

00/4

CHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

**LAND OFF VICTORIA STREET, WRAGBY
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Site Code: VSW00
LCNCC Acc No. 2000.27
NGR TF 1325 7810

Event LI1120

43824 - post med -
modern

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

22 FEB 00
ack 23/02/00

00/4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

LAND OFF VICTORIA STREET, WRAGBY
LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: VSW00
LCNCC Acc No. 2000.27
NGR TF 1325 7810

8/216 / 1625 / 96.
#

Report prepared for Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd
by M Allen

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
61 High Street
Newton on Trent
Lincoln
LN1 2JP
Tel. & Fax. 01777 228155

February 2000

Contents

	Summary	
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Location and description	1
3.0	Planning background	1
4.0	Archaeological and historical background	2
5.0	Methodology	3
6.0	Results	3
7.0	Discussion	6
8.0	Effectiveness of methodology	6
9.0	References	6
10.0	Acknowledgements	6
Appendices		
Appendix 1	Colour photographs	
Appendix 2	Post-medieval pottery report by CD Angus (Lindsey Archaeological Services)	
Appendix 3	List of archaeological contexts	

Illustrations

- Fig. 1:** Site location (1:10,000)
- Fig. 2:** Development and trench location plan (1:500)
- Fig. 3** Trench 01: plan and sections
- Fig. 4** Trench 02: plan and sections

Summary

- ◆ An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of two trenches took place at Wragby in Lincolnshire in advance of a small residential development.
- ◆ Trench 01 contained a line of posts overlying a ditch and possible hedge line, both dating to the nineteenth/early twentieth century. The ditch backfill included a large quantity of post-medieval pottery and a number of clay pipes.
- ◆ The remains in Trench 01 are probably related to an early nineteenth century coach house immediately south of the proposed development (now the Turnor Arms Hotel).
- ◆ Trench 02 contained no significant archaeological deposits.
- ◆ It is concluded that the development will not impact on important archaeological remains.

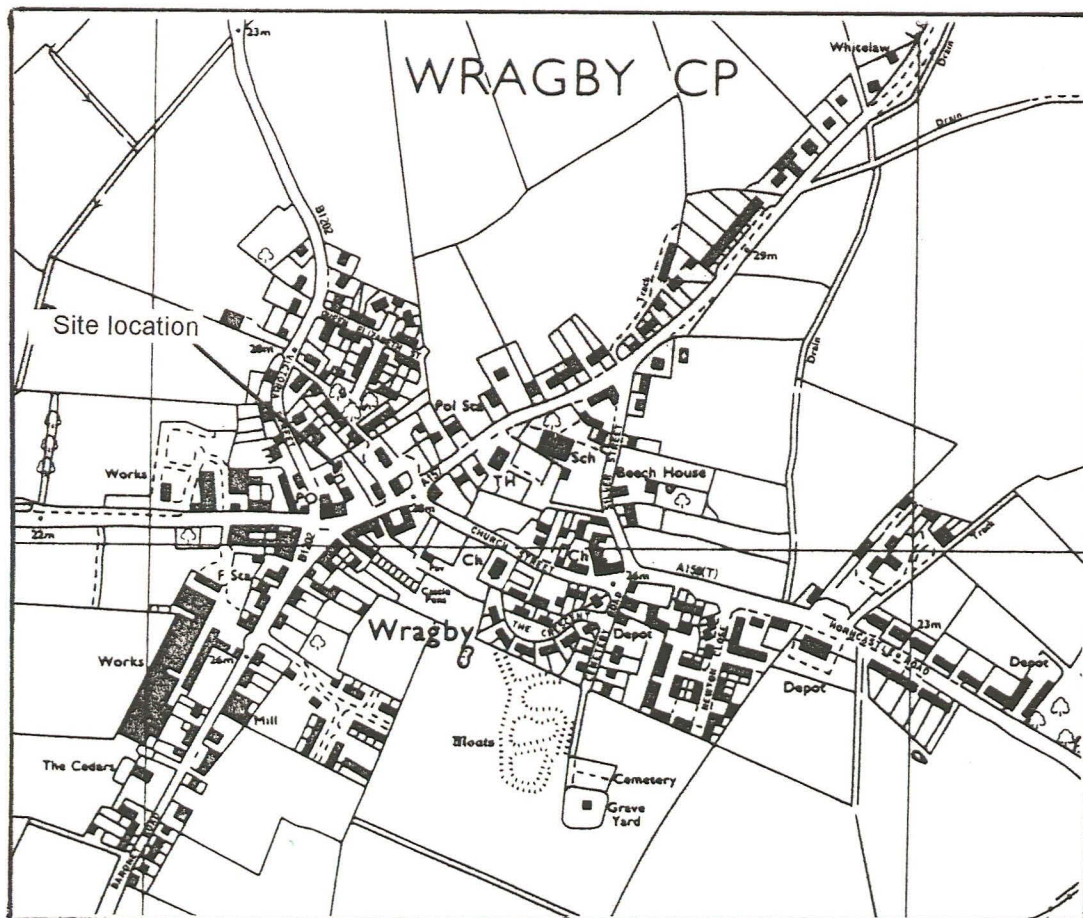


Figure 1: Location map of proposed development (Scale 1: 10 000)
(OS Copyright Licence No: AL 515 A0001)

1.0 Introduction

A two-day trial excavation was carried out on a rectangular unit of land at Wragby in Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd to fulfil a planning requirement issued by East Lindsey District Council.

The results of this report will assist the local planning authority to assess the archaeological significance of the site, the potential impacts which may be imposed by development and the requirement (if applicable) for further archaeological investigation in advance of or during development.

2.0 Site location and description

Wragby lies approximately 18km north-east of Lincoln, on the A158 Lincoln to Skegness road, within the administrative district of East Lindsey.

The proposed development site comprises a small rectangular unit of land off Victoria Street, at the north-west side of the village at NGR TF 1325 7810.

The site is situated within the Lincoln Clay Vale, an area of extensive deposits of till, gravel, alluvium and cover sands. The soils are predominantly heavy clays and loam (Boutwood 1998, 26).

The site is currently a waste ground bounded by Victoria Street to the west, a grassy waste ground to the north, a fence to the east, and the Turnor Arms Hotel to the south.

3.0 Planning background

East Lindsey District Council required the undertaking of a field evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of development. The results of this evaluation will be assessed by the District Council and decisions relating to the future management of the archaeological resource and the development will be taken on this basis. This approach is consistent with the advice set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, 1990*.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Wragby is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Waragebi*, from the Old Scandinavian, meaning 'farmstead or village of a man called Vragi or Whragi' (Mills 1996). This implies origins in the Viking/Scandinavian period.

The Turnor Arms Hotel (Plate 1), immediately to the south of the proposed development, was built in the early 19th century (Pevsner & Harris 1995,

Fig. 2 Site and trench location plan (scale 1:500)



814). The Hotel, which was originally a coach house, was named after the Turnor family. The Turnors were of some local importance and built a range of almshouses (SMR No. 40342) in 1645, that were rebuilt in 1840, and can still be seen today to the east of the market square.

5.0 Methodology

Both trenches measured 10m x 2m, with Trench 01 orientated north-south, and Trench 02 orientated east-west.

A JCB, fitted with a smooth ditching blade, was used to remove all topsoil and overburden, to the top of the first significant natural or cultural archaeological horizon. The desired depths were achieved by removing graded spits under strict archaeological supervision. All further excavation was by hand.

During controlled excavation, archaeological contexts (e.g. layers, feature fills, pits, ditches) were described using standard context record sheets. All features were drawn in plan and section at scale 1:50 or 1:20 and, when fully or partially excavated, were photographed in colour. Artefacts (pottery, animal bones and individual finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic contexts and were subsequently removed from the site for processing and specialist assessment.

Excavation was carried out under the direction of the writer, assisted by three experienced field archaeologists, Michael Knapton, Wayne Livesey and Rene Mouraille.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 01

6.1.1 Introduction

The trench, orientated north-south, was positioned at the north end of the site (Figure 3; Plate 2).

6.1.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil (100), which was sporadic, sealed a number of modern rubble deposits which probably relate to the demolition of brick structures to the north of the Turnor Arms.

6.1.3 Post-medieval/modern

A shallow ditch (**103/105**) was exposed along the length of the trench. This was orientated north-south and had irregular-shaped hollows within its base. These hollows contained evidence of roots, suggesting the ditch may have contained a hedge line.

Once the ditch had silted, it was recut (**120**) and later backfilled (**121**) with relatively modern rubbish, including large quantities of pottery, some glass, clay pipes, leather shoes, and the remains of a spade.

After backfilling, the ditch was replaced by a line of posts, thus continuing the boundary with a fenceline. The posts (**107, 108, 117 & 133**) were of a fairly uniform spacing (c. 2m apart), running north-south, and surviving to a height of nearly 0.4m.

6.2 Trench 02

6.2.1 Introduction

The trench was orientated east-west, and was located at the east end of the site, across a modern trackway (Figure 4; Plate 3).

6.2.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil 200, which was 0.3m thick, was only found at the west end and the extreme east edge of the trench. It partially sealed a trackway made of tarmac and brick rubble (201). The rubble sealed a layer of silty clay (202) containing some charcoal flecking (a subsoil 0.16m thick, formed through urban build-up). This sealed a thin lens of disturbed natural clay (203). The undisturbed natural was a yellow/orange slightly silty clay (204).

A single tree hole (205) 'cut' through the natural at the west end of the trench. This was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of c. 0.8m and an irregular profile.

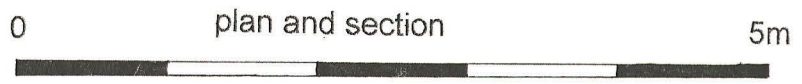
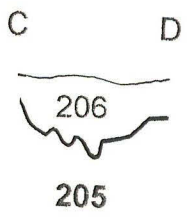
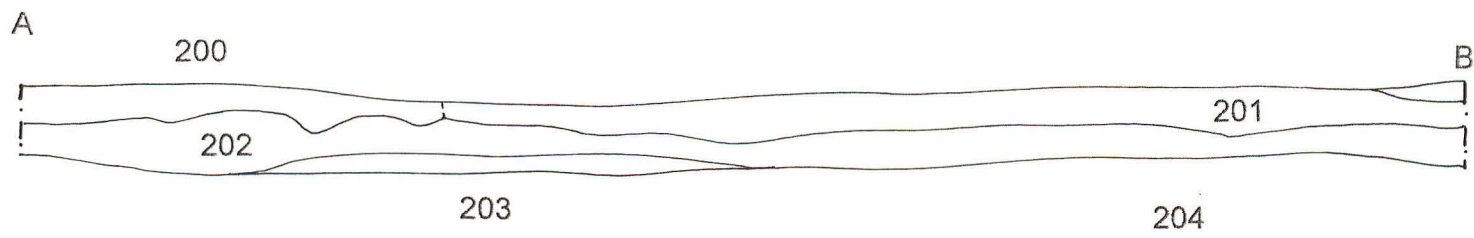
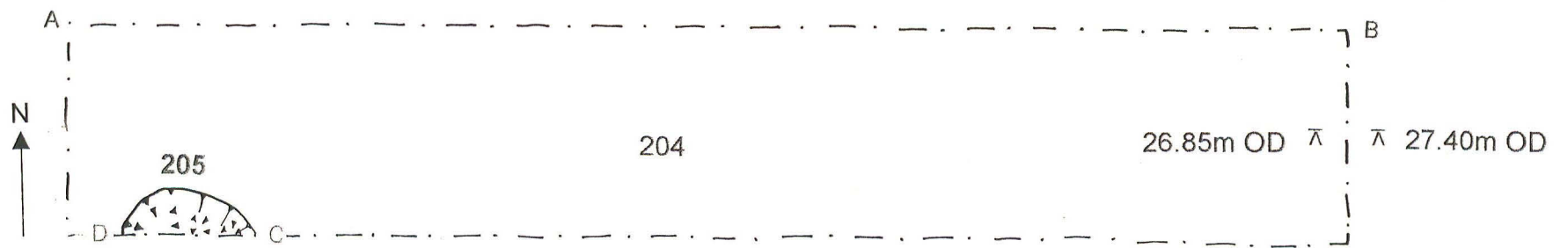


Figure 4: Trench 02 plan and section

7.0 Discussion

The remains exposed in Trench 01 could well be associated with the inner courtyard of the old coaching house. The boundary formed by the ditch, and succeeding fenceline, may form part of the eastern edge of this courtyard, with the large quantities of pottery recovered deriving from the coach house itself.

The lack of archaeological features in Trench 02 may best be explained by the location of the trench in relation to the boundary ditch/fence found in Trench 01. If this boundary was the eastern limit of the courtyard for the coaching house, then Trench 02 was presumably outside of this area.

It is concluded that development of the site will have a minimal impact on important archaeological remains. As such, further archaeological intervention is unlikely to produce any meaningful results.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology was effective. It has effectively demonstrated that modern deposits relating to the nineteenth century coaching house are present towards the frontage of Victoria Street. The results from Trench 02 suggest that the chances of exposing important archaeological remains at the south-east of the development are minimal.

9.0 References

Boutwood, Y., 1998, *The physical landscape of Lincolnshire*, in Bewley, R. H. (ed.), 1998, *Lincolnshire's Archaeology from the Air*, The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

Mills, A. D., 1996, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford University Press.

Pevsner, N. & Harris, J., 1995, *The buildings of England. Lincolnshire.*, Penguin Books.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like express thanks to Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd. Thanks are also expressed to the Assistant County Archaeologist for Lincolnshire.

Appendix 1 Colour plates



P1. The Turnor Arms Hotel, looking north-east (site to rear of)



P2. General view, Trench 01, looking north



P3. General view, Trench 02, looking north-west

Appendix 2

Post-medieval pottery from Victoria Street, Wragby (VSW 00). Archive Report.

Claire D Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered during an evaluation at Victoria Street, Wragby. The material all dates to the post-medieval or early modern period. In agreement with the City and County Museum of Lincoln, much of the pottery has been discarded when it has been quantified and recorded.

A total of twenty-three sherds representing 21 vessels were recovered. The majority of the material was early modern ware with blue and white decoration, although a number of stoneware and earthenware vessels were also noted. Table 1 summarises the pottery recovered during the evaluation.

Table 1 : Pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count

cname	full name	period	SumOfsherds	SumOfvessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	pmed	1	1
BS	Brown stoneware	emod	2	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	pmed	1	1
LPM	Late Post-Medieval wares	emod	2	2
LPMDISC	Late Post-Medieval wares	emod	16	15
LSTON	Late stoneware	emod	1	1

Condition

The majority of the material was fresh. One glazed red earthenware bowl base was heavily worn through usage. Many large fragments of pottery were recorded.

Statement of Potential

The majority of this material was recovered from a series of backfilled ditches. This suggests the deliberate disposal of the pottery after it had been broken and was no longer usable.

Storage and Curation

The majority of the material can be discarded; the remainder should be retained for future study. No further work is necessary for this assemblage.

pottery archive vsw00

Jane Young and Claire Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
113	LPM	mug	1	1	140	brown banded dec; ?fern pattern	base	diam 910mm	18-19th
113	LPMDISC	dish	1	1	138	bl/w dec	base	Elkin Knight & Co on base; Improved stone china on base	late 19/20th
113	LPMDISC	bowl	1	1	178	bl/w dec	base	Alexandria B or R on base	late 19/20th
113	LPMDISC	bowl	1	1	123		base		late 19/20th
113	LPMDISC	small ointment jar	1	1	194		base	diam 860mm; height 340mm	19/20th
113	LPMDISC	bowl	1	1	310	fern dec	base	handle join on body	19/20th
113	LPMDISC	bowl/dish	1	1	615	bl/w dec	base to rim		19/20th
113	LPMDISC	pedestal base	1	1	191	bl/w dec	base	diam 1270mm	late 19/20th
121	LPM	mug	1	1	93	brown banded dec	base	diam 980mm	18-19th
121	LPMDISC	flat	1	1	15	bl/w dec	rim		19-20th
121	LPMDISC	dish	1	1	29	bl/w dec	base		19-20th
121	LSTON	mug	1	1	16	grooved dec	BS		19-20th
122	BL	jar	1	1	285		base	glazed int	19-20th
122	BS	bowl	2	1	0	machine rouletted dec	rim & base	height 1250mm	19-20th
122	LPMDISC	flat	1	1	11	bl/w dec	rim		19-20th
122	LPMDISC	flat	1	1	9	bl/w dec	BS		19-20th
126	LPMDISC	?	2	1	3	bl/w dec	BS		19-20th
126	LPMDISC	flat	1	1	9	bl/w dec	BS		19-20th
126	LPMDISC	flat	1	1	3	bl/w dec	BS		19-20th
132	LPMDISC	open	1	1	13	bl/w dec	BS		19-20th
201	GRE	bowl	1	1	47		base	?Bolingbroke; heavily worn base; glazed int	18th

Appendix 3 - Context Summary

	Context No.	Type	Relationship	Description
1	100	layer	seals 101, 118	topsoil
2	101	deposit	seals 102	brick rubble surface - modern
3	102	deposit	seals 119	mid grey sandy silt - make-up layer for 101 above
4	103	ditch	cuts 136	N-S ?boundary ditch - post-medieval
5	104	post hole	cuts 120	part of N-S post-alignment - post-medieval
6	105	ditch	cuts 136	N-S ?boundary ditch - same as 103 above
7	106	post hole	cuts 105	part of N-S post-alignment - post-medieval
8	107	post	cuts 105/120	wooden post - post-medieval
9	108	post	cuts 105/120	wooden post - post-medieval
10	109	deposit	seals 110	brick rubble - modern demolition material
11	110	deposit	seals 111	light yellow/grey concrete fragments - modern demolition
12	111	deposit	seals 112	bright orange brick dust - modern demolition
13	112	deposit	seals 135	dark grey sandy clayey silt - modern demolition
14	113	fill	fill of ditch 105	dark grey silty clay - dumping deposit
15	114	fill	fill of ditch 105	dark grey silty clay - ?silting
16	115	fill	fill of ditch 105	black silty clay & roots - silting with high organic content
17	116	fill	fill of posthole 106	dark grey silty clay - backfill
18	117	post	cuts 105/120	wooden post - post-medieval
19	118	surface	seals 134	dark grey tarmac - modern
20	119	layer	seals 121	mix of silty sandy clays - modern levelling deposit
21	120	ditch	cuts 103	N-S ?boundary ditch - post-medieval
22	121	fill	fill of ditch 120	mid grey clayey silt - post-medieval backfill
23	122	fill	fill of ditch 103	mid grey/brown clayey silt - silting
24	123	fill	fill of ditch 103	yellow/light grey silty clay - ?silting
25	124	fill	fill of ditch 103	light grey silty clay - silting
26	125	fill	fill of ditch 103	pale yellow silty clay - silting
27	126	fill	fill of ditch 103	light grey clayey silt - silting
28	127	fill	fill of ditch 103	dark orange sand - slumping
29	128	fill	fill of ditch 103	light-mid grey clayey silt - silting
30	129	fill	fill of ditch 103	brown/dark orange sand - silting
31	130	fill	fill of ditch 103	brown/light grey clayey silt - silting
32	131	fill	fill of ditch 120	grey/orange silty sand - silting
33	132	fill	fill of posthole 104	light-mid grey sandy clayey silt - backfill
34	133	post	in posthole 104	wooden post - post-medieval
35	134	deposit	seals 102	limestone - footings for surface 118 above
36	135	deposit	seals 105	mid olive/grey silty clay - modern demolition deposit
37	136	layer	N/A	yellow/light orange slightly silty clay - natural
38	200	layer	seals 201	topsoil
39	201	layer	seals 202	tarmac and brick rubble - modern trackway
40	202	layer	seals 203	light-mid grey silty clay - urban build-up (silting)
41	203	layer	seals 204	yellow clay & grey/yellow silty clay - disturbed natural
42	204	layer	N/A	yellow/orange slightly silty clay - natural
43	205	treebole	cuts 204	sub-circular treebole
44	206	fill	fill of 205	dark grey/brown clayey silt - silting