

**NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON
LAND OFF BENTLEY LANE,
GRASBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TA 0886 0467
Site Code: BLGR20
Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.139
Planning References: 140148 & 141817

PREPARED FOR MS. KATE KELLY OF BROWN & CO. ON BEHALF OF THEIR CLIENT - MR.
LINUS BALKUS

By

Neville Hall

May 2021

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 17th-19th of May 2021.

The monitored groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical site ground reduction of an area of the site which was slightly larger than that of the build footprint for the new residential dwelling along with the mechanical excavation of a short section of trenching to the south, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

The archaeological monitoring identified a simple site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil and a natural horizon at the base of the site groundworks, which was recorded within two Representative Sections.

A small livestock pond, which is featured on the First Edition O.S. map of the late 19th century onwards, was a 19th century attempt to drain this plot of land. This was probably followed in the 20th century by a further attempt, which compromised the laying down of a spread of chalk fragments on the surface of the undated buried soil horizon. This second attempt was augmented by the construction of a modern curved or rounded chalk filled land drain, which was probably contemporary. This was cut into the natural horizon. Several modern intrusions or disturbances were also found within the natural horizon, one of which was truncated by the chalk filled land drain.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Ms. Kate Kelly of Brown & Co. on behalf of their client - Mr. Linus Balkus to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TA 0886 0467. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 17th-19th of May 2021.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consents for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated off the northern frontage of Bentley Lane at National Grid Reference TA 0886 0467 and at a height of approximately 30m AOD. The village of Grasby is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on the south-west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from north-south. The area of the development site is situated on calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Series, which have developed on deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels. These deposits in turn overlie Ampthill and Kimmeridge clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1990; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Applications for planning permission (Planning References: 140148 and 141817) for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling on land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5, 9 and 11-12) were attached to the outline planning consent 140148 and conditions (Nos. 8-11) were attached to the planning consent 141817.
- 3.2 Following consultations between the author and Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 5 of the outline planning consent 140148.

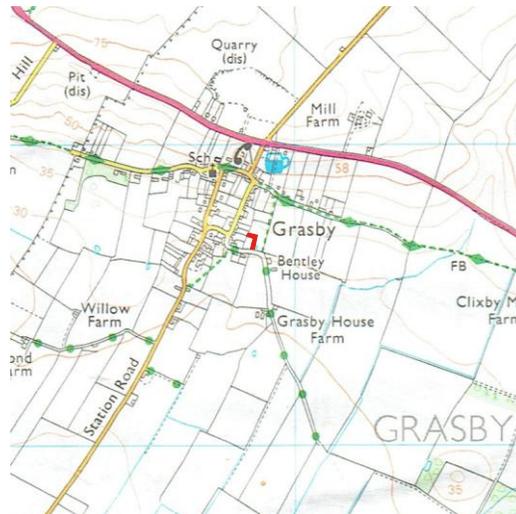


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 Notification was given of the start date of the site groundworks programme to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Condition 5 of the outline planning consent 140148 and by Condition 8 of the planning consent 141817.
- 3.5 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 9 of the outline planning consent 140148 and by Condition 9 of the planning consent 141817.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 11 of the outline planning consent 140148 and by Condition 10 of the planning consent 141817.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

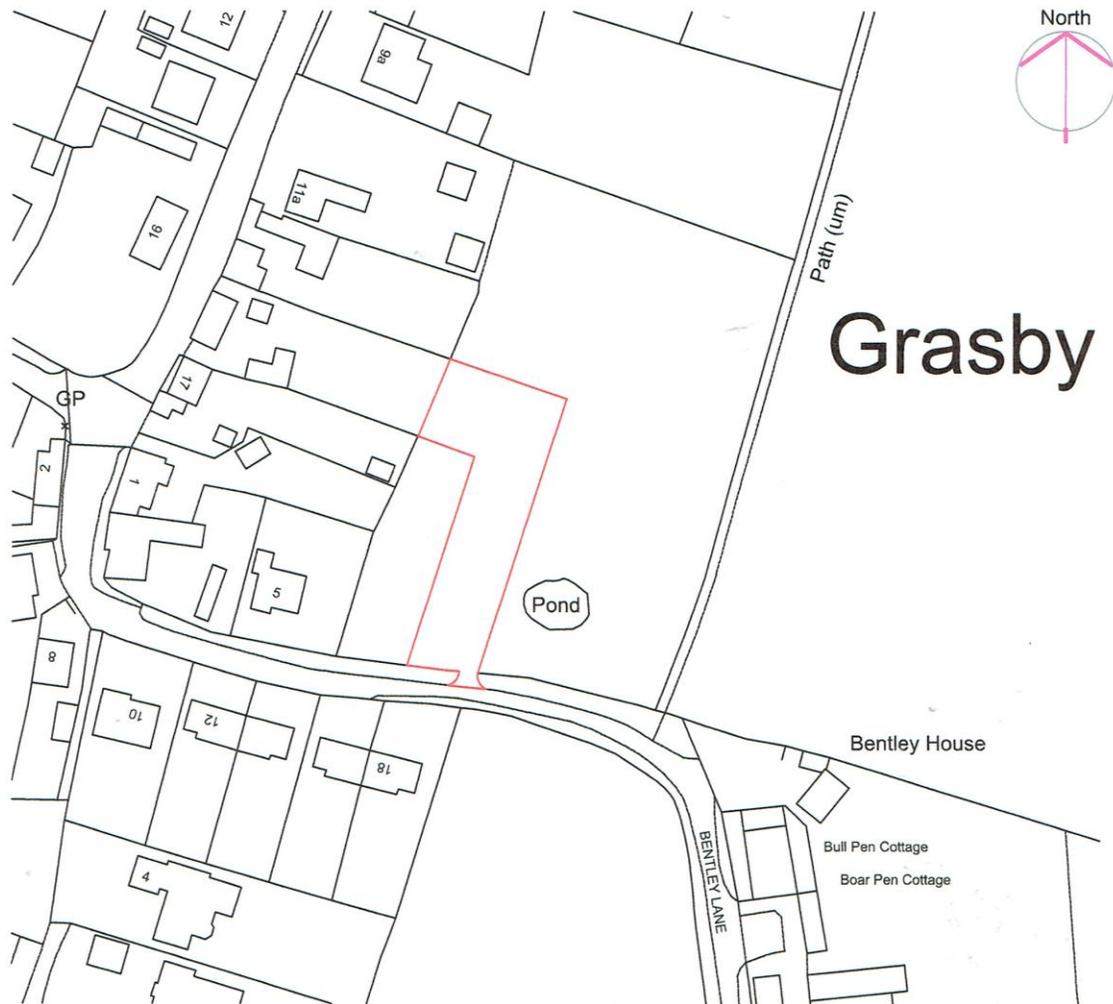


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4 (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the medieval settlement of Grasby. Traces of former settlement earthworks including the earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been detected on this site and also to the south. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Grasby occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it is referred to as *Grosebi* and as *Grosbi*. The place name itself is derived from the Old Norse *grjot* or 'gravel, or stones', with a topographical derivation and from the Old Danish *by* or a 'farmstead or village'. It is probable therefore that the

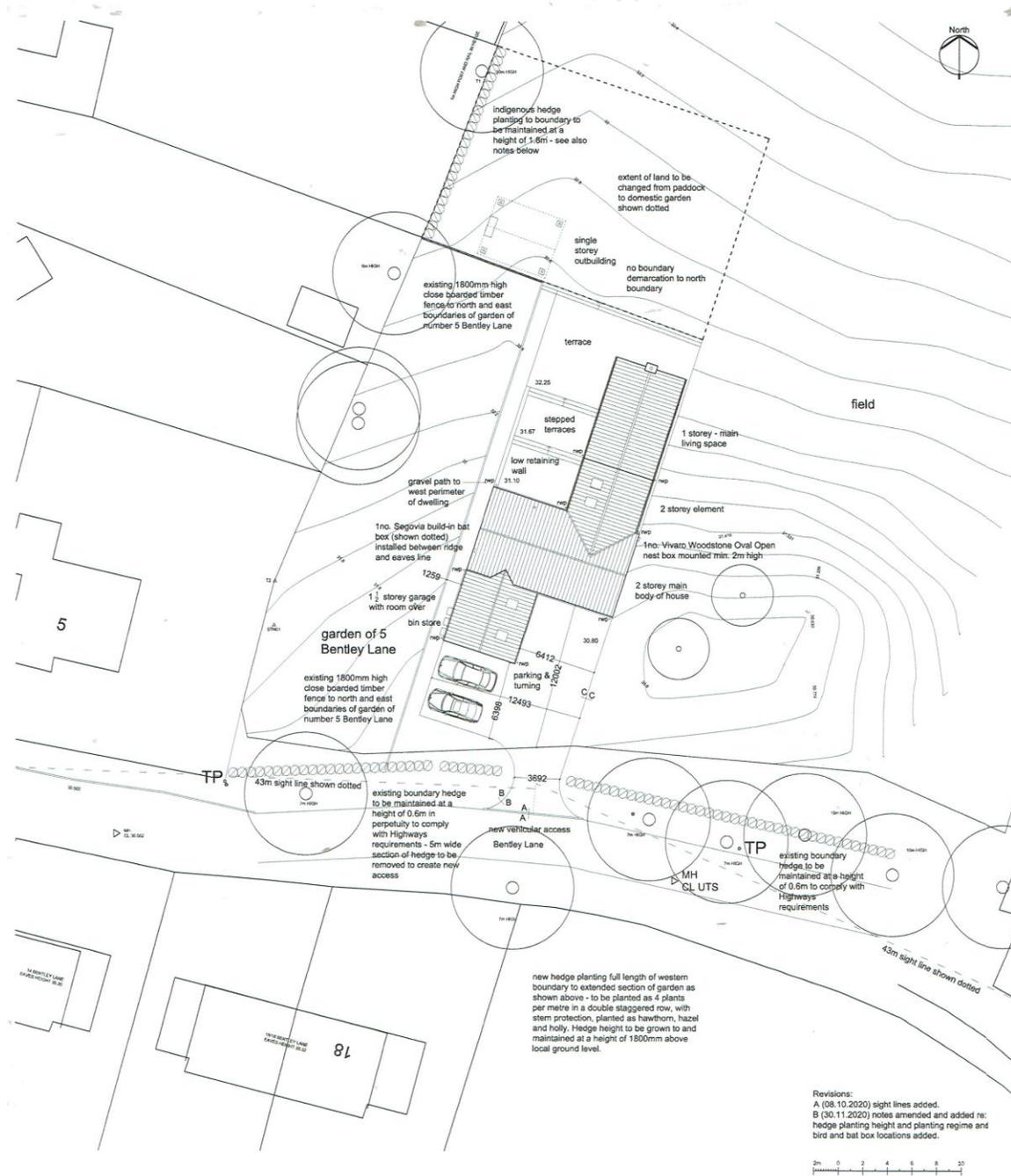


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:20 at A2, (extract from Architects plan)

settlement of Grasby would have late Anglo-Saxon origins from this place name evidence. At the Domesday Survey, lands in the parish of Grasby were held by the church at Caistor on behalf of the King, by the Bishop of Bayeux and by Svartbrandr and other thanes. There are also references in the Domesday entry to a church, a priest and a mill [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].

- 5.3 At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Alan de Perci held the fourth part of one bovate of land in *Grossebi*, Count Odo held two carucates of land in *Grossebi* and William Torniant held three bovates of land in *Grossebi*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gressebi* (AD1165) and as *Greseby* (AD1212) [Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.4 The medieval settlement of Grasby (HER 53584) appears to have been of middle size in terms of contemporary population and underwent no major or permanent change or decline as such. Its settlement plan combines elements whose axis lies along the scarp, notably the main east-west street on the line of the throughway to Clixby in one direction and Searby, the other, with streets running up and down the scarp. The resulting pattern, which is superficially grid-like, lacks sufficient coherence and may have resulted from a series of discrete foci bunched together and the complex teneorial pattern may support this. A curve on the east-west street and its intermittent wide sections may indicate a former open green area.
- 5.5 The medieval parish church of All Saints on Vicarage Lane is Grade II listed and has some 13th century work (HER 55623, NHL 1063358). The church was largely rebuilt in 1850 and 1869. The church consists of a west tower, nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch and a vestry.
- 5.6 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow are located to the south of the village (HER 56616). These have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are visible as a series of parallel linear earthworks on a south west to north east alignment.
- 5.7 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow are situated to the south of this development site and have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (HER 55617). They appear as a series of parallel linear earthworks that are on a south west-north east orientation.
- 5.8 The post-medieval settlement of Grasby (HER 53585) was no larger at the start of the 19th century than it had been in the 11th century AD. It expanded much in the early 19th century and had trebled in size by the mid 19th century, as an open village at the expense of other nearby settlements including Clixby. Its plan combines elements whose axis lies along the scarp slope, notably the main east-west street on the line of the throughway to Clixby in one direction and Searby, the other, with streets running up and down the scarp slope.
- 5.9 The Old Vicarage and Vicarage Cottage on Station Road is a Grade II listed pair of 17th century houses with late 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 55624, NHL 1063359).
- 5.10 The Post Office on Vicarage Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century post office and house (HER 55622, NHL 1063357).
- 5.11 The Grange at Grasby is a Grade II listed 19th century vicarage which has 20th century alterations and is now a residential dwelling (HER 55656, NHL 1063399).
- 5.12 Mill Farm at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56885). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'Z'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 5.13 Bentley House at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56889). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from

- the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.14 Grasby House Farm at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56890). This is arranged around a loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached with its long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
 - 5.15 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built on Main Street in Grasby in 1840 (HER 55058). The building appears to have survived until the 1970s when it was demolished.
 - 5.16 The Grasby Primary School on Vicarage Lane (HER 56756) is shown on the first and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1899 and 1907. The school was opened as the Grasby National School and was rebuilt in 1855. The building was substantially modified and extended in the 20th century.
 - 5.17 The First Edition O.S. map of 1889 features the site of an undated limestone extraction quarry to the north of Grasby village (HER 53597).
 - 5.18 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel is located on Main Street (HER 54831). It has a datestone of 1893. It has been converted into a residential dwelling and was a replacement for an earlier chapel on the site that was built in 1841.
 - 5.19 There has been one previous archaeological investigation nearby. This comprised a combination of geophysical and walkover surveys of a site on land off the southern frontage of Vicarage Lane and to the west of this development site. These surveys were carried out in 2000 in advance of a new proposed residential development here (HER ELI6164, Site code: GVL00). A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out at the site and a walkover survey was undertaken to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. Neither survey revealed evidence of any great archaeological potential. The geophysical survey was restricted by the presence of building footings and electricity pylons. Even where the survey was possible, strong ferromagnetic signals blanked out any other responses. The northern half of the plot comprised a level platform fronting the street, but this was still occupied by then current outbuildings, and the rear of the site was too overgrown for any features or remains of any subtlety to be observed [Malone, 2000].
 - 5.20 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the area of this development site as occupying the south-western portion of a much larger enclosure that is off the northern frontage of the Bentley Lane. A small oval shaped livestock pond is featured to the immediate east.
 - 5.21 This same layout is repeated on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907. An extract from the 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 shows this same site layout and that no change to this has taken place between 1907 and 1971. The pond to the immediate east has enlarged in size.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 17th-19th of May 2021. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical ground reduction of an area of the site which was slightly larger than the build footprint for the new residential dwelling.

These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket and a 0.80m wide toothed bucket.

- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored site groundworks. This plan is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 4**. A total of two sections of the observed site deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-2**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20, and are similarly reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-54**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-54]

- 7.1 The archaeological programme for this site comprised the monitored mechanical excavation of a site area that was slightly larger than the build footprint for the new residential dwelling, which took place in two stages. These monitored mechanical excavations extended through a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), an undated buried soil horizon (**002**) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which occurred at the base of this site ground reduction over most of the site reduced area. This mechanical ground reduction was graded and extended to depths of between 0.70m-0.90m below ground levels, with the depths of these excavations increasing to the north [**Plates 1-31, 33-47 and 49-52**]. This site deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 2 [Plates 32 and 48]**.
- 7.2 The nature of the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) was of note as it contained within its make-up a layer of dense small-large angular chalk fragments. This site sloped downwards in level from north-south and was badly drained. This layer of chalk had been laid down in the recent past in order to facilitate improvements in the drainage to this plot of land. A small former livestock pond, which was located to the immediate east of the new build area, and which was identified by the map regression on maps dating from the late 19th century onwards, probably represented an earlier 19th century attempt to drain this land.
- 7.3 At the southern end of the site reduced area, the monitored mechanical excavations extended to the minimum depths of 0.60m below ground levels, such that these excavations ceased within the undated buried soil horizon (**002**). One foundation trench for the new garage would extend into this area. So in order to search for any underlying archaeological potential at this point, a trench was excavated through this undated buried soil horizon (**002**) and into the underlying natural horizon (**003**) to a length of 6.0m, to a width of 1.0m and to a further depth of 0.80m [**Plates 53-54**].
- 7.4 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. Several modern intrusions or areas of disturbance were recorded within the site reduced area (cut into the natural horizon (**003**)), along with a modern curving or rounded chalk filled land drain, which was a modern attempt to improve the drainage of the site. This feature may have been contemporary with the spread of chalk within the undated buried soil horizon (**002**).

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical site ground reduction of an area of the site which was slightly larger than that of the build footprint for the new residential dwelling along with the mechanical excavation of a short section of trenching to the south, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.3 The archaeological monitoring identified a simple site deposit sequence, which consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated buried soil and a natural horizon at the base of the site groundworks, which was recorded within two Representative Sections.
- 8.4 A small livestock pond, which is featured on the First Edition O.S. map of the late 19th century onwards, was a 19th century attempt to drain this plot of land. This was probably followed in the 20th century by a further attempt, which compromised the laying down of a spread of chalk fragments on the surface of the undated buried soil horizon. This second attempt was augmented by the construction of a modern curved or rounded chalk filled land drain, which was probably contemporary. This was cut into the natural horizon. Several modern intrusions or disturbances were also found within the natural horizon, one of which was truncated by the chalk filled land drain.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the lack of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the identified deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the lack of archaeological activity and of the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Ms. Kate Kelly of Brown & Co and their client - Mr. Linus Balkus for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

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Cameron, K., (1998), *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Ekwall, E., (1991), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, (Fourth Edition).

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 28.4.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 28.4.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1971.

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

Malone, S., (2000), *Geophysical and Walkover Survey at Vicarage Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire*. Archaeological Project Services client report.

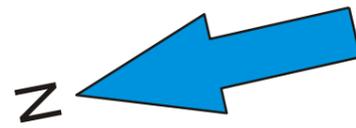
Mills, A. (1991), *English Place Names*.

Morris, J., (1986), *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*.

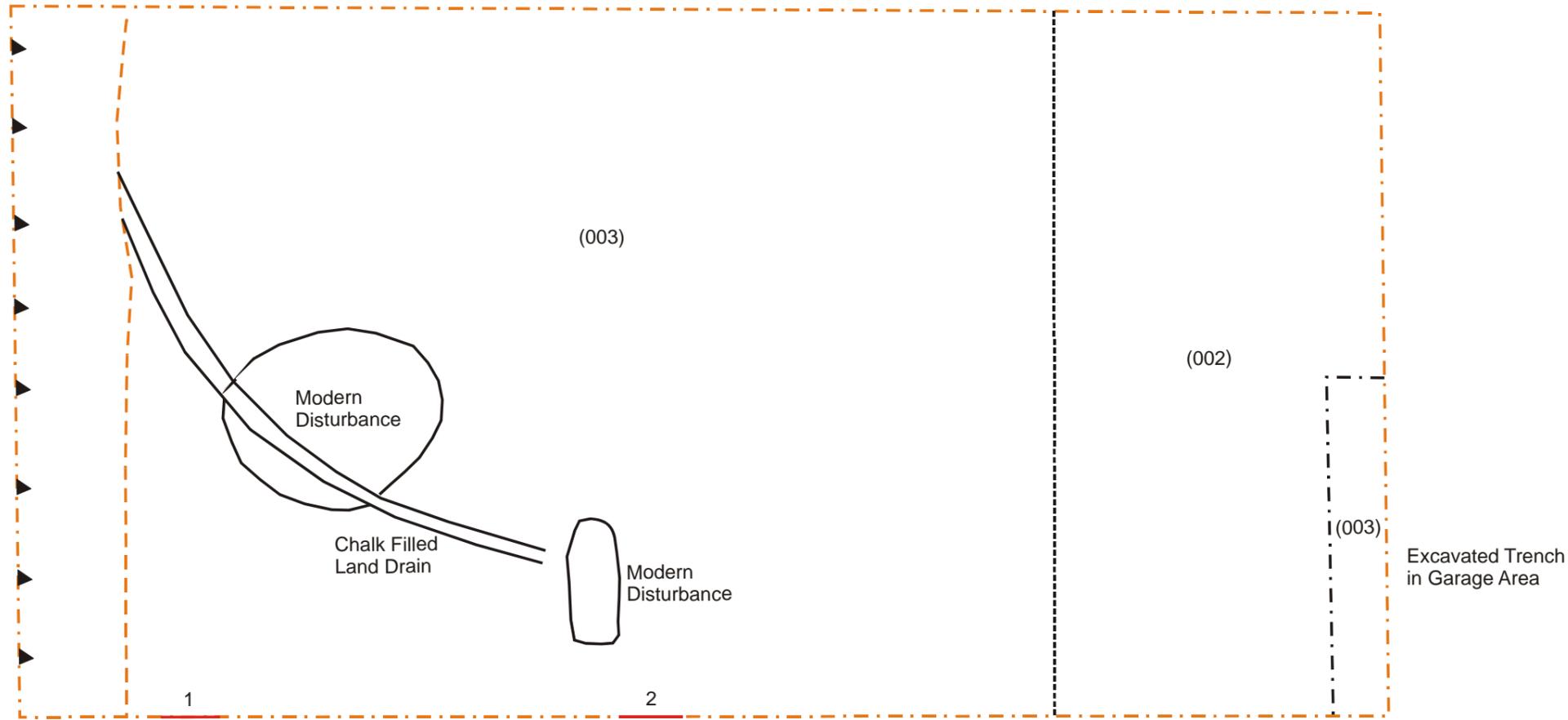
Ordnance Survey, (2017), 1:25,000 scale map, *Ancholme Valley, Barton-upon-Humber Brigg, Scunthorpe & Kirton in Lindsey*, Explorer Sheet No. 281.

Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (2002), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4, 1:250,000 scale.



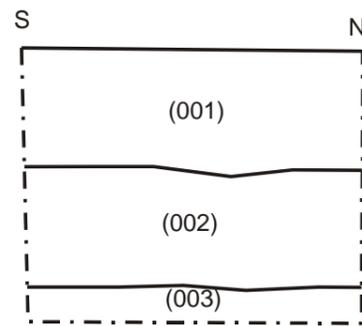
LIMITS OF SITE GROUND REDUCTION



WESTERN SITE BOUNDARY



Representative Section 1, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 2, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 1-2 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 2: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 3: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 4: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 5: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 6: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 7: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 10: Site ground reduction, from the south



Plate 8: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 11: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 9: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 12: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 13: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 16: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 14: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 17: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 15: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 18: Site ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 19: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 22: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 20: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 23: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 21: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 24: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 25: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 26: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 27: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 28: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 29: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 30: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 31: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 34: Site ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 32: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 35: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 33: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 36: Site ground reduction, from the east



Plate 37: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 40: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 38: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 41: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 39: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 42: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 43: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 46: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 44: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 47: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 45: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 48: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 49: Site ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 52: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 50: Site ground reduction, from the north



Plate 53: Excavation of the trench at the southern end of the site, from the south-west



Plate 51: Site ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 54: Excavation of the trench at the southern end of the site, from the south-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with small angular limestone fragments 2%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - 0.31m.
- 002** Undated buried soil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with spreads of small angular chalk fragments 60%. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - 0.42m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, light-dark orange brown sandy silt with spreads of small chalk fragments 1%. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - >0.12m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and two section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2020.139** and the site code **BLGR20**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W	Col.	Digi.
	1 / 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
1	site ground reduction	N		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
2	site ground reduction	N		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
3	site ground reduction	E		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
4	site ground reduction	E		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
5	site ground reduction	E		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
6	site ground reduction	NE		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
7	site ground reduction	NE		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
8	site ground reduction	E		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
9	site ground reduction	N		A 18/5/21	BLGR20		
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13	site ground reduction	N		A 17/5/21	BLGR20		
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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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19	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
20	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
21	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
22	Site ground reduction	NE		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
23	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
24	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
25	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
26	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
27	Site ground reduction	E		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
28	Site ground reduction	NE		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
29	Site ground reduction	E		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
30	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
31	Site ground reduction	E		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
32	Representative Section 1	E		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
33	Site ground reduction	N		A 15/5/21	BLGR20
34	Site ground reduction	NW		A 19/5/21	BLGR20

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded 1 / 1	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
35	Site ground reduction	NE		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
36	Site ground reduction	E		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
37	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
38	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
39	Site ground reduction	NE		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
40	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
41	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
42	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
43	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
44	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
45	Site ground reduction	NE		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
46	Site ground reduction	NE		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
47	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
48	Representative Section 2	E		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
49	Site ground reduction	NE		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
50	Site ground reduction	N		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	
51	Site ground reduction	NW		A 14/5/21	BLGR20	

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-422085

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	23 May 2021

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-422085> for this page

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Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Plot 2, Land off Bentley Lane,
Grasby, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Ms. Kate Kelly of Brown & Co on behalf of her client -
Mr. Linas Balkus**

National Grid Reference: TA 0886 0467

Site Code: BLGR20

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.139

Planning Reference: 140148

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

September 2020

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling at Plot 2, land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the medieval settlement of Grasby. Traces of former settlement earthworks including the earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been detected on this site and also to the south. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated off the northern frontage of Bentley Lane at National Grid Reference TA 0886 0467 and at a height of approximately 30mAOD. The village of Grasby is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on the south-west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from north-south. The area of the development site is situated on calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Series, which have developed on deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels. These deposits in turn overlie Ampthill and Kimmeridge clays of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 2, land off Bentley Lane, Grasby, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 140148) [Figure 3].

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Grasby occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it is referred to as *Grosebi* and as *Grosbi*. The place name itself is derived from the Old Norse *grjot* or 'gravel, or stones', with a topographical derivation and from the Old Danish *by* or a 'farmstead or village'. It is probable therefore that the settlement of Grasby would have late Anglo-Saxon origins from this place name evidence. At the Domesday Survey, lands in the parish of Grasby were held by the church at Caistor on behalf of the King, by the Bishop of Bayeux and by Svartbrandr and other thanes. There are also references in the Domesday entry to a church, a priest and a mill.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Alan de Perci held the fourth part of one bovate of land in *Grossebi*, Count Odo held two carucates of land in *Grossebi* and William Torniant held three bovates of land in *Grossebi*. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gressebi* (AD1165) and as *Greseby* (AD1212).
- 3.4 The medieval settlement of Grasby (HER 53584) appears to have been of middle size in terms of contemporary population and underwent no major or permanent change or decline as such. Its settlement plan combines elements whose axis lies along the scarp, notably the main east-west street on the line of the thoroughway to Clixby in one direction and Searby, the other, with streets running up and down the scarp. The resulting pattern, which is superficially gird-like, lacks sufficient coherence and may have resulted from a series of discrete foci bunched together and the complex teneurial pattern may support this. A curve on the east-west street and its intermittent wide sections may indicate a former open green area.
- 3.5 The medieval parish church of All Saints on Vicarage Lane is Grade II listed and has some 13th century work (HER 55623, NHL 1063358). The church was largely rebuilt in 1850 and 1869. The church consists of a west tower, nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch and a vestry.
- 3.6 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow are located to the south of the village (HER 56616). These have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are visible as a series of parallel linear earthworks on a south west to north east alignment.
- 3.7 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow are situated to the south of this development site and have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (HER 55617). They appear as a series of parallel linear earthworks that are on a south west-north east orientation.

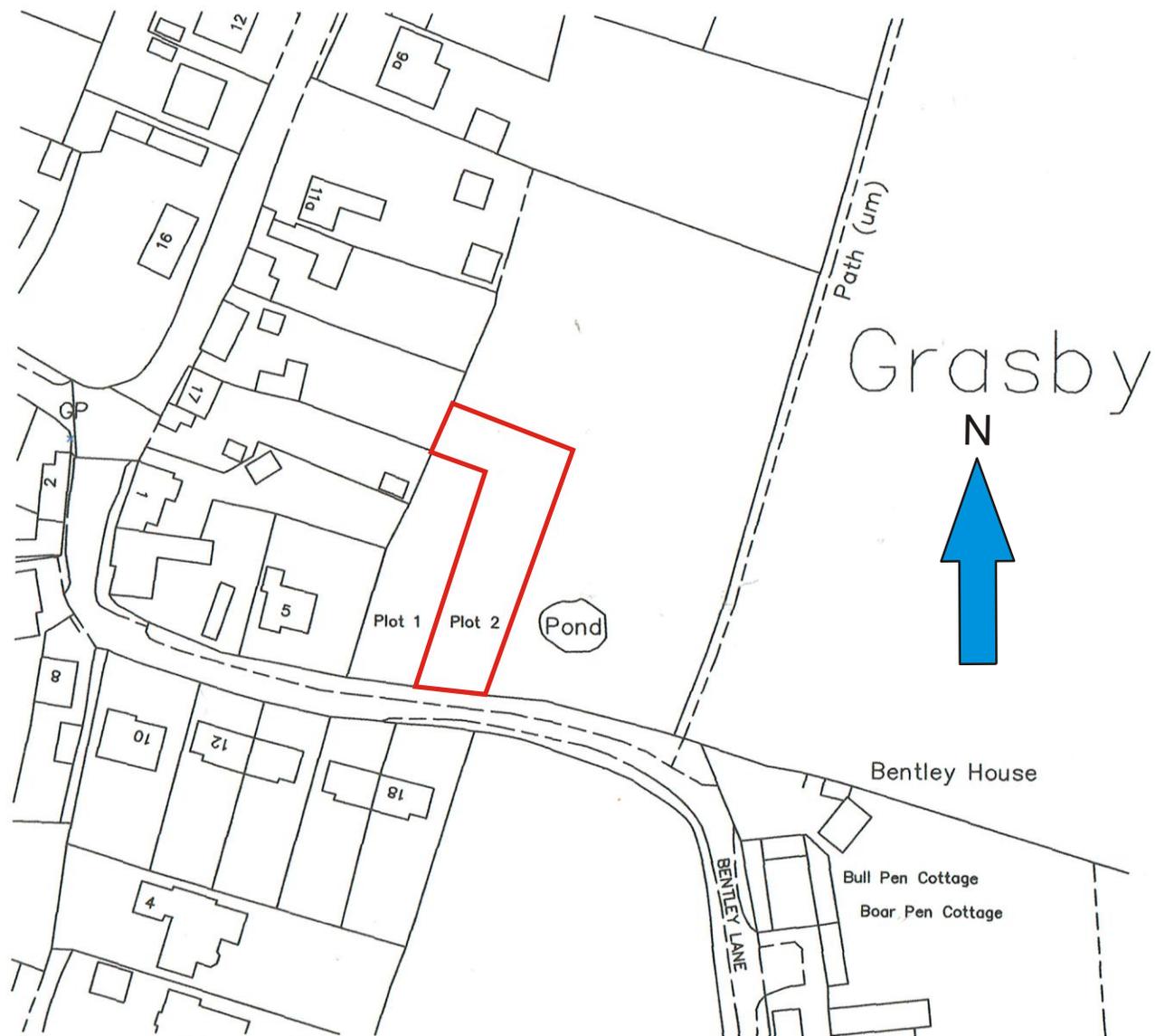


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)



Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.8 The post-medieval settlement of Grasby (HER 53585) was no larger at the start of the 19th century than it had been in the 11th century AD. It expanded much in the early 19th century and had trebled in size by the mid 19th century, as an open village at the expense of other nearby settlements including Clixby. Its plan combines elements whose axis lies along the scarp slope, notably the main east-west street on the line of the throughway to Clixby in one direction and Searby, the other, with streets running up and down the scarp slope.
- 3.9 The Old Vicarage and Vicarage Cottage on Station Road is a Grade II listed pair of 17th century houses with late 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 55624, NHL 1063359).
- 3.10 The Post Office on Vicarage Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century post office and house (HER 55622, NHL 1063357).
- 3.11 The Grange at Grasby is a Grade II listed 19th century vicarage which has 20th century alterations and is now a residential dwelling (HER 55656, NHL 1063399).
- 3.12 Mill Farm at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56885). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'Z'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.13 Bentley House at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56889). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.14 Grasby House Farm at Grasby is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56890). This is arranged around a loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached with its long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.15 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built on Main Street in Grasby in 1840 (HER 55058). The building appears to have survived until the 1970s when it was demolished.
- 3.16 The Grasby Primary School on Vicarage Lane (HER 56756) is shown on the first and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1899 and 1907. The school was opened as the Grasby National School and was rebuilt in 1855. The building was substantially modified and extended in the 20th century.
- 3.17 The First Edition O.S. map of 1889 features the site of an undated limestone extraction quarry to the north of Grasby village (HER 53597).
- 3.18 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel is located on Main Street (HER 54831). It has a datestone of 1893. It has been converted into a residential dwelling and was a replacement for an earlier chapel on the site that was built in 1841.
- 3.19 There has been one previous archaeological investigation nearby. This comprised a combination of geophysical and walkover surveys of a site on land off the southern frontage of Vicarage Lane and to the west of this development site. These surveys were carried out in 2000 in advance of a new proposed residential development here (HER ELL6164, Site code: GVL00). A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out at the site and a walkover survey was undertaken to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. Neither survey revealed evidence of any great archaeological potential. The geophysical survey was restricted by the presence of building footings and

electricity pylons. Even where the survey was possible, strong ferromagnetic signals blanked out any other responses. The northern half of the plot comprised a level platform fronting the street, but this was still occupied by then current outbuildings, and the rear of the site was too overgrown for any features or remains of any subtlety to be observed.

- 3.20 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the area of this development site as occupying the south-western portion of a much larger enclosure that is off the northern frontage of the Bentley Lane. A small oval shaped livestock pond is featured to the immediate east.
- 3.21 This same layout is repeated on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907. An extract from the 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 shows this same site layout and that no change to this has taken place between 1907 and 1971. The pond to the immediate east has enlarged in size.
- 3.22 **Figure 2** features the current layout of this development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the medieval settlement of Grasby. Traces of former settlement earthworks including the earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been detected on this site and also to the south. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the continual monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling and detached garage, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

- 5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by June 2021.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2020).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.

- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.