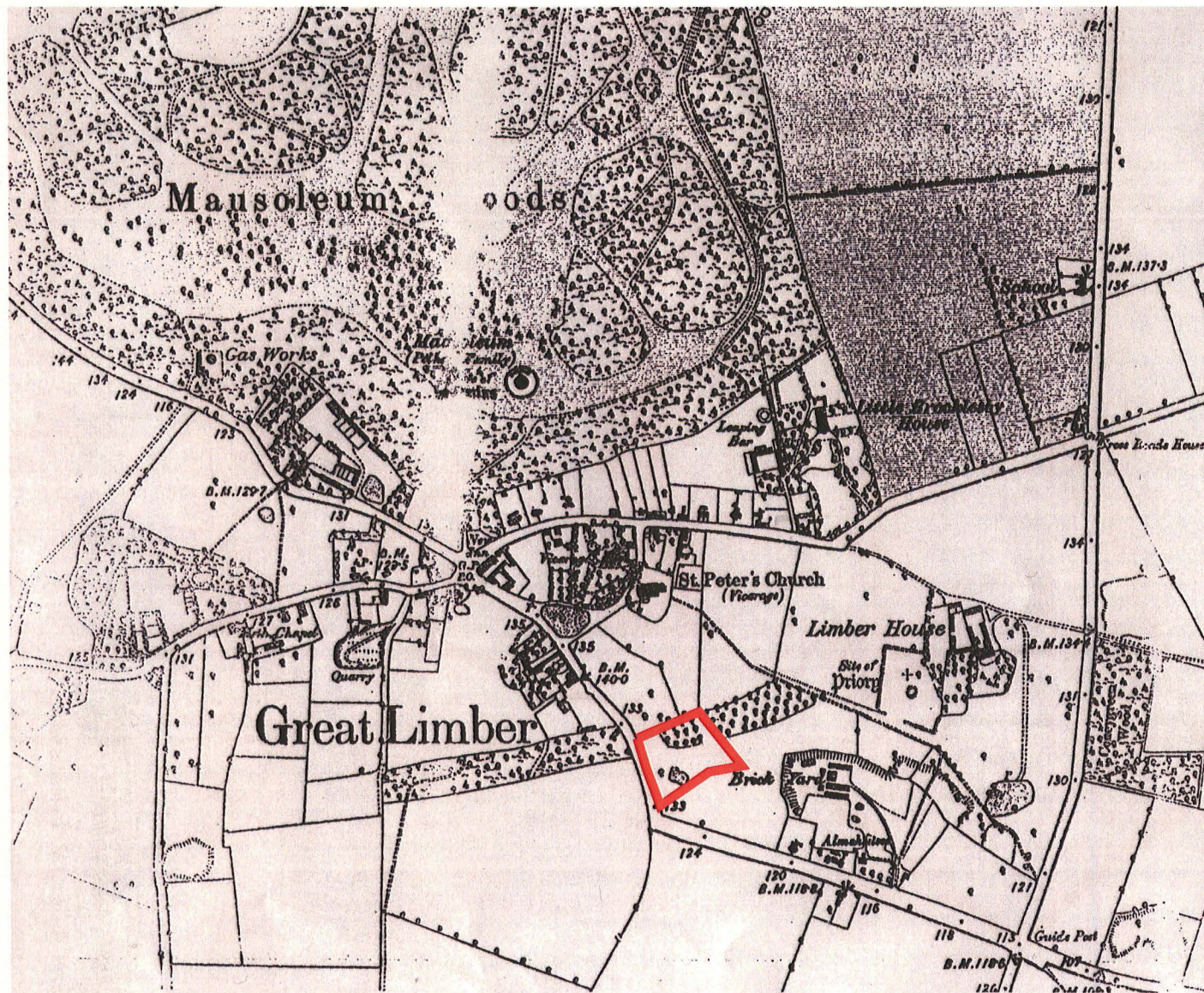
Project Name: Great Limber St Peters Close GRL107

NTS

Drawn by: SU

Report No:102/07

Figure 6 Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' (1828)



 Application Area


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Great Limber St Peters Close GRL107		
NTS	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 102/07

Figure 7 Extract from 1886 Ordnance Survey showing site location

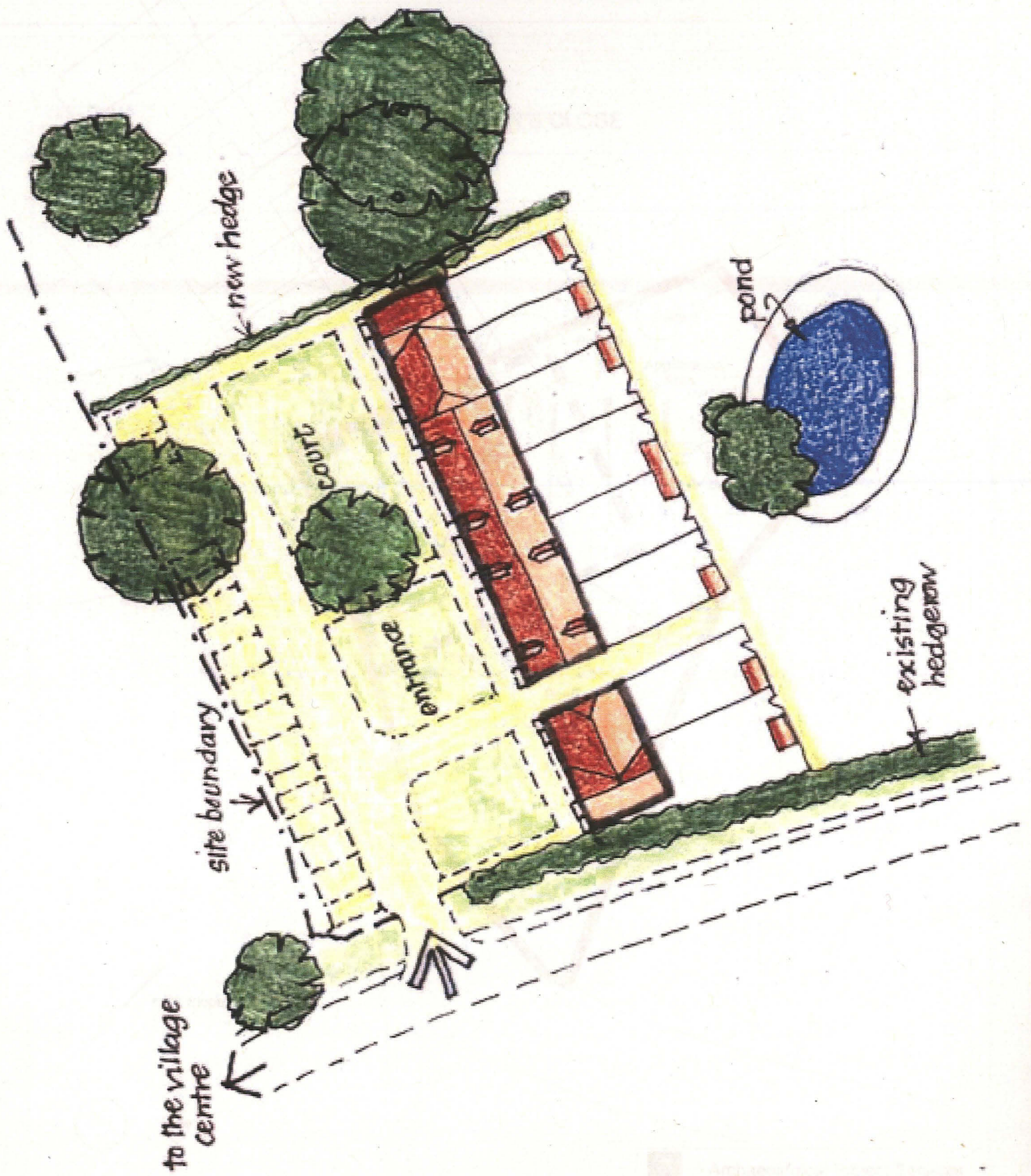




Plate 1 Southeast facing view across Application Area showing pond depicted on 1886 Ordnance Survey map



Plate 2 East facing view across Application Area from street frontage, proposed housing allocation is located in front of trees in centre middle distance.



Plate 3 Northeast facing view across Application Area, proposed housing allocation is located in this part of the site.



Plate 4 Northwest facing view across Application Area, proposed housing allocation is located in this part of the site.





Plate 5 East facing view of northeast corner of Application Area, showing earthwork bank extending to the east, it is not proposed to site any housing in this area



Plate 6 North facing view from northern edge of Application Area showing Great Limber Parish Church