

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING REPORT:

GREENACRES, WASHDYKE LANE, MUMBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: N/125/00890/15
AAL Site Code: MUWL16
Museum Accession Number: LCNCC:2016.120
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Report prepared for S Jackson and Sons

By
Allen Archaeology Ltd
Report Number AAL2017121

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Cover image: View across site, looking west

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by S Jackson and Sons to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Greenacres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity near to the site. The site is also located in the historic medieval core of the settlement.
- The monitored area comprised a new dwelling and garage. The groundworks exposed a consistent sequence of topsoil, alluvium and natural glacial till across the site. A single linear feature was recorded running east – west along the northern site boundary, likely to represent a recently infilled drainage/boundary feature.
- The results of the archaeological monitoring indicate the groundworks have had a negligible impact on the archaeological resource.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by S Jackson and Sons to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Greenacres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby, Lincolnshire as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- 1.2 The monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with the current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief*' (CIfA 2014a), and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and the regional guidelines set out in the '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*' (Lincolnshire County Council 2016), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2017).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln where it will be stored under the museum accession code LCNCC 2016.120. The archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Mumby is a village in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, located approximately 6km southeast of Alford. The site lies in the central part of the village to the west of Washdyke Lane, with Green Acres to the east and The Red Lion pub to the north. The site is centred on NGR TF 51513 74405 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The local bedrock geology comprises Welton Chalk Formation overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the 'Erection of a house and detached double garage and store and construction of a vehicular access' (N/125/00890/15).
- 3.2 *The planning application was approved with conditions including:
No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This scheme shall include the following:*
 1. *An assessment of significance and proposed mitigation strategy (i.e. preservation by record, preservation in situ or a mix of these elements).*
 2. *A methodology and timetable of site investigation and recording.*
 3. *Provision for site analysis.*
 4. *Provision for publication and dissemination of analysis and records.*
 5. *Provision for archive deposition.*
 6. *Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work.*
- 3.3 The approach is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 128 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and is in accordance with Policies C1-C13 relating to Conservation and Design in the East Lindsey Local Plan (1999), and Strategic Policy 7: Historic Environment of the draft East Lindsey Core Strategy (February 2016).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Recorded activity from the prehistoric era surrounding the development site is fairly limited. A Mesolithic flint scatter was recorded in the village of Cumberworth approximately 1km to the southwest (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) Reference 44040). On the opposite side of Washdyke Lane, an Iron Age ditch containing two sherds of pottery (LHER Reference 44236) was recorded during trial trenching and subsequent excavation (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2001, 2002).
- 4.2 The same works exposed a series of ditches containing significant quantities of Roman pottery, indicating that the site was likely in close proximity to a settlement zone. The report concluded that the focus of the former settlement was likely to have been located immediately to the northwest (LHER Reference 44235, Pre-Construct Archaeology 2001), which could potentially fall within the boundaries of the current site. Roman pottery was also recovered approximately 1km to the west of the site, during the 1950s (LHER Reference 41979).
- 4.3 The place name Mumby derives from *Mundebi*, a name of Danish origin meaning 'Mundi's farmstead, village' (Cameron 1998). This indicates that the village is likely to date from the period of Viking influence on the region in the c.9th century. In the Domesday Book of 1086, the parish had estates controlled by Count Alan, Gilbert of Ghent and Eudo son of Spirewic. It was a populous parish, with a total of 97 villagers listed (Morgan and Thorn 1986). This is also reflected in the historical and archaeological records, with records of two moated sites (LHER Reference 41977 and 42853), a manor house (LHER Reference 41983) and a grange (LHER Reference 41982). The village church (LHER Reference 41980) mostly dates from the 13th century, though the earliest features are in the Norman style (Pevsner and Harris 2002). The churchyard also contains a 14th century churchyard cross (LHER ref. 47981). There are examples of medieval pottery finds (LHER ref. 41990 and 41976) and a possible medieval trackway has also been identified (LHER ref. 46546).
- 4.4 The village continued to prosper into the post-medieval and modern periods and buildings from this period recorded in the LHER include a house (LHER Reference 47474), a smithy (LHER Reference 44049), two Methodist chapels (LHER Reference 44048 and 44047), and a windmill (LHER Reference 41984).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 Groundworks were carried out over a single day, Tuesday 16th May 2017, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and were monitored at all times by a single experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.2 A full written record of the deposits were made on standard AAL context recording sheets and accurate scale drawings of archaeological features and representative sections were produced at a scale of 1:20. All archaeological deposits and features were also recorded by full colour photography with an identification number board, metric scales and a north arrow. General site shots were taken to show the location of the groundworks.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The earliest deposit on site was a natural geology of yellow clay with white chalk inclusions, 003 and 009. Overlying the natural geology was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 002 and 008 measuring up to 0.7m thick, and potentially representing alluvial deposition. This was sealed by a mixed topsoil deposit containing organic material and rubble, 001 and 004, and measuring 0.2m thick. The stratigraphic sequence was consistent across both of the monitored areas.
- 6.2 A single east-west aligned linear feature [007] was recorded in the garage plot, running along the north edge of the site. This ditch was in excess of 0.9m wide but extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north, so its full width was not determined. The basal fill, 006, was an undated greyish brown clayey silt. The upper fill, 005, was a loose light brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of modern building rubble (not retained).



Plate 1: South-facing representative section, scales 0.5m and 1m

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The archaeological monitoring recorded a single linear ditch [007] running east to west at the north end of the site. This is likely to represent a boundary/drainage feature defining the northern site boundary and present on historic maps. The ditch had partially silted up, but the upper fill was a backfill deposit with frequent modern rubble, indicating recent deliberate backfilling.
- 7.2 Otherwise the groundworks exposed a consistent natural sequence, comprising topsoil sealing a probable alluvial layer, and the natural glacial till.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring was appropriate to the nature and scale of these works, and has indicated that the development has had a negligible impact upon the archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank S Jackson and Sons for the commission. Thanks also go to the groundworkers for their cooperation during the fieldwork.

10.0 References

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Interpretation
001	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent unsorted fragments of modern building material			0.2	Topsoil
002	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt.			0.6	Alluvium
003	Layer	Firm yellowish brown clay with frequent white chalk flecks				Natural geology
004	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent modern unsorted fragments of building material			0.2	Topsoil
005	Fill	Loose light brown sandy silt with very frequent modern CBM			0.5	Backfill of ditch [007]
006	Fill	Loose very dark grey sandy silt	1.0	1.2	0.32	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [007]
007	Cut	E-W orientated linear feature with steep straight sides.	1.0	1.2	0.9	Cut of ditch
008	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt			0.7	Alluvium
009	Layer	Firm yellowish brown clay with frequent white chalk flecks				Natural geology

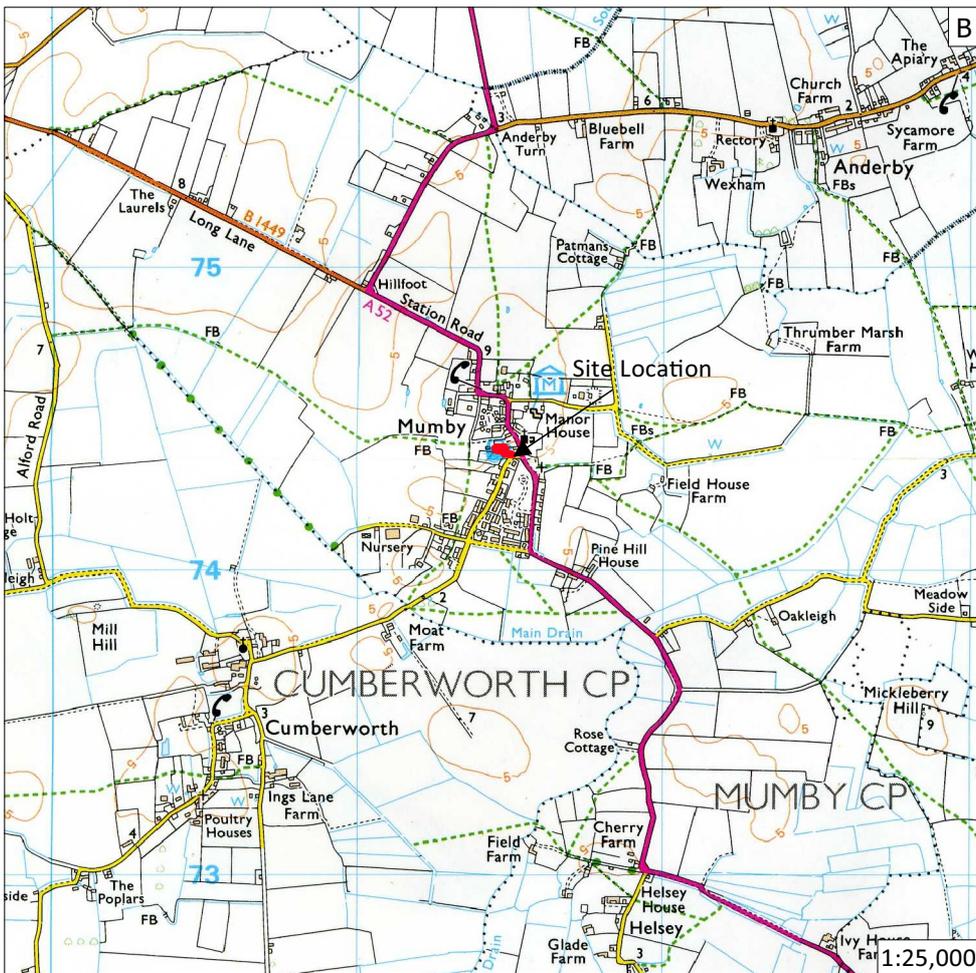
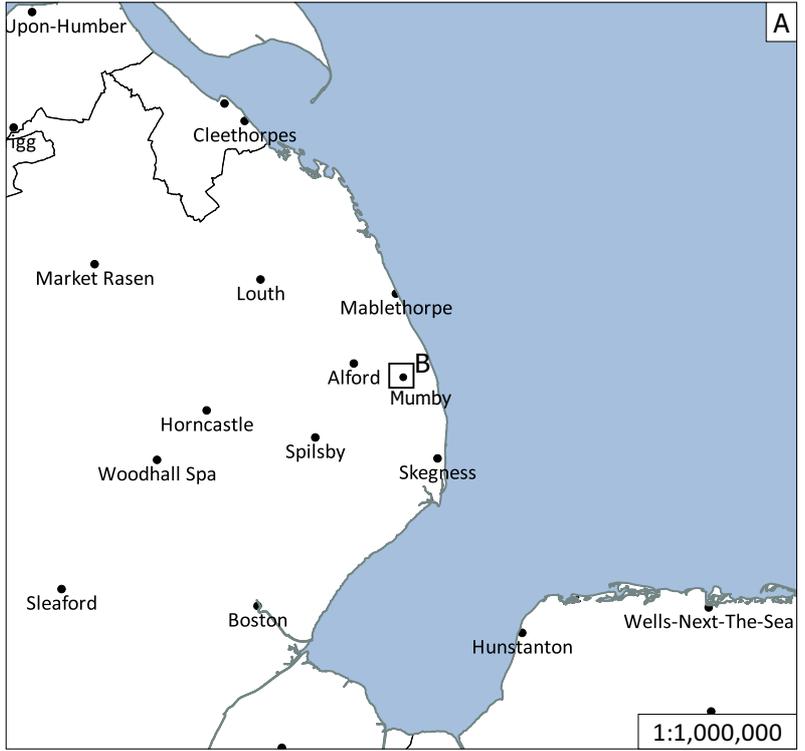
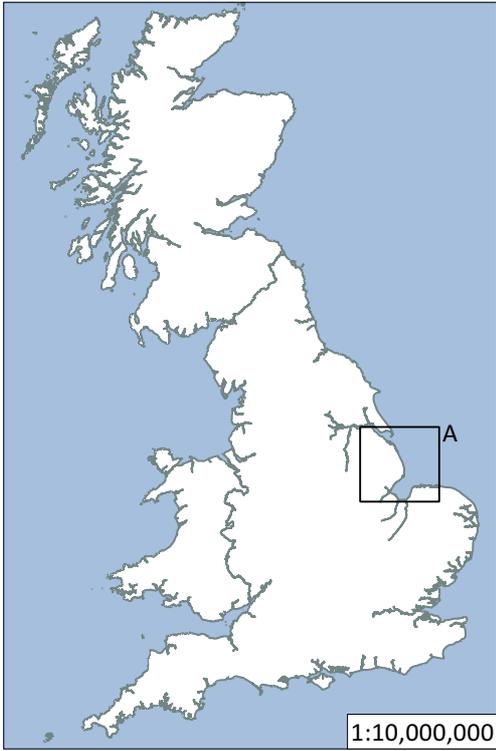


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

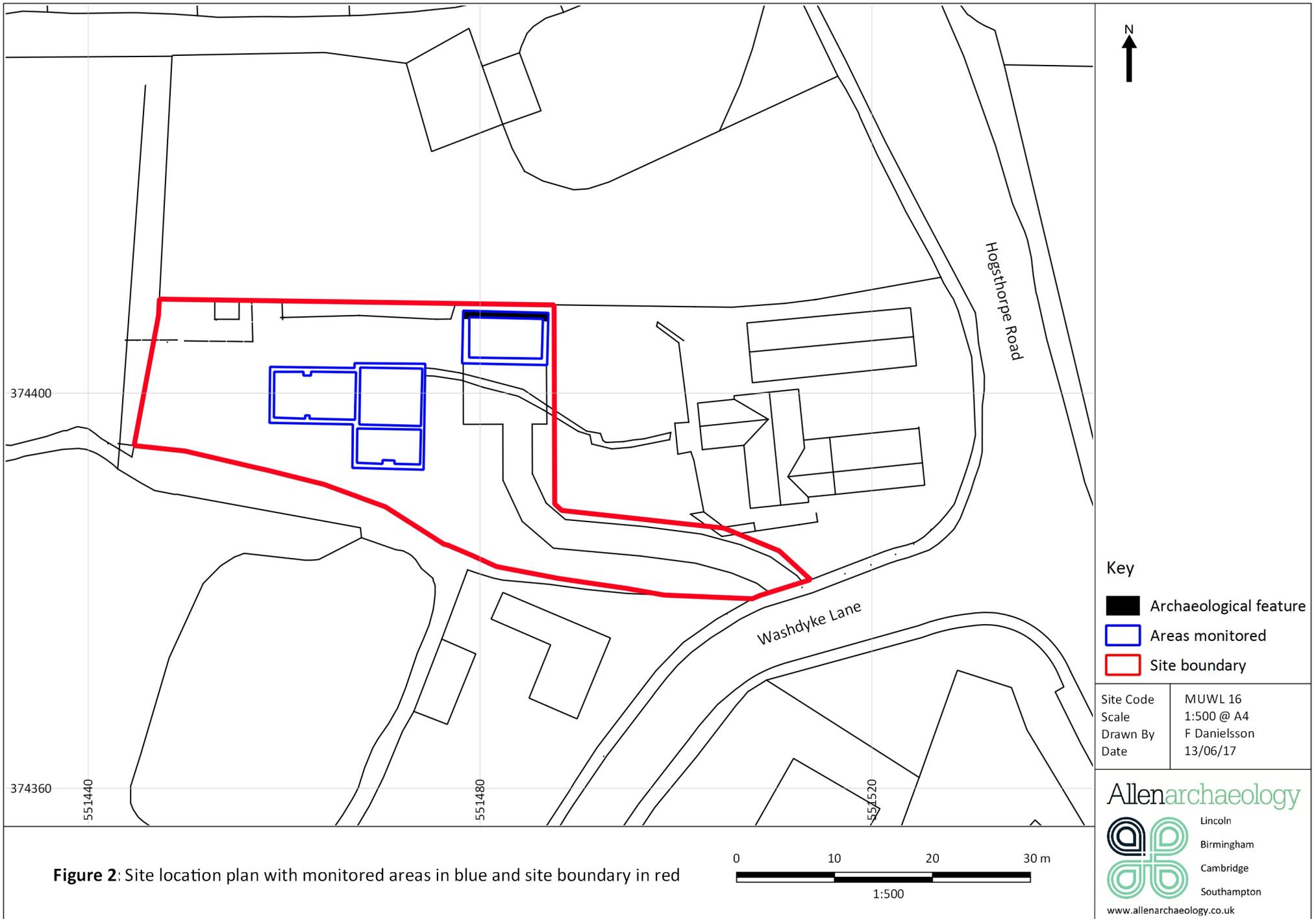
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Site Code	MUWL 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	F Danielsson
Date	13/06/17

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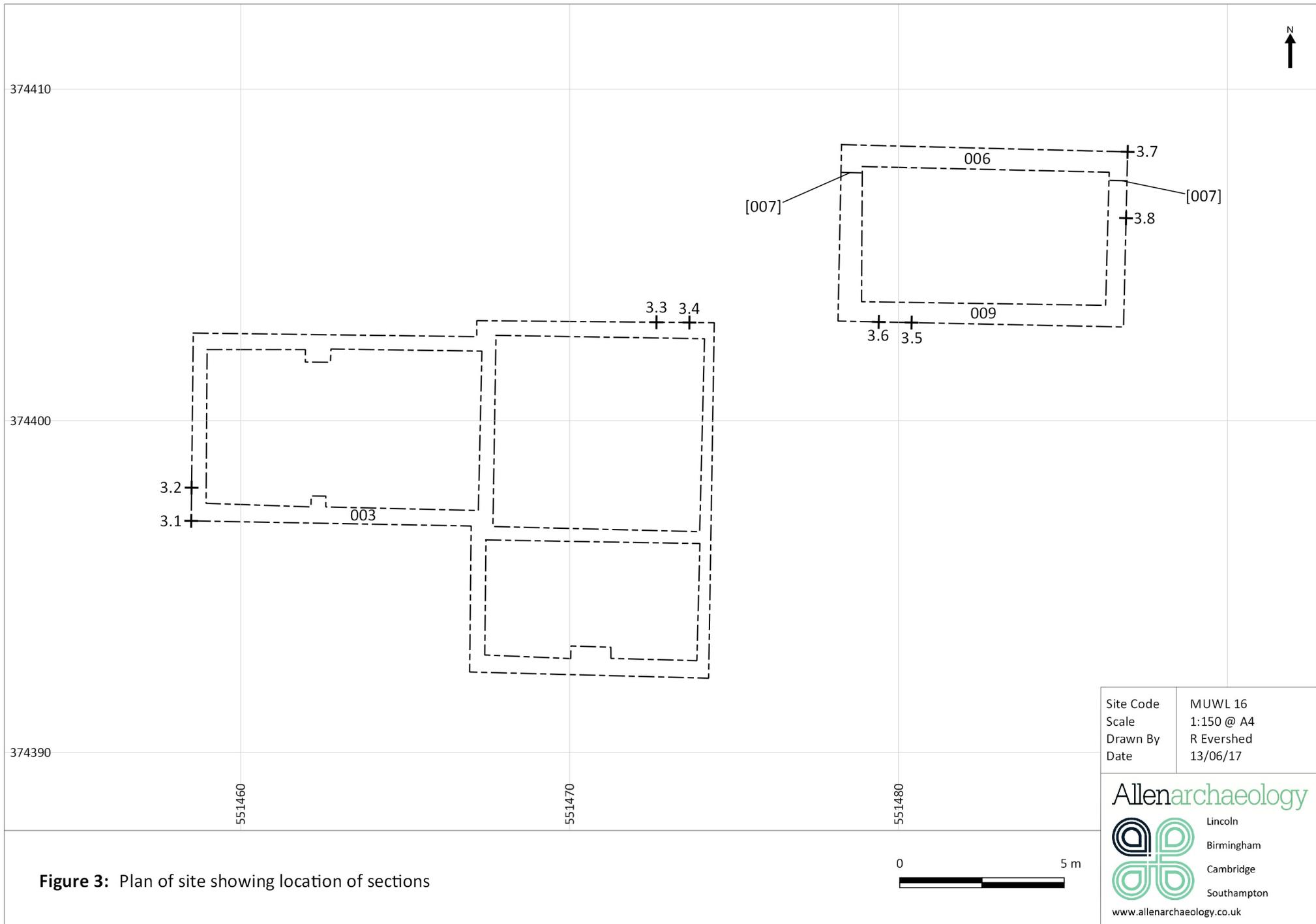
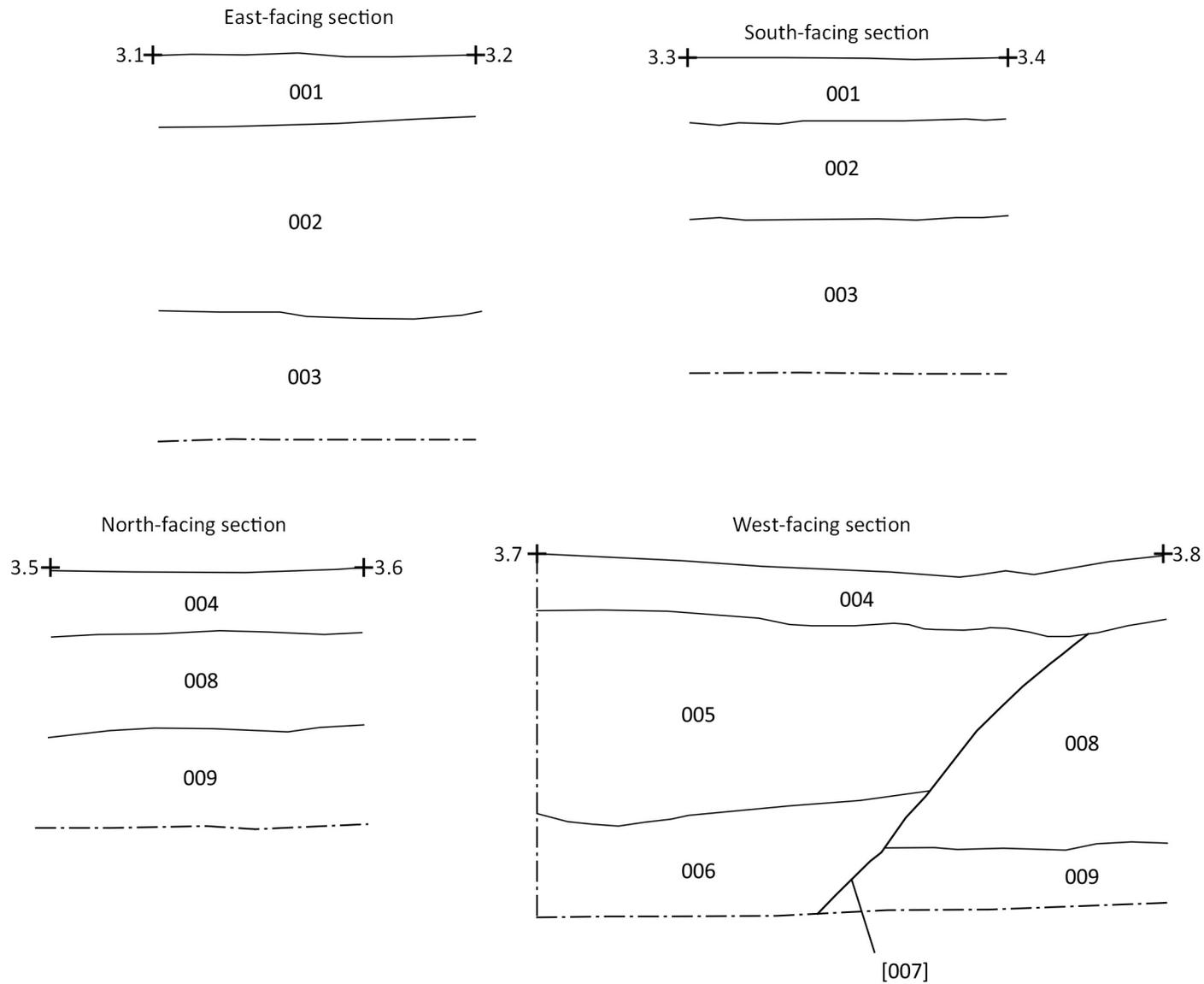


Figure 3: Plan of site showing location of sections



Site Code	MUWL 16
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	13/06/17

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Figure 4: Sections from Figure 3





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