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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
BAILGATE,  
LINCOLN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LBEB 10)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Technical Services Partnership  
Lincolnshire County Council**

February 2010

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons)

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City and County Museum Accession No: 2010.18  
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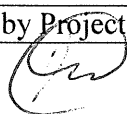
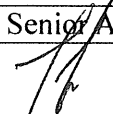
APS Report No. 8/10

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Bailgate  
 Lincoln  
 LBEB 10

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Bailgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed road re-surfacing works along Bailgate.*

*The site is located in an archaeologically sensitive area, lying within the Roman (AD 43-410) and medieval (AD1066-1540) walled city. Although located along the line of the Roman thoroughfare, Ermine Street, previous discoveries have suggested that a wall was built into this street, perhaps part of a colonnaded structure. The present course of Bailgate is a medieval route and deviates from its Roman precursor.*

*The evaluation identified a sequence of medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits, including a succession of road surfaces of probable medieval date. The road surfaces had been truncated during the post-medieval period leaving the surfaces as an isolated 'island', leading to them being identified as a possible wall during a watching brief in 1993. Recent deposits were associated with service trenches and the current road surface.*

*Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised Roman and medieval pottery, tile and faunal remains.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field

*Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation along Bailgate, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, in advance of road re-surfacing. The work was undertaken between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> February 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the City Archaeologist, City of Lincoln Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Bailgate is situated in the northern upper part of the city of Lincoln. The site lies some 310m northwest of the cathedral at National Grid Reference SK 9766 7210 (Fig. 1). The trench was located within the road on the east side of Bailgate, immediately south of the junction with East Bight and lies at a height of 66.9m OD on generally level ground.

As an urban area local soils have not been mapped. The site overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1973).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. Several Neolithic stone axes were found during excavations near the Newport Arch.

The trench was excavated within the line of Ermine Street, a major thoroughfare connecting Lincoln to London and northwards to the Humber. It was on the

axis of this street that a Roman Legionary fortress was built around AD 55. Excavations at Bailgate Methodist church identified wall trenches for timber buildings that may relate to barrack blocks (Jones 2003a, 42). Excavations along East Bight also found burnt material accumulated against the rear of the rampart (Jones 1980a, 48).

The legionary fortress was replaced by a *Colonia*, a colony for veteran soldiers. The defences of the fortress were retained and modified as was the principal street layout. New civic buildings were constructed including a forum/basilica to the south along Ermine Street and public baths to the west of the site. A Roman sewer was constructed beneath the streets of which parts still survive at depth.

To the north of the site are the remains of the Newport Arch, a third century gateway to the *Colonia*. There were originally three openings, two pedestrian gates flanking a major passageway. Excavations in 1954 found a projecting tower on its western side (Thompson and Whitwell 1973, 189). Recent work has suggested the possibility of an earlier phase of gateway at the site (Trimble 2000, 4).

Bailgate is a medieval deviation from the original line of the Roman Ermine Street, determined by the presence of ruined Roman structures.

A watching brief was undertaken during trenching for a new watermain in 1993. This located a possible wall built on the line of Ermine Street as well as several stone surfaces (Wragg 1993, 2). South of the site, this watching brief also identified a collapsed colonnade (*ibid*, 3).

An earlier watching brief was carried out in 1979-80 on a new gas main along Bailgate, though no significant archaeological remains were identified

during this work (Jones 1980b, 17). A further watching brief across the road revealed a substantial stone culvert, which though undated, would appear to be part of the Roman sewer system (Jordan 2005, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the Lincoln City Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

A single trench was located within the vicinity of a previously recorded wall (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated by machine to the upper surface of significant archaeological deposits. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trench

were cleaned and rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were then examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by Archaeological Project Services.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the trench was a layer of yellow sand and gravel (014). This was a bedding layer for a road surface comprising limestone fragments (013) which had a 'polished' upper surface. The surface measured 1.2m by 0.4m in extent (Fig. 4; Plate 6).

Above road surface (013) was a second fragmentary surface also comprising limestone fragments (012). This measured 0.7m by 0.5m in extent within a matrix of

dark greenish grey sand (Plate 5).

A final surface (011) was recorded above (012). This was again fragmentary (Plate 4) and less stable than the earlier surfaces and was 0.69m by 0.42m in extent. Roman pottery and tile was found mixed within this surface.

Sealing the road surfaces was a layer, representing soil build-up over the road, of light greenish grey sand with moderate charcoal (010) that measured up to 50mm thick (Fig. 5, Section 2).

Located south of the road surfaces was a deposit of brownish grey silty sand with frequent limestone fragments (019), which measured in excess of 0.58m thick. The nature of this deposit was unclear though it may represent the fill of a feature which had truncated the road surfaces. A single sherd of imported 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

The eastern part of the trench contained dumped or demolition deposits (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 3) comprising greyish brown clayey sand with frequent limestone, mortar and tile fragments (005 and 009) overlain by yellowish brown clayey sand with limestone, mortar and tile fragments (004). Pottery of medieval and Roman date was retrieved from (004).

Above the dumped/demolition deposit (004) were make-up layers of greyish brown clayey sand (003) and brownish grey limestone fragments with sand (008) for a cobbled surface (001), comprising granite sets, and sandstone flags (002).

Cut through the cobbled and flagstone surface as well as the dumped/demolition surfaces was a series of trenches for a gas main (007, 021 and 023). These were filled with greyish brown sandy clay with light brown sand (006, 020 and 021).

Cutting all deposits on the western side of the trench was a north-south aligned service trench (016) for a water main. This was backfilled with grey limestone fragments (015).

Sealing the deposits was a make-up layer of stone chippings and bitumen (018) for the modern tarmac road surface (017).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation comprised a bedding layer of sand for a succession of road surfaces. The wall encountered during the 1993 watching brief was also uncovered during this evaluation and can now be demonstrated to be part of the same road sequence which had been severely truncated leaving an 'island'. The uppermost road surface lies 0.45m (66.45m OD) below the present ground surface with the previously identified portion lying at *c.* 0.2m below. This would suggest that a more complete sequence may lie to the west of the trench where it is preserved below the camber of the modern road. As such, future re-surfacing works may adversely affect the uppermost layers of these surfaces. Finds incorporated into the road surfaces suggest a Roman date for its use, though the known Roman surface lies at a greater depth. It is possibly a medieval surface which utilised stone and other building materials from demolished Roman structures.

Medieval road surfaces have previously been encountered to the north of Newport Arch (Jarvis 1996, 8) and during works adjacent to No. 40 Bailgate where heights of *c.* 66.55m OD were recorded for the uppermost medieval road surface (Wragg 1998, 5).

As noted, the road surfaces were truncated by later activity the nature of which was

not determined. It is possible that the demolition/dumped deposits on the east side of the trench did not lie within the line of the road and may indicate the position of the street frontage, although they may also be the fill of a linear feature such as a sewer.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery and tile spanning the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries as well as medieval pottery and tile.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Bailgate, Lincoln, in order to determine the range of archaeological deposits prior to road re-surfacing as the site lies in an area of known archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date.

However, no remains were revealed that could be dated to the Roman period, these probably lying at depth within the evaluated area. The earliest remains were a sequence of road surfaces that may belong to the medieval period, though only Roman finds were associated with it. Post-medieval truncation had left these road surfaces surviving as an 'island'.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery, tile and faunal remains. The pottery and tile is dated to the Roman and medieval periods.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Round, Senior Engineer, Technical Services Partnership, Lincolnshire County Council, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.



Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

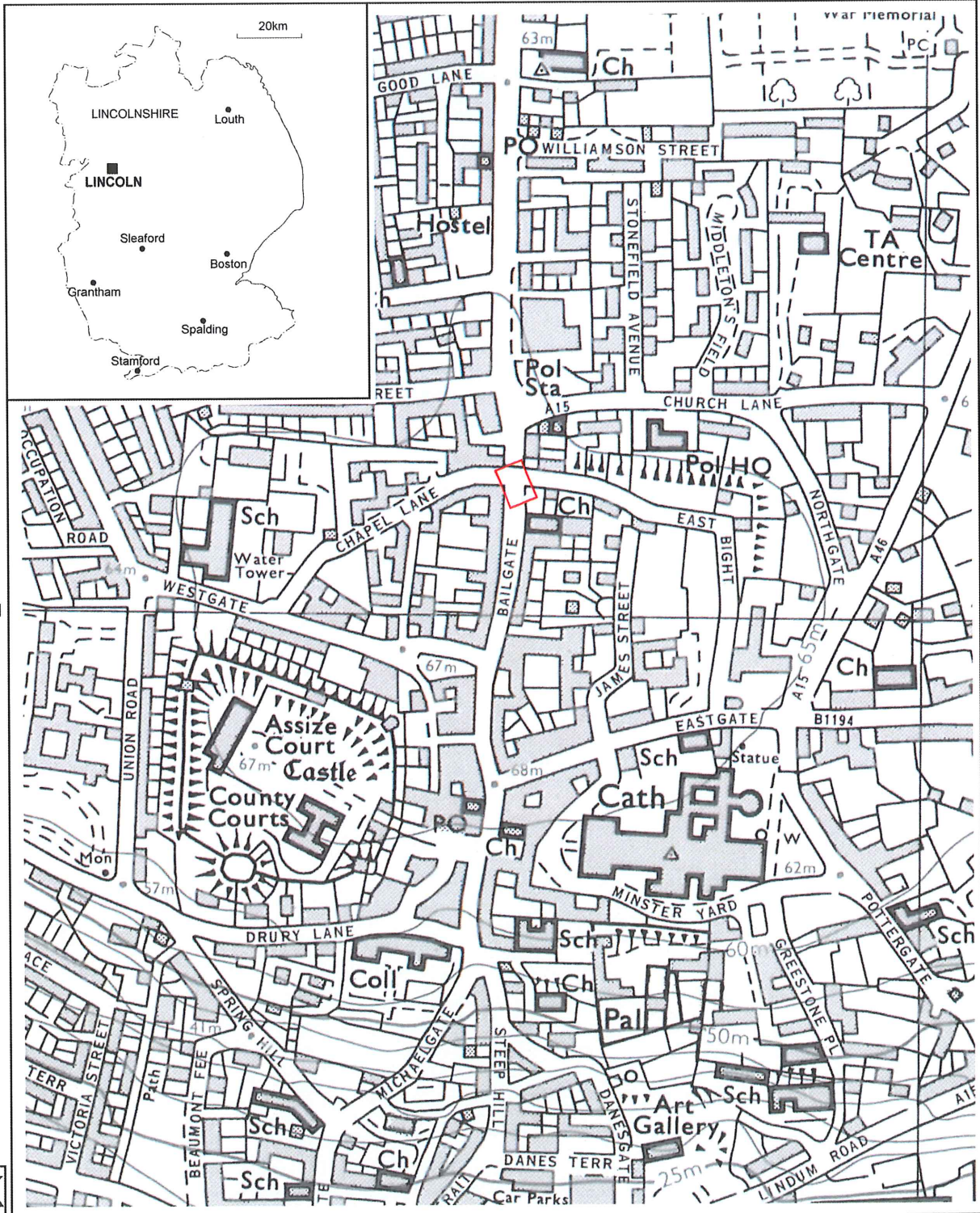
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology Service

Table 1 Deposit Model Surfaces

Surface	Full Name	Period	Height OD
LMEDB	Base of Late Medieval Deposit (c. 1350-1550)	LMED	<66.13m
LMEDT	Top of Late Medieval Deposit (c. 1350-1550)	LMED	66.45m
EMODT	Top of Early Modern Deposit (c. 1770-1840)	LPMED	66.64m
MODT	Top of Modern Ground Surface	MOD	66.92m



Area detailed in Figure 2

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bailgate, Lincoln LBEB10

Scale 1:5000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 8/10

Figure 1 - Site location plan

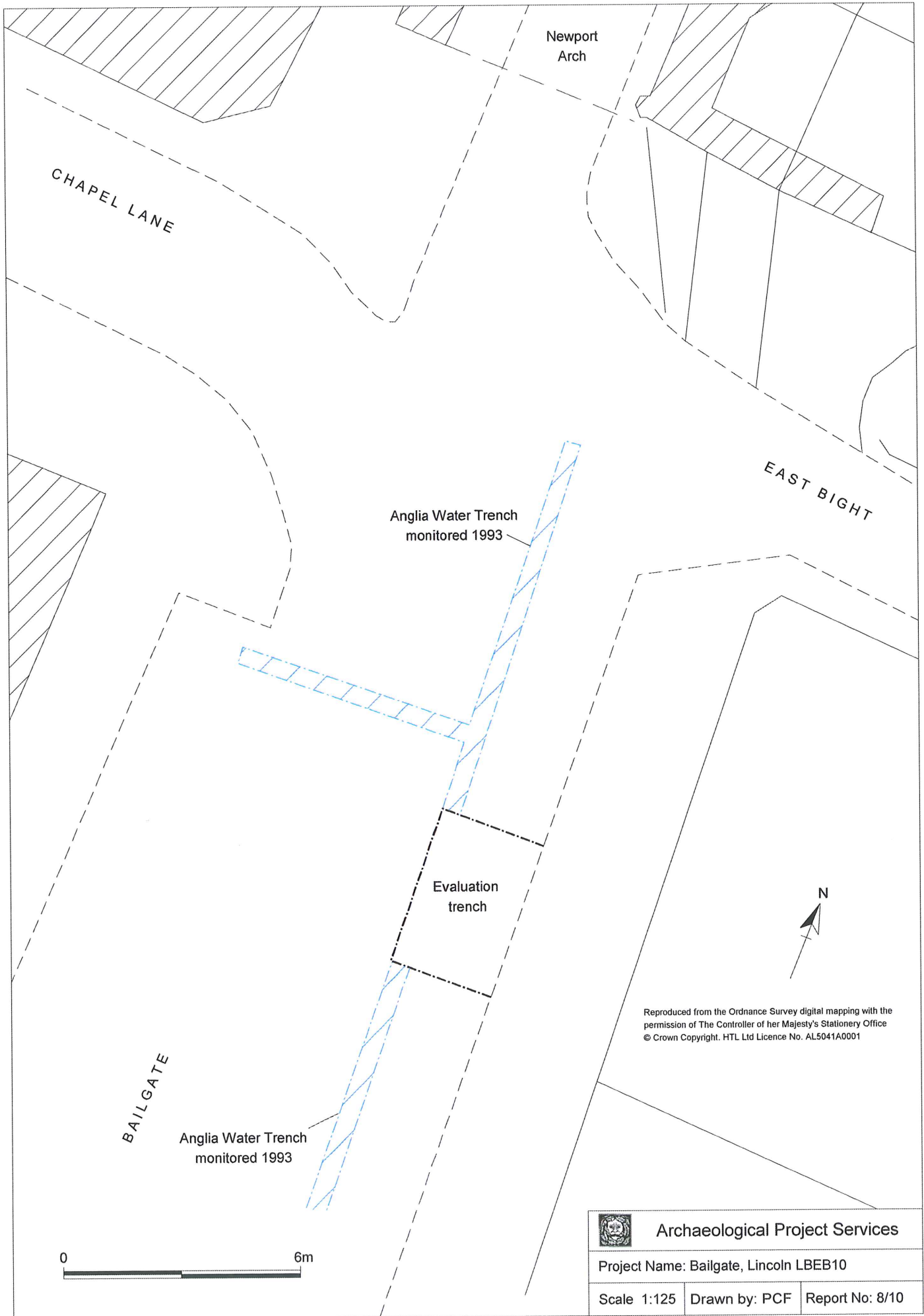


Figure 2 - Trench location plan

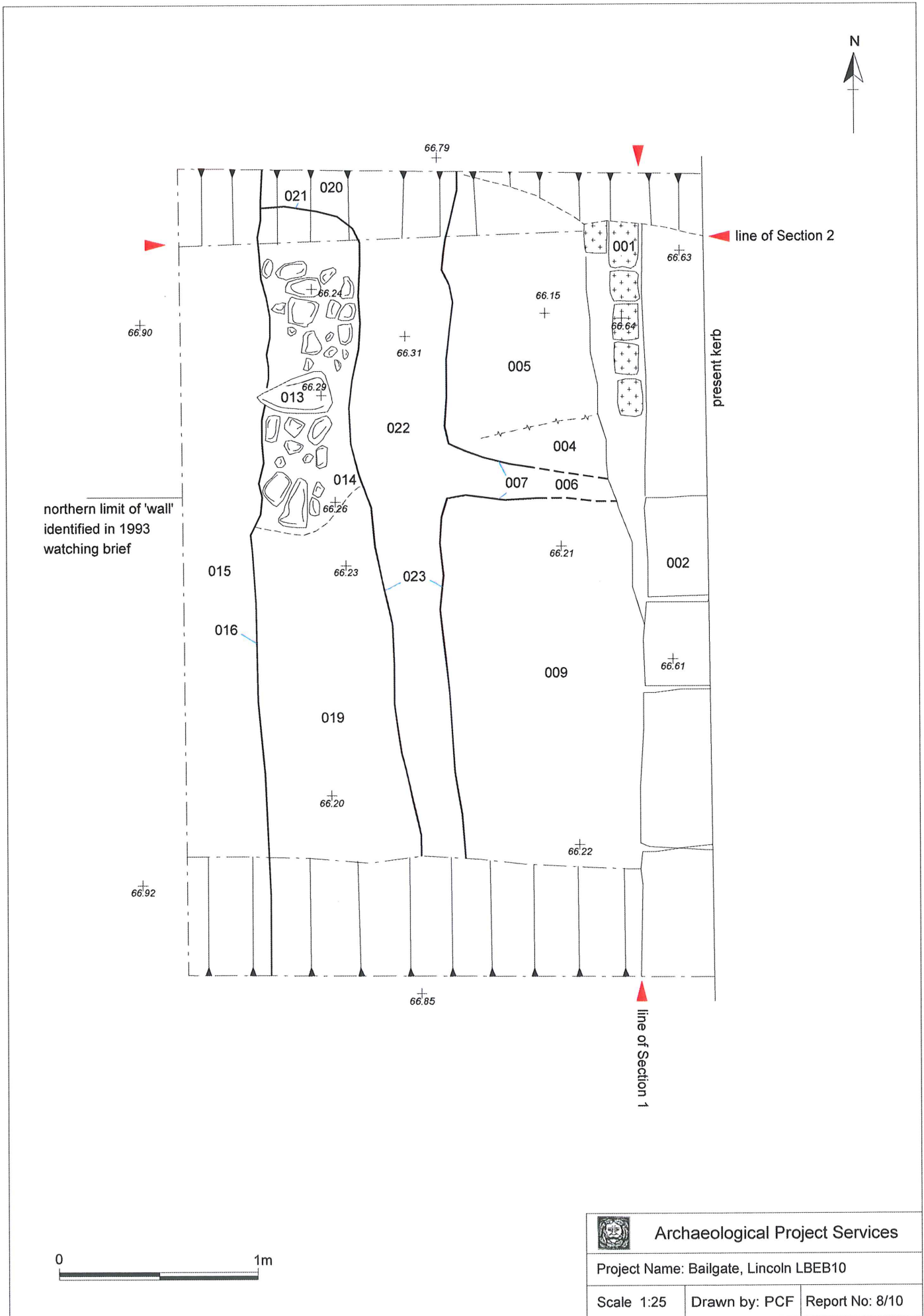


Figure 3 - Trench plan



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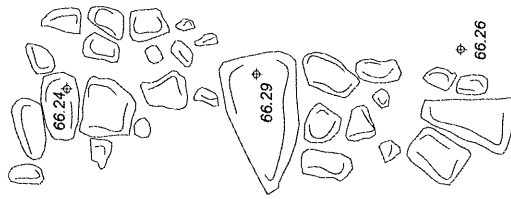
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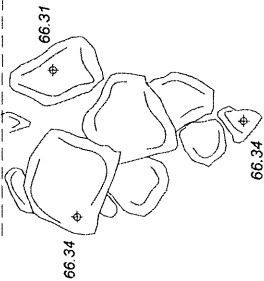
edge of trench

Surface 013



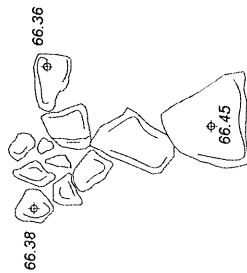
edge of trench

Surface 012



edge of trench

Surface 011



- Surface 011
- Surface 012
- Surface 013

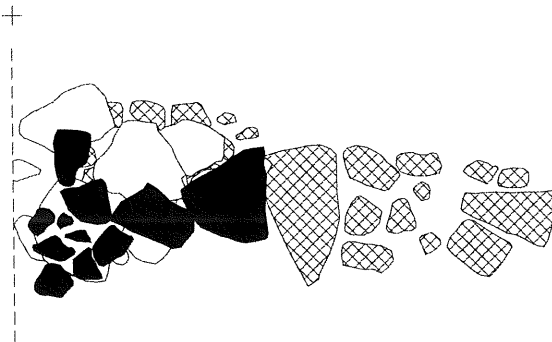
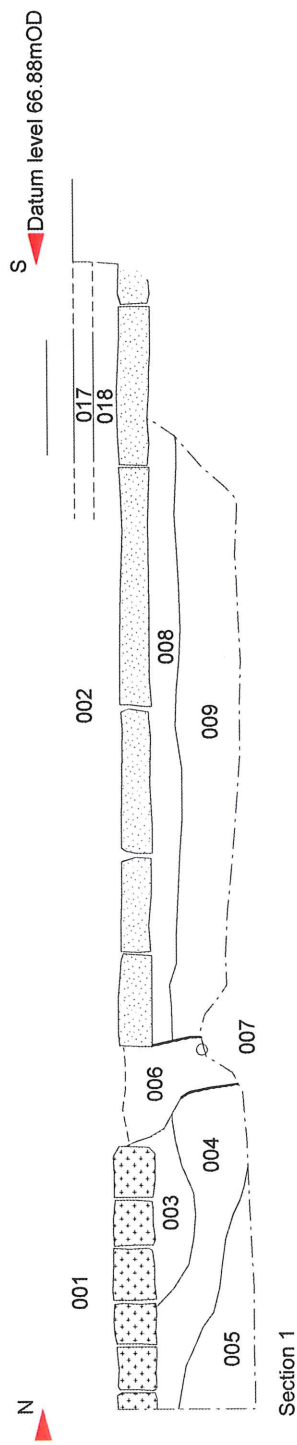
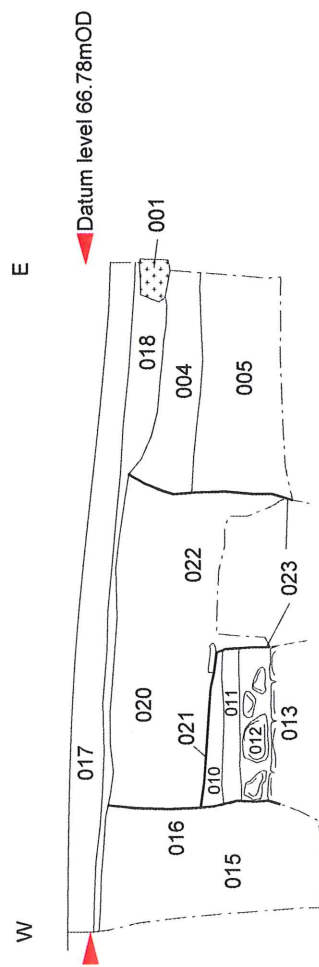





Figure 4 - Road surface plans



Section 1



Section 2

-  Sandstone
-  Granite sets
-  Limestone



Archaeological Project Services

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Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 8/10

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view showing the location of the trench, looking north

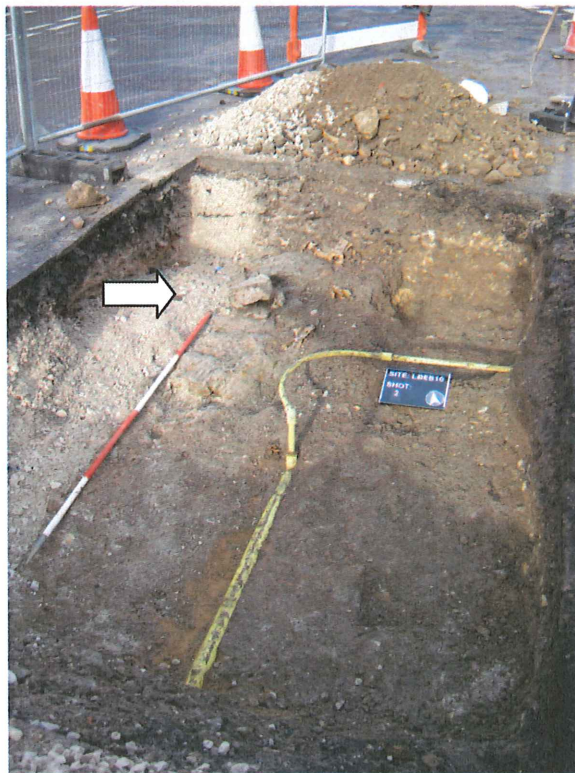


Plate 2 – View of the trench after cleaning, looking northwest (area of surfaces arrowed)



Plate 3 – Section 1, looking northeast



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Granite sets (170mm x 130mm x 100mm), laid flat in a sand matrix	Surface
002	Sandstone flags (770mm x 330mm x 110mm), laid flat	Kerb
003	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar flecks, 0.14m thick	
004	Hard mid yellowish brown clayey sand with limestone, mortar and tile fragments, 0.18m thick	Demolition deposit
005	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent limestone, mortar and tile fragments, >0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Hard mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone and bitumen	Fill of (007)
007	Linear trench, aligned east-west, 1.02m long by 0.3m wide, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench – gas
008	Hard dark brownish grey limestone fragments with sand, 100mm thick	Make-up for (002)
009	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent mortar and limestone fragments, >0.21m thick	Dumped deposit
010	Firm light greenish grey sand with moderate charcoal, 50mm thick	Deposit
011	Limestone (290mm x 250mm x 100mm-140mm x 90mm x 70mm) surface, 0.69m by 0.42m extent	Road surface
012	Limestone (260mm x 240mm x 70mm-130mm x 80mm x 50mm) surface, 0.7m by 0.5m extent	Road surface
013	Limestone (380mm x 200mm-60mm x 80mm) surface, 1.2m by 0.4m extent	Road surface
014	Firm compacted dark yellow sand with gravel, 40mm thick	Bedding layer for (013)
015	Firm light grey limestone fragments	Fill of (016)
016	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >4m long by 0.4m wide and >0.7m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench – water
017	Indurated black tarmac, 40mm thick	Road surface
018	Firm black ‘chippings’ and bitumen, 0.15m thick	Make-up for (017)
019	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent limestone fragments, >0.58m thick	Dumped deposit
020	Hard mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone and bitumen	Fill of (021)
021	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.74m long by 0.45m wide and 0.47m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench – gas
022	Hard mid greyish brown sandy clay with clean light brown sand at base, with frequent limestone and bitumen and plastic pipe	Fill of (023)
023	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >4m long by 0.45m wide and >0.6m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench – gas

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 3 sherds from 3 vessels, weighing 12 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

##### Condition

The material is fragmentary, the heaviest piece weighing just 6 grams. One piece is also abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	Alter	Comments	NoS	Vessel	W (g)
004	GREY	B	BWL?		BS; BLUE-GREY SWANP/ROOK TYPE	1	1	6
004	ZDATE				M3-4C			
011	GREY	OPEN		ABR	BS; BLUE-GREY SWANP/ROOK TYPE	1	1	5
011	ZDATE				M3-4C			
019	MOSL	BKROU	ROU		BS	1	1	1
019	ZDATE				L2-M3C			
<b>Total</b>						<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>

##### Provenance

Single sherds were recovered from demolition deposit (004), road surface (011) and layer (019).

##### Range

There are two pieces of greyware (GREY), from contexts (004) and (011) and a single piece of continental fineware (MOSL) from (019). Both of the GREY sherds are from open forms, probably bowls. These vessels are in a bluey-grey fabric of a type utilised for coarsewares in this area during the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Vessels in a similar fabric are known from the kiln sites at Swanpool and Rookery lane in Lincoln. One of the sherds, that from context (004), has burnished wavy line decoration. The sherd of MOSL is part of a rouletted beaker of a type imported into Britain from late 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. This was produced in the German Rhineland, probably at Trier, in the Mosel valley (Tyers, 1996, 138).

##### Potential

The material should be retained as part of the site archive; it should pose no problems for long term storage.

##### Summary

Three small sherds of mid to late Roman date were recovered from LBEB10.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing 5 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and then weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The sherd dates to the late medieval period.

### Condition

The sherd is in relatively fresh condition.

### Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Date
004	LMF	Lincoln Medieval Fineware	Tudor Green Type	Cup	1	1	5	BS	E15th-EM16th

### Provenance

A single sherd was recovered from demolition deposit (004).

### Range

There is a single piece from a Late Medieval fineware cup. This vessel dates from the early 15<sup>th</sup> to early mid 16<sup>th</sup> century and is probably a local product. Similar items are known to have been produced at St Mark's in Lincoln (Young *et al*, 2005, 219-221).

### Potential

The sherd should be retained as part of the site archive and should present no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A single piece from a cup dating to the late medieval period was recovered during archaeological investigations at the site.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 8 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 802 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below

### Condition

The material is relatively fragmentary, though a single piece weighs 522 grams. None of the tile is very fresh and a single piece is described as abraded. One piece, a peg, nib or ridge tile (PNR) is reoxidized over the broken edge suggesting cracking during firing or post depositional burning, whilst another PNR is very high fired, an effect which may all suggest exposure to heat after deposition. A Tegula has mortar on the upper surface suggesting later reuse within a structure of some kind.

### Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Lincoln Type 1	Flatroofer; high fired	L12th-15th	1	23
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Lincoln Type 1	Flatroofer; reoxidized over broken edge	L12th-15th	1	34
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Lincoln Type 1	Flatroofer	L12th-15th	1	75
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Lincoln Type 7	Flatroofer	L12th-15th	1	96
011	TEG	Tegula	Dull oxid; Ca incl sparse grits up to	Mortar on upper surface; salt surface; large piece of Iron stone or Fe nail	Roman	1	522

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
			8mm	embedded in fabric; cloth marks; ?very thick - 33mm			
011	IMB	Imbrex	Oxid; medium sandy	Thin - 9mm	Roman	1	14
013	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Oxidised; medium sandy	Tapered; abraded	Roman or Post Roman	1	38
<b>Total</b>						<b>8</b>	<b>802</b>

### Provenance

Four medieval tiles were recovered from demolition deposit (004) and two Roman tiles were retrieved from road surface (011). A further piece of undated miscellaneous tile came from road surface (013).

### Range

Context (004) produced four pieces of medieval flatroofer tile. Three of these are in a sandy Lincoln fabric (Type 1), whilst the remaining example is in fabric type 7, which has moderate to abundant shale inclusions. Context (011) yielded two pieces of Roman roofing tile including a very thin piece of Imbrex (IMB) and an unusually thick fragment of Tegula (TEG). The fabric of the TEG is of particular interest as it includes a large piece of ironstone (or an iron nail?) and sparsely occurring grits of crushed chalk, some up to 8mm in diameter.

### Potential

The material should be retained as part of the site archive; it should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

Four pieces of medieval tile were recovered from a demolition deposit and two fragments of Roman roofing tile were recovered from a road surface on the site.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 3 (14g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from a road surface (011).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

### Results

*Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
011	medium mammal	skull		2	4	
	oyster	shell	bottom	1	10	

### Summary

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains have limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Earliest Horizon	Latest Horizon	Comments
004	Early15th to Early/Mid 16th century	MH9	PMH1	Based on a single sherd
011	Mid 3rd to 4th century	R	R	
013	Roman or Post Roman	R	R	Based on a single piece of CBM
019	Late 2nd to Mid 3rd century	R	R	Based on a single sherd

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

#### REFERENCES

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- Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, 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
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- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 3

### 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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2010.18

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LBEB 10

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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