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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT MARSH FARM,  
SEA LANE,  
WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WMF 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT MARSH FARM,  
SEA LANE,  
WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WMF 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Staples Brothers Ltd**

April 2002

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 4471 5055  
Planning Reference: B/01/0536  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.197

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



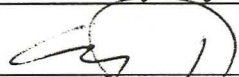

APS Report No. 73/02





**Quality Control**  
Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle  
WMF 02

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Rachael Hall, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2002	Date: 9 <sup>th</sup> April 2002

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a barn on land at Sea Lane, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.*

*Marsh Farm is located in an area of medieval (AD 1066-1500) salterns (salt-production sites) characterised by mounds of waste silts.*

*The investigation identified an undated ditch and possible medieval and post-medieval dumped deposits, although these could relate to recent disturbance at the site. Finds include a single sherd of medieval pottery, post-medieval tile and clinker.*

## 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Staple Brothers Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to an existing cold store on land at Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/01/0536. The watching brief was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> February 2002, in

accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Wrangle is located 4km from the Lincolnshire coast and 12km northeast of Boston, Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 2.1km east of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas at National Grid Reference TF 4471 5055 (Fig. 2). The site lies at heights of between 4m and 5m OD within the Wrangle Tofts. This is reclaimed land created in part by the re-depositing of silts from salt-making during the medieval period.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1985, 53). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of younger marine silts and clays.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wrangle lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze age to the present day. A Bronze Age axe hammer and a number of worked flints have been found around the village (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

Wrangle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Werangle* the name is derived from the Old English *wrengel* or *wrangel* meaning 'a crooked place' (Cameron 1998, 144). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and a portion of it was waste due to the action of the sea (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas which has a 13<sup>th</sup> century doorway



and tower but is mainly of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (DoE 1987, 67).

The site is located within Wrangle Tofts, an area of salterns (salt-making sites) whose waste silts have been dumped to form low mounds dating from the Late Saxon period to the early post-medieval period. Immediately northeast of the site is a saltern mound from which pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved during extensive fieldwalking undertaken as part of the Fenland Project (Lane 1993, Gazetteer). Part of a salt-making complex in the form of clay-lined pits and puddle clay platforms was revealed by dyke cutting on Wrangle Tofts to the southwest of Marsh Farm (Bannister 1983, 104).

A watching brief undertaken 20m to the east identified marine alluvium overlain by modern topsoil (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Stanchion pits were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.9m and 1m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the pits were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and

sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief was yellowish brown sand and silt (003 and 007). This was identified as the underlying natural alluvium.

Cut into the natural sands and silts was a possible east-west aligned linear feature (006). This was 0.9m wide and over 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (005) was recorded.

Two dumped deposits were recorded in Section 3. The lowest was mixed brown and yellowish brown sand and silt (011) from which a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved. This was overlain by brown silt and sand (010) and contained a fragment of post-medieval tile.

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising brownish grey silt (002 and 004) or grey silt (009). Two areas of hardstanding were also recorded (001 and 008).



## 6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of sand and silt were the earliest layers encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and can be identified as marine alluvium.

An east-west aligned ditch was identified but remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Two dumped deposits were identified, one of which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. This may relate to undefined activity in the vicinity during this period or recent disturbance associated with the close proximity of buildings at Marsh Farm.

Finds retrieved include the single medieval sherd of pottery, a post-medieval tile fragment and a fragment of clinker. Such finds derived from dumped deposits represent nothing more than discarded rubbish.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle, because the site lay in close proximity to medieval salt-production sites.

Above the underlying marine alluvium was an undated ditch and two dumped deposits, one of which could possibly be medieval in date, although could also be modern considering the proximity of Marsh Farm. No other archaeological features were identified.

Finds retrieved from this investigation include a single sherd of locally made medieval pottery, a fragment of post-medieval tile and a piece of clinker. No waterlogged features were identified which indicates that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, etc.) would survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr V. Reed of Staples Brothers Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Rachael Hall, Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bannister, R.T., 1983, 'Wrangle Toft', in White, A.J. and Solly, M.C. (eds), *Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside*, 1982, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol. 18
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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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Robson, J.D., 1985, *Soils in Lincolnshire IV; Sheet TF45 (Friskney)*, Soil Survey Record No. 88

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

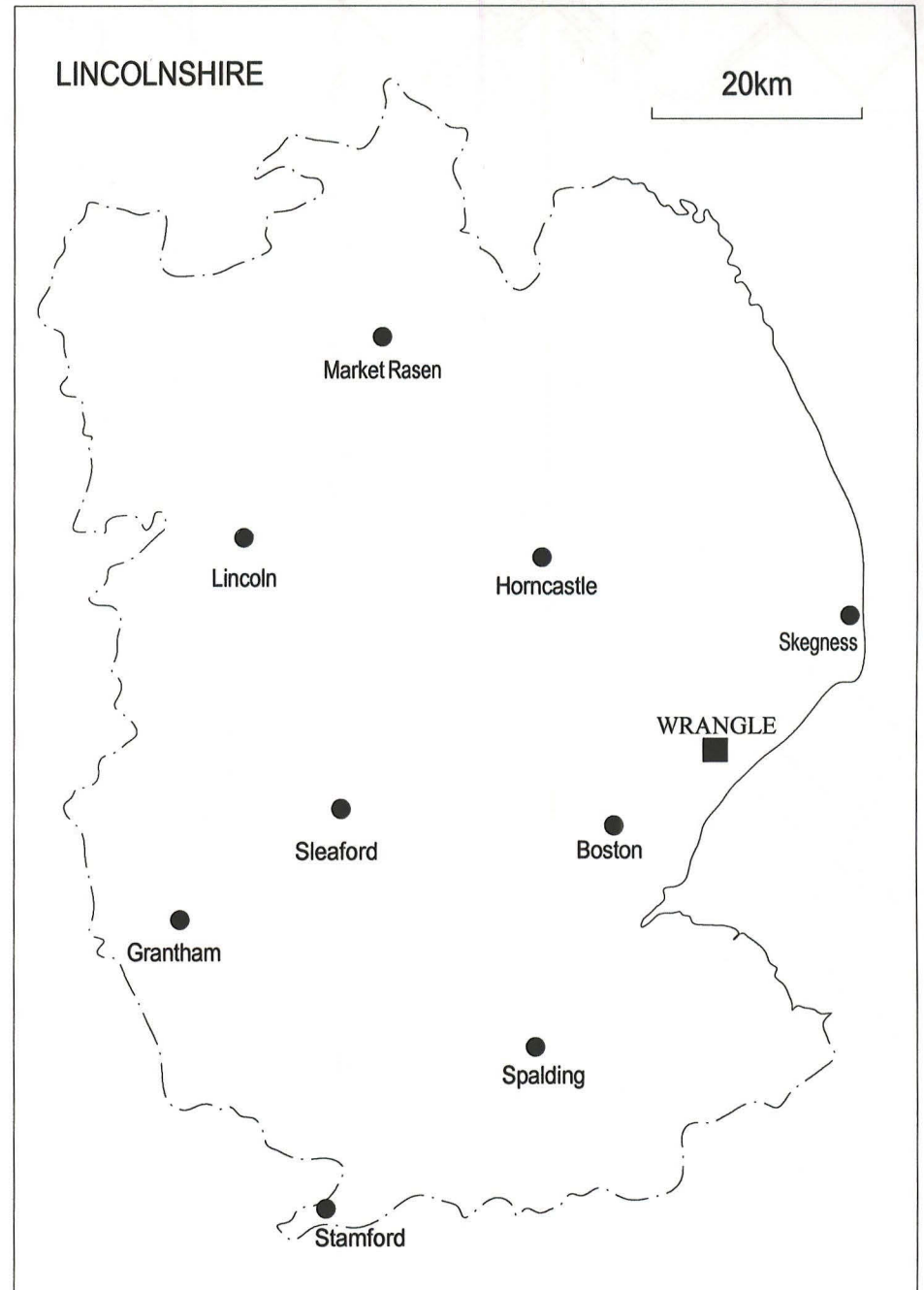
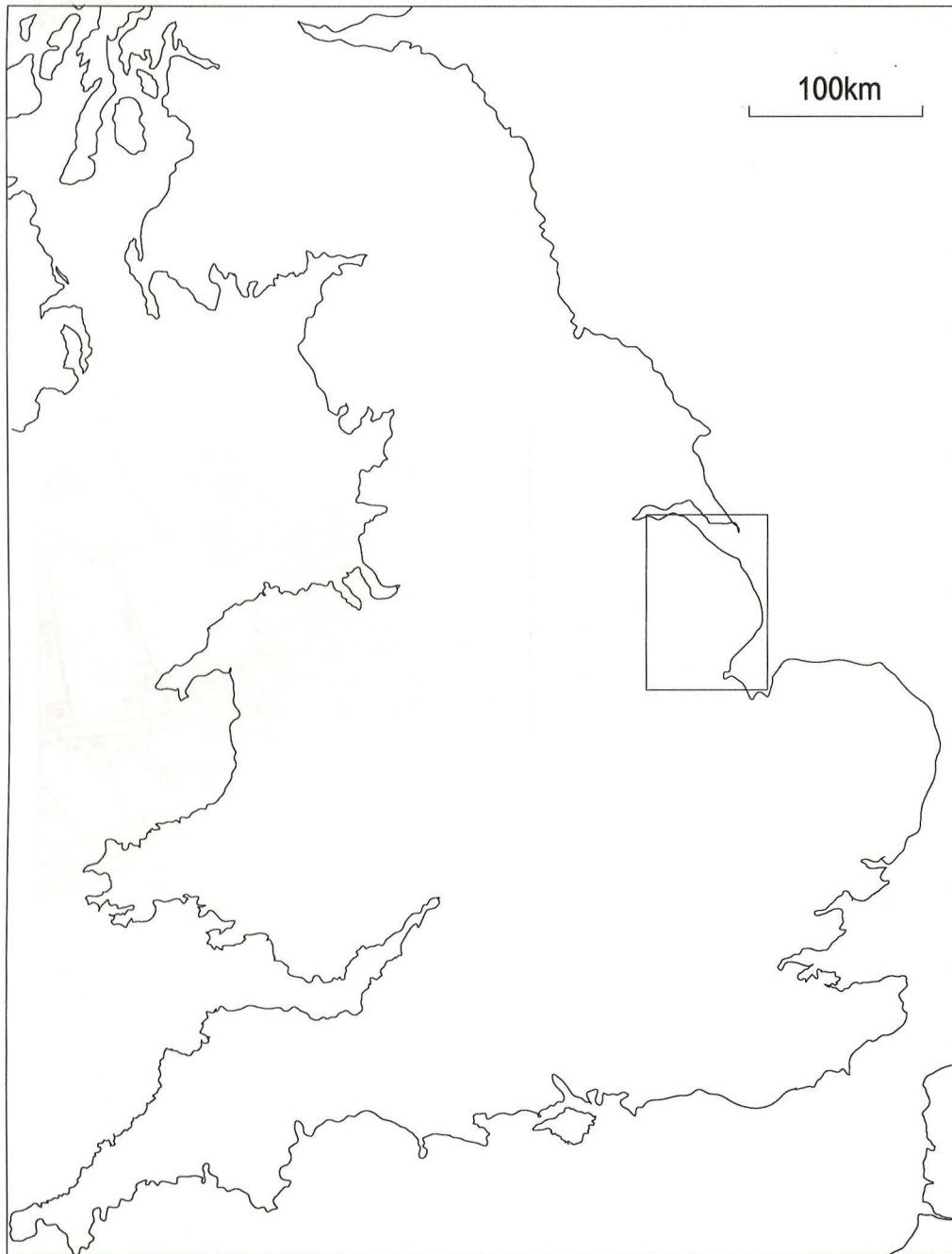


Figure 1 General Location Plan







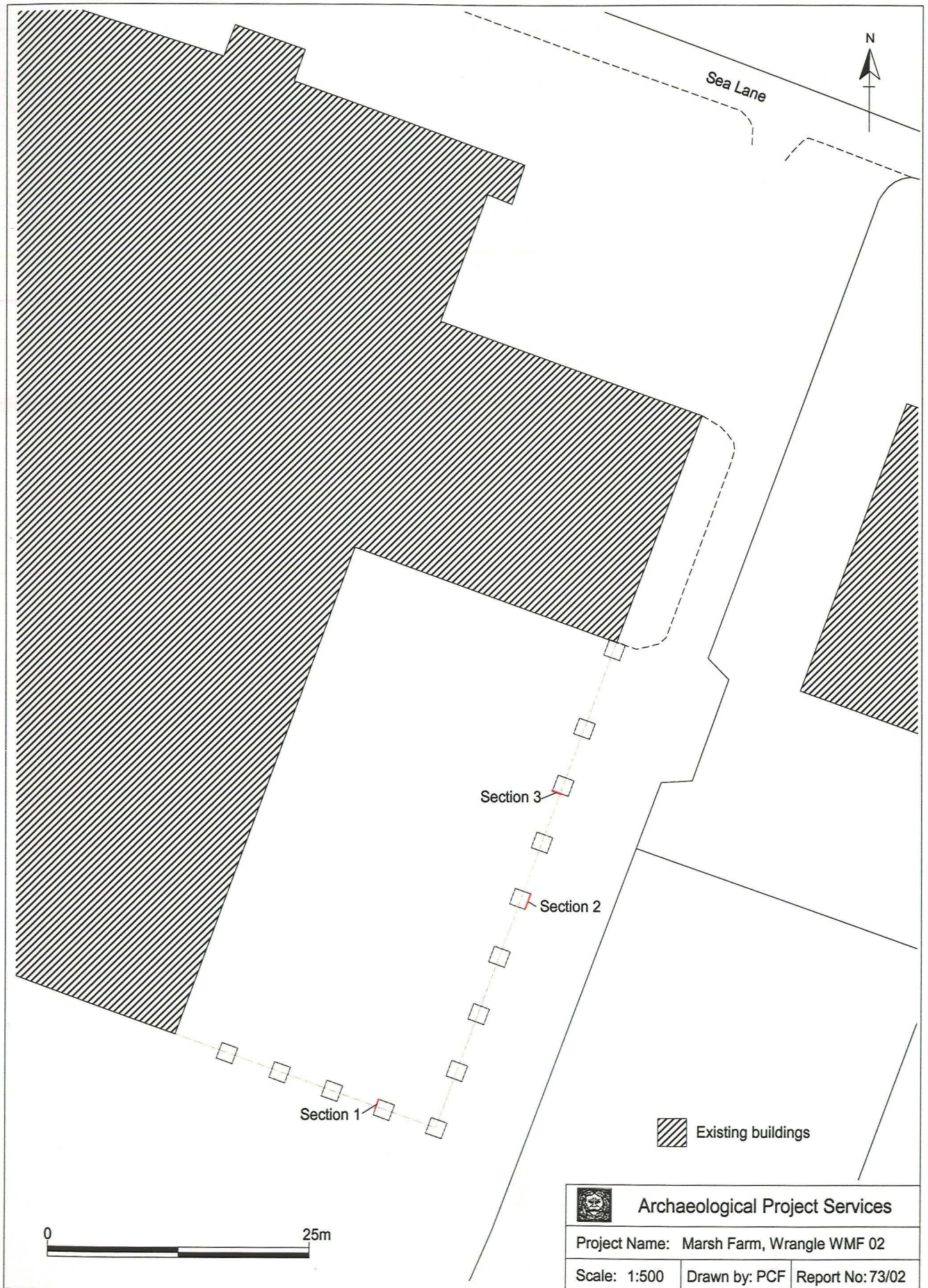
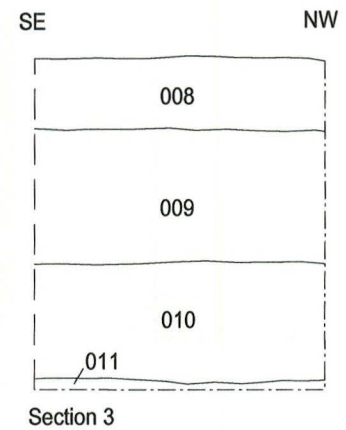
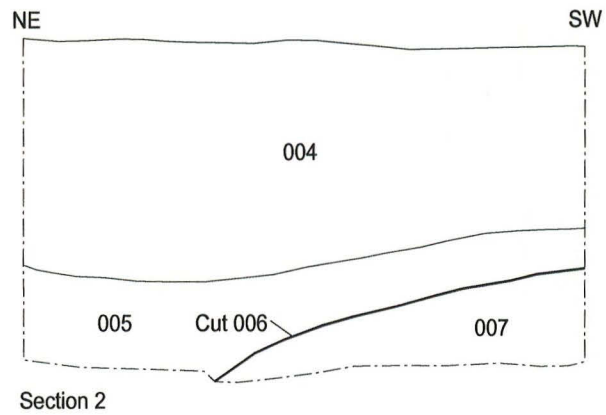
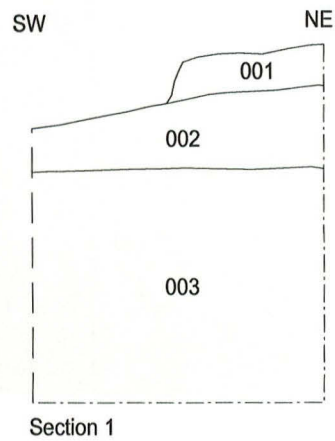


Figure 3 - Plan showing the stanchion pits and location of drawn sections





0 1m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Marsh Farm, Wrangle WMF 02

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 73/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing ditch (006), looking southeast



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the dumped deposits, looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT MARSH FARM, WRANGLE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to a former cold store at Marsh Farm, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to a possible medieval saltern.*
- 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 construction of an extension to a former cold store at Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4471 5055.
- 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. Marsh Farm lies approximately 2km east of the village. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4471 5055.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0536) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of an extension to a former cold store. 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 Marsh Farm lies to the east of Wrangle village at approximately 4m 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 Marsh Farm lies in the Wrangle Tofts, reclaimed land created from the Late Saxon period onwards by the dumping of silts taken from the unreclaimed marsh for salting. A distinct mound is visible at Marsh Farm with associated 15th-17th century pottery indicating that the location was probably the site of a late medieval saltern further evidence for which may be uncovered during the course of development.
- 6.3 No archaeological remains earlier than the modern period were identified during a watching brief undertaken in August 2001 during construction of a tractor and implement shed on a plot 60m northwest of the proposed extension (Cope-Faulkner, 2001).

## 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 practice 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 stanchion pit 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: *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date; and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman 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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 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.

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

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

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 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.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cope-Faulkner, P., 2001, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle, Lincolnshire (WMFA01)*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report 169/01
- 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

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm light to mid grey crushed stone and cement, 0.15m thick	Hardstanding
002	1	Firm dark brownish grey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
003	1	Firm light yellowish brown sand and silt, 0.78m thick	Natural deposit
004	2	Firm dark brownish grey silt, 0.64m thick	Topsoil
005	2	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (006)
006	2	Feature, aligned ?east-west, 0.9m wide by >0.3m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Ditch
007	2	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sand and silt, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
008	3	Firm light grey and red rubble and stone, 0.23m thick	Hardstanding
009	3	Firm mid to dark grey silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
010	3	Firm mid brown sand and silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
011	3	Firm light to mid brown and yellowish brown sand and silt, >40mm thick	?Dumped deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by 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 single piece of pottery weighing 10g was recovered. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile and fire residue, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 23g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from dumped deposits (010) and (011).

The single piece of pottery was made in moderate proximity to Wrangle, at Toynton, 13km to the north. The ceramic building material may have been made fairly locally in the Wrangle area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	CBM	Brick/tile, ?post-medieval	1	10g	?post-medieval
		Clinker	1	13g	
011	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10g	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Wrangle, including in immediate proximity to the current site. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity (Lane 1993). 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 small collection of mixed material, the assemblage is of limited local potential. All the artefacts could have entered the area as components of manuring scatter.

#### References

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

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>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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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>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>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
3	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
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: 2001.197

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WMF 02

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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