

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND TO THE NORTH OF MILL HOUSE,  
STATION ROAD,  
MUMBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 5136 7461

Site Code: MHMU 08

Accession No: LCNCC: 2008.166

Planning reference: N/125/00825/06

PREPARED FOR MR. KEVIN PALMER

By

Neville Hall MIFA  
with a contribution by  
Jane Young

December 2009



copy 1 of 2

Postbook Ref:	296968
Officer Dealing:	Jan A / HER
Date Reply Required:	
Date Replied Via:	acknowledged receipt of 2 copies rept 4/1/10
CRM Transaction No:	

Lincolnshire County Council

- 4 JAN 2010

Support Services

**List of Contents:**

- Summary**
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Site Location and Description**
- 3. Planning Background**
- 4. Aims and objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation**
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 6. Methodology**
- 7. Results**
  - 7.1 Trench 1**
  - 7.2 Trench 2**
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions**
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**
- 10. Acknowledgments**
- 11. Bibliography**

**List of Figures:**

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at scale 1:2,500.
- Figure 3:** Approved Trial Trench Plan Showing Site Layout at an Original Scale of 1:200 (Based on Architect's Plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan of Trenches 1 & 2 at an Original Scale of 1:50 & of Sections 1-4 at an original Scale of 1:20.
- Figure 5:** Extract from the Second Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW.
- Figure 6:** Extract from the Provisional Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1946, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW.

**Appendices**

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive

**Appendix 4:** Pottery Analysis by Jane Young

**Appendix 5:** Photographic Register

**Appendix 6:** OASIS Summary Sheet

**Appendix 7:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring



## Summary

- A pre-determination archaeological evaluation comprising the mechanical excavation of two trial trenches prior to the construction of a new residential development was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA and Paul Riccoboni of PRO Archaeology Services on land to the north of Mill House, Station Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2009.
- Along with topsoils, a modern ploughsoil and a natural horizon of glacial drift deposits, the trial trenching identified a single 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pit, the lower fill of which yielded building demolition material of brick and a number of sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A natural tree throw was also found. It is probable that recent ploughing activity had truncated the upper levels of this rubbish pit. The upper fill of this feature was also truncated by a modern land drain.
- Despite the location of the site within the historic core of the village and of the proximity of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow in adjacent fields to the west and the north-west of the development site, no archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Mumby were found.

## 1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Culley on behalf of his client – Mr. Kevin Palmer to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new residential development on land to the north of Mill House, Station Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 5136 7461. The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the development site on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2009.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of outline planning consent for this development by East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This report documents the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by Neville Hall MIFA. This document was submitted to and approved by Ms Jan Allen, prior to the commencement of the on-site works. This is in accordance with the principles established in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Jan Allen (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of East Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2. Site Location and Description

The development site is situated at the northern end of the village of Mumby, to the north of Mill House, and along the western frontage of Station Road. Mumby is located approximately 6km to the east of Alford, and approximately 4.5km to the north west of Chapel St Leonards [Figures 1 and 2].

Topographically, the development site is situated in a flat, low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Marshes at a height of approximately 9m AOD. The site is located on slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Holderness Series, which in turn overlie glacial chalky tills, boulder clays and glacio-fluvial sands and gravels and Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous [BGS, 1996; Soil Survey, 1983].

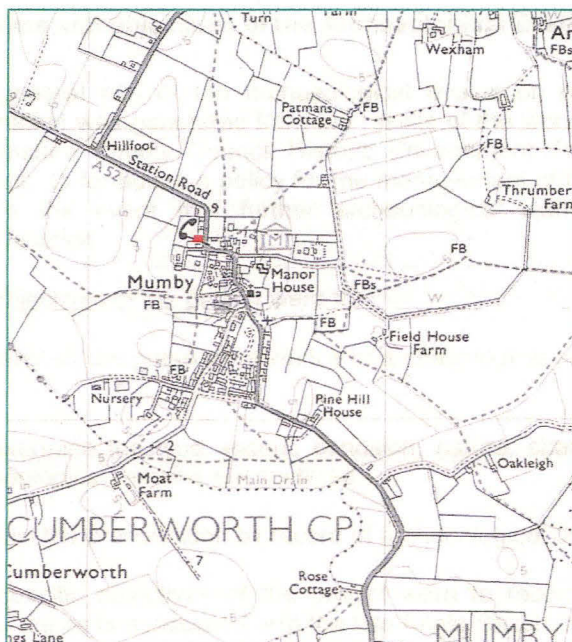
## 3. Planning Background

Outline planning permission (Planning reference: N/125/00825/06) has been granted by East Lindsey District Council (the Local Planning Authority) for the erection of two new residential dwellings on land to the north of Mill House, Station Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire. However, as the proposed development is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (No. 9) was attached to this consent.

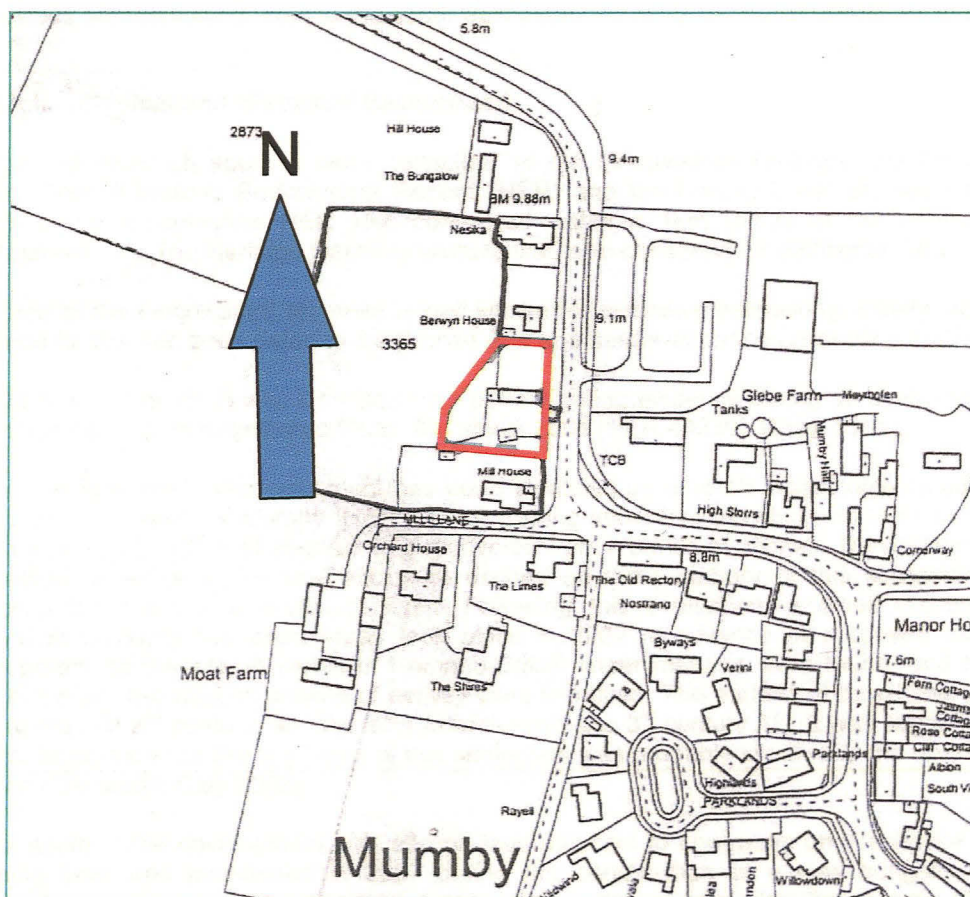
Consultations between the author and Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team established that the requirement for the fulfilment of this condition would comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching at the site.

A specification or written scheme of works that included a trench plan proposal for the archaeological evaluation was submitted to and approved by Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.





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



**Figure 2:** Site location at scale 1:2,500. The site is outlined in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)



#### **4. Aims and objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation**

The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site was to ensure that sufficient information was generated from the results of the work, which would enable Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of East Lindsey District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre-or post determination.

The objectives of the project were to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits associated with the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Mumby, and to determine whether the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity detected by previous archaeological work to the south-east extended as far as the development site itself.

#### **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1km radius of the centre of the development site. The Heritage Gateway website was also consulted for additional data.

This area of the Lincolnshire Marshes is well known for extensive salting activity, and much evidence for this has been dated to the Bronze Age and medieval periods [Hamilton 2007].

A mid-late Iron Age ditch was identified from pottery dating evidence during an evaluation which took place on land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby in 2001 [HER 44236], [Clay, 2001].

A possible Romano-British settlement has been identified on land off Hogsthorpe Road and on the southern outskirts of Mumby [HER 44235]. During initial trial trenching on the site in 2001, pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD was recovered from a series of ditches. These ditches were interpreted as either agricultural enclosure ditches on the periphery of this settlement or as indicating the settlement enclosure itself. Following this evaluation, a small archaeological excavation involving two open areas took place in 2002 in advance of proposed residential development on the site. A series of Romano-British linear features were found, and from the finds evidence, two distinct phases of activity were identified. The earliest of these was from the early to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, and the later from the mid-late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was suggested from the results of this work that the focus of this settlement was probably situated to the north-west of this site [Clay 2001; Clay 2002].

To the south of the development site, and on land adjacent to Longways on Washdyke Lane, a watching brief was maintained in 2007 during the construction of a new bungalow with a detached single garage and associated access. This watching brief identified a large pit, which yielded a single sherd of pottery and a fragment of a rotary quern stone, which were dated to the Roman period. A second archaeological feature comprising a ditch, which was situated in close



proximity to the pit, contained secondary evidence for a possible contemporary wattle and daub structure [HER 44235], [Hamilton, 2007].

An artefact scatter of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery was found in 1957 in a drainage trench to the north-west of Mumby [HER 41979].

The parish of Mumby was situated in the Wapentake of Calceworth. The earliest documentary evidence for the place name of Mumby occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it is referred to as *Mundeby* or '*Mundi's farmstead or village*'. This would suggest a foundation for this settlement in the late Anglo-Saxon period as the place name is derived from an Old Norse personal name and the Old Danish *by* or farmstead/village. Several land holdings and manors are documented in the Domesday entry for Mumby with some of these belonging to Count Alan of Brittany and a berewic belong to Eudo. The settlement appears to have had quite a large population at this time [Clay, 2001; Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998].

At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the Count of Brittany is documented as holding nine carucates of land in Mumby, 'which Eudo holds' [Foster & Longley, 1976].

The parish church of Mumby is dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury, of which most is of 13<sup>th</sup> century construction. The church was extensively restored in 1843-4 and the chancel was rebuilt in 1874 [HER 41980]. The remains of a cross are situated in the churchyard [HER 41981]. This is a scheduled ancient monument [SM No. 22706]. The cross consists of the base and the lower part of the shaft and is situated to the south-east of the south porch of the church [Pevsner & Harris, 1989]. A watching brief was carried out in 2000 during the excavation of new services in the churchyard. Topsoil and a graveyard soil were identified along with disarticulated fragments of human bone [Cope-Faulkner, 2000].

The remains of cultivation comprising the earthworks of ridge and furrow are situated in adjacent fields to the north and north-west of the development site [HER 46547].

The possible remains of a moat at Moat Farm are featured on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956 of Mumby [HER 42853]. This site is situated approximately 100 metres to the south-west of the development site. An earlier manor house may be situated on the site of the present Manor House in the village [HER 41983].

To the south-east of the development site a watching brief was carried out in 2005 during the groundworks for the construction of a new extension at Green Acres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby. Two ditch alignments were found, one of which yielded sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and a second and undated possible boundary ditch [Berger, 2005].

During the trial trenching and excavation on land off Hogsthorpe Road in 2001-2, a medieval ditch, which yielded pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries, was identified along with a second ditch which produced sherds of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery [HER 44045], [Clay, 2001; Clay 2002].

The site of the former Mumby post mill is situated to the immediate south-west of the development site [HER 41984]. This post mill is featured on the 6 inch scale Ordnance Survey maps of 1907 and 1946.

A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated to the north of the development site [HER 44047]. This was constructed in 1839. A Primitive Methodist Chapel is situated to the south of the village and on the eastern side of the A52 trunk road [HER 44048].

Sherds of post-medieval pottery have been found on the southern outskirts of the village at Cumberworth Lane [HER 42863]. The site of a blacksmiths workshop is featured on the 6 inch scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907, and was situated to the south of the Manor House [HER 44049].



As part of the background research for this project, a short map regression exercise was undertaken. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 [Figure 5] shows the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the north of the development site. This is now a private house. A 19<sup>th</sup> century house, which still stands is shown to the immediate north of the site, whilst Mill House is shown to the immediate south and is featured on this map as a Post Office. The area of the development site itself is occupied by two buildings, which may be farm outbuildings. The next available O.S. map was the Provisional Edition six inch scale map of 1946 [Figure 6], which shows the same features as that on the map of 1907. Figure 2 is a modern map (2006), which shows the area of the development site, with the same two farm outbuildings on the development site as shown on the maps of 1907 and 1946. These buildings were demolished prior to the present evaluation taking place.

## 6. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the development site by Neville Hall MIFA and Paul Riccoboni of PRO Archaeology Services on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2009. This comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of two archaeological trial trenches (designated **Trenches 1** and **2**) within the new build footprint of each of the two new residential dwellings, to be constructed on the site according to the Specification for this project previously compiled by Neville Hall MIFA [Figure 4]. The trenches were excavated by a three ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.40m wide toothless bucket.

The trial trenches were surveyed in using tapes and offsets utilising an architects plan at an original scale of 1:200. This plan is reproduced as **Figure 3** in this report.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and deposits observed and features excavated were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Plans of the two trial trenches were compiled at a scale of 1:50 and are reproduced here at the same scale [Figure 4]. A total of four sections were also compiled at a scale of 1:20 of the deposit sequences and archaeological features encountered. These are also reproduced in this report at this scale [Figure 4]. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-11, Appendix 1**.

All archaeological features and deposits were levelled in from a site TBM, which was in turn plotted from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located to the north of the development site, at the former Wesleyan Chapel on Station Road.

A monitoring visit to the site was made by Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2009.

All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations.

## 7. Results [Figure 4]

### 7.1 Trench 1

**Trench 1** was orientated south-north and was excavated to a length of 13.0m, to a width of 2.0m, and to varying depths of between 0.80 at the northern end and 1.10m at the southern end of the trench [Figure 4]. Following the removal of turf and the topsoil horizon (001), a modern ploughsoil horizon (002) was encountered. The mechanical excavation of the trial trench ceased when the natural horizon (003) of glacial drift deposits, beneath (002), was exposed. Cut into the natural horizon (003), was a 20<sup>th</sup> century refuse pit [004]. The primary fill of this pit (005) contained within its make-up a dense concentration of building demolition material that included house bricks, a



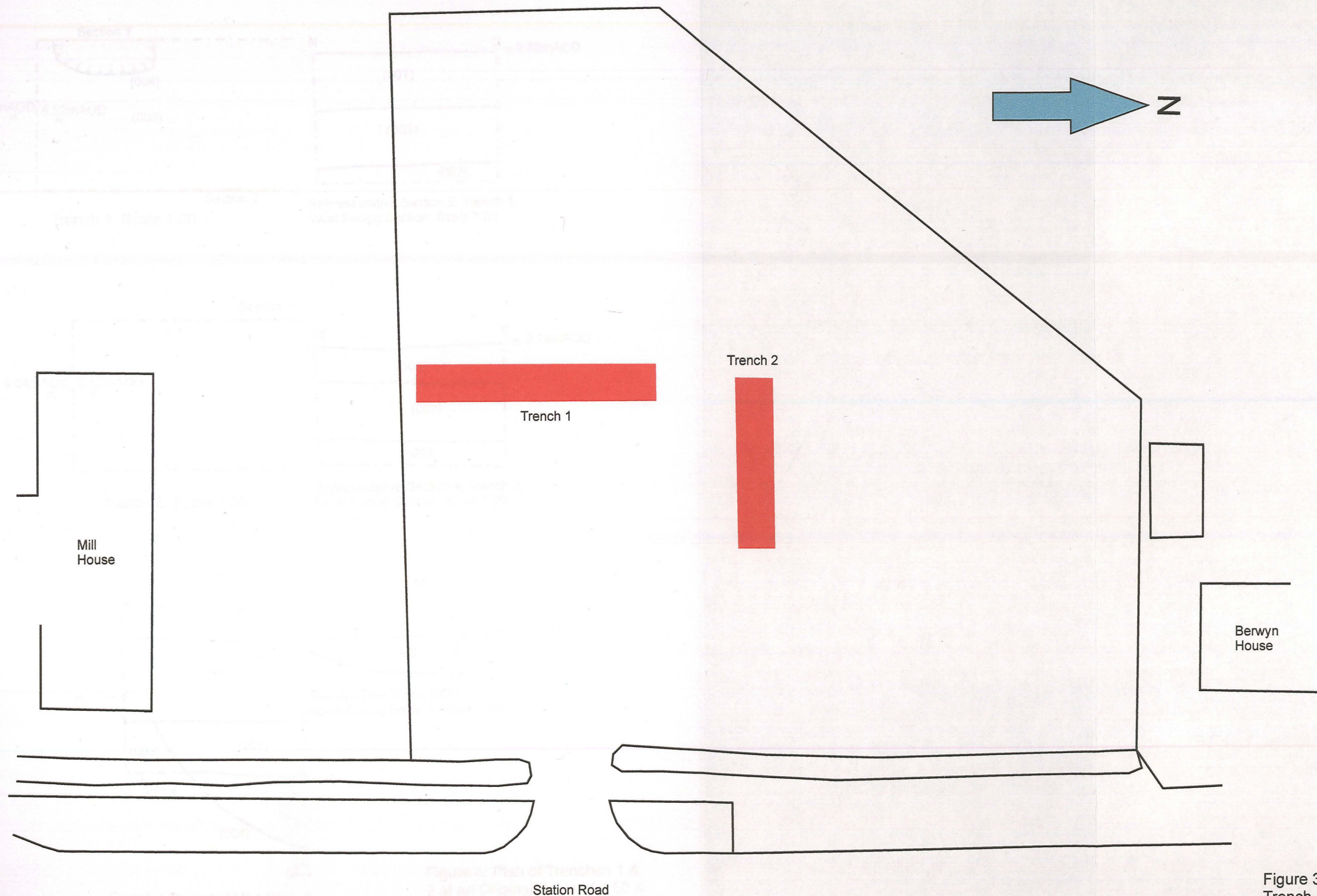
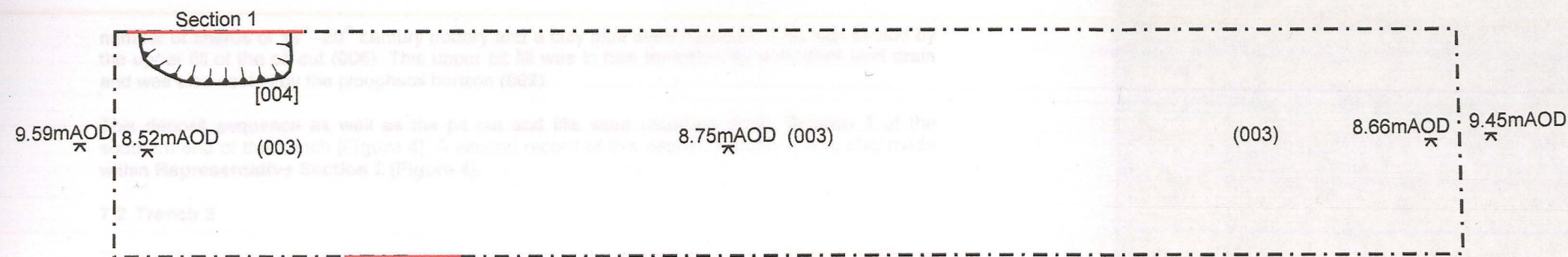
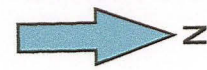
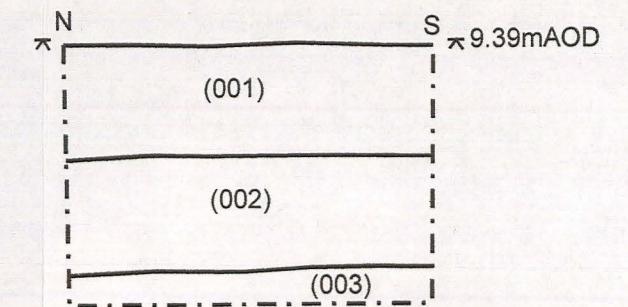


Figure 3: Approved Trial  
Trench Plan Showing  
Site Layout at an Original  
Scale of 1:200 (Based on  
Architects Plan)

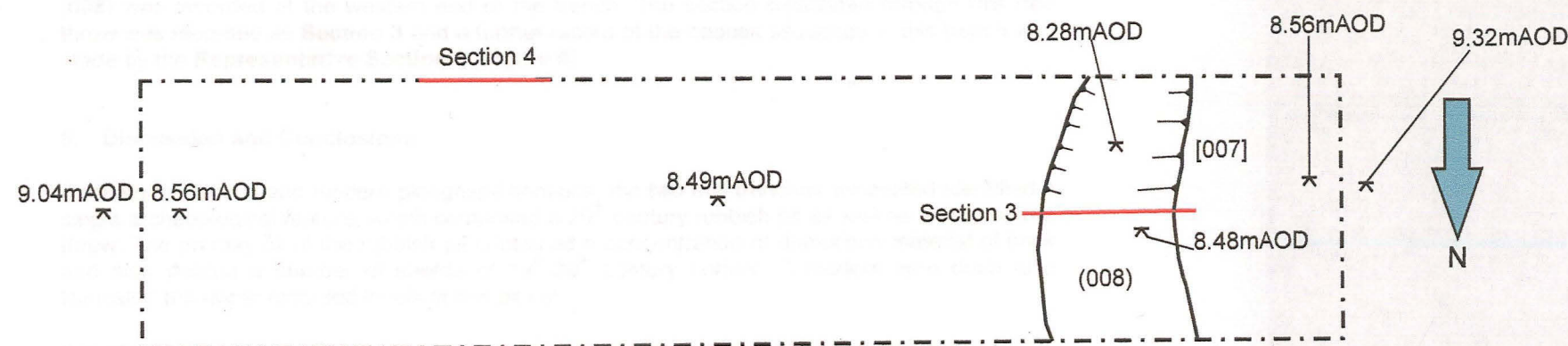




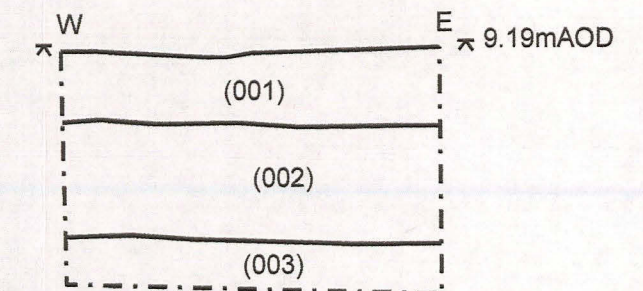
Trench 1, Scale 1:50



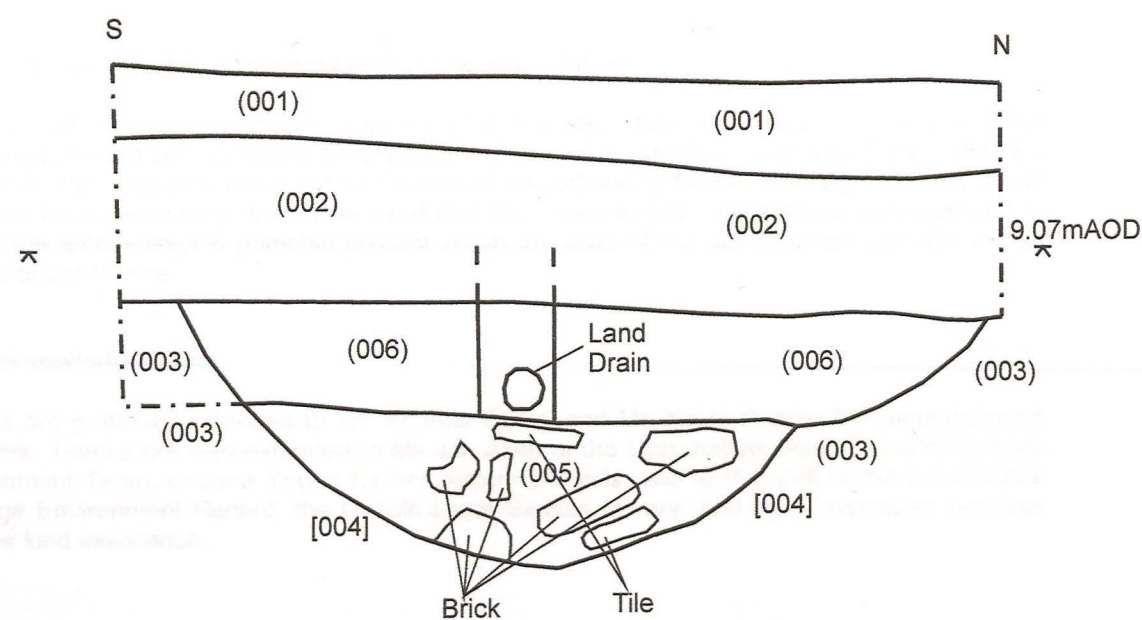
Representative Section 2, Trench 1,  
West Facing Section, Scale 1:20



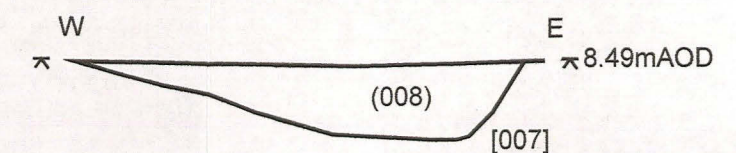
Trench 2, Scale 1:50



Representative Section 4, Trench 2,  
North Facing Section, Scale 1:20



Section 1 Through Pit Cut [004], Trench 1, East Facing Section, Scale 1:20



Section 3 Through Tree Throw [007],  
Trench 2, South Facing Section, Scale 1:20

Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 1 &  
2 at an Original Scale of 1:50 &  
Sections 1-4 at an Original Scale  
of 1:20



number of sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a clay pipe stem fragment. This was sealed by the upper fill of the pit cut (006). This upper pit fill was in turn truncated by a modern land drain and was also sealed by the ploughsoil horizon (002).

This deposit sequence as well as the pit cut and fills were recorded within **Section 1** at the southern end of the trench [Figure 4]. A second record of this deposit sequence was also made within **Representative Section 2** [Figure 4].

## **7.2 Trench 2**

**Trench 2** was orientated east-west and was situated to the immediate north of **Trench 1** [Figure 4]. This trench was excavated to a length of 9.0m, a width of 2.0m and to varying depths of between 0.50m at the eastern end and 0.75m at the western end of the trench. The same deposit sequence of topsoil (001) and ploughsoil horizon (002) overlying the natural horizon of glacial drifts was also encountered within this trench. The mechanical excavation of the trench ceased when the deposit (003) was reached. The line of a north-south orientated tree throw [007] with fill (008) was recorded at the western end of the trench. The section excavated through this tree throw was recorded as **Section 3** and a further record of the deposit sequence in this trench was made by the **Representative Section 4** [Figure 4].

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

Beneath the topsoil and modern ploughsoil horizons, the two trial trenches excavated identified a single archaeological feature, which comprised a 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pit as well as a natural tree throw. The primary fill of the rubbish pit contained a concentration of demolition material of brick and also yielded a number of sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A modern land drain also truncated the upper recorded levels of this pit cut.

It is probable that the rubbish pit was originally cut at a higher level than that identified in section, and that recent ploughing activity had probably removed these upper levels.

Despite the proximity of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow in adjacent fields to the west and north-west, and despite being situated within the historic core of the village, no archaeological features, finds, structures or deposits that could be associated with the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval settlements of Mumby were identified.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the sequence of activity on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits and limited archaeology observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation comprising full site excavation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record the archaeological potential present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Andrew Culley and Mr. Kevin Palmer for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, to Jane Young for her pottery analysis, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library, and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

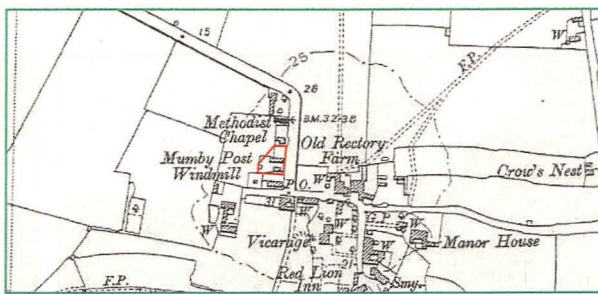
## 11. Bibliography

- Berger, M., (2005), *Watching Brief Report, Greenacres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire*.
- British Geological Survey, (1996), *Sheet 104, Mablethorpe, Solid & Drift Geology, Scale 1:50,000*.
- Cameron, K., (1998), *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.
- Clay, C., (2001), *Archaeological Evaluation: Land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire*. Site code: HMUM 01. Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) client report.
- Clay, C., (2002), *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire*. Site code: HMUM 02. Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) client report.
- Cope-Faulkner, P., (2000), *Archaeological Watching Brief at St. Thomas of Canterbury Church, Mumby, Lincolnshire*. Site code: MST 99. Archaeological Project Services client report.
- Ekwall, E., (1991), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.
- Extract from the Second Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW (1907).
- Extract from the Provisional Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW (1946).
- Foster, C., Longley, T., (1976), *The Lincolnshire Domesday & the Lindsey Survey*, Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19.
- Hamilton, L., (2007), *An Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Land Adjacent to Longways, Washdyke Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire*. Site code: WDLM 07. Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), client report.
- Morris, J., (1986), *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire, Part 2*.
- Ordnance Survey, 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Sheet No. 274, Skegness, Alford & Spilsby, Chapel St Leonards & Wainfleet All Saints, (2006).
- Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (1989), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.
- Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England, Sheet 4*.





**Figure 5:** Extract from the Second Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW



**Figure 6:** Extract from the Provisional Edition 6"-1 mile scale O.S. map of 1946, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 77SW



## Appendix 1: Plates



**Plate 1:** Pre-excavation, area of Trench 1, from the east



**Plate 2:** Pre-excavation, area of Trench 2, from the south



**Plate 3:** Work in progress, Trench 1, from the south

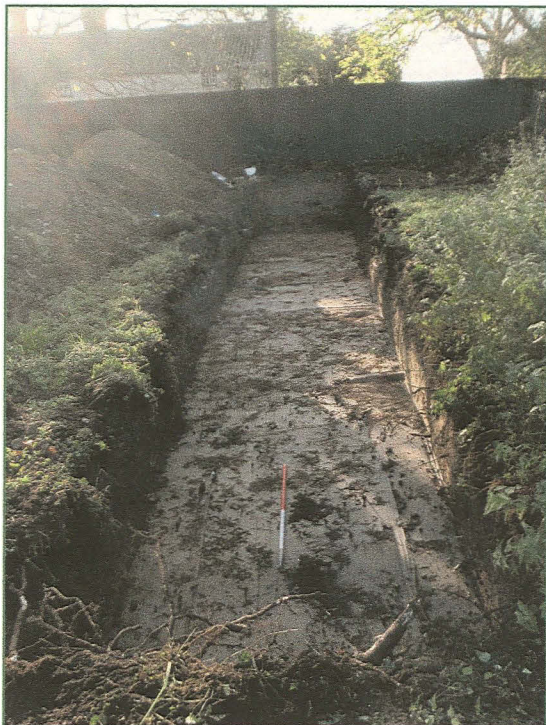


**Plate 4:** Trench 1, from the south



**Plate 5:** Section 1 of pit cut [004], Trench 1, from the east





**Plate 6: Trench 1, from the north**



**Plate 7: Representative Section 2, Trench 1, from the west**



**Plate 8: Trench 2, from the east**



**Plate 9: Trench 2, from the west**





**Plate 10: Section 3 of tree throw [007], Trench 2, from the south**



**Plate 11: Representative Section 4, Trench 2, from the north**

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon, friable, dark brown black silt with small-medium brick fragments 5% & small-medium chalk rubble fragments 2%. Fragments of a brick floor observed within east facing bulk section of **Trench 1**. Overlies (002). Depth – 0.30m.
- 002** Modern ploughsoil horizon, firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecking. Below (001) & overlies (003). Depth – 0.40m.
- 003** Natural horizon of glacial drift mainly composed of a firm light yellow brown clay with small pockets of gravel and light buff sand. Below (002). Depth - > 0.10m.
- 004** Cut of a 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pit, roughly circular shaped, gradual break of slope at top, concave shaped steeply sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base with concave base. Recorded mostly in profile in east facing **Section 1** of **Trench 1**. Sealed by (002) and cut into (003). Length – not determined, width – 2.10m, depth – 0.75m.
- 005** Primary fill of the pit cut [004]. Compact, dark grey brown silty clay with small-medium brick fragments 10-20%. Fill contained dense concentration of building demolition material, some 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery & a clay pipe fragment. Sealed by (006). Depth – 0.40m.
- 006** Upper fill of the pit cut [004]. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk & charcoal flecking. Sealed by (002) & overlies (005). Truncated by a modern land drain. Depth – 0.20m
- 007** Cut of an irregularly shaped natural tree throw in **Trench 2**, gradual break of slope at top, moderate to steeply sloping sides, gradual break of slope at base & irregular base. Length - >2.0m, width – 1.20m depth – 0.20m.
- 008** Fill of the tree throw [007]. Compact, mid grey brown clayey silt. Sealed by (002). Depth – 0.20m.



### Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

- Eight context records
- One site plan at a scale of 1:50
- Four section drawings at a scale of 1:20
- One context register
- One photographic register
- One daily record sheet
- One finds bag of 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century pottery (discarded by Jane Young)

All records are currently held at:

30 Valley Road  
Waddington  
Lincoln  
LN5 9BE

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2008.166** and site code **MHMU09**



#### Appendix 4: Pottery Analysis by Jane Young



# Ceramic Archive for Mill House, Station road, Mumby, Lincolnshire (MHMU08)

Jane Young and Jo Gray

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
005	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red fabric	large bowl	4	1	540	rim & BS	discarded	int glaze	late 18th to early
005	TPW	Transfer printed ware		dish	1	1	5	rim	discarded		19th to 20th
005	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	buff	large jar/flagon	1	1	51	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
005	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	buff	bottle	1	1	25	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
005	CLAY	Clay Tobacco Pipe			1	1	3	stem	discarded		19th to 20th



# Appendix 5: Photographic Register

Case	Location	Date	Time	Photographer	Notes
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	...	...	...	...
84	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	...	...	...	...
94	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...



## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments Identification Shot	View N/A	Scale N/A	Init & Date Site
1	Pre-excitation, area of Trench 1	E		9/11/09 MHMU 08
2	Pre-excitation, area of Trench 2	S		9/11/09 MHMU 08
3	Work in progress, Trench 1	S		9/11/09 MHMU 08
4	Trench 1	S		9/11/09 MHMU 08
5	Section 1 of pit cut [004], Trench 1	E		" " " "
6	Trench 1	N		9/11/09 MHMU 08
7	Representative Section 2, Trench 1	W		" " " "
8	Trench 2	E		9/11/09 MHMU 08
9	" "	W		" " " "
10	Section 3 of tree throw [007], Trench 2	S		" " " "
11	Representative Section 4, Trench 2	N		9/11/09 MHMU 08



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

## England

### Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

Local Authority:  Date of Report:  Log No:

Local Authority:  Date of Report:  Log No:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:

Local Authority:



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Land to the North of Mill House, Station Road, Mumby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-69648

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	NvHll@aol.com	20 December 2009

### Completed sections in current version

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

### Validated sections in current version

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

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

[Grey literature](#)
[Upload boundary file](#)
[Request record re-opened](#)
[Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

**OASIS:** Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice  
 © ADS 1996-2009 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 1 July 2009  
 Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-69648 for this page



## Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring



**Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation  
On Land at Mill House, Mill Lane,  
Mumby, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr Andrew Culley**

**National Grid reference: TF 5136 7461**

**Site Code: MHMU 08**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2008.166**

**Planning reference: N/125/00825/06**

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

**October 2008**

## **Non-technical summary**

*This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land at Mill House, Mill Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire.*

*The proposed development site is situated within the historic core of the village of Mumby, and the Lincolnshire Marshes, an area well known for its saltmaking activities during the Bronze Age and medieval periods. It is likely that settlement activity associated with the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Mumby may be encountered on this site. Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow are situated in adjacent fields to the north and north west of the site. A possible moated site is situated to the south at Moat Farm. To the south east of the development site, at Green Acres, a medieval ditch and an undated ditch were identified during a watching brief in 2005. Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity have also been identified to the south of the south on land off Hogsthorpe Road and at Washdyke Lane. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits found during this evaluation will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

*On the completion of the evaluation, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **Introduction**

This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land at Mill House, Mill Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 5136 7461.

## **Site location [Figures 1 and 2]**

The development site is situated at the northern end of the village of Mumby, to the north of Mill House, and along the western frontage of Station Road. Mumby is located approximately 6km to the east of Alford, and approximately 4.5km to the north west of Chapel St Leonards.

## **Planning background**

Outline planning permission (Planning reference N/125/00825/06) has been granted by East Lindsey District Council (the Local Planning Authority) for the erection of two new residential dwellings on land at Mill House, Mill Lane, Mumby Lincolnshire. The proposed locations of these two new dwellings are on the sites of an existing shed and outbuildings, which are to be demolished.



## Soils and Topography

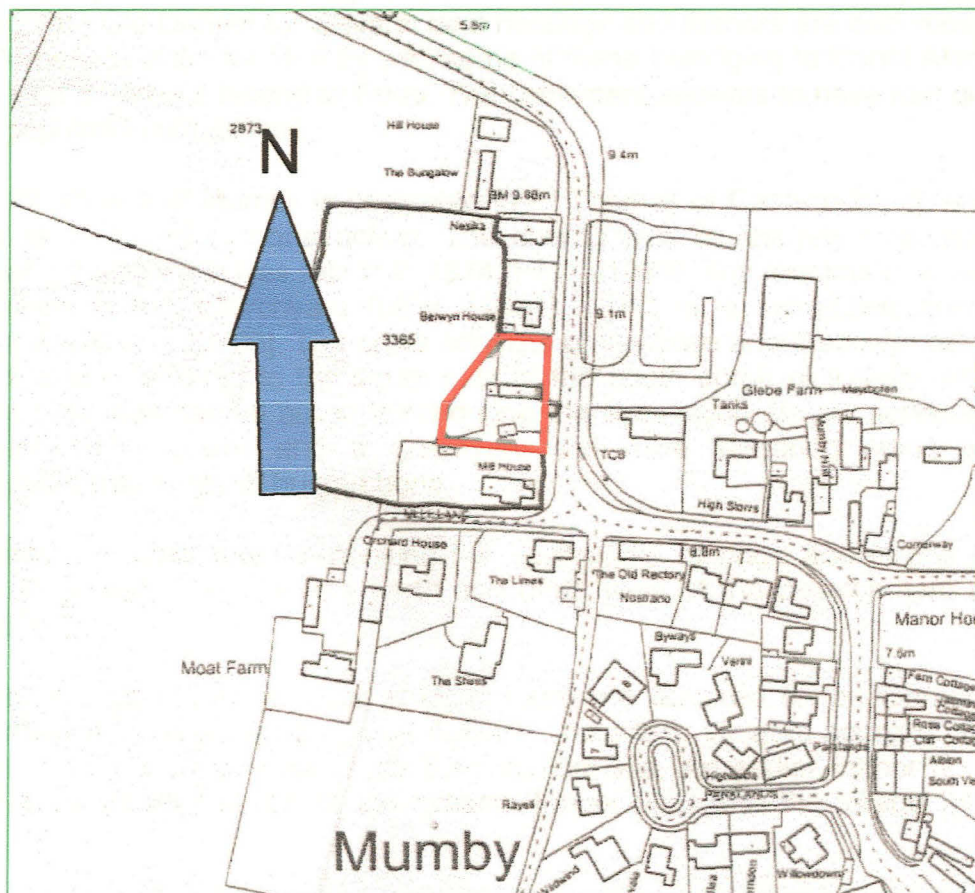
## Historical and Archaeological Background

This area of the Lincolnshire Marshes is well known for extensive saltmaking activity, and much evidence for this has been dated to the Bronze Age and medieval periods.



A mid-late Iron Age ditch was identified from pottery dating evidence during an evaluation which took place on land off Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby in 2001 [HER 44236].

A possible Romano-British settlement has been identified on land off Hogsthorpe Road and on the southern outskirts of Mumby [HER 44235]. During initial trial trenching on the site in 2001, pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD was recovered from a series of ditches. These ditches were interpreted as either agricultural enclosure ditches on the periphery of this settlement or as indicating the settlement enclosure itself. Following this evaluation, a small archaeological evaluation involving two open areas took place in 2002 in advance of proposed residential development on the site. A series of Romano-British linear features were found, and from the finds evidence, two distinct phases of activity were identified. The earliest of these was from the early to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, and the later from the mid-late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was suggested from the results of this work that the focus of this settlement was probably situated to the north-west of this site.



**Figure 2:** Extract from the O.S. map sheet no. TF 5174 (1979). The site is outlined in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)



To the south of the development site, and on land adjacent to Longways on Washdyke Lane, a watching brief was maintained in 2007 during the construction of a new bungalow with a detached single garage and associated access. This watching brief identified a large pit, which yielded a single sherd of pottery and a fragment of a rotary quern stone, which were dated to the Roman period. A second archaeological feature comprising a ditch, which was situated in close proximity to the pit, contained secondary evidence for a possible contemporary wattle and daub structure [HER 44235].

An artefact scatter of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery was found in 1957 in a drainage trench, and to north-west of Mumby [HER 41979].

The parish of Mumby was situated in the Wapentake of Calceworth. The earliest documentary evidence for the place name of Mumby occurs in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it is referred to as *Mundebi* or '*Mundi's farmstead or village*'. This would suggest a possible foundation for this settlement in the late Anglo-Saxon period as the place name is derived from an Old Norse personal name and the Old Danish *by*. Several land holdings and manors are documented in the Domesday entry for Mumby with some of these belonging to Count Alan of Brittany and a berewic belong to Eudo. The settlement appears to have had quite a large population at this time.

The parish church of Mumby is dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury, of which most is of 13<sup>th</sup> century construction. The church was extensively restored in 1843-4 and the chancel was rebuilt in 1874 [HER 41980]. The remains of a cross are situated in the churchyard [HER 41981]. This is a scheduled ancient monument [SM No. 22706]. The cross consists of the base and the lower part of the shaft and is situated to the south east of the south porch of the church. A watching brief was carried out in 2000 during the excavation of new services in the churchyard. Topsoil and a graveyard soil were identified along with disarticulated fragments of human bone.

The remains of cultivation comprising the earthworks of ridge and furrow are situated in adjacent fields to the north and north west of the development site [HER 46547].

The possible remains of a moat at Moat Farm are featured on an Ordnance Survey map of 1956 of Mumby [HER 42853]. This site is situated approximately 100 metres to the south-west of the development site. An earlier manor house may be situated on the site of the present Manor House in the village [HER 41983].

To the south east of the development site a watching brief was carried out in 2005 during the groundworks for the construction of a new extension at Green Acres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby. Two ditch alignments were found, one of which



yielded sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and a second and undated possible boundary ditch.

During the trial trenching and excavation on land off Hogsthorpe Road in 2001-2, a medieval ditch, which yielded pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries, was identified along with a second ditch which produced sherds of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery [HER 44045].

The site of the former Mumby post mill is situated to the immediate south west of the development site [HER 41984]. This post mill is featured on the 6 inch scale Ordnance Survey maps of 1907 and 1946.

An extant Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated to the north of the development site [HER 44047]. This was constructed in 1839. A Primitive Methodist Chapel is situated to the south of the village and on the eastern side of the A52 trunk road [HER 44048].

Sherds of post-medieval pottery have been found on the southern outskirts of the village at Cumberworth Lane [HER 42863]. The site of a blacksmiths workshop is featured on the 6 inch scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907, and was situated to the south of the Manor House [HER 44049].

## **Aims and objectives of the project**

The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of East Lindsey District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre- or post determination.

The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits associated with the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval and post-medieval settlements of Mumby, and to determine whether the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity detected by previous archaeological work to the south east may extend as far as the development site itself.



### **Methodology [Figure 3]**

Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils her requirements.

The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches; Trench 1 in Plot 1 will measure 13.0m x 2.0m, and Trench 2 in Plot 2 measuring 9.0m x 2.0m. Both trenches will be placed within the proposed building footprints of the two new residential dwellings and also along their longest axes. The trenches will be excavated to a maximum safe working depth of up to 1.20m.

All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).

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

A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

The excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.

Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogenous and/or non archaeological layers.

The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will



consist of the half sectioning of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 10% by length of discrete linear features and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features.

All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets.

All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.

Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record will be maintained, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turned and surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on Station Road, Mumby.

The precise location of each trial trench will be measured in using hand tapes.

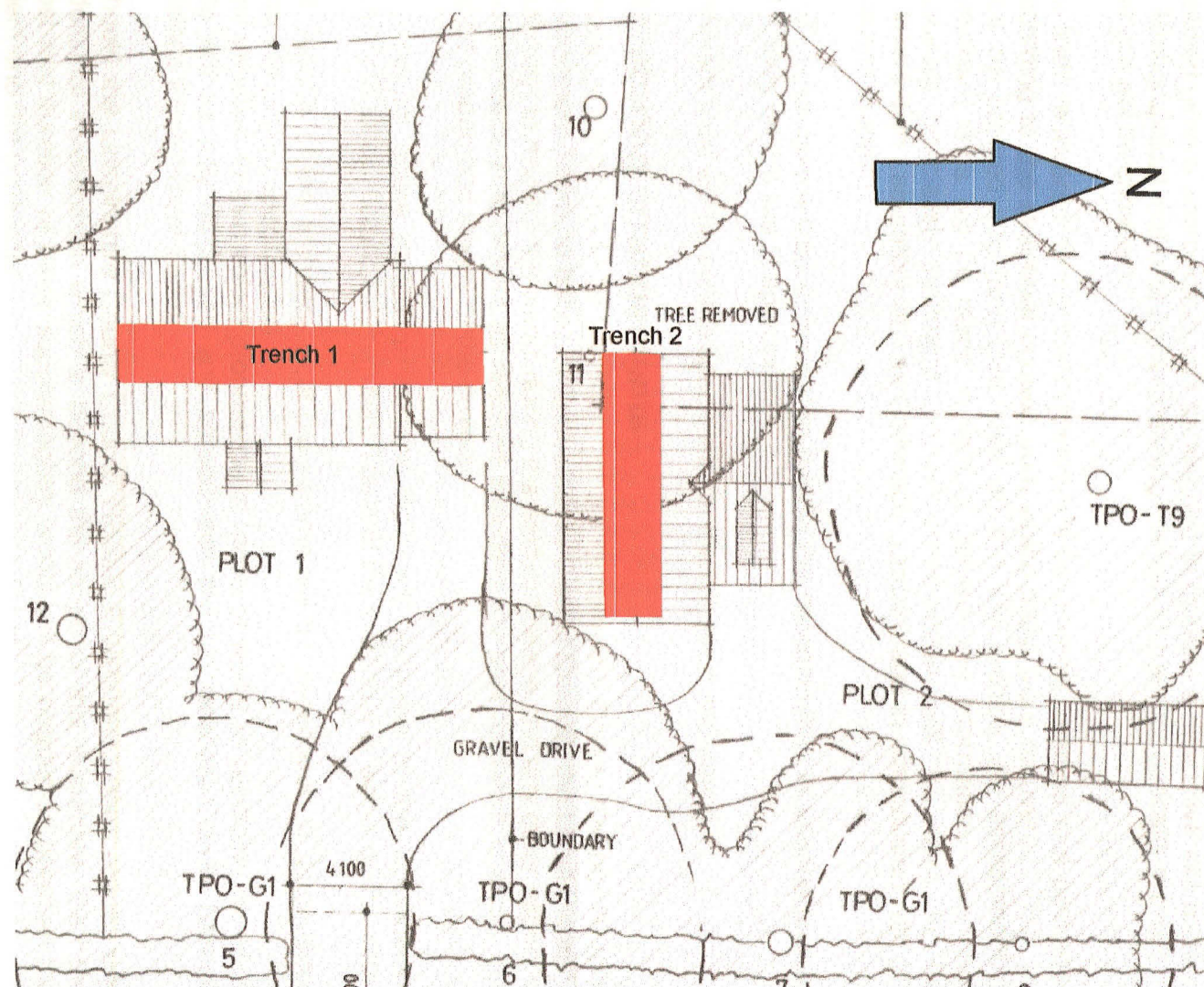
Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.

If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis





**Figure 3:** Plan of proposed layout of trial trenches, at original scale of 1:200



should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA and Mike Daley. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

### **Post-fieldwork methodology**

On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.

All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **Monitoring arrangements**

Provision will be made for Jan Allen (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

A minimum notice period of fourteen days will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of works on the site.

All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Should the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment team require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.



Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Jan Allen) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological investigations.

### **Archive preparation and deposition**

The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.

The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.

A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.

### **Reporting procedures**

A report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

The report will consist of:

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

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

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

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the evaluation;

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



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

Illustrations including trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections); and

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

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

## **Publication and dissemination**

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), East Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).

A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 1998).

Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **Other factors (including contingency)**

In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.



## **Variations to the proposed scheme**

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

## **Resources**

The fieldwork is expected to take between 1-2 working days, and will be undertaken by Neville Hall and Mike Daley using standard archaeological field techniques.

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and is expected to take up to two working days. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ruth Leary	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

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

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

## **Insurance statement**

Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with the Council for British Archaeology.

## **Copyright**

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

## **Ownership**

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