

**LAND TO REAR OF CHURCH HOUSE, NO. 32, TINKLE STREET,
GRIMOLDBY, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING REPORT

NGR: TF 39279 87902
PCAS job no. 1586
Site code: GRIM 15
Planning application ref.: N/067/00126/15
Archive acc. no.: 2015.236

Prepared for

Tony Griffiths Construction Louth Ltd.

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Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Tony Griffiths Construction Louth Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of Church House, off Tinkle Street in Grimoldby in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning application, approved by East Lindsey District Council, for the construction of a single detached bungalow with a single detached garage and vehicular access (Planning Application N/067/00126/15).

Archaeological interest in this site arises from its location within the historic settlement, close to the medieval church and amongst surviving earthwork enclosures and field systems, also of medieval origins.

During the monitoring works no deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed. Datable artefacts were recovered only from the topsoil: three sherds of 16th to 17th-century pottery indicate occupation in the area at the time, but can provide no site-specific information.

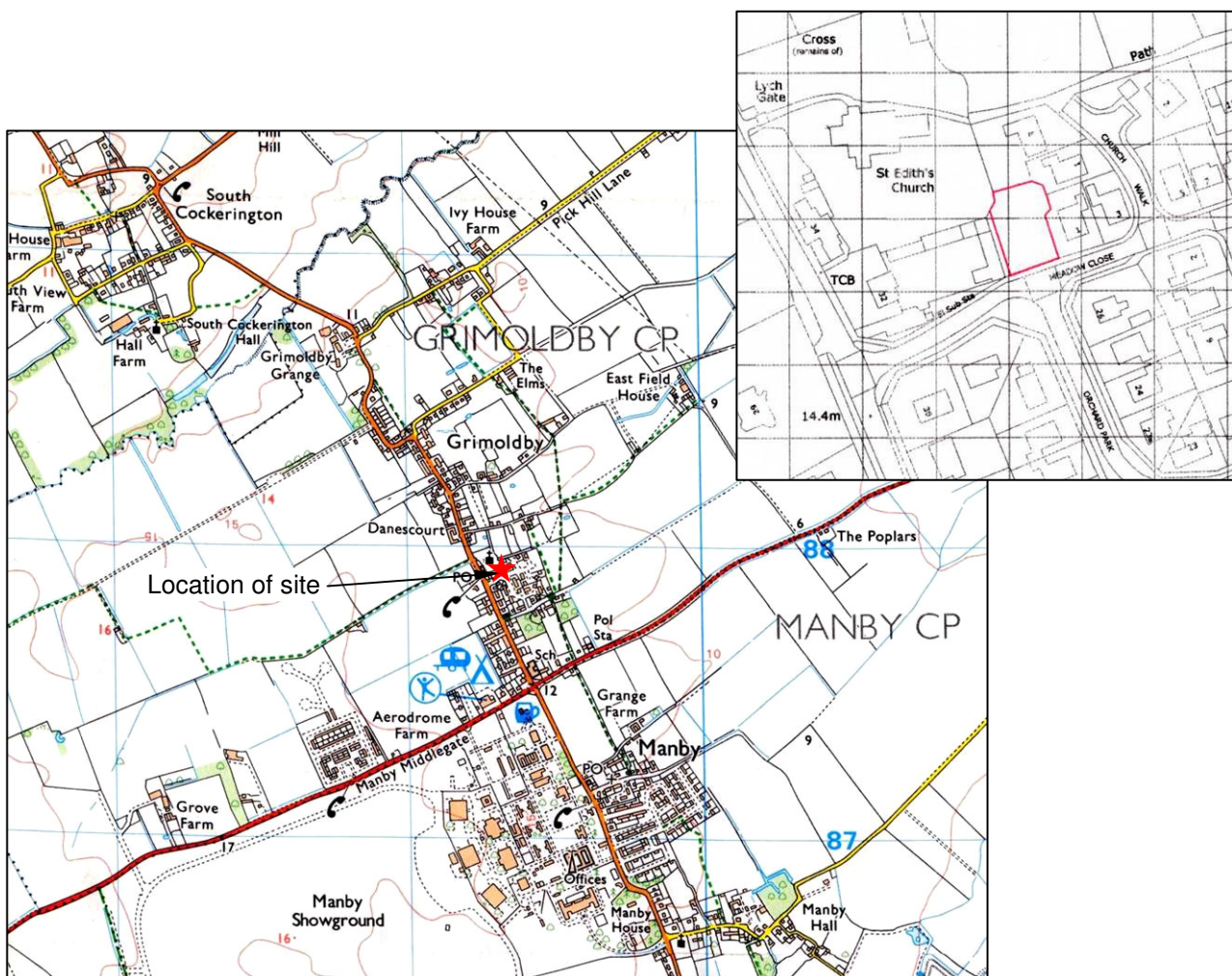


Figure 1: Location plan of the proposed development site at scale 1:25,000, with inset detail plan at scale 1:2500. The site is marked in red on both plans. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278. Inset plan supplied by developer.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) undertook a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of Church House, No. 32, Tinkle Street, in the village of Grimoldby in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. This work was undertaken intermittently between the 6/1/16 and 21/1/16 as a requirement of a condition attached to a planning application for the construction of a detached bungalow with a detached garage and vehicle access (Planning Application N/067/00126/15).

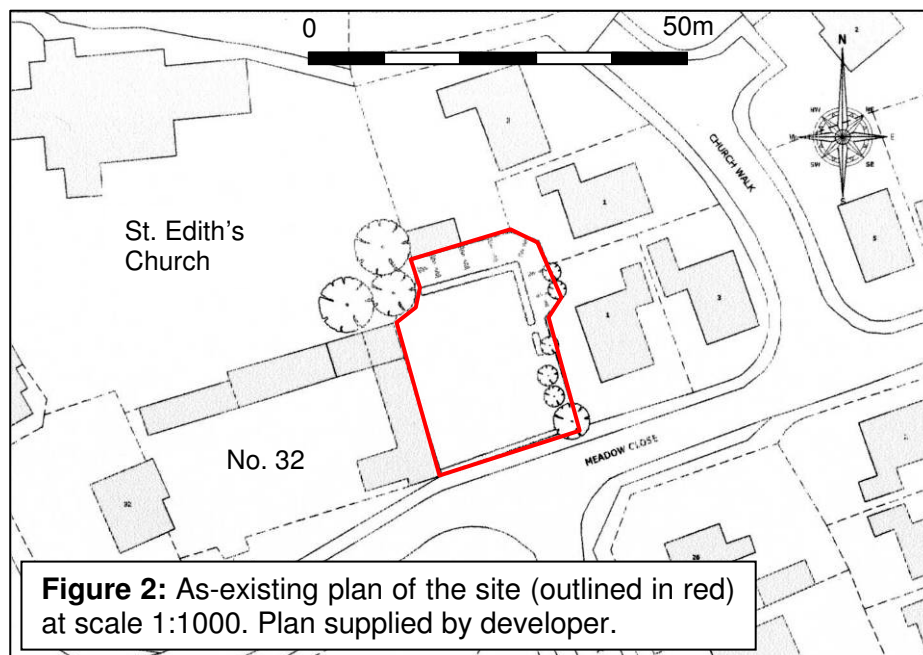
The scheme of archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Specification for a Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (PCAS 2015), the recommendations of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 as revised) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 as revised) and the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (as revised 2012).

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

The village of Grimoldby is situated within the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, approximately 5km to the east of the town of Louth. The village is a linear development extending along a single main street (Tinkle Street) oriented roughly north-north-west to south-southeast, which extends across the perpendicular line of the B1200 (Manby Middlegate) to form the main street of the village of Manby, directly to the south.

The development site is situated to the east of Tinkle Street, to the rear of No. 32, which stands at the junction of Tinkle Street and the small residential street of Meadow Close. The site fronts on to the north side of Meadow Close and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 39279 87902.

The site lies within the reclaimed lands of the clay fen, between the Lincolnshire Wolds to the west and the alluvial coastal marshes to the east. It is bounded by the rear outbuildings of No. 32, Tinkle Street to the west, and by modern dwellings along Meadow Close and Church Walk to the south and east; the north-west corner of the site borders directly on to St. Edith's churchyard. The site was formerly used as a garden.



3.0 Topography and Geology

Grimoldby is situated at the foot of the eastward facing slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds, at the point where the land levels out towards the coastal marshlands. The general topography of the area is of a gentle slope downwards towards the east. The site slopes slightly towards the northwest, with an approximate Ordnance Datum height of 10m above sea level. A shallow hollow-way or earthwork is noted on the developers' plan as a 'dry dyke' which defines the north-north-east side of the site.

The drift geology in and around Grimoldby is recorded as Marsh Till, a reddish- or purplish-brown diamicton, overlying a solid geology of Welton Formation Chalk (BGS, 1999).

4.0 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a detached bungalow with a detached garage and a vehicular access was granted by East Lindsey District Council in May 2015. The planning application, N/067/00126/15, was a variation on a previous application, ref. N/067/01637/13. In accordance with Paragraphs 128 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, Condition 5 of the grant of planning permission requires a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before the commencement of groundworks, and Condition 6 requires the archaeological site work to be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI (PCAS 2015). In accordance with Paragraph 141 of the NPPF, Condition 7 of the planning permission requires the report of the archaeologist's findings to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is little evidence for occupation in the area before the Anglo-Scandinavian period. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records no prehistoric finds or monuments within 500m of the site; the only Roman material recorded is a scatter of Romano-British pottery found on land on the west side of Tinkle Street, opposite St. Edith's church, approximately 120m to the west of the proposed development site (HER ref. 41302).

The settlement of Grimoldby originated in the Anglo-Scandinavian period: the place-name is of Old Danish origin, meaning 'Grimali's farmstead'. In the Domesday Survey of 1086, the King held 4 carucates of land as part of the manor in Gayton le Wold, while Alfred of Lincoln also held 1 bovate of land, which is recorded as waste. There was a minimum population of 11 households. The population increased throughout the Middle Ages, with 135 taxpayers recorded in 1377.

Earthworks representing parts of the medieval village, including crofts and tofts (dwelling plots with associated enclosures) and the ridge-and-furrow patterns left by the strip cultivation of open fields, have been observed on aerial photographs to the east and west of the village, although those to the west have since been ploughed out. The size of the village fluctuated throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, with a maximum population of 363 recorded in 1881 (HER refs. 46206-7, 46214).

The parish church of St. Edith, directly to the northwest of the site, is Grade I Listed, chiefly of 14th and 15th-century date, but with 13th-century north and south arcades and re-used 13th-century angels in the 16th-century nave roof. A medieval stone cross in the churchyard, now on a modern concrete plinth, is Grade II Listed in its own right (NHLfE list entry nos. 1359986 and 1018282). A second medieval cross originally stood at the crossroads, but has been

relocated to a plot on the north side of the church: this cross is also Grade II Listed (NHLfE list entry no. 1063047).

Archaeological monitoring carried out during development works at no. 34, Tinkle Street, to the north of no. 32, recorded only the robbed remains of a post-medieval wall (HER ref. 45602).

An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of the construction of a house on land off Eastfield Lane, approximately 350m to the north of the present development site, recorded an undated ditch that appeared to have been adapted for later land drainage, visible as a linear depression on the ground surface, and a sequence of deposits interpreted as a back-filled pond (Brocklehurst, 2014).

6.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the Specification (PCAS, 2015) and is summarised here:

Archaeological monitoring and recording took place during all groundworks for the new buildings and associated drainage. The excavations of footings and drainage trenches were undertaken using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket (plate 1). The monitoring was undertaken by suitably experienced archaeologists.

The basis for field recording was a measured plan supplied by the developer. Monitored excavation areas were plotted on this plan. A written record of each stratigraphic horizon was made on standard PCAS Trench Context sheets. These were supplemented by a drawn record consisting of measured plan and representative soil horizons section drawing (not illustrated) at scales (1:1250 and 1:20).

Alongside the written and drawn record, a digital and monochrome slide photographic record was maintained. A narrative account of the daily progress was also maintained.



Plate 1: General shot of the site at the start of the groundworks, looking north-north-west.

A small number of datable artefacts were recovered: these were returned to PCAS for washing and marking before being dispatched for specialist assessment. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

7.0 Results (Fig. 3)

The monitoring scheme produced a site archive which consists of:-

- Four Day Record Sheets which records the monitored work over four days.
- Three Context Sheet which records three contexts (100-102).
- One drawing register which records six drawings (1 plan & 5 sample sections)

- One A3 sheet of permatrace on which was recorded the plan of the monitored groundworks and sample sections.
- One Photographic Register which lists digital and monochrome slide photographs.

The excavated footings trenches were c. 0.6m wide by c. 1m deep. The drainage trenches were only c. 0.3m wide and mostly very shallow. The natural clay substrate (100) was encountered at c. 0.4m below the existing ground level. This was sealed by c. 0.15m of subsoil (101), which in turn was sealed by between 0.2m-0.38m of topsoil (102). This sequence was observed to be uniform throughout the excavated trenches (plates 2 and 3).

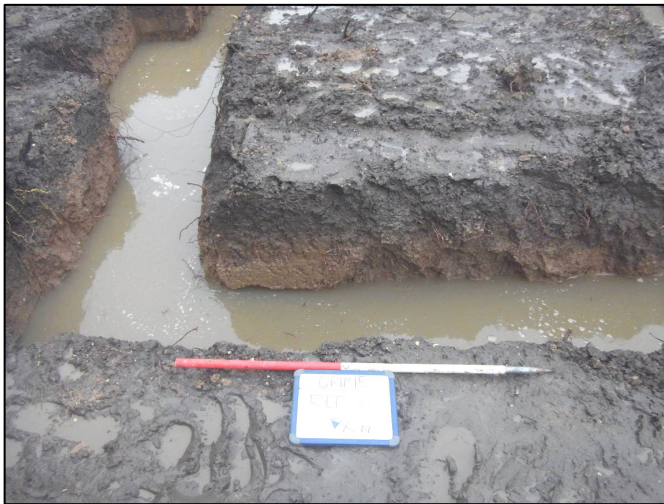


Plate 2: Sample section within the footings trenches of the house, looking east.



Plate 3: Sample section within the footings trenches of the garage, looking north.

Both the topsoil and subsoil of this former garden area were observed to have been heavily disturbed by tree roots. Furthermore, it was recorded that waterlogging of the site and periods of heavy rain during the groundworks created extremely adverse conditions for archaeological monitoring and recording, with flooding of the deeper trenches preventing access and impeding observation (plate 4).

No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the groundworks. Four sherds of pottery were retrieved from topsoil (102): three of these proved to be from different vessels all of 16th to 17th-century date, while the fourth was a piece of modern flower pot (Appendix 2). A piece of clay tobacco pipe was also found in the topsoil, and the presence of a small quantity of animal bone was observed, but not retrieved.



Plate 4: The completed footings trenches of the house plot, showing the ground conditions during the project.

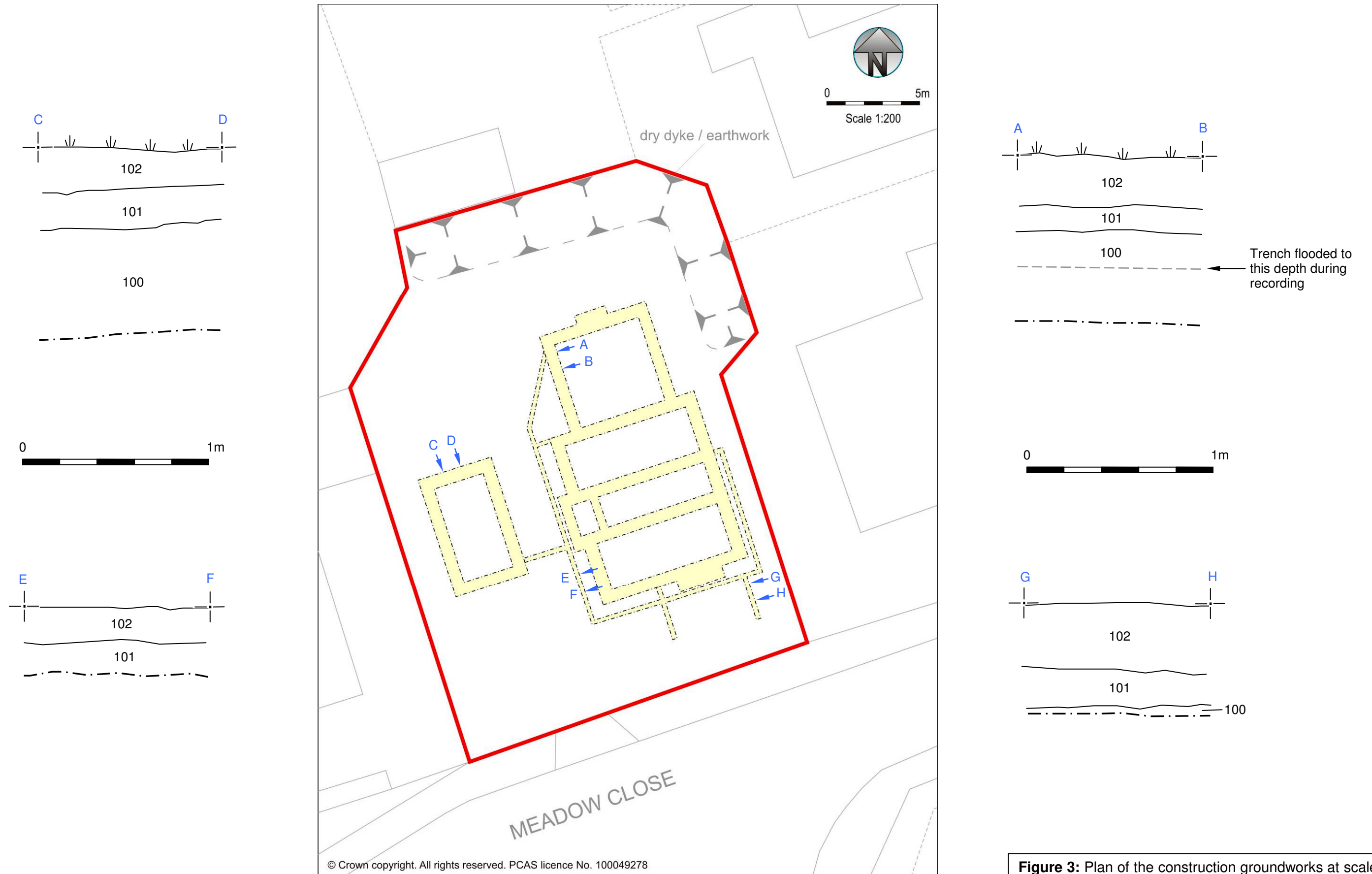


Figure 3: Plan of the construction groundworks at scale 1:200, showing the monitored excavation trenches (shaded yellow), with sample sections at scale 1:20. The application area is outlined in red, and the drawn sections are located on the main plan with blue arrows.

8.0 Conclusion

No archaeological features were observed during these works, although the total area of monitored groundworks was relatively small, much of the site was heavily disturbed by tree roots, and adverse weather created poor monitoring conditions. Three sherds of 16th to 17th-century pottery retrieved from the topsoil are sufficient to indicate occupation on or in the vicinity of the site at the time, but nothing can be inferred about the nature of the occupation: the sherds may have been included in midden material spread on cultivated land, and if so, the vessels from which they derived may have been in use some distance away.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The monitoring scheme was effective in providing a method of preservation for potential archaeological remains, had any been present, while causing the minimum of disruption to the development process.

10.0 Site Archive

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln within six months of completion of this report under the Lincolnshire Museums archive accession code LCNCC 2015.236.

11.0 References

British Geological Survey, 1999, *Louth: England and Wales 1:50,000 Provisional Series sheet 103, Solid and Drift Edition*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

Brocklehurst, L., 2014, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land adjacent to 'Southdown', Eastfield Lane, Grimoldby, East Lincolnshire*. Unpublished client report for Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd.

English Heritage (EH), 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (second edition). English Heritage Publishing.

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National Heritage List for England (NHLfE) consulted online 02-12-2015 at <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Ordnance Survey, 1999, *Louth & Mablethorpe, Sutton on Sea & North Somercotes: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series sheet 283*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

PCAS 2015. Land to the rear of Church House, No. 32 Tinkle Street, Grimoldby, East Lindsey, Lincolnshire: Specification for a Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. Unpublished document by PCAS.

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
100	Layer	Natural substrate – light orange-brown sandy clay with moderate chalky inclusions.	-
101	Layer	Subsoil – mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Root disturbed.	-
102	Layer	Topsoil – dark grey-brown slightly sandy silt loam with moderate small stones. Heavily root disturbed.	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone (not retrieved)

Appendix 2: The Pottery

by Jane Young

Introduction

Four sherds of pottery recovered from the site were examined for this report. The vessels found are of post-medieval and early modern date. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendix 2.1). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The pottery recovered is in a slightly abraded condition. Individual sherd size is between 11 grams and 38 grams.

The range and variety of materials

The pottery dates to the post-medieval and early modern periods. All of the material was recovered from topsoil layer 102. The latest sherd in the group comes from an unglazed earthenware flowerpot of late 19th to 20th century date. A Glazed Red Earthenware sherd (GRE) from a mid 16th to 17th century internally glazed bowl is likely to be a product of kilns in Lincolnshire. The Glazed Red Earthenware shoulder sherd from a similarly dated jar or pipkin, however, is likely to be a Norfolk product. The largest sherd to be recovered comes from a large Late Humberware (LHUM) jar or jug of mid 16th to 17th century date.

Discussion

The pottery recovered from the site suggests post-medieval and early modern activity in the area of the site.

The modern sherd has been discarded; otherwise, the retained collection is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

References

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf

Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper 2. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

Appendix 2.1: Pottery Database

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Action	Description	Date
102	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine-med orange sandy	flower pot	1	1	19	rectangular roller stamping	rim	discarded		late 19th to 20th
102	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		bowl	1	1	11		BS		int glaze	mid 16th to 17th
102	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar/pipkin	1	1	13		BS		ribbed shoulder; int & ext glaze;? Norfolk	mid 16th to 17th
102	LHUM	Late Humber-type ware		large jar/jug	1	1	38		BS		int & ext glaze; rilled shoulder	mid 16th to 17th

Appendix 3: OASIS summary