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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT WESTGATE PRIMARY SCHOOL LINCOLN

(LWS03)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

EVENT: LI 5989 INTERVENTION: LI 10074
EXCAVATION: LI 10075

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT WESTGATE PRIMARY SCHOOL LINCOLN

(LWS03)

**Work Undertaken For**
**HBS**

March 2004

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 975 721

LCNCC Archive No. 2003.371

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

APS Report No.**046/04**

# Quality Control

Westgate Primary School, Westgate, Lincoln (LWS03)

| | |
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| Date: 13-04-04 | Date: 13-04-04 |

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two engineering test pits at Westgate Primary School, Westgate, Lincoln.*

*The area of the development is deemed archaeologically sensitive as it lies within the historic core of Lincoln, within an area of known Early Roman, Late Roman, and medieval defensive remains. Investigations within the present development between 1938-46 and in 1973 revealed the remains of the ditch and rampart of the first century legionary fortress crossing north to south across the site. The outer defences of the medieval castle are located 70m to the south of the site.*

*The development is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 115, The Roman Colonia).*

*Two deposits of natural origin and seven of recent date were identified during the watching brief. However the engineering investigations were restricted by the presence of recent services, which forced the excavation of Test Pit 2 to be discontinued. No archaeological finds were recovered during the watching brief.*

## 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 (APS) was commissioned by HBS Business Services to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of two engineering test pits associated with development proposals at Westgate Primary School, Westgate, Lincoln. The development site is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No.115). Consultations with English Heritage determined that the resurfacing and investigative works associated with this particular phase of the development was covered by an existing consent. The watching brief was undertaken on the 19th of November 2003.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Westgate Primary School is located within the historic core of Lincoln, on the north side of Westgate close to its junction with Reservoir Street at National Grid Reference SK 975 721 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the plateau overlying the Limestone escarpment at approximately 65m OD. The natural geology on the escarpment consists of Lincolnshire limestone overlying Northampton Sand ironstone that in turn seals Lias clay (Jones and Stocker 2003a,17).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric activity within Lincoln is generally scarce and no remains are known within the vicinity of the development, although a possible late Iron Age pit was identified at the eastern end of Westgate at St Paul-in-the-Bail and other finds of possible late Iron Age date, have been found to the southwest at The lawn (Jones and Stocker 2003b, 28).

The site lies within the northwest quadrant of the legionary fortress, of mid-to-late first century AD, Neronian date. Excavations in 1938-46 traced the line of the legionary ditch and rampart of the

early fort along the west side of the development. These cross the site on a north-south alignment, probably passing directly underneath the proposed extension to the school (Jones 2003, 42). The site was reinvestigated in 1973 (Jones, 1980), when the rampart was found to be timber fronted. Timber revetments of this type were comparatively rare in Roman Britain and its use in Lincoln could have influenced by Rhineland forts, although it may have been due to soil conditions. (Jones, 2003, 43).

The fortress was converted into a *Colonia* for former legionaries towards the end of the first century. Remains from this period identified during excavations on the site include possible foundations for the *Colonia* wall, post-holes for an interval tower and the eastern edge of the *Colonia* ditch, the latter extending westwards beneath Reservoir Street (Trimble, 2003). The buried remains of the *Colonia* on the site are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No.115).

Occupation within the upper Roman city continued throughout the Saxon period. Although no early Saxon (450-650AD) remains are known from previous work on the site, small quantities of 5th and 6th century pottery was found 200m to the east at the eastern end of Westgate during excavations within the area of the Roman Forum, at St. Paul-in-the-Bail. It is possible that the Middle Saxon (650-850) church excavated on this site had an earlier predecessor (Vince 2003a, 145). Fifth to sixth century pottery was also recovered during investigations approximately 200m to the southwest, beyond the defences, at The Lawn. Occupation appears to have become concentrated in this latter area during the Middle Saxon when settlement within the city walls seems to have declined (Vince 2003a, 147).

Archaeological evidence from across the city has shown that Lincoln grew rapidly and prospered from the late 9th century onwards, developing into a major urban centre by the time of the *Domesday* Survey (Vince 2003b, 161). One of the principal features of the medieval city was the royal castle, erected in the southwest corner of the walled upper city in 1068, as a response to a rising in the North. By 1150 the castles defences had been extended northwards, beyond the Roman Westgate and within 0.70m of the present site (Vince 2003b, 170-173). The medieval street of Westgate was clearly laid out along the northern side of the castle ditch. A medieval church, St-Clement-in-the-Bail stood to the north of Westgate. Although its site is now lost, it is believed to have stood northeast of, and in moderate proximity to Westgate School. (Vince 2003b 173).

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of two geo-technical test pits. This was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those archaeological features encountered to be determined.

## 4. METHODS

The excavation of two engineering test pits, shown on Fig 3, was monitored. Test Pit 1 measured 1.5 x 1.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.65m, whilst Test Pit 2 measured 1x1m and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. Excavation of Test Pit 2 was discontinued after a live drainage run was uncovered. Both were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their

descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

No archaeological finds were recovered during the watching brief.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis two phases of archaeological activity were identified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| Phase 2 | Recent features and deposits |

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are context numbers assigned on site and are listed in Appendix 2.

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Two deposits recorded within Test Pit 1 were interpreted as natural.

The earliest context (005) exposed was a firm deposit of light to mid yellowish brown limestone fragments mixed with a small amount of silt (Fig.4 Section 1). This was at least 0.08m thick, and extended below the base of the test pit. The limestone rich layer was sealed by a 0.80m thick deposit of light to mid yellow silt (004), containing an occasional quantity of small limestone fragments. The surface of the upper natural deposit lay at 64.79m OD.

### 5.2 Phase 2: Recent features and deposits

Seven recent features and deposits were recorded during the watching brief.

Within Test Pit 1 natural silt (004) was sealed by a 0.45 to 0.50m thick deposit of friable mid to dark brown silt (003) containing moderate quantities of brick and tile chunks, along with smaller quantities of ceramic drain fragments, limestone, pebbles and charcoal. Although it is possible that some of this material may represent an undated dump deposit, it is more likely to represent the fill of a drain identified immediately south of the test pit.

Deposit (003) was cut by [008], the foundation cut for the present school building. At the base of (008) lay a 0.30m thick concrete slab, overlain by a deposit of light yellowish grey crushed stone scalpings (002) which filled the remainder of the foundation cut. This was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (001).

Two recent deposits were identified within Test Pit 2 before its excavation was discontinued due to the uncovering of a drain run 0.70m below the present ground surface at 64.36m OD. The earliest deposit, a moderate mid to dark brown stoney silt (007) was excavated to a depth of 0.38m before the drain was encountered (Fig.4 Section 2). This was sealed by a friable dark brown humic silt topsoil (006), containing moderate quantities of stones and scarcer quantities of brick and tile fragments.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Two deposits of natural origin and seven of recent date were identified during the watching brief. Although extensive archaeological remains, including scheduled Roman fortifications, are known to exist on the site, none were encountered during these investigations. This is to be expected given the limited extent of the groundworks and the presence of services.

The presence of natural silts (004), 0.75 – 0.80m below the current ground level is noteworthy as it indicates that stratified urban deposits are absent from this area of the site. This is surprising given its location within Lincoln's historic urban core and it is possible that natural deposits within this area were preserved beneath defensive features, such as banks, that have subsequently been levelled.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two engineering test pits at Westgate Primary School, Westgate, Lincoln.

The monitoring was required in advance of planning as the school lies within the historic urban core, on the line of defences of the mid to late 1st century legionary fortress, the late 1st century *Colonia* defences and the medieval city walls. The survival of well preserved Roman defensive remains on the site has been demonstrated by earlier excavations and these are now scheduled.

Within Test Pit 1, natural deposits, were found to be truncated by the foundations for the present school building and the cut for a recent drain. The excavation of Test Pit 2 had to be discontinued after a second recent drain was exposed 0.7m below the present ground surface.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Helen Brooks of HBS Ltd. who commissioned both the watching brief and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (Mean Sea Level, Newlyn, Cornwall)


Figure 1: General Location Plan

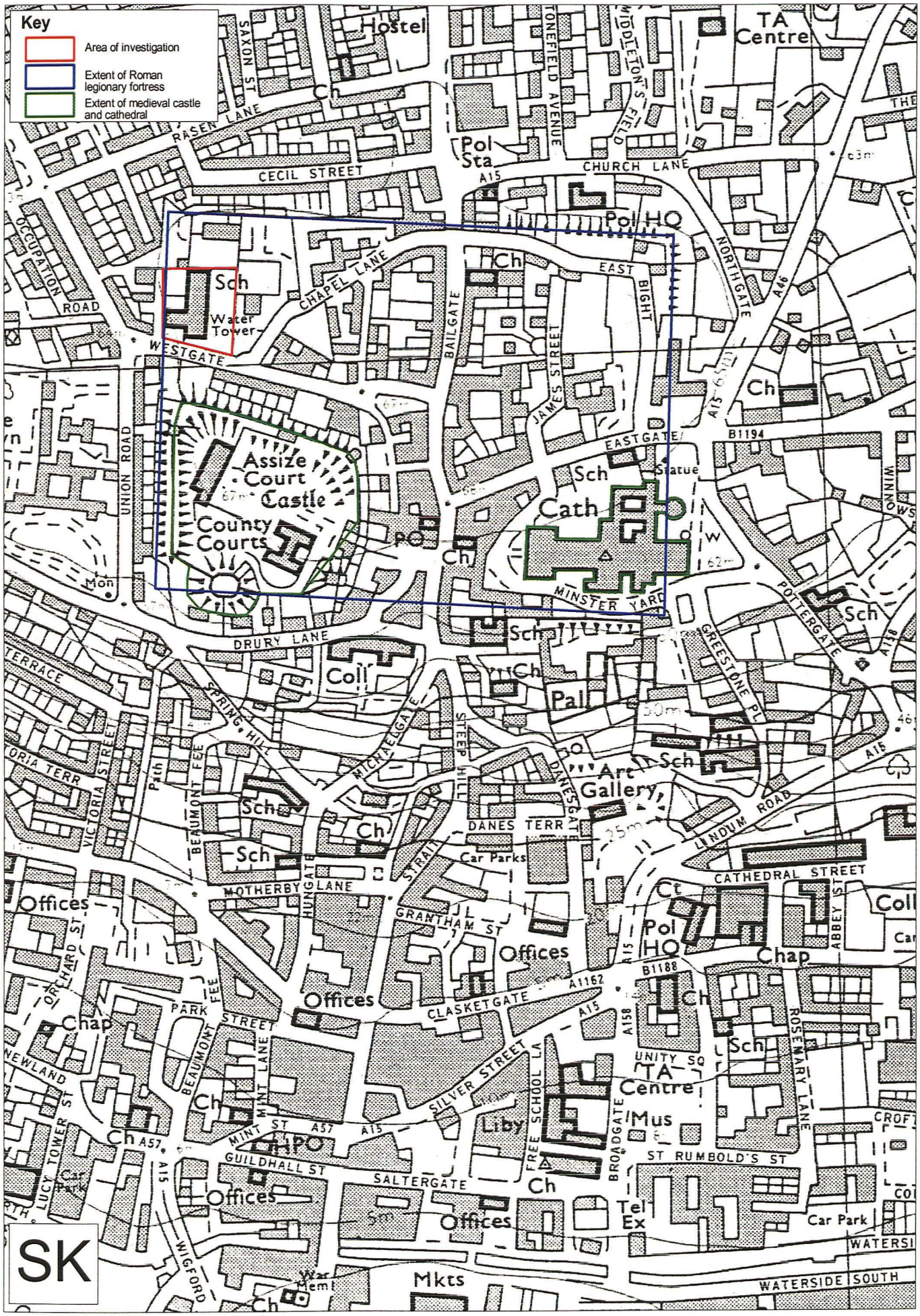



Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

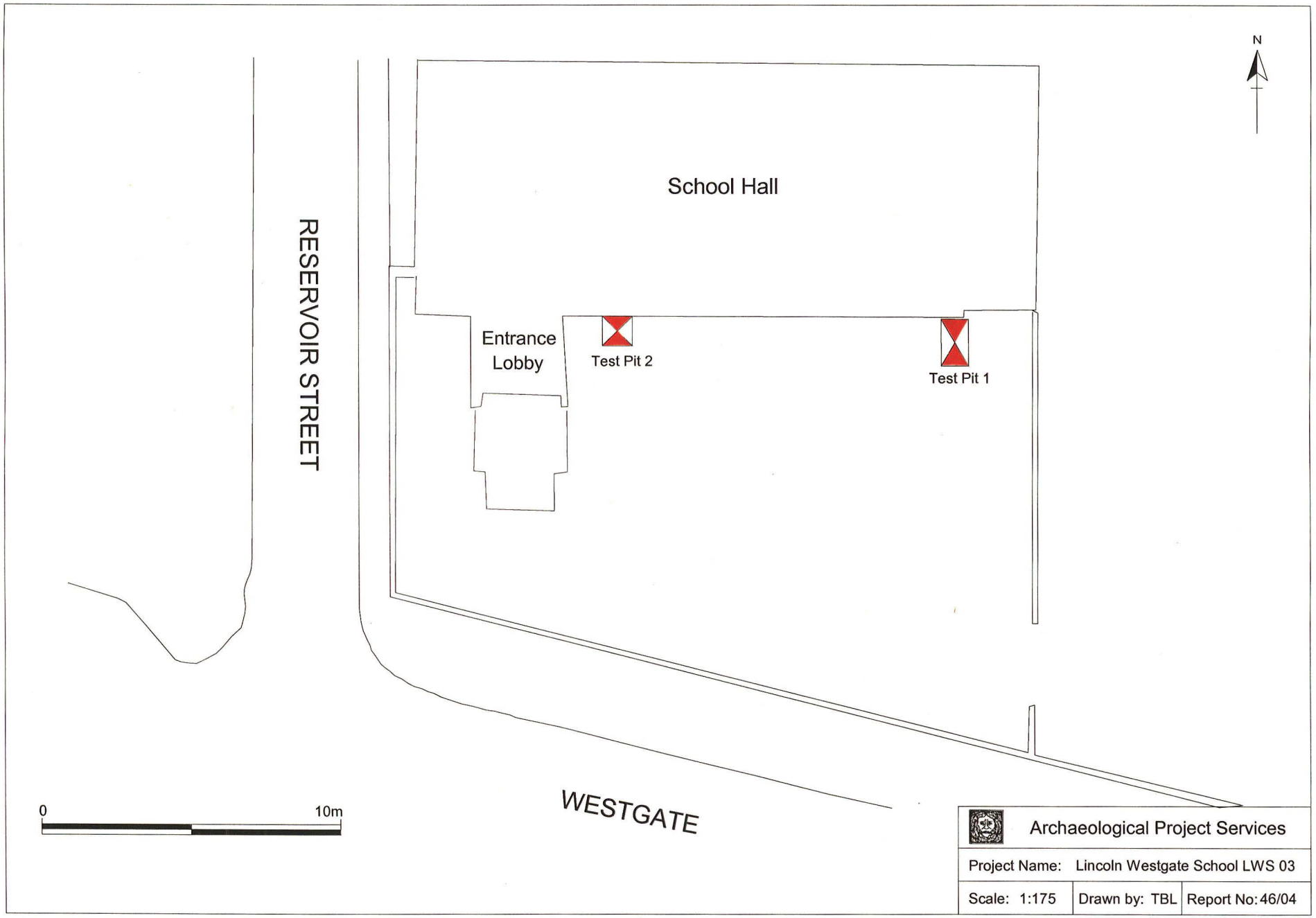
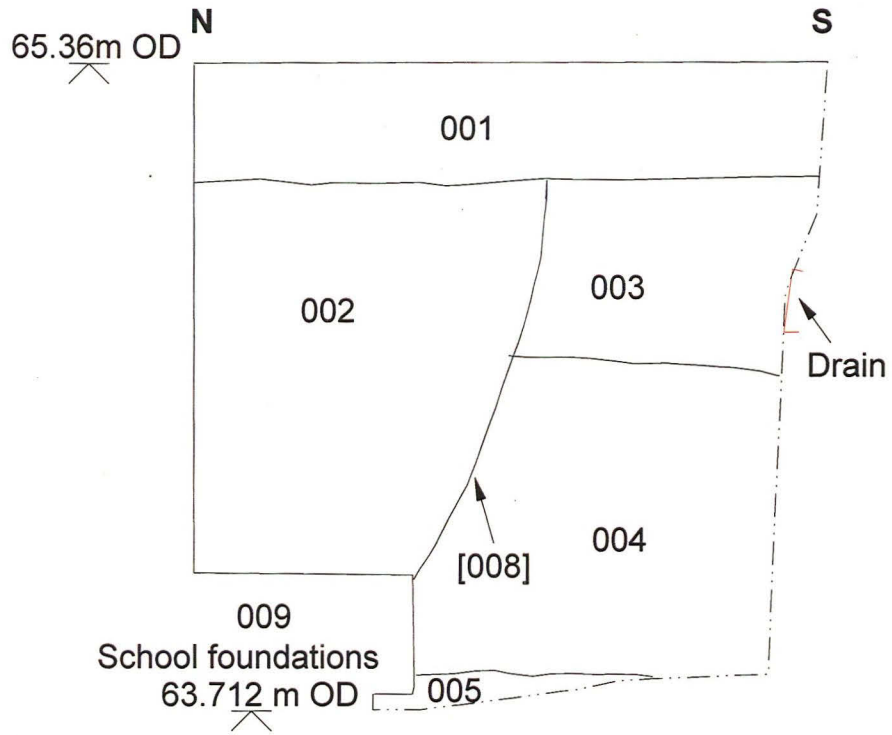
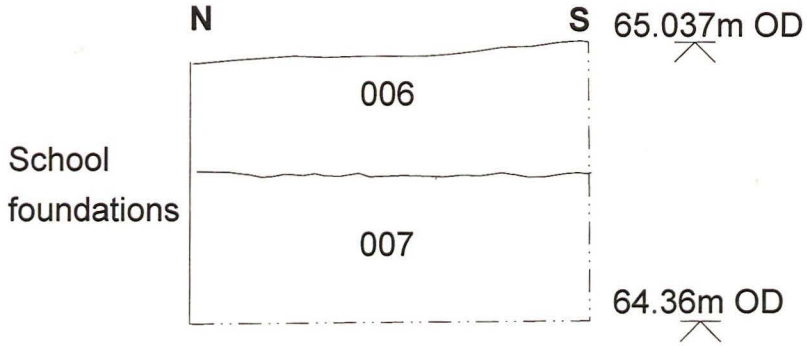



Figure 3 Location of test pits




**Section 1: Test Pit 1**




**Section 2: Test Pit 2**

0 1m

| Archaeological Project Services | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project Name: Lincoln Westgate School LWS 03 | | |
| Scale 1:20 | Drawn by:TBL | Report No: 46/03 |

Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2


Plate 1 North east facing view showing location of Test Pit 1 prior to excavation


Plate 2 North facing view Section 1, Test Pit 1

Plate 3 East facing view showing location of Test Pit 2 prior to excavation


Plate 4 East facing view Section 2, Test Pit 2

*Appendix 1*

# LAND AT WESTGATE PRIMARY SCHOOL LINCOLN SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF PREPARED FOR HBS BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

**Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21**

**NOVEMBER 2003**

## 1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A watching brief is required during exploratory works at Westgate Primary School, Lincoln.*

1.2 *The site lies in the historic core of the city, northeast of the castle and close to the junction of Westgate and Reservoir Street. The line of the defences of the early Roman military fort have been traced across the site during previous archaeological investigations on the site.*

1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development on land at Westgate Primary School, Westgate, Lincoln The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 975 721.

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 Westgate Primary School is located within the historic core of Lincoln, on the north side of Westgate close to its junction with Reservoir Street at National Grid Reference SK 975 721.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The development site is protected as an Ancient Scheduled Monument. Consultations with English Heritage determined that for the investigative works undertaken during this particular phase of the development Scheduled Monument consent is not required.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at around 64m OD and natural geology consists of bands of Lincolnshire limestone and Northampton Sand ironstone.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site lies within the historic core of the city, close to the northeast corner of the medieval castle. The site is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, due to the discovery of remains of the defences of the early Roman military fort, thought to have been built no earlier than the Neronian period (Jones 2003)

6.2 Excavations in 1945-46 were able to trace the line of the legionary ditch of the early forton the west side of the area of development. These cross the site on a north-south alignment, and probably pass directly underneath the proposed extension to the school hall. Immediately west of the legionary ditch the line of the defences of the later Colonia have been traced and probably extend underneath Reservoir Street. Post holes, probably from an interval tower along the defences of the Colonia overly the legionary ditch. These remains are deeply buried and unlikely to be impacted on by this phase of the development.

## 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. For this phase of the development this involves the excavation of exploratory test pits to determine the depth of the existing slab on the site. The anticipated depth and dimensions of the test pits are not known at this stage.

8.1.2 The test pits will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Section drawings 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.

- 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

8.1.3 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

9.1.2 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.

9.1.3 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

9.2.2 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.3 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.3 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; HBS; the LCC Archaeology Section 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. An archive number will be obtained from the City and County Museum for deposition of the archive and all site records will be referenced with APS site code **LWS 03**.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article 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 Senior Built Environment Officer of the LCC Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 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

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## 20 ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| BGS | British Geological Surve |
| LCC | Lincolnshire County Council |
| IFA | Institute of Field Archaeologists |
| APS | Archaeological Project Services |

Specification: Version 1, November 18th, 2003

## Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Trench | Description | | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | TP 1 | Soft dark brown organic silt. | 0.30m | Topsoil |
| 002 | TP 2 | Loose mixed deposit of crushed limestone and breeze blocks. | 1.0m | Fill of [008] |
| 003 | TP 1 | Friable mid to dark brown silt. | 0.5m | Dump deposit |
| 004 | TP 1 | Moderate light to mid yellow silt. | 0.8m | Natural deposit |
| 005 | TP 1 | Firm light to mid yellow limestone brash. | 0.08m> | Natural deposit |
| 006 | TP 2 | Friable dark brown organic silt. | 0.22m | Topsoil |
| 007 | TP 2 | Moderate mid to dark brown stoney silt. | 0.38m> | Subsoil |
| 008 | TP 1 | East-west steep sided cut for school foundations. | 1.30m | Foundation cut |
| 009 | TP 1 | Concrete foundations for present school. | 0.30m | Foundation |

## Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Anglo-Saxon** | Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| **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.* [004]. |
| **Colonia** | Settlement established by Roman Imperial authorities for the benefit of retired legionaries. In Britain they were commonly established within the boundaries of former legionary fortresses. |
| **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. |
| **Domesday Survey** | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| **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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| **Iron Age** | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| **Layer** | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| **Medieval** | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| **Natural** | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| **Neronian** | Period of rule by Emperor Nero during mid to late 1st century AD. |
| **Old English** | The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain. |
| **Posthole** | The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground. |
| **Post-medieval** | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| **Prehistoric** | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| **Rampart** | Defensive embankment for fortifications. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Romano-British** | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| **Saxo-Norman** | This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086. |
| **Transformed** | Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features. |

## Appendix 4

## THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | Context records |
| 1 | Scale drawing sheet |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |

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 Council Museum Accession Number: | LCNCC: 2003:371 |
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | LWS03 |

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.