

**LAND BEHIND 12 WRAGBY ROAD,
BARDNEY, LINCS**

Scheme of Archaeological Works

Planning Permission Application Number: M06/P/0644

Museum Project Code: BAWR 11

Network Project Code: BWR 16

Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2011.75

NGR: 512064 369552

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

For

Mr Paul Gardiner


Report Number: 582

September 2011

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Project title	Land behind 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire							
Document title	Scheme of Archaeological Works							
Report no.	582							
Document ref.	BAWR 11 v0.1							
Museum project code	BAWR 11							
Network project code	BWR 16							
Accession number	LCNCC: 2011.75							
NGR	512064 369552							
Client 1	Mr. Paul Gardiner							
Distribution	Mr. Paul Gardiner West Lindsey District Council Alexandra Thornton, Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Section Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record The Collection, Lincoln							
Document Comprises	Doc. Control sheet	Table of contents	List of tables	List of Figures	List of plates	List of appends	Text	Apps
	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	8

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
0.1	First draft	Patrick Daniel Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager		1st September 2011
0.2	Second draft	Patrick Daniel Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager	Christopher Taylor Sr Project Manager	5th September 2011
1.0	Final issue	Patrick Daniel Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager	Christopher Taylor Sr Project Manager	19th September 2011

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A scheme of archaeological recording and monitoring was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd as part fulfilment of a planning condition for a residential development on 0.12ha of land behind 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire.

Excavation of foundation trenches during the development impacted up to 1.5m below the ground surface. Remains present included a 19th to 20th-century well and brick wall in the north east corner of the development area, along with a modern vehicle inspection pit and 19th to 20th-century cut features across the southern edge of the site.

Aside from a single sherd of a 16th to 17th-century earthenware bowl, no remains known to pre-date the modern period (1750 to the present day) were found. Instead, the recorded sequence, along with evidence from mapping, suggests that the development site was occupied by a garden during the late 19th century, with no evidence that the land was built on before this time. From the late 19th century onwards, however, the site was utilised more and more heavily, probably for light agro-industrial purposes.

Due to the absence of any significant visible archaeological remains, the level of direct impact from the monitored development on the known archaeological resource is presumed to have been negligible. The waterlogged soil conditions recorded on the site do, however, suggest that should older remains be encountered during any future development close by, then a high degree of environmental preservation may be expected.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

This report presents the results of a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted within a development area located on land behind 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). This report describes and interprets the archaeological remains encountered during groundworks, and indicates how the development impacted upon them.

1.2 Commissioning bodies

This report was commissioned by Mr. Paul Gardiner. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd.

1.3 Development area

1.3.1 Location and description of the proposed development area

The development area is located behind No. 12 Wragby Road, close to the centre of the village of Bardney. Bardney itself lies approximately 15km east of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey. Immediately prior to the scheme of archaeological works, the site was an overgrown vacant plot. The site lies on roughly level ground at approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1) and occupies approximately 0.14ha. Underlying solid geology consists of clays of the Ampthill and Kimmeridge formations, overlain by alluvial and glaciofluvial sands and gravels (BGS 2011). The floodplain of the River Witham lies just to the west of Bardney.

The development involves groundworks associated with the construction of three new residential properties, a detached garage, and associated hard and soft landscaping.

1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidance

Planning Permission under application number M06/P/0644 was granted by West Lindsey District Council providing certain conditions were met. Condition 4 states: 'Prior to commencement of development there shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority a scheme of archaeological works on the scale of an archaeological watching brief during all stages of the development involving ground disturbance with the ability to stop and record any significant archaeological remains'.

The document 'Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment' (PPS 5) sets out the Government's national planning policies relating to the conservation of the historic environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). It is accompanied by a best practice guide (English Heritage 2010).

PPS 5 states:

'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected [by a proposed development] and the contribution of their setting to that significance... As a minimum the relevant

historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact.'... 'where an application includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to undertake a field evaluation where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest' (HE 6.1).

It is further noted in PPS 5 that:

'Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost...' (HE 12.3).

Consequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Network Archaeology Ltd detailing the procedures to be followed during the archaeological works accompanying the development (Network Archaeology 2011). This was approved by Alexandra Thornton, planning archaeologist for West Lindsey District Council.

1.5 Archaeological background

Bardney lies next to the River Witham in a landscape dominated by agricultural fields developed on previous fenland. The place name appears in Anglo-Saxon documents from the 8th century onwards and is probably derived from '*Bearda's island*' (Ekwall 1960, 25), illustrative of the great topographical changes that increased drainage of the Witham valley has brought about. The present village may overlie Roman-era remains, as finds from this period have been recovered from the wider area, but it is most notable as a medieval settlement and the site of a former abbey.

Bardney abbey is believed to have been founded in AD 675 by Ethelred, King of Mercia, to house some of the remains of King Oswald (later Saint Oswald) who had died in AD 645. The abbey is thought to have been largely destroyed in AD 870 by Viking raiders, and the bones of Saint Oswald were subsequently sent to Gloucester for safe keeping. Bardney is mentioned in the Domesday Book, when it possessed a mill and five fisheries. The abbey was refounded in 1087, and transferred to the Benedictine order in 1115 (Coppack 2006, 50; English Heritage 2007a; Stafford 1985).

As with many Lincolnshire settlements, Bardney grew throughout the medieval period. A new church, St Lawrence, was built in 1434. Field systems thought to date from this period have been recorded around the modern village (English Heritage 2007b). Within the village itself, the foundations of a building believed to be a bakery, along with an inhumation assumed to be of the same date, have been recorded at No. 5 Wragby Road (Linc. HER ref. 51155).

By the Tudor period, the abbey faced dissolution, as with many other Catholic establishments, following Henry VIII's conversion to the Protestant faith and the desire to divert the flow of income from Rome to the Crown. In 1536 the threat of closure sparked the Lincolnshire Rising, a local rebellion against the Dissolution. The rising was put down and six of the monks, believed to be leaders in the rebellion, were hung, drawn and quartered in Lincoln the following year (Elspeeth 1906, 99). In 1538 the abbey was dissolved and all the land passed to Sir Robert

Tyrwhitt, who re-used much of the abbey stone in his new house (Brakspear 1922, 6).

Bardney itself survived as a village after the closure of the abbey, with much of the abbey's original stonework being re-used. A survey in 1718 found that, apart from the gatehouse, most of the abbey had been removed (Willis 1718, 28).

During the industrial period, a series of improvements were made to the River Witham, including widening the river and creating Bardney Lock. The railway system linked to Bardney in 1848 (Squires 1988, 75) and included a new rail bridge over the Witham. Bardney Ferry which had formerly been the main link across the Witham until this point was replaced by a new iron bridge in 1894, which is still in use today.

1.6 Aims

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Network Archaeology 2011), were to:

- establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains;
- locate, recover, identify, and conserve where appropriate any archaeological artefacts;
- locate, sample, interpret and record archaeological deposits;
- determine the palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic potential of any archaeological remains;
- assess the overall archaeological significance of any archaeological remains;
- produce a report that addresses the above;
- produce and submit a suitable archive to Lincolnshire Museum;
- provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- publish significant results in a suitable journal, if appropriate.

1.6.1 Archaeological resourcing

The monitoring and recording was carried out on the 26th and 27th July 2011 by Patrick Daniel, an experienced archaeologist from Network Archaeology Limited.

Use was made of MapInfo GIS and AutoCAD to manage and present the graphical data. Artefacts have been assessed by the Network Archaeology Finds Manager and the consequent report has been included as an appendix to this document. A separate report on the pottery has been produced by Dr. Anne Irving.

1.7 Circulation of this report

This report will be circulated to the following recipients:

- West Lindsey District Council
- Mr. Paul Gardiner

- Alexandra Thornton, Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Section
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
- The Collection, Lincoln

2 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES

2.1 Quality standards

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standard and guidance documents (IfA 2008a, 2008b, 2009a, 2010).

The standards represented by the Registered Organisation (RO) scheme operated by the IfA were adhered to throughout. Network Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the IfA. Key project staff are members of the IfA at appropriate levels.

2.2 Fieldwork

The excavation of the foundation trenches for the three housing plots on the site formed the focus of the scheme of archaeological work (Figure 2).

2.2.1 Survey

The foundation trenches were located in relation to a plan of the proposed development supplied by the client.

2.2.2 Mechanical-excavation under archaeological control

Vegetation had been removed from the development area prior to the archaeological monitoring. Foundation trenches on the three building plots were then excavated down to between 0.75m and 1.5m below the current ground surface by a JCB JS 130 tracked excavator fitted with a 0.6m-wide toothed ditching bucket. The varying depth of the foundation trenches was due to the fact that they were dug until natural sand was encountered (for reasons of structural stability), rather than to any arbitrary fixed level.

2.2.3 Hand-excavation, recording and sampling

The excavation of the foundation trenches was monitored, and where it was safe to do so, the base and sides of each foundation trench were regularly inspected. In many instances, however, the depth and narrowness of the trenches, combined with weak and collapsing sides, meant that full examination could not occur.

Representative sections were produced to record the stratigraphic sequence. A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of the site, including standardised context descriptions on *pro forma* record sheets. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and a 1:50 plan was produced of each of the house plots to locate prominent remains and the representative sections. Photographs were also taken in colour transparency, monochrome and digital formats.

2.3 Project codes and number allocations

The scheme of works has been given the internal Network Archaeology project code BWR 16. In addition, a Lincolnshire museum project code (BAWR 11) and a museum accession number (LCNCC: 2011.75) have been issued by The Collection, Lincoln, the proposed body for the deposition of the site archive for this project. All

documents relating to the site archive have been referenced, where appropriate, with these two museum codes.

Each of the three house plots was issued with a unique block of context numbers. Context numbers in the 100+ range were allocated to Plot 1, context numbers in the 200+ range were allocated to Plot 2 and so on.

2.4 Assessment of archive and finds

Following completion of the fieldwork, the artefacts and stratigraphic information were assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

The finds were quantified and sent to appropriate specialists for assessment; these specialists are listed in the table below.

Table 2.1 Material types and specialists

Material type	Assessment by
Pottery	Dr Anne Irving (née Boyle)
Other finds	Mike Wood, Finds Manager

2.5 Data management and presentation

2.5.1 Context data

Summary context data, giving a full description and brief interpretation of each context, is presented in Appendix A, with a spot-dated Harris matrix presented in Appendix B.

2.5.2 Figures

This report contains six figures. Figure 1 is an overall location plan, showing the proposed development area in its geographical context. Figure 2 shows the three house plots in relation to each other and the current landscape. Figures 3 to 5 detail the prominent remains in each of the three plots, and present the representative sections showing the stratigraphic sequence revealed within the footings. Figure 6 shows, through uses extracts from historic mapping to show how the layout of the development site changed during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

2.5.3 Accuracy of displayed data

Data was captured from two sources, a 1:200 base plan provided by the client, and permatrace drawings at 1:20 and 1:50 scale.

3 RESULTS

The results from each of the three building plots are described separately.

3.1 Plot 1

Within Plot 1, natural material appeared as coarse orange yellow sand (*105*), found at varying depths below the current ground surface, generally between 0.9m and 1.5m. This variation in depth was due to the degree of ground truncation that had occurred in the past. Such disturbance is likely to have been related to former construction activity, as structural remains were visible within the foundation trenches.

Located in the eastern part of Plot 1, wall **102** had a visible length of at least 3.3m, and was over 0.4m wide (Plate 2). This wall was built from unfrosted bricks that were bound by a soft brownish yellow sandy mortar. Wall **102** ran on a north-to-south alignment; this orientation, as well as the position of **102**, matched a wall scar visible on the back of the extant structure of 12 Wragby Road, located just to the north (Plate 3). It is therefore probable that wall **102** is the demolished remains of a former extension or outbuilding attached to 12 Wragby Road, and a 19th-century date seems likely.

A little to the west of wall **102**, well (**103**) was revealed in the sides of the foundation trenches (Plates 4 and 5). Well **103** was also brick-built, measured 1m in diameter, and was at least 1.7m deep. It was built from both frosted and unfrosted bricks and had been capped by corrugated iron and a pour of concrete. The well contained at least 0.5m of standing water when it was first found. This was later pumped out, to reveal brick and mortar rubble filling the base, along with an iron shovel head. This material was presumably dumped into the well shortly before it was decommissioned. Following recording, the well was entirely removed for reasons of structural stability.

Other structural remains present in Plot 1 included a second brick wall, **107**, and a probable brick floor, **108**. These were less well understood, as they were only visible in section. The brick floor, in particular, would not have been detectable within the footings, had it not been for the fact that an area of trench face collapsed and partially exposed it. Had all of these structural remains been functionally related, then well **103** may have been located within a small outhouse, with walls **102** and **107** forming, respectively, its eastern and western walls. All of these remains appear to date from the 19th or early 20th century.

Other deposits recorded in Plot 1 include *101* and *104*. Deposit *101* was a very dark greenish grey silty sand found beneath the topsoil and above the natural sand; access issues prevented its stratigraphic relationship with the structural remains from being discerned. This deposit seemed to owe its dark colour to waterlogging and a high proportion of preserved organic matter. Finds from this material suggest that it is of 19th to 20th-century date (Appendices C and D). Deposit *104* was a soft dark brown sandy silt underlying wall **102**. It may represent either a dark subsoil layer, or former topsoil sealed beneath the building represented by walls **102** and **107**. It was noted during fieldwork that the topsoil in Plot 1, deposit *100*, contained large amounts of brick rubble.

No further noteworthy remains, or any archaeological remains thought to pre-date the modern period (defined as spanning 1750 to the present day – Knight, Vyner and Allan 2010) were recorded in Plot 1.

3.2 Plot 2

Within Plot 2, natural material appeared as fine golden brown sand (201), again found at varying depths below the current ground surface. A modern structure, **202**, was found running through the middle of Plot 2; this had heavily disturbed the ground hereabouts. Structure **202** was a brick-lined slot that measured over 10.5m in length, 1.5m in width, and 1.1m in depth. It had been set below the ground surface, and its internal walls were plastered smooth with two coats of mortar rendering (Plate 7). Although the base of this structure could not be seen (due to waterlogging), the driver of the mechanical excavator reported that it probably consisted of concrete, due to the resistance it provided. Structure **202** had been backfilled with a large mass of bricks, concrete rubble and scrap iron (Plates 6 and 7). The likeliest interpretation for structure **202** is that it represented the remains of a vehicle inspection pit. Due to its considerable length, it is likely to have been built for heavy goods vehicles or agricultural trailers.

Some intact stratigraphy survived either side of structure **202**. To the west, soft brownish grey clayish silty sand (206) was observed filling cut **207**, which was of unknown function or size but at least 1m long and 0.4m deep. The presence of fragments of modern roofing slate within 206 suggests the feature was of no great age. Cut **207** was sealed by 205, a 0.24m-thick layer of soft, slightly peaty dark brown clayish silt, which was in turn overlain by 204, a 0.1m-thick layer of friable dark brownish grey clayish sandy silt. This was overlain by the modern topsoil, 200.

To the east of vehicle inspection pit **202**, the following sequence was recorded (Plate 8): the fine golden brown natural sand was overlain by 208, a 0.5m-thick deposit of soft, wet brownish grey sand; this was sealed by 209, a 0.2m-thick deposit of friable mixed grey and orange brown sand. This was in turn sealed by 210, a 0.18m-thick deposit of friable grey silty sand. Sandwiched immediately between this and the topsoil lay 211, a 0.09m-thick deposit of dark brownish grey friable sandy silt containing noticeable amounts of charcoal. The character of these deposits indicated that they represented fluvial sand, although the presence of post-medieval pottery and fragments of brick and tile throughout the sequence suggests that the material was redeposited relatively recently. A sherd of a glazed red earthenware bowl, dated to the 16th to 17th centuries (Appendix C), was retrieved from deposit 208, the lowest deposit, and so provides a *terminus post quem* for the rest of the sequence. The bands of colouring within the section, by which different context numbers were allocated, may represent weathering horizons within what is essentially the same material. An exception is deposit 211: the very dark colouration of this deposit, and the presence of charcoal and other material within it, suggests that it is occupation-related, perhaps a former yard or other crude ground surface.

Due to the disturbance represented by vehicle inspection pit **202**, it was not possible to interrelate the separate stratigraphic sequences recorded within Plot 2. As with Plot 1, the topsoil within Plot 2 contained large amounts of brick rubble. No further noteworthy remains were recorded here.

3.3 Plot 3

The principal stratigraphic sequence visible in Plot 3 was that the natural sand, here dark orange yellow and numbered *301*, had been cut by at least two features, which had become backfilled and sealed by *300*, the modern topsoil. The topsoil in Plot 3 contained much less rubble than the other two plots, although a fragment of dressed sandstone was retrieved. This is thought to be part of a post-medieval trough or basin (Appendix D; G. Coppack pers. comm.)

The smaller of the two cut features, **302**, measured at least 5m long, 2.5m wide and at least 0.4m deep. It was filled with a single fill, *303*, which was a friable brown silty sand containing frequent gravel inclusions. The function of this feature is unknown; it may represent either a pit, or some sort of truncation event, perhaps as part of a programme of recent landscaping.

To the south of **302** lay the larger feature, **304**. This was at least 9m in length; its full width could not be established within the available excavation area. Where photographed adjacent to **302** (Plate 9), this feature was relatively shallow; however, it became much deeper to the south and west, reaching 1.2m deep (Plate 10). The primary fill, *308*, was a 0.38m thick deposit of soft and wet light brownish grey silty sand. Mid-18th to 19th-century pottery was recovered from within this context, towards the upper surface (Appendix C). This material was sealed by *309*, a 0.2m-thick layer of soft and wet dark brownish grey silt, which was found to contain 19th to 20th century pottery and glass (Appendices C and D). This was in turn overlain by a 0.18m thick band of friable yellowish brown sandy silt: *307*. Overlying this was *305*, a 0.1m layer of gravelly, brown silty sand. Finally, this was sealed by *306*, a 0.18m-thick layer of compact and very dark grey sandy silt. This sequence may represent a former yard surface (context *305*), overlying redeposited natural sands containing 19th-century material, which has been backfilled into a cut of unknown function. However, it may also be related to landscaping or remodelling of the ground surface in this part of the site in the 19th and 20th-century.

No further noteworthy remains were recorded in Plot 3.

3.4 Effectiveness of the methodology

The methodology employed to monitor the development was effective in as much as it succeeded in establishing the presence, extent, character and date of remains on the site. Clearly, the site has witnessed a considerable degree of activity in the relatively recent past. The spatial limits of the excavation area and associated safety issues surrounding access to the narrow and often deep trenches, constrained the investigation. The full extent and function of all remains, and the depositional processes responsible for their presence and preservation, were therefore not fully established. The archaeological work was, however, successful in that it established that all of the remains were relatively recent in date, and so the level of recording was proportionate. Sufficient records were made to establish the low overall significance of the archaeological remains, and that they were of only local interest.

4 INTERPRETATION

The development area clearly does not occupy undisturbed ground: it is apparent instead that the site has been the focus of building and occupation in the past. The artefacts recovered suggest that the majority of this activity occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Historic mapping augments the excavated evidence, and in fact suggests the majority of the building activity on the site occurred in the 20th century (Figure 6). The relevant 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the development area lay on the northern edge of the village, with open fields immediately to the north. No. 12 Wragby Road and its property boundaries (which still exist largely unchanged, and today define the development area) were already established. The site was mostly empty at this time, and was probably used as a kitchen garden by the occupants of No. 12. A single long structure or row of structures extended down the eastern edge of the plot from the rear of No. 12. Wall **102** probably represents part of the remains of this.

By the time of the production of the 1906 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map, these structures had been joined by a collection of small outbuildings situated where Plot 2 was later to be positioned. The south eastern corner of the development area had been subdivided; it may possibly have contained a domestic piggery or similar at this time. A well is shown behind No. 12, probably the same well that was found during the archaeological monitoring.

At the time of the production of the 1977 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, the strip of structures along the eastern edge of the development area was still standing, revealing that wall **102** was demolished only recently. The collection of structures located where Plot 2 was later positioned seems to have been rationalised into one large building; the position and scale of this would suggest that it housed structure **202**, the probable vehicle inspection pit. According to the recollections of a local resident, a local farmer used the site as a working yard and for grain storage at around this time.

The recorded features seem broadly in accordance with this sequence. The function of the cut features in Plots 2 and 3 is not easy to understand, but it is possible that they represent episodes of levelling and ground stabilisation prior to building. They did not contain enough artefacts to suggest that their primary function was as domestic rubbish pits or middens, although admittedly, with regard to Plot 3, located 'at the bottom of the garden' of No. 12, this is where one might expect such features to be located.

A single sherd of a glazed red earthenware bowl, dated to the 16th to 17th centuries represents the earliest dated find from the site; this was recovered from a layer of redeposited fluvial sand about 1m below the current ground surface in Plot 2. In addition, the probable sandstone trough or basin fragment may be of a similar date. The absence of any earlier archaeological features from the development area probably indicates low-impact land use for the majority of its history. The presence of a long-established garden area within static property boundaries, which was only developed from the late 19th century onwards, would account for the recorded sequence. It is, however, possible that other remains may have existed within the development site, but were disturbed by the construction and levelling activity in the 19th and 20th centuries.

It should perhaps be borne in mind that the waterlogged ground conditions recorded at this location may mean that, should earlier remains be encountered during future work nearby, then a high level of organic preservation may be expected, with positive implications for their archaeological value.

5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

5.1 Importance

The area around Bardney is known to contain remains of both prehistoric and Romano-British activity. The mention of the abbey in the works of Bede, and of the village in the Domesday survey, indicate the importance of the village and its environs in the medieval period. Medieval remains have been excavated nearby, at No. 5 Wragby Road. Any remains present in the development area may have the capacity to contribute to an appreciation and sense of local heritage, and may, if of sufficient date and quality, be able to further current research aims (Knight, Vyner and Allan 2010). In particular, remains within the development area may have the potential to illuminate the development of land-use patterns in the vicinity of, and perhaps affected by, the monastic houses of the Witham valley.

5.2 Impact

The development had the potential to have an adverse and direct impact upon any archaeological remains present on the site and lying at a depth where they would be encountered during groundworks. In addition, indirect impacts on any archaeological deposits below levels reached during groundworks may theoretically have occurred. Indirect impact can include: crushing and breaking of artefacts by the pressure and weight of any machinery present on the site; alteration in the natural water levels by installing new drainage systems and additional pressure applied to any below ground remains by the weight of new buildings being spread across the footings.

5.3 Significance of impact

Due to the absence of any significant visible archaeological remains pre-dating the modern period, the level of direct impact from the monitored development has been negligible. However, further unmonitored works, such as excavation of service trenches, may affect any hitherto undetected remains on the site. In addition, there is an unknown level of indirect impact arising from any pressure or compaction caused by any machine movement on parts of the site beyond the footing trenches, as well as the subsequent weight dispersal of the completed build over any buried remains. There is also a minor risk of moisture loss within the area as a result of the installation of a new drainage regime.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new residential property on land to the rear of 12 Wragby Road, Lincolnshire revealed very little of archaeological importance. The recorded sequence indicates that the land has been occupied by a garden during the late 19th century, with no evidence that the land was built on before this time. From the late 19th century onwards, however, it was built on more and more heavily, and was used for light agro-industrial purposes by the late 20th century, and possibly before. Finally, shortly prior to (and perhaps in preparation for) the current development, the site was cleared, reverting it to its 19th-century appearance.

The remains recorded are of local interest only, although they do perhaps reveal longer term processes. Overall, the evidence seems to suggest an intensification of land-use within the village of Bardney over time, and the proposed development continues this trajectory.

On the basis of what was recorded during the work described above, it appears that this plot of land is not likely to contain any remains capable of furthering any current research agenda.

7 ARCHIVE

The documentary archive comprises:

- A copy of this report
- Relevant and non-confidential documents and correspondence relating to the site held by Network Archaeology
- Finds catalogues and reports
- Site records, as detailed in the table below:

Table 7.1 Quantification of the site archive

Item	Count
Context registers	2
Context sheets	31
Drawing registers	1
Drawing sheets	5
Photographic registers	3
Black and white photographs	29
Colour slide photographs	29

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990), the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992) and the IfA (2008b and 2009b). The project archive will be managed in accordance with current guidelines (Brown 2007).

The recipient museum is The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln, LN2 1LP, Telephone: 01522 550961, who have assigned this project the accession code LCNCC: 2011.75.

The recipient museum will receive the document archive, and with the permission of the landowners, the artefacts collected during the archaeological works. It has been agreed with The Collection that the archive will be deposited there in December 2011.

Prior to the deposition of the archive, the necessary arrangements will be made with the site owners regarding the transfer of ownership of any archaeological finds to the recipient museums. In the event that deposition of the archive cannot be concluded, Network Archaeology will store the archive to a suitable standard until deposition can be arranged. In this event, Network Archaeology will retain ownership of the document archive until the document archive and its ownership is passed to the recipient museums.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following for their contribution to the project:

Name	Position	Organisation
Mr Paul Gardiner	Developer	PCG Builders
Alexandra Thornton	Historic Environment Officer	Lincolnshire County Council
Chris Taylor	Director	Network Archaeology Limited
Mike Wood	Project Manager	Network Archaeology Limited
Patrick Daniel	Project Officer	Network Archaeology Limited
Jacqueline Harding	Illustrations Manager	Network Archaeology Limited
David Watt	Illustrator	Network Archaeology Limited
Anne Irving	Post-Roman Ceramic Specialist	Archaeological Project Services
Glyn Coppack	Senior Inspector of Ancient Monuments, East Midlands Region,	English Heritage

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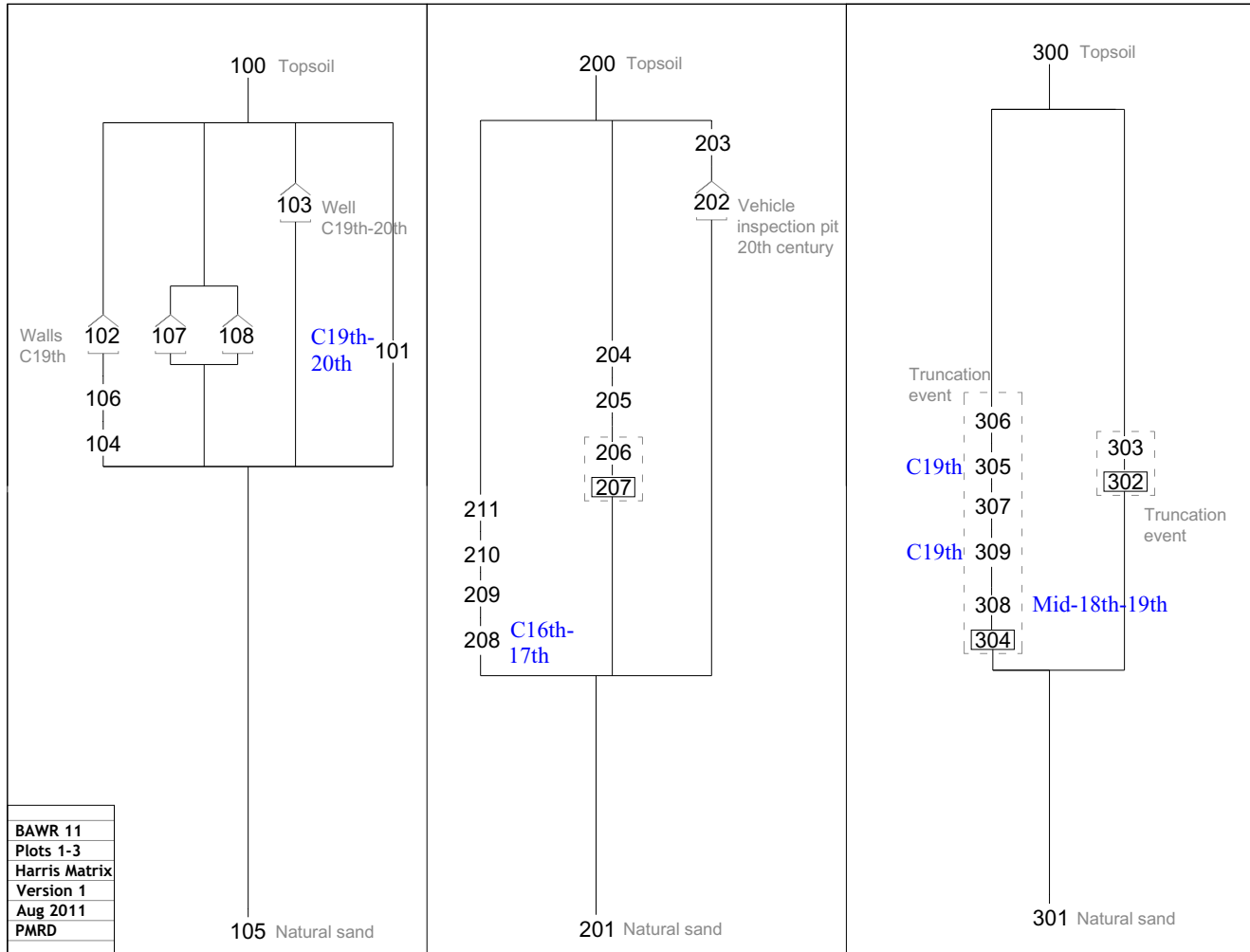
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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Type	Description	Fill of	Dims (m) (L. x W. x D.)	Interpretation	Provisional date
100	Layer	Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand	-	0.3-0.5m thick	Topsoil/demolition layer/unstrat finds from Plot 1	Modern
101	Layer	Very dark greenish grey soft and coarse silty sand	-	Unknown	Organic-rich subsoil layer	Modern
102	Masonry	Brick wall	-	3.3+ x 0.4+ x 0.4	Structural wall, aligns with wall stub/scar on standing building to the north	C19th
103	Masonry	Brick-lined shaft with water at the bottom	-	Dia. 1 x 1.7 deep	Well	C19th-20th
104	Layer	Dark brown soft sandy silt	-	0.5m thick	Either a dark subsoil layer or a former topsoil, now buried	C19th-20th
105	Layer	Orangey yellow soft, coarse sand	-	Unknown	Natural sand	-
106	Layer	Mixed yellowish and greyish brown soft/friable sandy silt	-	2.85+ x ? X 0.4	The layer that wall 102 was built on	C19th-20th
107	Masonry	Probable brick wall	-	1+ x 0.25 x ?	Structural wall, possibly associated with other walls, well and floor in the vicinity	C19th-20th
108	Masonry	Alignment of bricks	-	1.7m+ x ? X 0.1	Probable brick floor	C19th-20th
200	Layer	Mid to dark greyish brown friable sandy silt	-	0.3-0.4 thick	Topsoil/demolition layer/unstrat finds from Plot 2	Modern
201	Layer	Dark orangey yellow soft, loose, fine sand	-	Unknown	Natural sand	-
202	Masonry	Long, rectangular brick-lined subterranean chamber	-	10.5+ x 1.5 x 1.1	Vehicle inspection pit	Modern
203	Fill	Mix of brick rubble, concrete and scrap iron	202	10.5+ x 1.5 x 1.1	Backfill of disused vehicle inspection pit	Modern
204	Layer	Dark brownish grey friable clayish sandy silt	-	2+ x ? X 0.1	Former crude surface	C19th-20th
205	Layer	Dark brown soft, friable, slightly peaty clayish silt	-	2+ x ? X 0.24	Dirty peaty layer, possibly redeposited	C19th-20th
206	Fill	Mid brownish grey soft/friable clayish silty sand	207	0.96+ x ? 0.4+	Sole fill of cut of unknown function	C19th-20th
207	Cut	Apparent cut recorded from section, full extent and profile unknown	-	0.96+ x ? 0.4+	Cut of unknown size and function, but seems to be p/o widespread & large scale ground disturbance and alteration that the development area has been subjected to in the past.	C19th-20th

Context	Type	Description	Fill of	Dims (m) (L. x W. x D.)	Interpretation	Provisional date
208	Layer	Mid brownish grey soft, wet sand	-	1.2 x ? x 0.5	Redeposited natural sand, contained post-med pot	Post-medieval
209	Layer	Mixed grey and orangey brown friable silty sand	-	1.2 x ? x 0.2	Weathering horizon in redeposited natural sand	Post-med +
210	Layer	Mid grey friable silty sand	-	1.2 x ? x 0.18	Weathering horizon in redeposited natural sand	Post-med +
211	Layer	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	-	1.2 x ? x 0.	Occupation layer, yard deposit etc	C19th-20th
300	Layer	Dark brown friable sandy silt	-	0.1 - 0.3 thick	Topsoil/unstrat finds from Plot 3	Modern
301	Layer	Dark orangey yellow soft, coarse sand	-	Unknown	Natural sand	-
302	Cut	Sub-oval cut	-	5+ x 2.5 x 0.4+	Some sort of truncation event, or landscaping. Full extent not determined	C19th-20th
303	Fill	Mid brown soft/friable silty sand	-	5+ x 2.5 x 0.4+	A gravelly forerunner of the current topsoil has filled a cut of unknown function	C19th-20th
304	Cut	Vertical-sided cut of unknown extent	-	9+ x 3.5+ x 1.2+	Some sort of truncation event, or landscaping. Full extent not determined. P/O widespread & large scale ground disturbance and alteration that the development area has been subjected to in the past	C19th-20th
305	Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand	304	9+ x 3.5+ x 0.58	A gravelly forerunner of the current topsoil forms the uppermost fill of a cut of unknown function	C19th-20th
306	Layer	Very dark grey friable/compact sandy silt	-	2+ x ? x 0.18	Trampled former yard surface	C19th-20th
307	Fill	Mid yellowish brown soft/friable sandy silt	304	2+ x ? x 0.18	Redeposited natural sand forms a fill of cut 304	C19th
308	Fill	Pale brownish grey soft and wet silty sand	304	2+ x ? x 0.38+	Probable primary fill, redep. natural sand, possibly leached through waterlogging	C19th
309	Fill	Dark brownish grey soft and wet silt	304	2+ x ? x 0.	Soil layer containing C19th material filling a cut of unknown function	C19th

APPENDIX B: HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX C: Pottery

Dr Anne Irving

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
101	TPW	Transfer Printed ware	Bowl	1	1	57	Base		19th-20th
200	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Small jar	1	1	28	Near complete	Measure. Black print 1/2 oz. TO LOWER RIM (A TABLESPOONFUL); stamped on base	19th
208	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	1	1	17	BS	Incised wavy line	16th-17th
305	PEARL	Pearlware	Plate	1	1	3	Base		19th
308	CREA	Creamware	Plate	1	1	7	Base		Mid 18th-19th
309	BL	Blackware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	19	BS		19th
309	CREA	Creamware	Plate	1	1	11	Rim	Scalloped rim edge	Mid 18th-19th

Table C1: Pottery archive

Cxt	Date	Comment
101	19th to 20th	Date on a single sherd
200	Unstratified	
208	16th to 17th	Date on a single sherd
305	19th	Date on a single sherd
308	Mid 18th to 19th	Date on a single sherd'
309	19th	

Table C2: Spot dates

APPENDIX D: Other Finds

Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MifA

Introduction

A clay tobacco pipe, two glass bottles, three fragments of glass and one piece of dressed stone were recovered during archaeological work on land at 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire. The material was derived from subsoil 101, demolition layer 200, and pit fills 305 and 309.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1 and 3.

Assemblage

Context	Deposit	Date range	Count	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
101	Subsoil	1800-1850	1	4	4/64"	Partial bowl with fluted decoration and visible untrimmed mould lines

Table D1: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Deposit	Colour	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
200	Demolition layer	Green tinted clear	Late 19 th	1	206	Colour dye bottle Embossed 'Whitaker and co colour works Kendal England'.
200	Demolition layer	Clear	Late 19 th	1	491	Lemonade bottle Embossed 'A & B Hall Lincoln' and 'E Breffit & Co ld, Makers, Castleford'
305	Fill of pit 304	Clear	19 th -20 th	1	3	fragment
309	Fill of pit 304	Brown	Mid 19 th -early 20 th	2	9	Chemist bottle fragments marked with partial 'Boots Chemist'

Table D2: Glass

Context	Deposit	Date range	Count	Weight (g)	Measurements (Max dims; mm)	Comments
300	Topsoil	Post-medieval	1	2600	L. 200 x W. 95 x H.113	Dressed sandstone, probable fragment of trough or basin (confirmed by G. Coppack, pers. comm.). See plates 12 & 13.

Table D3: Stone

Discussion

The clay pipe bowl fragment is typical of the early Victorian pipes, with a similar pipe bowl recorded from a kiln excavated in Boston and dated to 1800-1840 (Wells 1970 fig 1). The poor finish suggests this was produced during the 1840s when clay pipe manufacture was at its peak and less quality control may have been expected.

The glass assemblage contains a colour dye bottle, lemonade bottle and chemist bottle fragments all likely dating to the later Victorian period. Such bottles are typical of the period and appear to have been discarded into an open pit or incorporated into a demolition layer as part of household waste.

These artefacts could be considered of no more than local interest as part of the 19th century social history of Bardney.

A fragment of partially dressed sandstone was also recovered from topsoil 300. This may represent a fragment of a curved, shallow trough such as were used widely in the post-medieval and later period for such things as animal feeding. However, it is in a highly fractured and chipped state indicating it has lain in the topsoil for some time and has been struck repeatedly by plough and more recently by machine including fresh scars.

Recommendations for further work

The material warrants no further work or illustration. The artefacts are in a stable condition and require no conservation. All of the artefacts could be passed to suitable teaching collections, returned to the landowner or be discarded.

Reference

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), Oxford, 487-490

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APPENDIX E: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

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OASIS ID: networka2-107862

Project details

Project name	LAND BEHIND 12 WRAGBY ROAD,BARDNEY, LINCS
Short description of the project	In late July 2011, a scheme of archaeological recording and monitoring was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd as part of a planning application submission for a residential development on 0.12ha of land behind 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincolnshire. Excavation of foundation trenches during the development impacted up to around 1m below the ground surface. Remains included a 19th-20th-century well and brick wall in the north east corner of the development area, along with a modern vehicle inspection pit and 19th to 20th-century cut features across the southern edge of the site. Aside from a single sherd of a 16th to 17th-century earthenware bowl, no remains known to pre-date the modern period (1750 to the present day) were found. Instead, the recorded sequence, along with evidence from mapping, suggests that the development site was occupied by a garden during the late 19th century, with no evidence that the land was built on before this. From the late 19th century onwards, however, the site was utilised more and more heavily, probably for light agro-industrial purposes. Due to the absence of any significant visible archaeological remains, the level of direct impact from the monitored development on the known archaeological resource is presumed to have been negligible. The waterlogged soil conditions recorded on the site do, however, suggest should older remains be encountered during any future development close by, then a high degree of environmental preservation may be expected.
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2011 End: 27-07-2011
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2011.75 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	M06/P/0644 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WELL Modern
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Modern
Investigation type	'Field observation','Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
 Site location LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY BARDNEY Land Behind 12 Wragby Road, Bardney, Lincs
 Postcode LN3 5XE
 Study area 0.16 Hectares
 Site coordinates TF 12064 69552 53.2109070161 -0.321735183331 53 12 39 N 000 19 18 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Network Archaeology Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Network Archaeology Ltd
 Project director/manager Michael Wood
 Project director/manager Chris Taylor
 Project supervisor Patrick Daniel
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body PCG Builders

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection Lincoln
 Physical Archive ID BAWR11/LCNCC : 2011.75
 Physical Contents 'other'
 Digital Archive recipient The Collection Lincoln
 Digital Archive ID BAWR11/LCNCC : 2011.75
 Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'
 Digital Media available 'Database','GIS','Text'
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection Lincoln
 Paper Archive ID BAWR11/LCNCC : 2011.75
 Paper Contents 'other'
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LAND BEHIND 12 WRAGBY ROAD,BARDNEY, LINCS: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Author(s)/Editor(s) Daniel, P.

Other bibliographic details NAL Report No. 582

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Network Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication Lincoln, UK

Description Bound A4 paper report of approximately 40-50 pages, including figures, colour plates and appendices.

Entered by Patrick Daniel (patrickd@netarch.co.uk)

Entered on 16 August 2011

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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PLATES



Plate 1: pre-excavation site shot, camera facing north



Plate 2: Plot 1, Wall 102



Plate 3: Wall 102, showing alignment with wall scar on standing building



Plate 4: Plot 1, Well 103 as first found



Plate 5: Well **103** after pumping, shovel visible in the base



Plate 6: Plot 2, rubbly fill of **202**, as first encountered



Plate 7: Plot 2, probable vehicle inspection pit **202**



Plate 8: deposits visible in Plot 2



Plate 9: Plot 3, cuts 302 and 304



Plate 10: deposits visible in Plot 3



Plate 11: post-excavation site shot showing Plot 2, camera facing north

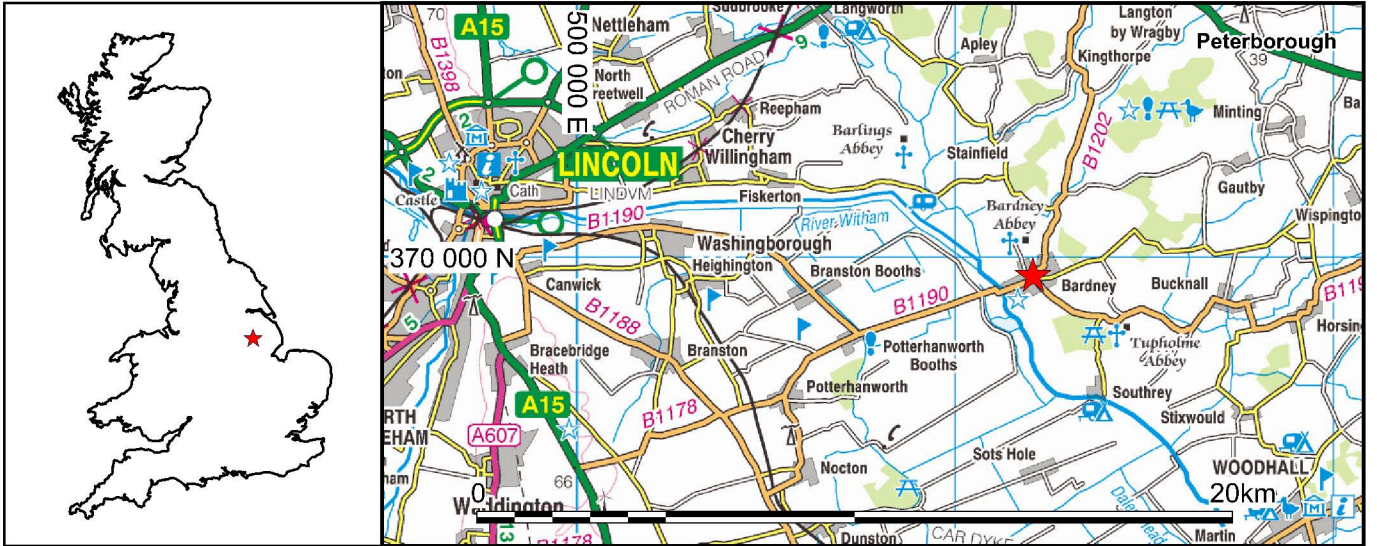


Plate 12: Fragment of probable trough or basin, plan view (20cm scale)



Plate 13: Fragment of probable trough or basin, section view (20cm scale)

FIGURES



Site location						
0.01	19/8/11	First issue	JLC	CC	MW	Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App	Figure 1 General location of site
[Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data with permission of the controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright reserved. Licence number 100021059]						Scale: 1:20,000 and 1:1000



- Development area
- Proposed building

0.01	19/8/11	Plot 1-3	JLC	PD	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

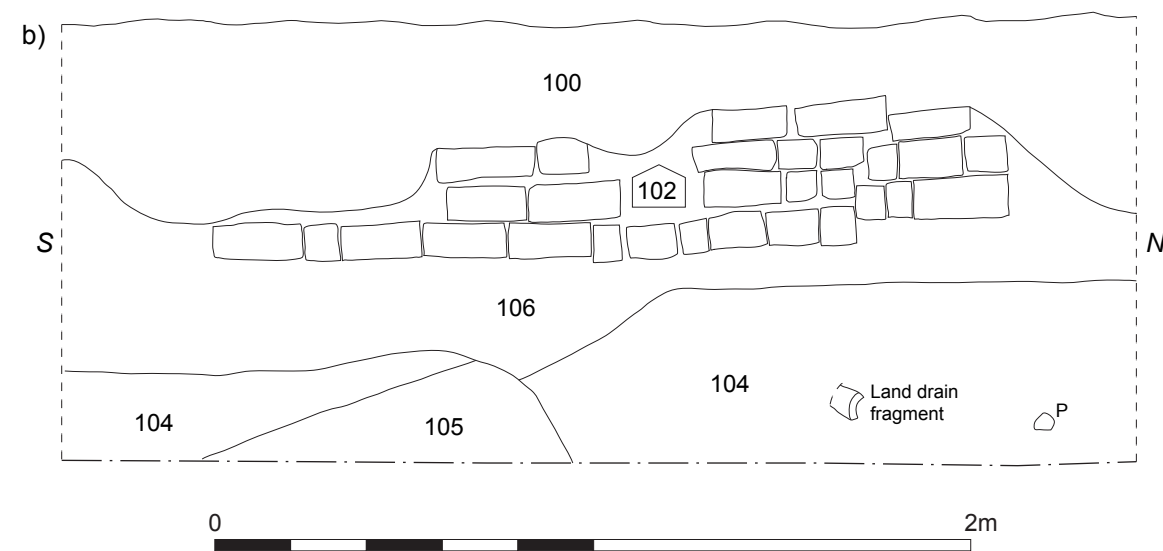
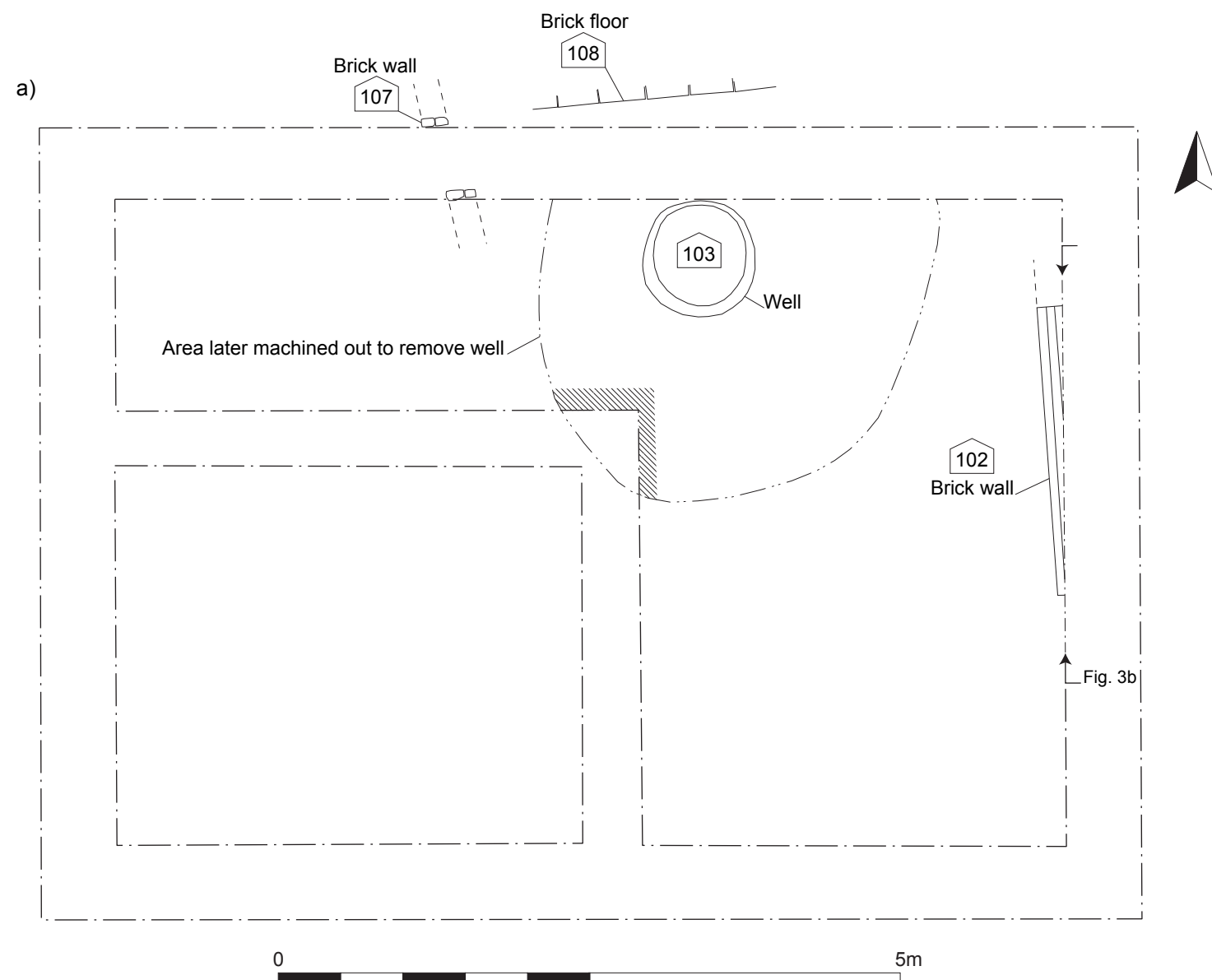


 network
 archaeology

Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Figure 2: Location of proposed buildings

Scale 1:200



- Limit of excavation
- Section location
- Modern intrusion
- Arbitrary limit of section
- ▨ 0.75m thick dump of clay roof tiles and land drain

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.02	19/8/11	Edits	JLC	PD	MW
0.01	16/8/11	Plan and section	DW	PD	MW

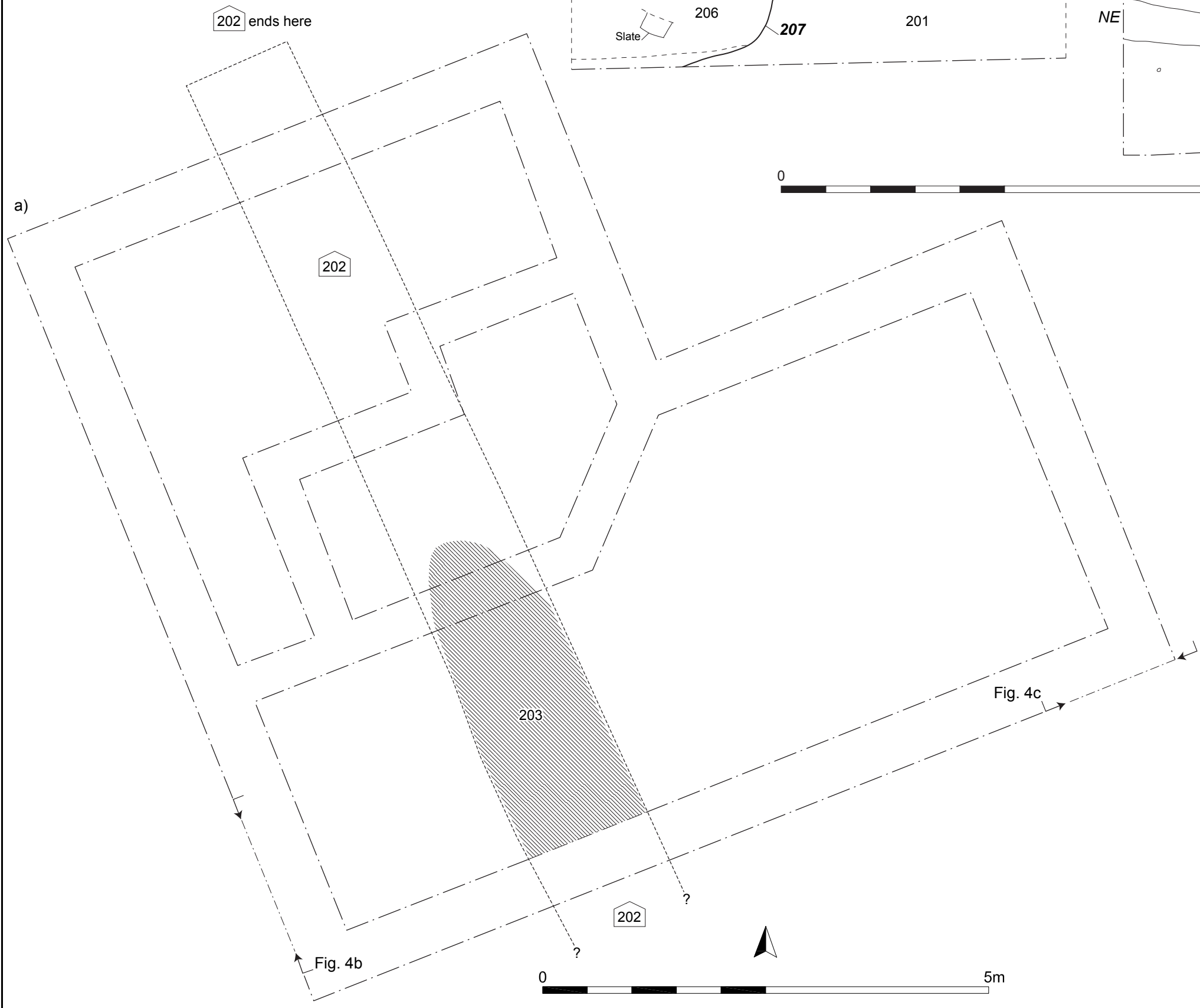
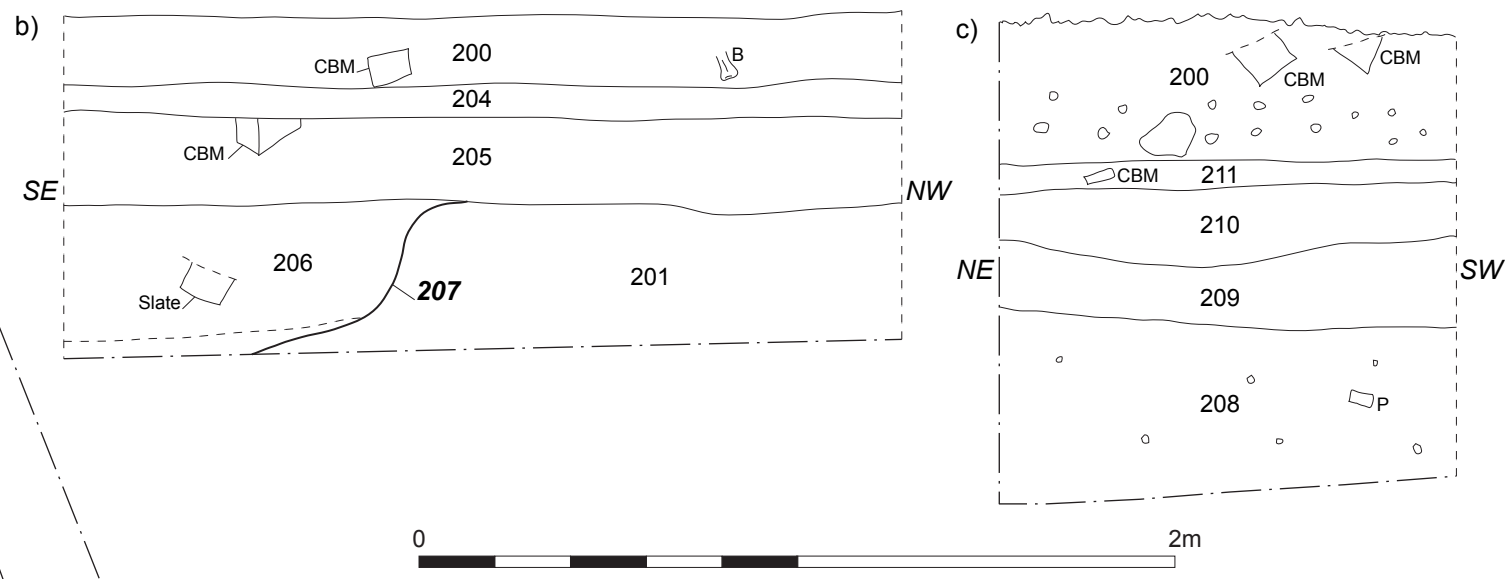


Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Figure 3: Plot 1

- a) Footings trench plan
- b) Section of wall 102

Scale 1:50 and 1:20



- Limit of excavation
- - - Section location
- Cut line
- - - Vehicle inspection pit
- - - Arbitrary limit of section
- ▨ Rubble fill visible on surface

0.02	19/8/11	Edits	JLC	PD	MW
0.01	16/8/11	Plan and section	DW	PD	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

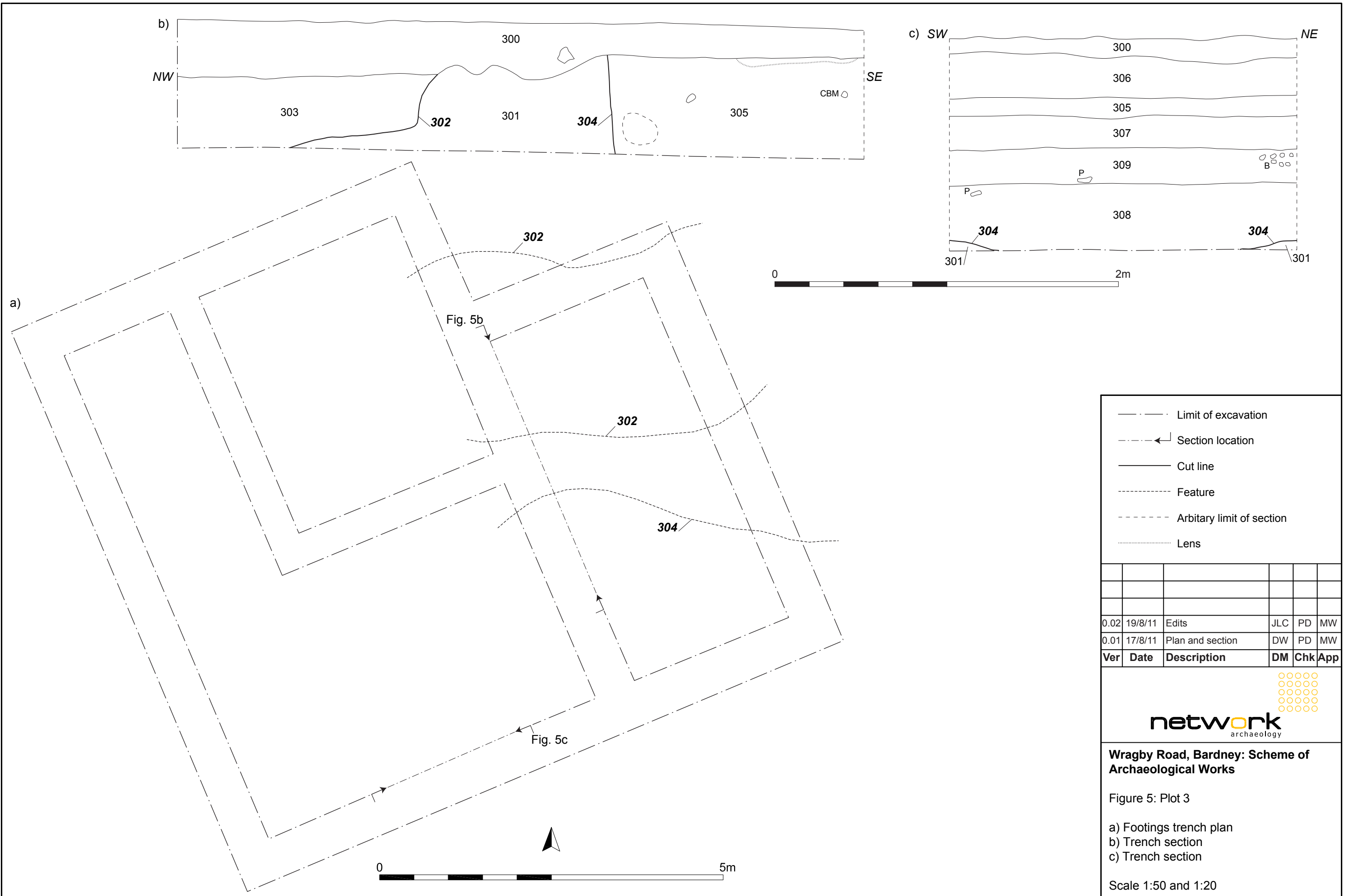


Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Figure 4: Plot 2

- a) Footings trench plan
- b) Trench section
- c) Trench section

Scale 1:50 and 1:20



- Limit of excavation
- - - Section location
- Cut line
- Feature
- - - Arbitrary limit of section
- Lens

0.02	19/8/11	Edits	JLC	PD	MW
0.01	17/8/11	Plan and section	DW	PD	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

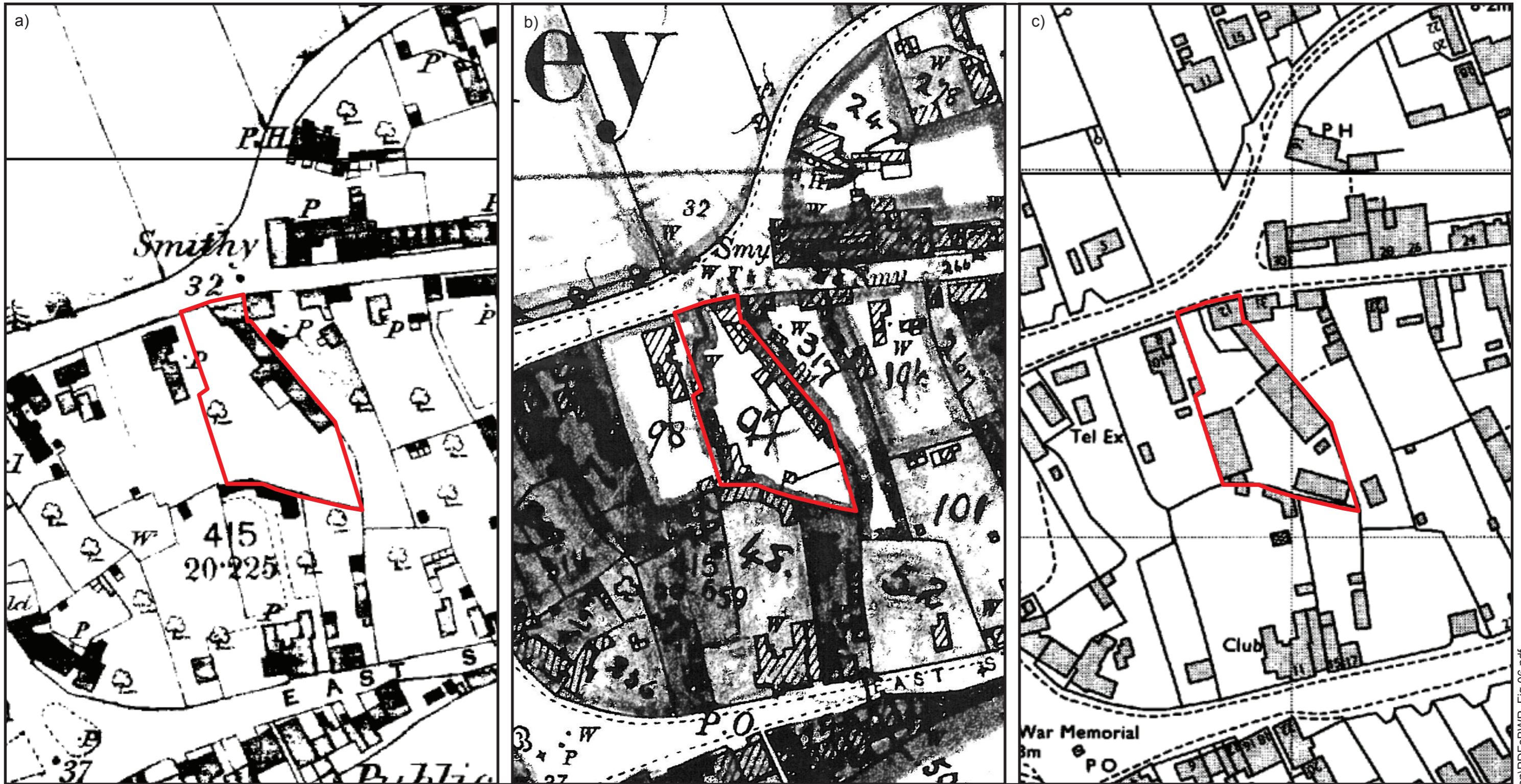


Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Figure 5: Plot 3

- a) Footings trench plan
- b) Trench section
- c) Trench section

Scale 1:50 and 1:20



— Development area

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Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.01	1/9/11	Historic mapping	JLC	PD	MW



Wragby Road, Bardney: Scheme of Archaeological Works

Figure 6: Historic mapping

- a) Ordnance Survey mapping, 1887
- b) Ordnance Survey mapping, 1906
- c) Ordnance Survey mapping, 1977

Scale 1:500