

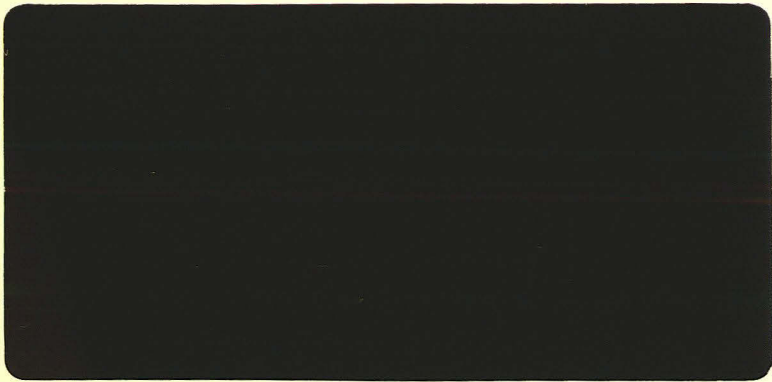
BM - 435189

97/4

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT
TO MAGDALEN MUSEUM,
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WMM97)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Administrative Section
1000
24.97
TEL: 0223 332 FAX: 0223 330724

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT
TO MAGDALEN MUSEUM,
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WMM97)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Eldin

March 1997

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

A.P.S. Report No. 12/97

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Background	1
	2.2 Topography and Geology	1
	2.3 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Description of the Trenches	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4

Appendices

1	Brief for an Archaeological observation and recording
2	Letter from Department of National Heritage outlining Scheduled Monument Consent
3	Context Summary
4	Pottery Summary <i>Hilary Healey</i>
5	The Archive
6	Glossary

List of Figures

Figure 1 . . . General Location Plan

Figure 2 . . . Site Location Plan

Figure 3 . . . Plan of Development

Figure 4 . . . Sections 1 and 2

Figure. 5 . . . Section 3

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view, showing the entrance to Magdalen College School, Wainfleet

Plate 2 Section 2, looking north

Plate 3 Section 3, looking northeast

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the conversion of outbuildings into a museum at Magdalen College Grammar School, Wainfleet All Saints. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundations.

The development site lies adjacent to Magdalen College Grammar School, an extant building dating from 1484. This building was founded by Bishop Waynflot to provide students for Magdalen College, Oxford. It remained in use as a school until the mid 1960s whereupon it was converted to a public library.

The investigation revealed deposits indicating activity associated with the school and dating from the post-medieval period (AD 1500-1800). Finds include local and nationally made pottery and a single sherd of imported pottery from Germany.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 17th and 28th February 1997, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of two stretches of foundation trenches during alterations to Magdalen Museum (National Grid Reference TF 49879 58760). Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/194/0926/96. As Magdalen College is a Scheduled Monument (County No. 321), Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Secretary of State in November 1996 (Appendix 2), subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mark Eldin (Joiners) and was carried out

by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Wainfleet All Saints is situated 7km from the coast and 22km northeast of Boston just beyond the southern tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds in the civil parish of Wainfleet All Saints, East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Magdalen Museum is located northeast of All Saints parish church and southeast of the Market Place, adjacent to St. John's Street (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at c. 11m O.D.

Local soils are Wisbech Association coarse silty calcareous soils developed on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 214). Immediately west of the site are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (*ibid.* 338). Brown silts were the most frequent soil type encountered during the investigation.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within the later medieval town of Wainfleet. Wainfleet is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, where it is referred to as Wenflet from the Old English *waegn-flèct* meaning 'stream that can be crossed by a cart' (Ekwall 1974, 491). At the time of the Domesday Survey there is no indication that a church was in the vicinity, but the village contained upwards of nine salterns (Foster and Longley 1976). The original settlement of Wainfleet lay 3.5km to the west. The later town developed at its present location when it became a port in the late 13th century, flourishing in this role until the Haven began

to silt up in the 15th century (Swaby 1994, 6; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 776).

The investigation area is located adjacent and south of the late medieval Magdalen College (Pl. 1), built by William Waynflet, Bishop of Winchester and former Lord Chancellor of England (Swaby 1994, 7). The brick built grammar school is believed to have been built in 1484 (Parry-Jones 1984, 5). A schoolmaster is recorded as in place in Wainfleet prior to this date in 1466-7, but no evidence of an earlier school is known. It is more likely that the War of the Roses delayed construction of the school (Leach 1906, 484). Bishop Waynflet, who came from the town, was executor for Ralph Cromwell who was responsible for building Tattershall Castle, one of the earliest brick buildings in the country. It is known that Bishop Waynflet employed builders that had worked at Tattershall.

The grammar school was founded to provide students for Magdalen College, Oxford, also built by Waynflet. The building remained in use as a school until the mid 1960s whereupon it was converted to a library. The school comprises a single brick building with two floors and two towers to the front. The upper floor was originally designed as a chapel with the lower floor as accommodation for the headmaster and classrooms. By the beginning of the 20th century, the chapel was converted to classrooms and the lower floor redesigned to provide dormitory accommodation for the pupils (Parry-Jones 1984, 25). It was at this time the range of buildings to the south of the school were constructed, thus providing kitchens, toilets and stores to the school. It is this range of buildings that are being converted to house the museum, the subject of this investigation.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as set by the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of two foundation trenches for new walls and a trench to provide services to the building. Prior to this, topsoil had been removed to a depth of 0.25m in the vicinity of Sections 1 and 2. Sides of all these trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed within an opened area was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. A plan was drawn at a scale of 1:100 and sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENCHES

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Three periods of activity were recognised:

- Group 1 Post-medieval activity
- Group 2 19th century activity
- Group 3 Modern activity

The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Group 1 Post-medieval activity

Abutting the wall of Wainfleet Grammar school (026) in Section 2 (Fig. 4) was a deposit of light brown silt (027). No cut for a foundation trench was visible in this deposit, located 0.58m below the present land surface, indicating it is later than the 1484 building.

Overlying this deposit and extending into Section 1 was a deposit resembling a buried topsoil (010 and 016). A single sherd of Boston type pottery was retrieved from this layer and may indicate a 17th century date for the soils deposition.

Remnants of a brick wall (008) were observed lying over the buried soil in Section 1. To the west of this was a spread of red silt (009) that had been heat altered, possibly by a bonfire.

A further buried soil (005, 013, 018 and 036) over these deposits and extending throughout all three Sections was noted (Fig. 5). Generally, this was *c.* 0.3m thick and was a dark brown silt.

Cutting into the buried soil and recorded in Section 2 was a small pit (015) filled with light grey ash (014) indicating that disposal activities were taking place in close proximity to the school.

Group 2 19th century activity

Two structures are assigned to this phase. To the east of Section 2, a circular brick well was briefly observed (028), and the wall (007) associated with the original kitchen, lavatory and store were recorded. The well would appear to be earlier than the kitchen range as the well was sealed by dark brown silt (011 and 017) containing a range of pottery from 13th to 19th century date, that was subsequently cut by the

foundation trenches of the kitchen range (006 and 020).

Group 3 Modern activity

Four trenches for drain pipes, a manhole casement and electricity service trench represent all of the intrusive activity associated with this group. These may relate to either the former school or the more recent usage of the Grammar school as a library.

A topsoil of mid brown silt constitutes the present ground surface, although this was removed in the vicinity of Sections 1 and 2 (see above).

6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval activity (Group 1) is associated with subsequent use of the Grammar school after it had been built. The nature of these deposits indicate building and waste disposal activities taking place at this time and are separated by two periods when soil was allowed to form.

19th century activity, in the form of a well and the construction of the kitchen range to the south of the Grammar school may relate to two periods of development during this century. The first comprised general repairs to the building and the second when accommodation was provided for students at the school.

Continuing improvements, to the school, during the 20th century saw the insertion of drain pipes and the provision of electricity to the building.

Only six pottery sherds were retrieved during this investigation and range from Toynton All Saints and Boston wares made locally to pottery with a widespread distribution. A

single sherd of Westerwald stoneware represents 16th to 17th century trade with Germany.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at land adjacent to Wainfleet Grammar School were undertaken because the site fell within an area of known archaeological activity, notably the Grammar school itself, and the likelihood existed of archaeological remains being disturbed.

All deposits encountered during this investigation relate to the usage of the adjacent building as a Grammar school and, more recently, as a local library. These deposits may be regarded as of local significance only.

A few sherds of pottery were recovered and represent a typical, if small, assemblage common in Lincolnshire. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish acknowledge the assistance of Mark Eldin for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start allowed access to the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Hilary Healey commented upon the fragments of pottery found during this investigation.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (Eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Leach, A.F., 1906, 'Schools', in Page, W. (Ed), *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln Volume II* (Reprint 1988)

Parry-Jones, B., 1984, 'Five hundred years of the Magdalen College School at Wainfleet', in *Magdalen College School, Wainfleet 1484-1984*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd ed, revised Antram, N.)

Swaby, J.E., 1994, *The Stranded Town: Wainfleet down the Ages*

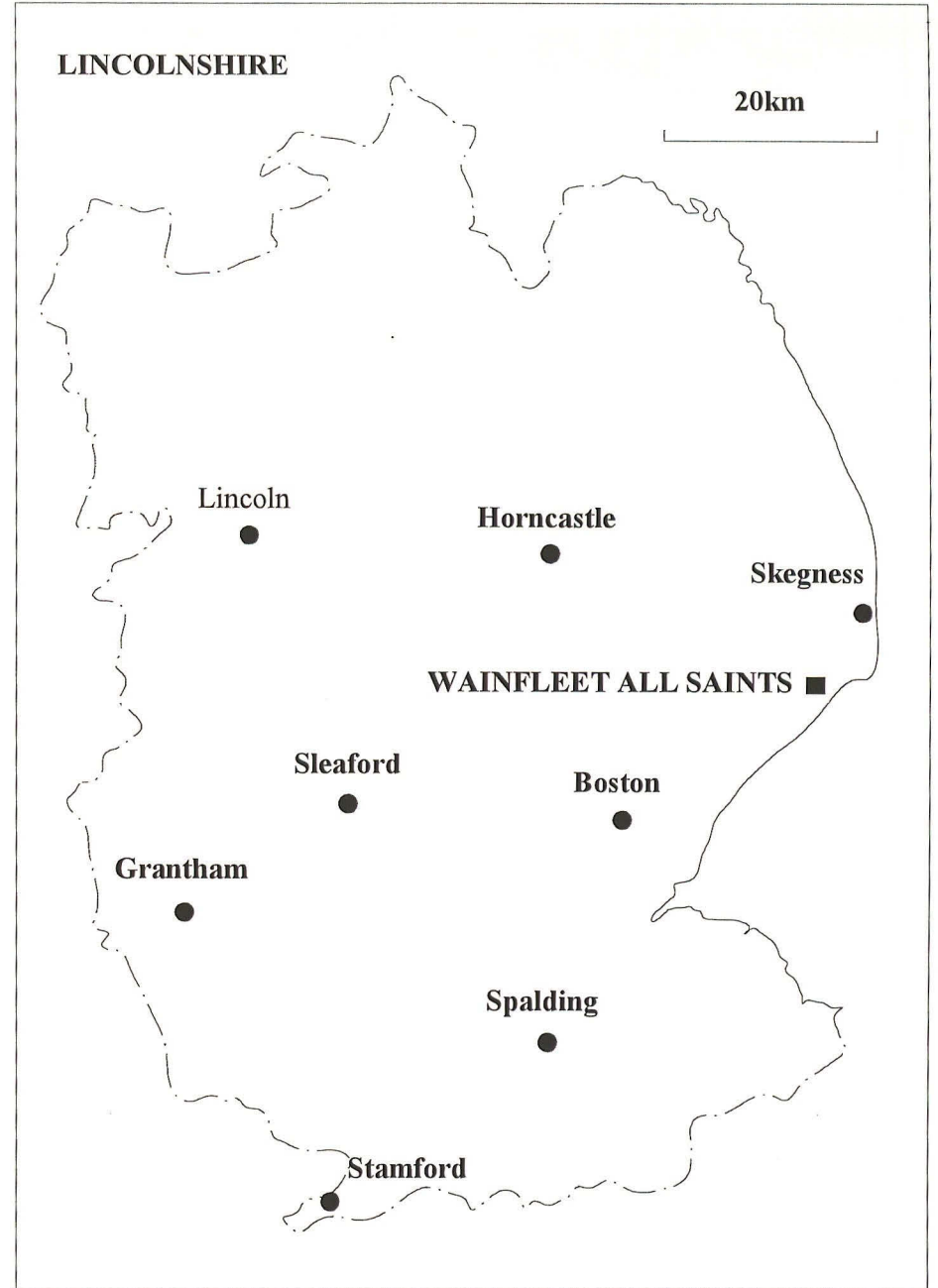
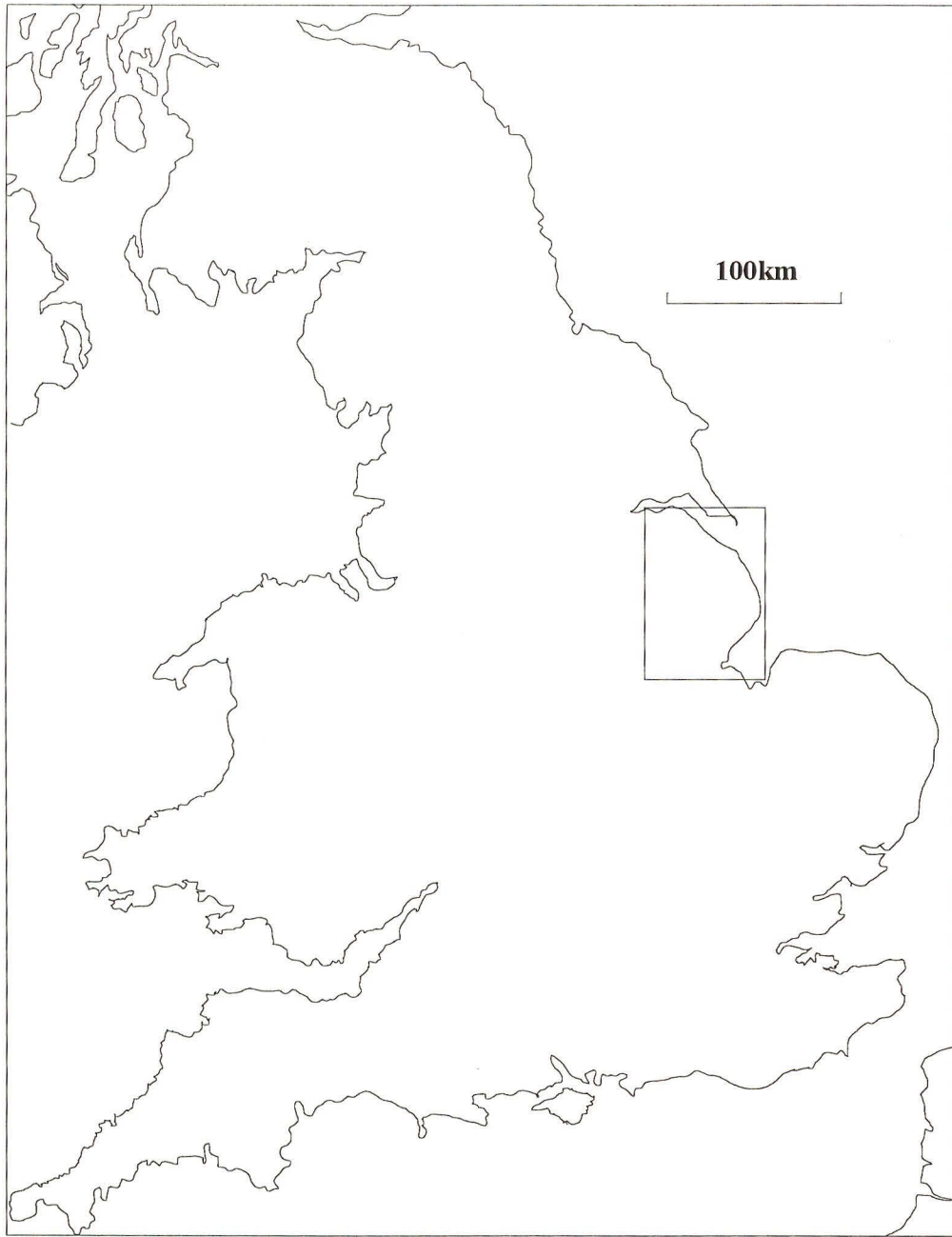
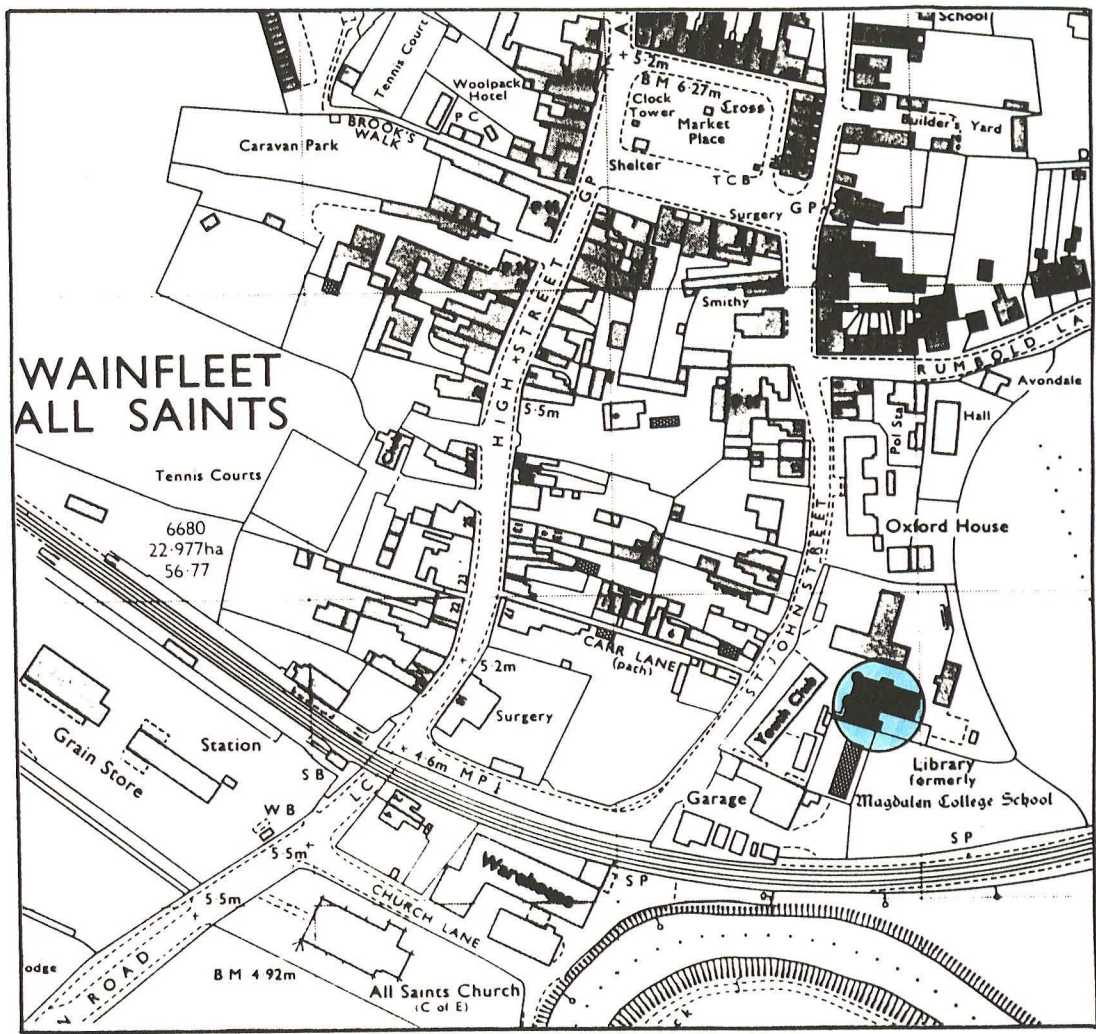
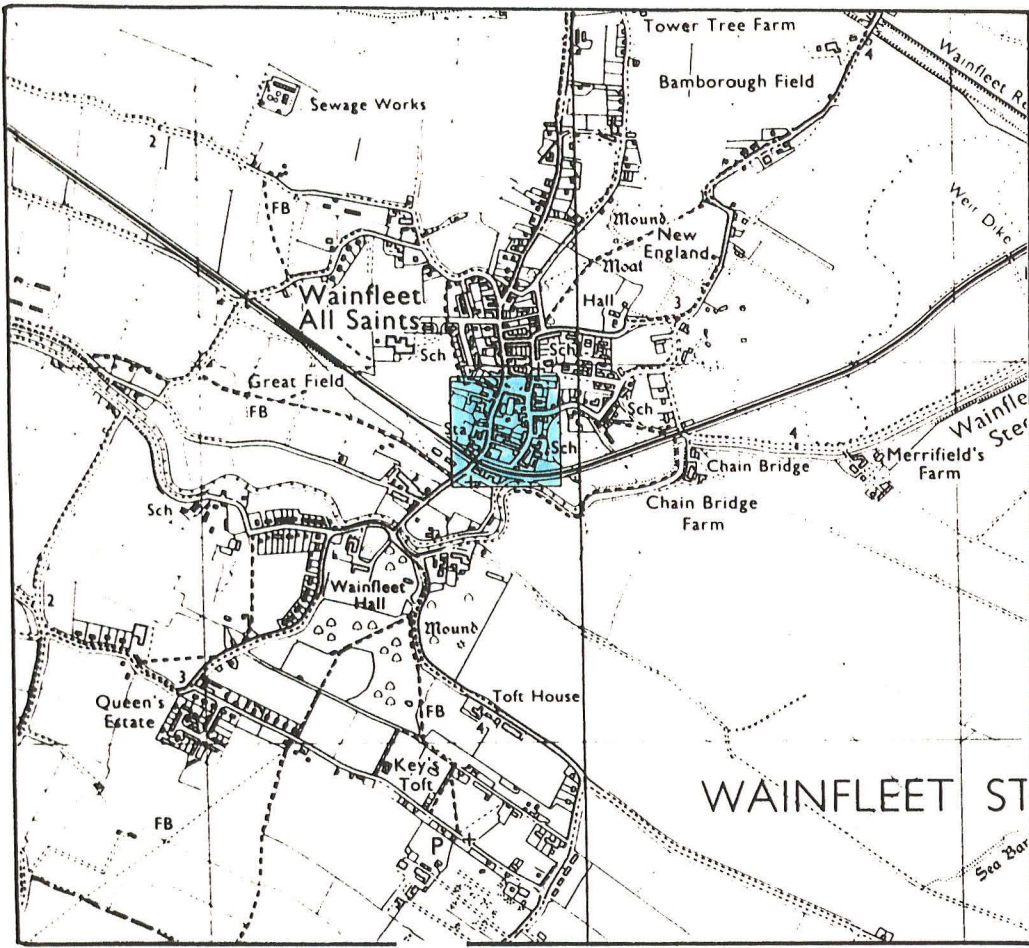


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



 Development Area



Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

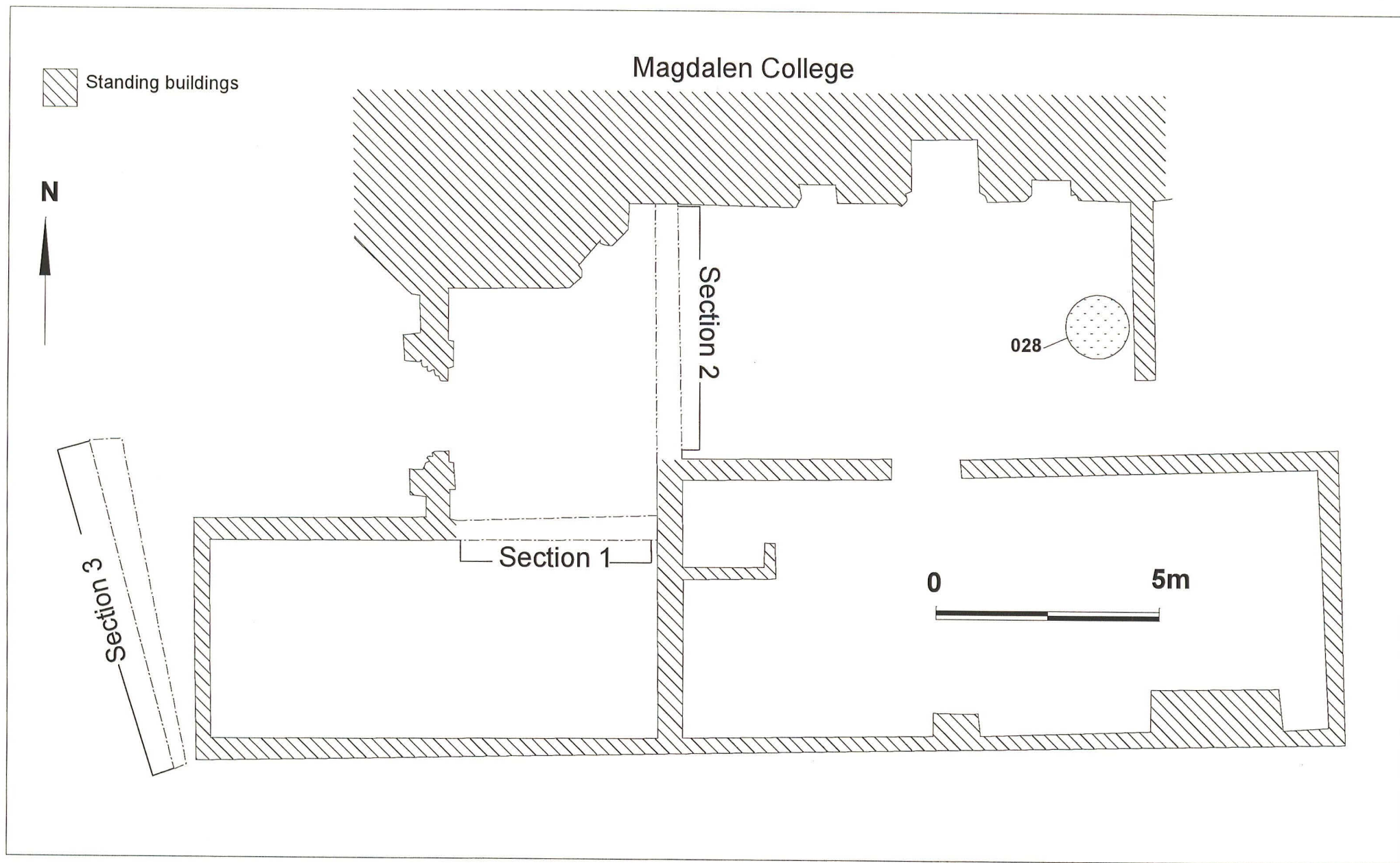


Figure 3 - Plan of Development, showing location of Sections 1, 2 and 3

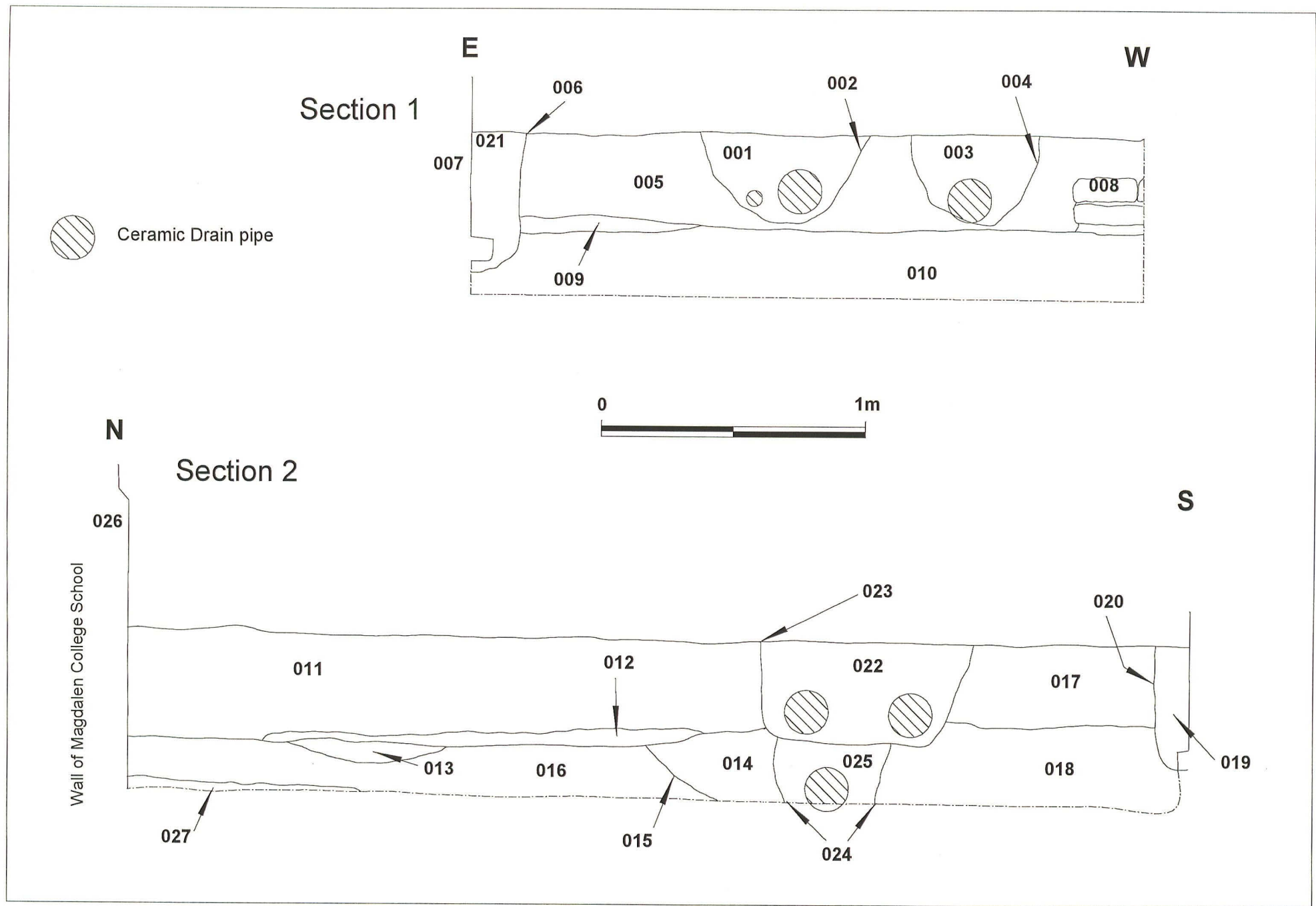


Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2

Section 3

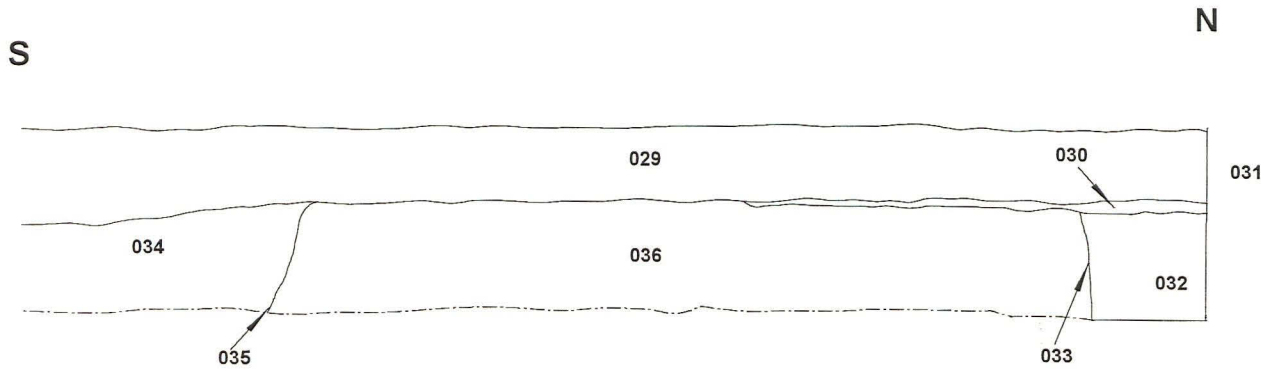


Figure 5 - Section 3

Plate 1: General view,
showing the entrance to
Magdalen College School,
Wainfleet



Plate 2: Section 2, looking north

Plate 3: Section 3, looking northeast



Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING

SITE: Magdalen Museum
COMPANY: Magdalen Museum
LOCATION: Wainfleet All Saints, Lincs.
PLANNING APP. NO.: S/194/0926/96

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological observation and recording work to be carried out during alterations to Magdalen Museum, adjoining Magdalen College by Herbert Button and Partners on behalf of Magdalen Museum.
- 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 include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted for approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

- 2.1 Wainfleet All Saints is situated approximately 21km northeast of Boston close to the east coast of Lincolnshire. Magdalen College is situated off St. John's Street at NGR TF 49870958760.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 Applications were made to East Lindsey District Council by Herbert Button and Partners on behalf of Magdalen Museum for listed building consent and planning permission for conversion, change of use and alterations to existing outbuildings to form a Victorian kitchen exhibit.
- 3.2 This building is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 321). Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Secretary of State in a letter of 21st November 1996 subject to various conditions. The structure is a Grade 1 listed building and Listed Building Consent and planning permission were granted on 14/11/96 subject to a condition for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.
- 3.3 Groundworks will consist of the removal of floors covering an area of approx. 6 x 3m to a depth of 450mm, the excavation of two small stretches of wall foundation and the laying of at least 3 new 100mm diameter drains.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Magdalen College was a school constructed in 1484 and restored at various dates throughout its lifetime. It is now a public library. It was built by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester in order to provide scholars for his new foundation, Magdalen College in Oxford.
- 4.2 The College building is a Grade 1 listed building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

5. Requirements for work

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.
- 5.3 It should be expected that evidence associated with the college and previous activity on the site will be observed.
- 5.4 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
 - 5.4.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.4.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.
 - 5.4.3 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.
 - 5.4.4 The recovery and recording strategies must be described in full.
 - 5.4.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The watching brief should involve:
 - 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features where appropriate;
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural deposits for archaeological features and their recording if extant.
 - 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licenses 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 remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 The Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council 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.

8. Reporting requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, East Lindsey District Council and Herbert Button and Partners. The report should contain:
 - 8.1.1 plans of the trench layout;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 any indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in the appropriate museum.
- 8.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives'.

9. Publication and Dissemination

- 9.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

10. Additional information

- 10.1 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 programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Archaeological Officer.

Brief prepared by Jim Bonnor, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, 20th January 1997



Buildings, Monuments and Sites Division
2-4 Cockspur Street, London SW1Y 5DH
Telephone: 0171-211 2096 Facsimile: 0171-211 2006

D J Bingham Esq
Herbert Button & Partners
19-21 Main Road
Gedlington
Nottingham NG4 3HQ

HSD 9/2/3466 pt 3

21 November 1996

Dear Sir

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) - SECTION 2
PROPOSED WORKS AT: THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, WAINFLEET
ALL SAINTS, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNTY MONUMENT NO: 321
APPLICATION BY: HERBERT BUTTON & PARTNERS**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for National Heritage to refer to your application for scheduled monument consent dated 3 June 1996, the location plan, site plan, plans & elevations of works and the letter of 17 May 1996 from the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) submitted therewith in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled ancient monument concerning refurbishment and reconstruction of the former outbuildings adjacent to the Magdalen College School. Further details were provided in your letter of 11 October 1996 and drawing no. DB/95/02/01 (February 1995), sent to English Heritage. The application has been determined on this more detailed and amended basis.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Miss Latham of the Department on 21 November 1996.

3. The Secretary of State is required by the Act to also consult with English Heritage before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having considered the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State agrees that the proposed works will be beneficial for the presentation and public enjoyment of the monument, with only a minor impact on the monument and its archaeological deposits, and are unlikely to cause significant archaeological damage. She is satisfied there is no requirement for any archaeological supervision or recording, and is content for the works to proceed providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered to. Accordingly the Secretary of State hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the proposed works as described and detailed in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:-

- i. the works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least four weeks' notice in

writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Mr M A Cooper of English Heritage at Room 332, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB (Tel: 0171-973-3218) in order that an English Heritage representative can have the opportunity to inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent;

ii. removal of mortar to allow introduction of lead flashing shall be undertaken using hand-tools only. Particular care shall be taken to avoid damage to adjacent brickwork during this operation;

iii. all fixings shall be made into the joints and not into the brick or stone;

iv. all pointing and mortar work shall be in a finish to match the existing in colour, texture and style;

v. care shall be taken that fittings do not rust so as to stain the brickwork;

vi. photographs shall be prepared of the monument before the start and after completion of the works and a set of the prints shall be sent to English Heritage; and

vii. equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked in the meantime).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment by law order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the 'applicant') who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded her powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act : they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7. A copy of this letter is being sent to English Heritage.

Yours faithfully



I NEWTON

Authorised by the Secretary of State
to sign in that behalf

Appendix 3

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Dark brown silt with mortar	Fill of 002
002	1	Linear cut, 0.55m wide by 0.33m deep	Drain pipe trench
003	1	Dark greyish brown silt	Fill of 004
004	1	Linear cut, 0.47m wide by 0.35m deep	Drain pipe trench
005	1	Dark greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
006	1	Linear cut, 0.2m wide	Trench for wall 007
007	1	Brick wall	Existing 'Victorian' wall
008	1	Brick foundation, 0.5m extent	Undefined structure
009	1	Mid red silt, 70mm thick	Heat altered layer
010	1	Mid brown silt, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil
011	2	Dark brown silt, 0.37m thick	Demolition deposit
012	2	Brown/black silt and coal frags, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
013	2	Reddish mid-brown silt, 70mm thick	Former topsoil
014	2	Light grey ash,	Dumped deposit
015	2	Indeterminate cut, seen in section only	Possible pit
016	2	Mid brown silt, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil
017	2	Dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
018	2	Dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
019	2	Dark greyish brown silt	Fill of 020
020	2	Linear cut	As 006
021	2	Dark greyish brown silt	Backfill of 006/020
022	2	Dark brown silt	Fill of 023
023	2	Linear cut, 0.39m deep	Drain pipe trench
024	2	Linear cut, 0.42m wide by 0.25m deep	Drain pipe trench
025	2	Dark brown silt	Fill of 024
026	2	Brick wall	Magdalen College wall
027	2	Light to mid brown silt	Misc. deposit
028	3	Brick structure	Circular well
029	3	Mid brown silt, 0.15m thick	Garden soil
030	3	Yellow brown sand, 10mm thick	Misc. deposit

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
031	3	Brick and concrete structure	Manhole casement
032	3	Dark brownish grey silt	Fill of 033
033	3	Rectangular cut	Cut for 031
034	3	Dark brownish grey silt, with electricity cable	Fill of 035
035	3	Linear cut	Cable trench
036	3	Dark brownish grey silt	Former topsoil

Appendix 4

POTTERY SUMMARY Hilary Healey

Context	Description	Date
010	Boston type ware	17th century
011	Westerwald stoneware	16th-17th century
011	Tin glazed earthenware	17th-18th century
011	2 x blue and white (seperate vessels)	18th-19th century
011	Toynton All Saints ware	13th-16th century

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

36	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Scale drawings
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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:	30.97
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WMM97

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

- 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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* (4).
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
- Dumped deposits** 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.
- 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).
- Layer** A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.