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M2/21

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
PLOT 1,  
CHURCH END, WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WCE102)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L13262  
Source L17990  
L17991  
Mon 13166

Conservation  
Services

02 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
PLOT 1,  
CHURCH END, WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WCE102)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr Dawson

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

August 2002

Planning Application No: B/01/0337/FULL  
National Grid Reference: TF 4230 5080  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2002.319


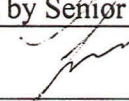


A.P.S. Report No. 153/02



**Quality Control**  
 Plot 1, Church End Wrangle  
 WCE102

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Supervisor	Steve Thomson
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date:	Date: 16-08-02

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## 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 course of the investigation a large pond was identified cut into alluvial deposits and sealed by a subsoil layer. Pottery of 13<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> century date and 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century date, animal bone, an iron nail and a glass bottle were recovered from the fill of the pond.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, '*...a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*' (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 11<sup>th</sup> July 2002 during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (B/01/0337/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 Dawson to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved 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 4230 5080 (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 salt making, 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 Old English word *wrengel*, *wrangel*, meaning 'a crooked place', possibly relating to a winding stream (Cameron 1998, 144). 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 has been recorded approximately 60m south of the 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 Saxo-Norman pit, medieval flood deposits and possible evidence of salt making have been recorded c. 250m southeast of the development site (Thomson 2001).

Approximately 35m west of the development, a watching brief recorded a large pond or ditch cut (Snee 2000) whilst two further watching briefs at Church End recorded no archaeological features (Snee

2001, Cope-Faulkner 2001).

### 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

Following the removal of topsoil, foundation trenches for a dwelling were excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with 650mm wide toothed bucket, to depths of c. 700mm. The sides and bases of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned or hoed at close intervals to identify archaeological features or deposits.

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 a plan of the foundations, showing archaeological features and section locations was produced at 1:50. 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 monitored to recover finds which may have assisted in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A summary list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the recognisable relationships between the



deposits, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below the numbers shown in bold and in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified.

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval and later deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a light reddish brown clayey silt (**002**), identified as alluvial deposition. Contained within (**002**) was a light greyish blue clay lens (**005**).

### 5.2 Phase 2 - Post medieval and later deposits

Cut into the Phase 1 alluvium was a partially exposed linear feature (**004**), measuring 10.7m wide and greater than 15m long (Fig. 4, Plate 2). In plan, the sides of the cut appeared to curve inwards suggesting an overall oval shape oriented east-west. The feature was filled with a mid-bluish grey silty clay (**003**) containing occasional charcoal, wood and cinders fragments, moderate gravel and patches of redeposited alluvium. The deposit appeared to be gleyed. Gleying occurs in waterlogged, buried deposits. The particle size (clay) also suggests the presence of standing water. The fill also suggested an element of small-scale dumping of material and natural infilling. Pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

date, a glass bottle, a nail and animal bone was recovered from (**003**).

The final deposit encountered, and sealing the pond and Phase 1 deposits, was a mid greyish brown silt subsoil (**001**).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits were represented by alluvium. This is in keeping with soils mapped in the vicinity and those identified during previous archaeological work in the area.

Phase 2 comprised a large pond cut, sealed by a subsoil. Several previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken along Church End (Fig.6). Approximately 35m west of the current investigation a large cut feature was identified (Snee 2000). As such, two ponds are postulated, perhaps fishponds, which have both naturally silted and been backfilled during the late post-medieval period. Furthermore, it is also probable that such a large feature as encountered during this investigation would have erased traces of any earlier activity on the site. However, residual medieval pottery may indicate that the land held an agricultural function during the medieval period (Appendix 3).

The most recent deposit encountered during the current investigation was a subsoil layer sealing the pond, which is likely to have been ploughed, suggesting the site was given over to agriculture following disuse and backfilling of the pond.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was



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

During the course of the investigation a large pond, possibly a fishpond was identified which may be related to a similar feature identified during previous work in the area. The feature is likely to have been backfilled during the post-medieval period, with the land given over to agricultural use.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived in wet and probably waterlogged conditions.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Dawson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Rebecca Wilcox, the community archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

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unpublished report no. **37/01**

**10. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



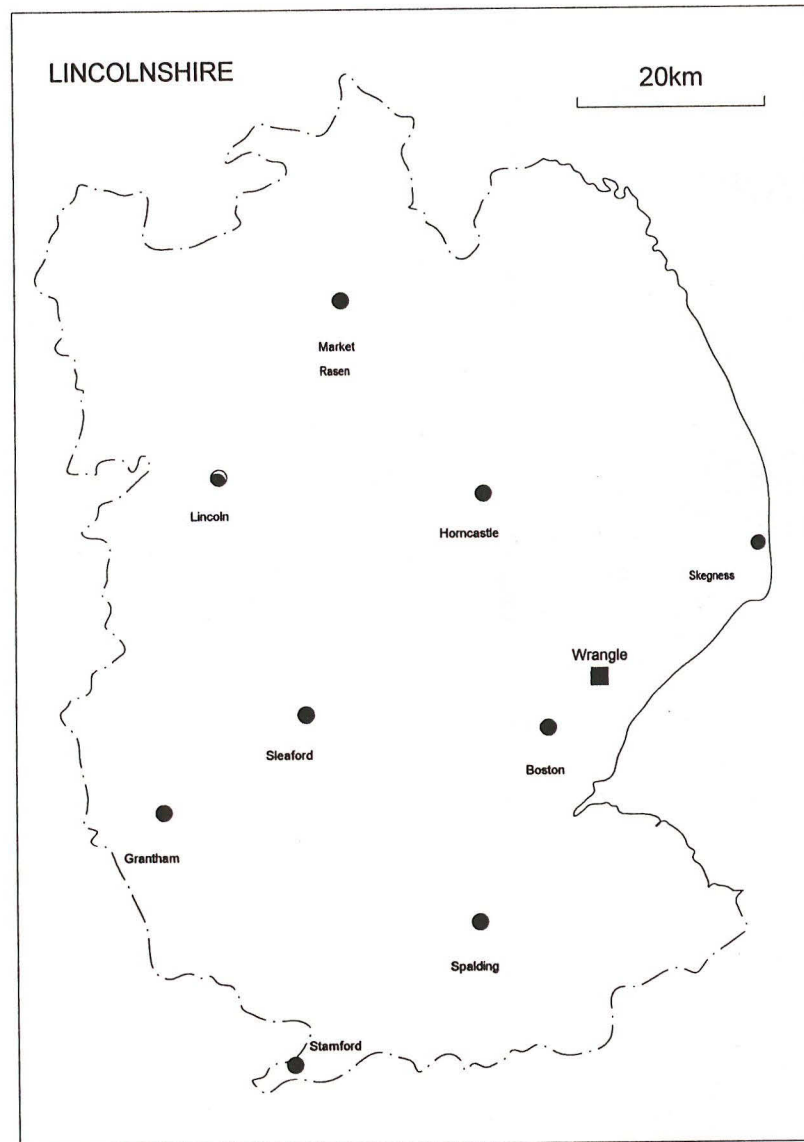
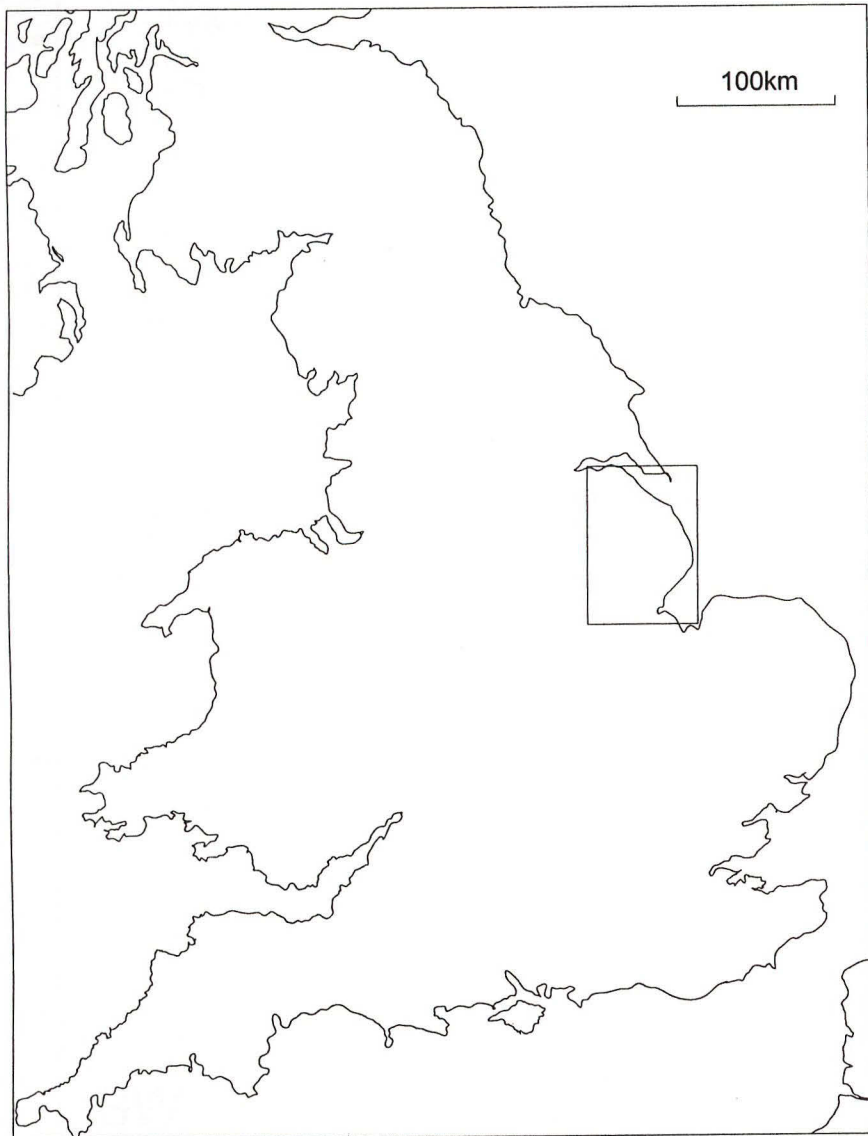
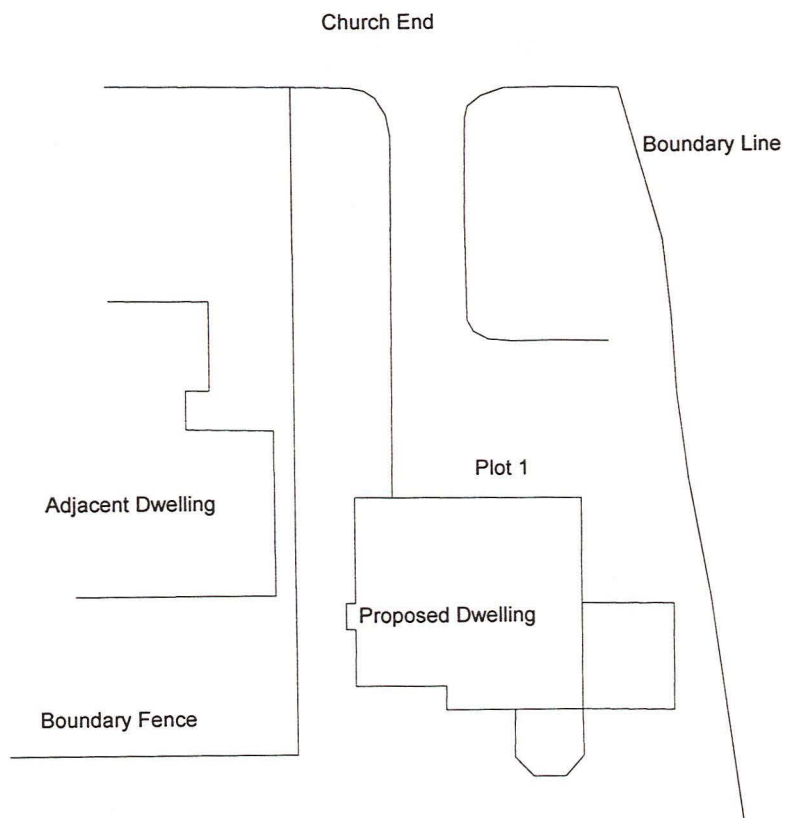


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Figure 2 Area of investigation




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Wrangle Church End Plot 1 WCE102		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by:SGT	Report No: 153/02

Figure 3 - Detailed site plan



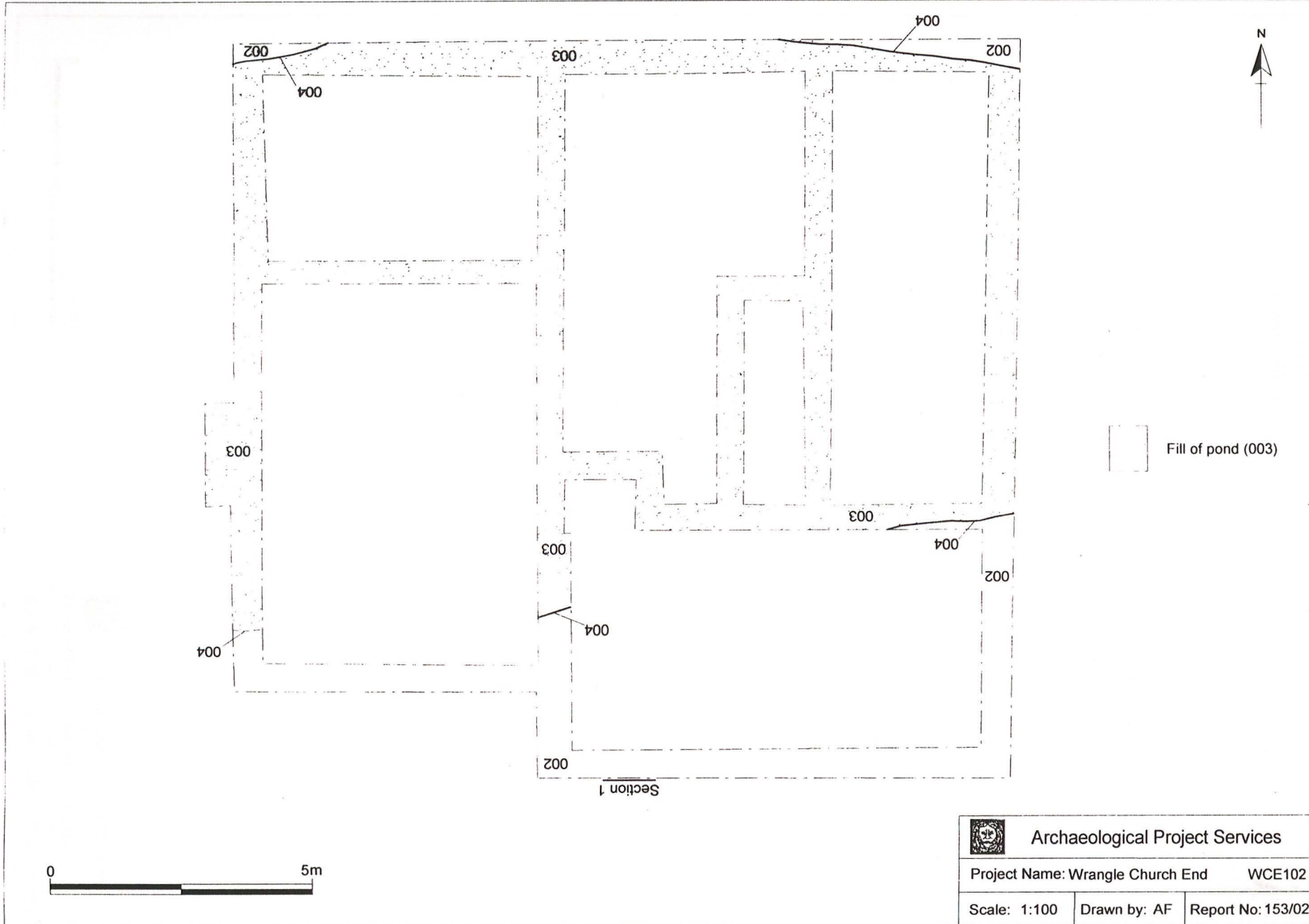

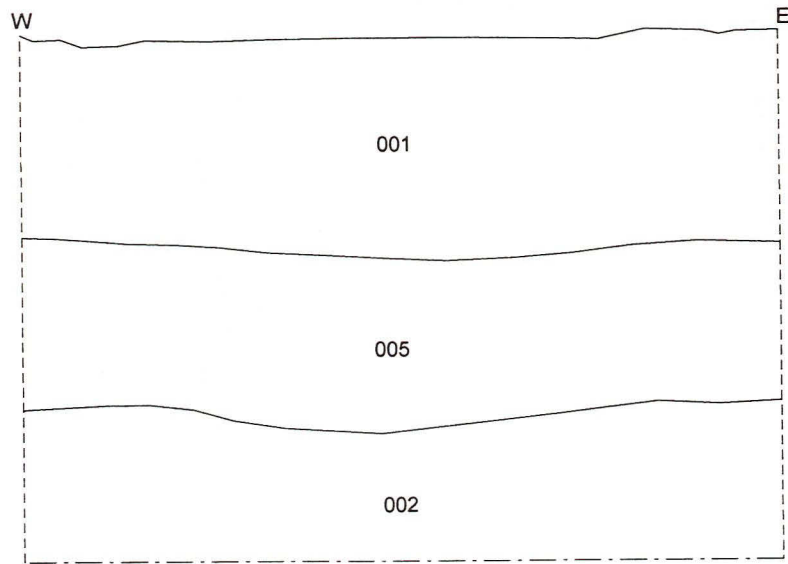


Figure 4 - Foundation plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wrangle Church End		WCE102
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 153/02



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wrangle Church End WCE102

Scale: 1:10 Drawn by:AF Report No:153/02

Figure 5 - Section 1

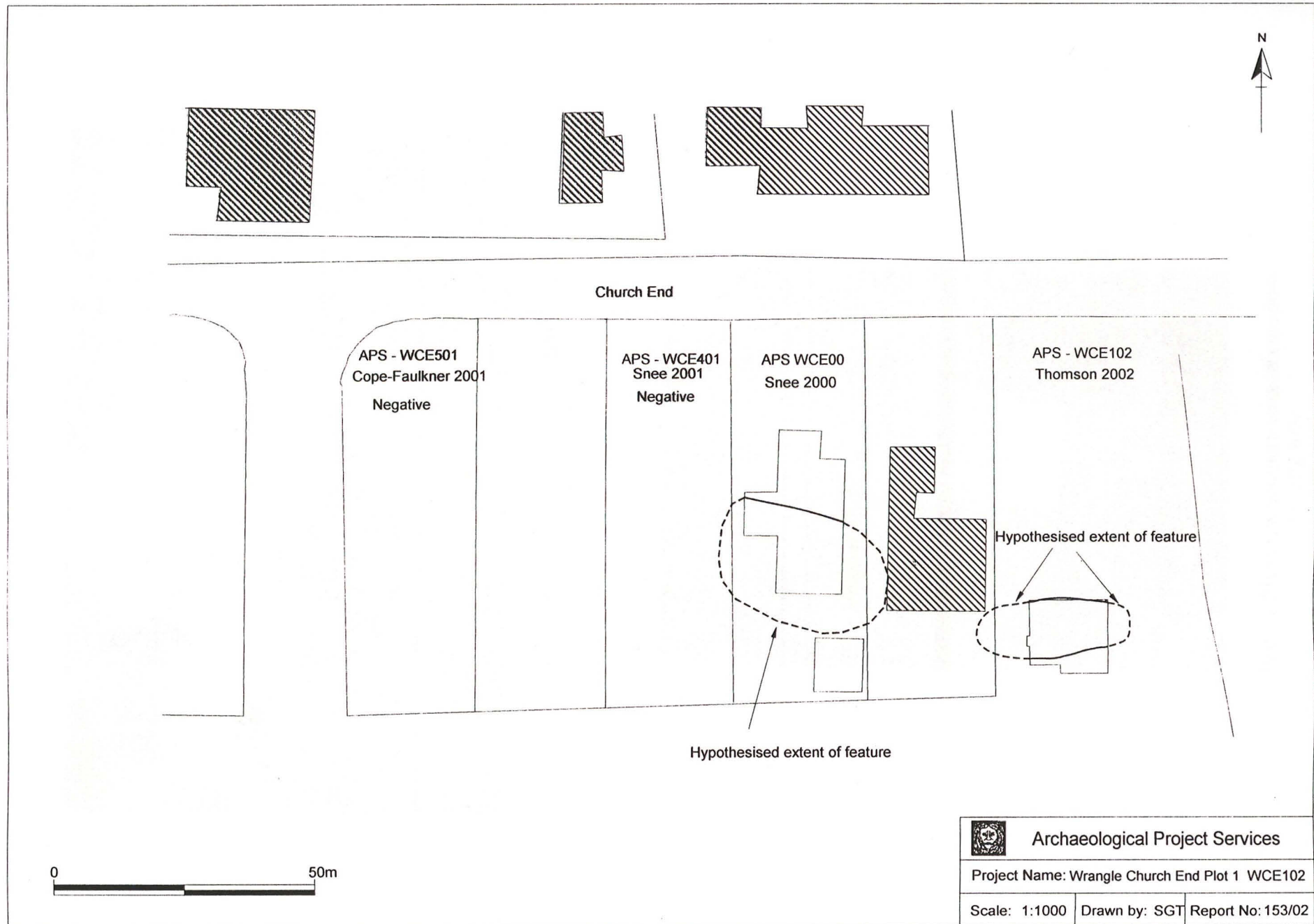


Figure 6 - Plan of previous archaeological investigations





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

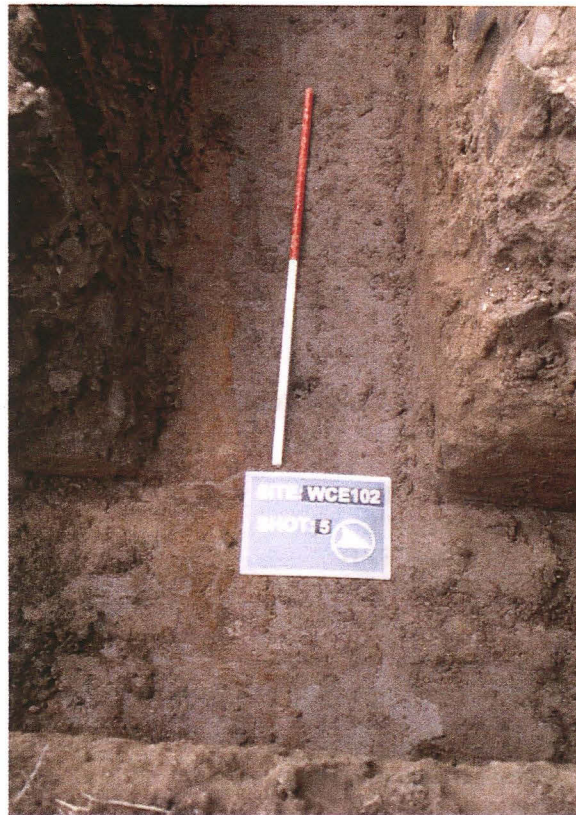


Plate 2 Plan view southern edge of cut (004),  
looking west

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
PLOT 1,  
CHURCH END  
WRANGLE  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR DAWSON**

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

**JUNE 2002**



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. A Romano-British settlement with evidence of salt-making has been identified in close proximity to the site. Additionally, investigations elsewhere on Church End have revealed medieval and later remains.*
- 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 house and garage on land at Church End, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 423508.
- 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 northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. Church End lies on the southwest side of the village and the site and Plot 1, is located on the south side of Church End road, approximately 150m west of the church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 423508.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0337/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a dwelling at Plot 1 Church End, Wrangle. 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 in close proximity to the site have identified remains, including ditches, of medieval date and later date (Archaeological Project Services 2000; 2001).
- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from prehistoric though to medieval date.
- 6.4 No archeological deposits were identified during an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of a dwelling at Plot 5, Church End, Wrangle, located approximately 75m to the west.

## 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

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Specification: Version 1, 7/2/02

**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.60m thick	Subsoil
002	1	Firm, light reddish brown clayey silt, >0.1m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
003	-	Loose, mid-bluish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal, wood and cinders fragments, moderate gravel and patches of redeposited alluvium	Fill of 004
004	-	Linear cut, partially exposed >15m long x 10.7m wide, E-W orientation	Pond
005	1	Firm, light greyish blue clay, 0.2m thick x 6m E-W exposed	Natural clay lens

**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.60m thick	Subsoil
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004	-	Linear cut, partially exposed >15m long x 10.7m wide, E-W orientation	Pond
005	1	Firm, light greyish blue clay, 0.2m thick x 6m E-W exposed	Natural clay lens



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 5 fragments of pottery weighing 63g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other objects, glass, brick/tile, metal and road surfacing material, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 242g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a pond fill (003).

The earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Wrangle, in the Toynton All Saints area, 28km to the west. The later pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, mostly dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, incl jug, 1 abraded, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	2	55g	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LPM	White glazed tablewares, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	6g	
	LPM	Green glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2g	

Table 2: Other Objects

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Ceramic building material	Brick/tile	1	12g	
	Iron	Nail, circular head and shaft, late post-medieval	1	9g	
	Glass	Complete mould produced bottle with applied neck, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	194g	
	Tarmac/bitumen	Road surfacing material, early modern (DISCARDED)	1	27g	

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
003	Cattle	Mandible, including one incisor	5	70	
	Cattle sized	unidentified	1	14	

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class. The tarmac had a hydrocarbon odour and has been discarded.

#### Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Wrangle, including in very close proximity to the current monitoring, that are the subjects of reports and have yielded similar assemblages. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a moderate collection of medieval and later material, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. Other investigations elsewhere on Church End, Wrangle, have yielded similar small quantities of medieval artefacts and it appears probable that the material of this date entered the area in manuring scatter, which would, in turn, suggest the area was agricultural land at that time.

The lack of any material earlier than the medieval period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 5 Context records
- 3 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 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 : 2002.319

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                      WCE102

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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