



Historic England

Inns on the Edge: historic public houses along the Lincolnshire coast

Marc Knighton and Ian Marshman

Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



Inns on the Edge:
historic public houses
along the Lincolnshire coast

Marc Knighton, Ian Marshman

© Historic England

Historic England project number: 8398

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by Historic England's expert teams and other researchers. It replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series.

Many of the Research Reports are of an interim nature and serve to make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication. They are not usually subject to external refereeing, and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation. Where no final project report is available, readers must consult the author before citing these reports in any publication.

*For more information write to Res.reports@HistoricEngland.org.uk
or mail: Historic England, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD*

Opinions expressed in Research Reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

SUMMARY

This report presents the aims, principles, methods, and results of a pilot project to improve our understanding of historic public houses along the Lincolnshire coast. The project surveyed the status and condition of over 300 pub sites (past and present) within the project area between November 2021 and July 2022. The report is an exploratory trial to help inform any future research to record public houses across Lincolnshire and elsewhere in England.

CONTRIBUTORS

Ian George, Historic Places Manager, Lincolnshire County Council
Gregor Robertson-Morris, Historic Environment Assistant (Mapping)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project was funded by Historic England and managed by Lincolnshire County Council. It has been an experimental and collaborative pilot. The initial project design was submitted by Ian George, Historic Places Manager and Ian Marshman, Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council and developed in conjunction with Historic England. Particular assistance has also been given by various members of the Historic Places Team and other colleagues within Lincolnshire County Council. Multiple stakeholders and organisations have provided support and advice during the project. In particular, colleagues at North East Lincolnshire Council, East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council, and Shropshire County Council, in addition to the following organisations CAMRA, Pub is the Hub, British Beer & Pub Association, Batemans and TDR Heritage. The authors would also like to thank several individuals who participated in the project's National and Local Advisory Groups: Paul Ainsworth & Andrew Davison, CAMRA Historic Pubs Group, Tim Allen, Historic England, Pete Herring, Historic England Project Assurance Officer, Andrew Green, British Beer & Pub Association, John Longden, Pub is the Hub, Claire Markham, Nottingham Trent University, Richard Croft, Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Victora Ellis-Vowles & Abi Hunt, University of Lincoln, Caitlin Green, author and local historian, Lynn Thomason, Hotel Solutions, Chris Jones, Batemans Brewery, alongside the following members of Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council and North East Lincolnshire Council; Nicole Hilton, Andy Gutherson, Neil McBride, Sarah Grundy, Debby Braund, Sara Basquill, Nicola Radford, Kate Percival, Emilie Wales, Karen Edwards, Jess Hogg and Louise Jennings.

The authors are also grateful to the generosity shown by the countless publicans, landlords, and members of the public who opened up their pubs, shops and homes to assist with the recording process, and also to the many individuals who offered their support and assistance to the authors at various points throughout the project.

Front cover image: The Jolly Sailor, Fishtoft c.1950, Soames & Co.,
Ltd©Lincolnshire Archives

Contents

1.	Introduction and Background.....	1
2.	Project Area.....	2
3.	Methodology.....	4
	Initial desk-based research.....	4
	Gazetteer.....	4
	Mapping.....	4
	Google Street View.....	6
	The Lost Pubs Project.....	7
	Site recording.....	7
	Project management and oversight.....	8
	Limitations of Scope.....	8
4.	Project Overview.....	10
	Current uses of historic public house buildings.....	10
	Overview of demolished public houses.....	11
	Parish Summary.....	12
	Parishes with no public house.....	13
	Parishes that have lost their last historic public house.....	13
	Parishes with one historic public house.....	13
	Building types.....	14
	Urban and rural public houses.....	17
	Current uses of urban and rural historic public houses.....	17
5.	Summary of project findings.....	18
6.	District Findings:	
	Boston	19
	Early public houses.....	21
	Demolished.....	24
	Change of use.....	25
	Surviving historic public houses.....	28
7.	East Lindsey	31
	Early public houses.....	32
	Demolished.....	37
	Change of use.....	38
	Surviving historic public houses.....	40
8.	North East Lincolnshire	47
	Early public houses.....	47
	Demolished.....	49
	Change of use.....	51
	Surviving historic public houses.....	53
9.	Community Engagement.....	58
10.	Outcomes.....	65
11.	Appendix 1: Schedule of historic pubs within the project area.....	67
12.	Endnotes.....	76

1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

It is well known that pubs are no longer as widespread as they used to be and are now a severely threatened building type in England. In 1900, there were over 100,000 licensed premises in England and Wales, but by the end of the century, this figure had halved to less than 40,000 by 2022.¹ In recent decades, pub numbers have continued to decline due to socio-cultural changes and the rising cost of energy, goods and labour, intensified by the impact of COVID-19 and the cost-of-living crisis. Throughout 2022, more than 30 pubs each month disappeared from communities in England and Wales, with the loss of almost 400 pubs in that single year.²

Historic pubs make up a significant class of heritage assets, many of which contain historic fabric, even if they were not purpose-built as pubs or inns. Local communities greatly value pubs in a way which is often deeply rooted in their understanding of history. Pubs, therefore, contribute to a sense of place in a unique and accessible way. Whilst relatively few pubs meet the stringent criteria for statutory designation, their communal value is often very significant. Beyond the merits of their historic fabric, pubs are frequently the source of a wealth of intangible heritage, traditions and social history. Much of this is not written down or officially recorded and is held locally by communities themselves. Pubs are particularly at risk in isolated rural locations and urban areas of deprivation, such as along the Lincolnshire coast.

This project aimed to provide a snapshot of what is known about historic public houses along the Lincolnshire coast and to identify the gaps in knowledge to inform future research into the building type and management strategies.

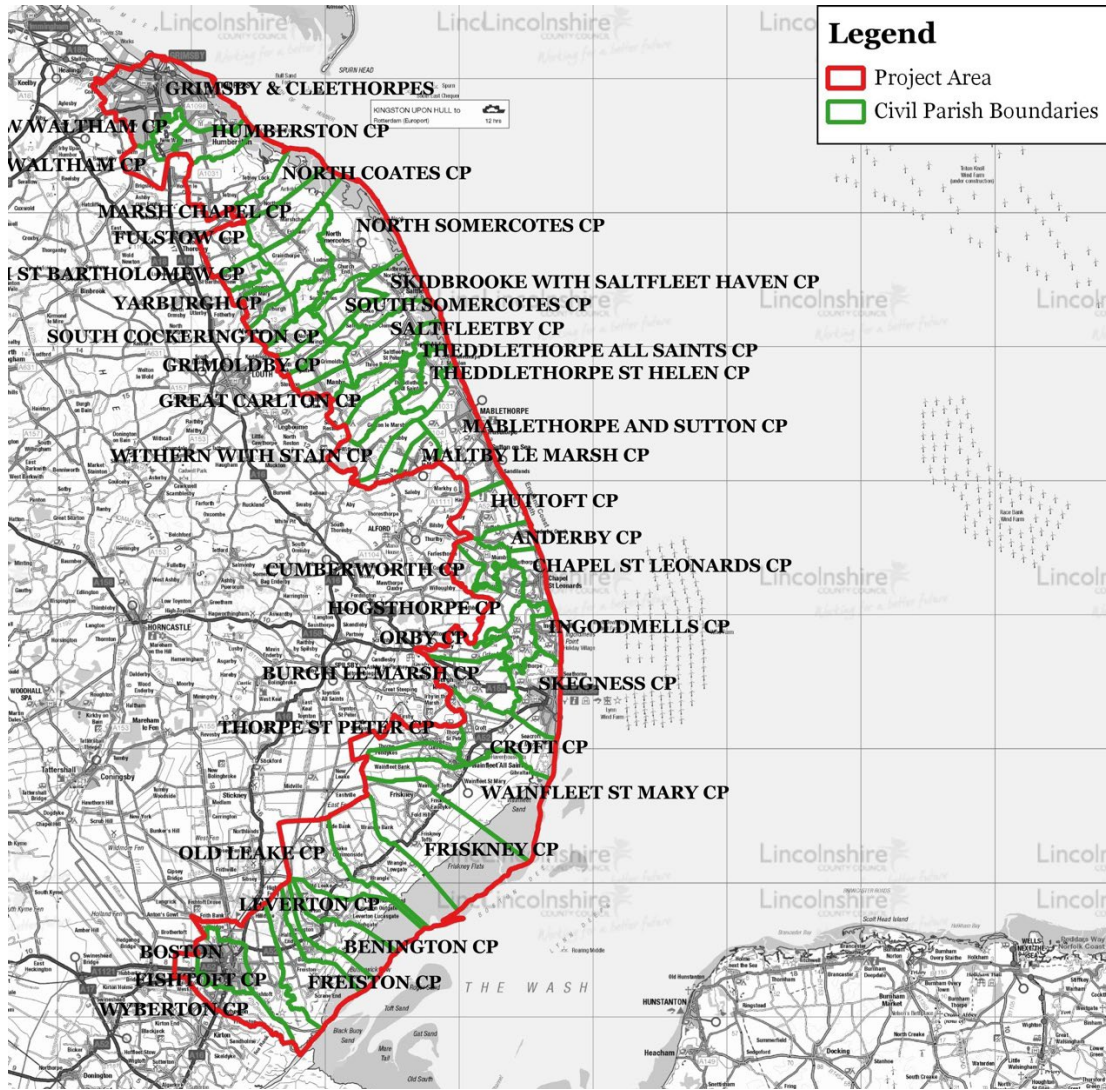


Postcard of the Ship Inn, Ingoldmells c.1936, Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

2 PROJECT AREA

The project area runs along the Lincolnshire coast covering 50 miles and some 55 civic parishes, including a mix of small rural villages as well as industrialised ports and resort towns. The area boasts a rich and diverse heritage, from former medieval havens at Wainfleet and Wrangle to the fishing and agricultural industries supported by the ports of Grimsby and Boston and the birth of mass tourism in Cleethorpes, Skegness and Mablethorpe. Despite the area's significance, few historic pubs in the area are Listed, and many historic pubs and former pubs are missing from the Lincolnshire HER.³

The project area was also chosen based on the communities it served, with the Lincolnshire coast amongst the most deprived in England and its rural communities among some of the most isolated within the county.⁴ There is a growing interest in the heritage of this coastline, with plans to protect its historic landscapes and biodiversity alongside significant new investment in revitalising the historic centres of towns, including Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Boston, Mablethorpe and Chapel St Leonards. In many villages and some urban neighbourhoods, the pub is the last community facility available to residents and a space where engagement with local heritage improves well-being and strengthens a sense of place.



Project Area @ Historic Places Team, LCC

3. METHODOLOGY

The project aimed to record and research historic pubs along 50 miles of Lincolnshire coast between Grimsby and Boston to inform their future management and conservation.

3.1 Initial desk-based research

Preliminary research for identifying public houses within the project area was desk-based. Most research was conducted using Lincolnshire HER, local library services and online websites. This material consisted of existing records of pubs in the HER, Ordnance Survey maps, historical trade directories and local court records held at Lincolnshire Archives. The findings of this data formed the basis for creating the Gazetteer.

3.2 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer contains information on each pub identified in the project area in addition to existing records available from the HER. Information was collated using Microsoft Excel. The following data were recorded for each public house and entered into a worksheet:

Building Type
Pub Name
Address
Parish
Local Authority
National Grid Reference
Est. Build Date
National Heritage List for England entry; Grade
Building Record No
Current Use
Decade Closed
Other Key Dates
Victualler/Publican Name
Known Brewery Association
Notes

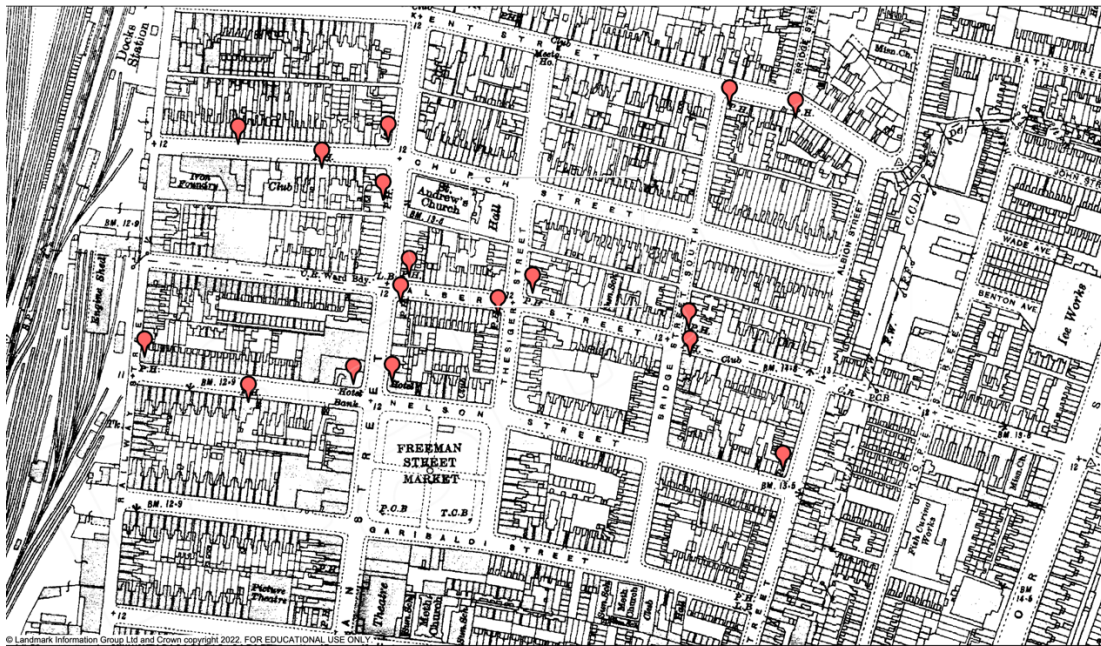
The advantage of collating all the data for the Gazetteer into a single database is that each public house can be arranged into user-defined criteria using Excel Filters. This process makes it possible to find pubs collectively or in isolation by specific category. For example, using the filter option, you can select pubs from an individual parish or local authority. Similarly, selecting 'Current Use' and the subheading 'Demolished' or 'Residential' will display public houses from only this category.

3.3 Mapping

Nearly all maps consulted were accessed using online platforms. Most were accessed via the Digimap platform, a leading web mapping and online data service developed by the EDINA national data centre for UK academia. The majority of maps examined were historical Ordnance Survey maps: County Series maps (1842-1952), Town Plan maps (1855-1894) and available British

National Grid maps (1943 to 1996). The location and National Grid Reference of each pub was recorded for the Gazetteer.

In addition to identifying individual public houses, maps offer a broader understanding of the changes to the built environment and the loss of pubs at different points in time. For example, comparing maps for Grimsby from the 1930s with maps from the 1960s illustrates the rapid loss of urban pubs during the middle of the twentieth century (a similar pattern occurred in parts of Boston in the 1960s, as poor housing and industrial buildings were demolished along with the loss of many pubs as part of 'slum clearances' or for highways improvements).



1930 East Marsh district of Grimsby and the location of public houses and below the same area in 1960, scale 1:2500 © Digimap, Landmark Information Group, 2022.



Maps are also helpful in tracking early industrial and technological changes which impacted pubs. This is reflected in the footprint of pub buildings as maps show beer gardens, car parks and new houses gradually replaced facilities for coaches, horses and carts. Similarly, brewhouses, malting kilns and other facilities connected to onsite brewing disappeared from later maps as production moved to large common or commercial brewery sites elsewhere

3.4 Google Street View

Google Street View is an effective tool for auditing the built environment and is increasingly seen as a reliable alternative to field audits.⁵ Most of the project area is covered by Google Street View, providing an accurate visual record of the built environment since 2007. An advantage of Street View over traditional maps or field audits is the ability to access information about a building or location and recent changes within seconds from a desktop computer. This can include historical and recent photographic data about the built environment, providing evidence of a pub's location, building condition, etc., in addition to information on the setting or character of a landscape.

Top left to right: Google Street View showing changes to the [Fleece Inn, North Cotes](#), Aug 2009-Oct 2021. reproduced under fair use copyright ©Google Maps 2023



Google Street View showing changes to the [Imperial Inn, Cleethorpes](#), May 2009-Jul 2022, reproduced under fair use copyright ©Google Maps 2023

Street View proved a handy tool in tracking recent changes to the built environment within the project area, specifically the recent history of individual public houses and what happened to them. For example, Street View captured the Fleece Inn in North Cotes for sale in 2009 and trading in 2010. The following audit in 2020 showed the building in the process of being converted to residential. Similarly, the Imperial Hotel in Cleethorpes is shown by Street View as trading between 2009 and 2014 but permanently closed by 2016 and converted to apartments by 2022. Not all changes documented by Street View are so extreme, and many images simply record updated signage

or paintwork, such as at the Ship Inn, Ingoldmells and Admiral Nelson, Bennington.

3.5 The Lost Pubs Project

The Lost Pubs Project is a website run by volunteers set up in 2011 to archive the decline of closed pubs in England. Indexed by county, the site has over 40,000 records of closed pubs and over 28,000 photographs. In Lincolnshire, over 1400 pubs and 906 photographs have been entered for closed pubs, mainly outside the project area but including some within it. However, most site entries are for recent closures, meaning that if a pub closed during the nineteenth or early twentieth century, it might not be recorded. Moreover, the same is true for some pubs that closed from the 1960s onwards. For example, in Skegness, there is no record of the Jolly Fisherman (formerly Callow Park Hotel) or the Royal Oak; similarly, in the parish of Hogsthorpe, the Blue Bell Inn.⁶ Regardless, the site proved very helpful in gathering information about pubs within the project area, particularly old photographs and anecdotal information that would otherwise be unavailable.

3.6 Site Recording Form

A key objective of the project was to undertake site visits of all the public houses identified in the project area. This included past and present public houses, including designated and non-designated buildings and sites previously occupied by a public house. A recording form to capture standard data from each site was designed using Historic England guidelines for recording historic buildings.⁷ The recording form was designed to be used by a range of team members and could be developed for future community use.

Each report contained a basic site record, including information on the building's age, type, location etc., in addition to a description of the building's features and an assessment of its current use and condition. An OS map showing the building's location and a photograph of the principal elevation were also included. At the bottom of the form, a section for social or historical references associated with the building was also added.

The current use of the building was recorded during the survey by selecting one option from the following criteria: Pub Trading; Pub Not Trading; Vacant (no clear use); Converted to Residential; Converted to Commercial; Demolished; Other (please specify). For trading pubs, there were further options to select on the provision of meals and accommodation.

A basic visual record of the building's condition was made during the survey. Data for the following elements for each building were recorded: Roof, Parapets (if applicable), Chimney Stacks, Rainwater Goods, Doors and Windows, Walls/Gates/Railings. Each element was graded from 'good' to 'very bad', with 'fair' and 'poor' as the other options. Condition categories are defined as follows (using existing Heritage at Rick guidelines):

Good	Structurally sound, weathertight, no significant repairs needed
Fair	Structurally sound, in need of minor repair, showing signs of a lack of general maintenance
Poor	Deteriorating masonry, punctured roof, defective rainwater goods and/or rot outbreaks, general deterioration of most elements of the building fabric, including external joinery
Very Bad	Structural failure or clear signs of instability to fabric; loss of significant areas of the roof covering, leading to major deterioration of interior; or where there had been a fire or other failure impacting most of the building

The remaining sections of the form were optional to complete (due to time constraints) and included information on historical references or the social history of the pub. This included details of the earliest known reference to the pub in local trade directories, newspapers or any descriptions from previous sale particulars etc. The social history section recorded any memories, local legends or key historical events, pastimes, traditions or social/economic reasons for the pub's location and built form.

3.7 Project management and oversight

The project was coordinated by a project officer, Marc Knighton, appointed by Lincolnshire County Council and Historic England, supported by staff from within the Historic Places Team at Lincolnshire County Council. The Historic Places Manager and the Project Assurance Officer from Historic England oversaw the project management. In addition, a local project advisory group of academic and industry professionals was established. This comprised of Dr Victoria Ellis-Vowles and Dr Abi Hunt from the University of Lincoln, Dr Claire Markham Nottingham Trent University, Dr Caitlin Green independent archaeological researcher, Richard Croft Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, Chris Jones Batemans Brewery, Lynn Thomason Hotel Solutions, Jerry Gale CAMRA Louth, Nigel Woodburn CAMRA Fenland. In addition, the project was supported by a national stakeholders group comprising of Tim Allen, Emily Cole, Samantha Lyster from Historic England and Peter Herring Heritage Consultant (on behalf of Historic England), Andrew Davison & Paul Ainsworth CAMRA Pub Heritage Group, Andrew Green British Beer & Pub Association, Molly Davis British Institute of Innkeeping, James Alcock The Plunket Foundation, and other interested organisations, such as Pub is the Hub, a not-for-profit organisation focused on pubs as community assets.

3.8 Limitations of Scope

Inns on the Edge was designed as a pilot project for Historic England and Lincolnshire County Council and therefore not meant to be a definitive report on the history and development of all public houses within the project area. Instead, the project is a snapshot of the existing topography of historic pubs along the coast, which may serve as an example of how to create a methodology for recording historic pubs in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

Most project work was conducted between July 2021 and December 2022, with fieldwork carried out between November 2021 and July 2022. The effectiveness of the methodology was impacted by the restrictions of the

COVID-19 pandemic. More work was undertaken remotely than had been anticipated when the Project Design was first written. All pubs in the survey were built or established before 1970 and considered of historic value based on the age/architectural importance of the building and a pub's significance to the local community and surrounding area.

Calculating a total number of historic pubs within the project area is not an exact science since there is often debate about what constitutes a pub, as opposed to a hotel or bar. In this survey, pubs usually fell under the following classifications: public house, tavern, inn, coaching inn, beerhouse and hotel – the latter applicable to hotels with a sizeable public bar during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Moreover, pubs recently established in historic buildings (such as a Grade II sixteenth-century timber-framed house in Boston) have been included in the survey; conversely, pubs established in popular novelty buildings built after 1970 (such as a mock railway signal box in Cleethorpes and a converted former public toilet in Chapel St Leonards) have not. While it had been hoped to include temperance houses in the survey this proved impossible as the number of public houses grew beyond the original estimate of 150 to 320.

Each pub within the survey was identified using documentary and online sources (such as district quarter session records and trade directories), with the location of each pub confirmed using OS maps.⁸ Pubs, particularly alehouses before 1828 (and some later beerhouses), where the court recorded the names of the licensee, but no address was registered, have been omitted from the survey as it would not be possible to add these to the Historic Environment Record without being able to identify their location.

4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

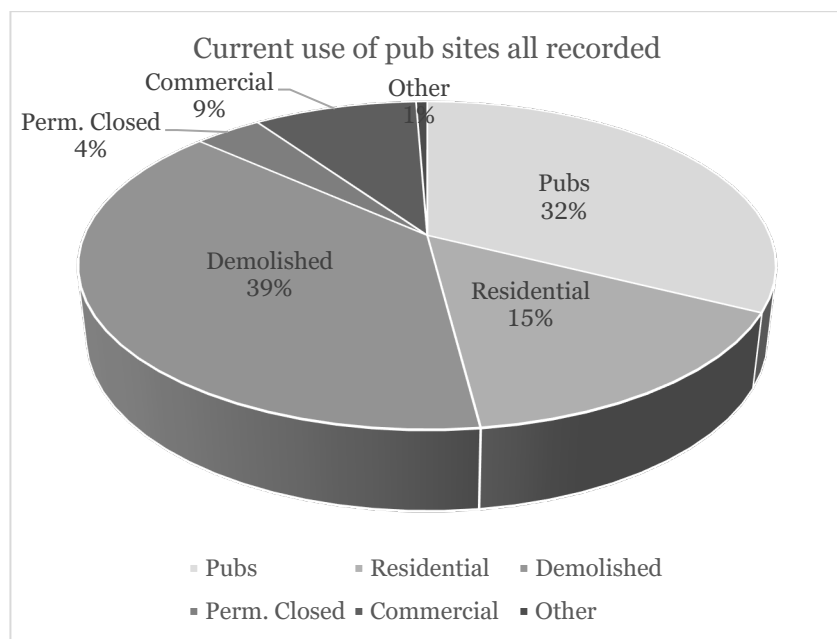
The project area consisted of 55 parishes within the districts of North East Lincolnshire, East Lindsey and Boston along the Lincolnshire coast between Boston and Grimsby. This covered a mixture of rural and urban areas, from settlements of a few hundred people in the villages of Alvingham and Orby to towns with thousands of residents in the resorts of Skegness, Mablethorpe and Cleethorpes as well as the industrial ports of Grimsby and Boston.

In 2021, before the project began, the Lincolnshire HER recorded 33 pubs or former pubs within the project area. This figure included 11 pubs in the district of East Lindsey and a further 16 for Boston. In North East Lincolnshire, earlier work on pubs in Grimsby by the district council recorded 94 pubs, of which 65 pubs were described as having already been demolished.

The most historic pubs added to the HER were found in the districts of Boston and East Lindsey, with 94 and 66 pubs, respectively (a total of 123 pubs are now recorded for Boston and 80 recorded for East Lindsey in HER). In North East Lincolnshire, 22 sites were added to the district's total number of historic pubs, up from 94 to 116. On completion of the project, the total number of historic pubs across the three local planning authorities stands at 320 sites (including existing records), representing a 152% increase in the historic pubs recorded.

4.1 Current uses of historic pub buildings

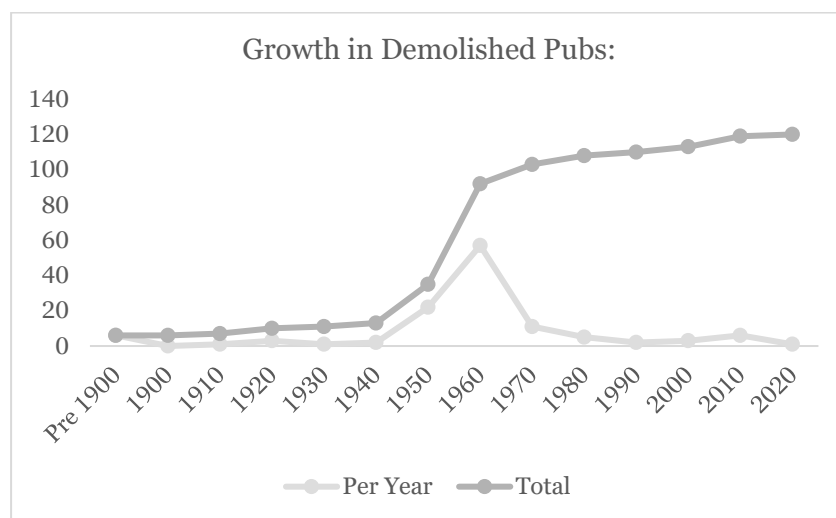
Of the 320 pubs identified, a total of 104, equivalent to 33%, are still trading within the project area at the time of the survey. Demolished pubs comprise the largest category of pubs within the report: 124 pubs have already been lost, equivalent to just over 39% of all records. A total of 80 pubs have been converted to other uses, equal to 25% of all records. The most significant change of use is to residential, with 50 former pubs (just over 15%), followed by 28 pubs (9%) converted to commercial and two pubs (less than 1%) changed to other uses, which included a mosque in Boston and a community hub for the mental health charity North East Lincolnshire Mind in Grimsby.



Over half of historic pub conversions, 55%, are in the Boston district, with 30% in East Lindsey. NE Lincolnshire has the lowest activity for change of use, with 15% or 11 pubs converted. As of September 2021, 12 pubs or 4% of the total pubs within the project area were permanently closed. The survey results show that the vast majority of sites within the project area are no longer trading as pubs and have either been demolished or converted to a different use.

4.2 Overview of demolished pubs

Within the project area, 124 pubs are known to have been demolished. There has been a steady growth in demolished pubs within the project area. In the decades 1900-1950, at least 29 known pubs were destroyed, 19 in the town of Grimsby, nine in Boston, and one in Cleethorpes. From 1960-1999, not less than 77 pubs were demolished, 53 in Grimsby, 19 in Boston, two in Skegness and Cleethorpes, and two in Leverton. Since the beginning of the new millennium, ten pubs have been demolished in Grimsby, Skegness, Cleethorpes and Boston combined.



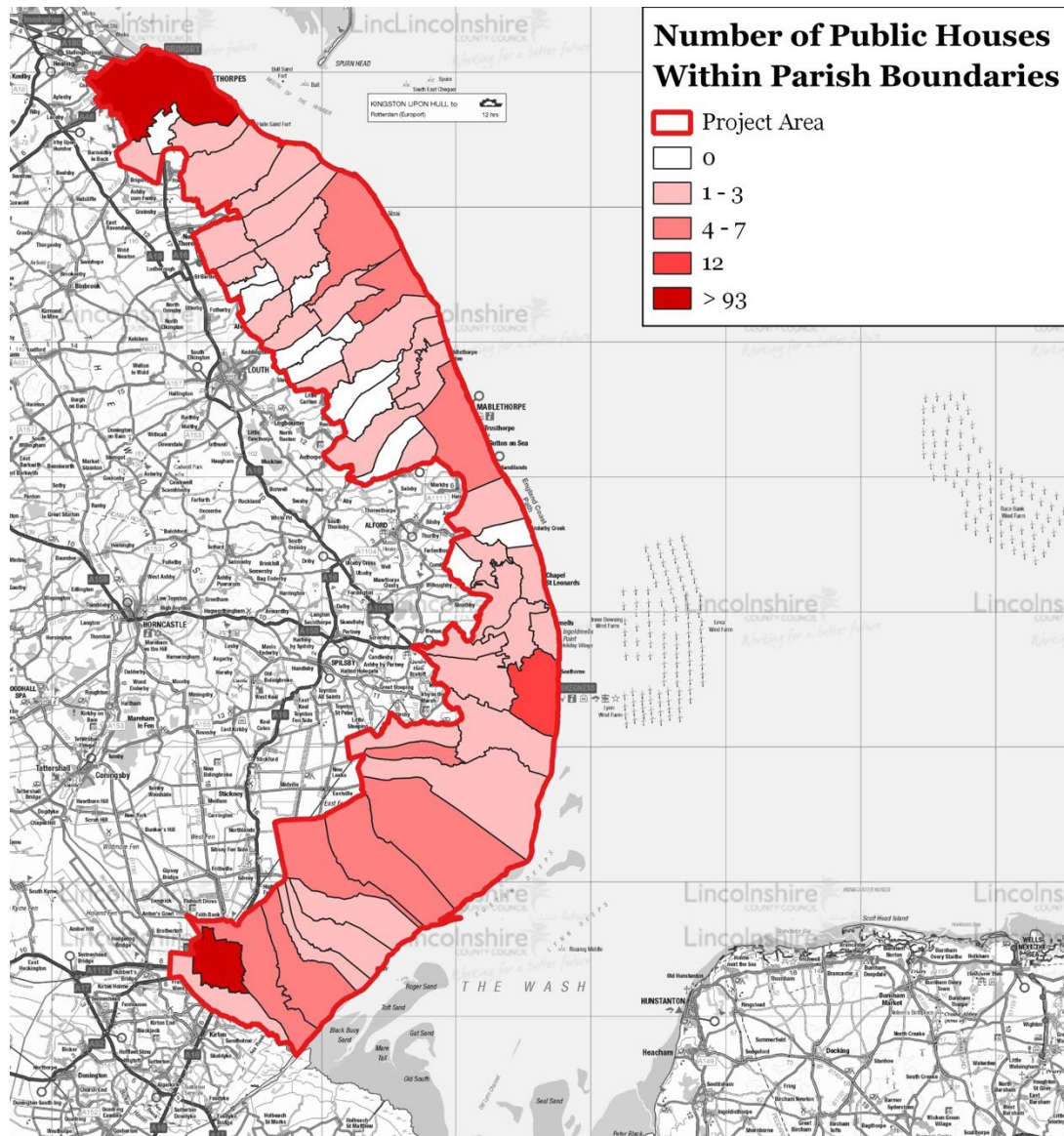
Demolished pubs are the largest category to emerge from the survey, with 124 sites, equivalent to one in every three pubs identified within the project area. The majority of demolitions took place in North East Lincolnshire (79 sites), followed by Boston (37) and East Lindsey (8). The urban areas of Boston and Grimsby accounted for just under 94% of all demolished pubs; the resort towns of Skegness and Cleethorpes accounted for 8%, with the remaining demolished sites in Ingoldmells, Leverton, North Somercotes and Wainfleet St Mary. Pubs in urban areas, therefore, appear to be more attractive for redevelopment than those in more rural locations.

Statistically, there are greater numbers of demolished historic pubs than those currently trading within the project area. This feeds into a broader national picture of a decline in the number of pubs as long-term cultural and social-economic changes in the UK made many pubs unsustainable in the second half of the twentieth century. This is particularly true in pockets of the project area, especially in the ports of Grimsby and Boston, where most of the

survey's pub demolitions took place as large areas of redevelopment took place in the post-war period.

4.3 Parish Summary

Of the 55 parishes within the project area, Grimsby has the highest concentration of historic pubs, with 101 recorded, followed closely by Boston, with 96. The number of pubs in each parish drops significantly after that, with the seaside resorts of Cleethorpes and Skegness having 12 historic pubs. Old Leake in the borough of Boston recorded seven historic pub sites, while Wainfleet All Saints has six and Freiston five; the settlements of Mablethorpe, Fishtoft, Friskney, North Somercotes, Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven, and Wrangle all with four each. The remaining parishes within the project area (39) have three or fewer sites (some with none) and account for the remaining 62 historic pub sites surveyed.



Parishes with the highest and lowest concentration of historic pubs @ Historic Places Team, LCC

4.4 Parishes with no pub

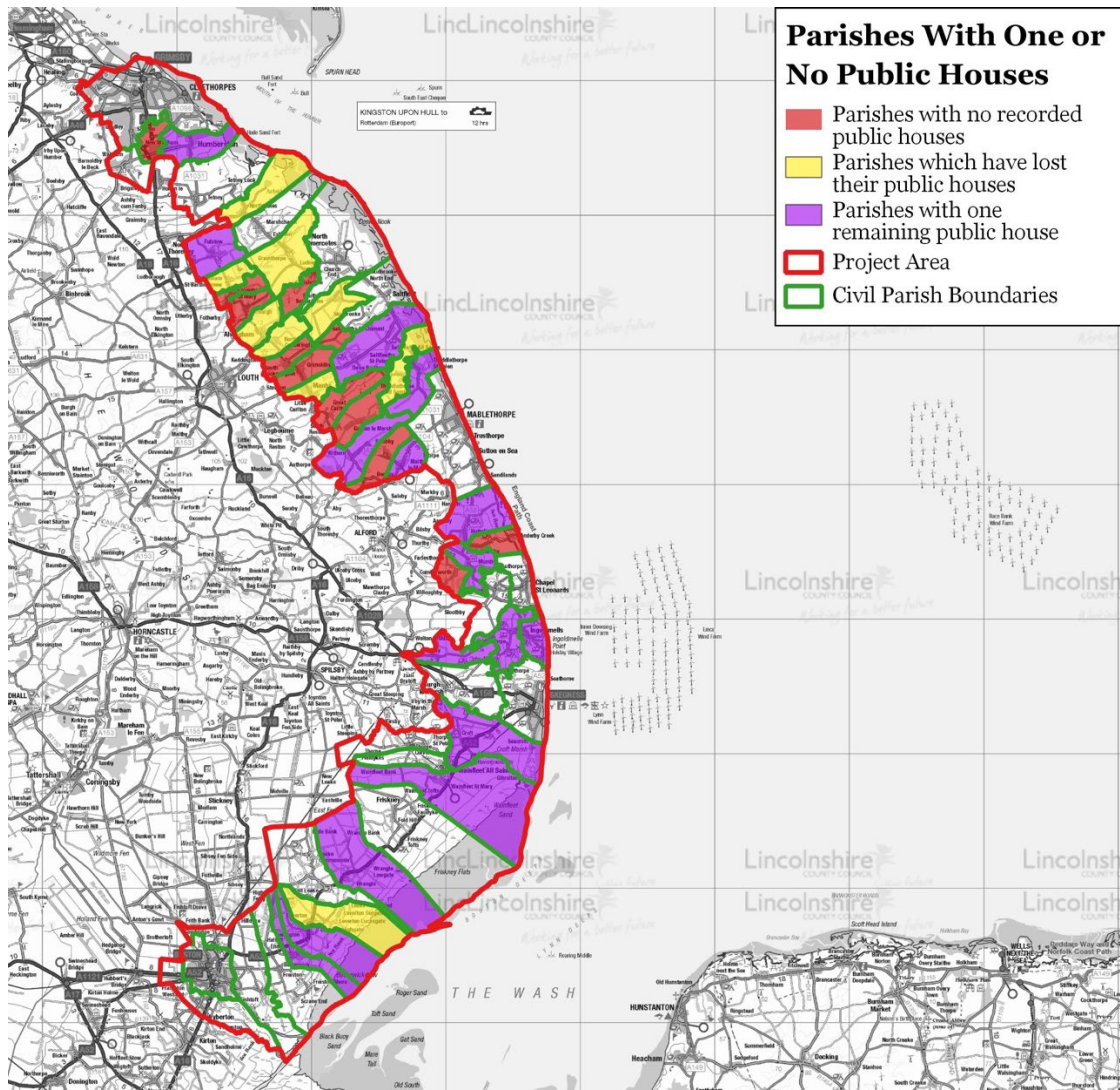
Within the project area, nine parishes have no evidence of ever having had a public house at any time. These include the village of Anderby, Conisholme, Cumberworth, South Cockerington, Gayton, Great Carlton, Grimoldby, Strubby with Woodthorpe and Yarburgh. All nine parishes are located in the district of East Lindsey. Each parish has a population of several hundred or fewer inhabitants, which may account for the absence of a pub in these areas.

4.5 Parishes that have lost their last historic pub

A total of eight parishes have lost the last remaining pub in the area; these include the villages of Alvingham, Covenham St Bartholomew, North Cockerington, North Cotes, Leverton, Manby, Maltby, and Grainthorpe. Within these parishes, 11 pubs have closed. Grainthorpe and Leverton have lost three and two pubs, respectively, while all other parishes have lost one. Most of these pubs (seven out of 11) have been converted to residential use, with the remaining either awaiting conversion or, in the case of the Three Horses at Leverton, demolished. Among those pubs converted to residential use is Grade II listed Crown Inn at Maltby, built in 1762, and the Plough Inn, Covenham St Bartholomew, built in 1898.

4.6 Parishes with one historic pub

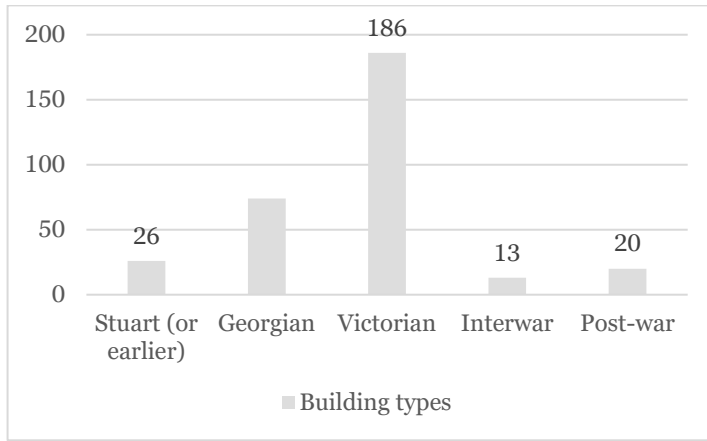
At the time of the survey, there were 13 parishes with only one pub still operating: Addlethorpe; Bennington; Butterwick; Croft; Fulstow; Humberston; Huttoft; Ingoldmells; Orby; Saltfleetby; Theddlethorpe St Helen; Wrangle and Withern with Stain. Across the districts, nine of these villages were located in East Lindsey, three in the district of Boston and one in NE Lincolnshire. Some parishes, such as Croft, appear to have always had one pub, while others, such as Wrangle, previously had four. The oldest pub within this group is the Old Chequer's Inn, Croft, which dates to the sixteenth century or earlier and is listed at Grade II. The youngest pub within this group is the Countryman, Humberston, built in 1959.



Last Orders? Parishes with one historic pub remaining and those that have lost the last remaining pub © Historic Places Team, LCC

4.7 Building types

Most pubs within the project area were built during the Victorian era. Of the 320 surveyed, 186 pubs (equivalent to just under 59%) were built or rebuilt between 1837-1900. Examples include the Lion Hotel in Skegness, the Five Bells in Butterwick, and the Wellington Arms in Grimsby. Seventy-four pubs, equivalent to just over 23% of all pubs, were identified as built or rebuilt during the Georgian era; examples include the Red Cow in Boston, the Angel Inn, Wainfleet and the White Hart Grimsby.



Twenty-six pubs, equivalent to just 8% of all pubs within the project area, have been identified with fabric or features dating to the Stuart period or earlier. Examples include the New Inn, Saltfleet, Old Chequer's Inn, Croft and the Stump and Candle, Boston.

Twenty pubs, equivalent to 6% of the sample, were built or rebuilt during the post-war period, such as the Smokers Arms, Grimsby, the Queen of Spades Boston and the Ball House, Fishtoft. Pubs constructed during the interwar period are the smallest category of building types, with 13 pubs identified, equivalent to 4% of all pubs surveyed. Examples include The Unicorn and the New Inn, both in Boston, the Suncastle and the Ship Inn, Skegness and the King's Head at Waltham.

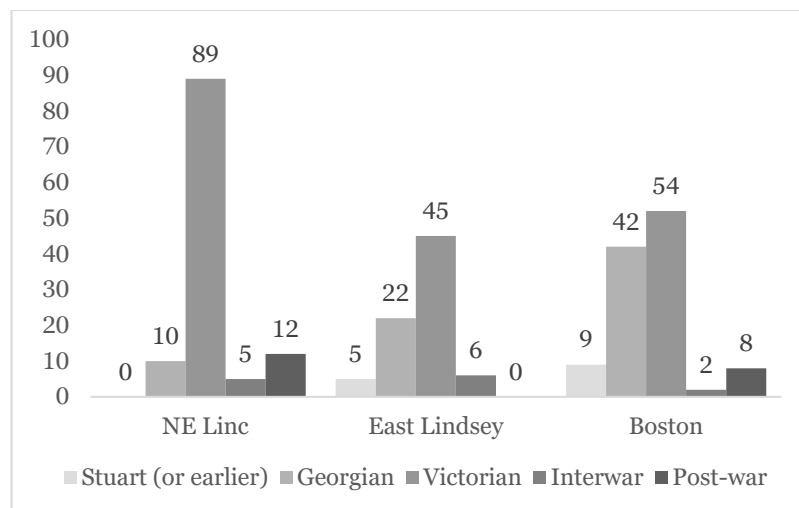


The New Inn, Saltfleet © Historic Places Team, LCC

The largest concentration of pub buildings (past or present) that date from the sixteenth or seventeenth century is located in the Boston district, with nine sites. A further five buildings have been identified with fabric or features that

pre-date the Georgian era in East Lindsey. At the same time, there is currently no evidence of surviving pub buildings for the same period in North East Lincolnshire.

The largest number of Victorian pubs is in North East Lincolnshire, with 89 examples, followed by Boston, with 52 sites and the lowest concentration in East Lindsey, with 45 sites. Boston district has the highest concentration of Georgian examples with 42 sites, followed by East Lindsey with 22 and 10 in North East Lincolnshire.



Only two pubs built during the interwar period survive in the district of Boston (the Unicorn, Tattershall Road and the New Inn, Pen Street), while six and four pubs from this era survive in East Lindsey and North East Lincolnshire, respectively (examples include, the former building of the Humber Hotel, Grimsby, the Pestle and Mortar (Walters Bar), Grimsby and the Vine, Chapel St Leonards).

North East Lincolnshire contains the highest number of historic post-war pubs with 12 sites, followed by eight in Boston and none recorded in East Lindsey.



Walter's Bar, Grimsby, © David Edge, National Heritage List for England

4.8 Urban and rural pubs

Urban pubs are located within the industrialised ports of Grimsby and Boston and their surrounding environs, alongside the coastal resort towns of Skegness and Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe, each with populations over 10,000. The remaining areas within the project are defined as rural, including villages of a few thousand people, such as Humberston south of Cleethorpes and the ancient port and the market town of Wainfleet.⁹

4.9 Current uses of urban and rural historic pubs

There are 222 historic pub sites in urban areas (equivalent to just under 70% of all pubs within the project area) and 98 in rural locations. At the time of the survey, 55 urban and 47 rural pubs were still trading within the project area. Nearly all of the project's 124 demolished pubs are in urban locations, with only a handful of pubs known to have been destroyed in rural areas (such as the Ark, North Somercotes; the Ship Inn, formerly Gibraltar House, Wainfleet St Mary, the Bell, Leverton and the Red Lion, formerly Old Hotel,

Ingoldmells). A total of 50 pubs were converted into residential use, of which 39 are in rural locations and the balance of 11 pubs in urban districts. All but one of the 28 pubs converted to commercial use are in urban areas (the Good Intent, Friskney), while both urban and rural pubs permanently closed are tied on six each.

5. SUMMARY OF PROJECT FINDINGS

The districts of NE Lincolnshire and Boston contain the highest number of historic pubs, with 239 site locations or over 75% of all historic pubs within the project area. This is due to both districts encompassing the industrialised towns of Grimsby and Boston, which are among the most densely populated areas with the highest number of pubs within the report. Together, both towns registered 197 historic pubs, accounting for over 62% of all pub sites recorded for the project.

The remainder of historic pubs in these two districts come from the inclusion of the resort town of Cleethorpes and a handful of small villages on the outskirts of both towns, such as Fishtoft, Freiston, Humberston and Waltham. The lowest amount of historic pubs within the project area is in East Lindsey, with 80 historic pubs, equivalent to less than 26% of all pubs recorded for the project area. Despite the comparatively low total, East Lindsey accounted for over 50% of all historic pubs still trading within the project area.

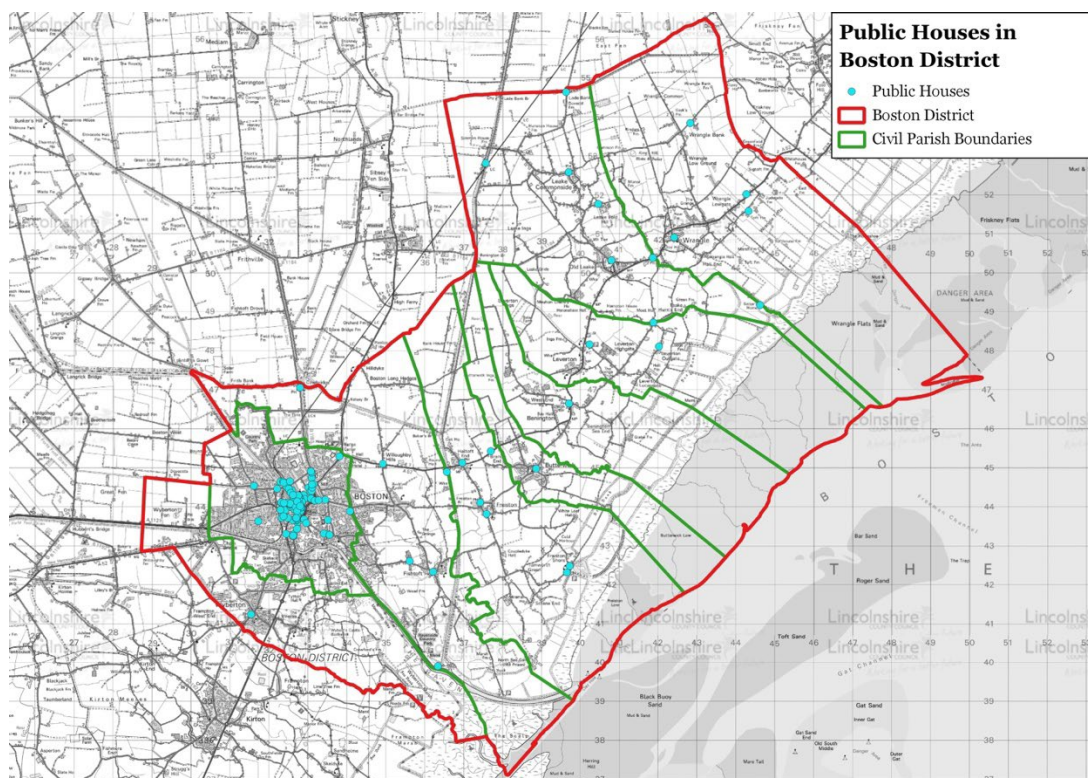


Old Chequers Inn, Croft, Grade II © Batemans Brewery, Wainfleet

6. DISTRICT FINDINGS

6.1 Boston

The borough of Boston borders East Lindsey to the north, North Kesteven, and South Holland to the west and south. Much of this landscape is located within Fenlands, a naturally marshy and flat landscape with many drainage ditches, dykes and rivers that drain towards the Wash. The borough covers 140 square miles (362 square km), while the town of Boston 7.11 square miles (18.42km). The town of Boston had a population of 35,124 at the 2001 census, and the borough had a total population of 64,637 at the 2011 census. The only town within the borough is Boston; the villages within the project area are; Bennington; Butterwick; Fishtoft; Freiston; Leverton; Old Leake, and Wrangle. Much of the borough is rural, and subsequently, trade has primarily been based around agricultural industries.



The total number of historic pubs (past and present) in the borough is 123 (out of 320). Most of these were in the town of Boston, with 96 sites recorded; however, at the time of the survey, only 26 pubs were trading, with the majority of the remaining sites either demolished or converted to commercial or residential premises.



The 'Carp', Boston, © Historic Places Team, LCC

Outside the town, the second highest concentration of historic pubs is in the villages of Freiston and Old Leake, with seven sites each. In Old Leake, only two pubs remain, the Bricklayers Arms and the White Hart; the rest have been converted to residential, such as the Sailor's Home, Sea Lane and the Windmill, Chapel Road. Pubs in Freiston survived in greater numbers: the Plummers Hotel, the King's Head, the Bull and Dog and the Castle Inn, were all in operation at the time of the survey. The Flying Horse, located between Spittal Hill and Homers Lane, and the Jolly Farmer, a beerhouse at Haltoft End, closed during the 1960s and are now residential properties.

All of the Boston parishes within the project area had historical pubs. The only parish without a trading pub today is Leverton. Historically, the village had three pubs, the Bell, the Three Horseshoes and the Ostrich Inn. The Bell closed during the 1890s and has since been demolished. The Three Horseshoes, Lincolnshire's last alehouse, was demolished, and the site converted into residential premises during the 1960s.¹⁰ The Ostrich Inn, which might have once serviced a former medieval haven at Old Leake, closed during the 1990s and is now a private residence.¹¹

6.2 Early pubs

The earliest inns date from the sixteenth century and are located in Boston. In 1577, a survey of the number of inns, taverns and alehouses listed five inns, one tavern and twenty-seven alehouses.¹² The 1577 survey does not list the names of individual inns; however, according to Pishey Thompson's History of Boston, the following houses were established during this period: the Crown, the Green Dragon, the Red Lion, the Hanging Sword and the Saracens Head.¹³ Thompson also mentioned the Falcon, the Angel and the Three Tuns, significant historical inns or alehouses close to the market place and in operation around the same time. In particular, the Falcon had a sizeable frontage and gateway on Bargate, adjoining the Red Lion as early as 1611.



Front elevation of the Quayside Hotel (formerly the Ship Inn), London Road, Boston. According to P. Thompson's History of Boston, an Inn has been extant on this site since 1554 © Historic Places Team, LCC

Similarly, in 1643, the Three Tuns on the corner of Church Lane was large enough to host Oliver Cromwell and his advisors before the battle of Winceby – but whether this was an inn, tavern or alehouse is not known. Not all inn

locations are so well documented. The Boston Assembly Minutes 1545-1575 recorded the Hanging Sword in Wormgate, but its exact location is unknown, and the Crown inn, trading until the 1720s, is buried somewhere on the east side of the market place. In addition to the inns already mentioned, J. G. Horton, a local historian writing on Boston's Inns in 1988, suggested the Bell (Stump & Candle), the Golden Lion, the Ram, the White Hart, the Ship, the Three Kings and Little Peacock were all operating as inns or alehouses by the end of the sixteenth century.¹⁴ Except for the Crown and Hanging Sword, all of the above were recorded on the Annual Renewal of licenses by the Borough Justices in 1784.¹⁵



The Three Tuns, Boston, Engraved by William Brand Esq, P. Thompson, *The History & Antiquities of Boston*, London: Longman & Co., 1856



Ostrich Inn, Old Leake © Lincolnshire Archives, LCC

Licensing records for the borough outside of the town centre are later in date. For example, the earliest surviving record for the Session House of North Holland Division Justices (including the licensing records for Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter) is 1887.¹⁶ Despite this, the villages of Bennington, Butterwick, Fishtoft, Freiston, Leake, and Wrangle all recorded inns or alehouses by 1856.¹⁷ Some inns were clearly in operation before this date. For example, the Dog and Bull in Freiston and the Angel Inn in Wrangle are both mentioned in the Stamford Mercury in the 1790s, and the Ball House at Fishtoft is mentioned in a deed dated 1737. Moreover, all of the above settlements recorded places available in the Spare Beds and Stabling Survey of 1686, although the buildings and locations for these sites are not mentioned.¹⁸



Front elevation of the Five Bells, Butterwick, built 1884 © Batemans Brewery, Wainfleet

6.3 Demolished

A total of 37 pubs in the district have been demolished; all are in the town of Boston except the Bell and the Three Horseshoes, Leverton. Comparatively, Boston has considerably more demolished pubs within the project area than East Lindsey (8) and far less than North East Lincolnshire (79).

In Boston, some of the oldest pubs were pulled down during the Victorian era, including the Green Dragon and the Three Tuns, which had stood since the sixteenth century. Most demolitions occurred during the twentieth century, with 29 out of 36 pubs estimated to have been pulled down between 1910 and 1990. Many were Victorian buildings, such as the Rose & Crown, Witham Place or the Brewers Arms, Norfolk Place, but some were much older, such as the Dolphin or the Loggerheads Inn on South Street, a beerhouse licensed before 1784.



Peacock & Royal and adjoining buildings, Boston, 1962 © Historic England Archive

The late 1950s and 1960s were particularly destructive; four pubs were demolished on Rosegarth Street alone, the last of which was the Victoria in 1961; the White Horse on West Street (one of the oldest inns rebuilt during the Georgian era) was demolished in 1958, and even the Peacock and Royal which had been the town's premier hostelry overlooking the Market Place in 1965.

Several pubs were also pulled down to make way for Boston's inner relief road, John Adams Way; among those closed, the Lord Nelson, the Royal Oak and the Whale Inn (which featured its own private museum) demolished in 1974 despite vocal public opposition.

In the new millennium, pubs in Boston continued to be knocked down; Lord Nelson, a post-war estate pub, was pulled down to make way for a convenience store in 2016, and the Duke of York, a Victorian public house, was demolished for apartments in 2020. At the time of this survey, two more historic pubs are under threat of demolition to make way for new housing, the Axe and Cleaver, West Street and the New Castle Inn, Fydell Street.

6.4 Change of use

A total of 42 historic pubs have been converted to other uses within the project area for the district; 22 pubs have been converted to residential, 19 to commercial, and one to a mosque.



Pilgrim House, formerly the London Tavern, Boston © Historic Places Team, LCC

In Boston, nine pubs have been converted into residential properties. This included the former Barge Hotel on Tattershall Road, a large Georgian inn near the Grand Sluice servicing river trade between Boston and Lincoln and the Crown and Anchor on London Road, built in 1803. Victorian and post-war historic pubs have also been redeveloped in the town. The Wellington was converted to multiple dwellings c.2010, and the Volunteer c.2013. The former Woadman, the last pub built by Soames Brewery before the company closed in 1957, was converted to apartments in 2022.

More historic Boston pubs have been redeveloped into commercial premises than residential, with 19 recorded as shops or restaurants. This included some of the town's oldest pubs, the Rodney & Hood, the Saracens Head and the Angel. The Angel was the last of these to close around 1908. Several pubs were built or rebuilt during the Georgian era, including the Still, the Castle Tavern, the Ropers Arms and the Woolpack, all converted to shops or restaurants. Similarly, the New Park Inn, the Waggon & Horses and the King's Head, all built or rebuilt during the Victorian era, have been converted into shops. The survey also included the Royal George on West Street, rebuilt after bombing during WWII and converted into an Indian restaurant.



The former King's Head (right), Emery Lane, Boston © Historic Places Team, LCC



The Woadman on the Woad Farm Estate in Boston, Aug 1958 © Lincolnshire Archives

The only historic Boston pub not converted to either residential or commercial use is the King William VI on Horncastle Road, which closed (c.2007). It is now a registered religious house for the UKIM Boston Mosque & Islamic Centre.



The Flying Horse Inn, Freiston, c.1957 © Lincolnshire Archives

Outside of Boston, 13 former pubs in the settlements of Old Leake, Fishtoft, Freiston, Leverton, and Wrangle have been converted to residential use. This included five pubs in Old Leake, including the Sailor's Home and Harvestman House. In Freiston, two pubs were converted to residential, the Jolly Farmer and Flying Horse; the latter opened circa 1890 and closed in 1960. In Fishtoft, the Victorian public houses of the Golden Lion and the Jolly Sailor were both converted to residential properties. In Wrangle, three other pubs received the same fate (Chequers Inn, Coach & Horses and the Black Bull).

6.5 Surviving pubs

There are 37 surviving pubs within the project area trading today. The majority are in Boston, with 26 pubs and the remainder split between the villages of Bennington (1), Butterwick (1), Fishtoft (2), Freiston (4), Old Leake (2) and Wrangle (1).

The pub buildings are a mixture of periods and styles, with the earliest examples containing evidence of timber frame construction, such as the Golden Lion, Stump and Candle, and Robin Hood. Outside the town, the King's Head and Bull and Dog in Freiston are built in a traditional vernacular style, typical of early private dwellings in this region.



The Robin Hood, Boston © Historic Places Team, LCC

Boston has the largest concentration of Georgian pubs (13), the Britannia, the Carpenters Arms, and the White Hart are good examples. Outside the town, the Plummers Hotel, the Red Cow and the Angel Inn were all built or rebuilt during the Georgian era.

Several Victorian pubs are still trading within the project area, including the Eagle (Boston), the Napoleon (Fishtoft), Admiral Nelson (Bennington) and the Bricklayers Arms (Old Leake).

Several interwar and post-war pubs are included in the survey for the district; six remain in operation today. The Unicorn on Tattershall Road was rebuilt in 1937 and has kept some of its original features, such as the bar counter and wall seating. The New Inn on Pen Street was designed by architects Albert Eberlin and Basil Bailey of Nottingham and built in a Tudor Revival Style in 1934. This was in stark contrast to their design for the Ship at Skegness which was built in the same year in the latest 'Continental' or Art Deco style.

Within the project area, post-war pubs include the Ball House in Fishtoft, rebuilt in 1954, and the Queen of Spades, built in 1961 and one of the youngest pubs recorded for this project.



The King's Head, Freiston © Batemans Brewery, Wainfleet

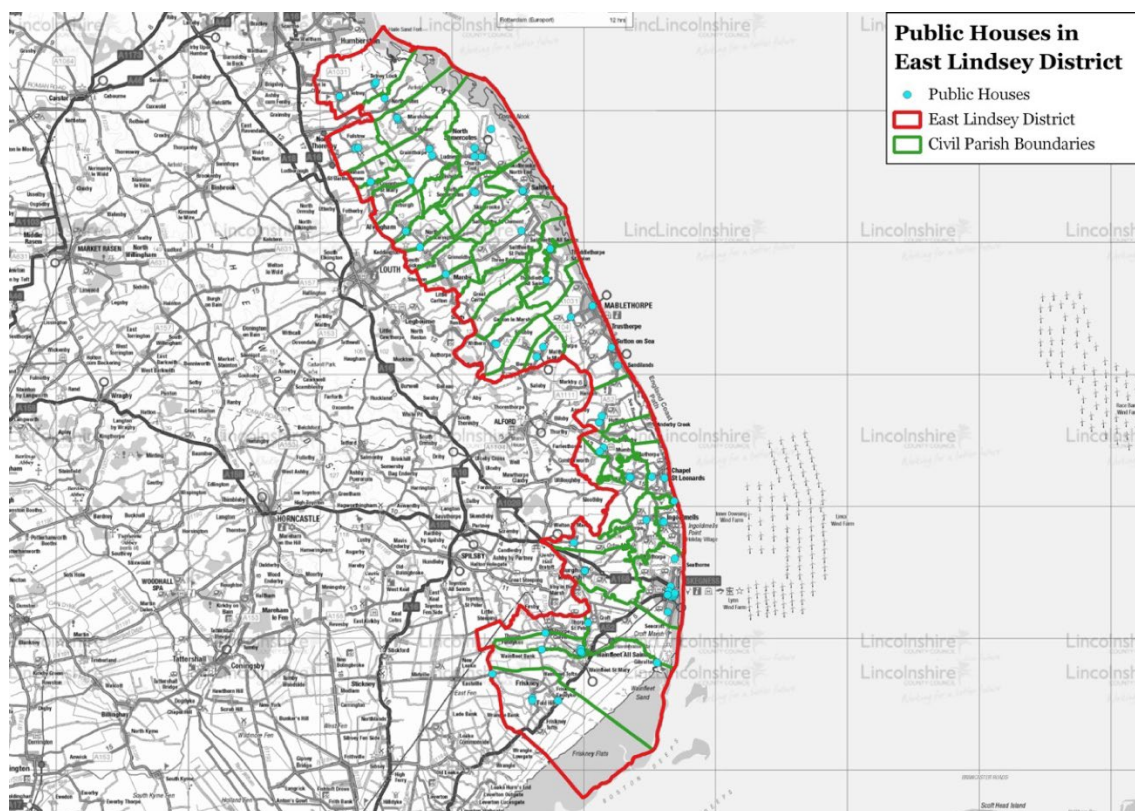


The Queen of Spades, Boston c.1961 © Historic Places Team, LCC

7. DISTRICT FINDINGS

7.1 East Lindsey

The total number of historic pubs (past and present) in the surveyed area of the district is 80 (out of 320). At the time of the survey, 40 historic pubs were reported as trading, the highest number of pubs in operation within the project area (i.e., Boston has 37 historic pubs and NE Lincolnshire 25). A total of 26 pubs were recorded as converted to residential use, five have permanently closed, and eight demolished. Within the survey, the district had the lowest conversion rate of pubs to commercial premises, with one converted to a convenience store, the Good Intent, Church Road Friskney.



The highest concentration of historic pubs for the district (within the project area) is in Skegness (12), followed by Wainfleet All Saints (6) and North Somercotes (5), with the remaining parishes four pubs or fewer. Friskney, Mablethorpe, and Skidbrooke with Saltfleet had four pubs each, while Burgh le Marsh, Grainthorpe, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells and Tetney had three each. The remaining settlements of Addlethorpe, Alvingham, Chapel St Leonards, Croft, Covenham St Bartholomew, Maltby, Manby, Marshchapel, Mumby, Saltfleetby, Huttoft, Fulstow, S. Somercotes, N. Cockerington, N. Cotes, Orby and Theddlethorpe, all recorded one or two historic pubs within the survey. Four parishes no longer have a pub in the area, Covenham St Bartholomew, Manby, N. Cockerington and N. Cotes, and the following parishes had no evidence of a pub at any time: Anderby, Conisholme, Cumberworth; South Cockerington; Great Carlton Grimoldby, Gayton, Strubby with Woodthorpe and Yarburgh.



The Woolpack, Wainfleet © Batemans Brewery, Wainfleet

7.2 Early pubs

The earliest historic pubs date from the late medieval and early modern period and reflect the landscape of creeks and ports that existed at the time, particularly in Salfleet and Wainfleet, in addition to smaller settlements, such as Croft, Ingoldmells, North Somercotes, Skegness and Theddlethorpe.¹⁹ During the medieval period, many tipplers, brewsters, and alehouse keepers operated within these parishes – yet no specific inn names or locations are mentioned beyond the occasional place name.²⁰ There are clues; the Laws for the Little Lymn, written in the fifteenth century, confirmed the Lymn river ran past the medieval manor at Croft to Kitlock House, the latter corresponding to the location of the Old Chequers Inn, which is still trading today and possibly the oldest pub within the project area.²¹ Similarly, the 'Old Hotel' at Ingoldmells, a bathing house in the nineteenth century and later demolished, was perhaps 'Watson's House' mentioned in an early description of the drainage at Ingoldmells in 1662.²²

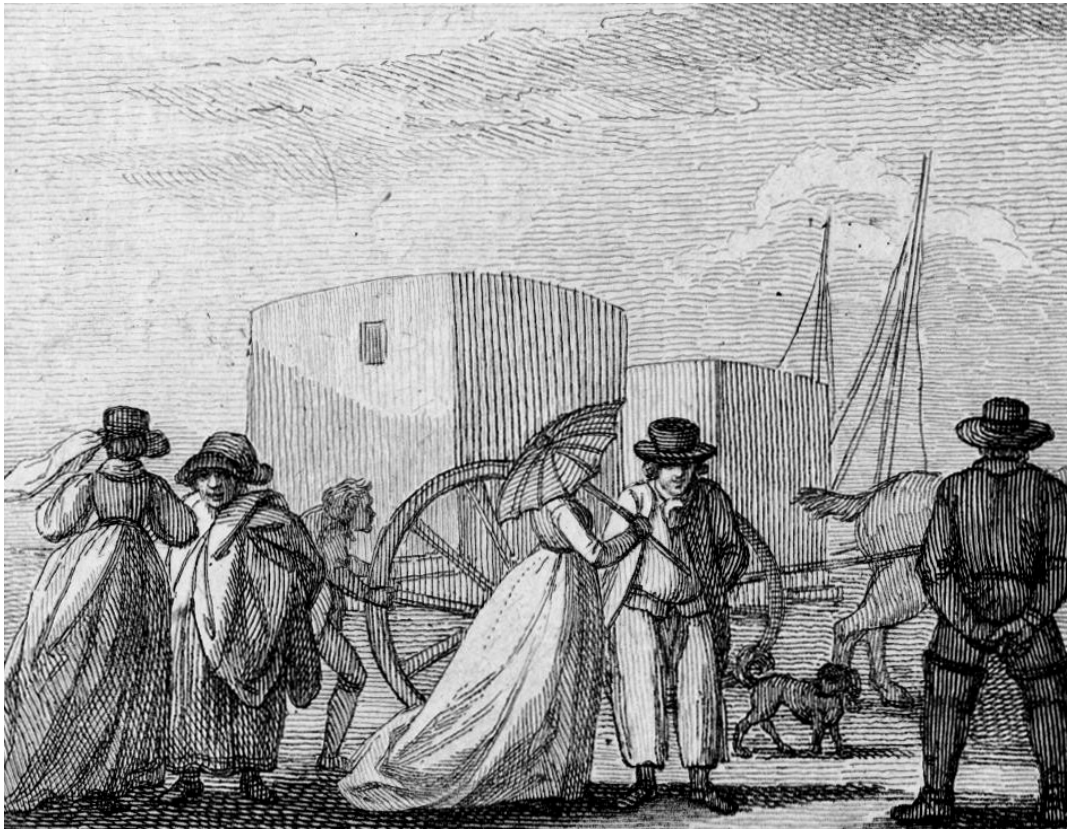
The earliest records for specific inns in the region date from the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Much of this has to do with the creation of bathing inns that sprung up along the coast during the Georgian era. In 1773, an advert for the New Inn at Salfleet announced its buildings were

equipped with 'every convenience for bathing', and the Vine in Skegness was declared in 1779 to be 'a place very much resorted to by ladies and gentlemen for sea bathing.' In 1799, Hildred's Hotel (the New Inn), often mistakenly dated to the nineteenth century, offered 'a very convenient new bathing machine upon the spot'.²³ In Mablethorpe and Sutton, the Book in Hand (Mablethorpe Hotel) and Sutton House (the Jolly Bacchus) were among the first bathing inns in the area in 1793.



The Old Chequers, Croft © Batemans Brewery, Wainfleet

Early bathing inns typically catered for wealthy visitors, but not all contemporaries agreed. In 1791, John Byng arrived in Saltfleet to declare it was a 'poor place...with a wretched bathing inn'. A few days before, Byng stayed at the Vine in Skegness, 'a vile, shabby bathing place, filled with strange company'. The Dolphin, Cleethorpes fared much better, '...the best of the Lincolnshire bathing shops' Byng observed, adding 'the people were civil and the bill reasonable'.



Seabathers arriving at the coast, c.1796© Trustees of the British Museum

Not all inns from this period were established for sea bathing, and many existed due to their proximity to established settlements, trade routes and havens rather than the popularity of coastal resorts that followed. The Ship at Winthorpe (Skegness) is recorded as an alehouse in 1792 run by Thomas Hutton, and in Theddlethorpe, the Ryley family ran an alehouse also called the Ship in 1798.²⁴ Similarly, in Wainfleet, the Red Lion issued tokens as payment in 1677, almost a century before the Vine and other bathing inns entered service along the coast.



The Vine, Skegness, 2022 © Historic Places Team, LCC

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Skegness was a small agricultural settlement of around 300 inhabitants, the Vine and Hildreds being the only inns available. In 1873, the extension of the railway by the Wainfleet and Firsby Railway from Boston helped transform the area, opening the seaside to mass tourism.²⁵ By the 1880s, Skegness welcomed tens of thousands of summer visitors; its long-established bathing inns competed with dozens of lodging houses and 'refreshment rooms' alongside prestigious ventures, such as the Lumley Hotel (1878) designed by the Lincoln architect James Whitton and the Pier Hotel by Nottingham's Abraham Goodall.²⁶



Hildred's Hotel (formerly the New Inn), Skegness c.1895, © Historic Places Team, LCC

Not all pubs established in the nineteenth century were dedicated to holidaymakers or day-trippers to the coast. Several pubs opened to serve local residents and passing trade in the settlements of Friskney, Marshchapel, Tetney, Theddlethorpe and Wainfleet. Many took advantage of the Beerhouse Act of 1830, enabling any rate-payer to brew and sell beer. In Theddlethorpe, William Stone opened his sixteenth-century cottage as the King William IV. The pub was later renamed the King's Head and counted poets Alfred Tennyson and D.H. Lawrence as visitors. In Friskney, George Clark set up the New Inn, and Robert Atkinson established the Greyhound inn at Marshchapel. In Tetney, Henry Hundleby opened the Sloop Inn at Tetney Lock, and Phineas Musgrave converted a carpenter's shop into the New Inn in Wainfleet.



The King's Head, Theddlethorpe, c.1950 © Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology

7.3 Demolished

The survey has shown East Lindsey recorded the lowest concentration of demolished pubs. Eight pubs within the project area were knocked down, the majority in the town of Skegness (5), with the remainder split evenly between Ingoldmells, North Somercotes and Wainfleet St Mary. Comparatively, East Lindsey accounted for less than 6% of all demolished pubs across the three districts.



Demolition of Hildred's Hotel, Skegness, c.1987 © Steven Andrews, Hildred's Centre

In Skegness, Hildred's Hotel, as we have seen, one of the resort's first bathing inns, was demolished to make way for a shopping centre of the same name in 1987. The former buildings of the Jolly Fisherman (Callow Park Hotel) and the Parade Hotel were destroyed by fire in 2007. Built in 1879, this group of buildings formed part of Frederica Terrace, one of the earliest developments along the town's seafront. The Jolly Fisherman closed circa 1984 and was turned into an amusement arcade before it burned down along with the Parade Hotel in 2007. A year later, another fire destroyed the Square Peg which had stood a short distance from the site of the Jolly Fisherman. Approximately two miles north of Skegness, the Royal Oak in Winthorpe closed in 2015 and was demolished in 2017. The Royal Oak was one of the first hotels in this area, reached by a daily omnibus from Skegness station established in 1893. It was built circa 1887 adjacent to a row of terraced houses of the same name, which still stand today.

Pubs were also demolished at Ingoldmells, Wainfleet St Mary and North Somercotes. The Old Hotel at Ingoldmells, Gibraltar House (Ship Inn) at Gibraltar Point and the Ark at North Somercotes all became uninhabited at various points towards the end of the nineteenth century and were eventually

demolished or washed away by the sea. These pubs were in isolated locations close to the shore, ideal for smugglers importing untaxed goods. In 1889, two waggons loaded with smuggled gin were taken away from the Ark at North Somercotes. Smugglers favoured the Ark because anyone approaching it could be seen for miles, allowing time for contraband to be hidden.²⁷ Similarly, the area around Gibraltar House was popular with smugglers, tobacco bales and rum casks reportedly buried in nearby dunes.²⁸

7.4 Change of use

A total of 27 historic pubs have been closed and converted to other uses within the project area for the district. Nearly all have been changed to residential use (26), with only one to commercial. East Lindsey accounted for almost half of all pub conversions to residential within the project area. Conversely, only one pub was converted to a convenience store, the lowest conversion rate to commercial premises within the survey.



Former Crown Inn, Maltby le Marsh, c.2019 © Steven Turner, National Heritage List for England

In Wainfleet All Saints, three pubs have been redeveloped into residential properties, the New Inn, the Three Tuns and the Jolly Sailor. In Wainfleet St Mary, the Royal Oak has been converted to residences, leaving no pubs in this parish (although two remain in nearby All Saints). In Grainthorpe, three pubs have been converted to domestic use, leaving the parish without a pub. The last pub, the Black Horse, closed c.2010, joining the Bricklayers Arms closed c.1970 and Bridge Farm House, c.1960. Several more settlements have been left without a pub, including the Anchor and the Blue Bell at South Somercotes, the White Hart at North Cockerington, and the Plough Inn at Manby. At Covenham St Bartholomew, the Plough Inn closed c.2010 and planning permission granted for two new houses in 2022 despite a public campaign to purchase and reopen it as a community pub.²⁹



Postcard of the Plough Inn, Covenham St Bartholomew c.1930, Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

In Hogsthorpe, Maltby Le Marsh, Ingoldmells and Huttoft, at least one former pub in each parish has been redeveloped for domestic use. In Hogsthorpe, the Blue Bell Inn was converted to residential use in the mid-twentieth century. At Huttoft, the Cross Keys Inn changed to residential around 1960, ending more than 150 years as a public house.³⁰ In Ingoldmells, the Three Tuns was licenced by 1842 and closed in about 2016.³¹ Some conversions have come full circle. In Maltby le Marsh, the former Crown Inn was built as a residence in the late seventeenth century, turned into a public house in the eighteenth century, and returned to a private home in 2015.



Royal Oak, Wainfleet, c.2019 © Historic Places Team, LCC

7.5 Surviving pubs

At the time of the survey, 40 historic pubs were trading within the project area of the district in 23 different parishes. Comparatively, in Boston, 37 pubs were recorded as trading in seven different parishes and NE Lincolnshire, 25 pubs were recorded as trading in four different parishes. East Lindsey had more historic pubs in more parishes than the other districts within the survey.

The surviving pub buildings are a mixture of styles and periods, with the earliest examples dating from the early modern period, namely, the New Inn, the King's Head, Saracens Head, and Old Chequer's Inn, through the first half of the twentieth century, including the Ship Hotel and the Suncastle in Skegness, the Vine, Chapel St Leonards, the Bay Horse and the Axe & Cleaver North Somercotes.



Saracen's Head, Hogsthorpe © Mr Brian Harris. Source: Historic England Archive

Most surviving pubs (19 out of 40) were built (or re-built) during the nineteenth century. This included buildings such as the Ship Inn, Chapel St Leonards which was granted a full license in 1897. The appearance of the Ship and other pubs, such as the Barkham Arms in Wainfleet Saint Mary and Victoria Tavern in Hogsthorpe, were no different to many of the nearby houses built during this period (i.e. two-storey, rectangular or L-shaped plan, made of brick with pitched slate or pantile roof, gable stacks at one or both ends etc.).

The Plough (Tetney), the Red Lion (Orby), the Prussian Queen (Saltfleetby All Saints) and the White Hart Hotel (Burgh Le Marsh) all follow similar patterns of this kind of domestic architecture. Not all historic pubs are so easily identifiable; some have undergone multiple rebuilding phases, such as the King's Head, Addlethorpe.



Plough Inn, Tetney, the bay windows and stud work were added later © Historic Place Team, LCC



Postcard of the King's Head Inn, Addlethorpe, c.1909. Inset, the pub as it looks today © Historic Places Team, LCC

During the nineteenth century, it was not uncommon to find other trades operating from the same premises of many regional pubs, especially in rural locations. For example, in the late 1890s, ironmongery and a poultry shop could be found at the Ship in Chapel St Leonards, and in the 1880s, a grocers shop was part of the Barkham Arms. Similarly, in other areas of the survey, a carpenter's shop was based at the Red Cow in Fishtoft and brewery and builders merchants at the appropriately named Bricklayer's Arms in Old Leake.

The domestic architecture of the above pubs stands in contrast to those built to service the growing trade in tourism to the resort town of Skegness, in particular, the Pier Hotel, Lumley Hotel and Lion Hotel, which were all built towards the end of the nineteenth century and are still operating today.



The Lumley, Skegness, 2021 © Historic Places Team, LCC

Nottingham-based architect Abraham Harrison Goodall designed the Pier Hotel. Goodall studied under Richard Charles Sutton, a notable Nottinghamshire church builder before starting his own practice in 1874. The Pier Hotel was erected in 1879/80 on the corner of Scarbrough Avenue, opposite Skegness Pier, which opened in 1881. In 1963, a fire destroyed the third and fourth floors of the hotel currently operating as 'Wellies Bar'.



Postcard of the Pier Hotel c.1909 (Wellies Bar), the upperfloors were lost to fire in 1963.

In 1880, the Lumley Hotel opened adjacent to Skegness railway station. Built in a neo-Italian style by the Lincoln architect James Whitton, the Lumley was among the first buildings seen by visitors arriving from the station. In recent years, the upper floors of the Lumley have been converted to private apartments, while the ground floor remains open as a public house.

Across the street from the Lumley is the Red Lion (formerly the Lion Hotel), opened in 1881 and built by Samuel Clarke, a building contractor turned landlord. In 1984, the property was divided and part of the building converted into shops. In September 2022, the current operators (JD Wetherspoons) were granted planning permission to modernise the pub, reuniting parts of the original building.³²

The survey recorded five interwar pubs located in Skegness (2), North Somercotes (2) and Chapel St Leonards (1). In Skegness, the original Ship Inn was located on Roman Bank and extant by 1792 when Thomas Hutton ran it. In 1934, Nottingham-based Home Brewery Co. rebuilt the Ship Inn pub, which had stood on Roman Bank on a different site across the road on the new dual carriageway, Castleton Boulevard, in a modern Art Deco style designed by Nottingham architects Albert Eberlin and Basil Bailey. The Ship is the only Grade II listed pub in the area.



The Ship Inn, Skegness, inset the original Ship prior to redevelopment © Historic Places Team, LCC

In 1932/3, the Sun Castle public house on North Parade was designed as a mock castle by town surveyor R. Jenkins and built by E. Coleman of East Kirkby. The building also functioned as a solarium and was part of several new amenities constructed along the foreshore during this period, including tennis courts, bowling greens, a children's playground and paddling pool, parts of which have recently been designated at Grade II on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.



Postcard of the Suncastle, Skegness, about 1930, the 'Nene' Series by H Coates of Wisbech
The first Vine Inn in Chapel St Leonards was extant by the start of the nineteenth century and located at the end of South Road. In 1936/7 the Vine was rebuilt by Thomas Smith and Sons Ltd, based in Mansfield. Working in a neo-Jacobean style mixed with influences from the Art and Crafts movement, the Vine shares some similarities with other interwar pubs built during this period.³³ The new building provided 24 bedrooms with 'every mod con', and the gardens were redeveloped to include lawn tennis courts to appeal to families and visitors to the area.



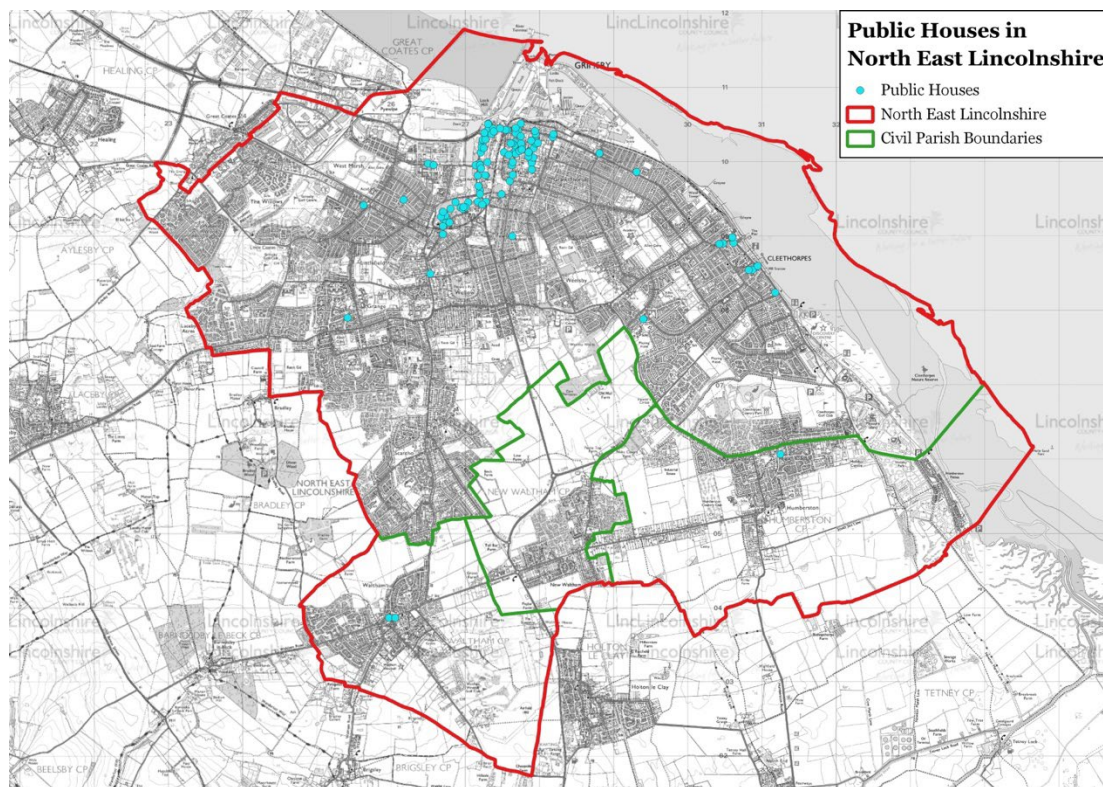
Postcard of the Vine Inn, Chapel St Leonards, c.1950, Historic Places Team, LCC
In North Somercotes, the Axe and Cleaver and the Bay Horse Inn on Keeling Street were rebuilt during the interwar period. The Bay Horse was extant by 1792 and was rebuilt following the sale of the pub at the beginning of the

twentieth century. The Axe and Cleaver was extant by 1877, rebuilt for Hull-based Moors & Robson's Breweries Ltd in 1937/8.

8. DISTRICT FINDINGS

8.1 North East Lincolnshire

The total number of historic pubs (past and present) in the borough is 116 (out of 320). Most pubs were in Grimsby (101), with the balance split between Cleethorpes (12), Humberston (1) and Waltham (2). At the time of the survey, 17 historic pubs were trading in Grimsby, with the other pubs in the town either demolished or converted to commercial or residential premises. Outside Grimsby, the second highest concentration of historic pubs is in the seaside resort of Cleethorpes. However, out of a possible 12 pubs, five remain in operation, five have been demolished, and two sites have been converted to apartments and retail premises. In the other parishes included in the survey, two pubs were recorded in Waltham and one in Humberston - all three continue to trade.



8.2 Early pubs

Inns have been established in Grimsby since the medieval period, although not much is known about them. In 1404, a building named Wode's Inn stood in the marketplace, presumably alongside others, but its appearance or exact location is unknown.³⁴ Grimsby went through a period of depopulation during the post-medieval period so that it had become little more than a village of a few hundred people by the beginning of the eighteenth century. Only a

handful of inns are recorded in the town during this period: the Ship, the Marquis of Granby, the Queen's Head and the White Hart. There were others: the Spare Beds and Stabling Survey of 1686 Grimsby recorded 70 guest beds and 53 spare stabling places, although the buildings and locations for these sites are not mentioned. The Grade II listed White Hart opposite Grimsby Minster is the only known building from this period to have survived; the rest have been demolished.



White Hart Inn, Grimsby, 2022 © David Edge, National Heritage List for England

In 1799, the completion of the New Dock helped transform the town's fortunes; the population increased significantly over the next few decades, and so did the number of pubs. In 1823, 26 pubs were recorded in the town but this number had risen to 47 by 1856. Many pubs were situated on routes between the town and the docks, where trade and industry were concentrated. Victoria Street, one of the town's main arteries, boasted nine pubs by 1823, and this figure rose to 19 registered pubs by 1856. The Royal Oak, the King's Head, the Fountain Inn, The Golden Fleece and the Hope & Anchor were some of the pubs along this street that benefitted from the town's prosperity during the mid-1800s. However, the Hope & Anchor is the only pub from this period to survive along Victoria Street today.

In the first half of the twentieth century, Grimsby's fishing industry continued to thrive; a new fish dock opened in 1934, and the quays extended six miles in length with fishing vessels requiring 250,000 tons of ice and 900,000 tons of coal each year. A report at the time suggested there were 142 pubs in the town, equivalent to one for every 182 residents.³⁵ Several 'improved pubs' were built in Grimsby during this period, the Black Swan, the Humber Hotel, the Market Hotel and the Pestle and Mortar, the latter the only pub still trading within this group.

Outside of Grimsby, the resort town of Cleethorpes recorded 12 historic pubs. The earliest example is a bathing inn called the Dolphin, established about

1760, which catered for wealthy Georgian sea bathers visiting the area. By the start of the nineteenth century, several lodging houses joined the Dolphin. However, the population was still less than 300 inhabitants, primarily fishermen and farmers, with what was referred to as a 'few 'gentlefolk' staying at the Dolphin and a handful of lodging houses in the summer months.³⁶ In 1856, lodging houses had grown to around 20, and the Dolphin competed with the Leeds Arms, the Cross Keys and the Cliff Inn, the earliest inns in the area.³⁷



The Hope & Anchor, Grimsby, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

In the two other parishes, the King's Head in Waltham dates from the eighteenth century and is among the earliest in the region. The inn was near the turnpike road from Grimsby to the Wolds and Louth. In 1791, the King's Head was considered 'very good entertainment for travellers' and held statue-sessions for hiring servants, etc.³⁸ In 1963/4, the old pub was demolished and rebuilt for local brewery Hewitt Brothers Ltd. In Humberston, no pub was established until after World War II. The Countryman was built for Tennant Brothers Ltd at the cost of £35,000 in 1959. At the time of the survey, the King's Head and the Countryman continue to trade.

8.3 Demolished

North East Lincolnshire has the highest concentration of demolished pubs in the survey area. Seventy-nine pubs in the district have been knocked down; nearly all are in the town of Grimsby (74), with the balance in Cleethorpes (5). Comparatively, across the districts, Grimsby accounted for 66% of all demolished pubs within the project area. Together with Boston, the two towns accounted for 96% of all demolished pubs within the survey; about two-thirds of all their pubs have been demolished.

In Grimsby, most of the pubs recorded for this project were pulled down during the twentieth century. This included some of the town's oldest examples, such as the Queen's Head and the Marquis of Granby, demolished during the 1950s and 1960s, the most active period of pub destruction in the town. At least 59 of the 74 pubs demolished in Grimsby took place during these decades, as entire areas were demolished and redeveloped as part of 'slum clearances and to build new roads. In the 1970s, nine pubs were destroyed, including the Crown and Buckle, the Foundry (later the Mariners Club), Oil Millers Arms and the Firemans Arms. Many of these pubs were located on streets which were later entirely demolished, such as the Crown and Buckle and the Robin Hood Inn.



Lincoln Arms, Riby Square Grimsby, c.1960 © Grimsby & Cleethorpes History Club

In the new millennium, pubs in Grimsby continued to be lost. Several of the demolished pubs had only been built in the post-war period. The Ropewalk opened in 1972 and was demolished in 2012; the Oak Tree was built around 1950 and demolished in 2017. Similarly, the White Knight traded for less than 50 years between 1969-2012, knocked down for new housing and offices in 2019.

At the time of the survey, the Albion, a mid-nineteenth-century Victorian pub that closed in 2011, was approved for demolition.³⁹ A convenience store and new apartments will be built on the site in 2023.



The Albion, Grimsby, 2021 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

In Cleethorpes, five historic pubs were demolished. The Leeds Arms, formerly known as the Crown & Anchor and one of the town's earliest pubs, was pulled down for street widening in 1964. The pub was rebuilt c.1901 in a Neo-Baroque style after Hewett Brothers Ltd were prepared to surrender the Cross Keys license in 1896. Cross Keys, which stood on the High Street, was also demolished for road improvements in the 1980s. Further, Clee Park, which opened in 1890, was demolished in its centenary year to make way for a car park. Two more historic pubs in Cleethorpes were destroyed during the late 1990s and early 2000s. The Lifeboat Inn, operating since 1880, was demolished in 1999 and replaced by apartments in 2002. Similarly, the Cliff Hotel, built in the 1830s, was pulled down for apartments in 2003.

8.4 Change of use

A total of 12 historic pubs have been closed and converted to other uses within the project area for the district, nine commercial, two residential and one registered charity.

In Grimsby, seven pubs have been transformed into commercial properties. This included the Carriers Arms, a late Georgian public house later converted to a bank and the Royal Oak next to the Old Haven Dock, adapted to offices circa 2011. The former Palace Buffet, built in 1904 and one of the few Edwardian buildings within the survey, was converted to a mix of residential and retail use in 2005. Several interwar and post-war historic pubs have also been redeveloped. The Market Hotel on Cromwell Road, built in 1930 for Hewitt Bros Ltd, was converted to a convenience store in 2010. Similarly, the Humber Hotel (rebuilt in 1938) closed and became a shop in 2009. The Longship, a post-war estate pub, was converted to apartments circa 2000, and the Kent Arms transformed into a mental health charity centre in 2011.

No historic pubs were recorded for change of use in Waltham or Humberston.



Market Hotel, Grimsby, which became a Tesco Express, 2012 © Grimsby & Cleethorpes History Club



Royal Oak, Grimsby, c.2010 © Historic Places Team, LCC

In Cleethorpes, the Queen's Hotel was converted to retail in 2011. Having been constructed in the nineteenth century, the Queen's Hotel was knocked down in 1936 and rebuilt in an Art Deco style with bold geometric shapes, brick and faience façade.⁴⁰ The Imperial Hotel, built in 1898 and symbolic of a

period of rapid growth in the town, closed in 2015 and was converted to apartments in 2019.



The Imperial Hotel, Cleethorpes, 2018 © Historic Places Team, LCC

8.5 Surviving pubs

At the time of the survey, 25 historic pubs were still trading within the project area for the district. The majority are in Grimsby, with 17 pubs, and the remainder is divided between the resort town of Cleethorpes (5), Humberston (1) and Waltham (2). The pub buildings are a mixture of periods and styles, with the earliest examples dating from the Georgian era, namely the White Hart and the Tivoli Tavern (formerly the Globe) in Grimsby, right through to post-war examples such as the Crow's Nest Hotel in Cleethorpes and the Countryman in Humberston.

The majority of surviving pubs, 16 out of 25, were built during the Victorian period. This includes buildings such as the Angel, which opened in 1866 as a wine and spirit merchant and obtained an on-licence in 1906. The Angel and other pubs in Grimsby such as Freeman's Arms and the Wellington Arms (the latter where Grimsby Town FC was formed in 1878), were located on the end of Victorian terraces and were relatively modest in comparison to the Yarborough Hotel, also in Grimsby and the much larger inns built for tourists to the coast, such as the Dolphin Hotel and the Victoria Hotel in Cleethorpes. The Dolphin was rebuilt in the 1820s, replacing the earlier eighteenth-century inn with a grand three-story hotel, currently a bar and music venue. Similarly, the Victoria Hotel (re-opened as the Foundry in 2020) was built about 1870 on a comparable scale to the Dolphin and formed part of Victoria Terrace

(demolished in 1979). Other Victorian examples which continue to trade within the project area include Nottingham House and the Fisherman's Arms in Cleethorpes, the Wheatsheaf and County Hotel in Grimsby and the Tilted Barrel in Waltham.



The Tivoli Tavern (formerly the Globe), Market Place, Grimsby, 1961 © Grimsby & Cleethorpes History Club



The Dolphin, Cleethorpes, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC



The Yarborough Hotel, Grimsby, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

Several interwar and post-war pubs were recorded in the district for the survey: seven are still operating today; these are located in Cleethorpes (1), Grimsby (4), Humberston (1) and Waltham (1).

At the time of the survey, Walter's bar (formerly the Pestle and Mortar) in Grimsby was the only interwar pub still trading. Grade II listed, Walter's bar was built in a Tudor Revival style for Hadley's Brewery by local architect Herbert Charles Scaping in 1917.

Post-war examples include the Countryman public house in Humberston, constructed in 1959 for £35,000 and the first venture in the region for Sheffield-based brewery Tennant Brothers Ltd. The brewery applied a mix of traditional and new features to the design of the Countryman, retaining the division of rooms by including a smoke room and installing refrigerated shelving behind the bar, a novel feature in pubs at the time. In Cleethorpes, the Crow's Nest Hotel, built in 1957 for Samuel Smith's Brewery, retains much of its original character, including the interior, which is rare for the project area. The King's Head in Waltham was rebuilt in a Tudor Revival style for Hewitt Brothers Ltd in 1963, featuring a public bar, lounge and 'wine shop' with its own separate entrance.



The Crow's Nest Hotel, Cleethorpes, 2021 ©Historic Places Team, LCC



The Fisherman's Arms, Cleethorpes, c.2019©Historic Places Team, LCC

The remaining post-war examples are in Grimsby, including the Smokers Arms, the Duke of Wellington and the Barge, a steel-hulled 1950s grain barge which opened as a pub in 1982. An anomaly within the project (as the only boat and of a later date), the barge is reportedly the longest-running independently owned public bar in the area and, for this reason, has been included in the survey.

9. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Inns on the Edge project included a community engagement element, seeking to gauge interest from people in local pub heritage and to help capture their memories of public houses on the coast. As the project began under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was some disruption to the initial schedule. In total, 5,827 people were reached during the project; 1,860 via in-person events and the project exhibition, and 3,967 via the Inns on the Edge blog.



Project workshop outside the White Hart Hotel, Boston, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

9.1 Project blog

In order to reach people who might not have wanted to attend in-person events and to keep communities informed about the project's progress, a blog was created using Lincolnshire County Council's new community engagement website 'Let's Talk Lincolnshire'. This was a new use of the system, typically used for more structured consultations around specific highways projects or to understand attitudes to council services.

The project blog reached 3,967 unique visitors between its launch in October 2021 and October 2022. Over the course of the project, 32 posts were created, most of which were sharing the history of pubs that were being recorded as the site visits progressed up the coast from Boston to Grimsby.

It was initially anticipated that the blog would be a way for people to share memories and stories of the pubs that were being shared, but unfortunately, only 13 comments were received. This is likely due to the need to register to create an account with the County Council's community engagement tool to leave a comment, which could have discouraged casual visitors. The

comments which were received were often very detailed, such as the memories from an away fan visiting The Ship Tavern in Boston before football matches at the nearby former stadium to a curious local legend at the Royal Oak in Wainfleet of a chair always kept reserved for one 'Chunky Smith' who had gone to visit the Taj Mahal at some time long forgotten. A photograph was also received via the blog of the demolished Peacock & Royal Hotel from a person in Gloucestershire who curiously found it hanging on the wall of a pub in Gloucestershire.

9.2 Project roadshows

To reach out to communities within the project area, a series of roadshow events were held as the project progressed up the coast, reaching a total of 116 people. These included graphic displays about the project, albums of old pub photographs and items of pub heritage memorabilia/artefacts, as well as the opportunity for people to bring along and share their memories and photos with the project team.

The first event, which reached 24 people on 7th July 2021, had to be online because of restrictions due to the pandemic, with a talk to the North East Lincolnshire Heritage Network, which Heritage Lincolnshire had recently established to bring together volunteers and local people with an interest in the area's often under-appreciated heritage. The project team also returned to speak to this group in March 2022 to provide an update on the pub recording work to date, when another 22 people attended.

The second roadshow took place on the 15th September 2021 at the historic Batemans Salem Bridge Brewery in Wainfleet as part of the Heritage Open Days, attracting 30 people. This was lower than expected but probably due to sensitivities around attending in-person indoor events. BBC Radio Lincolnshire featured the event on their Breakfast Show, with a roving reporter visiting several historic pubs in the area with the project team and then broadcasting live from the brewery when the open day started. Several local newspapers also sent journalists to the event and published stories promoting the project.



Project roadshow at Batemans Brewery , Wainfleet, 2021 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

The third event took place in Boston on the 20th November when the project had a stand at Boston’s medieval Guildhall during the Boston Conservation & Craft Day event organised as part of the Boston Townscape Heritage project. Unfortunately, coronavirus concerns, poor weather, and being located upstairs within the Guildhall meant that only 20 people were directly engaged. Although the event did help record some memories of Boston’s historic pubs.

The fourth event took place after restrictions were relaxed on 18th February 2022, with 42 people reached at a roadshow event at Hildreds Shopping Centre in Skegness, which is built on the site of one of the town’s earliest bathing inns, the former New Inn or Hildreds Hotel. This event helped the project record several memories of pubs from the public and several ghost stories linked to the former inn from people who remembered the old hotel before its demolition, as well as a collection of ephemera associated with the old hotel that the centre’s manager had collected.

9.3 Boston mosaic & memory workshops

The project team took an opportunity to collaborate in two workshops organised by the arts organisation Transported as part of work to create a new public art mosaic in an empty plot on Dolphin Lane in Boston, funded through the Townscape Heritage project. These two workshops were artist-led and involved groups of local people sharing their memories of Boston and the Dolphin Lane area whilst taking part in hands-on craft activities, which would be used to inform the production of the new mosaic. Dolphin Lane had been home to a pub known as the Indian Queen (which had recently been

rebranded as Brown's Nightclub) and also took its name from an even older public house called The Dolphin.

The first workshop involved ten people and occurred on the morning of the 11th November 2021 at the historic Fydell House in Boston. The opportunity to speak in 1:1 and in small groups in a friendly environment led to much discussion of the Indian Queen and what its name meant, including the local legend that it is linked to Pocahuntus and Boston's strong connections with the New World. Was it a ship's name, or was it Queen Victoria? The project team shared photos of the Indian Queen, which were used in a collage activity. The photo was also shared with artists to use in the mosaic. Many memories were shared, including from one participant who had been a publican who had run the Royal George in Boston and later the Red Cow at Donington (outside the project area). Another participant was wistful for the pub that had been her local in Fishtoft that had closed, which she said meant there was now no community in the strung-out area settlement between Boston and Fishtoft as they had nowhere to meet.

The second workshop involved a larger group of 18 people (17 of which were women) from Wyberton Women's Institute on the evening of the 11th November at their meeting hall. This event was the most successful, with many detailed and fascinating memories shared as the project team could sit in small groups discussing experiences and flicking through the photographs of local public houses in the 1950s and 60s from the Soames Brewery albums. Almost everyone remembered some of the public houses from their youth. This led to memories flooding back and discussions between participants, leading to further stories being shared from the interaction. Most of the women had grown up in Boston in this period, and there were many stories linked to nights out as a young person, including to hear late night bands at the old bathing inn at Freiston Shore, which lived on as a late-night attraction after the Boston pubs had shut. The women also recalled how things had changed regarding drinking practices and pastimes, with some remembering how even in the 1950s, 'off sales' of beer in a jug was very old fashioned, and the preserve of older women (their grandparents age at the time). Several participants said they enjoyed the session and liked looking at the old photographs of pubs they knew and some they had forgotten.

9.4 How to find your pub's history workshops

Four face-to-face workshops were held in venues along the coast to help local people learn more about their local pubs' history. There was some difficulty in attracting participants in some areas but together drew a total of 34 people. These were based on the 'How to Find Your Pub's History' toolkit produced as part of the project. This features an overview of the historical development of pubs in England and an introduction to resources for finding out more about their history, including maps, trade directories, archival information and the historic fabric of the buildings themselves.

The first workshop took place at the Fishing Heritage Centre in Grimsby on the morning of the 12th April 2022, with 12 participants. The venue was chosen because the centre includes a replica Grimsby pub complete with

interior furniture and fittings of a 1960s Hewitt's brewery public house. This was visited during the workshop and helped inspire many conversations and memories of pubs of this period, many of which have sadly since been demolished or altered. Attendees included a current publican, a local CAMRA group's committee member, and several people with a general interest.



Project Workshop at Grimsby Fishing Heritage Centre, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

The second workshop took place in a village hall at Saltfleet on the evening of the 12th April 2022, with 10 participants. This venue was chosen because of its proximity to the New Inn, which is one of the earliest bathing inns built on the Lincolnshire coast, in part dating back to the 17th century. It was intended to visit, but bad weather meant that this did not take place, although the inn and its history were much discussed during the workshop.

The third workshop took place at the White Hart Hotel in Boston on the morning of the 19th April 2022, with 8 participants. This number was much less than expected, but it is understood that it clashed with a Boston Heritage Forum meeting. The venue was excellent in a high-status nineteenth-century function room overlooking the River Witham, in a part of the inn that was renovated to become the town's Liberal Club when Boston's Liberal MP owned the hostelry. Participants also had the opportunity to explore some of the other historic public houses nearby in the Market Place and examine the outside of the White Hart during a guided walk. Again participants included a local publican, a tour guide, a surveyor involved in the Townscape Heritage project and interested local people.

The final workshop took place at The Ship at Skegness on the evening of the 19th April 2022, with only four participants. Unfortunately, it proved very difficult to attract volunteers to this workshop, perhaps as Skegness does not have a local history society or similar group, and it may be that there was simply less of an appetite here for local history activities. The Ship is the finest

Art Deco public house on the Lincolnshire Coast and was an ideal venue for the workshop. The participants included two individuals who had previously been involved in the local brewing trade, who were able to share memories of their time working with historic pubs across the coast as well as with the wine and spirit import trade and experience of bonded warehouse in Boston.

9.5 Inns on the Edge exhibition

The project's community engagement highlight was the showcase exhibition held from the 16th to the 29th May 2022 in the purpose-built gallery space at the North Sea Observatory in Chapel St Leonards, roughly central to the project area. The exhibition exceeded expectations with 1,306 visitors during its two-week run.

The exhibition had been designed so that it would be easy to loan to other venues beyond the life of the project, using fabric displays on collapsible stands. Displays included pub architecture, the landscape evolution of the coast (based on the Land on The Edge research by Dr Caitlin Green), the meanings of pub names, social and intangible history, the lost pubs of the coast, and what the future hold for historic pubs if they are to survive (based on economic viability research by Lynn Thomason of Hotel Solutions). It was also possible to display a collection of mid-century beer mats from the collection of the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, which featured a rich assortment of the modern designs of the time used by a range of local breweries, including many that no longer exist or have only recently been revived. Other attractions included an assortment of traditional pub games for people to use; shove ha'penny, table skittles (aka Devil Amongst The Tailors) and dominoes. There were also displays of historic pub photos representing the variety of public house heritage along the coast, as well as a timeline of the development of pubs in England produced with support from Dr Victoria Ellis-Vowles from the University of Lincoln.



Inns on the Edge exhibition, 2022 ©Historic Places Team, LCC

Feedback from the exhibition was excellent. 100% of participants said they had enjoyed the exhibition and learnt something about the coast's history, and 88% said it had encouraged them to visit the pubs or places featured. The venue, which attracts locals and tourists and features a popular café with stunning views, helped reach an audience who did not usually engage with heritage, with 54% of visitors to the exhibition saying they had not visited another exhibition or museum in the past year. Of the visitors 41% came from within the project area, 19% from inland Lincolnshire, 37% from neighbouring counties (likely day-trippers and holidaymakers), and 3% from further afield, including one group from Cumbria.

Since the initial run at the North Sea Observatory, the exhibition has also been loaned to the University of Lincoln in Lincoln, where an estimated 300 people saw it in June 2022, and at the Tower Gardens Pavilion in Skegness over the August bank holiday weekend where another 50 visitors were able to see it. The exhibition will also go to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life in Lincoln later in 2022 and Nottingham Trent University in 2023. It is anticipated that it will be displayed at Bateman's Brewery Visitor Centre in Wainfleet when it finishes its tour.

10. OUTCOMES

10.1 Historic pub survival

At the time of the survey, just over 100 historic pubs were still trading within the project area.

The project has shown that roughly one in three historic pubs within the survey are trading, with most historic pubs either demolished or converted to a different use.

Demolished pubs comprise the largest category of pubs, with just under 40 per cent of all records with the survey.

The majority of pub sites are in the town's of Boston and Grimsby, which registered 197 sites, accounting for over 60 per cent of all pub sites recorded for the project.

East Lindsey contained the lowest amount of historic pubs within the survey, with 80 sites, equivalent to just over twenty-five per cent of all pubs recorded for the project. Despite the comparatively low total, East Lindsey accounted for over 50% of all historic pubs still trading within the project area.

Most of the buildings identified within the project area were constructed during the Victorian period, with 180+ pubs built or rebuilt between 1839-1900, equivalent to more than half of all buildings recorded.

The oldest surviving pub in the survey is the Old Chequers Inn, Croft, which dates from the late medieval period and is Listed Grade II. The second oldest pub is the King's Head, Freiston, which was extant by 1798 or earlier and is currently not on the statutory list.

Among the youngest surviving historic pubs is the Queen of Spades, Boston, an estate pub built in the 1960s and the Ball House, Fishtoft and Crows Nest Hotel, Cleethorpes, built in the 1950s. These pubs also retain much of their original interiors and are currently not on the statutory list.

Of the survey's 320 historic pubs (past and present), 41 sites are registered on the statutory list as Grade II.

10.2 The contribution of the project

The project has provided a new evidence base for the extent and survival of historic public house buildings along the Lincolnshire coast. A total of 287 new historic pub records have been created and will be used to enhance the Historic Environment Records of Lincolnshire.

The project has also improved several existing records for historic pubs already on the National Heritage List and in HER; examples include adding to

the history of a building, including the date of when a pub was first licensed and in some cases identifying listed buildings as former pub sites.

The gazetteer, recording sheets, and mapping data will underpin any future recommendations and guidance for the re-use and redevelopment of historic pubs in this area. Both planners and developers will use this to ensure that a joint approach governs proposals for the reuse and redevelopment of historic pub buildings.

10.3 Conclusions

This project set out to raise the profile of the need to conserve the rich heritage of historic public houses in England as one of two pilot studies commissioned by Historic England. In Lincolnshire the loss of historic pub buildings was in part attributed to the poor understanding of the heritage sector of where they are and what significance the buildings hold.

At its outset it was estimated that the study area contained a resource of some 150 historic pubs, both extant and lost. In the end the project recorded 320 such buildings and sites. This has greatly enhanced the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and offers a greater opportunity for the threat to historic pub buildings to be recognised by the planning system and flagged as non-designated heritage assets (as defined by the NPPF).

We have set out in this report and in the gazetteer a note for every pub identified on its condition and level of survival. Further work could be done to analyse the data to better understand the factors contributing to the likelihood of a pub surviving as a viable business. It is clear that there are many factors which play into this.

During the project, several public events took place which have greatly raised the profile of the plight of historic pub buildings. We generated local interest in the issues through both online means and public exhibitions and workshops. The recruitment of the project officer obtained national coverage on both printed and broadcast media, and we had people from across the world contacting the team with an interest in the job and the project. Not only did all this engagement reflect an interest in pubs but also the county of Lincolnshire and its rich and somewhat under-appreciated heritage.

This project has uncovered a wealth of buildings and sites which were once public houses. Due to the large number of previously unidentified pub buildings and sites it was not possible to include temperance houses. We have identified several buildings which are candidates for adding to the statutory list. As its name implies, the public house is a community amenity. Often the pub is one of the oldest buildings in a village, and its closure can significantly impact the local area. It is hoped this project will contribute to the move across England to better manage our heritage of historic public houses as they go through a period of significant economic challenge.

11. APPENDIX 1:

Schedule of historic pubs within the project area

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
Saracens Head	Boston	Boston	TF3274043927	Y	Commercial	Stuart (or earlier)
The Britannia	Boston	Boston	TF3271444078	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Golden Lion	Boston	Boston	TF32746 43862	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Robin Hood Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3273843592	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Kings Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3310744737	Y	Public House	Georgian
Ship Inn (Quayside Hotel)	Boston	Boston	TF3264643295	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Ship Tavern	Boston	Boston	TF3286443964	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Still Public House	Boston	Boston	TF3281844069	Y	Commercial	Georgian
The Stump & Candle (Martha's Vineyard/Rum Puncheon)	Boston	Boston	TF3274444081	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
Angel Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3275244085	Y	Commercial	Stuart (or earlier)
Magnet Tavern	Boston	Boston	TF3282343879	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Red Cow	Boston	Boston	TF3302544485	Y	Permanently Closed	Georgian
Witham Tavern	Boston	Boston	TF3230644637	Y	Public House	Georgian
Carpenters Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3260244416	Y	Public House	Georgian
Wormgate Inn (Goodbarns Yard)	Boston	Boston	TF3265144234	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Barge Inn (& Stabling)	Boston	Boston	TF3246444505	Y	Residential	Georgian
The White Hart (The Unicorn)	Boston	Boston	TF3270244023	Y	Public House	Georgian
The Unicorn	Boston	Boston	TF3237844638	N	Public House	Interwar
The Axe & Cleaver	Boston	Boston	TF3271843912	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
The Woolpack	Boston	Boston	TF3290244292	Y	Commercial	Georgian
The Green Dragon (The Athenaeum)	Boston	Boston	TF3280544168	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
Crown & Anchor (Hope & Anchor)	Boston	Boston	TF3263343240	Y	Residential	Georgian
Queen of Spades	Boston	Boston	TF3409343881	N	Public House	Post-war
The Mill	Boston	Boston	TF3382345285	N	Public House	Post-war
London Tavern	Boston	Boston	TF3284343977	Y	Commercial	Georgian
Old White Horse	Boston	Boston	TF3271643645	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
Mason's Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3292244197	N	Demolished	Victorian
Church Keys	Boston	Boston	TF3268644125	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Angel (The Eagle Hotel)	Boston	Boston	TF3230643911	N	Public House	Victorian
The Royal George	Boston	Boston	TF3240443913	N	Commercial	Post-war
The Jolly Crispin	Boston	Boston	TF3243043908	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
The White Horse	Boston	Boston	TF3265643930	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
The Alma	Boston	Boston	TF3291343672	N	Residential	Georgian
The Case Is Altered	Boston	Boston	TF3238844612	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Blue Anchor	Boston	Boston	TF3350843298	N	Residential	Post-war
Volunteer Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3342043307	N	Residential	Victorian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
The Napoleon	Boston	Boston	TF3356643274	N	Public House	Victorian
The Blue Lion	Boston	Boston	TF3267344025	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Nags Head	Boston	Boston	TF3265144052	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
The Fisherman's Rest (The Boat)	Boston	Boston	TF3272043663	N	Commercial	Stuart (or earlier)
The Borough Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3274743944	Y	Commercial	Victorian
The Brewers Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3255044647	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Castle Tavern	Boston	Boston	TF3273244080	Y	Commercial	Georgian
The (New) Castle	Boston	Boston	TF3221944457	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
Corn Exchange Hotel	Boston	Boston	TF3281344182	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Clarence	Boston	Boston	TF3280444215	N	Demolished	Victorian
Cowbridge House Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3281047052	N	Public House	Post-war
New England Hotel (The Cross Keys PH)	Boston	Boston	TF3307444385	N	Public House	Georgian
The Ram	Boston	Boston	TF3310744399	N	Residential	Georgian
The Red Lion	Boston	Boston	TF3280644217	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
The Three Crowns	Boston	Boston	TF3312344491	N	Commercial	Georgian
New Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3308944204	N	Public House	Interwar
The Duke of York	Boston	Boston	TF3250344102	N	Demolished	Victorian
Duke 's Head	Boston	Boston	TF3233543710	N	Demolished	Victorian
Elephant & Castle (The Five Lamps)	Boston	Boston	TF3262143650	N	Commercial	Georgian
Locomotive	Boston	Boston	TF3249643706	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Falcon	Boston	Boston	TF3278544254	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
Flying Dutchman	Boston	Boston	TF3256143999	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Stag & Pheasant	Boston	Boston	TF3255144045	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Hop Pole	Boston	Boston	TF3254844065	N	Demolished	Victorian
Victoria Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3255844076	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Hesse Pear (Hesse House)	Boston	Boston	TF3162444532	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Indian Queen (Three Kings)	Boston	Boston	TF3282244118	N	Public House	Georgian
The Dolphin	Boston	Boston	TF3285844115	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
The Kings Head	Boston	Boston	TF3270143982	N	Commercial	Victorian
The King William IV	Boston	Boston	TF3310744871	N	Other	Georgian
The Lord Nelson	Boston	Boston	TF3270743695	N	Demolished	Georgian
Lord Nelson	Boston	Boston	TF3173743625	N	Demolished	Post-war
Loggerheads Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3283043975	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
New Park Inn (Aka the Haven)	Boston	Boston	TF3296743575	N	Commercial	Victorian
Ostrich Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3277444172	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
Peacock & Royal	Boston	Boston	TF3281344049	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Plough	Boston	Boston	TF3273243427	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Bull	Boston	Boston	TF3263243255	N	Commercial	Georgian
The Prince of Wales	Boston	Boston	TF3273443765	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Queens Head	Boston	Boston	TF3316144580	N	Commercial	Georgian
Rodney & Hood	Boston	Boston	TF3273343883	Y	Commercial	Stuart (or earlier)
The Ropers Arms	Boston	Boston	TF3308844903	N	Commercial	Georgian
Rose & Crown	Boston	Boston	TF3252044455	N	Demolished	Victorian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
The Pincushion Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3154941233	N	Public House	Victorian
The Royal Oak	Boston	Boston	TF3271143706	N	Demolished	Georgian
Shakespeare	Boston	Boston	TF3276244284	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Star & Garter	Boston	Boston	TF3244843298	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Station Hotel	Boston	Boston	TF3232544107	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Three Tuns	Boston	Boston	TF3273544133	N	Demolished	Stuart (or earlier)
The Vine	Boston	Boston	TF3238443750	N	Residential	Victorian
The Eagle Hotel	Boston	Boston	TF3230443915	N	Public House	Victorian
Waggon & Horses	Boston	Boston	TF3311444564	N	Commercial	Victorian
The Wellington Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3345744174	N	Residential	Victorian
The Whale Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3318444153	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Woad Man	Boston	Boston	TF3352543654	N	Residential	Post-war
Great Northern	Boston	Boston	TF3239444091	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
Little Peacock Inn	Boston	Boston	TF3257344350	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
The Forge	Boston	Boston	TF3281044011	Y	Public House	Georgian
Coach and Horses	Boston	Boston	TF3328644161	N	Public House	Georgian
Packet House Inn	Boston	Boston	TF 3262844295	Y	Commercial	Georgian
Plummers Hotel	Boston	Freiston	TF3966142310	Y	Public House	Georgian
Marine Hotel	Boston	Freiston	TF3973442475	Y	Permanently Closed	Georgian
The Bull & Dog	Boston	Freiston	TF3759843811	N	Public House	Georgian
The Kings Head	Boston	Freiston	TF3743644105	N	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Castle Inn	Boston	Freiston	TF3697645123	N	Public House	Georgian
Jolly Farmer	Boston	Freiston	TF3657944887	N	Residential	Victorian
Flying Horse	Boston	Freiston	TF3770845421	N	Residential	Victorian
The Fleece Inn	East Lindsey	Burgh Le Marsh	TF5013165141	Y	Public House	Georgian
Bell Hotel	East Lindsey	Burgh Le Marsh	TF5007965089	N	Public House	Victorian
White Hart Hotel	East Lindsey	Burgh Le Marsh	TF5007965089	N	Public House	Victorian
Old Chequer's Inn	East Lindsey	Croft	TF5034461170	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
Saracens Head	East Lindsey	Hogsthorpe	TF5344672248	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
Victoria Tavern	East Lindsey	Hogsthorpe	TF5361772195	N	Public House	Victorian
Blue Bell	East Lindsey	Hogsthorpe	TF5352872186	N	Residential	Georgian
Crown Inn	East Lindsey	Maltby Le Marsh	TF4643981328	Y	Residential	Stuart (or earlier)
The Turks Head	East Lindsey	Maltby Le Marsh	TF4692682069	N	Public House	Victorian
The New Inn	East Lindsey	Skidbrooke & Saltfleet Haven	TF4548093839	Y	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Crown Inn	East Lindsey	Skidbrooke & Saltfleet Haven	TF4538093898	N	Public House	Georgian
Rodney Inn	East Lindsey	Skidbrooke & Saltfleet Haven	TF4535193879	N	Residential	Georgian
Ship Inn	East Lindsey	Skidbrooke & Saltfleet Haven	TF4537293920	N	Residential	Georgian
The Royal Oak	East Lindsey	Wainfleet St Mary	TF4982259111	N	Residential	Victorian
Barkham Arms	East Lindsey	Wainfleet St Mary	TF4681559142	N	Public House	Victorian
The Ship Inn (Gibraltar House)	East Lindsey	Wainfleet St Mary	TF55575814	N	Demolished	Georgian
New Inn	East Lindsey	Wainfleet	TF4978259182	N	Residential	Victorian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
		All Saints				
Three Tuns	East Lindsey	Wainfleet All Saints	TF 4709960382	N	Residential	Georgian
The Red Lion Hotel	East Lindsey	Wainfleet All Saints	TF4978558925	N	Permanently Closed	Stuart (or earlier)
The Angel Inn (& Peacock Lounge)	East Lindsey	Wainfleet All Saints	TF4977458907	N	Public House	Georgian
Jolly Sailors	East Lindsey	Wainfleet All Saints	TF4985758873	N	Residential	Victorian
The Woolpack	East Lindsey	Wainfleet All Saints	TF4979358969	N	Public House	Georgian
The Vine	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5638561977	N	Public House	Georgian
Hildred's Hotel (New Inn)	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5665263142	N	Demolished	Victorian
Suncastle (Embassy)	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5691863234	N	Public House	Interwar
Jolly Fisherman (Callow Park Hotel)	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5686563191	N	Demolished	Victorian
Parade Hotel	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5685363173	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Ship Hotel	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5660663941	Y	Public House	Interwar
Old Friar	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF 5645063564	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
Square Peg	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5689363282	N	Demolished	Victorian
Pier Hotel (Wellies Bar)	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5692363413	N	Public House	Victorian
Lumley Hotel	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5631363279	N	Public House	Victorian
Lion Hotel	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5636763276	N	Public House	Victorian
The Royal Oak	East Lindsey	Skegness	TF5692866022	N	Demolished	Victorian
Three Tuns Public House	East Lindsey	Ingoldmells	TF5597568806	N	Residential	Victorian
The Ship Inn	East Lindsey	Ingoldmells	TF5608668818	N	Public House	Victorian
Red Lion (Old Hotel)	East Lindsey	Ingoldmells	TF5688170396	N	Demolished	Georgian
Cross Keys Public House	East Lindsey	Huttoft	TF5117976364	N	Residential	Victorian
Axe and Cleaver	East Lindsey	Huttoft	TF5137776839	N	Public House	Victorian
The Anchor Inn	East Lindsey	S. Somercotes	TF4162893882	N	Residential	Victorian
The Blue Bell	East Lindsey	S. Somercotes	TF4176493776	N	Residential	Victorian
The Prussian Queen	East Lindsey	Saltfleetby All Saints	TF4527690870	N	Public House	Victorian
The White Hart	East Lindsey	North Cockerington	TF3758289632	N	Residential	Victorian
Three Horseshoes	Boston	Leverton	TF4024548158	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Ostrich	Boston	Leverton	TF4188448721	N	Residential	Georgian
The Bell	Boston	Leverton	TF4202748106	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Red Lion Inn	East Lindsey	Orby	TF4925867252	N	Public House	Victorian
The Admiral Nelson	Boston	Bennington	TF3971646643	N	Public House	Victorian
The Five Bells	Boston	Butterwick	TF3887344972	N	Public House	Victorian
The Vine	East Lindsey	Chapel St Leonards	TF5612772147	N	Public House	Interwar
The Ship Inn	East Lindsey	Chapel St Leonards	TF5518772232	N	Public House	Victorian
The Kings Head	East Lindsey	Addlethorpe	TF5475568959	N	Public House	Victorian
White Hart Hotel	Boston	Old Leake	TF4080450315	N	Public House	Victorian
Harvestman House	Boston	Old Leake	TF3964054632	N	Residential	Victorian
Sailor's Home	Boston	Old Leake	TF4462449166	N	Residential	Victorian
The Railway Inn	Boston	Old Leake	TF3757652808	N	Residential	Victorian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
Windmill	Boston	Old Leake	TF3970852580	N	Residential	Victorian
White Horse	Boston	Old Leake	TF4046951762	N	Residential	Victorian
The Bricklayers Arms	Boston	Old Leake	TF4186950380	N	Public House	Victorian
The Angel Inn	Boston	Wrangle	TF4241850902	N	Public House	Georgian
Chequers Inn	Boston	Wrangle	TF4432751577	N	Residential	Victorian
Coach & Horses	Boston	Wrangle	TF4427252013	N	Residential	Victorian
Black Bull	Boston	Wrangle	TF4283053836	N	Residential	Victorian
The Kings Head	NE Lines	Waltham	TA2597403862	N	Public House	Post-war
The Tilted Barrel	NE Lines	Waltham	TA2605703861	Y	Public House	Victorian
The Red Cow	Boston	Fishtoft	TF3622442326	N	Public House	Georgian
Golden Lion	Boston	Fishtoft	TF3562342601	N	Residential	Victorian
Jolly Sailor	Boston	Fishtoft	TF3634939904	N	Residential	Victorian
Ball House	Boston	Fishtoft	TF3493645098	N	Public House	Post-war
The Plough	East Lindsey	Tetney	TA3148001056	N	Public House	Victorian
The Sloop Inn	East Lindsey	Tetney	TA3413002002	N	Residential	Victorian
Crown & Anchor	East Lindsey	Tetney	TA3422602117	N	Public House	Georgian
The Fleece Inn	East Lindsey	North Cotes	TA3490900902	N	Residential	Victorian
The White Horse	East Lindsey	Marshchapel	TF3589799304	N	Public House	Georgian
The Greyhound Inn	East Lindsey	Marshchapel	TF3583999426	N	Public House	Victorian
Woolpack Inn	East Lindsey	N. Somercotes	TF4234696475	N	Residential	Victorian
The Bay Horse Inn	East Lindsey	N. Somercotes	TF4224196487	N	Public House	Interwar
The Axe & Cleaver	East Lindsey	N. Somercotes	TF4171996512	N	Public House	Interwar
The Bricklayers Arms	East Lindsey	N. Somercotes	TF4172897158	N	Residential	Victorian
The Ark	East Lindsey	N. Somercotes	TF4298298587	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Cross Keys	East Lindsey	Fulstow	TF3267297123	N	Public House	Victorian
Lord Nelson	East Lindsey	Fulstow	TF3289897168	N	Residential	Georgian
Black Horse Inn	East Lindsey	Grainthorpe	TF3830797080	N	Residential	Georgian
Bricklayers' Arms	East Lindsey	Grainthorpe	TF3850596573	N	Residential	Victorian
The Bridge Farmhouse	East Lindsey	Grainthorpe	TF3688194658	Y	Residential	Georgian
The Plough Inn	East Lindsey	Covenham St Barts.	TF3383394577	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
Red Lion	East Lindsey	Withern with Stain	TF4327282341	N	Public House	Victorian
Three Tuns	East Lindsey	Withern with Stain	TF4336582260	N	Residential	Victorian
The Red Lion	East Lindsey	Mumby	TF5150274449	N	Public House	Georgian
Vine Hotel	East Lindsey	Mumby	TF5122474143	N	Residential	Victorian
Plough Inn	East Lindsey	Manby	TF3955587586	N	Residential	Victorian
The King's Head	East Lindsey	Theddlethorpe St Helen	TF4718587143	N	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
The Ship Inn	East Lindsey	Theddlethorpe	TF4748089511	N	Permanently Closed	Georgian
Cross Inn	East Lindsey	Mablethorpe & Sutton	TF4903684343	N	Public House	Victorian
Book in Hand (Mablethorpe Hotel)	East Lindsey	Mablethorpe & Sutton	TF5068185173	N	Public House	Georgian
Jolly Bacchus (Sutton House)	East Lindsey	Mablethorpe & Sutton	TF5211682022	N	Public House	Stuart (or earlier)
Grange Hotel	East Lindsey	Mablethorpe & Sutton	TF5257780656	N	Permanently Closed	Interwar

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
Ship	East Lindsey	Alvingham	TF36529084	N	Residential	Victorian
Barley Mow Inn	East Lindsey	Friskney	TF4805655260	N	Public House	Georgian
The Anchor	East Lindsey	Friskney	TF4610855442	N	Public House	Georgian
The Good Intent	East Lindsey	Friskney	TF4611855280	N	Commercial	Victorian
New Inn	East Lindsey	Friskney	TF4307757289	N	Residential	Victorian
The Nottingham House	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA30920858	N	Public House	Victorian
Fisherman's Arms	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA30870854	N	Public House	Victorian
Lifeboat Inn	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3117708237	N	Demolished	Victorian
Cliff Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3094108594	N	Demolished	Georgian
Leeds Arms	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3047608897	N	Demolished	Victorian
Cross Keys Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3042508890	N	Demolished	Victorian
Queen's Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA30820854	N	Commercial	Victorian
Crow's Nest Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA29400788	N	Public House	Post-war
The Imperial Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA29310986	N	Residential	Victorian
Dolphin Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3061608905	N	Public House	Victorian
Clee Park Hotel	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA28811011	N	Demolished	Victorian
Victoria Hotel (The Foundry)	NE Lincs	Cleethorpes	TA3059908980	N	Public House	Victorian
Countryman	NE Lincs	Humberston	TA3124806062	N	Public House	Post-war
The Robin Hood Tavern	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2789609979	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Globe Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2791810052	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Corporation Hotel (Corporation Arms)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27651011	Y	Public House	Victorian
West Marsh Club	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA26500997	N	Permanently Closed	Victorian
The Corporation Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2657509952	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Pestle and Mortar (Walter's Bar)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2674809229	Y	Public House	Interwar
The Fountain Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2719309972	N	Demolished	Victorian
Mason's Arms (Hartley's Tobacco Factory)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2680309365	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Wine Pipe	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2670109230	N	Demolished	Victorian
Navigation Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2731210409	N	Demolished	Victorian
Lincoln Arms Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2771010421	N	Demolished	Victorian
Prince of Wales Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2767110260	N	Demolished	Victorian
Six Bells	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2793610287	N	Demolished	Victorian
Honest Lawyer	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2792610262	N	Demolished	Victorian
Gloucester Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2786810139	N	Demolished	Victorian
Foresters Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2776610161	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Crown and Anchor	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2768710171	N	Demolished	Victorian
The White Bear (The Fishing Dock Hotel)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2768110150	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Prince Alfred	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2776810182	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Star & Garter	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2774010149	N	Demolished	Victorian
Dogger Bank	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2766410219	N	Demolished	Victorian
Red Lion Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2768210104	N	Demolished	Victorian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
Locomotive Tavern	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2752210124	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Black Bull	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2758710089	N	Demolished	Victorian
Old King's Head	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27000939	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Black Swan	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26720930	N	Demolished	Interwar
Queen's Head Inn	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26940938	N	Demolished	Georgian
Queen's Hotel	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27211012	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Yarborough Vaults (Bank & Vault)	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26740917	N	Public House	Victorian
The White Hart (Formerly Coach House)	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26700913	Y	Public House	Georgian
Yarborough Hotel	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26790918	Y	Public House	Victorian
Shades Inn	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2792010174	N	Demolished	Victorian
Smokers Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2789709891	N	Public House	Post-war
The Old Lloyds Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA26970936	N	Public House	Victorian
Wellington Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2760109736	N	Public House	Victorian
The Albion	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27951037	N	Demolished	Victorian
Hope and Anchor	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27170946	N	Public House	Victorian
The Britannia	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27301038	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Exchange Hotel	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27371044	N	Demolished	Victorian
The White Swan	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA28181033	N	Demolished	Victorian
Freemason's Arms (Cottées Bar)	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27681038	N	Public House	Victorian
New Inn	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27300999	N	Demolished	Victorian
Oil Millers' Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27490956	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Royal Oak	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27200961	N	Commercial	Interwar
The Saracen's Head	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27941041	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Lord Raglan	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27751051	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Angel	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27640982	N	Public House	Victorian
The Strugglers Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27961024	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Railway Tavern	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27280946	N	Demolished	Victorian
Fisherman's Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27731014	N	Demolished	Victorian
Brocklesby Hunt	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27981025	N	Demolished	Victorian
The White Knight	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2775410241	N	Demolished	Post-war
Kent Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2774910340	N	Other	Post-war
Bricklayers Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2785110068	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Tivoli Tavern (The globe)	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2673409273	Y	Public House	Georgian
Freemans Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27630995	N	Public House	Victorian
Humber Hotel (The Humber)	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2818810368	N	Commercial	Interwar
Palace Buffet	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27140995	N	Commercial	Victorian
Packet Tavern	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2731310511	N	Demolished	Victorian
Alexandra Hotel	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA2731810442	N	Demolished	Victorian
Grant's Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27271030	N	Demolished	Georgian
Leeds Arms	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27231024	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Blue Bell	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27221019	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Rose and Crown	NE Lines	Grimsby	TA27170981	N	Demolished	Georgian

Public House	District	Parish	Grid Reference	Listed	Status	Building type
Nelson Tavern	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27180967	N	Demolished	Georgian
The Golden Fleece Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27200956	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Duke of York	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27251018	N	Demolished	Georgian
Talbot Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27280981	N	Demolished	Victorian
Duke of Wellington	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27230942	N	Public House	Post-war
The Wheatsheaf	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2653008490	N	Public House	Victorian
County Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA26700902	N	Public House	Victorian
Market Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2563209411	N	Commercial	Interwar
The Barge	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA27040945	N	Public House	Post-war
Royal Marine Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2735610369	N	Demolished	Victorian
Barrel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2737710442	N	Demolished	Victorian
Billet Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2726909816	N	Demolished	Victorian
Binghams Hotel (Empire Hotel)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2723710292	N	Demolished	Victorian
Carriers Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2700609383	N	Commercial	Georgian
Chapman Hotel (Formerly Annelsby Arms)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2720009950	N	Demolished	Victorian
Coach & Horses	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA275710424	N	Demolished	Victorian
Crown and Buckle	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2763410242	N	Demolished	Victorian
Foundry Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2761410243	N	Demolished	Victorian
Friar Tuck	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2687009452	N	Demolished	Post-war
Granby Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2667409258	N	Demolished	Victorian
Grants Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2727410297	N	Demolished	Victorian
Greyhound Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2697809388	N	Commercial	Victorian
Pelham Arms (The Mariners Tavern)	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2725810386	N	Demolished	Victorian
Havelock Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2788910280	N	Demolished	Victorian
Jolly Sailor	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2730810504	N	Demolished	Victorian
Mariners Compass	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2785510124	N	Demolished	Victorian
New Market Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2721409906	N	Demolished	Victorian
Oak Tree	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2541707898	N	Demolished	Post-war
Oberon Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2738510405	N	Commercial	Victorian
Railway Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2754610425	N	Demolished	Victorian
Ropewalk	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2763408995	N	Demolished	Post-war
Royal George Inn	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2764109991	N	Demolished	Victorian
Royal Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2747010446	N	Demolished	Victorian
Sheffield Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2767910451	N	Demolished	Victorian
Ship Hotel	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2670309322	N	Demolished	Victorian
The Longship	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2617109485	N	Residential	Post-war
Firemans Arms	NE Lincs	Grimsby	TA2776210160	N	Demolished	Victorian

12. ENDNOTES

- ¹ P. Haydon, *The English Pub*, London: Robert Hale 1994, p.287; N. Foley, Pub Statistics, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper No.8591, 22 April 2021 <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8591/> (accessed 09/11/2022).
- ² H. Saker-Clark, 'Almost 400 pubs close in England and Wales in 2022', BBPA Responds to pub closure figures, 28 December 2022, <https://www.beerguild.co.uk/news/bbpa-responds-to-pub-closure-figures/>
- ³ Cursory consultation of CAMRA's What Pub database listed over 121 open pubs for this area, compared to just 33 pubs in HER, www.whatpub.com (accessed 10/11/2022).
- ⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-research-report> (accessed 21/12/2022).
- ⁵ Date, K., & Allweil, Y. 'Towards a new image archive for the built environment', *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 2022, 49(2), 519–534. Retrived from <https://doi.org/10.1177/23998083211011474> (accessed 14/11/2022).
- ⁶ The Lost Pubs Project, <https://www.closepubs.co.uk> (accessed 16/12/2022).
- ⁷ *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording and practice*, 2016, Swindon: Historic England.
- ⁸ This included the Ordnance Suveyors' Drawings (OSDs), compiled between 1789 and c.1840 available from the British Library online using the Georeferencer tool: <http://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/start> (first accessed 04/08/2021 and subsequently thereafter).
- ⁹ OSN Rural-Urban Definition <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/the-rural-urban-definition>
- ¹⁰ There was no bar counter only a few rooms with benches. The last licensee, Mrs Rose Taylor fetched the beer in a jug from the cellar, source, closedpubs.co.uk
- ¹¹ The Ostrich Inn was present by 1854 (White's Directory Lincolnshire). C Green suggested the Ostrich Inn may have been sited with respect to the pre-modern haven at Leake, C. Green, *Land On the Edge*, p. 183
- ¹² Survey of inns, taverns and alehouses in England and Wales in 1577, National Archives SP 12/115-119.
- ¹³ Thompson suggested all were in operation by 1590. P. Thompson, *The History and Antiquities of Boston and the villages of Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leaverton, Leake and Wrangle*, London 1856, p.303.
- ¹⁴ J.G. Horton, *A Survey of the Inns of Boston*, Boston: 1988, p. 3
- ¹⁵ Lincolnshire Archives [LA], PS/Boston, Boston Petty Sessions, Annual Renewal of Licenses 1784, uncatalogued papers.
- ¹⁶ LA, BB/3/C Licensing Sessions 1784-1910. Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter have been incorporated into Boston Borough Council since 1932.
- ¹⁷ White Directory of Lincolnshire 1856.
- ¹⁸ Spare Beds and Stabling Survey of 1686, the National Archives [NA] WO 30/48 and 49 for the Lincolnshire area.
- ¹⁹ For a detailed account of the correlation between the locations of early inns within the Lincolnshire coastal zone, see Green *Land on the Edge*, esp. pp179-83.
- ²⁰ For example, Robert May is stated to be 'of Skegness' when presented before the manor court with three others for the 'tippling of beer' in April 1343. W.O. Massingberd, *Court Rolls of the Manor of Ingoldmells in the County of Lincoln*. London: Spottiswoode & Co., 1902., p.113.
- ²¹ For the topography of this area in relation to the Laws for the Little Lymn, see I.G. Simmons *Fen and Sea, the landscapes of south-east Lincolnshire*, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2022, pp. 298-9. For the suggestion Kitlock House is the Old Chequers Inn, see C. Green, *Land on the Edge*, p. 183., f.n. 648.
- ²² See W. Dugdale, *The history of embanking and draining of divers fens and marshes, both in foreign parts and in this kingdom*, London: Alice Warren, 1662, p. 167. The building is marked on the 1819 OS draft map of the area and on later published OS series maps of Ingoldmells. This observation was first made by C. Green, *Land on the Edge*, p. 183.
- ²³ Originally a lodging house for the Rev. Wall's Moat House, see C. Green, *Land on the Edge*, p. 186, 187, esp., f.n. 659. Confusion over the date might be attributed to later building phases; a new dining room and drawing room, together with ten bedrooms were added to the New Inn between 1812-14.
- ²⁴ Lincolnshire Archives Quarter Sessions LQS/D/9/1/3/23 and LQS/D/9/1/5/27
- ²⁵ E.g. On August Bank Holiday 1882, twenty four rail excursions arrived in Skegness station, bringing 19,00 people in to the resort. By 1902, there were 226,880 visitors per year, this rose to more than 750,000 by 1913.
- ²⁶ E.g. In 1889, over 90 logging houses were listed for Skegness, Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire 1889, pp.390-1, comparatively, there were none in 1856, White's Directory of Lincolnshire 1856, pp.530-1.
- ²⁷ Dependent upon a lookout being present. Sometimes this didn't always go to plan, nine men were charged with being drunk after the lookout boy left his post in 1875, Boston Guardian 23 January 1875. For the earlier reference to smuggled gin, see E. H. Ruscoe, *Ruscoe's Illustrated Guide to Mablethorpe, Sutton, Louth, Alford, etc.* British Library Histroical Print Editions, 1889, Milton Keynes: Lighting Source UK, p. 19.
- ²⁸ *Lecicester Evening Mail* 30 July 1934, p. 10. Not all smuggling days or smugglers were sucessful. In 1834 Joseph Low of Ingoldmells was fined £1000 for smuggling offences, equivalent to £103,000 today.
- ²⁹ Planning Permission for change of use, conversion of, extension and alterations to existing former public house the Plough Inn, Ref. No. N/037/00435/22. https://publicaccess.e-lindsey.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=EASTL_DCAPR_135369&activeTab=summary (Accessed 11/10/2022).

³⁰ In 1821 Cross Keys was advertised for sale as the 'only public house in a large and respectable village.' Stamford Mercury 09 February 1821 but presumably extant before this date.

³¹ In 1853 Charles Reed was brewer and victualler at the Three Tuns. It was for sale 9 January 1858 with brewhouse when he was occupant. The Reed family continued to brew in the area. Planning permission to provide 4 dwellings was approved in 2017. Planning Application Summary Ref. No. S/090/01460/17, <https://publicaccess.e-lindsey.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal= EASTL DCAPR 124089&activeTab=summary> (Accessed 14/10/2022).

³² Planning Application S/153/01226/22, <https://publicaccess.e-lindsey.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal= EASTL DCAPR 136189> (accessed 22/11/2022).

³³ E.g. the inward facing gable wings and butterfly plan shares a similarity with the design for Brookhill Tavern, Birmingham. Equally, the original ground floor open loggia (now lost and replaced by a glazed seating area) was similar to a design for Birmingham's Court Oak public house. Both these pubs were built in 1927/8 and 1932 respectively. See, E. Cole, *The Urban and Suburban Public House in Inter-War England, 1918-1939*, Historic England, Research Report Series no. 004-2015 Vols I-III, esp. Vol II, pp. 217-226; 225-63.

³⁴ E. Gillett, *A History of Grimsby*, Oxford: University Press, 1970, p. 65, 72.

³⁵ F. A Richardson, The social conditions of Grimsby's Seamen in 1935. A summary of the report is provided by John Wilson, *Lincolnshire Past & Present*, No.16 Summer, 1999, pp.23-5.

³⁶ For a brief overview of the history of the Lincolnshire Coast, particularly its transformation as a tourist destination during the nineteenth century, W. Kime *The Lincolnshire Seaside*, 2009, Stroud: The History Press.

³⁷ White's Directory of Lincolnshire 1856., p.558

³⁸ A. Wilkes, The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce & Manufacture, Vols. 1-5, 1791 Vol. 4, p.671

³⁹ Planning Application Ref. No. DM/0446/21/FUL <http://planninganddevelopment.nelincs.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=QSBZRZSLJ00000&activeTab=summary> (accessed 21/11/2022).

⁴⁰ Designed by Walter S Willis, Jan 1936, North East Lincolnshire Archives, Ref 1457/6.



Historic England Research and the Historic Environment

We are the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment.

A good understanding of the historic environment is fundamental to ensuring people appreciate and enjoy their heritage and provides the essential first step towards its effective protection.

Historic England works to improve care, understanding and public enjoyment of the historic environment. We undertake and sponsor authoritative research. We develop new approaches to interpreting and protecting heritage and provide high quality expert advice and training.

We make the results of our work available through the Historic England Research Report Series, and through journal publications and monographs. Our online magazine Historic England Research which appears twice a year, aims to keep our partners within and outside Historic England up-to-date with our projects and activities.

A full list of Research Reports, with abstracts and information on how to obtain copies, may be found on www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/researchreports

Some of these reports are interim reports, making the results of specialist investigations available in advance of full publication. They are not usually subject to external refereeing, and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation.

Where no final project report is available, you should consult the author before citing these reports in any publication. Opinions expressed in these reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by the expert teams within Historic England. It replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series.