

# PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

L I N C O L N

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
LAND OFF HOGSTHORPE ROAD,  
MUMBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.**

NGR: TF 5151 7421  
Site Code: HMUM 01  
LCCM Acc. No. 2001.382

S/125/1497/01  
L16996



Event L12704  
Source L17343  
L17344

Mon 20 L182496 44235  
Mon Wed L182080 44045  
Mon 1A L182497 44236

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Report Prepared for  
Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd.  
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December 2001

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### Summary

- A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out for Hugh Bourn Developments Ltd. in advance of a residential development on land towards the south side of Mumby in Lincolnshire.
- The site is close to the historic core of the village, and had the potential to reveal settlement evidence relating to the Romano-British and medieval periods.
- Ten trial excavation trenches were investigated, exposing a series of linear earth cut features of Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date, predominantly towards the north side of the site. The presence of pottery and animal bone within these features suggests multi-phase settlement activity within this restricted area.
- Development within the northern part of the site is likely to impact significant archaeological remains.

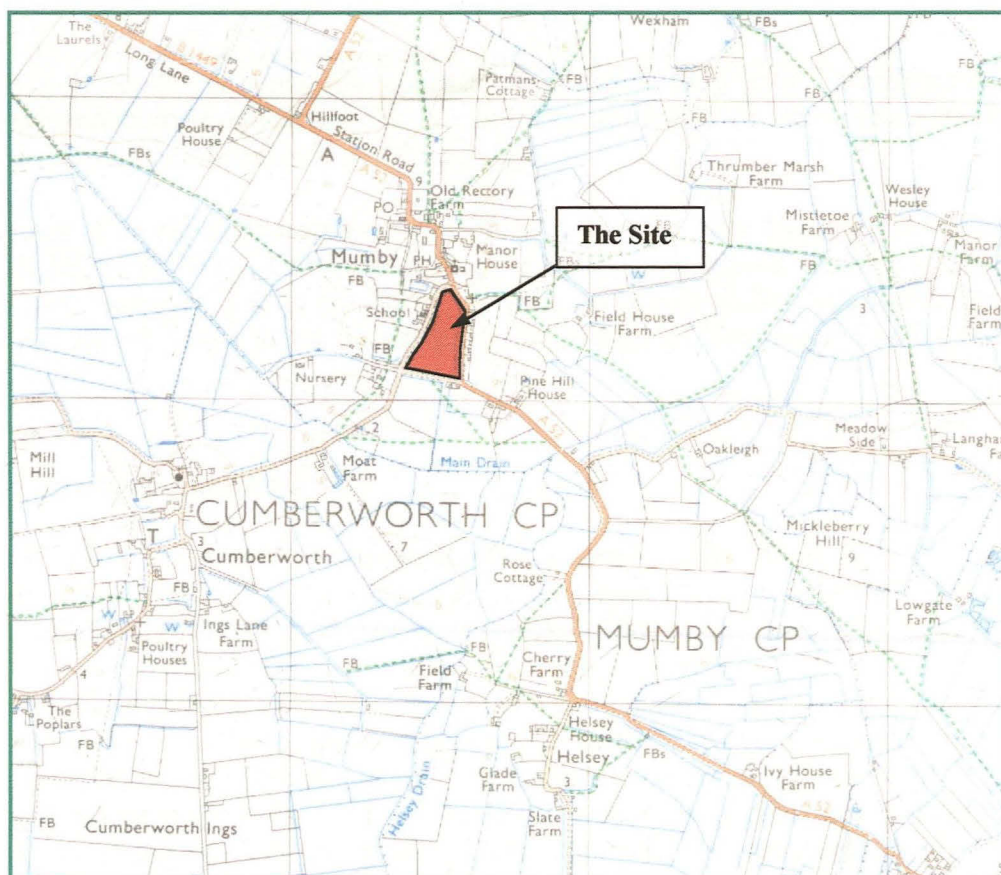


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000  
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## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Hugh Bourn Developments Ltd. to undertake a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of a residential development on land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire. This work was carried out to inform a planning decision by East Lindsey District Council.

This report details the results of the fieldwork. It is written to conform to national and local guidelines as set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998).

## 2.0 Site location and description

The village of Mumby is in the administrative district of East Lindsey. It is situated on the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, approximately 54km east of Lincoln and 5km west of the coast. The site itself is a broadly triangular piece of land on the south side of the village, measuring approximately 250m by 125m. It is bounded by Hogsthorpe Road to the east, Washdyke Lane to the west, and Cumberworth Lane to the south.

The site is generally flat, but has a dense coverage of long grass, brambles, and nettles. An access road connecting the site with Hogsthorpe Road was constructed by a previous developer, approximately 10 years ago.

The site lies at an elevation approximately 3.4m above Ordnance Datum, and centers on NGR TF 5151 7421. The local geology consists of a glacial till of chalk-rich boulder clay. However, just to the north, the core of the village lies on a raised bank of sand and gravel. These deposits overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Chalk (BGS, 1996).

## 3.0 Planning background

A previous planning permission was granted for a residential development at this site. However, a fresh application (planning ref. S/125/1497/01) has been submitted for a development comprising 39 dwellings with garages. Prior to the determination of this application, East Lindsey District Council has requested further information; in the form of an archaeological field evaluation that will establish the presence or absence, and significance of archaeological remains, and which may be vulnerable to the development proposal. The results of this evaluation may form the basis of a subsequent mitigation strategy that will seek to address the archaeological interest, and the interests of the developer. This approach is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16)*, 1990.

#### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

This area of the Lincolnshire Marsh is known for its extensive salt making industry, concentrated in the area between Hogsthorpe and Ingoldmells. Finds from Hogsthorpe suggest that this industry was underway as early as the Bronze Age (Thomas & Fletcher, 2001), although it becomes more widespread in the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Lane, 1993). The closest such site is of Romano-British date; discovered in the south-east corner of the parish, 1.5km from the proposed development (SMR data, see table below). The County SMR records the discovery of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British pottery from a drain trench, approximately 0.5km north-west of the village.

There is no extant evidence of settlement in the Saxon period, although the name of the village derives from the Old Norse personal name '*Mundi*', with the Old Danish suffix '-by', meaning 'Mundi's farmstead' (Cameron, 1998). This suggests a settlement in existence during the period of Viking influence, around the later 9<sup>th</sup> century.

In the Domesday Book, Mumby appears as '*Mundebi*', with much of the land under the ownership of Eudo, on behalf of Count Alan. This appears to have been a substantial estate centre, with an outlier at Claxby and a jurisdiction in Theddlethorpe. Further estates were owned by Gilbert of Ghent, and Eudo, son of Spirewic (probably the same Eudo who was managing the estates of Count Alan)(Morgan & Thorne, 1986).

Medieval settlement activity has been recorded in the form of pottery scatters, and aerial photography has revealed settlement evidence and medieval field systems around Mumby, as well as ridge and furrow field around Helsey, approximately 1km to the south. To the east of Mumby, the SMR records a moated enclosure, which (when ploughed flat) yielded building materials and medieval pottery.

The parish Church, St. Thomas of Canterbury, which lies just to the north of the site, is predominantly 15<sup>th</sup> century, although its original foundation can be dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> (Goodrick, 1988).

SMR reference no.	Description	NGR
41954	Roman saltern site with briquetage & C2/3 pottery	TF 5219 7285
41976	Medieval and later pottery	TF 5230 7460
41977	Moated enclosure with building material & medieval pottery Old enclosures & medieval pottery	TF 5200 7440 TF 5229 7457
41979	Roman pottery	TF 5060 7480
41980	St. Thomas' Church, Mumby	TF 5156 7442
41981	Remains of a churchyard cross	TF 5156 7441
41982	Mumby Grange (place name evidence)	TF 5123 7410
41983	Manor House (place name evidence)	TF 5155 7450
41990	Medieval pottery	TF 5050 7490
42863	Post medieval pottery	TF 5151 7409
44045	Medieval settlement of Mumby	TF 515 745
44046	Medieval settlement of Helsey	TF 519 730

## 5.0 Methodology

Ten 20m trenches were investigated. Initial excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching blade. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed in spits not exceeding 0.2m in depth. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, all further excavation was continued by hand.

Archaeological features were sample excavated to establish depth, profile, and, where possible date and function. All features were recorded in plan and in section at 1:20, and written accounts were prepared on pro forma context record sheets. A colour photographic record was maintained, and some prints are reproduced in this report (Appendix 12.1).

The location and objectives of the trenches were as follows (displayed in fig.2):

*Trenches 1-4:* situated along the eastern edge of the site, parallel with Hogsthorpe Road, to assess the survival of medieval structural remains close to the frontage.

*Trenches 5 and 6:* positioned towards the central-north part of the site to assess deposits approaching the historic core of the medieval village.

*Trenches 7-10:* random distribution to assess the archaeological potential of the remainder of the site.

The fieldwork was carried out by a team of six experienced archaeologists, supervised by the author, between November 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 2001.

## 6.0 Results

During the previous access and sewer construction, a substantial part of the topsoil was stripped from the site, and this was present as random heaps, now covered with vegetation.

In each of the trenches, the upper deposit was a consistent dark brown clay/loam varying between 0.2 and 0.6m deep. A series of underlying natural deposits were exposed; predominantly, these consisted of compact dark orange and brown, slightly silty, clays, with small chalk inclusions. This reflects natural alluvial deposition, resulting from marine inundation.

### 6.1 Trench 1 (fig. 3)

*Despite flooding of the west part of the trench, two features were exposed at the north-western end, one containing a ceramic land drain (probably a later addition).*

The upper deposit was a truncated topsoil, (101), between 0.25-0.3m deep. Beneath this, was a series of natural deposits, (102), (103), (104); silty clays, representing waterborne accumulations.

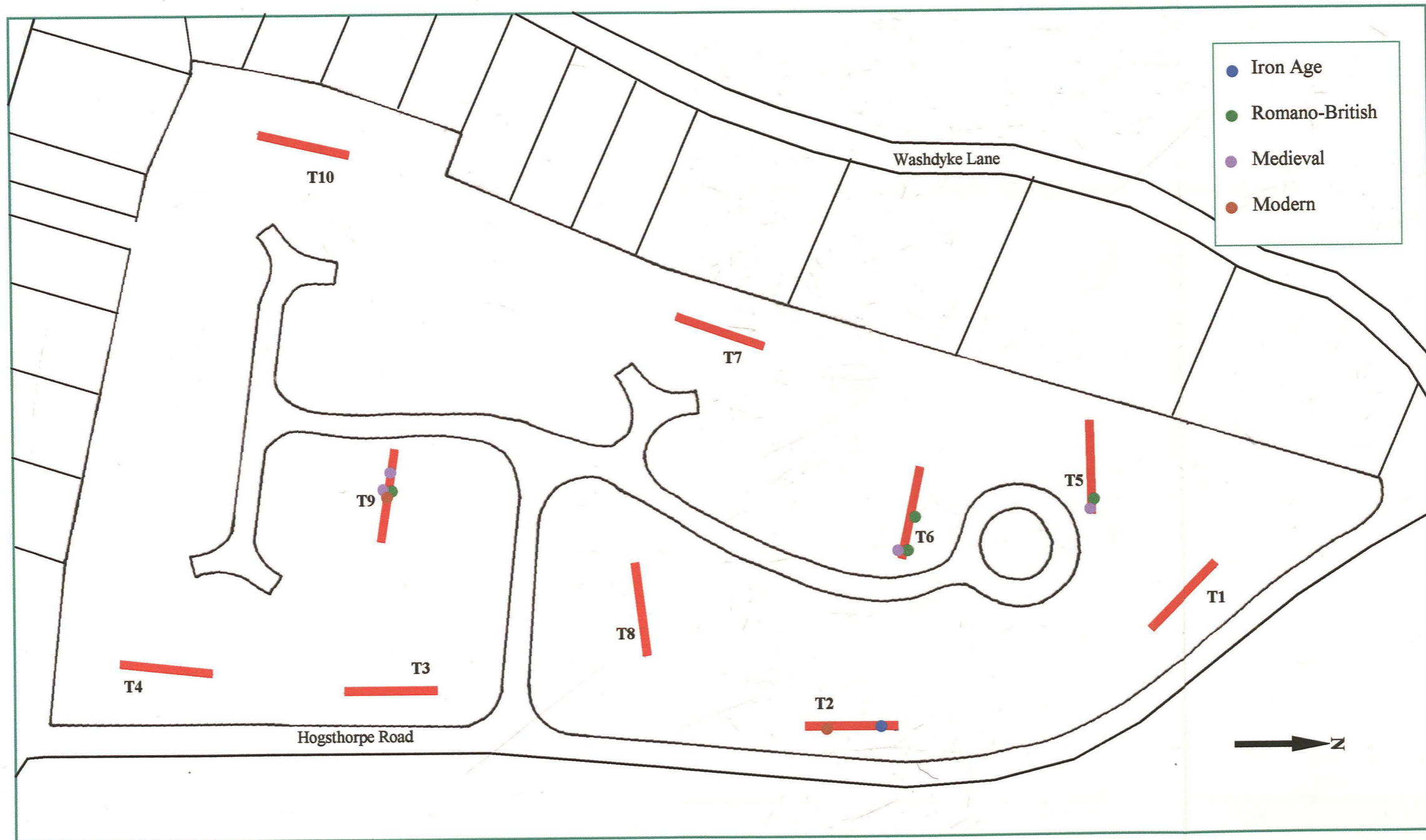


Fig.2: Trench location plan, showing location of ceramic dating evidence.  
(Scale 1:1000)



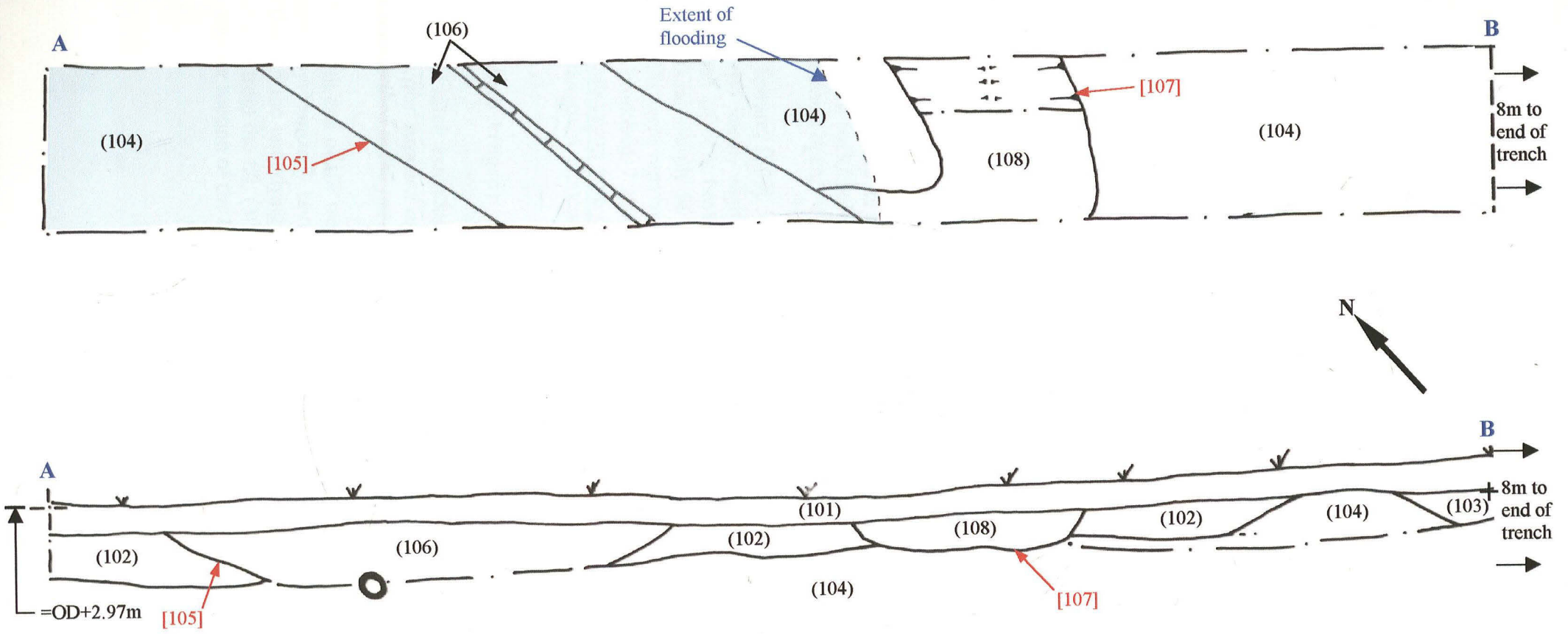


Fig.3: Trench 1 plan and section (scale 1:50)

Two features were exposed at the west end of the trench, both cut from directly beneath the topsoil, through alluvial deposit (102). The first of these, [105], was approximately 4.5m wide, aligned north to south. It contained dark grey/brown silty clay, (106). A ceramic land drain ran along the centre of this feature, which caused extensive flooding of the trench. It is possible that [105] was the cut for the land drain, although the width of this suggested that it could have been an earlier ditch, into which the ceramic land drain was subsequently placed.

A second, probably L-shaped, feature, [107], was exposed to the south of [105]. This was cut by [105]. The excavated section of the ditch was 2m wide and 0.3m deep. No dating evidence was recovered.

## 6.2 Trench 2 (fig. 4)

*This trench contained two features. One of these represented a backfilled section of the roadside ditch to the west of Hogsthorpe Road. The other was a steep-sided ditch, aligned approximately east to west, and containing mid to late Iron Age pottery.*

Positioned longitudinally on the east side of the trench, sealed beneath 0.4m of topsoil-like material, (201), was a linear ditch, [205], running north to south. The side of the feature that was exposed, revealed a moderately steep, uneven west edge. The ditch contained three distinct fills, (206), (207) and (208). All of these contained modern materials, such as breeze block, scraps of rubber and plastic and crisp packets. This feature is a backfilled section of roadside ditch. Less than 5m north of the trench, this ditch remains open.

The other feature, [209], was approximately 3.5m from the north end of the trench. This was also linear, aligned approximately east to west, and sealed beneath a 0.5m thick deposit of dark brown silty clay subsoil, (203). Ditch [209] had steep convex sides, breaking sharply to a concave base. It was 1.18m wide by 0.58m deep. Two silty clay fills were removed from the excavated section, (210) and (211). The upper fill, (211) produced 7 sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery (Darling, Appendix 12.2), in association with cattle bones with evidence of butchery and subsequent dog gnawing (Hammon, Appendix 12.4).

## 6.3 Trench 3 (fig. 5)

*An undated ditch extended east to west across the northern end of the trench. The excavation also exposed one side of what appeared to be part of the roadside ditch that is described in the previous section.*

At the south end of the trench, the west side of a linear feature, [305], was exposed, running approximately north to south. This was sealed by topsoil, (300), and it was cut through the underlying silty clay subsoil (301). Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill, (306), the position and alignment of this feature suggests that it is another section of the backfilled roadside ditch (examined in Trench 2).

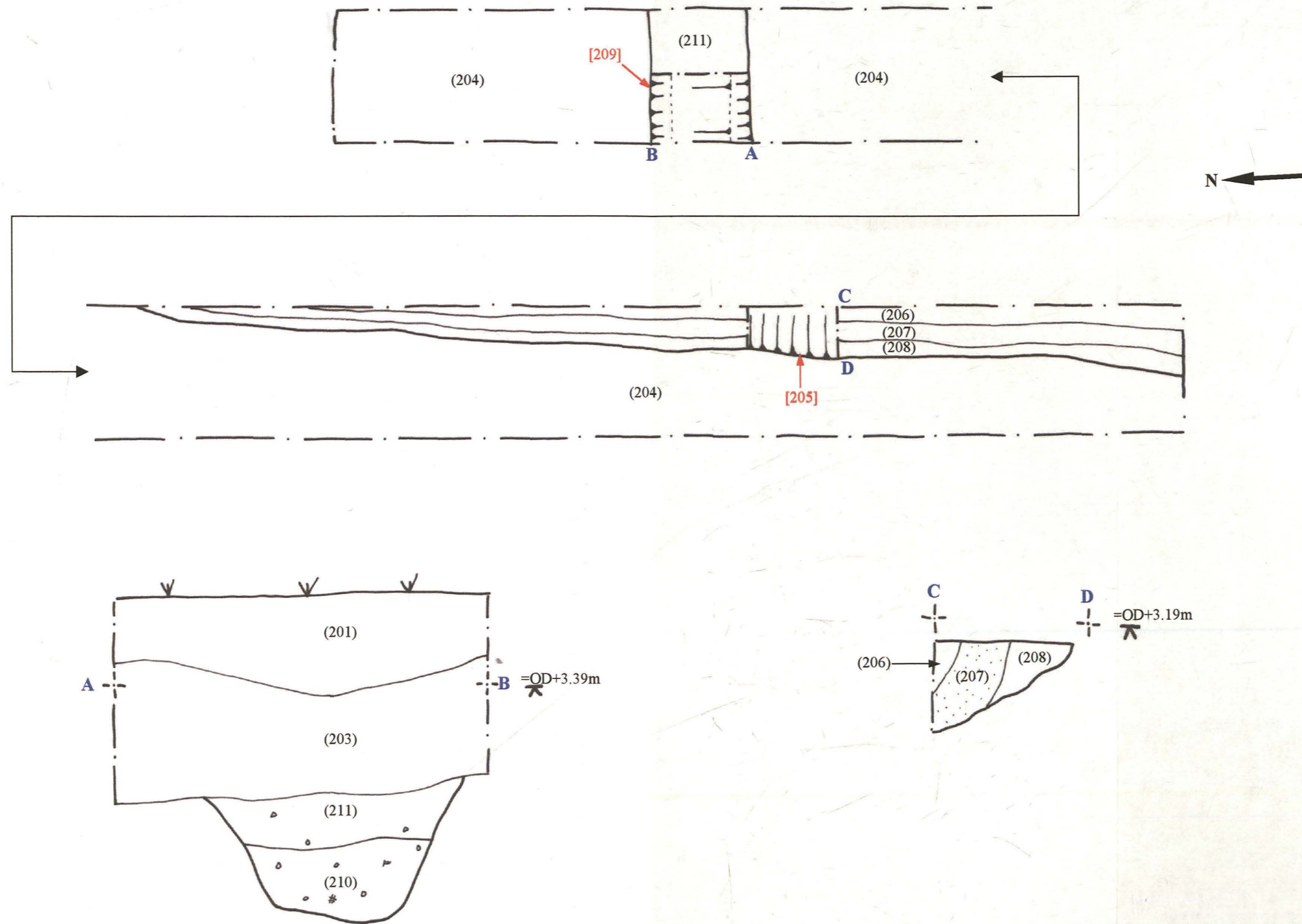


Fig.4: Trench 2 plan and sections (plan scale 1:50, sections scale 1:20)

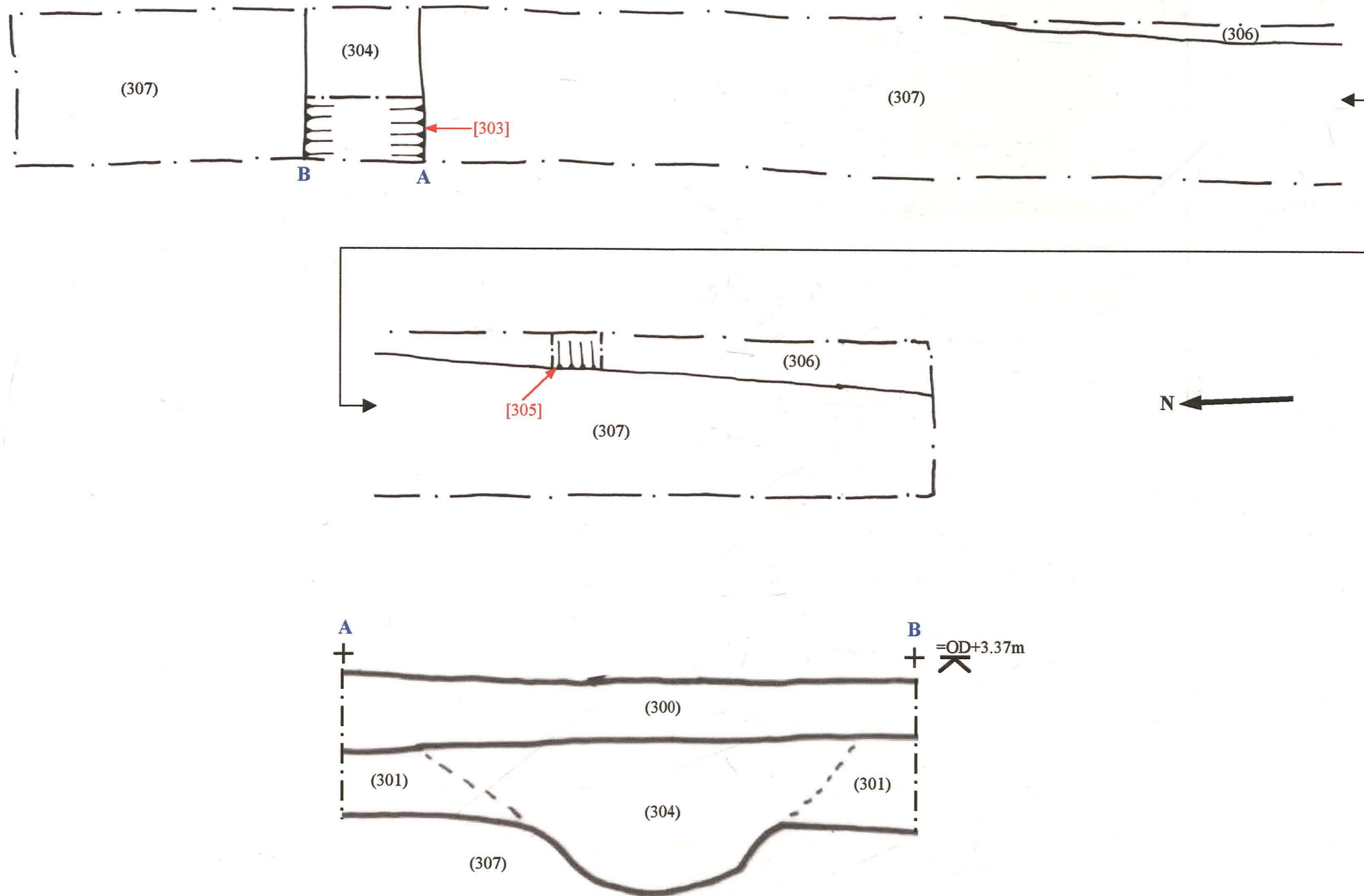


Fig.5: Trench 3 plan and section (plan scale 1:50, section scale 1:20)

Approximately 3m from the north end of the trench was a second linear feature, [303]. The edges of this were diffuse, although it appeared to be cut from directly beneath the topsoil, (300), through (301), and into natural boulder clay, (307). It was approximately 1.75m wide by 0.6m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained an homogenous fill of orange/brown silty clay, (304), which produced no dating evidence.

#### 6.4 Trench 4 (fig. 6)

*A series of alluvial deposits, unique to this part of the site, were exposed, indicative of localised flooding. These deposits were cut by a large undated ditch, which contained further evidence of alluvial deposition.*

The natural stratigraphy in this trench was different to all other areas. The trench was sealed by 0.3m of topsoil type deposit, (400). Beneath this was a series of silty clay deposits, ranging in colour from orange, through to orange/grey and dark blue-grey, (403), (411), (412), (413). They were interpreted as a series of alluvial layers, representing episodes of localised flooding, restricted to this corner of the site.

A ditch, [401], extended east to west through the centre of the trench, cutting through deposits (411), (412) and (413). Its relationship to the uppermost alluvial deposit, (403), was not established. A second ditch or recut, [402], was significantly wider and shallower (1.9m wide and 0.9m deep).

The primary cut contained a series of orange and grey silty clay fills (406-10), again indicating waterborne deposition. The fills of the recut, (404) and (405), were also alluvial in character. There were no associated finds.

#### 6.5 Trench 5 (fig. 7)

*The trench contained three linear features, two aligned south-south-west to north-north-east, and one aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. One of the ditches contained pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date, and this was cut by a ditch of medieval date.*

A large linear feature, [509], ran south-south-west to north-north-east through the centre of the trench. This was approximately 2.3m wide with moderately steep sides, and was excavated to 1m deep (the feature could not be bottomed due to flooding).

Five discrete fills were recorded within the ditch profile. The uppermost of these, (510) was a clean brown silt. This overlay a thin band of dark grey loam-like material, (511), similar to a topsoil deposit. The lower fills (512), (513) and (514), were dark grey and brown silty clays, indicative of natural silting of the ditch. No dating evidence was recovered.

One side of a shallow linear gully, [503], was exposed extending longitudinally along the northern edge of the trench. In plan, this appeared to be cut by [509]; however, no relationship was visible on excavation. The feature survived to a depth of 0.3m, and it contained two similar fills of brown-grey clay, (507) and (508). The primary fill,

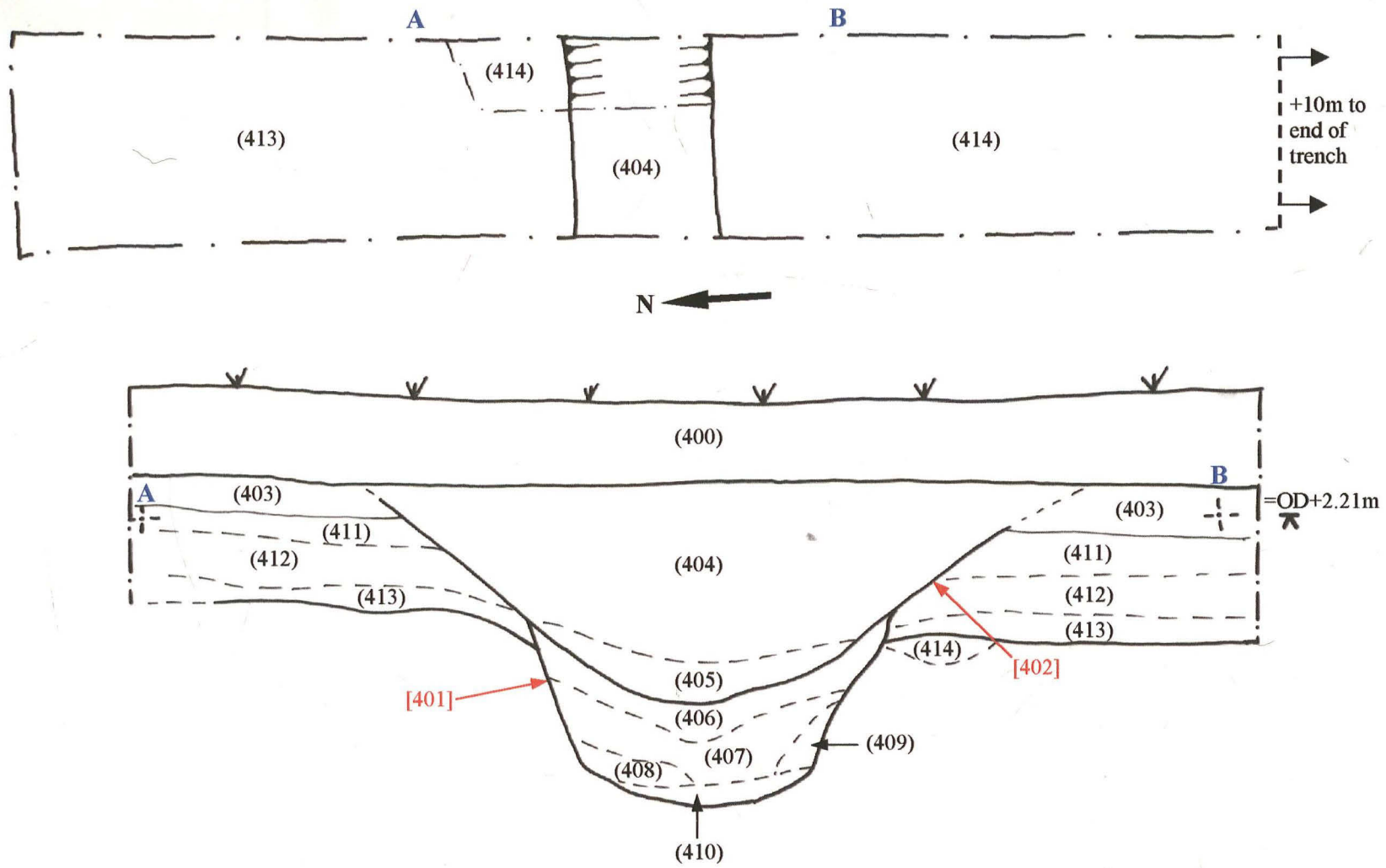


Fig.6: Trench 4 plan and section (plan scale 1:50, section scale 1:20)

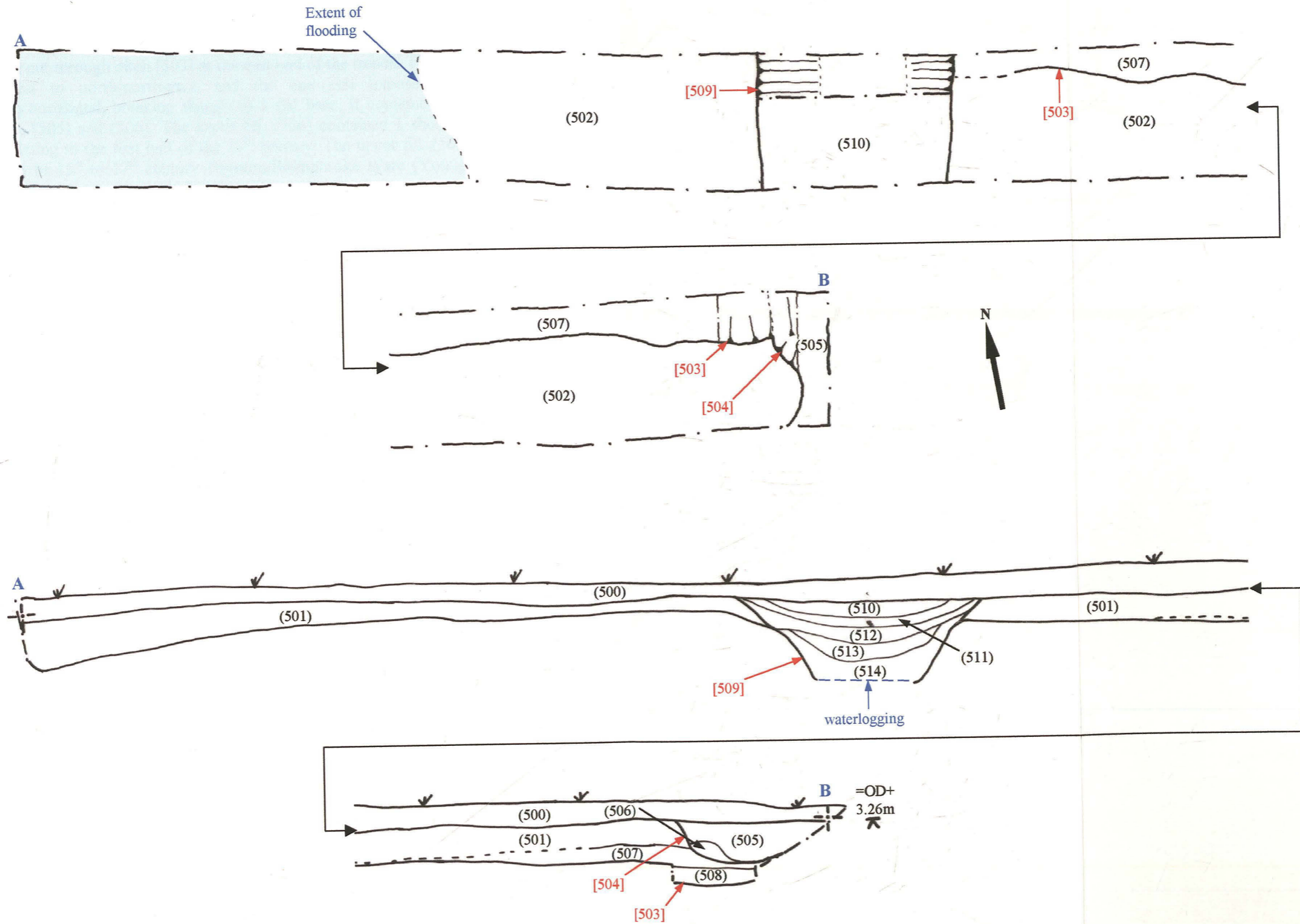


Fig.7: Trench 5 plan and section (scale 1:50)

(508) produced 22 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later Romano-British pottery (Darling, Appendix 12.2) and three fragments of animal bone (Hammon, Appendix, 12.4).

A third ditch, [504], had cut through ditch [503] at the east end of the trench. This was aligned south-south-west to north-north-east, and the one side exposed was approximately 70° from horizontal, breaking sharply to a flat base. It contained two fills of grey-brown clay, (505) and (506). The lower fill, (506) contained 1 sherd of Lincoln Glazed Ware, dating to the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The upper fill, (505) contained a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century Toynton/Bolingbroke Ware (Young, Appendix 12.3).

## 6.6 Trench 6 (fig. 8)

*The trench contained two ditches, both orientated south-south-west to north-north-east. Both contained Romano-British pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The larger of the two also contained medieval pottery, suggesting an element of residuality*

At the east end of the trench was a large linear ditch, [602], aligned south-south-west to north-north-east. It had moderately sloping sides, breaking gently to a concave base. Six discrete fills were identified, (610) - (615). Each comprised brown / brown-grey clay-silt, indicative of natural erosion and silting. The secondary fill, (613) contained a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British pottery (Darling, Appendix 12.2), as well as two abraded Toynton Ware sherds of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century (Young, Appendix 12.3). The tertiary fill, (612) contained one sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham glazed ware, one abraded sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century local ware (Young, Appendix 12.3), and three fragments of unidentified animal bone (Hammon, Appendix 12.4).

7.5m west of the above was a second, slighter, linear feature, [601]. This was approximately 1.6m wide by 0.6m deep, and aligned approximately south-south-west to north-north-east. Five fills were distinguished within the ditch, (604) to (608) (even though some of these appeared to be stratigraphically unlikely). These ranged in colour from orange to brown-grey and dark grey. Fills (604), (605) and (606) contained mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British greyware sherds. (604) also contained a shell gritted Dales Ware jar fragment (Darling, Appendix 12.2) and a single cattle scapula (Hammon, Appendix 12.4).

At the west end of the trench was an orange/grey subsoil-type deposit, approximately 0.2m deep. This was cut by ditch [601], but it did not extend beyond the ditch itself, suggesting that [601] was a boundary that delineated two distinct areas of activity.

## 6.7 Trench 7

No features of archaeological significance were exposed in this trench.



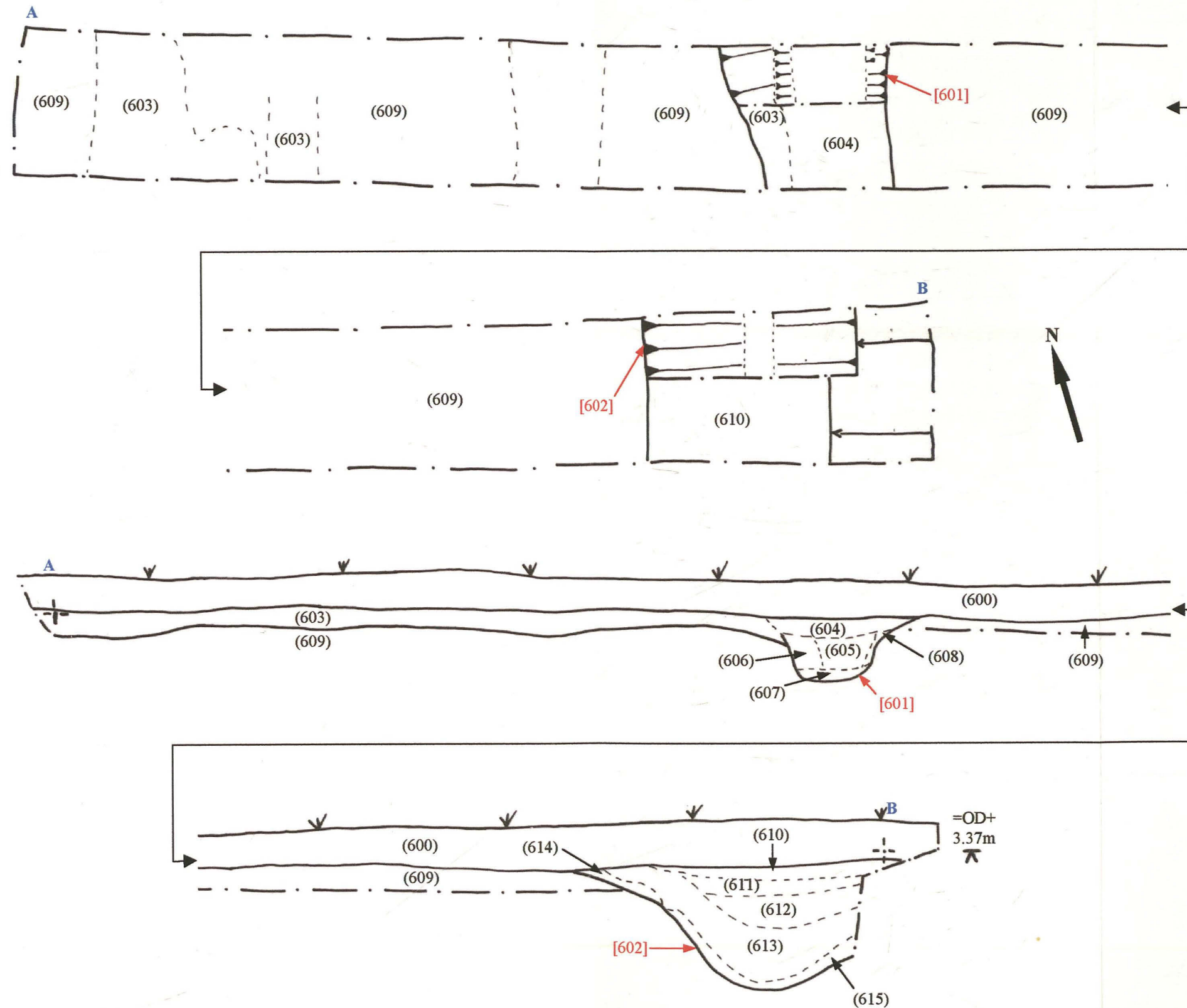


Fig.8: Trench 6 plan and section (scale 1:50)

### 6.8 Trench 8 (fig. 9)

*A single undated gully was exposed, aligned south-south-west to north-north-east.*

A 0.5m deep topsoil-type deposit, (801), sealed a dark brown silty clay subsoil, (802). Beneath this was a single narrow gully, [804], aligned south-south-west to north-north-east. This was approximately 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep, with a flat base. It contained a single mid-brown clay-silt fill, (805), which produced no dating evidence.

### 6.9 Trench 9 (fig. 10)

*Three north-south linear features were exposed, comprising two parallel gullies and a large ditch containing modern finds. An undated east-west ditch was also exposed.*

All of the features were sealed beneath a topsoil-type deposit, (901), which varied in depth from 0.2 to 0.8m. Intermittently throughout the trench, beneath the above, was an orange/brown silty clay deposit, (902).

At the west end of the trench were two narrow, parallel, linear features, [904] and [911], both of which were aligned north to south. Each was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. Gully [904] contained a dark brown silty clay fill, (905) which produced two abraded sherds of pottery which could be Romano-British or medieval (Young, Appendix 12.3). (912), the fill of [911] produced no dating evidence.

Less than 1.5m east of [904] was a more substantial, relatively modern, north-south ditch, [908]. This was 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep, with relatively shallow sides and a V-shaped base. The primary fill, (913), produced no dating evidence. It was sealed by a dark grey, humic, silty clay, (910), which incorporated a plastic shotgun cartridge, as well as 5 sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century creamware (Young, Appendix 12.3), a worked flint core (Rylatt, Appendix 12.5), and three fragments of animal bone (Hammon, Appendix 12.4). The upper fill of the ditch, (909), contained a sheep/goat molar (Hammon, Appendix 12.4), a single sherd of Romano-British pottery (Darling, Appendix 12.2), 3 medieval sherds, and two sherds dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Young, Appendix 12.3).

A fourth linear feature, [904] was aligned east to west, and was truncated by ditch [908]. This was approximately 0.85m wide, and had a U-shaped terminus with steep uneven sides and a flat base. No dating evidence was recovered, excluding a single struck flint flake (Rylatt, Appendix 12.5).

### 6.10 Trench 10 (fig. 11)

*This trench contained a single undated sub-circular feature, possibly a tree bole.*

The trench was sealed by a 0.2m deep topsoil-type deposit, (1001), overlying a subsoil 0.35m in depth, (1002). The latter sealed a single feature, [1005], 'cut' into a natural alluvial deposit, (1003). This feature was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of approximately 1m. It survived to a depth of 0.12m, and had gradual, slightly

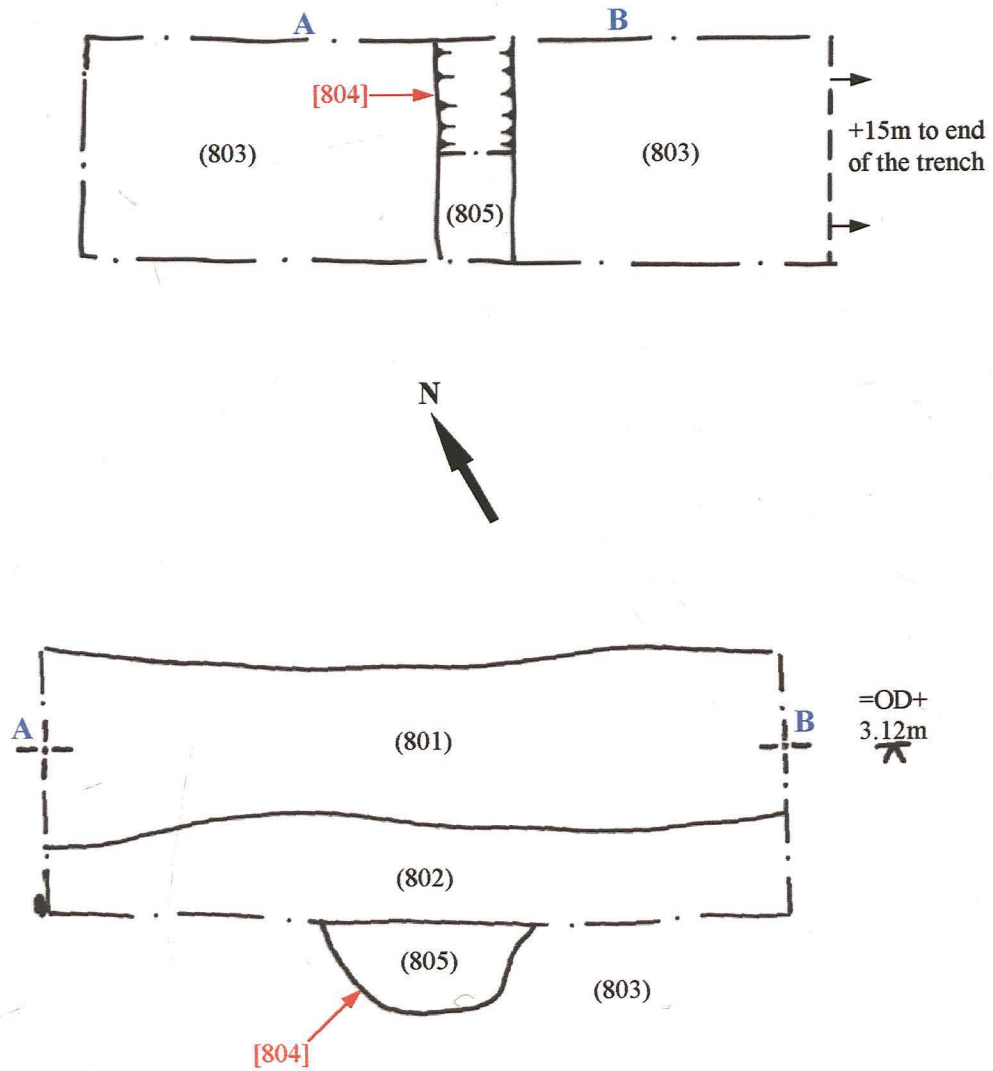


Fig.9: Trench 8 plan and section (plan scale 1:50, section scale 1:20).

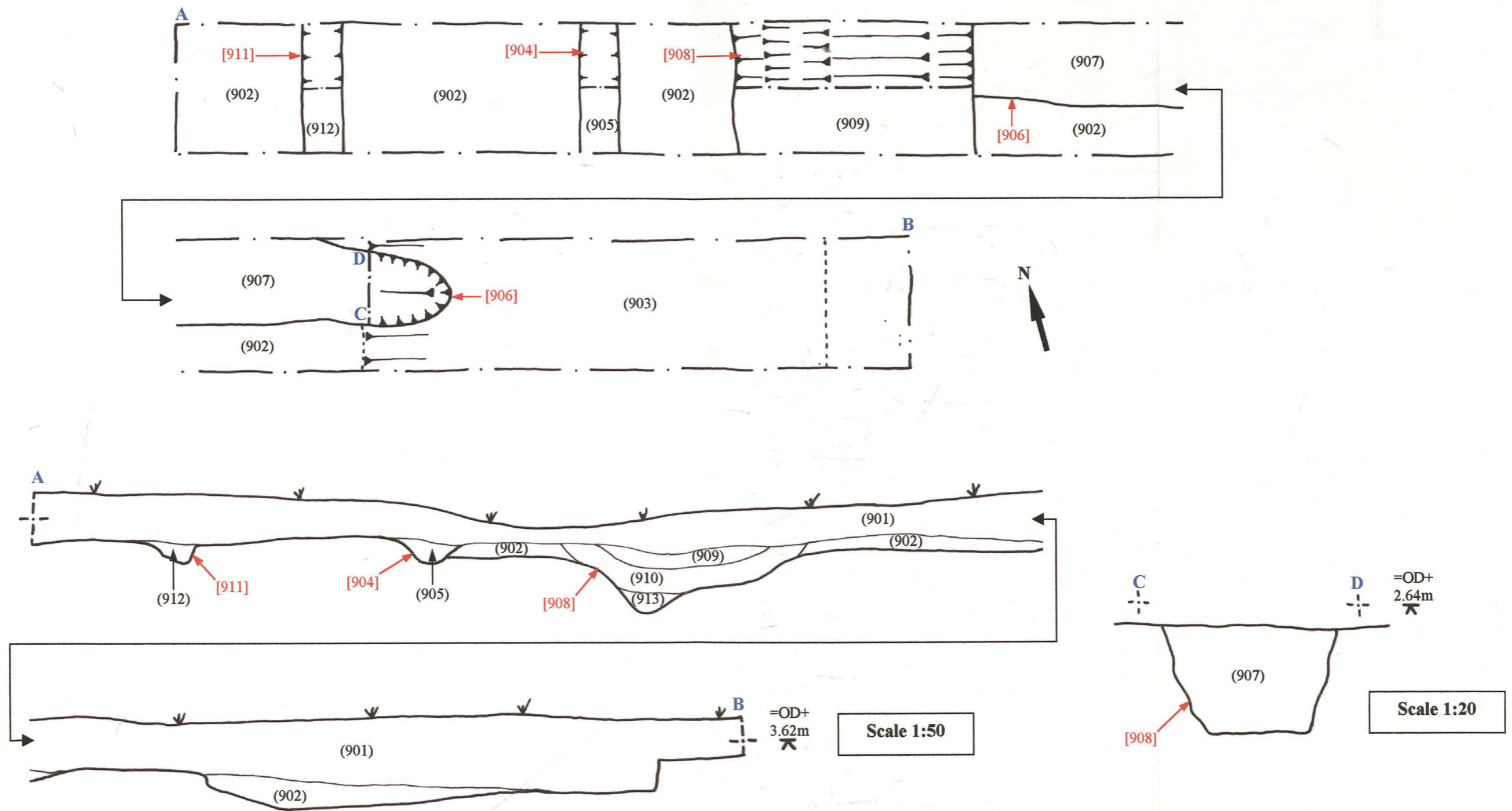


Fig.10: Trench 9 plan and sections (plan scale 1:50, sections scale 1:50 and 1:20)

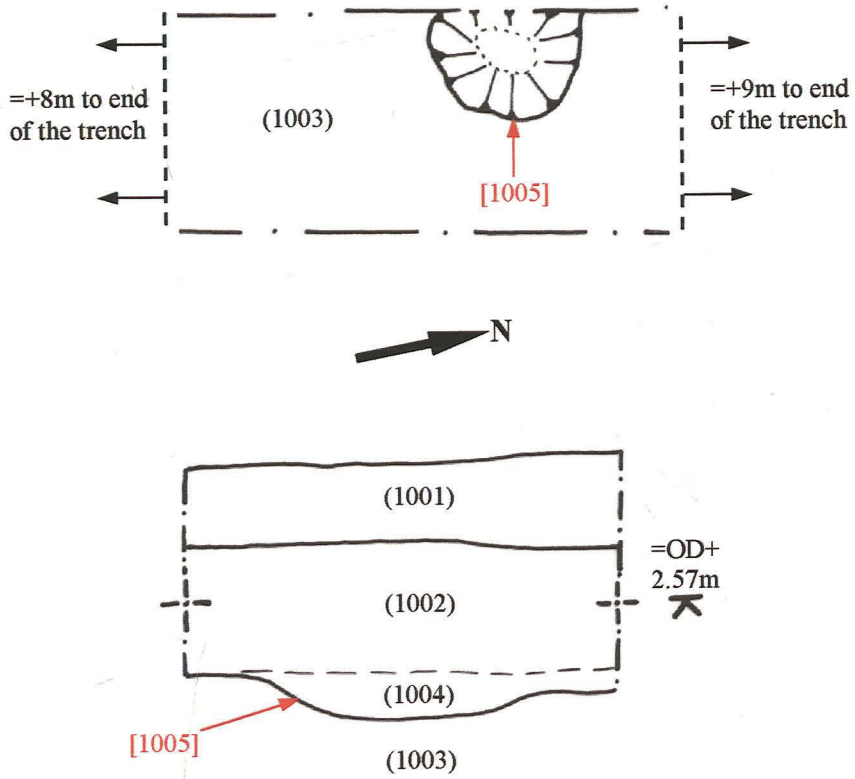


Fig.11: Trench 10 plan and section (plan scale 1:50, section scale 1:20)

nebulous, sides. No dating evidence was recovered from its associated fill, (1004). The feature was interpreted as a possible tree bole, on the basis of its irregular form and lack of finds.

## 7.0 Discussion and conclusion

Numerous linear earth-cut features were exposed during the evaluation, dating from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval/modern periods. The Iron Age is represented by a single feature, ditch [209], which contained sherds from two shell gritted vessels of Middle or Later Iron Age date.

Evidence for Romano-British activity was examined in trenches 5 and 6, with residual sherds also coming from Trench 9. This activity has been provisionally dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Ditch [601] contained several large sherds of unabraded pottery, suggesting that the site lies in close proximity to a settlement zone. The ditches may either be delineating settlement enclosures themselves, or agricultural enclosures peripheral to a Romano-British settlement. Romano-British ceramic material was derived from ditches [602] and [908], but in both these contexts these are associated with later material and are likely to be residual.

The evidences accords with the documented pattern of Iron Age and Romano-British activity in this area: salt making in particular is known to have occurred within 1.5km of the site, and it seems possible that the settlement evidence exposed here may be related to this industry.

The medieval period is also represented on this site. Ditch [504] contained a 13<sup>th</sup> century sherd in its lower fill, and 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century material in the upper fill. Sherds from ditch [602] also date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century or later.

Excluding the residual sherds from Trench 9, the medieval activity appears to focus towards the northern half of the site, closer to the historic core of the village (the parish church, originating in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, occupies raised ground to the north of the site).

Several features could not be dated, although some were clearly relatively modern, including the backfilled roadside ditch that was exposed in trenches 2 and 3. Only one area, Trench 7, was completely devoid of archaeological remains.

It is variously concluded that the site incorporates a range of archaeological features dating to the Iron Age, Romano-British period, Medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. For the most part (and allowing for the fact that some features could not be dated), the most significant features appear to concentrate towards the northern part of the site, and it is in this area that any further archaeological work would perhaps be of the greatest benefit, and where archaeological features are probably best intact (the southern section has been compromised as a result of previous access construction).

## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology was appropriate to the site, where non-intrusive methods of evaluation (eg fieldwalking, geophysical survey) could not be applied. It has demonstrated that the development area contains a range of archaeological features, some of which may be worthy of further examination (concentration towards the northern part of the site).

The archaeology occurs at a variable depth, between 0.3 and 0.9m below the modern ground surface. The survival of this is generally good, although the presence of Romano-British and medieval pottery in residual contexts and numerous abraded sherds from both periods suggests that there has been considerable disturbance of the ground since the medieval period. Further disturbance has been caused by topsoil stripping and other groundworks that were associated with the construction of the access road and services.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Hugh Bourn Developments (Ltd.) for this commission. Thanks also go to the excavation team: Pete Barnes, Dave Bower, Aaron Chapman, Jim Collins, Wayne Livesey, Tom McCarthy and Alec Russell.

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### 11.0 Site archive

The documentary and finds archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology. This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2001.382.



12.0 Appendices

12.1 Colour plates



Fig.1: Trench 2, post excavation, looking north



Fig.2: Iron Age ditch [209], looking west-north-west



Fig.3: Undated ditch [303], looking west-north-west



Fig.4: Trench 4, post excavation, looking north-north-west



Fig.5: Undated ditch [401] and recut [402], looking west



Fig.6: Trench 5, post excavation, looking north-west



Fig.7: Ditch [509], looking north-north-east



Fig.8: Romano-British ditch [503], cut by medieval ditch [504]



Fig.9: Trench 6, post excavation, looking north-west



Fig.10: Romano-British ditch [601], looking north-north-east



Fig.11: Roman/medieval ditch [602], looking north-north-east

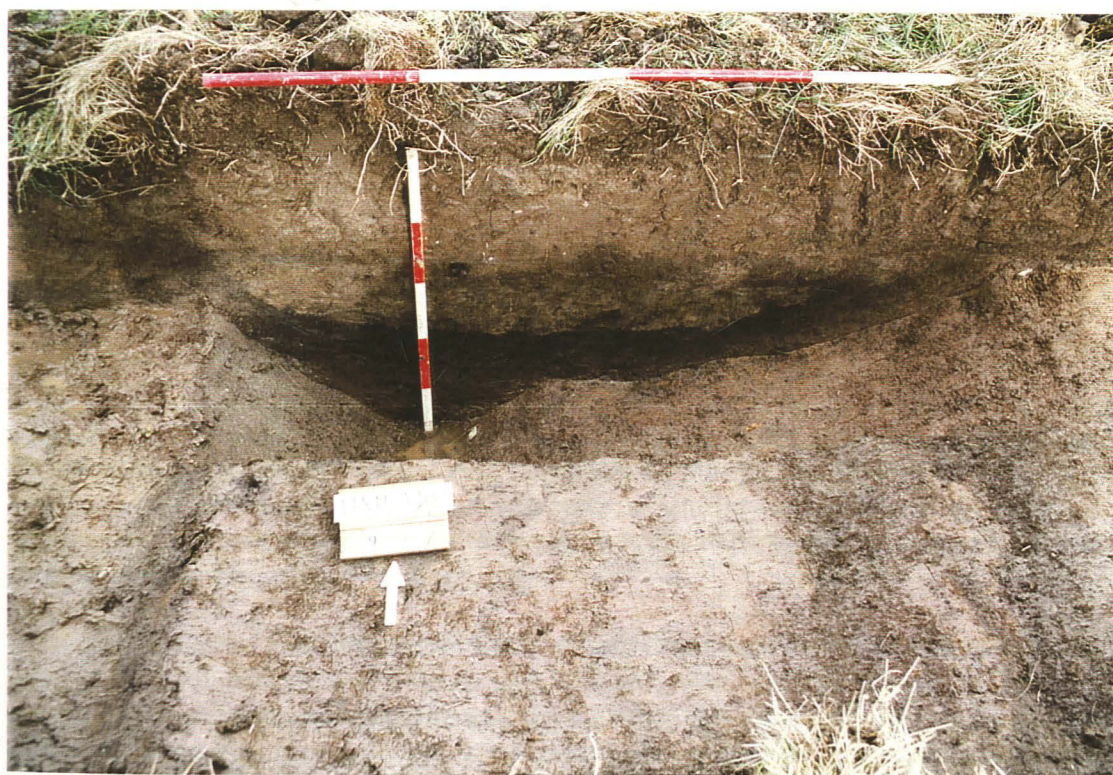


Fig.12: Ditch [908], looking north

## REPORT 91 ON POTTERY FROM HOGSTHORPE LANE, MUMBY, HMUM01 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

7 December 2001

### QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery came from 7 contexts, and amounted to 46 sherds weighing 0.484 kg. The condition is average, with some abrasion. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the relevant fields of the database is below (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

A copy of the database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery quantities and dating by context is shown on Table 1.

Table 1 Quantities and dating by context

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
209	Ditch	211	7	84	MLIA	
503	Gully	508	22	126	2C+	Abraded;some earlier pot
601	Ditch	604	8	233	M3?	
601	Ditch	605	3	10	ROM	
601	Ditch	606	4	26	M3?	Abraded
601	Ditch	613	1	2	EM2-3	
908	Ditch	909	1	3	ROM	
		Total	46	484		

No links were noted between contexts.

### DISCUSSION

Most of the sherds came from the ditch 601, with mainly Roman sherds, and fairly good dating evidence from grey wide-mouthed bowls, likely to be current from the mid 3rd century. There is insufficient to be certain that any could extend into the 4th century. Context 604 contained a body sherd possibly from a shell-gritted dales ware jar, which would confirm a mid to late 3rd century date. There are some thin-walled sherds from this ditch, including two fine fabric body sherds, close to the quality of Parisian ware.

The gully 503 is less certainly datable, but is probably 2nd century or later. This contains an unusual but unfortunately very fragmentary body sherd, which could be part of a decorated vessel: a fragment of raised ring with a central dot could be from an eye of a face pot, but the sherd is flaked and in poor condition, so it is possible this is from the interior of a small base.

Ditch 209 contains two vessels, both shell-gritted, one probably hand-made, the other less certain, which appear to date to the Iron Age. One is the rim and shoulder of a jar or cooking pot, with a cordon, which would suggest a later Iron Age date; conservatively the date could be Mid- to Late-Iron Age.

The site has therefore produced evidence for activity from the Iron Age, probably but not certainly, the Late Iron Age, some possible 2nd century sherds, and more dating to the mid 3rd century or later. There is no positive evidence for 4th century pottery.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The two vessels from Ditch 209 should at least be drawn for reference, depending upon whether further work is anticipated on the site.

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## Pottery Archive HMUM01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

A small group of mixed pottery ranging in date from the medieval to the early modern period was recovered from the site. The medieval content is very different from an assemblage recently recovered from Addlethorpe c.7km away. The medieval assemblage includes vessels from Lincoln, Nottingham and possibly Beverley.

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date	condition
505	TB		bowl	1	1		rim		15th to 17th	abraded
606	LSW2		jug	1	1		BS	? ID;pocked glaze with cu specks	early to middle 13th	
612	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine-med;hard	jar ?	1	1		BS	fine-med moderate SR quartz occ fe occ carbonised organic;unglazed ?	12th to 15th	abraded
612	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1		base	splayed	13th	
613	TOY		jug	1	1		base		13th to 15th	very abraded
613	TOY		jug	1	1		BS		13th to 15th	very abraded
905	MISC	med shell		1	1		BS	leached	Roman to medieval	very abraded
905	MISC	oxid;fine	jar ?	1	1		BS		Roman to medieval	very abraded
909	CREA		?	1	1		base	? Same vessel in 910	late 18th to 19th	
909	NCBW		bowl	1	1		rim		19th	
909	POTT		?	2	1		BS		13th to 15th	
909	TB		small jug	1	1		base		13th to 16th	
910	CREA		dish	5	1		base	? Same vessel 909	late 18th to 19th	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date	condition
U/S trench 2	BANDSL		?	1	1	blue banding	BS		19th	
U/S trench 2	BEVOIT		jug	1	1		BS		late 12th to early/mid 13th	
U/S trench 2	BL		jar	1	1		rim	vitriified	17th to 18th	
U/S trench 2	BL		large bowl	1	1		base		18th to 19th	
U/S trench 2	BL		?	4	4		base		18th	
U/S trench 2	CREA		?	1	1		BS		late 18th to 19th	
U/S trench 2	ENGS		bottle	2	1		BS		19th	
U/S trench 2	ENGS		bottle	1	1		BS		19th	
U/S trench 2	LERTH		plant pot ?	1	1		rim		19th to 20th	
U/S trench 2	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	thumbbed basal edge	BS	? ID	13th to mid 14th	abraded
U/S trench 2	NCBW		?	1	1		BS		19th	
U/S trench 2	POTT		?	5	1		BS		13th to 15th	
U/S trench 2	STMO		drinking vesse	1	1		BS		late 17th to 18th	
U/S trench 2	TPW		dish	1	1		rim		19th to 20th	
U/S trench 2	TPW		hollow	1	1		BS		19th	
U/S trench 2	WHITE		hollow	1	1	blue int glaze	BS		19th	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date	condition
U/S trench 2	WHITE		?	1	1	blue sponge	rim		19th to 20th	
U/S trench 8	MEDLOC	oxid;fine-med;med hard	jug	1	1		handle	large oval handle;2 upper foliate thumbings;abundant SR quartz occ aggregate fe cemented sst mod fe occ larger rounded quartz;unglazed	13th to 15th	very abraded

# Tile Archive HMUM01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
505	FIREDCLAY	fired clay	2	18	fine silty clay; very abraded	
508	FIREDCLAY	fired clay	1	16	fine silty clay; very abraded	
910	BRK	Brick	1	17		post-medieval to early modern
910	BRK	Brick	1	185	semi vitrified; ? Date	Roman to early modern
U/S Trench 2	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	90	? Ceramic	19th to 20th
U/S Trench 2	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	20	wall tile	19th to 20th
U/S Trench 2	PANT	Pantile	1	166		19th to 20th

## 12.4 Animal bone report

Andy Hammon, Research School of Archaeology & Archaeological Sciences, University of Sheffield, West Court, 2 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT. [prp99ajh@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:prp99ajh@sheffield.ac.uk)

Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> December '01

The Mumby evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd produced a very small mammal bone assemblage (Table 1).

It was attempted to identify every fragment. No measurable fragments were present.

Due to the size of the assemblage nothing can be said regarding the site economy, certainly nothing unusual was noted.

The material was essentially moderately well to well preserved. It demonstrated a fairly average degree of fragmentation. Therefore, if mitigation dictates full area excavation there is the potential for the recovery of a mammal (and presumably also a bird) bone assemblage that will enable the site economy etc to be reconstructed (providing a suitable volume of material is retrieved).

Context	Quantity	Description
210	2	Unidentifiable rib fragments from cattle/horse sized animals. Probably adult individuals. Moderately well preserved. New breakage. Canid (most likely dog) gnawing on both fragments. Fine knife marks obliquely across 1 fragment.
211	1	Cattle axis/2 <sup>nd</sup> vertebrae (anterior articulation). Probably adult individual. Moderately well preserved. Possible chop marks (various orientations).
508	1	Cattle metatarsal (mid-shaft). Probably adult individual. Poorly preserved.
508	1	Sheep/Goat/Roe deer tibia (left mid-shaft). Probably adult individual. Poorly preserved.
508	1	Unidentifiable fragment (possibly pig femur). Poorly preserved. New breakage.
606	1	Cattle scapula (right blade). Well preserved. New breakage.
612	3	Unidentifiable fragments (mid-shaft). Cattle/horse sized animals. Moderately well preserved.
907	1	Cattle axis/2 <sup>nd</sup> vertebrae (anterior articulation). Probably adult individual. Poorly preserved.
907	1	Sheep/Goat tibia (right proximal shaft). Probably adult individual. Well preserved. Possible canid (most likely dog) gnawing.
909	1	Sheep/Goat 3 <sup>rd</sup> molar (right mandibular). Payne (1973 & 1987) wear stage 11G. Moderately well preserved.
910	1	Equid 2 <sup>nd</sup> phalanx (proximal and distal). Adult individual. Poorly preserved. Possible pathology ('pitting' on proximal articulation and new bone growth on distal shaft).
910	1	Sheep/Goat mandible (left distema). Probably adult individual. Well preserved.
910	1	Sheep/Goat metacarpal (left distal shaft). Probably adult individual. Moderately well preserved.

Table 1. Summary of mammal fragments.

Payne, S. (1973) Kill-off patterns in sheep and goat. *Anatolian Studies: Journal of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara*, 23, 281-303.

Payne, S. (1987) Reference codes for the wear states in the mandibular cheek teeth of sheep and goats. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 14, 609-614.

**Land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire  
HMUM01**

**Appendix 12.5 Lithic Materials: Catalogue**

Report by Jim Rylatt – December, 2001

**1.0 – Catalogue**

2 pieces of worked stone were recovered during excavation.

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Trench 9</b>	
907	Broken secondary flake Distal fragment of conchoidal flake, with feathered termination. The surviving dorsal surface is c. 60% cortical. Brownish-grey opaque flint.
910	Core Crude core (C), with 6+ flakes removed - relatively poor quality flint, c. 10% of surface is cortical; thin chalky cortex. Lightly patinated brownish-grey flint with voids and chalky inclusions. 41 x 42mm.

*NB:* Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

**12.6 List of archaeological contexts**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
101	Layer	Topsoil
102	Layer	Subsoil
103	Layer	Subsoil
104	Layer	Natural
105	Cut	Land drain
106	Fill	Fill of [105]
107	Cut	Ditch
108	Fill	Fill of [107]
201	Layer	Topsoil
202	Layer	Modern build up
203	Layer	Subsoil
204	Layer	Natural
205	Cut	Roadside ditch
206	Fill	Fill of [205]
207	Fill	Fill of [205]
208	Fill	Fill of [205]
209	Cut	Ditch
210	Fill	Fill of [209]
211	Fill	Fill of [209]
300	Layer	Topsoil
301	Layer	Subsoil
302	Void	Void
303	Cut	Ditch
304	Fill	Fill of [303]
305	Cut	Gully
306	Fill	Fill of [305]
307	Layer	Natural
400	Layer	Topsoil
401	Cut	Ditch
402	Cut	Ditch
403	Layer	alluvium
404	Fill	Fill of [402]
405	Fill	Fill of [402]
406	Fill	Fill of [401]
407	Fill	Fill of [401]
408	Fill	Fill of [401]
409	Fill	Fill of [401]
410	Fill	Fill of [401]
411	Layer	alluvium
412	Layer	alluvium
413	Layer	alluvium
414	Layer	alluvium
415	Layer	alluvium
500	Layer	Topsoil
501	Layer	Subsoil
502	Layer	Natural
503	Cut	Gully
504	Cut	Ditch
505	Fill	Fill of [504]
506	Fill	Fill of [504]
507	Fill	Fill of [503]
508	Fill	Fill of [503]
509	Cut	Ditch
510	Fill	Fill of [509]
511	Fill	Fill of [509]
512	Fill	Fill of [509]
513	Fill	Fill of [509]

514	Fill	Fill of [509]
600	Layer	Topsoil
601	Cut	Ditch
602	Cut	Ditch
603	Layer	Subsoil
604	Fill	Fill of [601]
605	Fill	Fill of [601]
606	Fill	Fill of [601]
607	Fill	Fill of [601]
608	Fill	Fill of [601]
609	Layer	Alluvium
610	Fill	Fill of [602]
611	Fill	Fill of [602]
612	Fill	Fill of [602]
613	Fill	Fill of [602]
614	Fill	Fill of [602]
615	Fill	Fill of [602]
616	Layer	Natural
801	Layer	Topsoil
802	Layer	Subsoil
803	Layer	Natural
804	Cut	Ditch
805	Fill	Fill of [804]
901	Layer	Topsoil
902	Layer	Subsoil
903	Layer	Natural
904	Cut	Gully
905	Fill	Fill of [904]
906	Cut	Ditch
907	Fill	Fill of [906]
908	Cut	Ditch
909	Fill	Fill of [908]
910	Fill	Fill of [908]
911	Cut	Gully
912	Fill	Fill of [911]
913	Fill	Fill of [908]
1001	Layer	Topsoil
1002	Layer	Subsoil
1003	Layer	Natural
1004	Fill	Fill of [1005]
1005	Cut	Natural feature