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01/01/01

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHURCH END, WRANGLE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCE400)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L1551
SOURCES L16352/16353

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHURCH END, WRANGLE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCE400)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr G. Jones

Report Compiled by
James Snee

January 2001

Planning Application No: B/00/0321/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 4233 5082
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.328

A.P.S. Report No. 8/01

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1. SUMMARY

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

Despite lying close to previously recorded undated and post-medieval ditches and channels, no archaeological features were revealed during this investigation and no finds were recovered. This could indicate that the site was outside the historical core of the village, possibly in agricultural land.

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 20th December 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (B/00/0321/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a dwelling. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring

a watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Jones 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 approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wrangle is located 7km 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, where it is recorded as *Werangle*. The name is derived from 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 had grown to between 500-1000 by 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), was 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).

A watching brief previously carried out at Church End revealed an undated drain or boundary ditch and post medieval channel or elongated pond (Snee 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 might assist in the interpretation of the site.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of compacted, mid reddish brown clay (004) observed in the base of the trenches with a thickness of more than 0.24m (Fig. 4). Above this was a mid greyish blue clay horizon (003), 70mm thick which was overlain by 0.28m of compacted mid reddish brown clay (002) with occasional blueish grey mottles.

5.2 Phase 2: Modern Deposits

Covering the entire site was 0.34m of compacted, mid brown, clayey silt (001)

(Fig. 4).

6. DISCUSSION

The sequence of natural (Phase 1) deposits probably represents marine alluvium which has been modified by fluctuations in the local water table. The lower layer (004) is oxidised but showed little disturbance by roots. Horizon (003) was the result of gleying and subsoil (002) was oxidised clay modified by the action of roots - the cause of the mottled colouration.

Phase 2 was represented by a layer of modern topsoil that made up the current ground level.

7. CONCLUSION

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

Despite lying close to known undated and post-medieval ditches and channels, no archaeological features were revealed during this investigation and no finds were recovered. This could indicate that the site was outside the historical core of the village, possibly in agricultural land.

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 Jones who commissioned the fieldwork and post-

excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the Community Archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Cad Illustration: James Snee
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

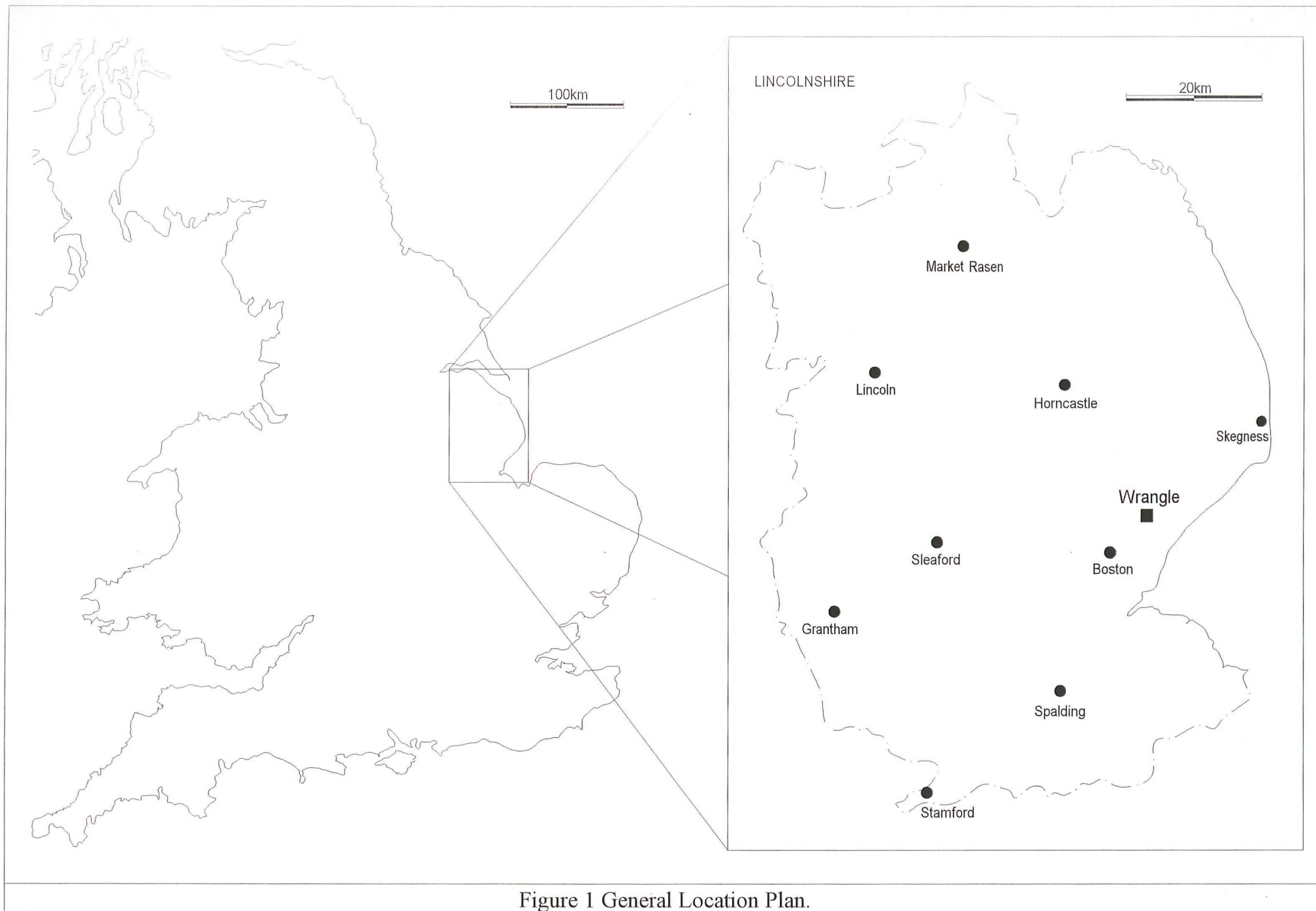


Figure 1 General Location Plan.

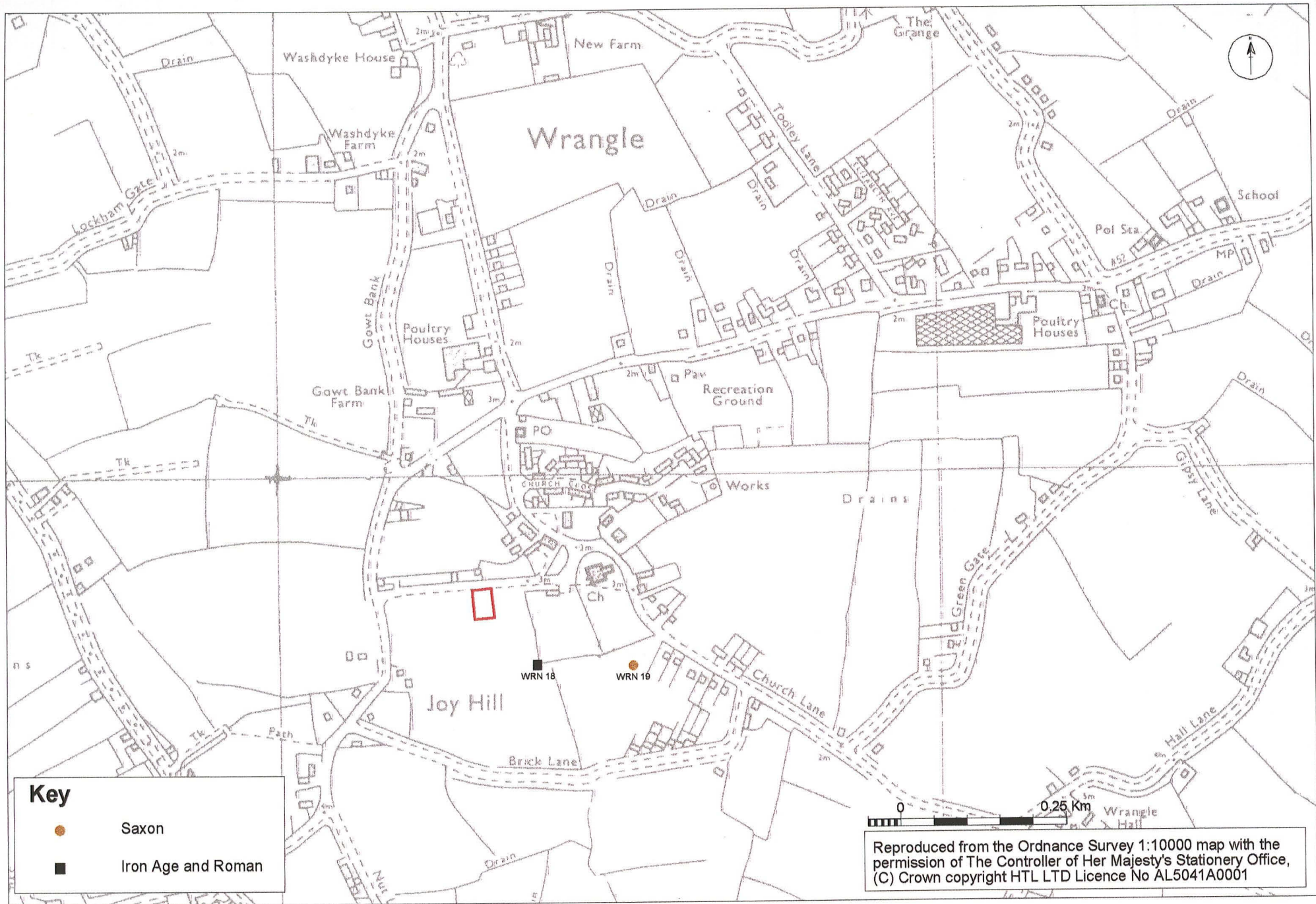
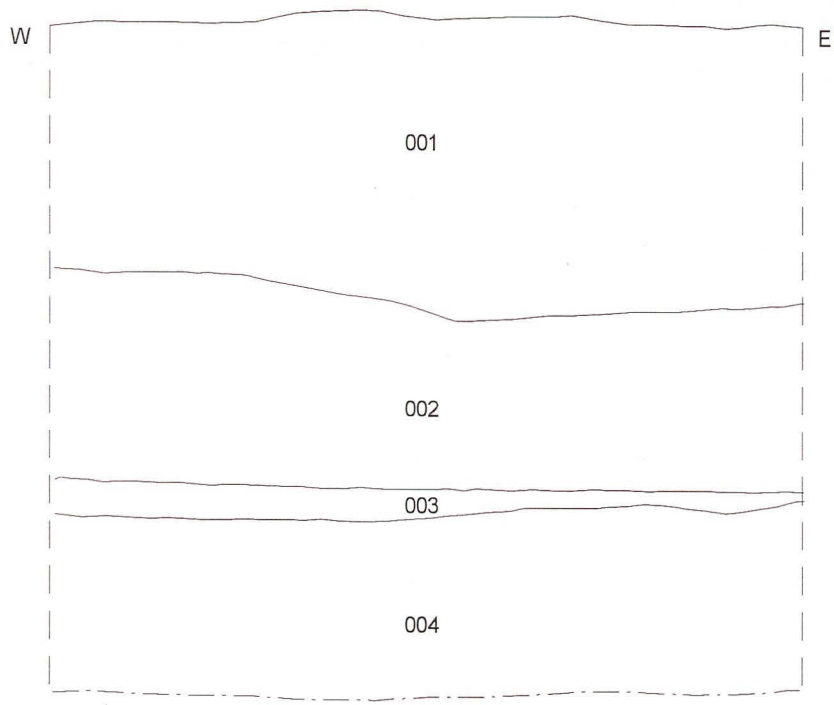


Figure 2 Area of investigation and archaeological remains



Figure 3 Plan of Site with Section Locations. Scale 1:500.



Section 1 South Facing



Figure 4 Section 1. Scale 1:10.



Plate 1 General view of site during groundworks



Plate 2 Representative section, looking north

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF

STANDARD WATCHING BRIEF

Plot ⁴~~3~~, 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 watching brief to be carried out during the construction of a bungalow and detached garage at Plot 3, Church Lane, 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.lincsc.c.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 This brief should not be used after July 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 423 508.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B/00/00321/FULL) and granted permission subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The application site is located in an area of archaeological potential. A Romano-British settlement with evidence for salt-making and finds of flint and Iron Age pottery have been identified in close proximity to the site. There is further evidence for salt-making from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods in the wider area.
- 4.2 The application site is located less than 200 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.

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 archaeological watching 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
Cameron Street

Appendix 2

**LAND AT
CHURCH END
WRANGLE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR JONES**

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

OCTOBER 2000

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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 at Plot 4, Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 423 508.
- 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/00/0321/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**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

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Specification: Version 1, 04-10-00

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Compacted, mid brown, clayey silt, 0.34m thick.	Topsoil
002	1	Compacted, mid reddish brown clay, 0.28m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Compacted, mid greyish blue clay, 70mm thick.	Gleyed horizon
004	1	Compacted, mid reddish brown clay, > 0.24m deep	Natural

Appendix 4

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).
Gleying	The reduction of ferric iron to more mobile, colourless or grey ferrous iron complexes by micro-organisms or by products of decomposing organic matter. Subsoils become mottled in grey, yellowish and ochreous colours and persistently waterlogged soils become wholly grey or bluish grey.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context records
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

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 : 2000.328

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WCE400

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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