

Witham Archaeology

A Report to
Perkins George Mawer & Co
January 2017



LAND AT THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET, WRAGBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

D Trimble

LAND AT THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET, WRAGBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: WRCM16
Planning Reference.: Pre Planning
NGR 513381 377929
OASIS ID: withamar1-273754

Archaeological Trial Trenching

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LAND AT THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET, WRAGBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological trial trenching carried out on land at the site of the former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed residential development. The project was commissioned by Perkins George Mawer & Co in order to obtain archaeological information in support of a proposed planning application for construction of a pair of dwellings at the site.

The village of Wragby, in the parish of Wragby and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, lies c. 18km northeast of Lincoln. The site (NGR 513381 377929) is located close to the historic core of the village, in an area of vacant scrubland located to the southeast of commercial buildings fronting onto the Market Place.

The area is known locally as 'The Fairlands' and until recently was in occasional use as a cattle market, the last sales being held in 1979. The trial trenching revealed a small ditch from which two sherds of pottery of late 10th to 12th century date were recovered. A large cut feature measuring seven metres wide and 0.8m deep is likely to be the infilled remains of a pond, probably of 18th or 19th century date.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological trial trenching carried out on land at the site of the former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed residential development. The project was commissioned by Perkins George Mawer & Co in order to obtain archaeological information in support of a proposed planning application for construction of a pair of dwellings at the site.

Fieldwork was undertaken between the 13th and 14th of December 2016, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)

The village of Wragby, in the parish of Wragby and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, lies c. 18km northeast of Lincoln. The site is centred at NGR 513381 377929, close to the historic core of the village in an area of vacant scrubland located to the southeast of commercial buildings fronting onto the Market Place. The land was formerly in occasional use as a cattle market. A series of livestock pens were originally located within the site's western confines, though these have been removed and are no longer clearly evident. The site's boundaries are denoted by a mixture of steel post and rail fencing interspersed with trees, sections of hedgerow and close boarded timber fencing associated with the curtilages of neighbouring properties to the north and east. The existing access extends from the Market Place car park eastward between two commercial premises.

The topography of the area is generally level, with the site located upon drift geology of Pre-Devensian glacial till (British Geological Survey, England & Wales Sheet 103, Solid & Drift, 1:50 000).

3.0 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Wragby is mentioned in the Domesday book of c. 1086 AD, where it is referred to as *Waragebi*. Subsequently referred to as *Wraghebi*, *Wragebi*, and *Wraggebi* in 12th and 13th century documents, the name appears to derive from Wraggi's farmstead or village (Cameron 1998).

The Domesday Book of 1086 mentions two manors in Wragby, belonging respectively to Erenis of Buron and Waldin the Artificer. Earthwork remains of a moated site (NGR TF 1350 7774) believed to represent the remains of the manorial complex associated with Erenis of Buron, lie approximately 200m to the southeast of the proposed development site. The site of the former parish church of All Saints, which was originally attached to the manor, lies immediately southeast of the moated site.

The earthworks (known as the 'Rout Yard') and All Saints church form a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 31624). The monument encompasses two moated islands, associated ditched enclosures and the buried remains of the former church and churchyard. The islands - approximately rectangular in plan and aligned north-south - are surrounded by a broad, dry moat. There is a possible paddock or yard to the north, which is partially described by a ditch projecting from the north-west corner of the moat.

Another ditch leading to the northwest and in the general direction of The Crescent could represent the remains of a further enclosure (information obtained from relevant scheduling entry – County Historic Environment Record).

The former Church of All Saints lies within a ditched enclosure to the southeast of the manorial complex. Largely dismantled in 1836 when a new church was established in Wragby, the church contained elements dating to the 12th and 13th centuries with a 15th century tower and 16th century porch. A survey of the earthworks at the 'Rout Yard' was carried out in 1979 by *The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. A survey of the surviving brick chancel (built c. 1755) of All Saints church (prior to demolition) and a hedgerow survey were carried out at the same time (White *et al* 1981).

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) refers to three rings (2 silver and one gold), all of early 16th century date, which were found in the garden of No. 7, The Crescent in 1980 (LHER No. 40346). These were declared Treasure Trove.

Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken on house extensions to the adjoining semi-detached properties at The Crescent, immediately east of the application area (Trimble, 2005). A number of archaeological features including pits and ditches or gullies were discovered. The close proximity of the known medieval earthworks and the presence of unstratified medieval pottery are indicators that the features might be of medieval date. There was also some evidence of Roman period activity in the area, in the form of a pottery sherd and a possible fragment of Tegula, a Roman roofing tile. Leats associated with the scheduled medieval manorial complex were also encountered

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, set out in the Witham Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation were to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.

- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The Written Scheme of Investigation required the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.6m, distributed across the area of the site indicated for development by the client. However, a live water pipe was damaged during machine excavation at the north end of Trench 2 (Fig. 3). A 5m causeway was left unexcavated and the remaining 20m length of the trench was excavated. No archaeological features were identified. However, during the repair of the water pipe by Anglian Water the previously unflooded part of the trench was pumped full of water and rendered unworkable. This trench was therefore backfilled and a new trench opened, measuring 17m long and running parallel but 2m to the west. The presence of the water pipe was not known to the landowner or Anglian Water in advance of the excavations.

Topsoil and other material considered overburden was removed from the area by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Areas containing potentially significant archaeological features and deposits were then cleaned by hand and subsequently planned using survey grade GPS. On completion of the survey, a programme of sample excavation was carried out to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

Plans of specific features were produced at scale 1:20 and sections were drawn at scales 1: 10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A photographic record was compiled in colour digital and monochrome (35mm), while context records were made on individual *pro forma* recording sheets. The trench was located by survey grade GPS.

6.0 RESULTS

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench by trench basis, with features and deposits described in chronological order. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A. A general plan of the site is presented in Figure 3.

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

Trench 1 was excavated to the upper surface of natural deposits at between 0.7m and 0.9m below current ground level. The earliest deposit (105) comprised a naturally formed glacial till described as a firm mid-reddish brown silty clay with occasional medium and large sized stones (Fig 6, Sections 2 and 3).

A north-northeast to south-southwest linear feature [104] (Fig 6, Section 2) recorded 10m from the east end of the trench measured 0.85m wide and 0.37m deep and contained a single fill (103) of soft, mid greyish brown clayey sand from which two sherds of pottery of late 10th to 12th century date were recovered. Ditch fill (103) was overlain by a 0.4m thick subsoil (102) of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with patches of silty sand which extended throughout the trench. A soft, light to mid yellowish brown silty sand (101) was recorded immediately above the subsoil.

A large cut feature [108] measuring 10.m deep and 7m long from north to south was recorded to the west of Ditch [104] (Fig 7, Section 3). The feature was broadly bowl shaped in profile and contained a primary fill (107) of soft, dark greyish brown silty clay. A piece of brick recovered from (101) dates to between

the 16th and 19th century (Appendix B). Overlying the primary fill was a mixed deposit of stiff mid grey and blue grey clay (106) with moderate to frequent gravel and medium sized stones. The mixed character of the deposit would suggest rapid backfilling, probably by machine. A modern brick recovered (not retained) from the deposit suggests that this took place very recently. The feature is likely to represent a recently backfilled 18th or 19th century pond. It is possible that layer (101), recorded immediately above the subsoil and to the south of [108], represents up-cast from when the pond was originally excavated. Topsoil in the trench was formed by a 0.25m thick, friable, dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones.

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 2 contained no archaeological remains. Unfortunately, the trench was excavated in low light conditions in the late afternoon and no photography or recording was possible prior to the flooding

6.2 Trench 3 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 3 also proved to be archaeology negative with only a modern service trench recorded at its north end. Natural deposits recorded at a depth of 0.78 m comprised soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional medium and large sized stones. An 80mm thick layer of soft, mixed mid reddish brown and mid greyish brown silty sand (202) formed the interface between the natural deposits and the overlying subsoil, a 0.53m thick, soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and occasional small stones (201) (Fig 7, Section 1). Topsoil formed the latest deposit in the trench and comprised a 0.25m thick soft, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones. A distinctly diffuse boundary was recorded between the topsoil and the subsoil.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The ditch recorded in Trench 1 comprises the only archaeological feature recorded during the investigation which is likely to be earlier than post-medieval in date. Although only two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its single fill, the presence of these finds on an otherwise artefact poor site is probably significant. Stratigraphically the ditch lies beneath the subsoil, which also indicates that the feature is of some age. There is no boundary shown at this location on the 1906 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 8), which suggests that the ditch is unlikely to be modern in date. The lack of evidence for medieval occupation recovered during the evaluation suggest that the ditch probably acted as an enclosure or close boundary beyond the settled area of the village. A pond is shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map but is located at the southern boundary of the site, approximately 10m to the south of position of the pond [108] recorded in Trench 2. Neither the ditch or the pond are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.

A published aerial photograph (not reproduced) shows the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of the proposed development site (Nash, 2007). Earthworks are not visible on the proposed development site itself and none were noted during the trial trenching. The boundary between the subsoil and topsoil at the site is notably diffuse, suggesting that the site has not been ploughed, at least in recent times. It is possible that any earthworks were destroyed by later activity, perhaps at the time that the cattle market was in operation. However, the noticeably thick subsoil recorded at the site might indicate that at one stage the site was located in arable, perhaps prior to initial enclosure adjacent to the village core.

Markets and fairs have been held in Wragby since 1221 when the Lord of the Manor, William de Ross, was granted permission by Henry III to hold a Thursday market, and a cattle market is referred to in a directory of 1792. The proposed development site was used as a cattle market in recent times, the last being held in 1979 (Nash, 2007), and the area is also known locally as 'The Fairlands', so it is possible that the area has been used for fairs or markets for a considerable time. Fairs and markets could be held on areas of undeveloped open ground, which for the remainder of the year would probably have been used for grazing. Certainly there is limited evidence of occupation of the site in the form of pits, ditches or structures.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank our client, Perkins George Mawer & Co and their agent JHG planning for their support in ensuring that the project was brought to a successful conclusion.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Pevsner, N & Harris, J 1989 *The Buildings of England. Lincolnshire*. Penguin (2nd Ed., Revised by N Antram)

Trimble, R., 2005 *14, The Crescent, Wragby, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished Witham Archaeology Report No. 2

White, A J *et al* 1981 'The Moated Site, Churches, and Hedgerow Survey at Wragby, 1979' in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol. **16**

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: WRCM16

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: Pre Application

FIELD OFFICER: Dale Trimble

NGR 513381 377929

CIVIL PARISH: Wragby

DATES OF INTERVENTION: 13/12/2016 – 14/12/2016

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trenching

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Perkins George Mawer & Co

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: The Collection, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LCNCC : 2016.197

The Site Archive Comprises:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Context Records | 13 |
| Plans at Scale 1:20 | GPS survey |
| Section Drawings at Scales 1:10 and 1:20 | 3 Sheets, 3 drawings |
| Black and White and Digital photographs | 16 shots plus various working shots |
| Set of Site Notes | 1 |

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking northeast towards church of All Saints.



Plate 2: Machine excavation of Trench 3 in progress, looking northwest



Plate 3: Site entrance at west end of application area, looking northwest



Plate 4: View of west side of application area, looking southeast



Plate 5: Trench 1, looking southeast. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 6: Trench 3, looking northeast. Scales 2 x 1m



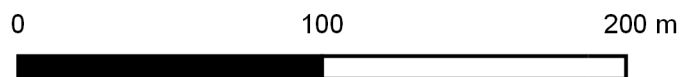
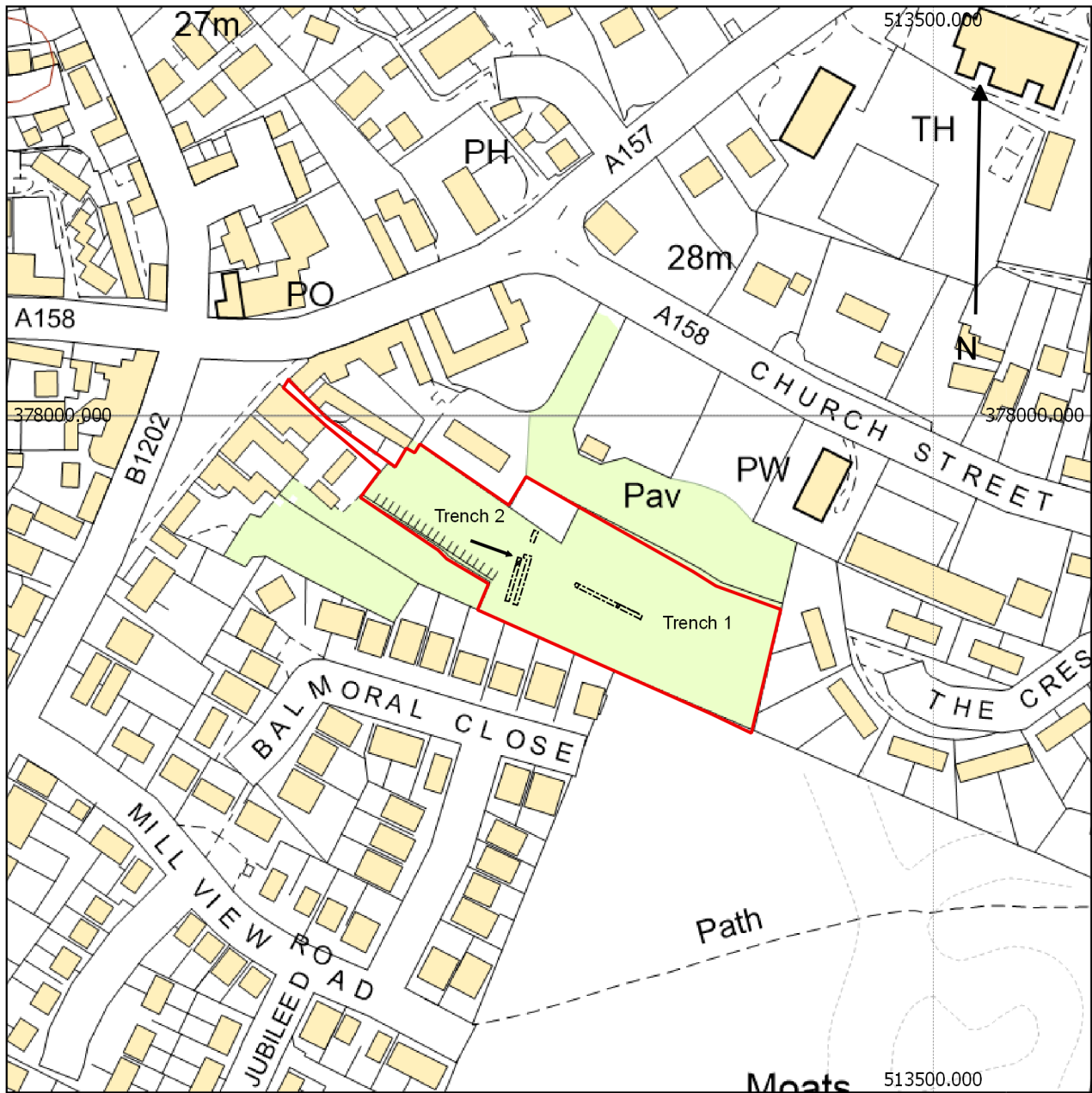
Plate 7: Trench 3, Section 1 looking west



Plate 8: Trench 1, Section 2, looking northeast; 1m scale



Plate 9: Trench 1, Section 3, looking east; 2 x 1m scale



Proposed area of development

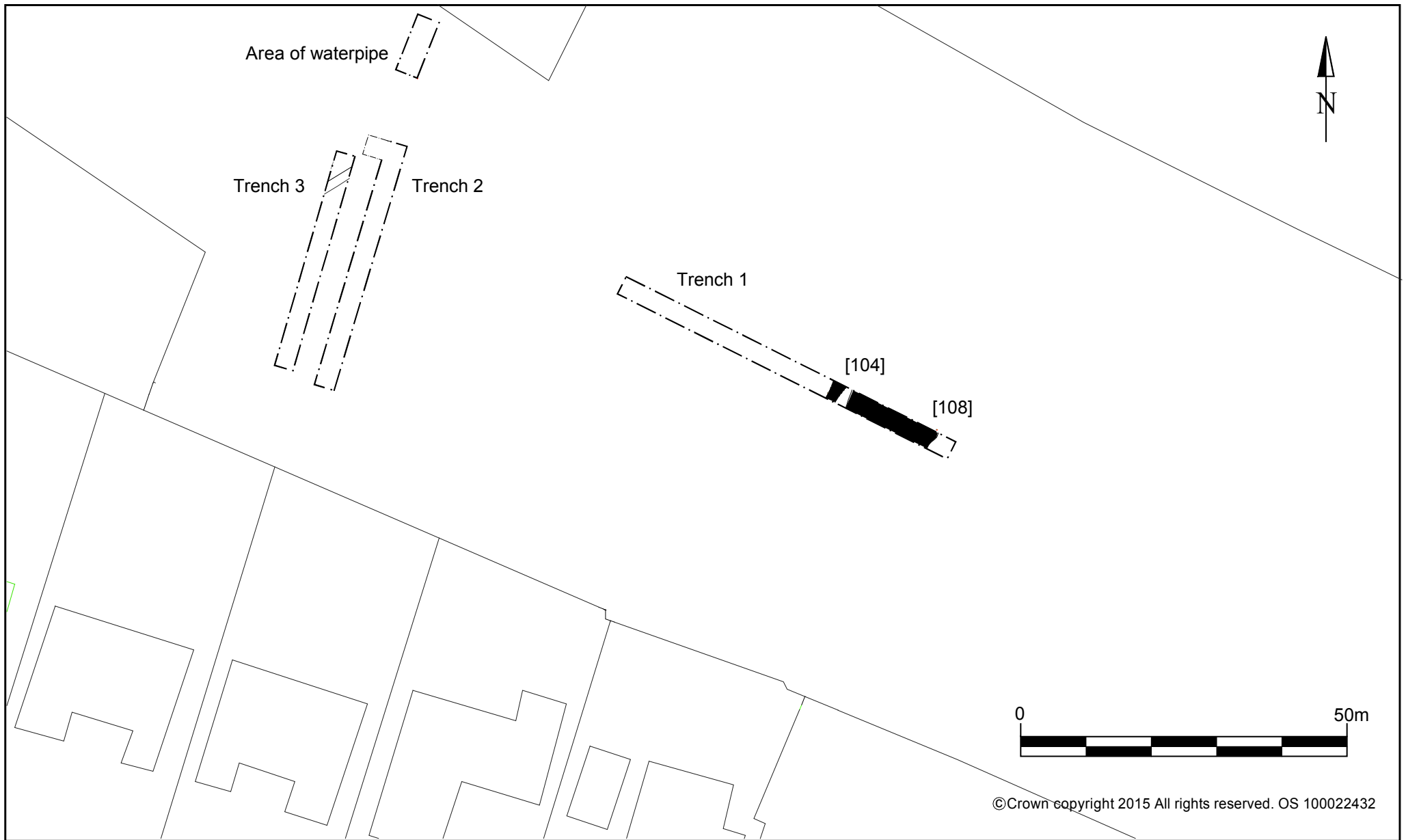
Scale 1:2500

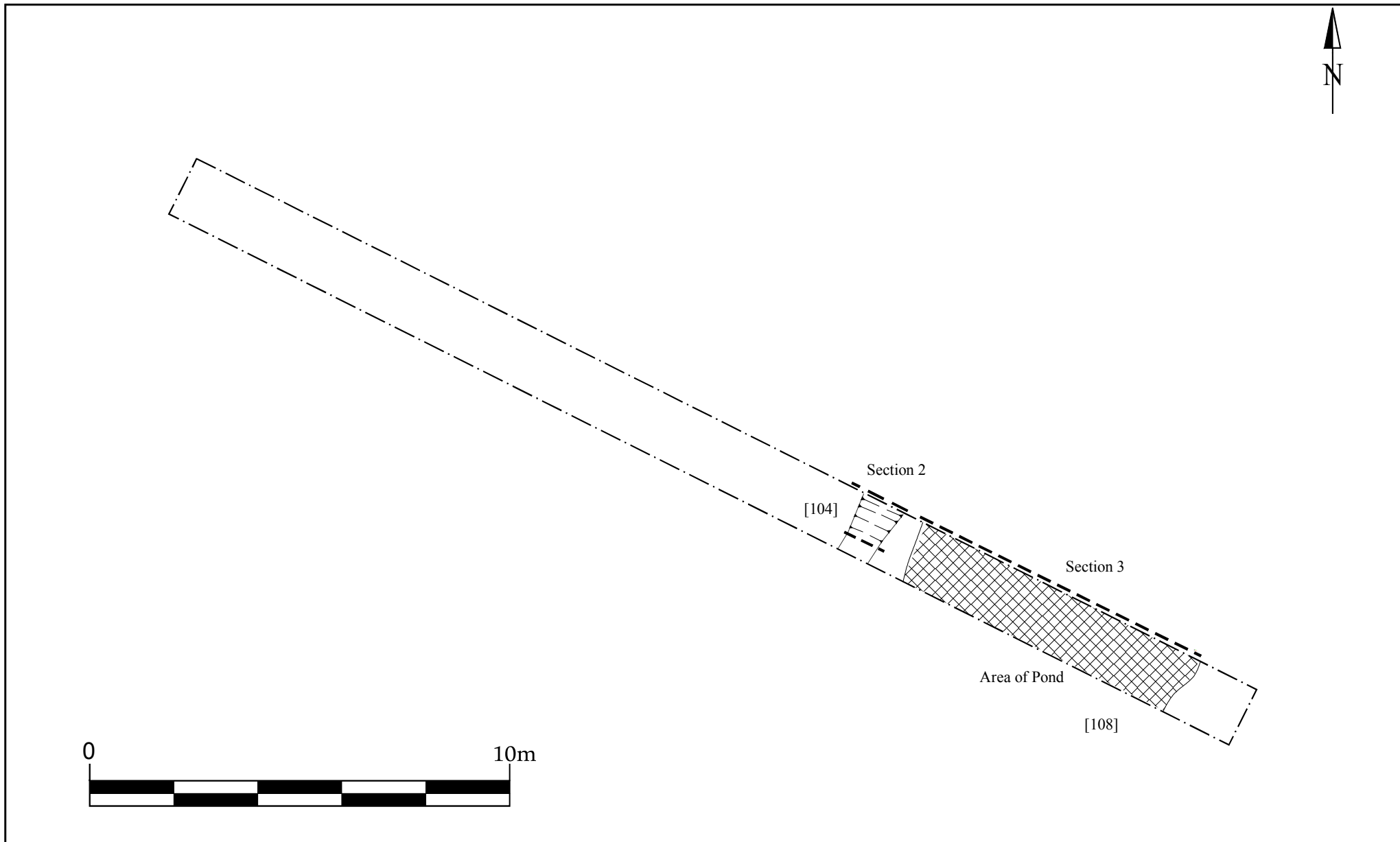
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2015

Project: Land at former Cattle Market, Wragby
Lincolnshire

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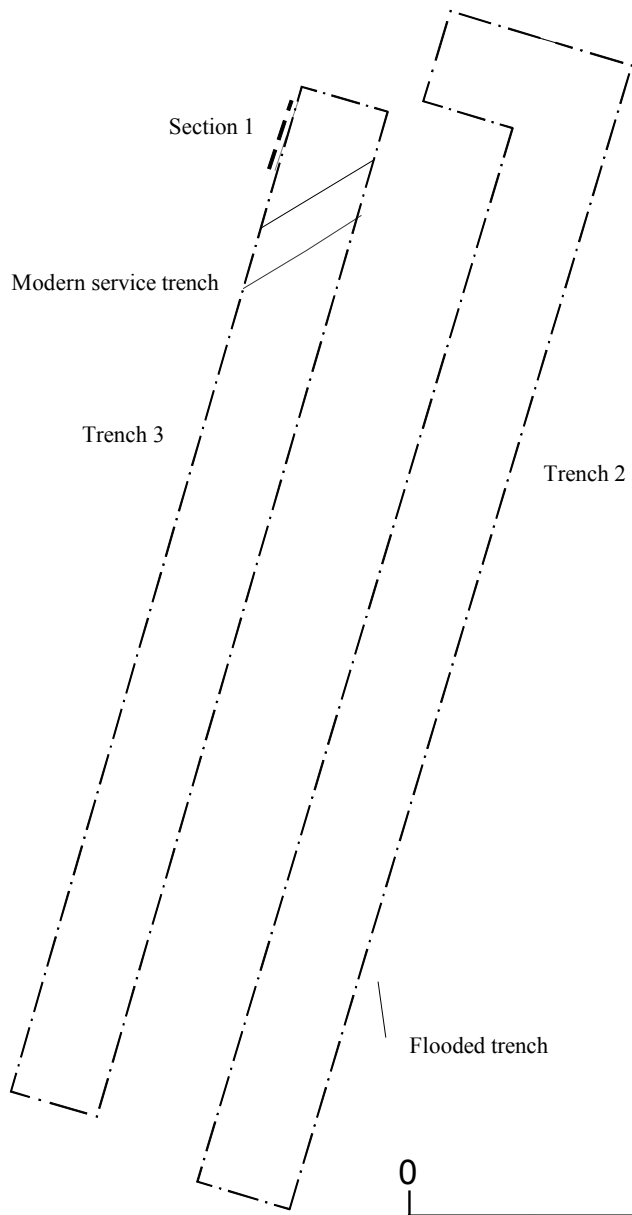
Figure 2. Site location map



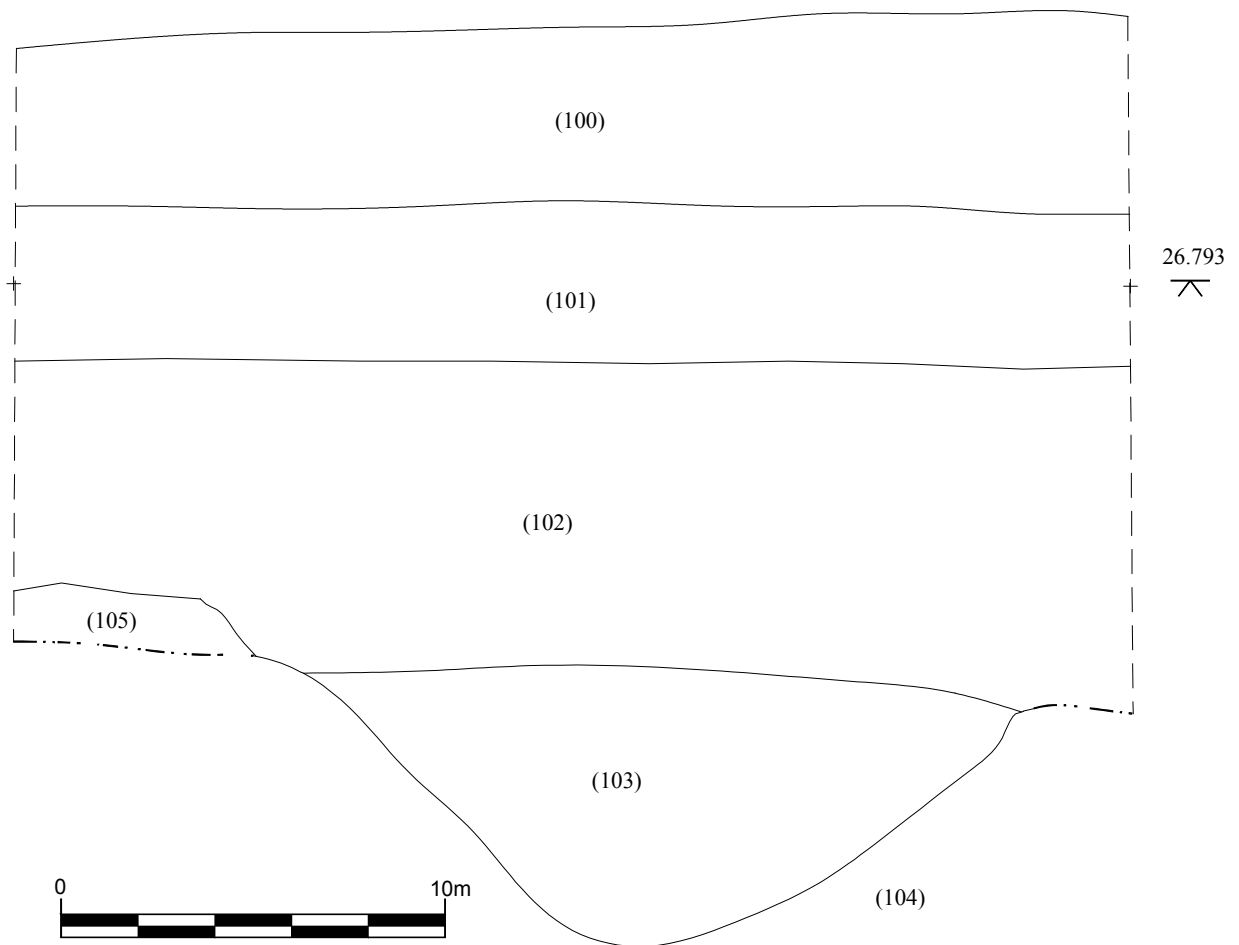
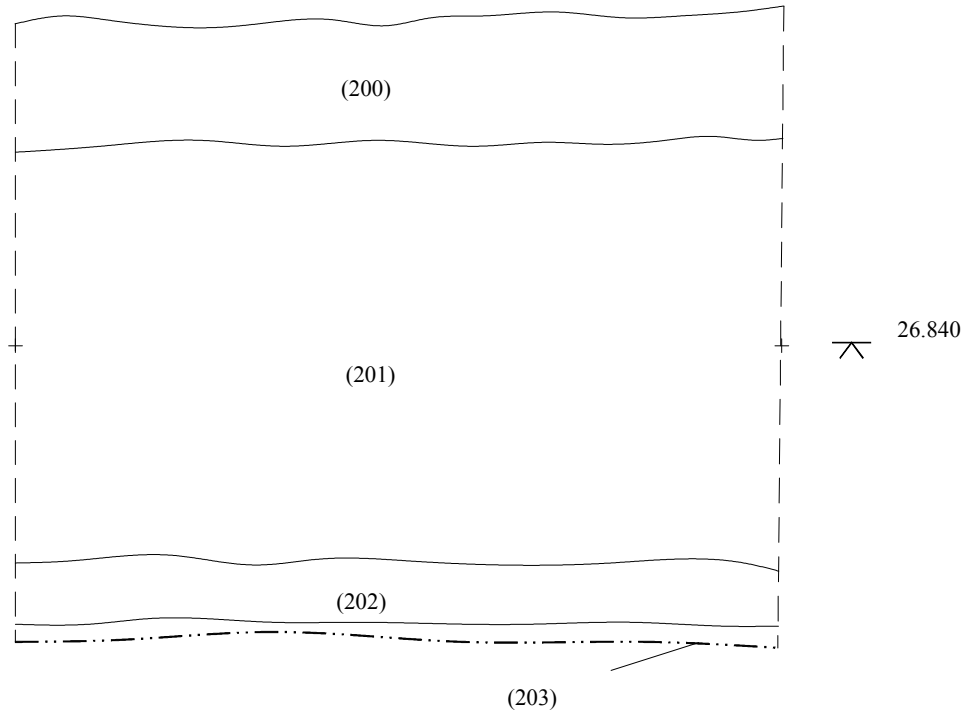


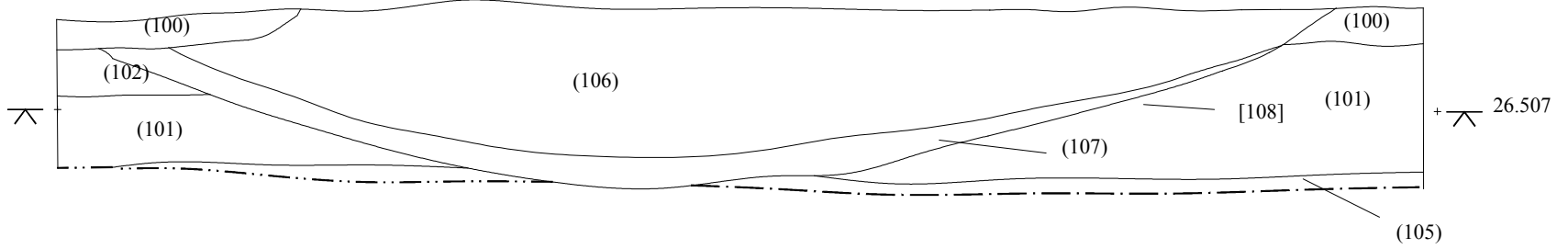


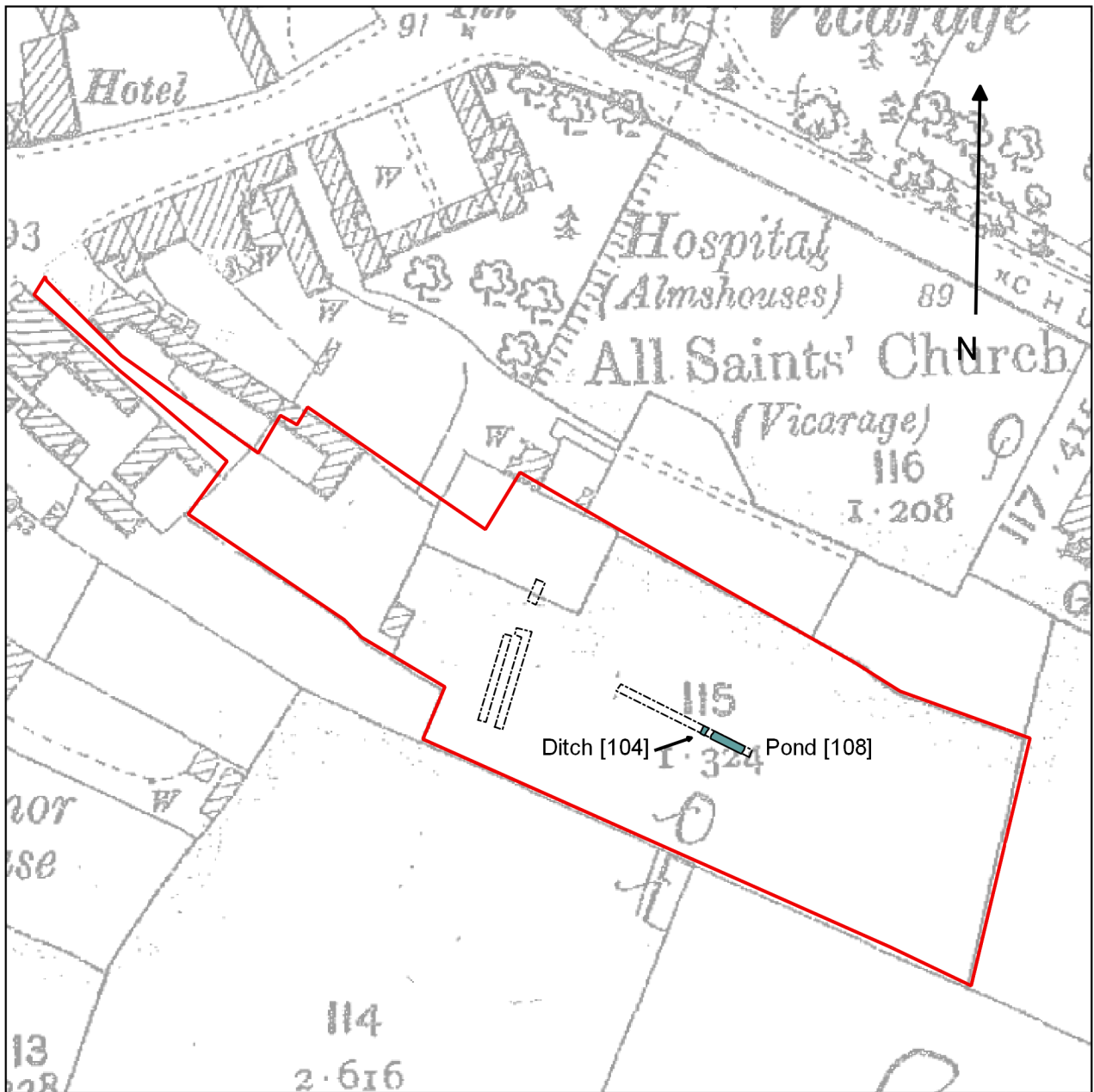
Approximate line of water pipe



Section 1







0 50 100 m



Scale 1:1250

Legend

Proposed application area

Project: Land at the former Cattle Market,
Wragby, Lincolnshire

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Figure 8. 1908 25 inch Ordnance Survey map overlain with Trench plan

APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Area</i> | <i>Interpretation</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Thickness/Depth</i> | <i>Section</i> |
|----------------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 100 | Trench 1 | Topsoil | Friable dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones. | 0.25m | 2 |
| 101 | Trench 1 | Possible upcast from pond [108] | Soft light to mid yellowish brown silty sand | 0.2m | 2 |
| 102 | Trench 1 | Subsoil | Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with patches of silty sand | 0.45m | 2 |
| 103 | Trench 1 | Fill of ditch [104] | Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent iron pan. | 0.35 | 2 |
| 104 | Trench 1 | Ditch cut | Linear, NNE – SSW aligned ditch cut. West side is regular and straight, concave and regular to west with a rounded base. | 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. | 2 |
| 105 | Trench 1 | Natural deposit of glacial till | Firm mid-reddish brown silty clay with occasional medium sized (10mm – 30mm) and occasional large stones (30mm – 50mm). | Recorded in base of trench | 2 |
| 106 | Trench 1 | Backfill of pond, possibly by machine. | Mixture of stiff mid grey and blue grey clay with moderate to frequent gravel and medium sized stones (10mm to 30mm) and one modern brick. | 0.40m | 3 |
| 107 | Trench 1 | Primary fill of pond [108]. Dark colour reflects vegetation growth and ingress of organic material | Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pieces of brick.. | 0.10m | 3 |
| 108 | Trench 1 | Cut of probable pond pond | Large bowl shaped cut. | Measures 7.0 metres from west to east | 3 |
| 200 | Trench 2 | Topsoil | Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones (5mm). Diffuse boundary with subsoil. | 0.20m max thickness | 1 |
| 201 | Trench 2 | Subsoil | Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles (20mm – 30mm), occasional small stones (5mm – 10mm). | 0.45m | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|---|------|---|
| 202 | Trench 2 | Well defined horizon between natural and subsoil. | Soft, mixed mid reddish brown and mid greyish brown silty sand. | 80mm | 1 |
| 203 | Trench 2 | Natural | Soft mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional medium stones (10mm – 30mm) and occasional large stones (30mm – 50mm) | 0.2m | 1 |

APPENDIX B

WRAGBY, CATTLE MARKET (WRCM16) - FINDS REPORT

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codename (Cname) used, is in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from a single vessel, weighing four grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out, counted and weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the period.

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary and abraded state. The calcareous shell content is almost totally leached out on every visible surface.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Tr | Cxt | Cname | Full Name | Form | Nos | NoV | W(g) | Part | Description | Date |
|----|-----|-------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 103 | LFS | Lincoln Fine Shelly ware | Jar | 2 | 1 | 4 | Base; flake | Abraded; leached shell; sooted | Late 10th to 12th |

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from fill (103) in ditch [104] in Trench 1.

Range

There are two sherds from a single vessel in Lincoln fine shelly ware (LFS). This is a common type of the Saxo-Norman and early medieval period in Lincolnshire. The sherds are probably from a cooking vessel, most probably a jar.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 127 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and weighed, before being examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The piece is relatively small but unabraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

| Tr | Cxt | Cname | Full Name | Fabric | NoF | W(g) | Description | Date |
|----|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 106 | BRK | Brick | Oxidised; medium sandy; Ca; mudstone | 1 | 127 | Corner fragment; sand moulded | 16th-19th |

Provenance

The ceramic building material was recovered from pond fill (106).

Range

There is a single fragment from a brick. The piece, which came from pond fill (106), cannot be closely dated, but it is handmade and was almost certainly produced between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Comments |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 103 | Late 10 th to 12 th | |
| 106 | 16 th to 19 th | Based on CBM |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ACBMG | Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group |
| BS | Body sherd |
| CBM | Ceramic Building Material |
| CXT | Context |
| NoF | Number of Fragments |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

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APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-273754

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological trial trenching at the former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on land at the site of the former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed residential development. The project was commissioned by Perkins George Mawer and Co in order to obtain archaeological information in support of a proposed planning application for construction of a pair of dwellings at the site. The village of Wragby, in the parish of Wragby and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, lies c. 18km northeast of Lincoln. The site (NGR 513381 377929) is located close to the historic core of the village, in an area of vacant scrubland located to the southeast of commercial buildings fronting onto the Market Place. The area is known locally as 'The Fairlands' and until recently was in occasional use as a cattle market, the last sales being held in 1979. The trial trenching revealed a small ditch from which two sherds of pottery of late 10th to 12th century date were recovered. A large cut feature measuring seven metres wide and 0.8m deep is likely to be the infilled remains of a pond, probably of 18th or 19th century date. |
| Project dates | Start: 13-12-2016 End: 14-12-2016 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | WRCM16 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | LCNCC : 2016.197 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 13 - Waste ground |
| Monument type | POND Post Medieval |
| Monument type | DITCH Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BRICK Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Documentary Search", "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |

Project location

Country England

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Site location | LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY WRAGBY Former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire |
| Postcode | LN8 5QU |
| Study area | 0.6 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TF 13381 77929 53.285901892737 -0.299037739353 53 17 09 N 000 17 56 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 26.2m Max: 27.28m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Witham Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Dale Trimble |
| Project director/manager | Dale Trimble |
| Project supervisor | Dale Trimble |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Project archives

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT |
| Physical Archive ID | LCNCC : 2016.197 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT |
| Digital Archive ID | LCNCC : 2016.197 |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics","Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT |
| Paper Archive ID | LCNCC : 2016.197 |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey " |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land at the former cattle market, Wragby, Lincolnshire |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Trimble, D |
| Other bibliographic details | 185 |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Witham Archaeology |

Place of issue or publication 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire

Description A4 Comb Bound

Entered by Dale Trimble (info@withamarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 18 January 2017

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