

Witham Archaeology

A Report to
Mrs C M Baxter

June 2016



PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OFF EASTFIELD LANE, GRIMOLDBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Topographic Survey

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PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OFF EASTFIELD LANE, GRIMOLDBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

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Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Topographic Survey

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PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OFF EASTFIELD LANE, GRIMOLDBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of documentary research and a topographic survey on the site of a proposed residential development on land off Eastfield Lane, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire. The report was commissioned by Mrs. C. M. Baxter to be included in information to be submitted as part of an application for planning permission.

The Site, on the south side of Eastfield Lane, on the east side of Grimoldby, is currently under pasture. Earthworks were noted on the site following a visit made by the planning archaeologist in February this year.

Research carried out as part of the current study has demonstrated that the site lies in an area of archaeological significance, at the eastern edge of medieval settlement in Grimoldby. Earthwork remains within the site include parts of the ridge and furrow field system associated with the village, as well as ditched enclosures interpreted as probable tofts and/or crofts. The former may include areas of domestic occupation including structural evidence, while the latter would have functioned primarily as livestock enclosures. Some of these features may have originated during the late Saxon period.

There is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman remains within the 1km radius Assessment Area designated for the purposes of this study, but the potential for such remains on the site cannot be entirely discounted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of documentary research and a topographic survey carried out on the site (hereafter, the Site) of a proposed residential development off Eastfield Lane, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire. The report was commissioned by Mrs C. M. Baxter for submission as part of an application for planning permission. It includes a detailed account of known and potential historic environment assets in the area, and an assessment of the likely impact of the development upon both the historic built environment and sub-surface archaeological remains.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 & 2)

Grimoldby lies approximately 6km east of Louth and 11km northwest of Mablethorpe in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village extends along the north-northwest to south-southeast aligned Tinkle Street. The Site lies to the east of the village, on the south side of Eastfield Lane, approximately 175m northeast of the parish Church of St Edith, at NGR TF 39390 88205 (Fig. 2). It is sub-square in plan, covering an area of approximately 1.4 hectares.

The topography of the site is gently undulating, with a slight downward slope from north to south. Heights range between approximately 10 to 12m OD.

The superficial geology of the Site is mapped as Devensian Till, overlying a solid bedrock of Welton Chalk (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

Boreholes are recorded approximately 390m east of the Site (TF38NE34) and north of the Site, on the opposite side of Eastfield Lane (TF38NE33). They record 'topsoil' to depths of 0.50m and 1.00m respectively, overlying boulder clay and eventually overlying deeply buried chalk deposits (*Ibid*).

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Legislation

The legislative basis for regulating development in relation to archaeology is provided by The Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 gives statutory protection to any structure, building or work considered to be of particular historic or archaeological interest and regulates any activities which may affect such areas. Under the Act, Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained prior to any work being carried out on the site of a Scheduled Monument.

Special protection to buildings and areas of particular architectural or historic interest is provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66 (1) of the Act states that: *in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest it possesses.*

3.2 National Planning Policy

Current guidance on heritage matters is set out by the Department of Communities and Local Government in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in March 2012.

In Section 12, Item 128 the NPPF 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.

In Annex 2 a Heritage Asset is defined as:

a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Designated assets are deemed to include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

In Annex 2, Archaeological Interest is defined as follows:

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

Local planning policy in relation to heritage matters is set out in East Lindsey District Council's 'Policy for the Historic Environment' in the Core Strategy agreed by the authority's Planning Policy Committee

in 2014. It that:

The significance of heritage assets of East Lindsey will be key considerations in all relevant development. They will help shape the social, environmental and economic heart of our communities, add to the visitor economy and will be enhanced for the enjoyment of future generations ...

... Heritage assets encompass many different features within the historic environment; these include buildings, gardens, landscapes, buried remains. Not all of the Districts heritage assets are designated but still have local significance which should be taken into consideration in the planning process. For example these could be connected with the District's agricultural roots or aviation history. The Council will draw up and map these important assets as a living document to be used when assessing development proposals. Information will be taken from neighbourhood plans, parish plans, village design statements and planning applications ...

... Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their role in education, leisure and tourism. The Council will not support development that has a harmful impact on Scheduled Monuments (SMs) or their settings. In addition to SMs are unscheduled monuments of national importance or local importance which could be worthy of preservation in situ, as well as other sites where preservation by record may be acceptable. Site archaeological assessments should be carried out with mitigation, preservation and excavation to take place if found to be necessary in consultation with Lincolnshire County Councils Archaeology Team...

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal aims and objectives of the project were to:

- *collate information from documentary sources to place the site in its historical context*
- *record prevailing site circumstances*
- *undertake an earthwork survey of the site*
- *produce an assessment of the potential impact of development*
- *collate information sufficient to allow for the design of further archaeological investigation should this be required.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with a designated museum.*

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Sources

A search was made at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter, the LHER) for information on all known heritage assets within a radius of 1 km of the proposed development.

A search was also carried out at the Lincolnshire Archives Office for historic maps and plans containing representations of the Site. Extracts from the relevant maps are presented in Figs. 3-9.

Internet sources consulted as part of the current study included:

- the National Heritage List
- The 'grey literature' library of archaeological reports held by the Archaeological Data Service

5.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the Site and surrounding areas was carried out on 3rd May 2016.

The walkover survey was designed to provide information on:

- the nature of current and former land-use and the likely scale of disturbance to surface deposits
- features of potential archaeological significance
- any buildings or archaeologically significant earthworks extant on the Site
- the likely impact of the development upon the settings of known historic environment assets located within the zone of inter-visibility around the Site.

A photographic record of the Site was compiled as part of the walkover survey. It includes general views of the area as well as specific views of potentially significant heritage assets. The record also includes views to and from historic environment assets located in the immediate vicinity.

5.3 Archaeological Topographic Survey

All surviving earthworks on the Site were recorded, with a survey grade Topcon GPS used to log raw data. The Topcon GPS receiver was linked to a Topcon tablet computer on which the results were shown in real time. All levels are accurate to within 30mm of Ordnance Datum.

All earthworks were sketch recorded and numbered. If necessary, descriptive notes were made of each numbered feature. The numbers assigned in the notes were entered onto the relevant record on the Topcon logger to link the digital and paper record.

The survey was undertaken using a combination of objective and subjective survey techniques.

Objective survey

Five metre transects were surveyed across the Site at right angles to the edges of the survey area, with points logged at 5 metre intervals to ensure a systematic survey. The data derived from this surveying provided the basis for the production of the contour plan shown in Fig. 16.

Subjective Survey

The subjective survey was used as a means to record features in detail, with GPS readings taken at the tops and bottoms of all earthwork slopes. Changes in slope were represented in the field by solid lines to form the basis of an interpretive hachured plan created with CAD software.

6.0 RESULTS OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

6.1 Historical Background

The Domesday book of 1086 records that lands in Grimoldby were held by the King and Alfred of Lincoln. Domesday also records ploughs and meadow (Morris 1986). By the time of the Lindsey Survey in c.1115, the land had passed to the Count of Brittany and Alan of Lincoln (Foster and Longley 1976 258).

The place-name *Grimalbi* and *Grimoldbi* are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Cameron 1998, 54). *Grimolbi* is recorded in 1115 and *Grimoldesbi* in 1187. The name is believed to derive from *Grimaldi's BY* (Ekwall 1987, 205), with *Grimaldi* a Scandinavian personal name and the suffix meaning farmstead or village, hence farmstead or village of a man called Grimaldi (Mills 1998, 156, Cameron 1998, 54).

No Saxon or Medieval salterns are located in the immediate vicinity of the site, but Saxon and Medieval salt making sites are recorded 3-4km east of Grimoldby, adjacent to the contemporary coastline (Healey 2001, 29).

In 1334 the Lay subsidy return for Grimoldby and Stwetton was less than average for the Louthesk wapentake, suggesting that this parish was less prosperous (LHER). In 1377 Grimoldby and Stewton had 135 tax payers, which two years later included three smiths, two weavers, a tailor and seven other miscellaneous tradesmen and craftsmen, the remainder of the population being employed in agriculture (Platts 1985, 306). In 1563 there were 45 households (HER).

Grimoldby church was built in around 1380 (Mee 1970, 160).

In the early 18th century the population of Grimoldby rose, from 50 families in 1706 to 60 in 1722 (HER).

The parish was enclosed by Act of Parliament (Russell and Bennett 2001, 83) and Peter Neville was employed as a commissioner for the enclosures in 1766 (Russell and Russell 1987, 168). A copy of the Grimoldby Enclosure Award is held at the Lincolnshire Archives office (LINDSEY AWARD/29, GRIMOLDBY PAR/17) but no plan survives.

A Turnpike road from Louth to Saltfleet was established in 1770, following the southern boundary of the parish (Wright 2001a, 79) a little over 500m south of the Site.

A branch of the Great Northern Railway from Louth to Mablethorpe was opened in 1877 (Wright, 2001b 56). It passed through Grimoldby, less than 100m north of the Site. Grimoldby Station opened in 1877 and closed in 1960 (Heritage England 'Pastscape' website www.pastscape.org, Monument No. 1032261).

A total of 69 houses was recorded in Grimoldby in 1831, after which the total ranged from 72 to 81 houses until 1931. In 1951 113 houses were recorded, rising to 227 in 1961. The population in 1801 was 246, rising to 311 in 1931. Between 1841 and 1881 the population rose from 267 to 363, before dropping to 242 in 1931. After this the population rose again, to 364 in 1951 and 825 in 1961 (A Vision of Britain Through Time, online).

In 1831, 66 of the males in Gilmorton listed their occupation as agricultural labourers or farmers, with only 16 listing other occupations. By 1881 59 males listed occupations within agriculture and 31 males had other occupations (*ibid*).

Construction of Manby aerodrome commenced during the RAF expansion of the mid 1930s (Blake et al 1984, 125). RAF Manby opened in August 1938 as 1 Air Armament School (1 ASS) (Hancock 2004, 30) and was used for training in the Second World War (Osborne 1997, 80).

6.2 Walkover Survey (Plates 1-11, Fig. 15) by Wendy Morris

The Site was visited on Tuesday 3rd May. Weather conditions were bright and dry with a light wind, while ground conditions were dry apart from some localised waterlogging (*Plate 9*) in the lower parts of the site. A pond on the site was partly filled with water.

Ground cover comprised improved pasture over the entire area (*Plate 1*). At the time of the survey the grass was ankle deep, reducing the visibility of the more subtle earthworks. Otherwise, the area was open with no obstructions.

The entire Site was enclosed by ditches and mixed species hedges, apart from two gates, one at the southeast corner, the other mid-way along the northern boundary.

The hedgerow along the southern edge of the site contained three ash coppices whose large girths indicated a possible age of the boundary of up to 400 years. The hedges on the other sides contained a number of species, suggesting ages for the boundaries of approximately 100 to 300 years.

No evidence for underground services was identified and there are no overhead cables crossing the site.

Most of the Site would be suitable for geophysical survey, apart from the area of a large, irregular hollow adjacent to the gate off Eastfield Lane on the northern boundary. Likewise, the areas away from the hollow would be suitable for archaeological trial trenching.

6.3 Archaeological Topographic Survey (see Figs. 15 & 16) by Wendy Morris

The background topography of the Site reflects the gently undulating, low-lying terrain of the wider landscape. Much of the southern part of the area (023) is featureless (*Plate 1*), with ground level rising gently from southeast to northwest, up to a group of earthworks located at the northern end of the Site.

Three rectangular areas (024), (025) and (026) extended along the southwestern boundary of the site, defined by shallow linear hollows or ditches aligned northwest to southeast and southwest to northeast. The alignment as a whole was approximately 20m wide as measured from the southwestern side of the site, but the individual enclosures varied considerably in their southeast to northwest extents, between less than 12m in the central area (025) and at least 52m in the southernmost area, (024), which extended beyond the limits of the Site. Hollows or ditches (011), (014) and (015) defining the northeastern side of the alignment were similar in width, measuring around 3.5m across. They became progressively deeper from south to north and the deepest parts occurred near the northern boundary of the site (*Plate 8*). A low bank (007) flanked the eastern side of the linear hollow (015).

The linear hollows (012) (*Plate 9*) and (013) (*Plate 10*) subdividing the alignment were similar to the 'hollows' on the northeast side in character and dimensions. The southwestern side of areas (024), (025), (026) was defined by a low bank (008, 009 and 010) extending almost the full length of the present field boundary, which was itself flanked on its southwestern side by an existing field ditch. Immediately to the east of (026), at the northwestern boundary of the site, a fourth enclosure, (0027), was identified. It was the smallest of the enclosures identified by the survey, measuring 20m southwest to northeast by 12m northwest to southeast. The northwestern edge of the area was defined by a hollow or ditch, (001), following the south side of Eastfield Lane.

A large, irregular area of predominantly low ground (032) (*Plate 6*), measuring approximately 25m in width and 60m in length, occupied the area south and east of enclosure (027). Within this area were a number of deeper hollows and small mounds, which were recorded individually. The most discernable of these, (018), was a sub circular hollow measuring approximately 15m in diameter. Immediately to the east was a low irregular mound, (028) measuring approximately 20m by 10m in area. Another three irregular hollows - (017), (019) and (020) – were recorded in the area, together with a small mound, (029).

At the northeast corner of the site a 25m long irregular hollow (021) was recorded. Aligned northwest to southeast, it measured 13m across at its widest point towards the northeast corner and 6m wide at its narrower end. It became gradually deeper from southeast to northeast, with the lowest point being at the centre of the bulbous northern end. Two sloping areas (030) and (031) were recorded either side of (021), both extending northwest to southeast for approximately 25m and rising in height by 0.6m northwest to southeast. The sloping areas were bounded to the south by a narrow, linear strip of flat ground (022) which extended on an east-west alignment from the eastern boundary of the site for a distance of 35m before terminating near the hollow (032).

A low bank (006) recorded at the southern limit of the site defines part of the existing field boundary. An irregular, shallow hollow (016) measuring approximately 8m wide by 15m long was recorded just east of the mid way point along southern boundary. East of (016), the existing southern field boundary was defined by a shallow linear depression (004), while the eastern field boundary is marked by another linear depression (003).

In conclusion, the four rectilinear enclosures may be interpreted as tofts and crofts associated with medieval settlement, while the large irregular hollow (032) recorded on the north side of the site may have originated from mineral extraction. The hollow (018) is located on the site of a pond shown on the First Edition six inch Ordnance Survey map.

6.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations (See Fig. 10)

Eleven separate archaeological interventions (or 'events') are recorded by the LHER in the 1km radius Assessment Area. They include one desk-based assessment, three watching briefs, two trial trench evaluations, an earthwork survey, occasional site visits and building assessments.

Numbers prefixed 'ELI' refer to LHER 'event' numbers and numbers prefixed 'LHER' refer to LHER 'monuments'.

Trial trenching was carried out a little over 100m southwest of the present site, at Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street (ELI1217). The investigation revealed a 12th century pit and two undated gullies, together with post-medieval and later remains (Johnson 1997a). A subsequent earthwork survey (ELI1540) and a

watching brief (ELI1541) were undertaken on the site in 2000. The watching brief recorded no further evidence of Medieval remains (Field and Tann 2001).

A watching brief was undertaken in 2006, during groundworks off Mill Lane, Grimoldby (ELI17237), close to the Glebe Paddock site. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

In 2002, a watching brief was undertaken at 34 Tinkle Street (ELI15062), approximately 250m southwest of the present site. A post-medieval wall was identified and finds included a single piece of Medieval pottery (Cope-Faulkner 2003).

A site visit (ELI16428) was made in 2005, during the compilation of a desk-based assessment for the site of the Manby Health and Leisure club (Tann 2005), near the southern edge of the Assessment Area.

Two surviving Methodist chapels in the village - a Wesleyan chapel and a United Methodist Free Chapel (located 375m and 250m northwest of the site respectively) - were visited in 2013 as part of a survey of nonconformist churches in the district (ELI11638 and 11640 respectively).

Centurion House, a former airmen's dining room at RAF Manby, was visited in 2014 as part of an assessment of significance (ELI12569). The building lies at the southern edge of the Assessment Area.

Trial trenching was undertaken in 2014 on land adjacent to 'Southdown', Eastfield Lane (ELI12077), directly opposite the Site. The investigations identified a possible backfilled pond and a linear boundary containing a land drain at its base. No dating evidence was recovered during the investigations, although it was thought likely that the land drain had been laid within an earlier boundary ditch (Brocklehurst 2014).

A site visit was made to the current site in February 2016 (ELI12490), to assess the impact of proposed development. Earthwork remains of previously unidentified possible medieval settlement activity were noted.

References to the various interventions are included in the discussion of sites in Section 6.5 below.

6.5 Archaeological Sites (see Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14)

The following account summarises the archaeological sites recorded within the Assessment Area by the Lincolnshire HER. The information provided by the LHER includes details and mapped locations for all sites. Relevant National Mapping Programme (NMP) plots of earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs were also made available, but are not reproduced here for copyright reasons.

The information provided from the LHER is supplemented by information obtained from unpublished grey literature reports, published books and journals, and internet sources.

Prehistoric

No prehistoric sites are recorded by the LHER within the 1km radius Assessment Area. However, prehistoric sites and finds are recorded in the wider area around Grimoldby.

Within a 2km radius of the site, finds include a flint end scraper of possible Mesolithic date, retrieved during trial trenching at Church Lane, Manby (Johnson 1997b, 5). Pits, gullies and ditches recorded on the same site were of Mid/Late Iron Age to Roman date (*ibid* 14). Partly worked flints and a Bronze Age scraper are recorded at South Cockerington (LHER 43244 and 43967 respectively).

Further prehistoric sites recorded within a 5km radius of the Site include worked flint, barrows and enclosures, which are not discussed in detail here (viewed on Heritage Gateway website).

Roman (see Fig. 11)

The Lincolnshire HER records only one Roman site in the Assessment Area (LHER 41302). The record relates to Roman pottery discovered under 300m southwest of the Site. While evidence for Roman remains in the 1km radius Assessment Area is sparse, Roman activity (not discussed in detail in this

report) is known from the wider area around Grimoldby.

It has been suggested that Manby Middlegate, which crosses the southeast of the Assessment Area, follows the course of a minor Roman road from Stixwold to Saltfleetby (Historic England 'Pastscape' website, www.pastscape.org, Monument 1032261). The road is shown on Margary's map of Roman roads in Britain (Margary 1957), but does not feature on maps of major Roman roads in Lincolnshire (Whitwell 2001, 15, Malone 2005, 6). The route was maintained into the medieval period, as indicated by the 14th century Gough map (Howard and Leicester 2005) and was later turnpiked.

Saxon (see Fig.11)

The Site lies at the eastern edge of the historic core of the settlement of Grimoldby as defined in the Lincolnshire HER (LHER 46214). The settlement is believed to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period.

The northern edge of the historic settlement of Manby as defined in the relevant HER record (LHER 43500) extended into the southern part of the Assessment Area. Manby is thought to have been in existence by the mid 10th century.

Although slightly outside the Assessment Area, trial trenching at Church Lane, Manby, identified a late Saxon pit of 9th to 10th century date (Johnson 1997b, 14).

Medieval (see Fig.11)

St Edith's Church in Grimoldby is mostly Medieval, although it was partially rebuilt in 1876 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 335). The Church is a Grade I Listed Building and the church and churchyard are recorded together as LHER 44421. A cross in St Edith's churchyard is also of Medieval date, and is detailed separately as LHER 41303. This cross is a Grade II Listed Building and is also the only Scheduled Monument within the Assessment Area (Historic England, online list). St Edith's Church lies less than 200m southwest of the Site.

The Site is located at the eastern edge of the historic settlement of Grimoldby as defined by the Lincolnshire HER (LHER 46214). A number of earthworks of probable medieval date have been recorded in the area, from aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme (hereafter, the NMP). The earthworks include crofts to the east of Tinkle Street, extending both north and south of the Site, and ridge and furrow, also extending north and south of the Site. Further areas of ridge and furrow were mapped to the north, west and east of the village (LHER 48672, 46206 and 46207 respectively).

The north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ridge and furrow east of the Grimoldby (LHER 46207) extends into the southeast corner of the Site where its western limit is defined by a probable linear feature (a boundary?) running between the southern boundary and a pond south of Eastfield Lane. A second linear feature runs between the pond and the western site boundary, in line with the northern edge of the ridge and furrow. Earthworks on the current site were inspected in February 2016 (ELI12490; LHER46214), during a visit by the archaeological adviser to the East Lindsey District Council to assess the impact of proposed development. Remains of medieval settlement comprising probable croft and building platforms, which had not been identified under the NMP were noted to be present on the site, fronting onto Eastfield Lane. Similar remains were observed in a field north of Middlesykes Lane (also ELI12490).

Trial trenching at Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street, less than 200m southwest of the Site, identified a 12th century pit along with two undated gullies (LHER46214, ELI1217; Johnson 1997a).

A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved during a watching brief at 34 Tinkle Street, approximately 230m southwest of the Site (LHER46214, ELI15062, Cope-Faulkner 2003).

A rectangular earthwork enclosure of c. 3.3 hectares was identified at the northwest edge of the Assessment Area from the Google Maps aerial photographic layer (LHER 46971). The feature, comprising a single ditch on three sides and a double ditch on the fourth side, is believed to date from the medieval to post medieval period.

Post-medieval (See Figs. 12, 13 and 14)

Grimoldby Park (LHER 47424) is shown to the north of the village on the Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series map of 1884-88 but is not recorded on the Second Edition map of 1905.

A post-medieval wall (LHER 45602) was recorded during the watching brief (see above) at 34 Tinkle Street, approximately 230m southwest of the site (ELI15062, Cope-Faulkner 2003). Pottery dated 17th to early 18th century was retrieved from the fabric of the wall.

The Historic Environment Records mentions three Methodist Chapels in Grimoldby. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (LHER 48793) was built on Tinkle Street in c.1805. It was rebuilt in 1841 and then in 1914, and still stands on the same site. Also on Tinkle Street, a United Methodist Free Chapel (LHER 48794) was built in 1855. The chapel closed in 1933 and was subsequently used as a Sunday School which continued into the 1980s. The building is still standing. A Primitive Methodist Chapel on Priory Lane (LHER 48940) was built in 1853. It closed in 1933 and was subsequently demolished.

There are four Grade II listed farmhouses or cottages within the Assessment Area. Eastfields (LHER 48189), a 17th century thatched cottage with later alterations located at the end of Mill Lane, lies approximately 50m south of the Site. Eastfield Farmhouse (LHER 47769), at the end of Eastfield Lane, approximately 550m northeast of the investigation site, is a late 18th century farmhouse with alterations from around 1900. The Gables (LHER 47770), approximately 300m north of the Site, on the south side of Middlesykes Lane, is a mid 18th century farmhouse with 20th century alterations, while Ivy House (LHER 47771), near the northern edge of the Assessment Area, is a late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations.

An unnamed farmstead to the northwest of the Site, on the north side of Eastfield Lane, was recorded by the Lincolnshire Historic Farmsteads Project (Ref. No. 2666). In total the project identified 9 historic farmsteads within the limits of the current 1km radius Assessment Area (see Fig. 14).

Undated (see Fig. 12)

Place-name evidence indicates the sites of two granges within the Assessment Area. Grimoldby Grange (LHER 41304) and Grange Farm (LHER 41308) are depicted on 1970 Ordnance Survey maps near the northwestern and southeastern edges of the Assessment Area respectively. The potential sites are assigned as undated but would, if correctly identified as granges, have originated during the medieval period.

Undated cropmarks indicating an enclosure and linear features (LHER 46203 and 46202 respectively) were identified on aerial photographs taken in 1971, during the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project carried out in 2004. These cropmarks lie at the northern boundary of the Assessment Area.

20th Century (See Figs. 12 and 13)

RAF Manby Airfield (LHER 43396) opened in August 1938 and closed in March 1974. The northern part of the airfield, which extends into the southern part of the Assessment Area, contains Grade II listed Centurion House (LHER 48435), which was constructed in 1936-7 to serve as an airmen's dining room. Lynx House (LHER 49277), which functioned as the Airmen's Institute, was constructed at the same time and is also listed Grade II.

6.6 LIDAR Data (see Fig. 17)

LIDAR mapping, based upon differences in surface height, is openly available via the Environment Agency website. The data was consulted for the area (LIDAR-DSM-2M-TF38).

The Site contains several features visible on the LIDAR plots, which correspond closely with earthworks recorded by the topographic survey discussed elsewhere in this report. All of the boundaries and irregular areas evident on the LIDAR plots were recorded by the survey, generally in finer detail. However, faint traces of ridge and furrow visible on the LIDAR plots were not identified by the survey, owing to relatively slight variations in elevation and the presence of long grass on the site when the fieldwork was

carried out.

The LIDAR plots reveal all of the features identified under the NMP (see above) including faint traces of ridge and furrow in the southeastern part of the site and correlates closely with the features identified through the topographic survey carried out as part of the current assessment (see above). In addition the LIDAR data reveals ridge and furrow in the southwestern part of the site, within the area designated (024), and a strip of comparatively high ground extending along the north side of the southeastern boundary. The latter area is subdivided by a short linear feature, (016), recorded by the topographical survey.

The presence of ridge and furrow in the area (024) indicates that the area probably formed part of the open fields and that the linear feature forming the northeastern edge was a boundary dividing elements within the field system.

From the LIDAR data, the smaller ditched enclosures adjacent to Eastfield Lanes may be interpreted as paddocks and possibly tofts containing the remains of houses and/or other buildings, while the amorphous hollows near the existing pond have the characteristics of a clay extraction site, possibly post-dating the medieval remains.

6.7 Cartographic Information (see Figs. 2-8)

First Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1824

The First Series Ordnance Survey map contains a schematic representation of the area south of Eastfield Lane and north of Mill Lane. The precise location of the current site is difficult to determine, but it probably lies within the area defined by two probable homesteads or farmsteads shown to the south of Eastfield Lane. The easternmost of the 'homesteads' is contained within a rectangular enclosure near the eastern end of Eastfield Lane (as the lane existed at the time). The enclosure occupies an area adjacent to a northeasterly turn of the road, which corresponds in layout to the northeast corner of Field 54 as seen on the later map by Childs (see below).

Buildings to the south of Mill Lane probably include the 17th century cottage Grade II listed cottage Eastfield, while a building shown to the north of Mill Lane, near its eastern end, may lie within one of the enclosures shown to the south of the Site on later maps.

Tithe map of 1846, Ref DIOC/TITHEAWARD/H443 (Fig. 3)

The Grimoldby Tithe map of 1846 shows the main road through the village (now Tinkle Street) with St Edith's Church to the east, and roads corresponding to Eastfield Lane and Mill Lane set at right angles. The area of the current site lies within a larger (undivided) block of land named 'Brackenbury', extending between the precursors to Eastfield Lane and Mill Lane to north and south, Tinkle Street to the west and the probable eastern boundary of the current site to the east. The area of the Site probably lay at the northeastern corner of 'Brackenbury', bounded only by Eastfield Lane to the north and a field boundary to the east.

Plan of Grimoldby: Alvingham Glebe Land, Rev. W. L. Childs, undated [1872-1879], Ref 10-NOTT/2/50 (Fig. 4)

An undated plan of Grimoldby, possibly from c. 1872-9, shows the Site in more detail than the Tithe map. Here, the boundaries of the area (Number 53 on the map) are more or less congruent with those defining the current site, while the areas to the west, extending to Tinkle Street, and south, extending to Mill Lane are shown sub-divided into a number of sub-rectangular enclosures. Buildings 51 and 52 fronting onto Mill Lane south of the Site, are contained in sub-rectangular enclosures, staggered on the north site (the southern Site boundary) where the properties meet. There is another building north of the Site, on the opposite side of Eastfield Lane (Plot 41) and one in the adjacent field to the west (Plot 49), set back from the road. There are no buildings or other features shown on the Site itself.

Louth and East Coast Railway Plan, Samuel Foster, undated [pre 1877], Ref 10-NOTT/2/51 (Fig. 5)

Samuel Foster's plan showing the proposed course of a railway to the north of the Site is undated but presumably pre-dates the construction of the railway in 1877. Eastfield Lane is shown (but not named), together with fields on the northern side of the road, on the line of the proposed railway.

First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, Lincolnshire XLVIII.SE, 1888 (Fig. 6)

The First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows the Site with boundaries unchanged from the earlier Childs map (see above). There are occasional trees in the northern and southern Site boundaries and a pond is visible in the northwestern part of the site. The pond is more clearly represented on the 1:2500 map of 1889 (not reproduced here), where it is shown as rectangular in plan, approximately east-west aligned, and with dimensions of around 9m long by 6m wide.

Some of the fields shown surrounding the Site on previous maps appear to have been merged by the time of the 1888 map, while the two buildings to the south and the one to the north on Eastfield Lane have apparently been demolished. A group of new buildings is shown to the northwest, on the north side of Eastfield Lane. Another pond is shown in the field north of Eastfield Road, while a small, possible orchard abuts the southwest corner of the Site, and a windmill is depicted in the adjacent field to the west. The new railway is depicted to the north of Eastfield Lane and a footpath crosses the field to the east of the Site, running in a north-south direction.

Ordnance Survey 25" sheet XLVIII.16, Annotated tax map, 1906 (Fig. 7)

Few changes are evident on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map in comparison to the map of 1888, but buildings in the adjacent fields west and north of the Site are shown in greater detail. The property to the north includes a well, while the windmill to the west is shown as a circular structure with a smaller building to the east.

The pond shown on the Site on the 1888 map now has a semi-circular projection from its eastern end. It is not clear what the projection represents.

6" Ordnance Survey map Lincolnshire XLVIII.SE, 1947 (Fig. 8)

The Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1947 shows little evidence of change in the area of the Site. The field to the west has been sub-divided at the southeastern corner, immediately west of the current site. The windmill previously depicted in the adjacent field to the west is not shown, but there is still an annotation referring to a windmill in the area. It is not clear what building the text refers to, but internet sources indicate that the windmill in Grimoldby was standing in 1921 and had been demolished by 1953 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_windmills_in_Lincolnshire).

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

The Site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other Designated Heritage Assets.

It lies c. 200m northeast of the medieval cross in St Edith's Churchyard, which is a Scheduled Monument. The cross is also a Grade II Listed Building, while the parish church is a Grade I Listed Building. Criteria for assessment of significance of heritage assets set out in the widely used Department for Transport document *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB) accords the second highest (High) of five levels to sites in these categories of designation.

Eastfield Farmhouse, approximately 50m south of the Site, is a Grade II Listed Building, which DMRB criteria would designate as 'High' in value.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Lincolnshire HER contains no evidence for prehistoric activity and only one record for Roman activity in the Assessment Area, although both prehistoric and Roman sites have been recorded in the

wider area around Grimoldby. The single Roman site consists of pottery found 300m southwest of the Site. In addition, a minor Roman road may pass through the southern part of the Assessment Area, along Manby Middlegate. Given the lack of evidence, the potential for prehistoric and/or Roman remains on the Site is considered low. However, coherent remains of prehistoric or Roman date would merit a ranking of at least Medium (middle level of the DMRB scheme) significance.

References in the Domesday Survey infer settlement in Grimoldby from at least the late Saxon period. The Lincolnshire HER contains no records of Saxon finds in the Assessment area, but settlement in the late Saxon period would most likely have concentrated in the historic core of the village, centred on the medieval parish church of St Edith, with areas of Saxon occupation potentially extending into areas of medieval settlement indicated by earthworks such as those recorded on the current site, adjacent to Eastfield Lane.

Fragmentary evidence for medieval occupation at Grimoldby has been recorded to the southwest of the Site, at the junction of Mill Lane and Tinkle Street, while earthwork remains interpreted by the National Mapping Project as medieval crofts indicate settlement east of Tinkle Street, extending to the north and south of the current site. Earthwork remains including possible house platforms were observed on the current site, adjacent to Eastfield Lane, during a site visit made in February 2016.

The topographic survey undertaken as part of the current assessment, in conjunction with aerial photographic evidence and information from the analysis of LIDAR data has confirmed the presence of earthworks on the site. The small ditched enclosures on the northwest side of the site extending along Eastfield Lane may be interpreted as crofts and/or tofts associated with medieval settlement at Grimoldby. There is, however, no direct evidence for buildings in the area. The areas of the site (principally to the southeast) containing earthwork ridge and furrow would have lain within the medieval open field (East field) on the east side of the village. Although there is a low potential for evidence of occupation in these areas, the potential for earlier phases of occupation predating the development of the field system cannot be entirely discounted.

Remains of medieval occupation, if present on the northern side of the Site, would have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives and can therefore be considered as having 'Medium' significance in terms of the DMRB criteria. The ridge and furrow on the site forms part of a wider complex of medieval field systems extending to the east and south of the site. The remains therefore have some group value as components of the medieval landscape around Grimoldby and a local significance in terms of their potential to increase understanding of medieval agricultural activity in the area.

Cartographic sources show that the modern day boundaries of the Site were in existence by at least the 1870s to 1880s. Examination of the hedgerows surrounding the Site indicated the west and east hedges to be up to 300 years old and the southern hedge up to 400 years old. A pond corresponding in location to the existing pond on the Site was in existence by 1888 when it was shown on the relevant Ordnance Survey map although the age of the pond is uncertain. Its position, at the junction of ditched boundaries of probable medieval date, suggests that it might have originated as part of the medieval settlement pattern, although it could represent a later use of the low area resulting from the meeting of the ditched boundaries. Early Ordnance Survey maps of the Site show the pond with a regular, rectangular plan shape indicative of having been deliberately excavated, either as a new pond or re-cutting of an existing feature. If medieval in origin, the pond may contain waterlogged and therefore well-preserved environmental evidence, which would merit a ranking of 'Medium' value.

The origins of further hollows recorded in the area adjacent close to Eastfield Lane are not clear, but at least one of these might represent a clay extraction pit of possible post-medieval date. The remains of a post-medieval extraction pit would have relatively 'low' value in terms of archaeological significance.

The map regression analysis included in this report indicates a low potential for remains of mid 19th century or later occupation on the Site.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In terms of setting, the proposed development will have no significant impact upon the single Scheduled Monument in the Assessment Area, a cross located in the churchyard of the medieval parish church, St Edith's.

Although several Listed Buildings are recorded in the Assessment Area, the majority of these will not be affected by the proposed development. One Grade II Listed Building, 17th century Eastfields cottage, located approximately 50m south of the Site, may be subject to a degree of inter-visibility with parts of the Site. However, the historic context of the cottage is already substantially compromised by modern development along Mill Lane. Consequently, the magnitude of the potential impact may be considered 'Negligible' to 'Minor', giving an overall significance of effects of 'Slight' to 'Moderate/Slight'.

Earthworks recorded by the topographic survey and mapped from LIDAR data include remnants of the medieval ridge and furrow open field system in the southern part of the area, and enclosures interpreted as probable medieval tofts and/or crofts extending along the southwestern boundary and along Eastfield Lane.

The remains of ridge and furrow in the southern part of the Site and part of the alignment of enclosures on the southwest side of the Site lie outside the area directly affected by the proposed development south of Eastfield Lane. However, disturbance to earthworks in the area might still be expected if it is used for construction related activities such as machine movement and the storage of spoil. In terms of DMRB criteria the destruction of the earthworks through construction related activity would represent a 'Major' impact, but the significance of effects should be classified as 'Slight/Moderate' to 'Moderate/Large' based upon the assessment of value outlined above. If the impact of construction is minimal then the effects would be graded 'Neutral'.

The proposed development will almost certainly have a 'Major' impact on earthworks within the area of the development adjacent to Eastfield Lane. Given that these earthworks are of 'Medium' significance, the significance of effects must be rated 'Moderate to Large'.

The potential impact of the development upon earthworks on the Site is mitigated insofar as the remains have effectively been 'preserved by record' through the topographical survey carried out as part of this assessment, and the analysis of LIDAR data.

The development will inevitably have an adverse impact upon the survival of buried remains in the area adjacent to Eastfield Lane, but the scale of disturbance will vary in accordance with the extent and scope of the required groundworks. Adverse impacts varying between 'Medium' and 'Major' might be expected from landscaping and enabling works, ground reductions for access roads and excavations for services and foundations.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the current study indicate that medieval and possibly Saxon remains are present on the site. The remains include earthwork ridge and furrow forming part of the open fields east of the village as well as earthwork tofts and crofts representing probable livestock enclosures and possible areas of medieval (and possibly Saxon) domestic occupation. The survival of earthworks on the Site indicates that buried remains are likely to be well preserved.

There is a much lower potential for prehistoric and Roman remains on the Site, but evidence from these periods, if present, could be significant in terms of regional research objectives.

There are several designated heritage assets in the area, including the Scheduled remains of a medieval cross in St Edith's churchyard and a number of Listed Buildings. The development will have a negligible impact upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument and the majority of the Listed Buildings. The Grade II Listed, 17th century Eastfields cottage lies in close proximity to the southern boundary of the site, but the historic context of the building is already compromised to a significant degree by surrounding late 20th century development.

The adverse impact of development upon earthworks on the site, has been mitigated to a large extent by the topographic survey and analysis of the LIDAR data. However, the development will inevitably have a significant adverse impact upon buried deposits in the area closest to Eastfield Lane, and a lesser impact upon deposits elsewhere on the site, dependent upon the nature and scale of construction related activities such as spoil storage, installation of temporary compounds etc.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank staff at the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record for providing relevant information. Thanks are also due to staff at the Lincolnshire Archive Office for assistance in locating historic map information and the staff of Sleaford Library.

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12.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

12.1 Project Details

SITE CODE.: GREL16

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: N/A

FIELD OFFICER: W. Morris and V. Mellor

NGR: TF 39390 88205

CIVIL PARISH: Grimoldby

DATE OF INTERVENTION: Topographic Survey on 3rd May 2016

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Desk-Based Assessment and Earthwork survey

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mrs C. M. Baxter

12.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

DESIGNATED REPOSITORY: The Collection, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LCNCC 2016.53

PROPOSED ACCESSION DATE: October 2016

The Site Archive Comprises:

Digital Photographs	35
Site Notes	1
Survey data	1 file

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Featureless area (023) over southern and eastern parts of site. Looking northwest



Plate 2: View along the eastern boundary. Looking northeast



Plate 3: Infilled ditch (022). Looking east



Plate 4: View of earthworks at the northeast corner of the site. Looking southeast. Note, that the orientation shown on the numbers board is incorrect



Plate 5: View of the northeastern corner of the site. Looking southeast



Plate 6: View across the large irregular hollow (032). Looking southwest



Plate 7: View of earthworks at the northern end of site. Looking west



Plate 8: View along the linear hollow (011) towards the southern boundary of the site. Looking south



Plate 9: View towards the western boundary with the pond (018) in foreground. Looking southwest



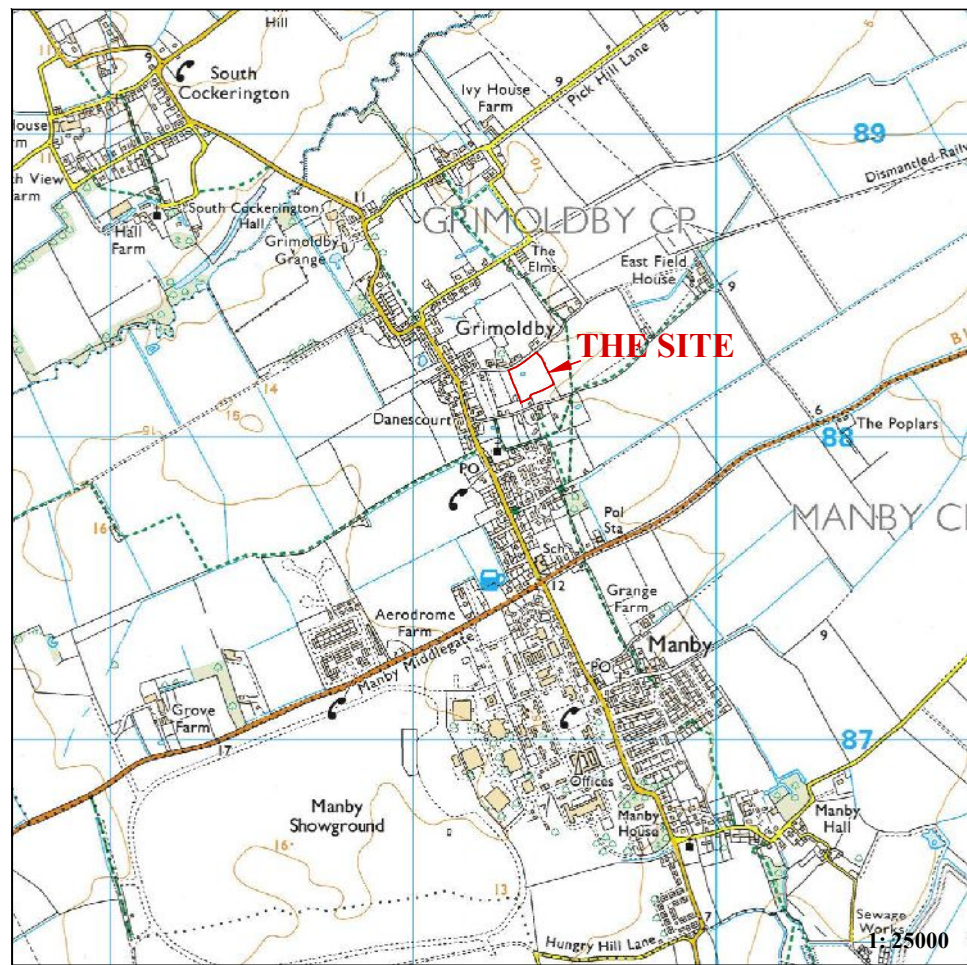
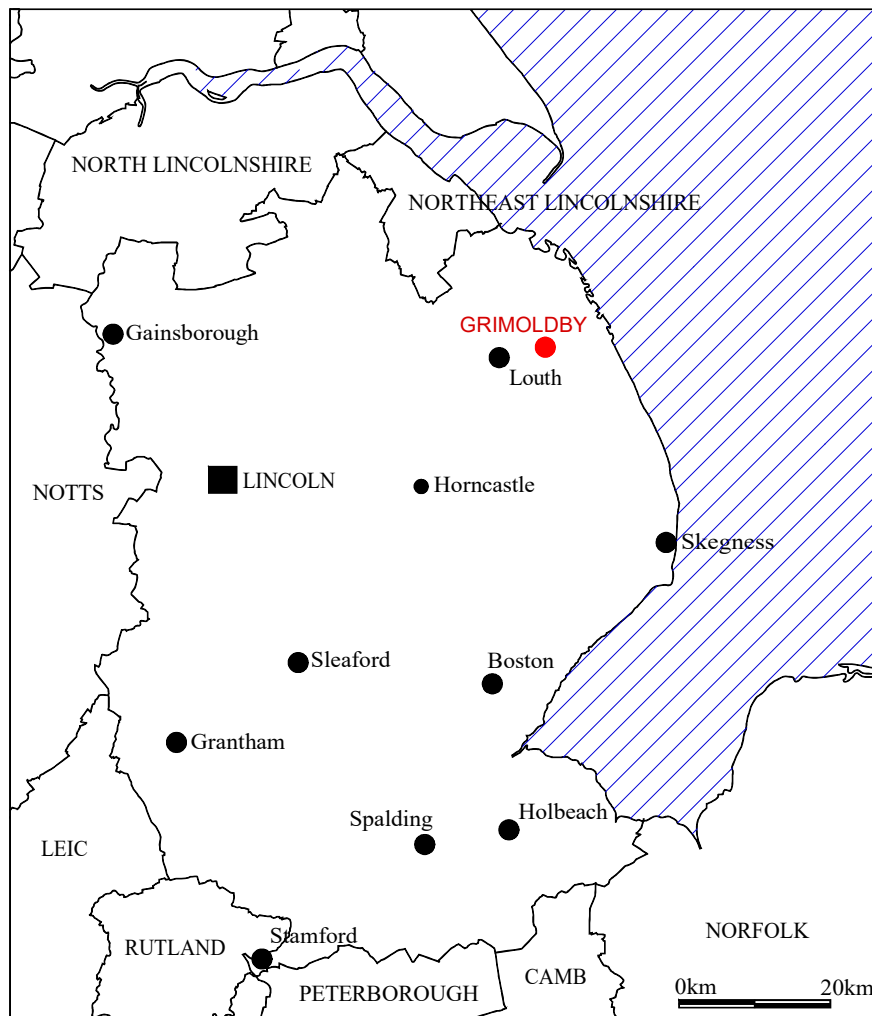
Plate 10: View of the linear hollow (013). Looking southwest



Plate 11: General view of the site. Looking northeast

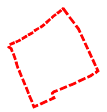


Plate 12: General view from the southwest corner of the site. Looking northeast

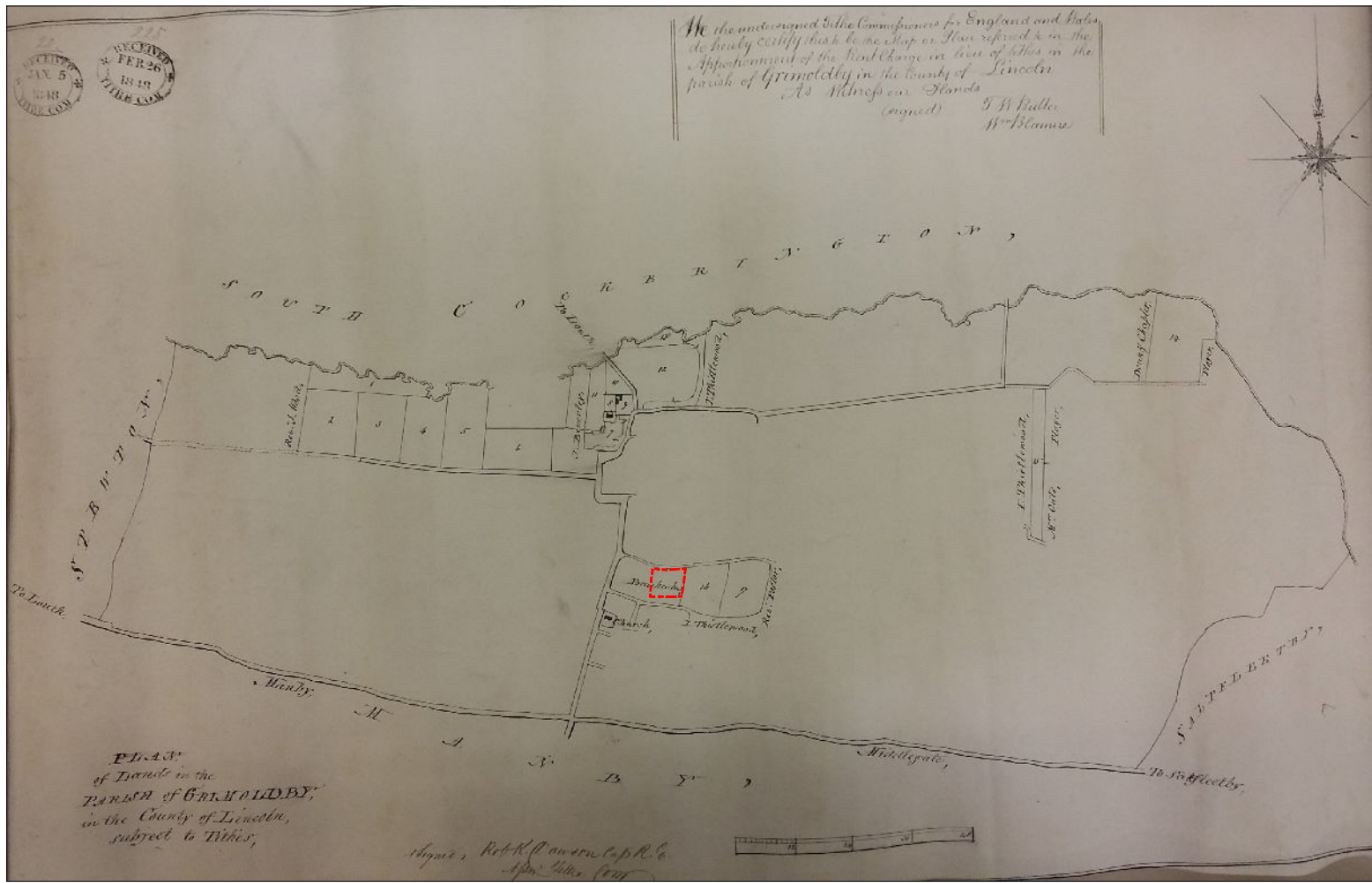


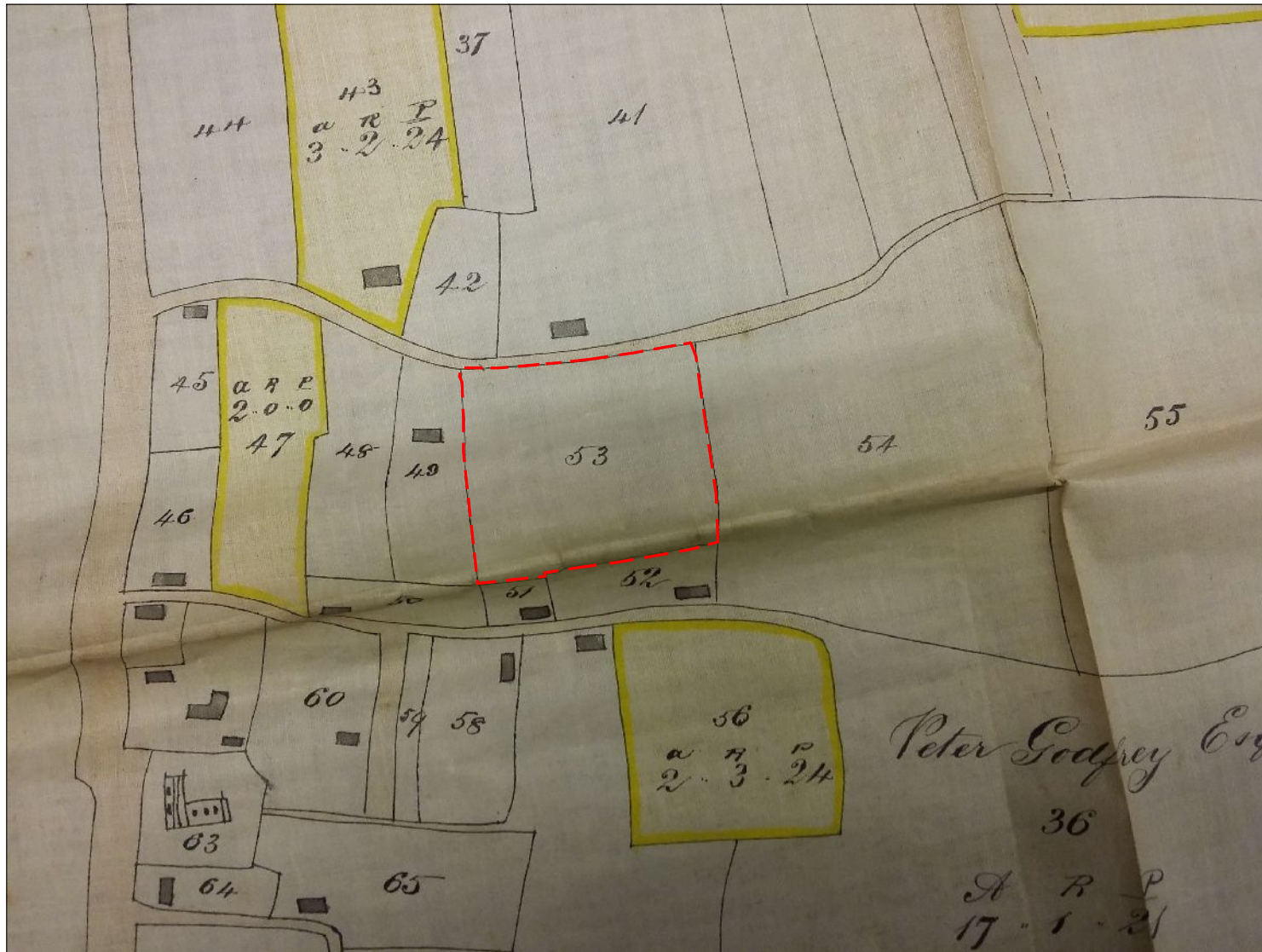
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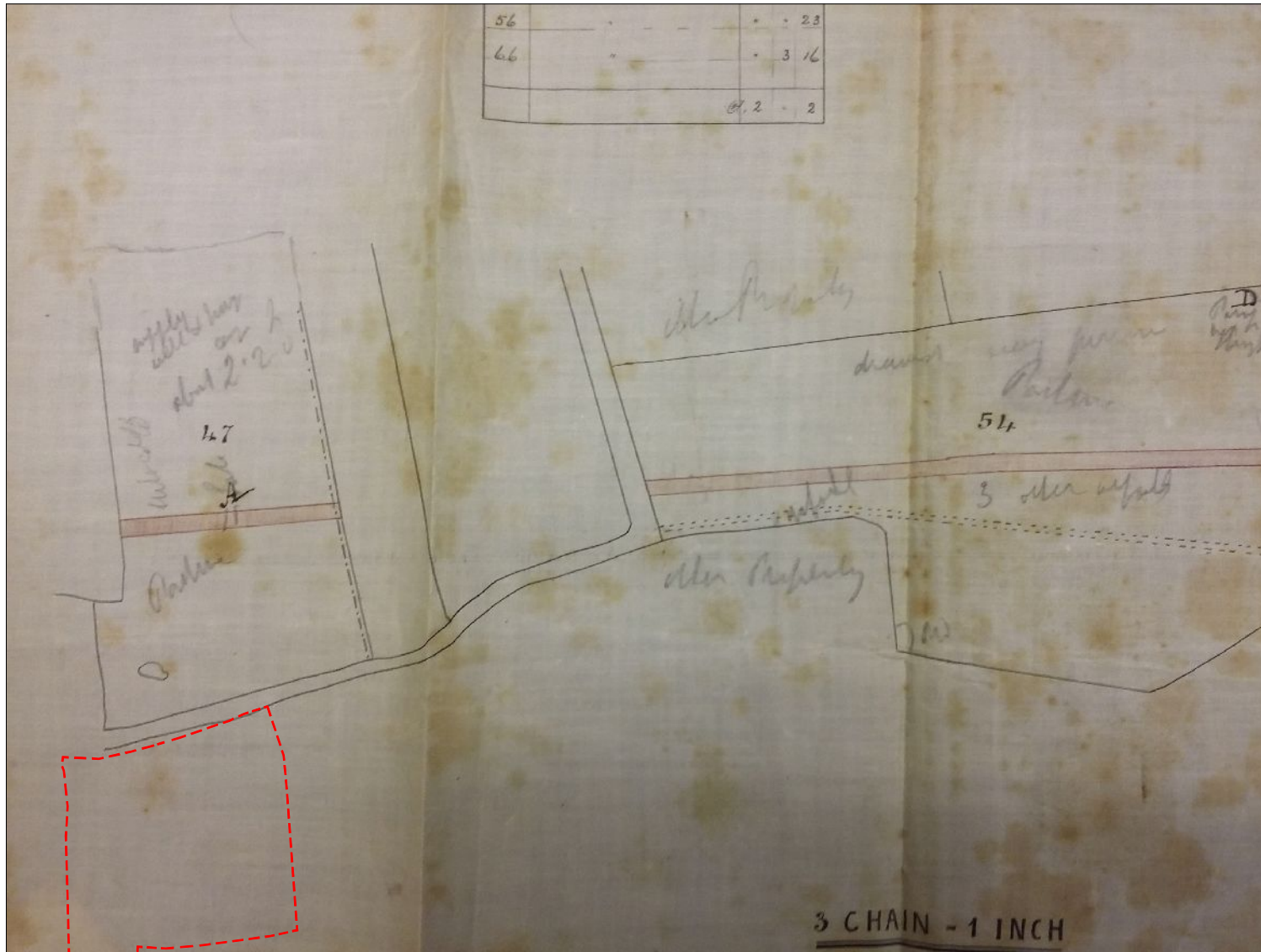



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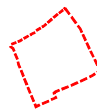


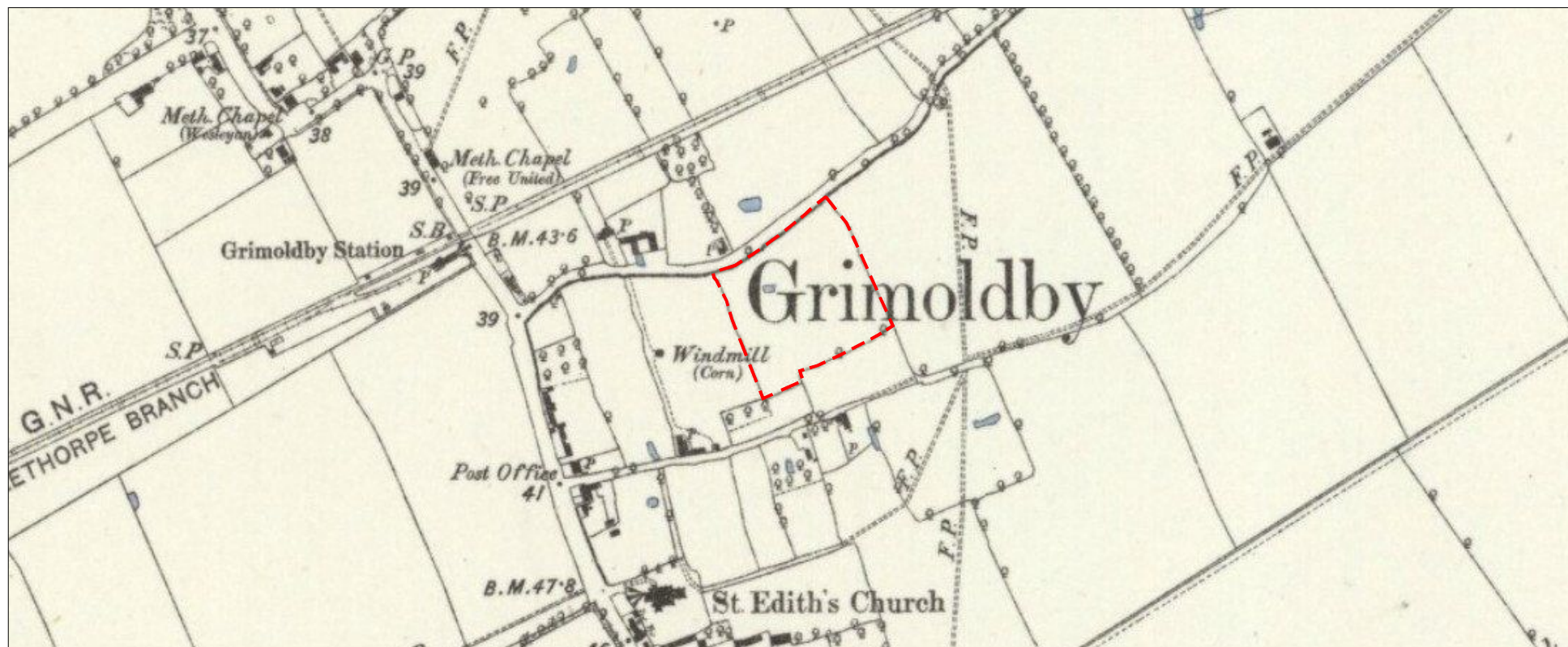


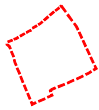
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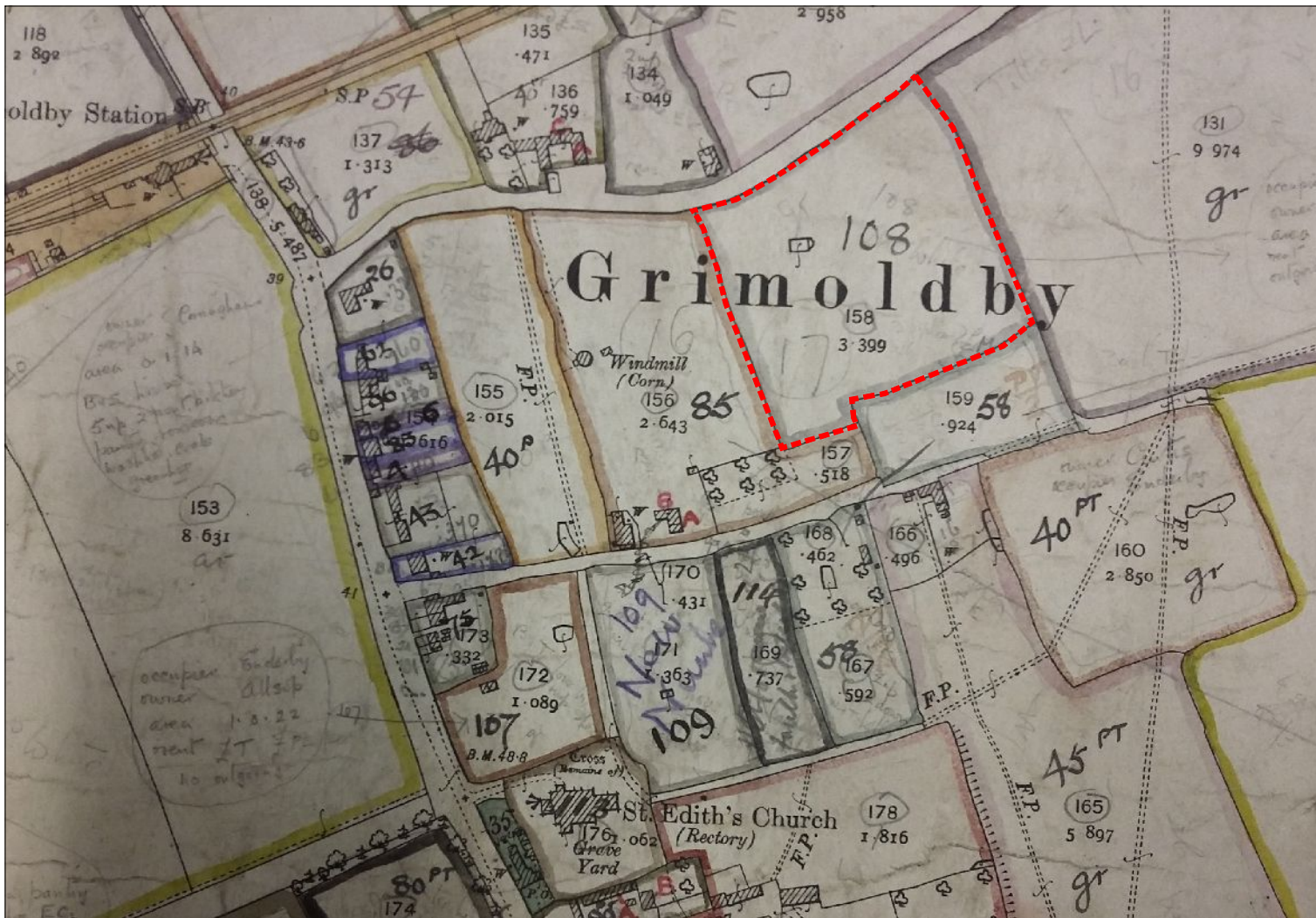

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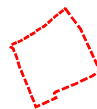
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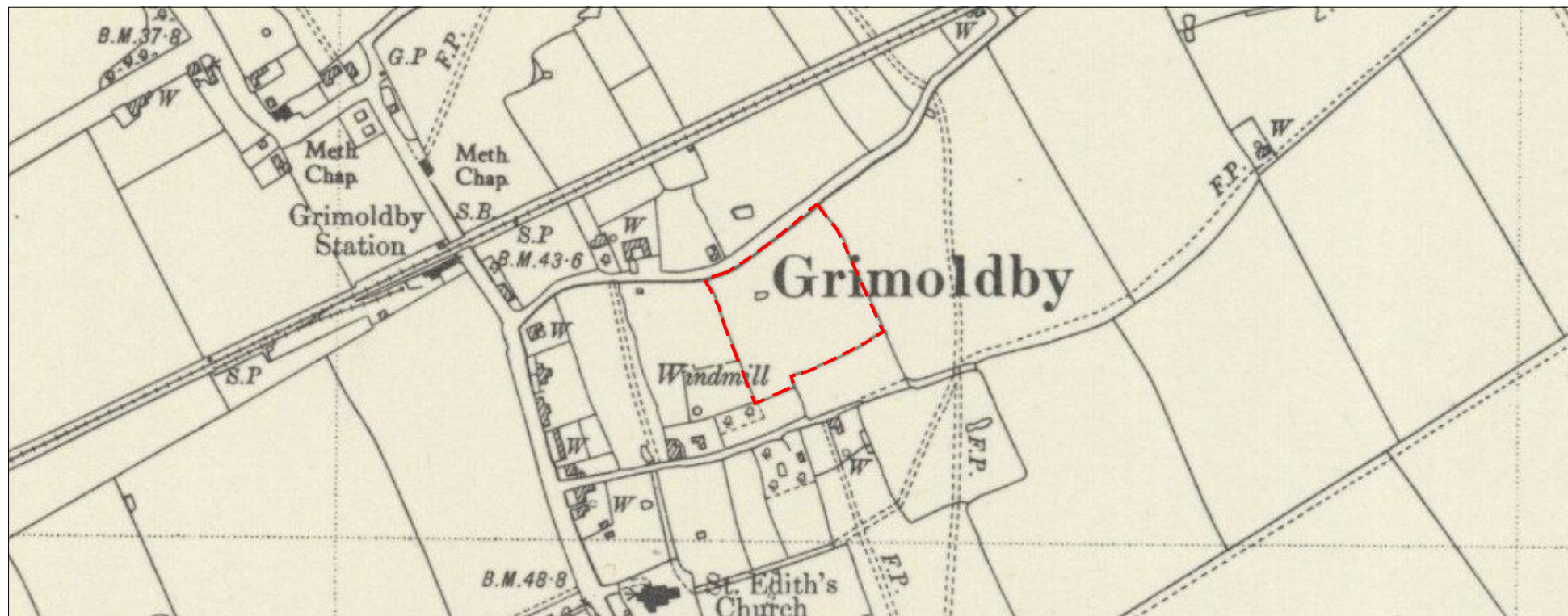


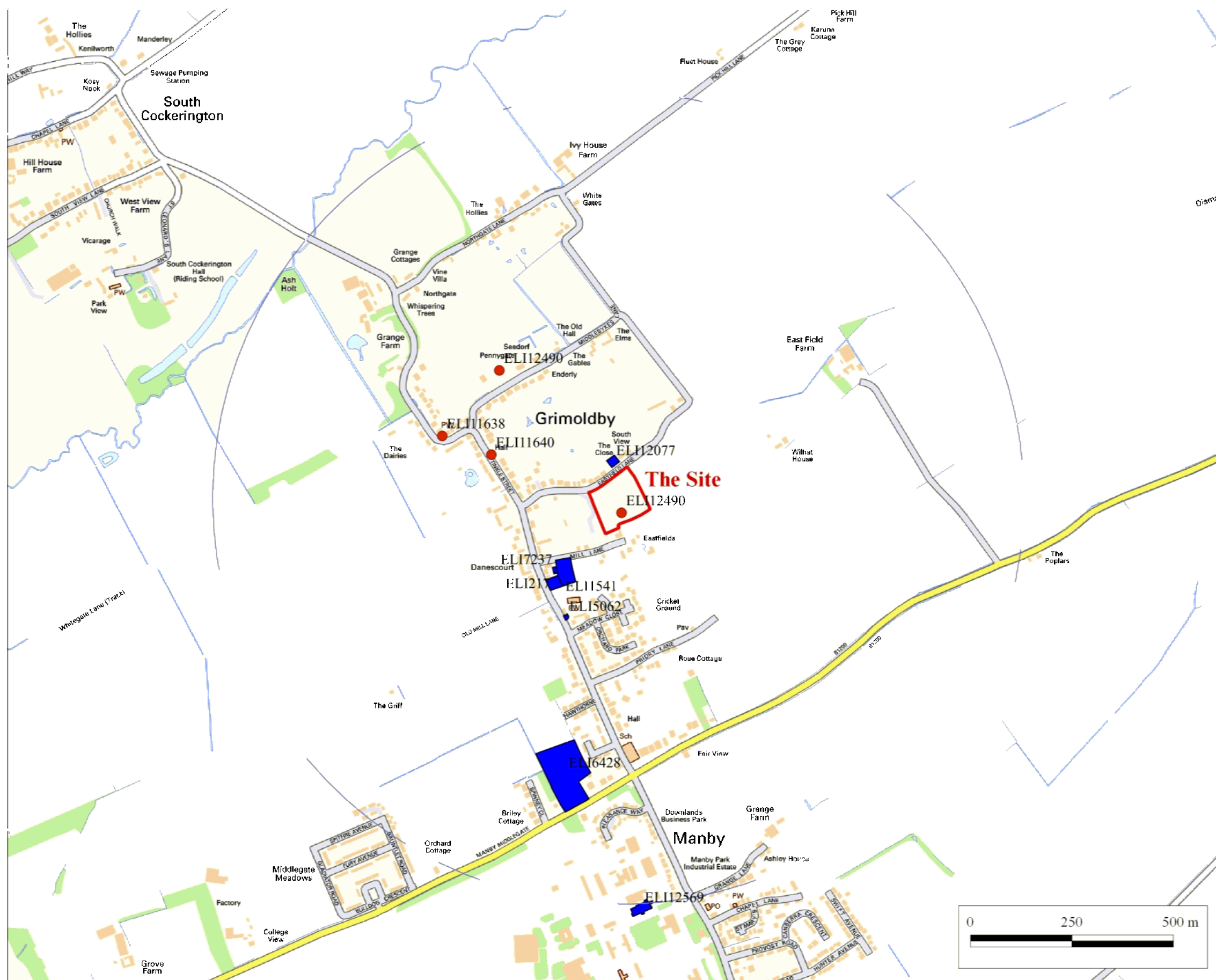


Approximate site location



 Approximate site location

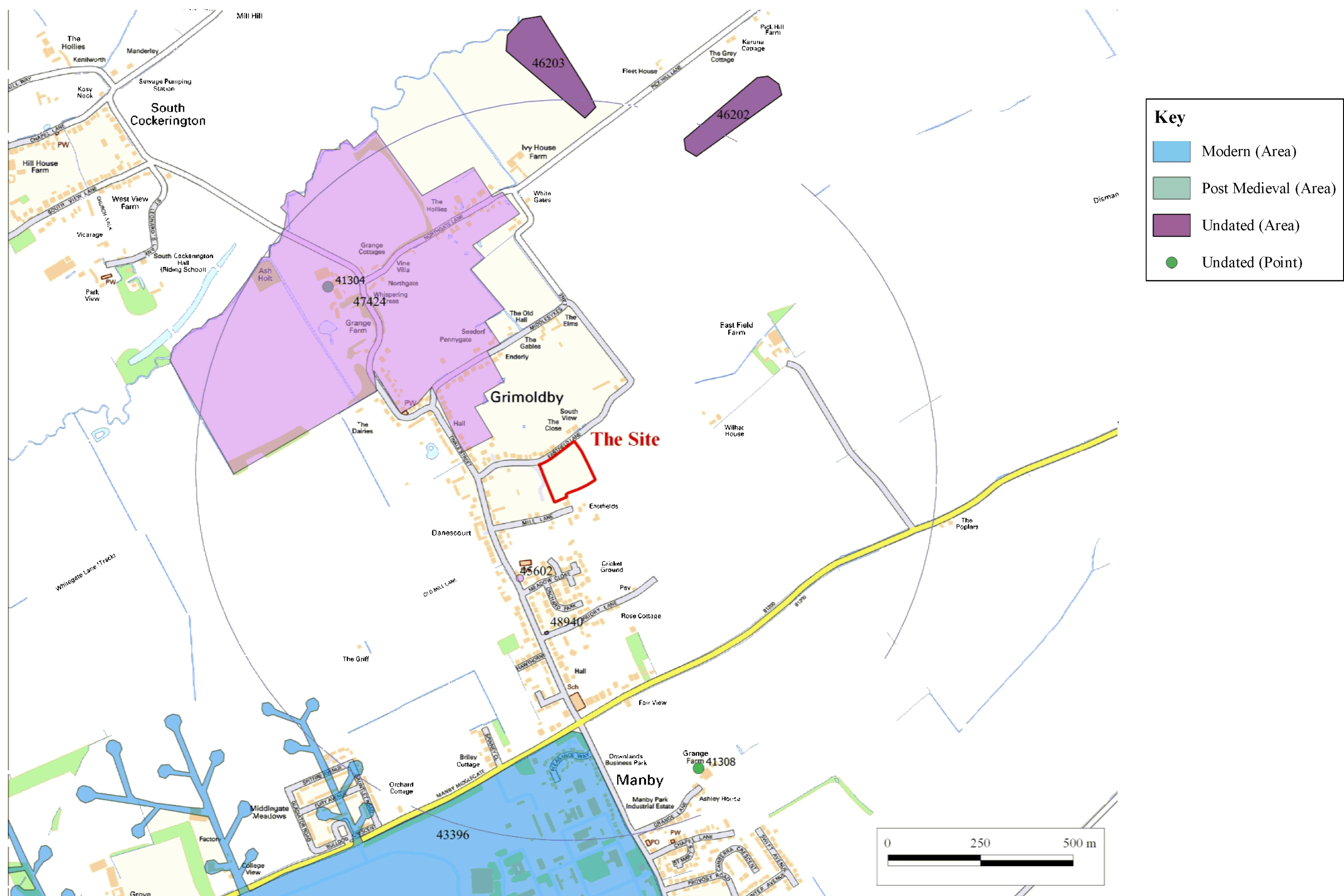




Key

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- Recording Event (Area)

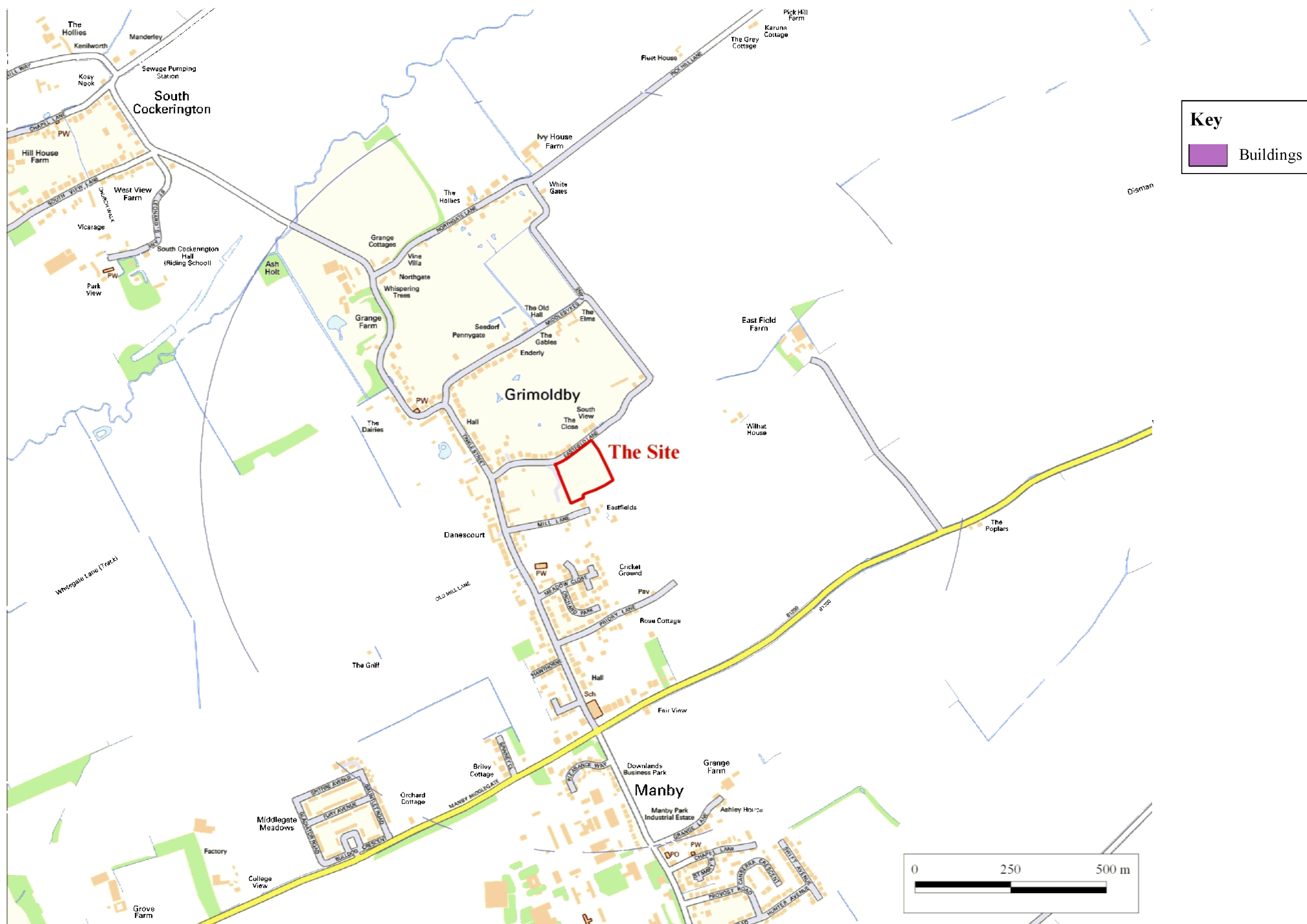
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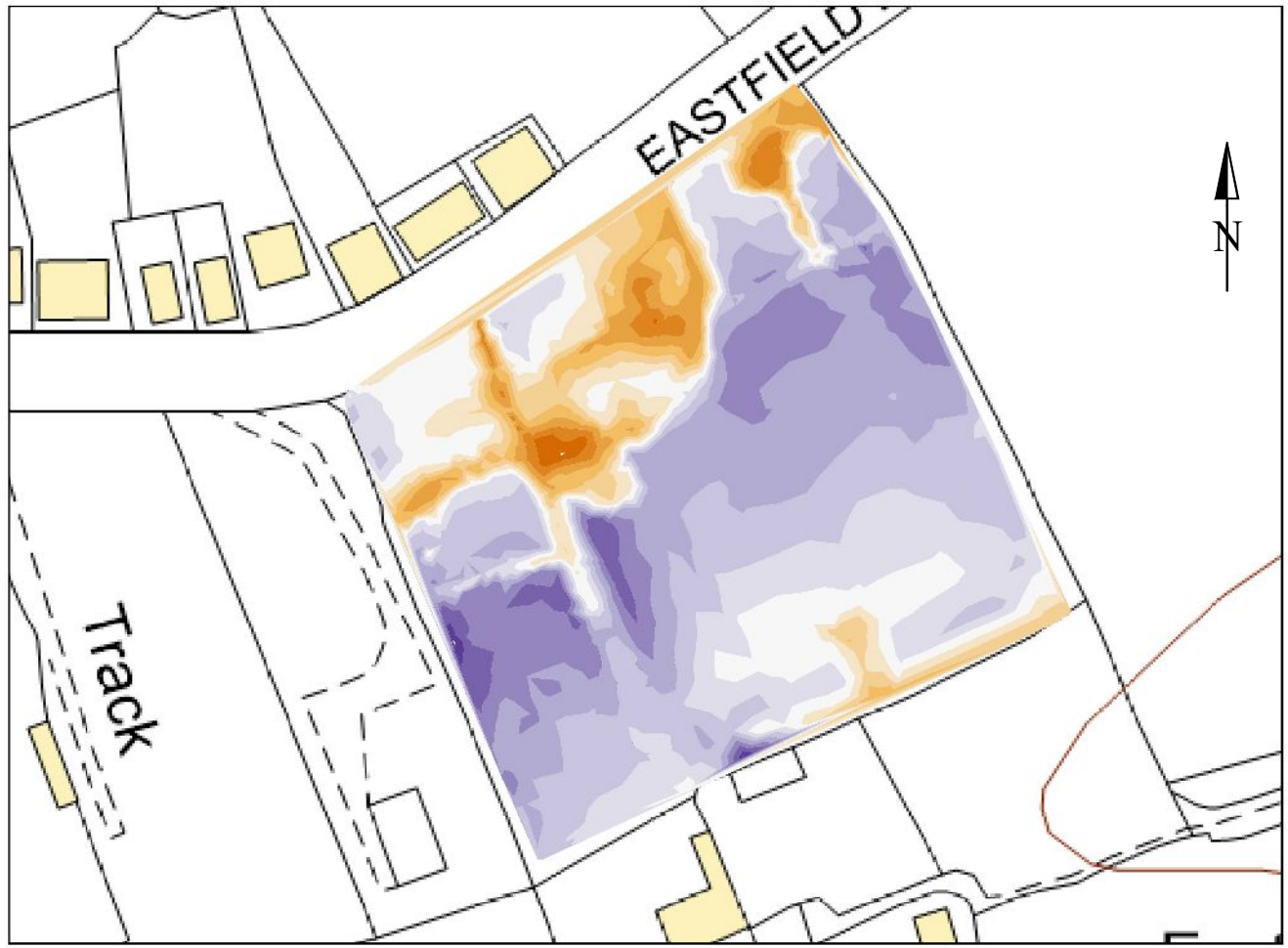


Key

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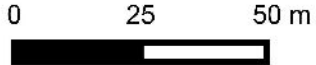


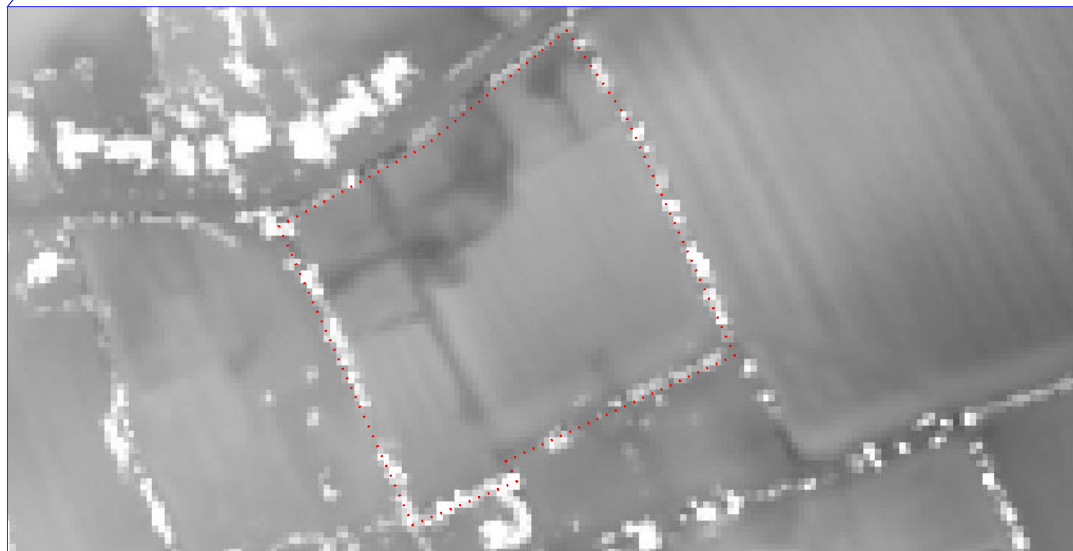
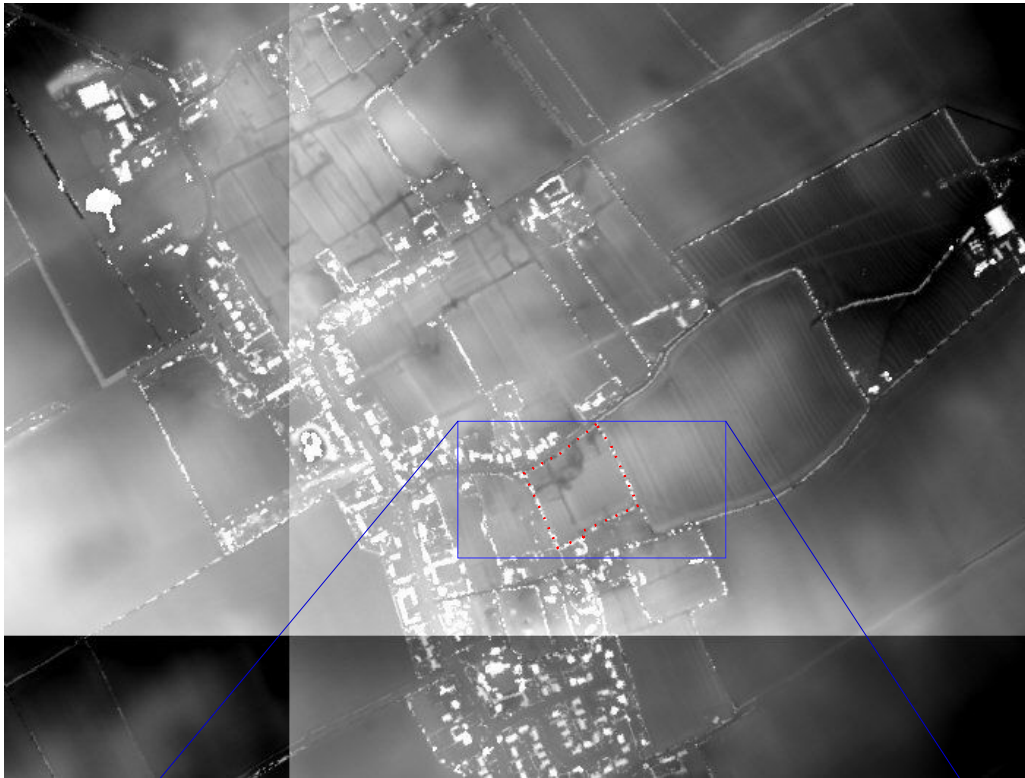


Legend

- Search Area
- Coords for contour_field_3
- 9.85 - 10.00
- 10.00 - 10.16
- 10.16 - 10.31
- 10.31 - 10.47
- 10.47 - 10.62
- 10.62 - 10.77
- 10.77 - 10.93
- 10.93 - 11.08
- 11.08 - 11.23
- 11.23 - 11.39
- 11.39 - 11.54
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- 11.70 - 11.85

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Data source: <http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/survey.html#/survey?grid=TF48>

APPENDIX A – MONUMENTS RECORDED IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE HER

HER No.	Record type	Period	Description
41302	MON	Roman	Romano British pottery found in Grimoldby
41303	MON	Medieval to Modern	Grade II Listed stone cross in St Edith's churchyard, Grimoldby. The base is 14 th century but the cross head is modern. The cross was originally sited at the crossroads
41304	MON	Undated	Site of a grange indicated by the place-name Grimoldby Grange
41308	MON	Undated	Site of grange in Manby indicated by the place-name Grange Farm
43396	MON	Modern	RAF Manby opened in 1938 and closed in 1974
43500	MON	Early Saxon to Medieval	Saxon and medieval settlement at Manby. The settlement was probably in existence by the mid 10 th century, as suggested by a 10/11 th century grave cover in the church. The area part
44421	BLD	Medieval to Modern	St Edith's church and churchyard, Grimoldby. The church is wholly early Perpendicular except for the east windows of the aisles which are decorated. Listed Grade I
45602	MON	Post medieval	Post-medieval wall was recorded during a watching brief at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby.
46202	MON	Undated	Parallel linear cropmarks in Grimoldby observed on aerial photographs taken in 1971
46203	MON	Undated	An enclosure cropmarks in Grimoldby observed on aerial photographs taken in 1971
46206	MON	Medieval	Ridge and furrow earthworks west of Grimoldby, observed on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks have since been levelled
46207	MON	Medieval	Ridge and furrow earthworks east of Grimoldby, observed as part of the National Mapping Programme
46214	MON	Early Saxon to Modern	The settlement of Grimoldby. The settlement was already in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey, name as <i>Grimalbi</i> . A number of excavations have been carried out in the area and are discussed in Section 6.5 of this report. For site locations refer to Fig. 10 showing Events.
46971	MON	Medieval to Post Medieval	A well defined, rectangular, earthwork enclosure of c. 3.3ha in Grimoldby, seen on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer. It has a single ditch on three sides and a double ditch on the other.
47424	MON	Post Medieval	Grimoldby Park, Grimoldby, is recorded on 1884-8 First Edition County Series map. The park is not shown on later maps
47769	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern	Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby is a late 18 th century farmhouse with alterations in about 1900. LISTED
47770	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern	The Gables, Grimoldby is a farmhouse dating from the mid 18 th century LISTED
47771	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern	Ivy House, Grimoldby is a late 18 th century farmhouse
48189	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern	Eastfields, Grimoldby is a cottage from the 17 th century with later alterations. It is timber framed with thatched and some pantile roofs

HER No.	Record type	Period	Description
48435	BLD	Modern	Centurion House, RAF Manby was constructed in 1936-37 to serve as an airmen's dining room. LISTED
48672	MON	Medieval	Medieval ridge and furrow east of Grimoldby was identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme
48793	BLD	Post medieval	The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby. The first Wesleyan chapel was built on this site c. 1805 and was rebuilt in 1841
48794	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern	The United Methodist Free Chapel, Grimoldby was built in 1855. The chapel closed in 1933 and the building was subsequently used as a Methodist Sunday School until the 1980s. The building was disused in 2013
48940	MON	Post Medieval to Modern	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Grimoldby was built in 1853. The chapel closed in 1933 and was subsequently demolished
49277	BLD	Modern	Lynx House, RAF Manby was constructed in 1936-37 and served as the airmen's institute LISTED

APPENDIX B – EVENTS RECORDED IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE HER

HER Ref.	Description
ELI11638	The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby was visited in 2013 as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels
ELI11640	The United Methodist Free Chapel was visited in 2013 as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels
ELI12077	Two trial trenches excavated in 2014 on land adjacent to Southdown, Eastfield Lane, Grimoldby revealed an undated pond and a ditch reused to hold a modern land drain
ELI12490	A site visit was made to Eastfield Lane, Grimoldby to assess the likely impact of proposed residential development on land south of Eastfield Lane. Earthwork remains indicative of previously unidentified medieval settlement were noted
ELI12569	An site visit was made to Centurion House, RAF Manby, as part of an assessment of significance by Lincs Heritage Consultancy
ELI1540	An earthwork survey was carried out in 2000, on a c. 0.2ha site at Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street prior to construction of a house and garage
ELI1541	A watching brief was carried out in 2000, during ground groundworks for a house and garage at Glebe Paddock, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby
ELI217	A single trial trench was excavated in 1997 as part of an evaluation prior to possible residential development at Glebe Paddock, Grimoldby
ELI5062	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during construction of an extension at 34 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby
ELI6428	A site visit was made in August 2005 during compilation of a desk-based assessment for a proposed development on land adjacent to Manby Health and Leisure Club, Manby Middlegate, Grimoldby
ELI7237	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a new bungalow off Mill Lane, Grimoldby
ELI11638	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Grimoldby was visited in May 2013, as part of a survey of non-conformist chapels in East Lindsey

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