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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
ROMAN BANK,
SARACEN'S HEAD, WHAPLODE
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(RBSA00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L11971

SOURCES L16691 L16692

PRIS 23688 L181641

23689 L181642

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
ROMAN BANK,
SARACEN'S HEAD, WHARFLORE
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(RBSA00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr G R Merchant

April 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc PIFA

Planning Application No:H23/0755/99
National Grid Reference: TF 3420 2710
City and County Museums Accession No. : LCNCC 2000.224

A.P.S. Report No:35/01



4 MAY 0

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Site Location	1
2.4	Soils and Topography	1
2.5	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Method	2
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds, by <i>Hilary Healey, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3 Detailed location plan showing section locations

Figure 4 Section drawings

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view, plot 4 looking southwest

Plate 2 View of soakaway tank, plot 4

Plate 3 General view, completed footing, plot 2, looking west

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire. The condition was imposed as the area is archaeologically sensitive and includes the remains of saltmaking and the seabank of the medieval period.

During the course of the watching brief a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits were revealed. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Pottery of 14th - 16th century date was recovered as unstratified finds along with 18th - 20th century ceramics from the topsoil and subsoil.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H23/0755/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by G R Merchant to

undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Saracen's Head is located on the edge of Holbeach Marsh, 10km northeast of Spalding and 2.5km northwest of Holbeach in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire.

The site is situated on fairly level low lying ground, with a slight downward incline from north to south. The site lies at approximately 4mOD centred on National Grid Reference TF 3420 2710.

Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361) developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Romano-British periods have been recorded at Saracen's Head. However, the prehistoric landscape is likely to be buried by several metres of flood deposits in this area. Similarly evidence for activity of Romano-British date may be buried beneath alluvial deposits. An assessment of the archaeology of the Holbeach Conservation area (Cope-Faulkner 1997) noted Roman finds recovered in Holbeach at a depth of about 1m.

The earliest positively identified archaeological remains in proximity to Saracen's Head are the earthworks of Roman Bank and saltern mounds.

Roman Bank, misnamed by antiquarians, is a medieval seabank. The earliest reference to the seabank is from 1182-8 in which a charter states that Ranulph, chaplain of Sibsey, was to repair 'half a perch' of sea bank in consideration for land given to him by Prior Garinus of Spalding (Hallam 1954, 4). Other early references show holders of 'bovates' (c. 20 acres of arable land) responsible for the repair of the bank. The association of 'bovates' with the seabank suggests a possible pre-Norman conquest origin (*ibid*, 5). The salterns, which are particularly numerous around the mouth of the River Whaplode at Saracen's Head, are located outside the seabank, suggesting an early date for the seabank.

The traditional method of saltmaking in the area relied on the tide flowing over sandacres from which the salt-makers would collect the salt-saturated sand. Their location outside of the seabank suggests an early date. The Domesday Survey (1086) records salterns around Fleet pre-dating the conquest (Foster and Longley 1976, 19), and this may suggest a similar dating for the salterns at Saracen's Head. Certainly the Roman Bank appears to have been the general seabank by the 13th century.

Salterns have been identified immediately adjacent to the development area and in the surrounding area (Figure 2) with a particularly large mound located c.400m northwest of the development area.

A sixpence of Elizabeth I (SMR Ref. 22186) was also found to the north of the site.

The settlement derives its name from the Saracen's Head Inn, which was located approximately 300m northwest, but was demolished during the 1960s. The Inn is likely to have been late medieval or post-medieval in origin.

Bryant's map of 1828 is the first cartographic evidence of Saracen's Head, depicting both Old Saracen's Head and New Saracen's Head, though the 1867 Ordnance Survey refers only to Holbeach Clough.

Immediately south of the development is Pipwell Manor Farm, the probable site of a medieval manor house and c. 500m north of the development is Manor House Farm which dates from 1737 but was altered during the 1870s (Pevsner and Harris, 386).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks associated with the development should be recorded and, where present, to determine their spatial arrangement, date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches for five dwellings (Plots 1-5) were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 0.80m wide ditching bucket.

In addition, the excavations for the soakaway tanks at Plots 2 and 4 were monitored to a depth of 2.90m. Due to the instability of the sides of these excavations, only a photographic record was compiled.

The exposed surfaces and the trench sides were examined and selectively cleaned and rendered vertical to reveal archaeological deposits or features. Each deposit revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A colour

slide photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Annotated sketch plans of the footings, showing section locations, were also produced.

In addition the spoil from the excavations was examined to recover artefacts which may assist in the interpretation of the site.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis two phases of deposits were identified:

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural Deposits |
| Phase 2 | Modern Deposits |

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief were soft to moderately compact light yellowish brown or brownish yellow silts and fine sands (003, 007, 010). These deposits represented natural alluviation and were identified in all five plots.

Phase 2 Modern deposits

Overlying the Phase 1 alluvium, and also recognised in all five of the plots, was a

generally soft mid-yellowish brown or light brown silt subsoil (002, 006, 009, 013). Within Plot 3 the layer was observed to contain shell fragments (009). A sherd of 11th - 13th century Stamford ware, 13th - 14th century Bourne ware and Victorian Glass was recovered from (006). The medieval pottery may give an early origin to this layer if the Victorian glass is intrusive.

Sealing the subsoil was a firm to friable mid to dark brown silt (001, 005, 008, 012), which contained occasional shell fragments and small rounded pebbles. This topsoil layer was 0.20 - 0.25m thick with 19th - 20th century pottery recovered from (001).

Pottery of 14th - 16th century date was recovered as unstratified finds (004) from Plot 1 and 19th - 20th century date (011) from Plot 2.

The excavation of soakaway pits at plots 2 and 4 revealed a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and alluvium to a depth of 2.90m with no archaeological features revealed (Plate 2).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural alluvium (Phase 1) exposed during the course of the watching brief (003, 007, 010) is consistent with sediments known in the area and represents marine deposition.

The depth of the alluvium, as evidenced by the soakaway pit excavations, would suggest that pre-medieval archaeological deposits or features may well be buried at a greater depth than that achieved by the foundation trench excavations.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by the subsoil and topsoil. The medieval pottery recovered probably represents plough scatter but also indicates that settlement during this period was in proximity to the site.

Moreover, there is the possibility that the subsoil has a medieval origin from the evidence of 11th - 14th century pottery with the glass fragment recovered from (006) being intrusive. The unstratified finds (004) are liable to have derived from the subsoil or topsoil layers.

The lack of late medieval and post-medieval material may suggest that the land was uninhabited during this period and perhaps given over to pasture.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire, as the site lies adjacent to Roman Bank seabank and close to salterns of probable medieval date.

No archaeological features were located during the course of the watching brief. In part this was due to the shallow nature of the foundation trenches. The depth of alluvial deposits observed suggests that early archaeological remains may well be deeply buried and remain undisturbed.

It is unlikely that any paleo-environmental indicators (other than bone, shell etc.) would survive in the soils exposed, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Merchant who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Supervisors: Rachael Hall, Chris Moulis, Jim Snee and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

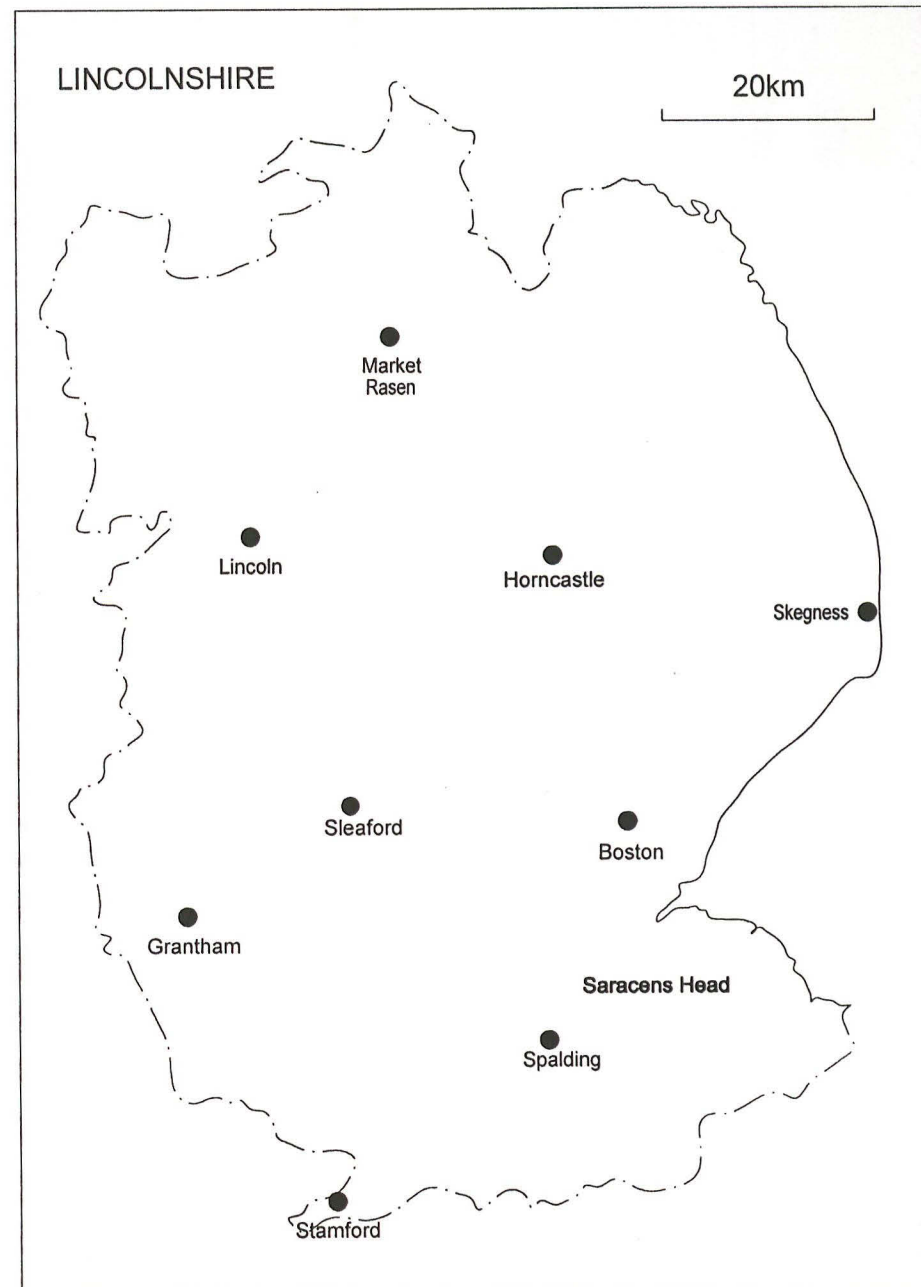


Figure 1 General Location Plan

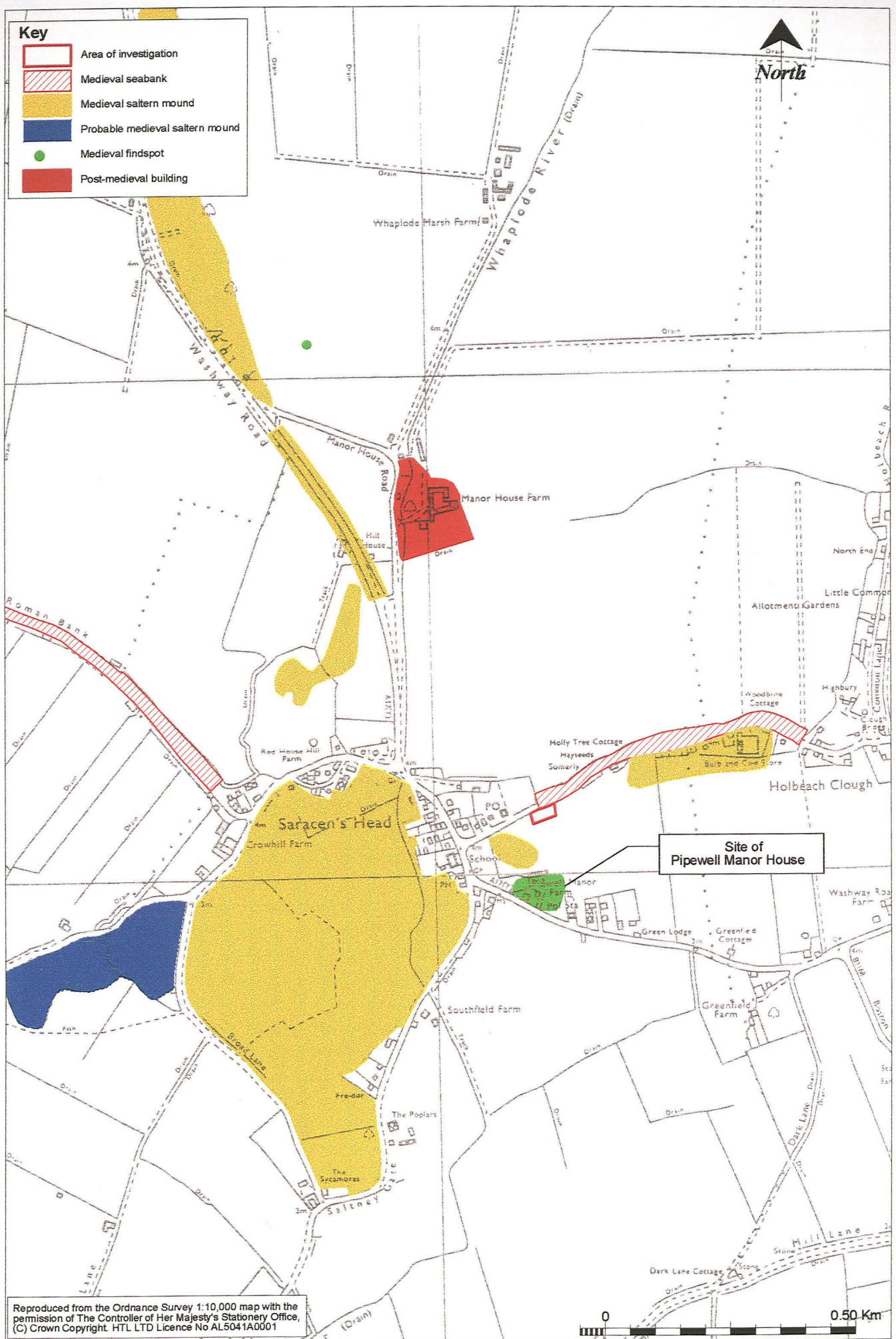


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

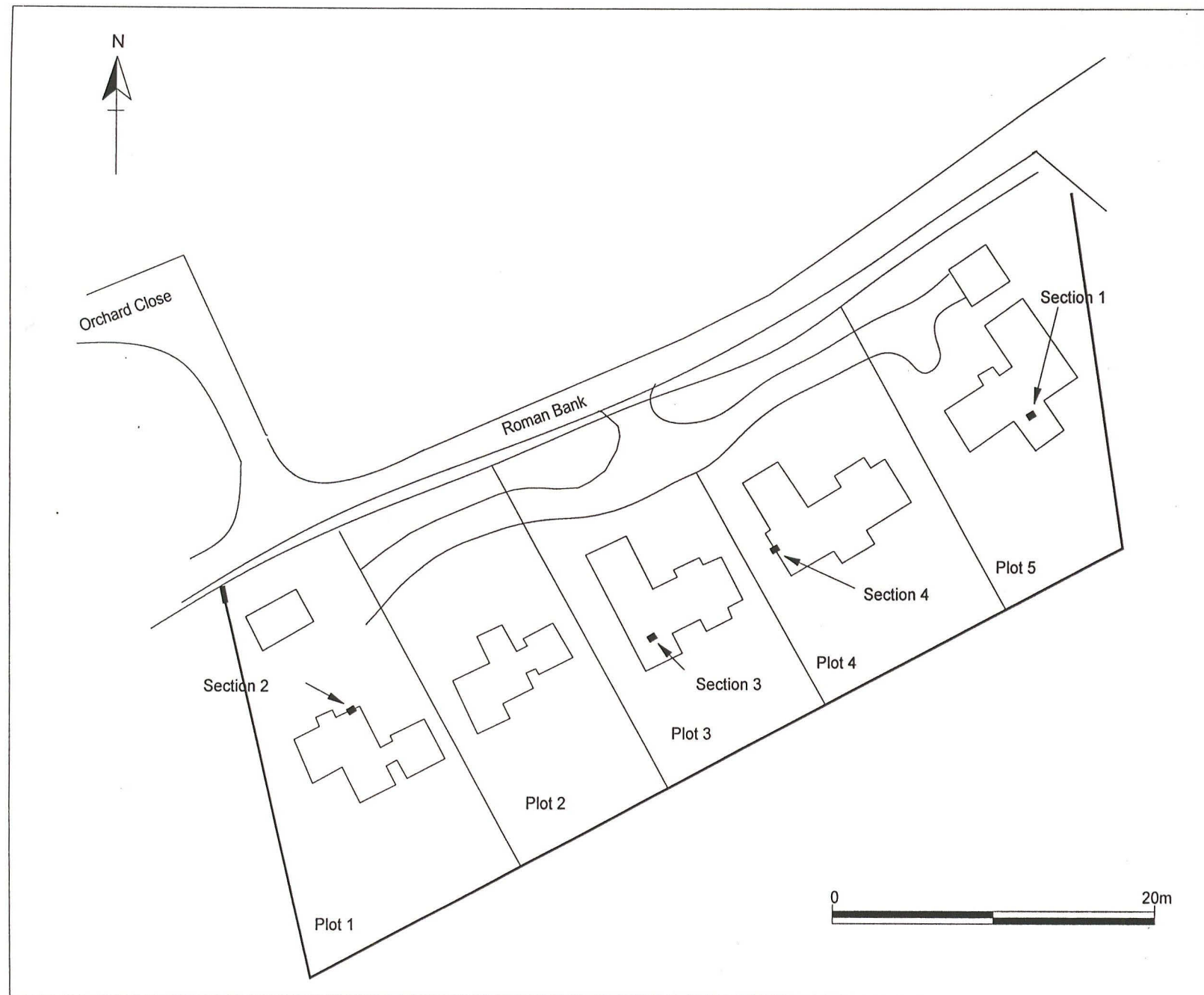


Figure 3 - Detailed location plan showing section locations

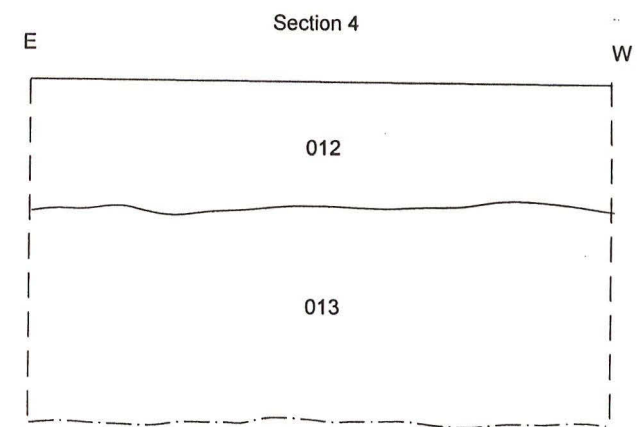
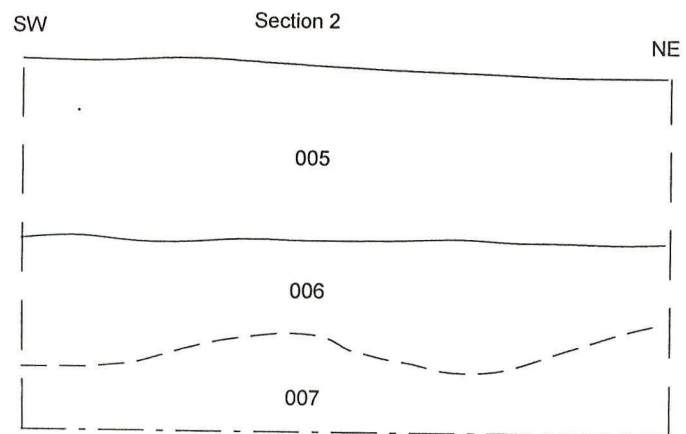
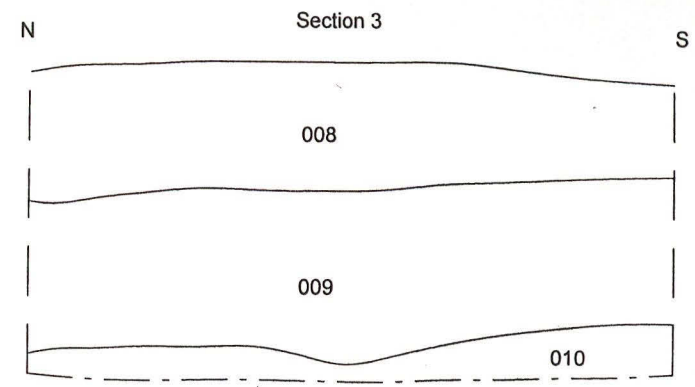
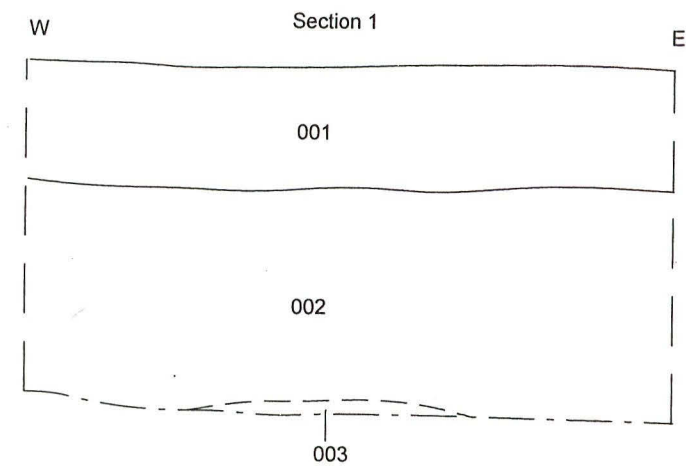


Figure 4 - Section Drawings



Plate 1 General view
plot 4 looking
southwest



Plate 2 View of
Soakaway tank, plot 4



Plate 3 General view,
completed footing, plot
2, looking west

Appendix 1

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
ROMAN BANK,
SARACENS HEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
G.R. MERCHANT**

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

APRIL 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	6
14	VARIATIONS	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES	7
18	COPYRIGHT	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing remains of medieval saltmaking and the Roman Bank seabank.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development on land at Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 342 271.
- 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 Saracens Head is located 10km northeast of Spalding and 2.5km northwest of Holbeach in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development is on the east side of the village, at National Grid Reference TF 342 271.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An outline planning application (H23/0755/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is low-lying at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361) developed in marine alluvium.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the Holbeach region is scarce. The prehistoric land surface lies several metres below a series of later flood deposits.

- 6.2 The marshland stabilised during the Romano-British period, allowing agricultural and salt making activities to commence. Finds of Romano-British pottery recorded in Holbeach were made at a depth of c. 1m indicating that the Roman land surface may also be buried.
- 6.3 This area, on the edge of Holbeach Marsh, contains frequent remains of medieval saltmaking as well as the Roman Bank seabank itself.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The

photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase

will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - 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**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 04-04-00

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Area	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	Plot 5	1	Firm, mid-brown silt containing occasional shell fragments, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Plot 5	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt, containing occasional bands of clay, 0.30m thick	Subsoil
003	Plot 5	1	Moderately compact, light brownish yellow silt, contains occasional bands of yellow brown clay silt	Natural alluvial deposit
004	Plot 5	-	Unstratified finds near Plot 5	Finds
005	Plot 1	2	Friable, dark brown silt, contains occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
006	Plot 1	2	Moderately compact, mottled mid-yellowish brown and brownish yellow silt, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
007	Plot 1	2	Moderately compact, light brownish yellow fine sand and silt, greater than 0.18m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
008	Plot 4	3	Friable, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
009	Plot 4	3	Soft, mid-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional shell fragments, 0.27m thick	Subsoil
010	Plot 4	3	Soft, light yellowish brown, fine silty sand	Natural alluvial deposit
011	Plot 2	-	Unstratified finds plot 2	Finds
012	Plot 3	4	Friable, dark brown silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
013	Plot 3	4	Soft, light brown silt, 0.30m thick to limit of excavation.	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001/005), subsoil (006) and as unstratified finds (004/011).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Saracen's Head, at various manufacturing sites in Lincolnshire, though there are also several Cambridgeshire products. The later pieces were probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of 11th-13th century date is the earliest material recovered, though most of the material is slightly later, dating from the 13th to 15th century. There is also a moderate amount of later post-medieval material. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
	1x white glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	
	1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -early 20 th century	
	1x salt-glazed stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, early 19 th century	
	1x Lincoln-type ware, 13 th -14 th century	
004	1x Old Bolingbroke/Toynton All Saints-type ware, cistern, 14 th -16 th century	14 th -16 th century
005	2x red painted earthenware, one black glazed, 18 th -19 th century	18 th -19 th century
006	2x Ely ware,	19 th -early 20 th century unless glass intrusive
	1x Bourne A ware, 13 th -14 th century	
	1x Developed Stamford ware, 11 th -early 13 th century ?Saintonge	
	1x pale green vessel glass, 19 th -early 20 th century	
011	1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
	1x white glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	
	1x Ely ware,	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been no previous archaeological examinations at Saracen's Head, though there have been investigations in Holbeach which are the subjects of reports. Additionally, the area of the present investigation site is within a wider region that has been subject to a programme of desk-based research that collated and examined the archaeological and historical evidence for the area. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although not extensive, the medieval material includes some large fragments and probably relates to settlement of the period on the site or in immediate proximity. As such, this aspect of the assemblage is of moderate potential. The absence of later medieval and early post-medieval material is informative and suggests that the site was not inhabited during this period. The 19th century material indicates the date of the re-occupation of the area, but is otherwise of limited potential.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 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).
Cut	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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 13 Context records
- 4 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 6 Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.224.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RBSA00

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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