



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street,
Grimoldby, Lincs.**

NGR: TF 3923 8800

Site Code: GPGA 00

LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 2000.305

ELDC Planning Application No.: N/067/0883/95

**Earthwork Survey and
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report for
Mr and Mrs S. Kitching**

by N. Field and G. Tann

**LAS Report No. 489
January 2001**

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Pl. 12 Representative sequence of deposits in foundation trench at east end of house plot showing topsoil, subsoil with brick fragments and chalky boulder clay below.

**Part of Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby
Earthwork Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief**

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Summary

An earthwork survey and watching brief were undertaken at Tinkle Street, Grimoldby. The earthwork survey recorded a ridge, parallel to Tinkle Street, which appears to represent the rear boundary of medieval properties fronting onto the street. Land use within a 20m wide area between the ridge and a hollow-way (immediately east of the site) could not be determined. Access from the south-west corner of the plot led to former brick and concrete building platforms. These lay beneath the site of the new house and before clearance of undergrowth were thought to have been older than subsequently determined. No evidence of medieval house platforms or occupation features was identified during the watching brief.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Mr S. Kitching in August 2000 to undertake an earthwork survey and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a house, detached garage and access drive on part of Glebe Paddock, north of St. Edith's Church, Grimoldby.

The watching brief was required to satisfy a condition of the planning permission granted by East Lindsey District Council in February 1997 for the development. The work was conducted in accordance with general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998).

The earthwork survey of 0.2ha was conducted by Naomi Field with the help of Midland Survey Engineering (MSE) on 2nd October 2000. The watching brief, by Naomi Field, took place on 16th and 17th October 2000.

Site Location and Description

Grimoldby is situated on the Lincolnshire Marsh, 5km east of Louth and 1km NW of Manby (Fig. 1). The development site occupies an 'L' shaped paddock fronting onto Tinkle Street and Mill Lane (Fig. 2). The house and garage were built on the western part of the site, south of Buddleia Cottage.

Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by East Lindsey District Council in February 1997 for the construction of a house, detached garage and access road within part of the paddock, subject

to conditions requiring an earthwork survey to record the earthwork features on the site, and a archaeological watching brief during the groundworks phase of construction. An archaeological evaluation undertaken on this site by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 1996, prior to determination of the application, identified few remains of archaeological importance.

Objectives

The purpose of the earthwork survey was to record any above ground archaeological features on the site which were likely to be disturbed or destroyed during development of the site.

The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed during groundworks at the above site.

Archaeological Background

The settlement of Grimoldby is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is of Saxon or earlier origin. The site is immediately north of St. Edith's Church (Pl. 3) and is probably close to the medieval core of the village. Part of a medieval village cross-base is in a graveyard to the south of the development site. Glebe Paddock contains extensive earthworks which are suspected to relate to medieval settlement features including a hollow-way and possible house platforms. There is potential for medieval occupation along the Tinkle Street frontage.

The archaeological evaluation of the site identified a twelfth century pit, two undated gullies, and various deposits which had been imported onto the site in an attempt to level the earthworks.

The Earthwork Survey (Figs. 3 and 4)

The site entrance was through a gate in the SW corner, following a curving depression which may represent a medieval 'hollow way' or abandoned lane (Pls 1 and 2).

The site of the proposed new house and garage occupies an area of raised ground set back from the street frontage, where an existing concrete slab foundation was visible (Pl. 1). This area was overgrown with thistles and was difficult to record. LAS was advised by a local resident that there had been a coalyard on the site; gas masks have been unearthed in the field, and the demolished structure may originally have had a civil defence function during World War II.

To the east of the house site was a NW-SE aligned ridge, parallel to Tinkle Street, which appeared to extend into the adjacent churchyard area (Pl. 4). It was interpreted as the original rear boundary of former plots fronting onto Tinkle Street. To the north of Mill Lane, a projection of this line remains the rear boundary of Tinkle Street properties.

The ground slopes down to the east of the ridge, towards the eastern boundary hedge which is alongside a hollow way. The hollow way connects Mill Lane with a path east of the church and formerly extended northwards to Eastfield Lane (Pl. 5). The 20m wide strip of land between the two former boundaries contains broad but shallow depressions and a small modern pond (Pls 6 and 7). The depressions cut through the ridge and are therefore later in date than this land division. Their function is unknown.

The Watching Brief (Figs. 5 and 6)

Topsoil was stripped from the area of the new access road at the north-west corner of the plot and the site of the new buildings (Pls. 8 and 9). The ground levels along the access road were already close to those required and the topsoil was not completely removed in the north-west part of the site.

Clearance of topsoil exposed more of the foundations of the demolished building (Pl. 10). A 3.65m x 4m brick floor area was sited at the western end of a 6m or longer concrete surface also of 4m width. On the western side of the brick floor was a 3m wide spread of brick rubble, presumably from demolition of the structure, with a concrete surface below it. The concrete and brick building bases were removed and the raised area of ground was levelled.

A spread of gravel was revealed below the topsoil, curving from the SE corner of the paddock around to the southern side of the broad area behind the new house site (Fig. 6). This coincided with the shallow track recorded in the earthwork survey which led to the demolished building(s) and beyond. The original evaluation trench was clearly visible (Pl. 9) and it cut through a spread of chalk at its north end and the gravel spread to the south.

The foundation trenches for the new house were excavated to a width of 0.75m. The trench depth varied from 0.75m in the western trench to 1.3m in the northern trench where tree roots were encountered (Pl. 11).

Within the foundation trenches for the new house, the thin topsoil layer 1 covered a 0.28m thick layer of red/brown clay with chalk 2, containing tile fragments. Beneath this layer was undisturbed boulder-clay 3 (Pls 11 and 12). No archaeological features were exposed during the groundworks, and finds were restricted to post-medieval pottery from the topsoil layer (Appendix 1).

Conclusion

Despite the position of the development so close to the parish church, and the presence of a pit containing 12th century pottery found during the evaluation there was no indication of any medieval buildings on the street frontage. Assuming this land to have been in church

ownership since antiquity, the presence of an open space is not necessarily anomalous, but the continuation across the site of property boundaries common to this side of Tinkle Street tends to suggest that the site lay within a planned part of the settlement.

Acknowledgements

LAS is grateful to Simon Kitching for his co-operation and interest during the earthwork survey and watching brief. Help from East Lindsey District Council and Dr. Beryl Lott (Lincolnshire County Council, Built Environment Team) was also appreciated.

Surveying was undertaken by Midland Survey and Engineering. Illustrations were prepared by Mick McDaid, and the report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Naomi Field and Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
January 15th 2001

Archive Summary

colour photographs, LAS film nos. 00/87 negs. 20-29; 00/105 negs. 28-34

correspondence

Architect's plan

field notes

field sketch plans

survey data

survey plan

APPENDIX 1

Pottery Archive

By

Jane Young

Pottery Archive GPGA00

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	part	date
1	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	jar	2	1	rim	late 17 to 18th
1	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	bowl	1	1	BS	17 to 18th
1	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	bowl	1	1	BS	mid 15 to mid 1

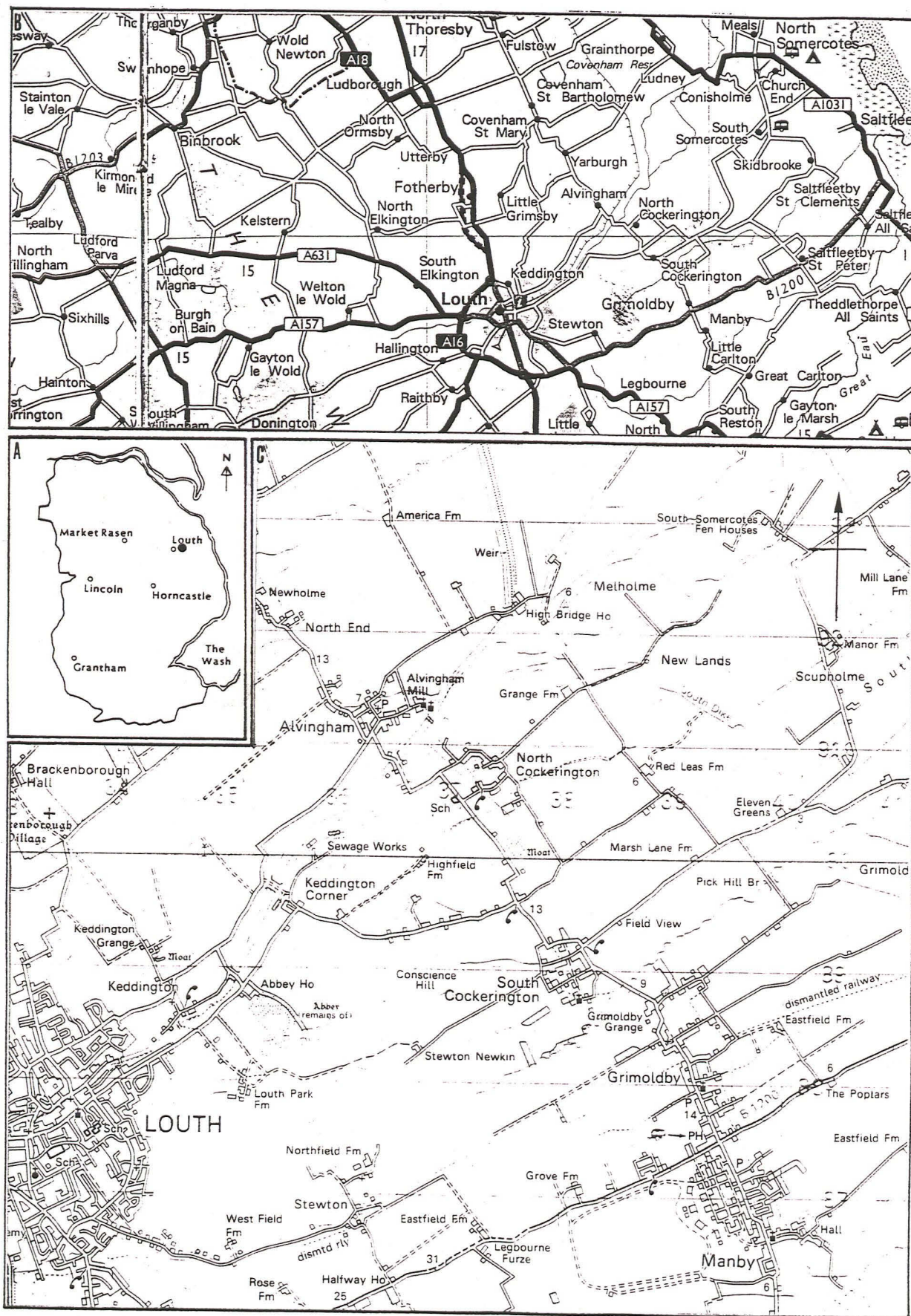
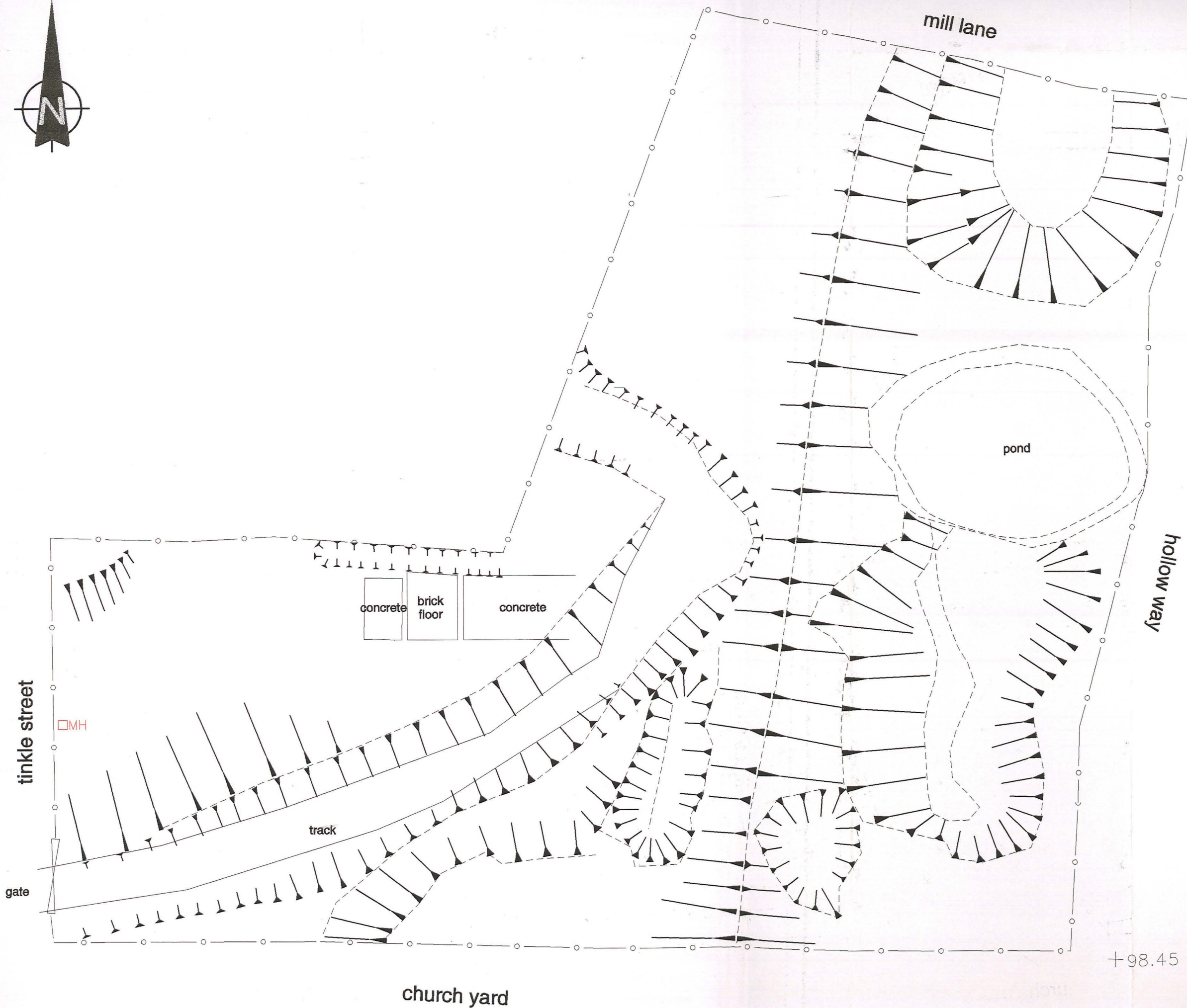
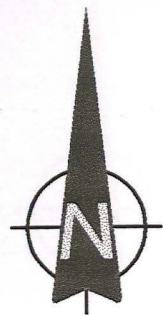


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Survey & Plan

Midland Surveying & Engineering
Tel: 01773 811867 email: midsurvey@cs.com

Notes

Date	Revision	Revision No.

Site

**Glebepaddock, Tinkle Street
Grimolby, Lincolnshire**

Plan

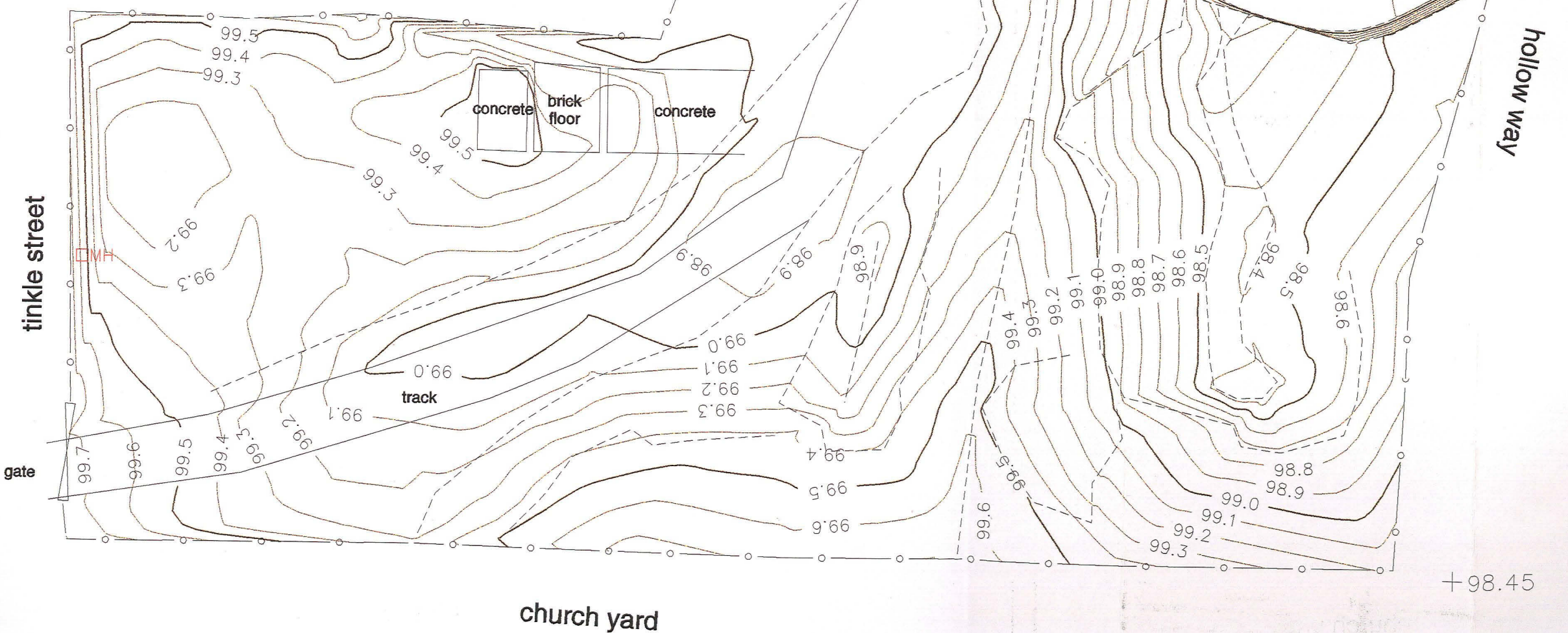
**Earthworks Survey
(fig.3)**

Scale : 1/250 Date : survey 2/10/00 plan 11/01/01

Plan Ref : LA/MSE/1558-2



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hollow way

church yard

 $+98.45$ 

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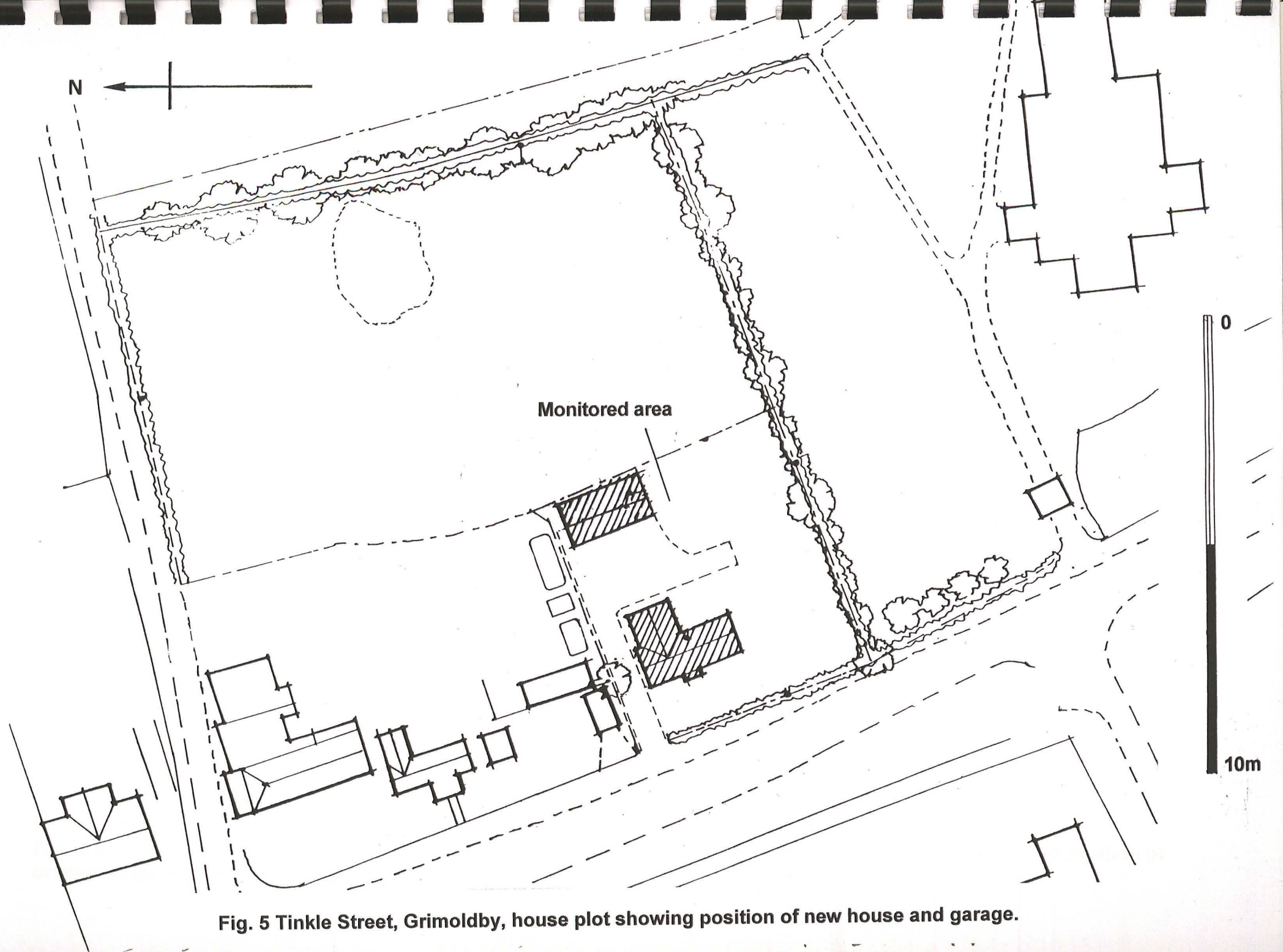


Fig. 5 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, house plot showing position of new house and garage.

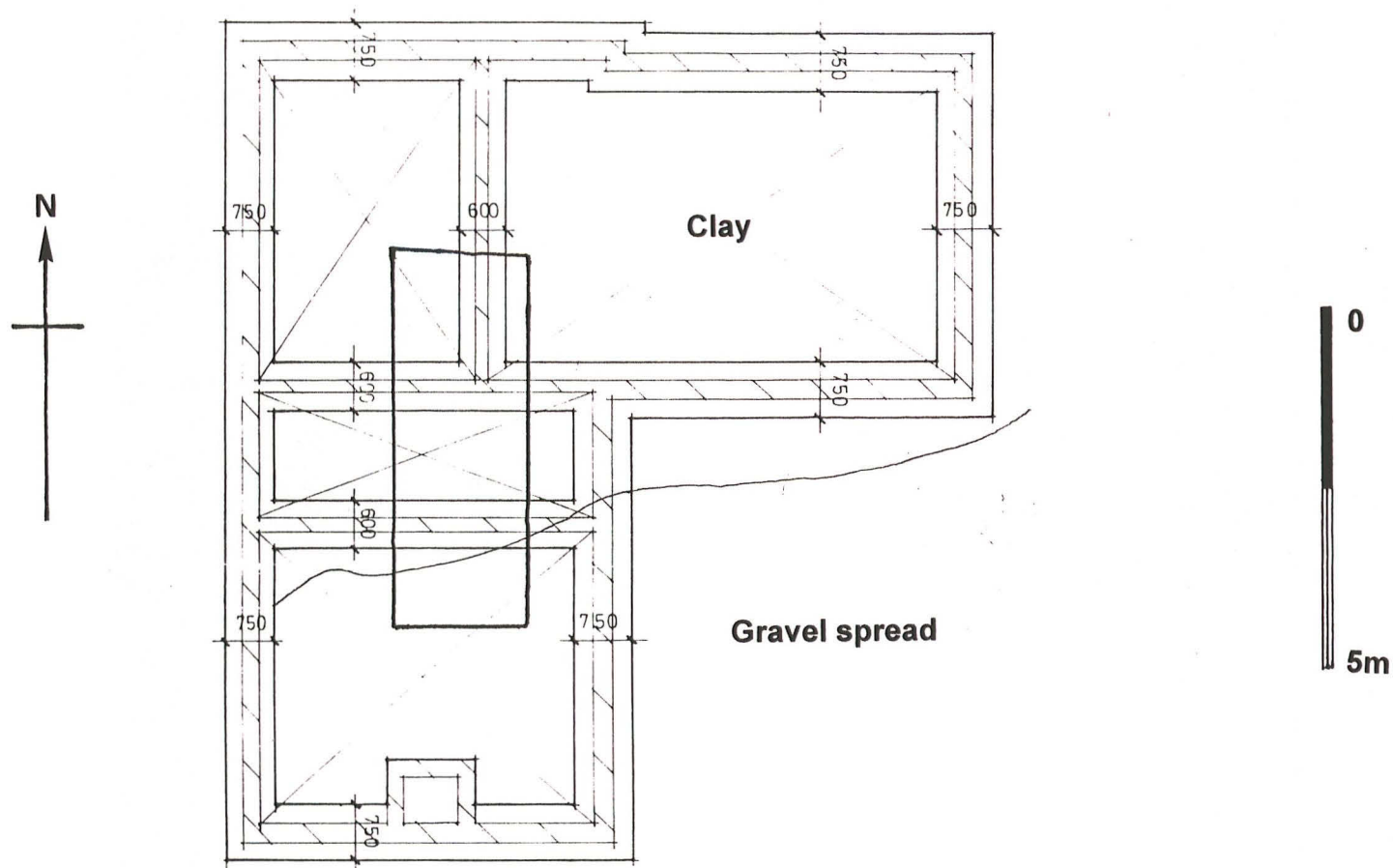


Fig. 6 Plan of new property based on drawing supplied by the architect (M. Kingsley) showing gravel zone and position of original evaluation trench. Scale reduced



Pl. 1 Glebe Paddock, Grimoldby. General view looking north-east showing proposed location of new building on overgrown area of ground. Shallow hollow way is visible to right.

Pl. 2 General view looking west towards Tinkle Street showing shallow hollow way in centre.





Pl. 3 South elevation of St Edith's church

Pl. 4 General view of site looking south towards churchyard, showing ridge marking former land boundary.





Pl. 5 Hollow way marking the eastern boundary of site looking north towards Mill Lane

Pl. 6 General view of site looking north showing undulations in the foreground and pond to the rear





Pl. 7 The pond, looking east

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Pl. 9 Site clearance in progress looking south, showing outline of archaeological evaluation trench dug in 1996.

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