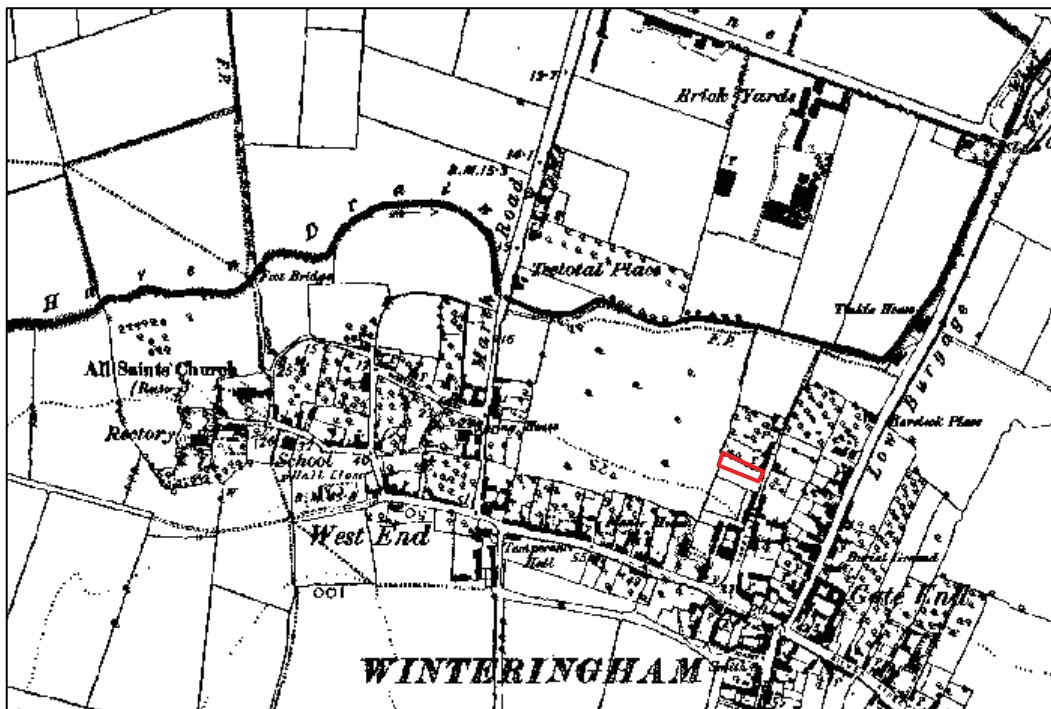


ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:
23 FERRY LANE, WINTERINGHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: PA/2008/1657
NGR: SE 93103 22333
AAL Site Code: WIFE 10
North Lincolnshire Site Code: WGMDA
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-77549



Report prepared for Mrs A Carnaby

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number 2010033

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The
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Planning
Services

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Summary

- An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new dwelling on land at 23 Ferry Lane, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.
- The site lies in an area of significant archaeological interest, with a substantial Romano-British settlement to the east of the modern village. The village served as an important crossing point over the Humber from the Roman to medieval periods, and the current site is located in an area that developed as a planned market town in the 13th century.
- The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features or deposits of significance. A gravel bedding layer was exposed beneath the modern garden soil, as well as a ceramic land drain feeding into a soakaway pit.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Mrs A Carnaby to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for a single dwelling on land at 23 Ferry Lane in Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008). All appropriate English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740) as well as the methodologies set out in the AAL specification (Clay 2008).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within twelve months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code WGMDA

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Winteringham is situated approximately 13km north-east of the centre of Scunthorpe and 1km south-west of the Humber foreshore. The site is located towards the east end of the village, on the west side of Ferry Lane, and is centred on NGR SE 93103 22333. The new dwelling is to be constructed in a grassed garden area to the west of the existing number 23 Ferry Lane.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Lower Jurassic Coleby Mudstone with no overlying superficial geology recorded (British Geological Survey 1983).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Full planning permission has been granted for the construction of a dwelling and new access on the site (planning application number PA/2008/1657). Permission was granted subject to conditions, one of which is for the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all groundworks for the scheme, and the recording of any archaeological remains exposed, effectively 'preserving the archaeology by record'. This approach is consistent with Policy HE12 (Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets) of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies in an area of significant archaeological interest. Ermine Street, the major Roman road from London to York, reaches the Humber near to Winteringham. It has been suggested that the site may have been chosen early in the Roman period as a possible naval base, with a substantial civilian settlement developing and continuing into the 4th century AD, to the east of the modern village (Whitwell 1992, North 1990).
- 4.2 Winteringham continued to serve as an important crossing point over the Humber in the Anglo-Saxon period, and although little fieldwork has been carried out, a number of coins of 8th and 9th century date have been found in the parish (Sawyer 1998). The name Winteringham appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 and means '*the homestead, the estate of the Wint(e)ringas*' (the family, the dependents of Winter or Wintra) (Cameron 1998).
- 4.3 A ferry is also listed in the Domesday Book, when the parish of Winteringham was controlled by Gilbert of Ghent. Along with the ferry, his estate included a priest with a church, three mills

and a fishery (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The church mentioned may be the existing parish church which has some 11th century elements (Sawyer 1998). The older village centre is grouped around the church at the west end of the village, while the current site lies in the core of a planned market town of probable 13th century date (Knowles 1990). Much of the existing fabric of the village is of 19th and early 20th century date.

- 4.4 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the opposite side of Ferry Lane to the current development, exposing few features of significance other than a number of medieval plough furrows running broadly north – south (AAL 2008).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Mike Jarvis on the behalf of AAL over a single day, Wednesday May 12th 2010. Groundworks were carried out using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a 0.6m wide toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A photographic record was maintained in both colour slide and monochrome formats, with selected digital shots included as an appendix to this report (see Appendix 1).
- 5.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 2. Two digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example land drain [06]).

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The uppermost deposit throughout the site was a modern garden soil horizon, 01, approximately 0.2m thick. This sealed layer 04, a c.0.1m thick layer of brown sandy silt with frequent small limestone inclusions, interpreted as a bedding layer deposited to aid drainage in the former garden area. Below this was 02, a 0.4m to 0.6m thick subsoil of yellow/brown sandy silt.
- 6.2 Subsoil 02 sealed a natural geological deposit of brown clay with chalk inclusions, 05, below which was another natural horizon of compact blue/grey clay, 03. Neither deposit conforms to the recognised local geology, Coleby Mudstone, suggesting the presence of previously unrecorded superficial geological strata on the site.
- 6.3 A single ceramic horseshoe-type land drain, [06] was recorded running across the west side of the plot on a broadly north – south alignment turning eastwards towards the south side of the plot. The land drain was filled with dark grey/brown silty sand 09, and fed into a circular soakaway pit [07], in the south-east corner of the development area. The soakaway was backfilled with dark grey brown silty sand with abundant large gravels, 08.
- 6.4 No artefacts were recovered from the site during the groundworks.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The watching brief identified few features or deposits of interest. A single ceramic land drain of 19th or 20th century date was recorded running across the site and feeding into a gravel filled soakaway pit in the south-east corner of the plot. The remaining layers exposed comprised natural superficial geological deposits, overlain by a stony bedding layer and a modern garden soil.

8.0 8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The watching brief methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development. It has shown that the development contains features and deposits of negligible archaeological significance.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mrs A Carnaby for this commission.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site Archive

- 11.1 The documentary archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. It will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum within twelve months of the completion of the project, and will be stored under the museum site code WGMDA.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General view of the excavated footings, looking north. Note soakaway [07] in the bottom right-hand corner of the shot



Plate 2: Detail of foundations along northern side of the site, looking north-west (section A-B)



Plate 3: Detail of foundations in central part of the site, looking east

Appendix 2: Context Summary List

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Dark grey/brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular limestones. Seals 04	Modern garden soil
02	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small pebbles. Seals 05, sealed by 04	Subsoil
03	Layer	Compact blue/grey clay, sealed by 05	Natural clay
04	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt, abundant small angular limestone, occasional rounded pebbles. Seals 02, sealed by 01	Bedding layer for garden soil 01
05	Layer	Reddish brown clay, frequent small chalk inclusions	Natural clay
06	Cut	Steep sided cut for horseshoe type land drain. Cuts 02	Land drain cut
07	Cut	Steep sided broadly circular cut. Cuts 02	Soakaway, with ceramic drain [06] feeding in
08	Fill	Large rounded gravel in dark grey brown silty sand matrix. Sealed by 04	Backfill of soakaway [07]
09	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty sand. Sealed by 04	Backfill of land drain cut [06]

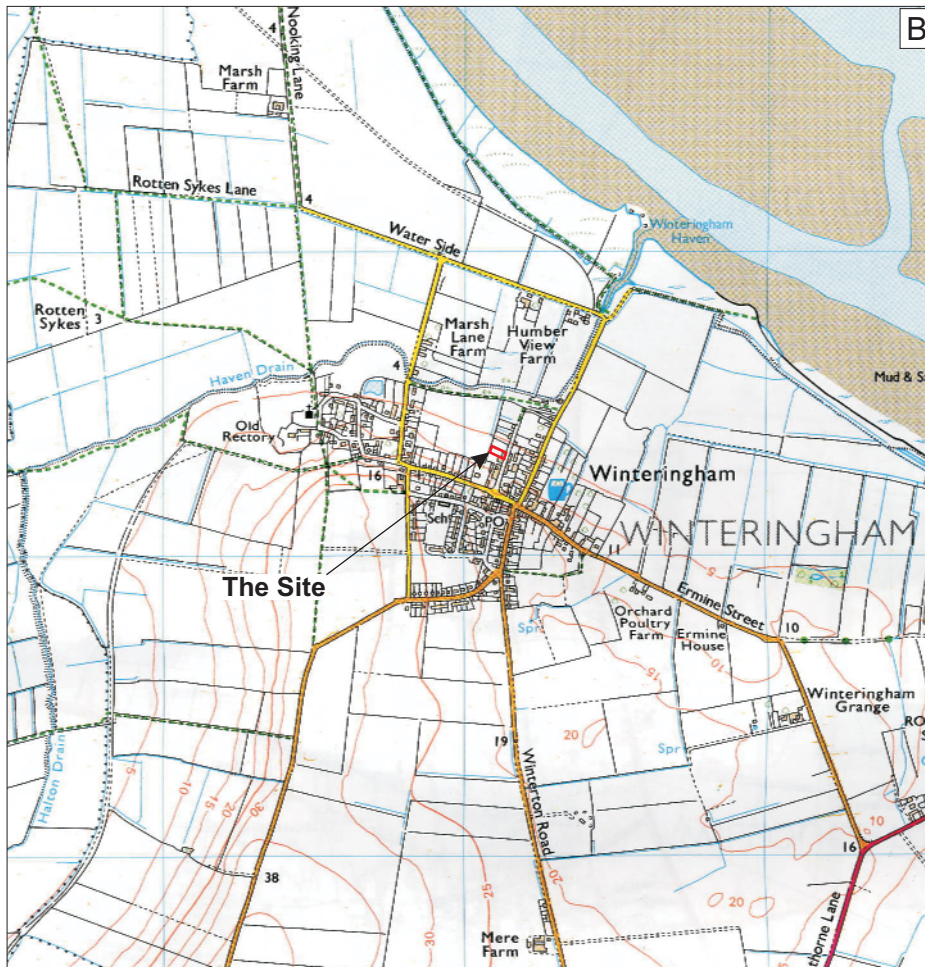
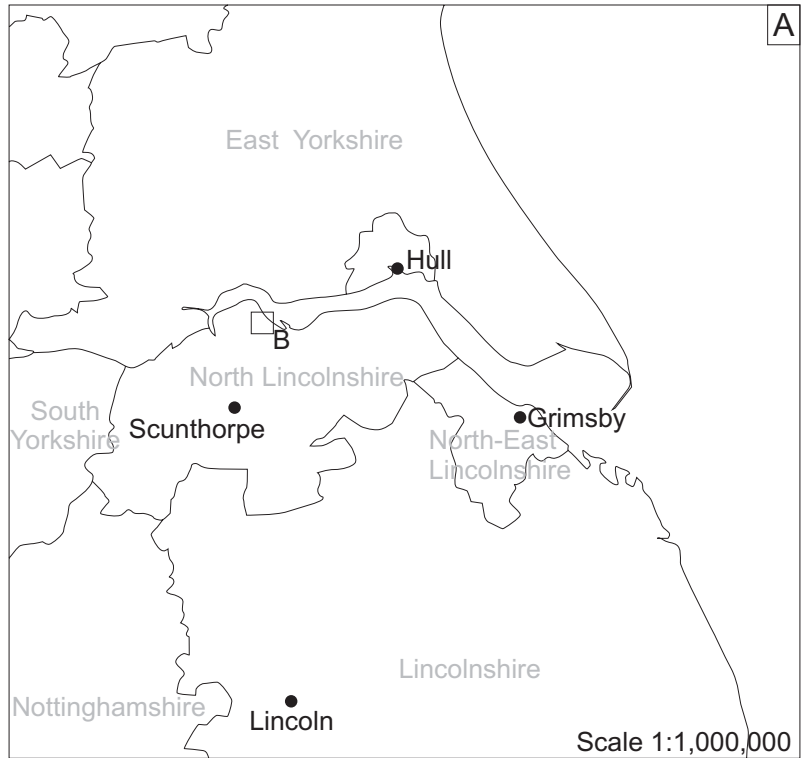
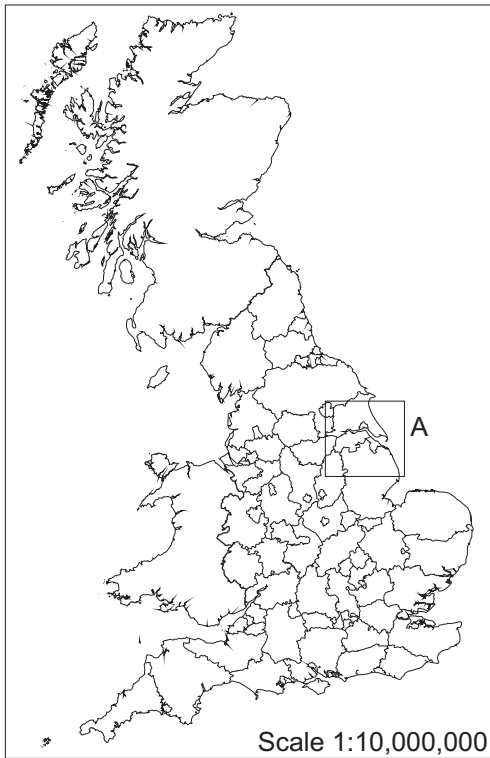


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site outlined in red
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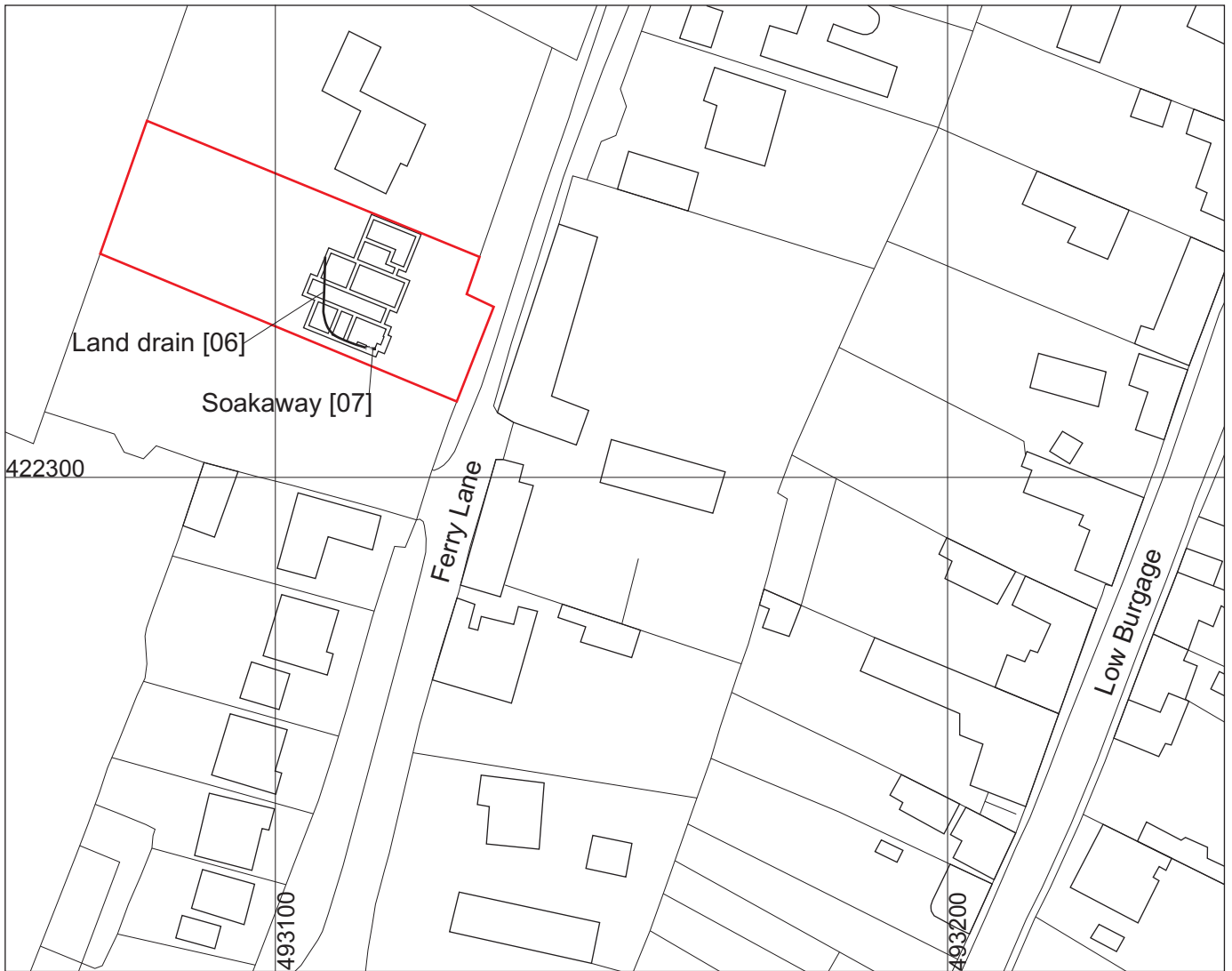


Figure 2: Site location plan at scale 1:1000, with the development area outlined in red and archaeological features shown in black

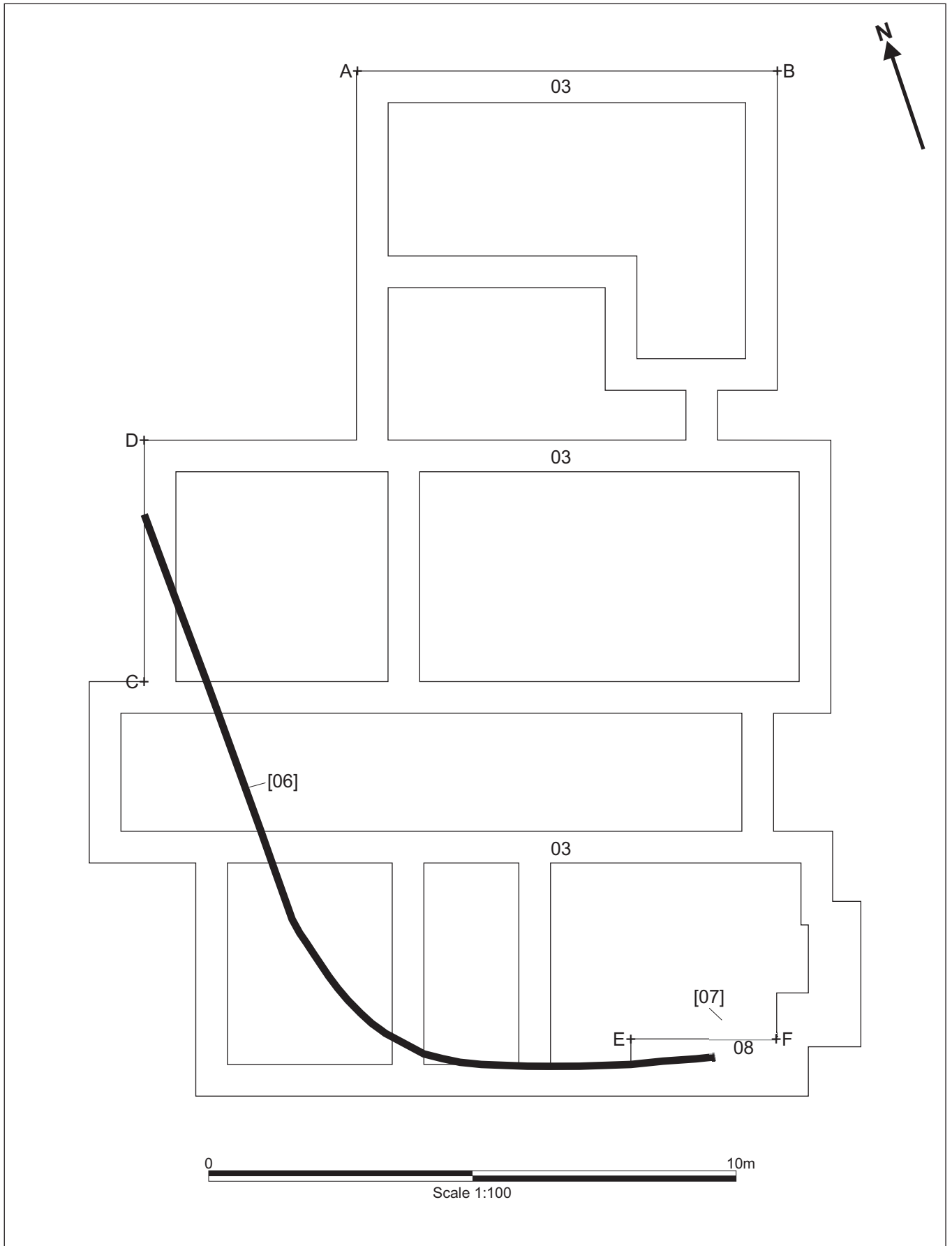


Figure 3: Plan of the foundation trenches at scale 1:100. Sections A-B, C-D and E-F located on Figure 4

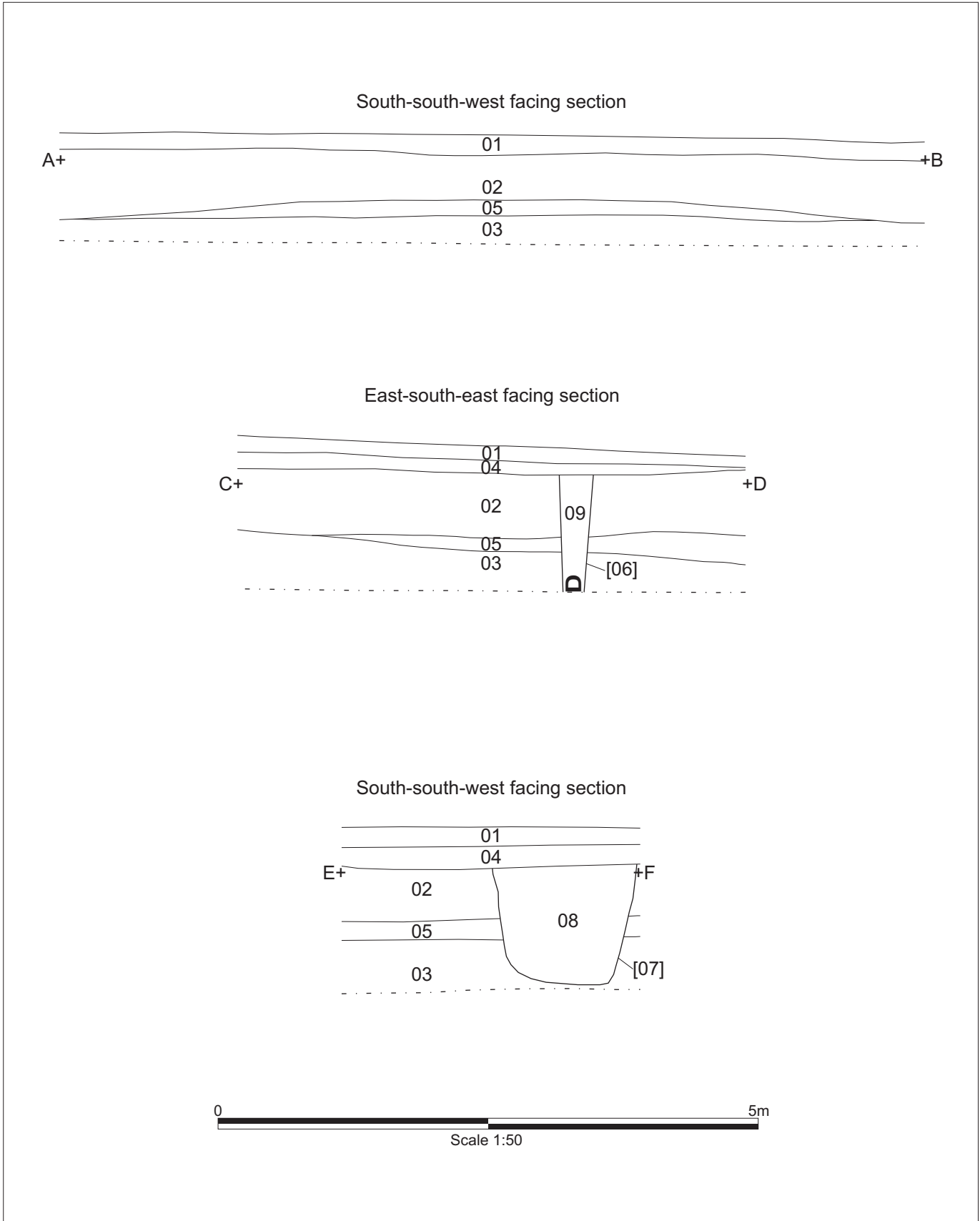


Figure 4: Sections at scale 1:50. Located on Figure 3