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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHURCH END, WRANGLE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCE00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 1567
SOURCES LI 6369/6370
PRN 13565 LI 81215
13166
1 01 0007 LI 81217

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHURCH END, WRANGLE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCE00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr Hiley

Report Compiled by
James Snee

October 2000

Planning Application No: B/00/075/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 4233 5082
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.170

A.P.S. Report No. **133/00**



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of a Watching brief	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Brief
2	Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
3	Context Descriptions
4	The Finds
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site Location

Figure 3 Plan of Site with Section Locations

Figure 4 Sections 1-3

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of site prior to development, looking southeast

Plate 2 Section through northern edge of cut (006), looking east.

Plate 3 Section through ditches (014) and (011), looking east

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a bungalow and garage at Church End, Wrangle. The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period.

During the groundworks an undated drainage or boundary ditch was exposed in the garage footing, at the south end of the site. Post-medieval artefacts were found in a recut of this ditch. A large post-medieval drainage channel or rectilinear pond was discovered at the south end of the house footing.

A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone and residual flints were recovered from the fills of features and soil horizons.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few ancient environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 26th July 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a bungalow and garage at Church End,

Wrangle, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (B/00/075/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a bungalow and garage. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Hiley to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and accepted by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wrangle is located 4km from the Lincolnshire coast and 12.4km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston (Fig. 1). Church End lies on the southwest side of the village and the site is located on the south side of Church End road, some 150m west of the church, at approximately 3m OD. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4233 5082 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, including Iron Age and Romano-British salterns. Fieldwork undertaken at Wrangle, as part of the Fenland Project, has recorded a number of sites and find spots dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period. In particular, an area of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement associated with saltmaking, WRN 18 (Fig. 2), lies a short distance to the south of the site.

Wrangle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Werangle*, the name is derived from the either the Old English word *wrang* or the Old Scandinavian word *vrangr*, both meaning 'bent/crooked', possibly relating to a now defunct stream (Ekwall 1974, 537). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Wrangle was held principally by Count Alan (Morris 1986).

Wrangle's population would have been between 500-1000 in the first half of the fourteenth century, due to its trade connections with Lincolnshire's coastal ports (Platts 1985, 195). The church of St. Mary & St Nicholas, situated to the east of the site, is believed to date from the 14th century or earlier. Within the chancel was once an inscription dating to the abbacy of Thomas de Wyversty of Waltham c. 1350-70 (Pevsner & Harris 1989, 814).

A scatter of Late Saxon-Medieval pottery, findspot WRN19 (Fig. 2), has been recorded from close to site during fieldwork undertaken as part of the Fenland Project (Lane 1993, 76).

Other Medieval ceramics have been recovered from the church cemetery, including glazed floor tile and strap handled jugs. There have also been other medieval ceramic finds in the general area.

Archaeological investigations south of the church identified features of medieval date and recovered finds suggesting salt-making (Rayner 2000).

3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

4. METHOD

The footing trenches were excavated by a machine with a toothed bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.0m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	Latemedieval/Post-medieval Deposits
Phase 4	Modern Deposits

5.1 Natural Geology

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of firm, light to mid brown clay (003 & 015) observed in the base of the trenches with a thickness of more than 0.40m (Fig. 4).

5.2 Undated Deposits

Cutting the natural clay in the south east corner of the site was east-west linear

feature (014). This was *c.* 0.80m wide and greater than 0.30m deep, with sloping sides and a sloping flat base. It contained two fills. A lower fill (013) of loose to firm, light grey clayey silt, up to 0.16m thick. The upper fill (012) was loose, light yellowish grey silt, up to 0.13m thick. On the south side was a lens of redeposited natural clay where the feature had been truncated by the later linear cut (011) (see below) (Fig. 4).

5.3 Late medieval/Post-medieval Deposits

In the southeast corner of the site was a east-west linear cut (011) with convex sloping sides. It was 1.61m wide and greater than 0.22m deep and filled with firm, light grey slightly silty clay (010). A single piece of late medieval/early post-medieval green glazed pottery and a single bone fragment were recovered from this deposit.

Sealing fill (010) was 0.18m of firm, light blueish grey clayey silt (002 & 009) that extended across the entire site. A single small sherd of late medieval/post-medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.

In the south of the site clayey silt (002 & 009) was overlain by 0.18m of loose, mid brown clayey silt (008) with occasional pea gravel, charcoal and coal fragments.

In the centre of the site, deposit (002 & 009) was cut by a broad northwest-southeast linear feature (006), partially visible within the excavated area. This was greater than 12.3m long, greater than 10.3m wide and more than 0.4m deep. Only the northeast sloping side was observable in the footing. The feature contained two fills. The lower fill was loose to firm, dark grey clayey silt (005) which was organic and contained a small number of animal bone fragments. Over this was firm, mid/light

brown silty clay (004) (Fig. 4).

5.4 Modern Deposits

Covering the entire site was 0.40m of compact, mid brown, slightly sandy clayey silt (001 & 007) with occasional small stones (some plough marked) and fragments of coal, charcoal, ceramic building material and lime (Fig. 4). Late medieval/post-medieval and modern pottery fragments and a single prehistoric flint flake were recovered from this deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposit (Phase 1) was probably marine alluvium that has oxidised due to a drop in the water table in the locality.

The undated (Phase 2) feature in the south end of the site was probably a drainage ditch or boundary cut that silted up naturally with deposits (013 & 012) before it was truncated by a later ditch (011), probably its replacement.

The late medieval / post-medieval (Phase 3) features and deposits were mainly identified by their stratigraphic position. In the south of the site ditch cut (011) probably represents a replacement of the earlier undated drainage ditch or boundary. Its fill (010) was probably formed by natural silting and contained a piece of post-medieval pottery dated to the 14th to 16th century. Overlying this was clayey silt (002 & 009) which was interpreted as a gleyed subsoil. This was overlain by a denuded mid brown clayey silt subsoil (008) and cut by a broad linear feature (006). This was either a large drainage channel or possibly a rectilinear pond. The organic lower fill would suggest standing water, the upper fill is probably a backfill deposit.

The final phase (Phase 3) was represented by a layer of modern ploughsoil that made up the current ground level.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a bungalow and garage at Church End, Wrangle. The site lies with an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period.

During the groundworks undated and late medieval/post-medieval features such as ditches and a broad channel or pond were exposed. Very few finds were recovered from these and it is likely that they are essentially part of the ancient agricultural landscape and do not form part of the medieval or post-medieval core of the settlement.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few ancient environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Hiley who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor, Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the community archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Steve Thompson

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Cad Illustration: Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

WRN Prefix given to find spot numbers
during the Fenland survey

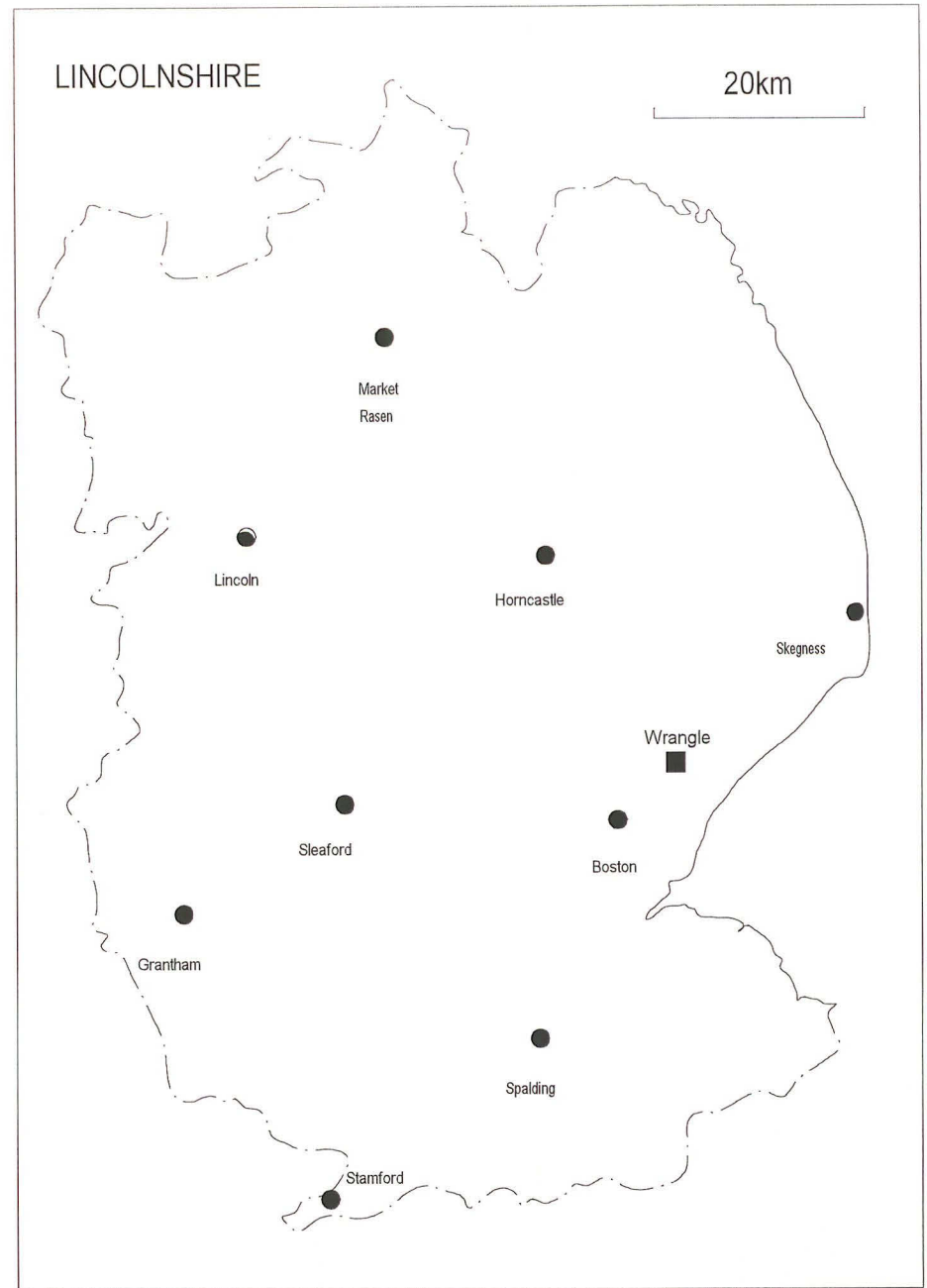


Figure 1 General Location Plan

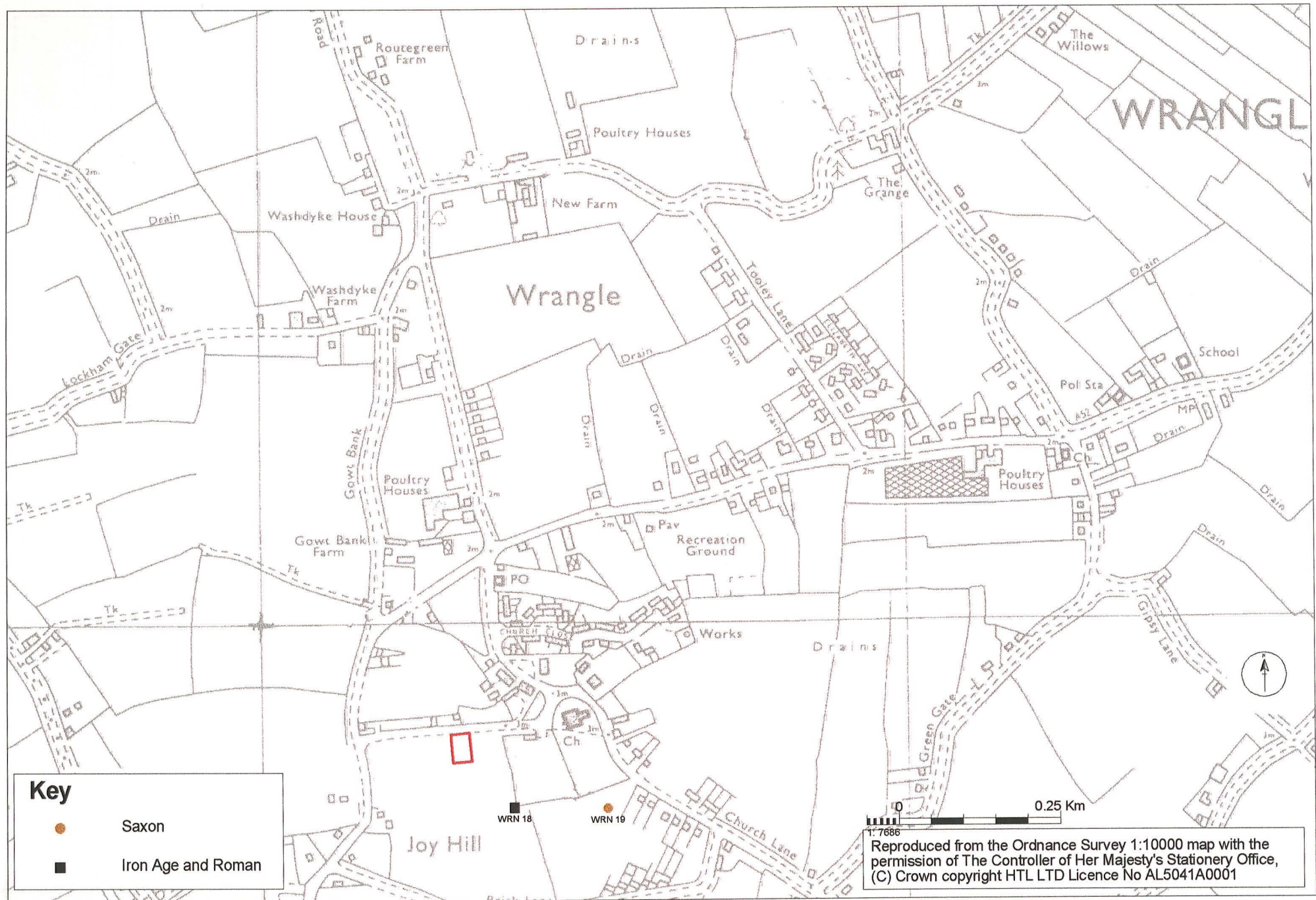


Figure 2 Area of investigation and archaeological remains

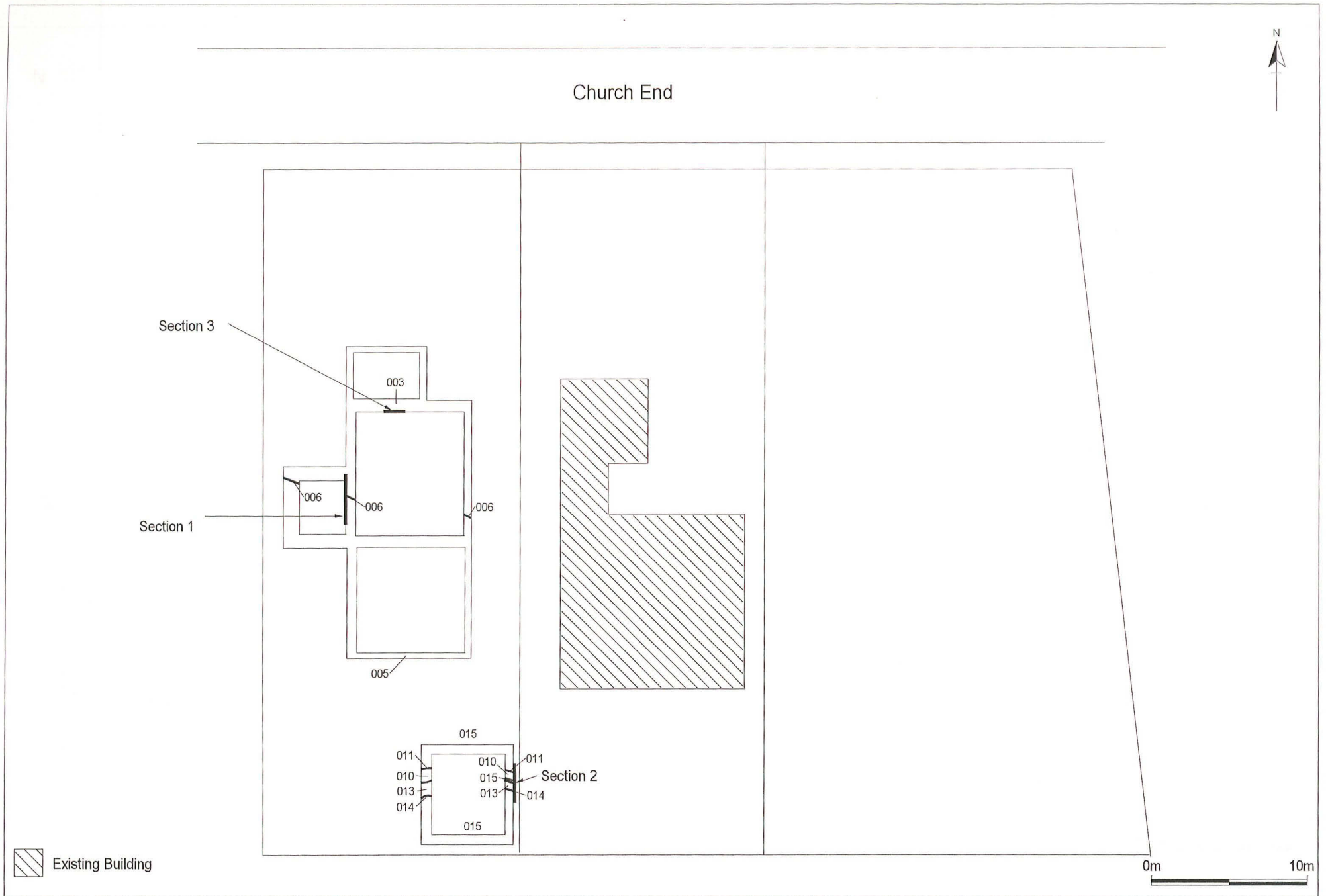


Figure 3 Plan of Site with Section Locations

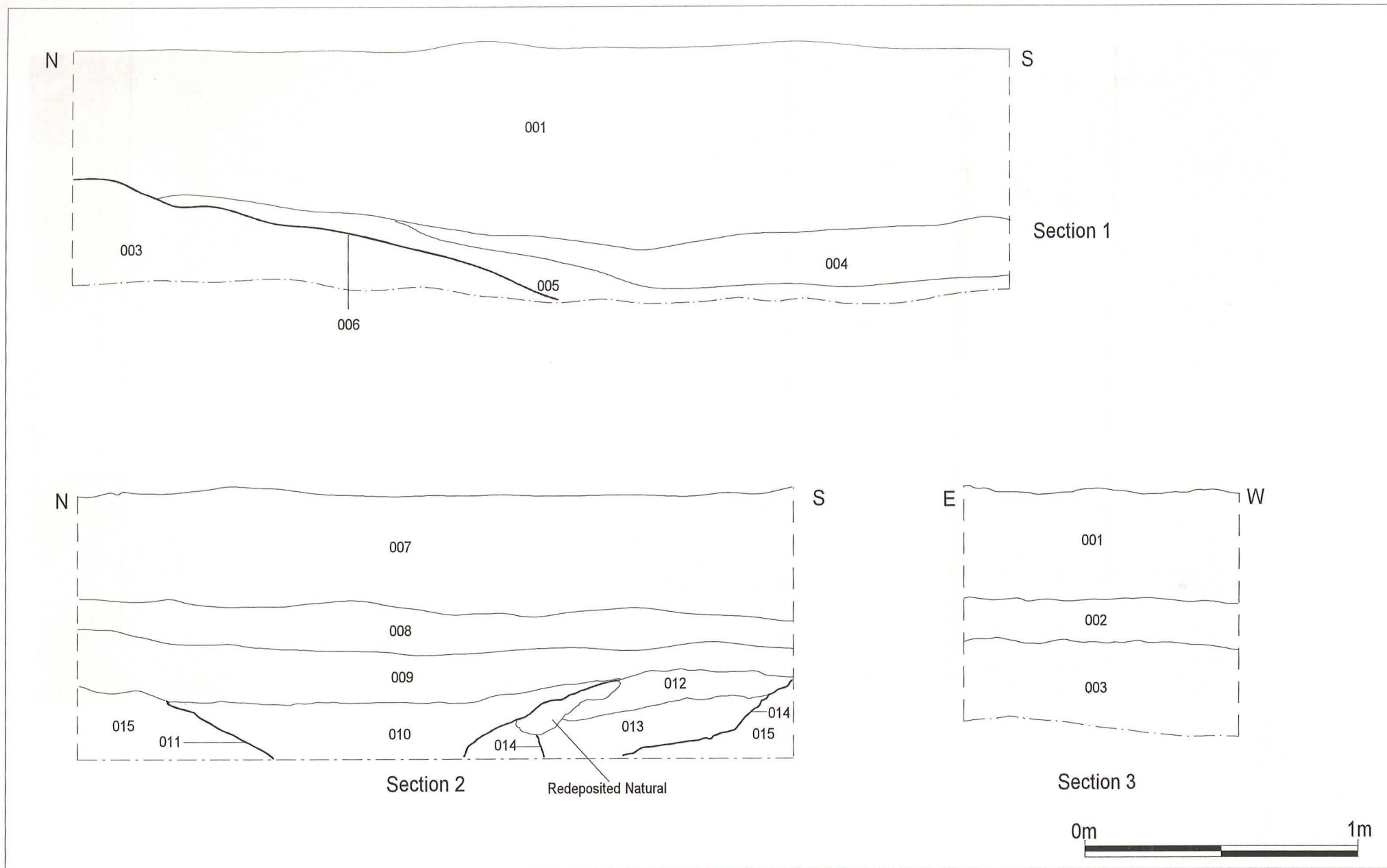


Figure 4 Sections 1-3



Plate 1 General view of site prior to development, looking southeast



Plate 2 Section through northern edge of cut (006), looking east.



Plate 3 Section through ditches (014) and (011), looking east

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF
ENHANCED OBSERVATION AND RECORDING
(WATCHING BRIEF)**

Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire

THIS BRIEF SHOULD BE SENT TO RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS. PLEASE ENCLOSE COPIES OF ANY RELEVANT SITE PLANS AND THE LOCATION MAP.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological Enhanced Observation and Recording brief to be carried out during the construction of a bungalow and detached garage at Wrangle, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. This brief is supplementary to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, which can be provided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Office, or at <http://WWW.lincscc.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Boston Community Archaeologist. **Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible.** The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to satisfy adequately this brief.
- 1.4 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).
- 1.5 The enhanced nature of this brief requires that full investigation of archaeology take place. Therefore pauses in groundworking may be appropriate to ensure complete understanding through excavation, recording and sampling of material of any exposed archaeologically sensitive areas.
- 1.6 This brief should not be used after March 2001 after which the Community Archaeologist should be contacted.

2. Site Location

- 2.1 Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash. Wrangle is located approximately 12 metres northeast of Boston.

2.2 The site is located at approximately TF 424 508.

3. **Planning Background**

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B/00/0075/FULL) and granted permission subject to a condition requiring a Scheme of Works defined as an archaeological Enhanced Observation and Recording brief.

4. **Archaeological Background**

4.1 The application site is located within 150 metres of the church of St Mary and St Nicholas, which has a medieval origin. Medieval pottery and a glazed floor tile have also been found in the churchyard. Wrangle also is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086AD.

4.2 In the wider area there is evidence for saltmaking from the Roman and medieval periods.

5. **Requirement for Work**

5.1 The objective of the Enhanced Observation should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. To this end archaeological deposits or features are to be systematically examined, therefore extra time must be given to fully excavate and record archaeologically sensitive areas.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Enhanced Observation and Recording Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Boston Community Archaeologist.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification without prior discussion with the Community Archaeologist.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.

5.3.6 The contingencies for extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the Enhanced Observation and Recording brief should involve:
 - 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 full excavation of features;
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and excavation, recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 sampling of deposits which warrant further investigations
 - 6.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
 - 6.2.9 If discovered during excavation finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
 - 6.2.10 Where possible, a metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

- 7.1 The Boston Community Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and

safety requirements associated with the site.

8. Reporting Requirements

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the Boston Community Archaeologist, Boston Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions and discussions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.1.5 colour photographs should be utilised to illustrate specific points or for general views;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

8.4 Should archaeological deposits be encountered, a summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.

8.5 Should nationally important archaeology be discovered during the watching brief, the results should be published in the relevant national journal.

9. Additional Information

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an enhanced archaeological Observation and Recording brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

9.2 Further contact addresses:

Susan Smith
Boston Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School

Appendix 2

LAND AT
CHURCH END
WRANGLE
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
MR HILEY

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

JUNE 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	6
14	VARIATIONS	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	CONTINGENCIES	6
17	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	7
18	INSURANCES	7
19	COPYRIGHT	7
20	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a bungalow and garage at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period. A Romano-British settlement with evidence of salt-making and finds of flint and Iron Age pottery have been identified in close proximity to the site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a bungalow and garage on land at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4233 5082.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Wrangle is located approximately 4km from the Lincolnshire coast and 12.5km north east of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. Church End lies on the southwest side of the village and the site is located on the south side of Church End road, approximately 150m west of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4233 5082.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (B/00/0075/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a bungalow and garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Church End lies on the southwest side of Wrangle village at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Wrangle lies in an area of known archaeological remains, a number of sites and finds spots dating from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period have been identified together with Iron Age and Romano-British salterns. Wrangle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). The church of St Mary and St Nicholas is believed to date from the 14th century or earlier.

- 6.2 A Romano-British settlement site with evidence of salt-making, together with flints and Iron Age pottery was identified during the Fenland Survey approximately 60m to the south of the proposed development site (Lane 1993). Finds retrieved in the vicinity of the development site include flint and medieval pottery and medieval pottery and glazed floor tile have been found in the churchyard. Archaeological investigations south of the church identified features of medieval date and recovered finds suggesting salt-making (Archaeological Project Services 2000).

- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from prehistoric though to medieval date.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 **SITE OPERATIONS**

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **CONTINGENCIES**

16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

17 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 **INSURANCES**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

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19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Archaeological watching brief of land at Church Lane Wrangle, Lincolnshire (WCL99)*, 67/99 unpublished report

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Lane, T, 1993 *The Fenland project number 8: Lincolnshire survey, the northern Fen-edge*, East Anglian Archaeology 66

Specification: Version 1, 29-06-00

Appendix 3

Context summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,3	Compact, mid brown, slightly sandy clayey silt, 0.40m thick.	Topsoil -ploughsoil
002	3	Firm, light blueish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Probable gleyed subsoil
003	1,3	Firm, light/mid brown clay, 0.40m thick to L.O.E.	Probable alluvial clay
004	1	Firm, mid/light brown silty clay 9-10m wide x 0.20m deep exposed variably through footings	Fill of 006
005	1	Loose to firm dark grey clayey silt, pungent aroma, organic deposit, 0.08m thick to L.O.E., 9-10m wide exposed in plan	Fill of 006
006	1	Probable linear cut feature, 12.3m long x 10.3m wide exposed in plan, E-W orientation, only Northern edge exposed	Probable dyke cut
007	2	Compact, mid brown, slightly sandy clayey silt, 0.40m thick.	Topsoil -ploughsoil
008	2	Loose, mid brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
009	2	Firm, light blueish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Probable gleyed subsoil
010	2	Firm, light grey, slightly clayey silt, 1.61m wide x 0.22m deep to L.O.E.	Fill of 011

011	2	Linear cut feature, 1.61m wide by 0.70m long exposed in plan, E-W orientation	Ditch cut - Probable drainage ditch
012	2	Loose, light yellowish grey, silt, 0.13m deep x 0.83m wide	Upper fill of 014
013	2	Moderately loose to firm light grey clayey silt, 0.16m deep x 0.81m wide	Fill of 014
014	2	Linear cut feature, 6.5m long x 0.80m wide, E-W orientation, cut by 011	Probable drainage ditch cut
015	2	Firm, light/mid brown clay, 0.40m thick to L.O.E.	Probable alluvial clay

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material the topsoil (001 & 007), a dyke fill (005), a subsoil deposit (009) and a ditch fill (010).

Almost all the pottery is relatively local, derived from kilns at Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke, approximately 13-15km to the north of Wrangle.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables;

Table 1: The Pottery and other artefacts

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	3x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke ware, probably jugs, 14 th -16 th century 1x plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	19 th -20 th century
007	1x utilized flint flake	Bronze Age
009	1x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke ware	14 th -16 th century
010	1x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke ware, pancheon	14 th -16 th century

Table 2: The Animal Bone

Context	Description
005	3x cattle sized humerus fragments, minor rodent gnawing
010	1x sheep sized scapula fragment, minor rodent gnawing

The flint flake from (007) has steep retouch, suggesting a Bronze Age date. Other than the plant pot, all the pottery was made at kilns at the south end of the Lincolnshire Wolds, probably Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke, though there are no clear diagnostic factors to indicate the exact production source.

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken and reported in Wrangle previously, including nearby at Church End (Archaeological Project Services 1996; 2000). The parish has also been the subject of detailed archaeological study, the results of which have also been reported (Lane 1993). Records of archaeological remains and finds are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist. Toynton and Bolingbroke ware pottery types have been well studied and are the subject of various reports, both as site assemblages and production evidence.

Potential

In general, the assemblage has moderate potential and suggests the presence of late medieval occupation on, or

in close proximity to, the site. Additionally, the flint artefact supplements the previously discovered evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

References

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land North of Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire (WCE96)*, Archaeological Project Services Report **46/96**

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at Church Lane, Wrangle, Lincolnshire (WCL99)*, Archaeological Project Services Report **67/99**

Lane, T. W., 1993 *The Fenland Project Number 8: Lincolnshire Survey, the Northern Fen-Edge*, East Anglian Archaeology **66**

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 15 Context records
- 3 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 5 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.170

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WCE00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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