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**Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief off  
Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Lincolnshire**

**Planning Application Reference H23/0622/98**

**NGR TF 342 271<sup>0</sup>**

prepared by

***John Samuels Archaeological Consultants***

on behalf of

**Ashwood Homes**  
Holbeach Manor  
Fleet Road  
Holbeach  
Lincolnshire  
PE12 7AX

**Site Code: RBS99**  
**Accession Number: 155.99**

*JSAC 520/99/02b*

*April 2000*

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*Also at: Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 7JP Telephone 01522 880050*



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*Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief off  
Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire*

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FIRED CLAY FROM SARACEN'S HEAD (RBS 99: LCNCC: 155.99)

A small assemblage comprising 8 pieces (weight 74g) of fired natural silts was recovered from undated pit 007 (fill 006). There are some organic inclusions within the silt but these are probably natural. Three pieces have a smooth flat surface and the maximum depth of the firing on one piece is 20mm. These are probably from a hearth that was used several times (rather than just a bonfire).

Jane Cowgill  
 October 2001.

JOHN SAMUELS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS	
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### ***Summary***

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with a new housing development off Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Lincolnshire by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Ashwood Homes between June and August 1999.*

*The location of the development, alongside the late Saxon/medieval 'Roman Bank', suggested that remains dating from this period or earlier may be encountered during development. Salt production sites are also known from this area. For this reason, the Archaeological Officer (LCC) requested that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development.*

*Although the Sea Bank was not identified itself, flood deposits possibly representing a breach in the bank were recorded. An undated ditch running parallel to the present day road and possibly associated with the bank was also identified. The watching brief also recorded two pits which contained burnt clay fragments, possibly the remains of a hearth lining, and may suggest that settlement was located nearby. The presence of cockle shells within these pits would also suggest the site was within or near a marine environment.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Ashwood Homes were granted planning permission by South Holland District Council to construct four detached dwellings at Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Lincolnshire. Condition 9 of the planning permission states "*Before development is commenced details of the arrangements made for an archaeologist recognised by the Local Planning Authority to monitor all stages of the development involving ground disturbance shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*".
- 1.2 This document reports the results of the watching brief and conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990). It is in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, including:
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994);
- Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).
- Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998).
- 1.3 This report was written by Jenny Young BA in consultation with Nansi Rosenberg BA, PIFA.



## **2.0 Methodology**

- 2.1 A specification for the watching brief (JSAC 520/99/01) was agreed with the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire (see Appendix A). The watching brief was undertaken with the specific objective of establishing whether any archaeological remains existed and if so, to identify, record, and determine their significance.
- 2.2 Groundworks were monitored by a qualified archaeologist and archaeological remains revealed were recorded by single context, based on the MOLAS recording system. Site drawings were made and photographs were taken before and during development.

### **3.0 Site Location**

- 3.1 Saracens Head is situated in Whaplode parish within the administrative district of South Holland, approximately 1.9km to the east of Moulton Seas End and 2.8km northwest of Holbeach (see Figure 1). The site lies on the east side of the village, immediately south of the course of 'Roman Bank', centred at NGR TF 342 271.
- 3.2 The site comprises approximately 0.68ha of overgrown land. The development site is rectangular in plan and generally flat at a height of approximately 4m AOD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association comprising marine alluvium which gives rise to deep stoneless calcareous loose silty soils (SSEW 1983).



#### **4.0 Archaeological background**

- 4.1 Saracen's Head lies within the southern Lincolnshire Fens between Spalding and Holbeach. The area is rich in archaeological sites of all periods with particular emphasis on salt processing, as identified through field survey and aerial photographic assessment.
- 4.2 The use of aerial photography has identified many sites in the Moulton area close to the site. The fertile soil, derived from marine alluvium, has proved suitable for the creation of cropmarks. Sites are known in Moulton East and West Fens, Plover Hall, Woodgate Farm, Moulton Chapel and others which testify to the intensive use of the fens at an early date (Phillips 1970).
- 4.3 The site lies immediately to the south of the course of 'Roman Bank' which despite its name, is thought to be an early form of sea defence dating from the late Saxon or early medieval period.
- 4.4 The site lies within the present day parish of Whaplode and although the Domesday Survey of 1086 does not mention Saracens Head, it does however, list Whaplode. The village is referred to as '*Copelade*' deriving from the old English words, '*cwappa*' meaning an eel-pout and the word '*lād*' meaning a water curse (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey places Whaplode within the Wapentake of Elloe in the district of Holland. The King, Saint Guthlac of Croyland, Count Alan and Guy of Craon are listed as landowners owning arable land and meadow (Foster & Longley 1976).
- 4.5 Archaeological remains dating from the medieval period have been recorded from Saracen's Head. These comprise an area of extensive salt-making which was once a widespread industry in this area (Platts 1985). The parishes in this area are commonly long and thin, aligned around the coast. This shape reflects reclamation of former wetlands through ongoing programmes of drainage from the 17th century onwards.
- 4.6 The extent of cropmarks, in the form of field systems with enclosures, known within the wider area, suggested that ditched boundaries and possibly industrial deposits may be encountered during development.

## **5.0 Results**

- 5.1 The development area was stripped of vegetation by mechanical excavator prior to commencing groundworks (Plate 1). A brown sandy silt topsoil (001) was revealed beneath the vegetation layer and extended across the site.
- 5.2 Excavation of the access road revealed no archaeological features. Topsoil (001) was removed by mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.25m below the present ground surface to reveal a firm, mid orange-yellow silt (005). Excavation ceased at a depth of 0.45m below present ground surface.
- 5.3 Excavation of the drainage trenches and footings for all house and garage plots were carried out using a mechanical excavator. The house and garage footings were excavated to a depth of between 0.60m and 0.70m below the present ground surface and to a width of 0.6m. A plan of the building locations and archaeological features encountered appears as Figure 2.
- 5.4 Trench excavation for the footings of Plot 1 with associated garage, revealed the presence of archaeological features. Cutting through the natural silt (005), a northeast-southwest aligned linear cut [004] with straight sides and a flat base was recorded (Figure 3 & Plate 2). However, the full extent of the northwestern side of this ditch was not revealed. The mid orange-brown silt fill (003) of this ditch contained no artefacts and the feature remains undated. A 0.12m thick layer of soft, light yellow silt (002) sealed the fill of the ditch and was encountered only within footings for Plots 1, 2 and 3. It is considered likely that this deposit represents a period of flooding caused by a breach of the Roman Bank rather than representing the bank itself. A layer of topsoil (001) was recorded to a depth 0.2m below the present ground surface and sealed layer (002).
- 5.4 Trench excavation for the footings of Plot 2 and associated garage revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. The earliest deposit recorded comprised a mid orange-yellow silt (005) representing natural deposits. A continuation of the light yellow silt layer (002) was recorded overlying the natural geology and was sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (Figure 4).
- 5.5 Excavation for the footings of Plot 3 and associated garage revealed archaeological features. The earliest deposit recorded comprised a mid orange-yellow silt (005) representing natural deposits. Cutting through the natural geology, two pits were revealed in section and in plan.
- 5.6 A steeply sided, flat bottomed circular cut [007] representing a pit was located along the southeastern wall of Plot 3 (Figures 5 & 6; Plate 3). The fill comprised a mid brown silt (006) with charcoal flecks, burnt clay fragments and cockle shells. The fragments of burnt clay retrieved from this deposit represent the partial remains of a hearth lining and remain undated (Rosenberg and Samuels pers. Comm.). A further pit [009], also with steep sides



and flat base, was located to the northwest of [007] (Figures 7 & 8; Plate 4). The fill of this pit, a mid brown silt (008) also contained charcoal flecks, burnt clay and cockle shells. As with Plots 1 and 2, a 0.10m thick layer of soft, light yellow silt (002) was recorded sealing both pits. A 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (001) overlay deposit (002).

- 5.6 Trench excavation for the footings of Plot 4 revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. The natural silt (005) was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (Figure 9).

## **6.0 Discussion**

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief recorded the presence of a flood deposit, ditch and pits within the development area. However, the absence of pottery or artefacts from within these features has made it difficult to assign an exact period date. One fragment of late medieval pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.
- 6.2 A layer of yellow silt (002) was encountered during excavation of Plots 1, 2 and 3 on the eastern extent of the development area. The layer measured between 0.10m-0.15m thick across the eastern sector of the site. The extent and thickness of the layer would suggest that this layer represents a period of flooding when the Roman Bank was breached. No evidence was found that suggested the Roman Bank itself had been affected by the development.
- 6.3 Deposit (002) sealed a northeast-southwest aligned ditch [004] which runs parallel to the Roman Bank but located some five metres to the south of the present day road known as Roman Bank. In the past, and during damper periods, the ditch is likely to have functioned as a drainage/water channel as well as a boundary possibly directly associated with the Roman Bank but it remains undated.
- 6.4 Two pits were recorded towards the southeastern corner of the site. The presence of cockle shells within the fill of both these pits would suggest a marine environment. Finds of burnt clay (hearth lining) and charcoal indicate domestic and/or industrial activity in the vicinity. The two pits remain undated, although they and the ditch were both sealed by flood deposit (002).
- 6.5 The watching brief has identified low-scale past human activity within the development site. No date has been obtained for these features and their function remains uncertain.



## **7.0 Figures**

Figure 1 : Site Location

Figure 2 : Development plan showing Plots 1 - 4 and location of archaeological features

Figure 3 : Southwest facing section drawing of ditch cut [004]

Figure 4 : Section drawing of deposits revealed in Plot 2

Figure 5 : Northwest facing section drawing of pit cut [007]

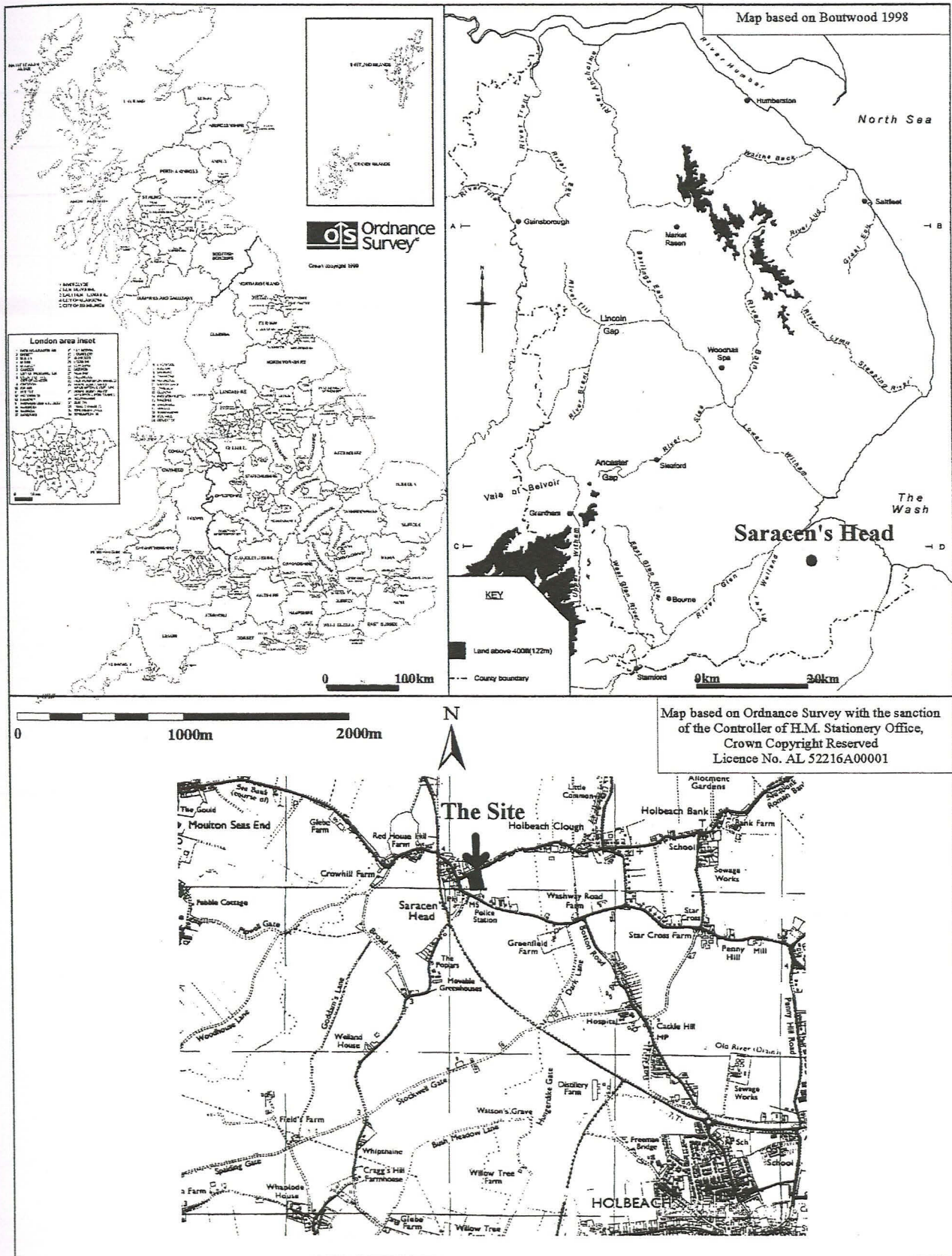
Figure 6 : Plan of pit cut [007] full excavated

Figure 7 : Northwest facing section drawing of pit cut [009]

Figure 8 : Plan of pit cut [009] fully excavated

Figure 9 : Section drawing of deposits revealed in Plot 4

Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief off  
Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire





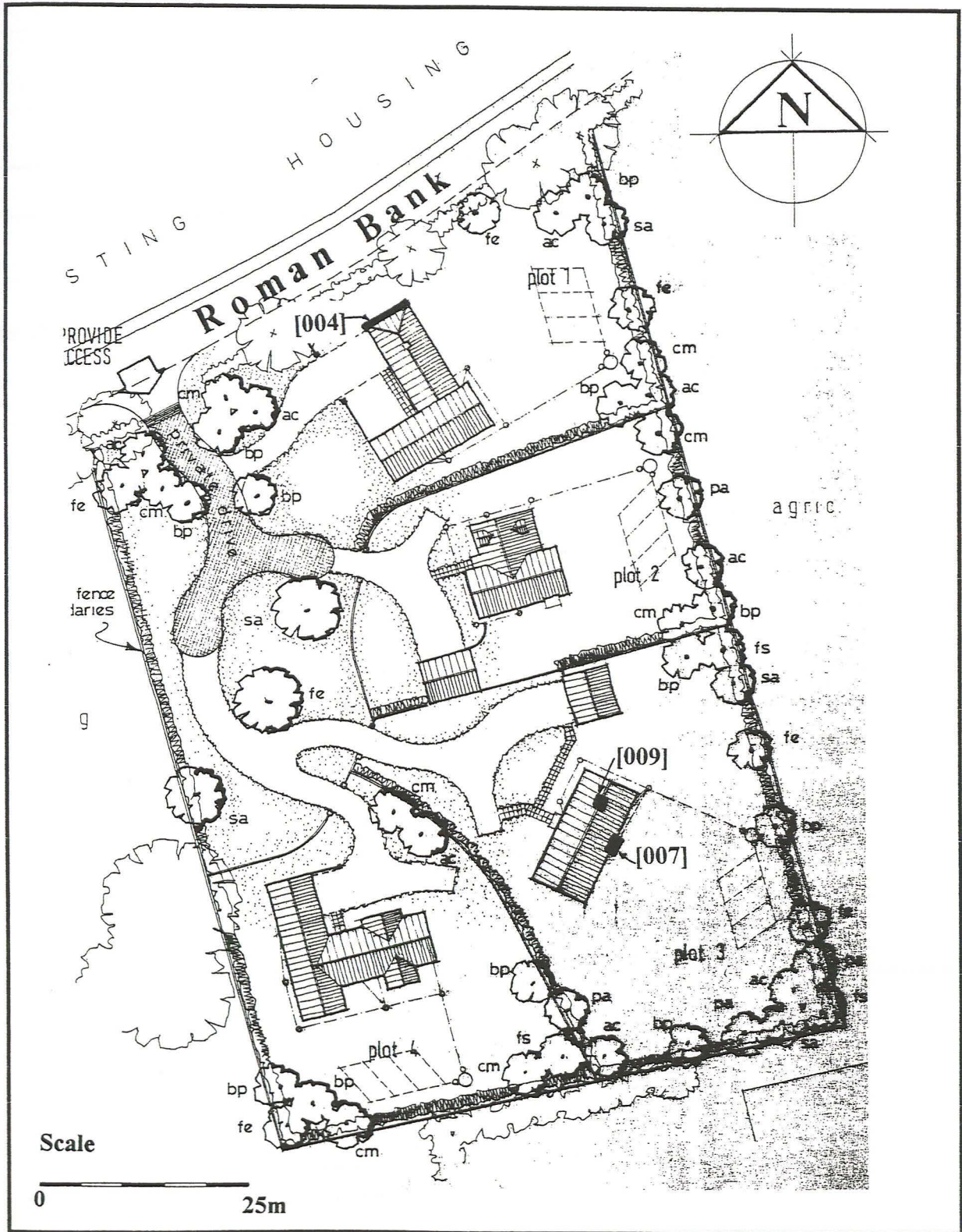


Figure 2 : Development Plan showing Plots 1 - 4 and location of archaeological features



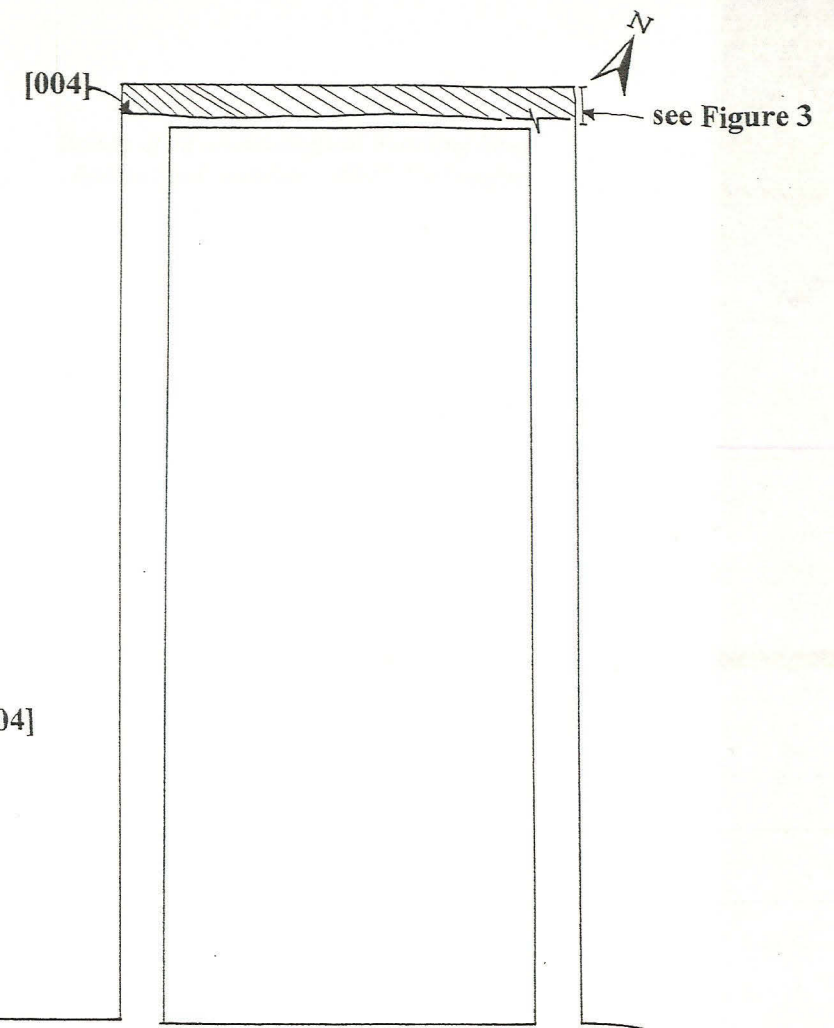
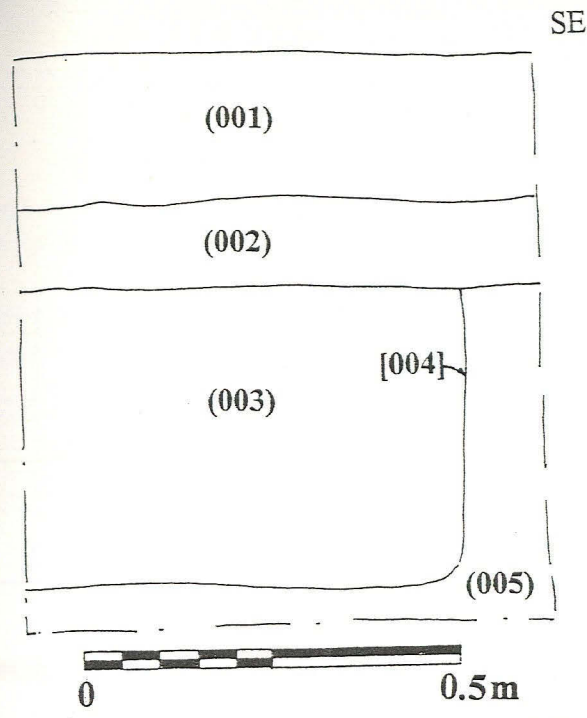
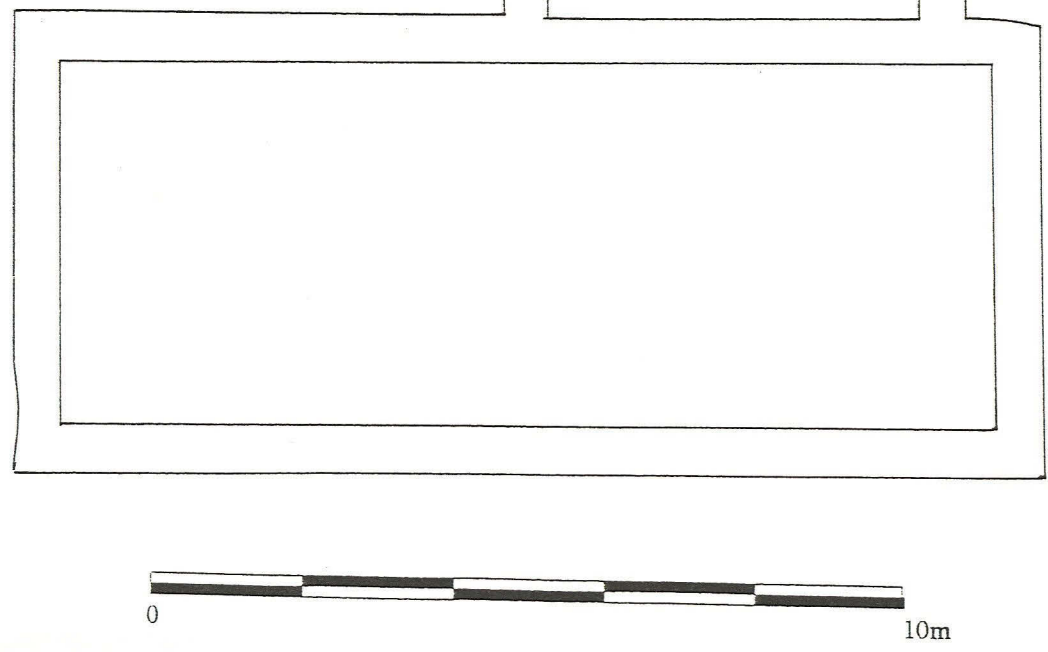


Figure 3 : Southwest facing section drawing of ditch cut [004]



Plot 1 : Location of section drawing and plan of context [004]  
(Note: the foundation plan is not shown in its entirety)

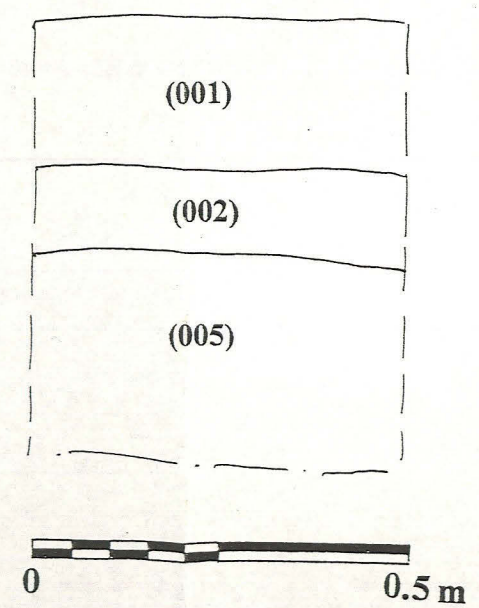
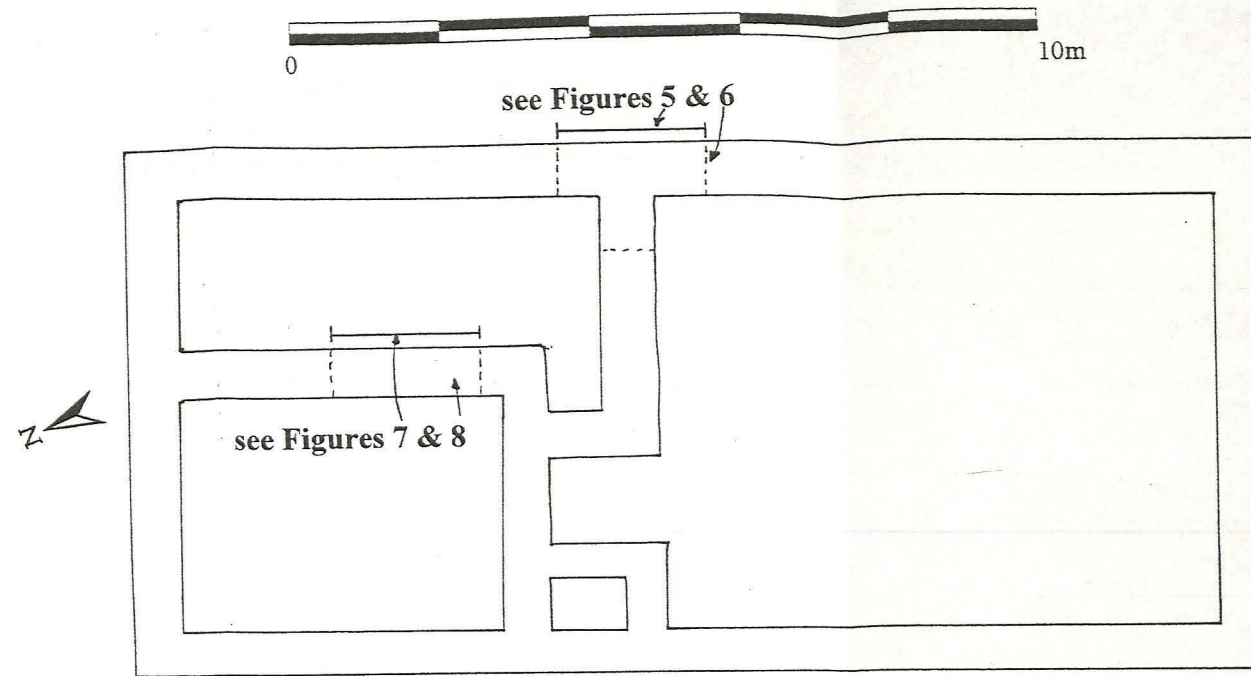


Figure 4 : Section drawing of deposits revealed in Plot 2





Plot 3: Location of section drawings and plans of features [007] and [009]  
(Note: the foundation plan is not shown in its entirety)

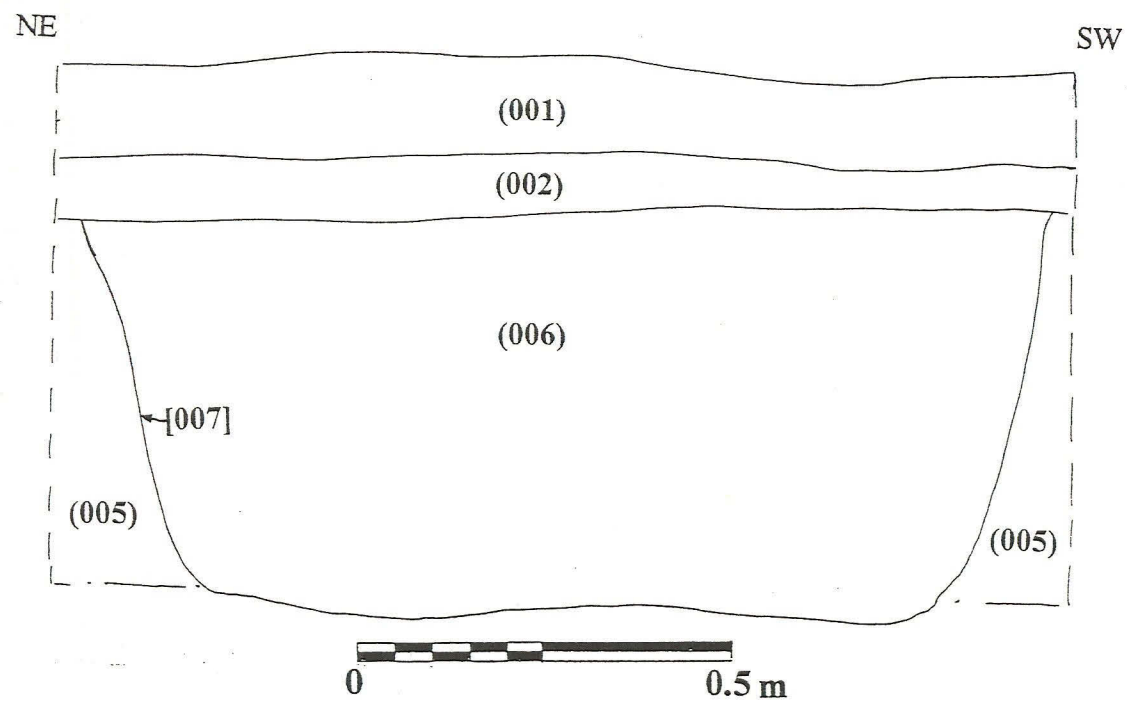


Figure 5 : Northwest facing section drawing of pit cut [007]

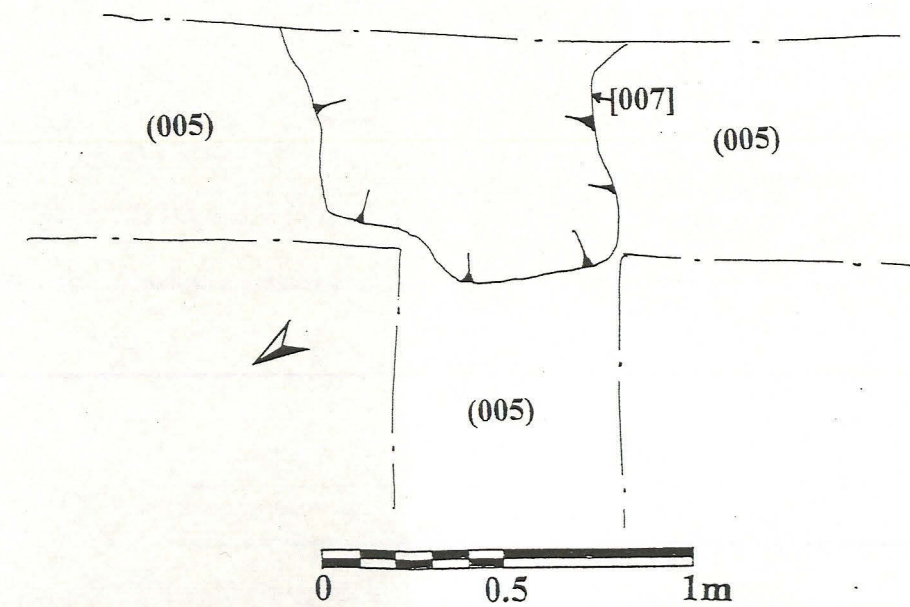


Figure 6 : Plan of pit cut [007] full excavated

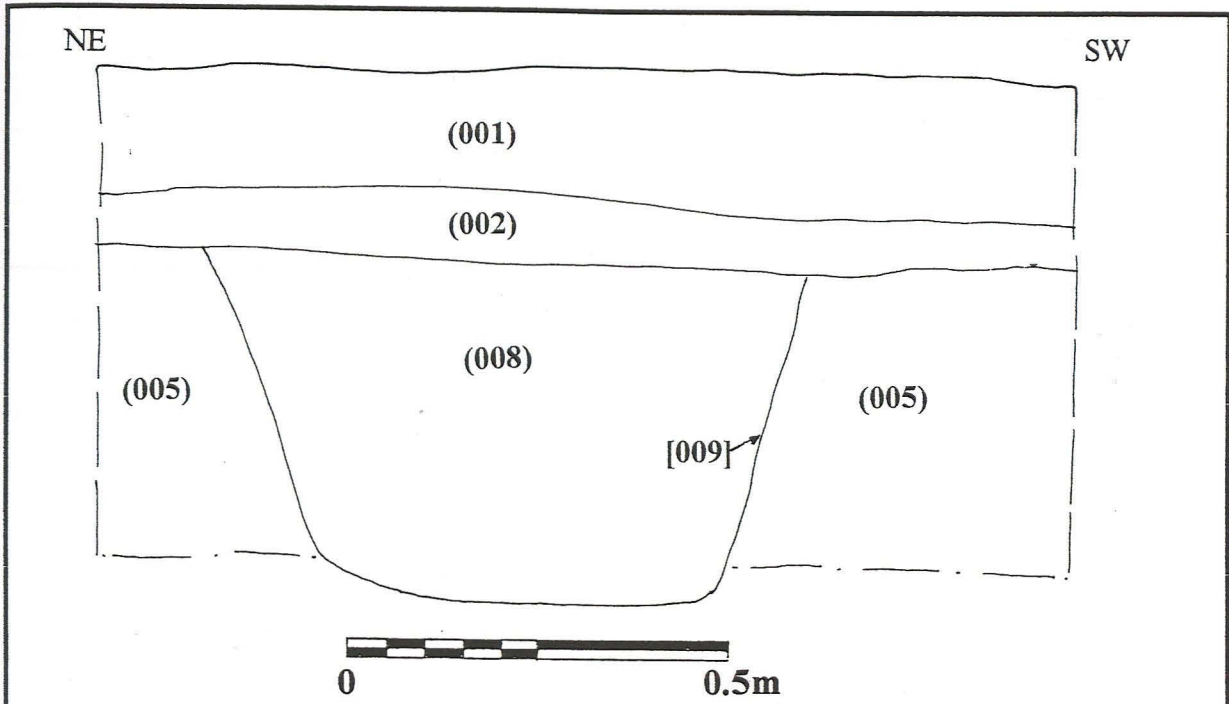


Figure 7 : Northwest facing section drawing of pit cut [009]

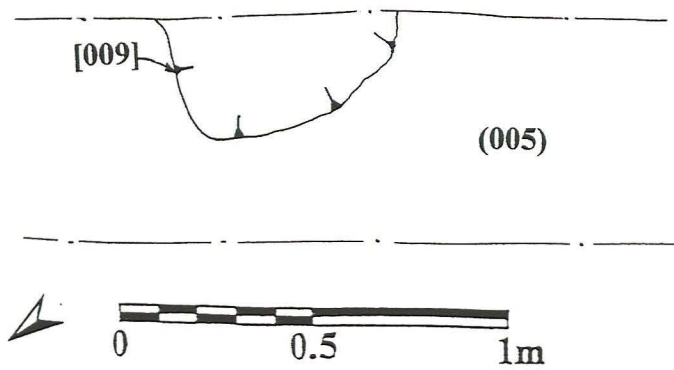
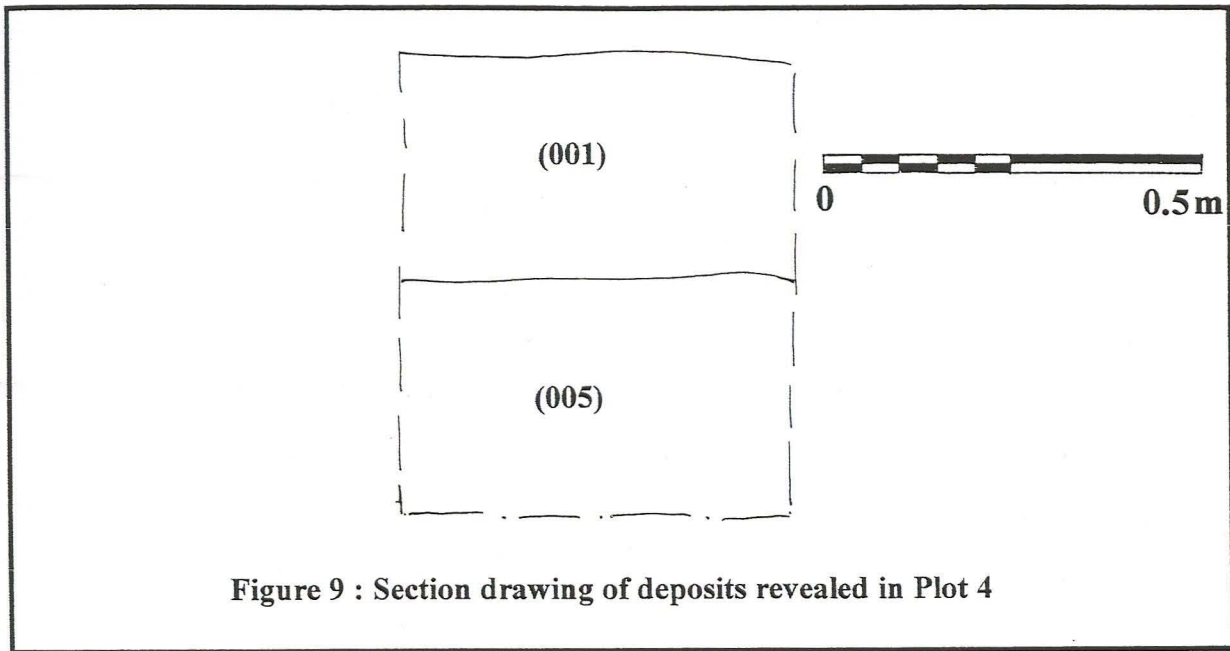


Figure 8 : Plan of pit cut [009] fully excavated





**Figure 9 : Section drawing of deposits revealed in Plot 4**

## **8.0 Plates**

Plate 1 : The site looking north

Plate 2 : Ditch cut [004] looking east

Plate 3 : Pit cut [007] looking west (plan shot)

Plate 4 : Pit cut [009] looking southeast



*Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief  
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**Plate 1 : The site looking north**





**Plate 2 : Ditch cut [004]  
looking east**



**Plate 3 : Pit cut [007]  
looking west (plan shot)**





**Plate 4 : Pit cut [009] looking southeast**

## 9.0 Bibliography and References

Allen's History of the County of Lincolnshire: Volume I. (1833).

Cameron, K. (1998). *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*. EPNS.

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Phillips, C.W. (Eds). (1970). *The Fenland in Roman Times*. R.G.S Research Series: No. 5.

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**Appendix A:**

**Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief  
at Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire  
(JSAC 520/99/01)**

# ***John Samuels Archaeological Consultants***

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**Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire**

**NGR TF 342 271**

Produced by

*John Samuels Archaeological Consultants*

on behalf of

**Kings Quality Homes  
Holbeach Manor  
Fleet Road  
Holbeach  
Lincolnshire  
PE12 7AX**

***JSAC 520/99/01***

**March 1999**

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***Also at : Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 7JP Telephone 01522 880050***

**Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire**

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**Summary**

*This specification has been prepared by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for Kings Quality Homes. It describes the objectives and methodology for an archaeological watching brief which is to be maintained during groundworks in connection with residential development on land off Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire.*

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 *Site Location and Description*

1.1.1 Saracens Head is situated within the administrative district of South Holland approximately 1.9km to the east of Moulton Seas End and 2.8km northwest of Holbeach. The site lies on the east side of the village, immediately south of the course of 'Roman Bank', centred at NGR TF 342 271.

1.1.2 The site comprises approximately 0.68ha of land. The area is generally flat with only slight topographic variation at an altitude of approximately 4m OD. Geology at the site are Wisbech Association comprising marine alluvium which gives rise to deep stoneless calcareous loose silty soils (SSEW 1983).

### 1.2 *Planning and Project Background*

1.2.1 Kings Quality Homes submitted a planning application to South Holland District Council to develop land off Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire (Planning Application: Not provided). The residential development comprises the erection of 4 dwellings and an access road.

1.2.2 The Local Planning Authority, South Holland District Council, approved the planning application subject to certain conditions (Appendix A). Condition 9 requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during all stages of development involving ground disturbance in accordance with a written scheme of works approved, in advance by the Local Planning Authority.

1.2.3 Kings Quality Homes has commissioned *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* to prepare a specification of works for the proposed development.

1.2.4 This document forms the specification for undertaking the watching brief and conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990). It is in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including :

*Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994)

*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute of Field Archaeologist, 1994);

*Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);

*Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*  
(Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994)

*Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998)



*Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire*

1.2.5 This specification was written by Jenny Young BA in consultation with J. F. Marsden BA, MA, Cert. Arch., AIFA.

**2.0 Objectives**

- 2.1 The presence of archaeological material, recorded near to the application area, promoted the County Archaeology Officer to recommend that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks on the site.
- 2.2 The overall objective of the watching brief will be to monitor all soil stripping and trenching within the specified area in order to identify the existence and extent of archaeological remains within the application area.



### **3.0 Archaeological background**

- 3.1 Saracens Head lies within the southern Lincolnshire Fens between Spalding and Holbeach. The area is rich in archaeological sites of all periods with particular emphasis on salt processing although little excavation has taken place.
- 3.2 The use of aerial photography has identified many sites in the Moulton area. The fertile soil, derived from marine alluvium, has proved suitable for the creation of cropmarks. Sites are known in Moulton East and West Fens, Plover Hall, Woodgate Farm, Moulton Chapel and others which testify to the intensive use of the fens at an early date (Phillips 1970).
- 3.3 The site is situated in the village of Saracens Head, approximately 3.5km northeast of Moulton village. The site lies immediately to the south of the course of 'Roman Bank' which despite its name, is thought to be an early form of sea defence dating from the late Saxon or early medieval period.
- 3.4 Although the Domesday Survey of 1086 does not mention Saracens Head, it does however, list Moulton. The village is referred to as '*Multune*' deriving from the old English words, '*mul*' meaning a person or mule and the word '*tun*' meaning a farmstead or village (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey places Moulton village within the Wapentake of Elloe in the district of Holland. Ivo Taillebois and Guy of Craon are listed as landowners owning arable land (Foster & Longley 1976). By the early 12th century, the village of Moulton came under the jurisdiction of Thomas de Moulton, lord of Egrement and Lord of Holbeach (Allen 1833).
- 3.5 Archaeological remains dating from the medieval period have been recorded from Saracens Head. These comprise an area of extensive salt-making which was once a widespread industry in this area (Platts 1985).
- 3.6 The extent of cropmarks in the form of enclosure systems known within the wider area, suggest that there is the possibility that field systems and even light industrial deposits may be found. It is concluded that there is the possibility that remains dating from at least the Romano-British period onwards may be encountered. It is also considered likely that remains relating to the salting industry may exist within the application area

## 4.0 Methodology

### 4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The watching brief will take the form of supervision by suitably qualified professional archaeologists to monitor all groundworks within the specified areas as they commence and proceed on a comprehensive basis. It includes the provision for the pausing of ground works in order to allow for full investigation of any significant archaeological remains. In practice, this will involve:
- a Supervision of recent overburden removal
  - c Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
  - d Recording of archaeological features in plan/section
  - e Rapid excavation of features to determine date/significance
  - f Supervision of subsoil stripping
  - g Inspection of natural for archaeological features
  - h Recording/excavation of features
  - i Recording of section faces
- 4.1.2 Adequate facilities shall be provided by the developer for archaeological staff to observe earth-moving operations in progress and to facilitate the recording of features as detailed above.
- 4.1.3 Recording will be done on pro-forma context sheets based on the Museum of London recording system, and supplemented with photography and scale drawings with heights AOD where appropriate.
- 4.1.4 Any artefacts of antiquity shall, after analysis and recording, form the object element of the site archive. This excludes items covered by the Treasure Act 1996 which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. A comprehensive documentary archive will be prepared following project completion and deposited in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (Chapter 16, 'The Archive')
- 4.1.5 If human remains are encountered they will be left *in situ* and the discovery reported to the Coroners Office. If the remains need to be removed then this will be done under the provisions of the Burial Act 1857 and in compliance with an exhumation licence from the Home Office.



4.1.6 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the development timetable.

4.2 *Post-excavation*

4.2.1 Following completion of fieldwork a report will be produced within three months describing the location, extent and significance of any remains or significant environmental deposits recorded during the brief. The report will also include specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts (where applicable) together with an assessment of the importance of the findings.

4.2.2 Copies of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, the Local Planning Authority, the County Archaeological Officer, and the client.

4.3 *Personnel*

4.3.1 It is expected that the fieldwork will be undertaken by one experienced field archaeologist under the direction of Dr J Samuels FSA, MIFA. Further qualified staff will be made available as necessary. The time scale and man hours on site will be determined by the soil stripping timetable and the quantity of remains exposed. Specialist assistance, where required, will be provided by the following:

Jane Cowgill	-Small Finds/metalworking slag and fired Clay
Robert White	-Conservation
John Samuels	-Roman pottery
James Rackham	-Environmental sampling
Jane Young	-Saxon to Post-Medieval Pottery

Should other remains not covered by the above specialisations be encountered, then a suitable specialist will be appointed following discussions with the County Archaeological Officer.

**5.0 Monitoring**

- 5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the specification and to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.2 Internal supervision of the archaeologist(s) charged with undertaking the brief will be maintained by Dr J Samuels FSA MIFA or a senior member of *JSAC* staff.
- 5.3 The County Archaeological Officer will be given at least one weeks notice of when work is to commence, and he will be welcome to visit the site by appointment with the Principal Contractor. He must comply with the Principal Contractor's Health & Safety procedures. The County Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress, and should any unexpected significant discoveries be made will be notified and his advice sought.



**6.0 Archive**

- 6.1 Following the completion of fieldwork and acceptance of the report by the Local Planning Authority, an ordered archive of both object and paper elements will be prepared. This will conform to 'Site Archive' level as defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).
- 6.2 Should significant remains be discovered during the course of the brief, and post-excavation assessment identifies the need for fuller publication, then a secondary research archive will also be prepared.
- 6.3 Following project completion, an ordered archive will be prepared and deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln in accordance with its standard terms of acceptance.

## **7.0 Reporting procedures**

### *7.1 Developer report*

7.1.1 Following completion of fieldwork a report detailing the project will be produced within three months, and will contain sufficient information to enable the discharge of archaeological conditions. The reports final format will depend upon the nature and significance of any archaeology recorded within the site. As a minimum, however, it will contain:

- a Summary
- b Introduction
- c Planning background
- d Archaeological and historic background
- e Methodology
- f Results
- g Discussion/conclusion
- h Artefactual, contextual and environmental descriptions/assessments
- i Colour photographs and scale drawings as appropriate
- j Confidence assessment

The report shall also contain a suitable list of contents and a cover page detailing:

- a Project Title/Site Address
- b Site Code/Accession No
- c National Grid Reference
- d Author/originating body
- e Report Date



7.2 *Publication and dissemination*

- 7.2.1 Deposition of the Developer report with the County Sites and Monuments Record and the submission of a short note to *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* will be taken as placing the information within the public domain. Should the results merit fuller publication then a paper will be submitted to an appropriate regional/national journal.

**8.0 Health and safety**

- 8.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).
- 8.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 8.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 8.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 8.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, eg. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 8.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations* 1992, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations* 1992 and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work.



**9.0 Insurance**

- 9.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

## 10.0 References

Allen's History of the County of Lincolnshire: Volume I. (1833).

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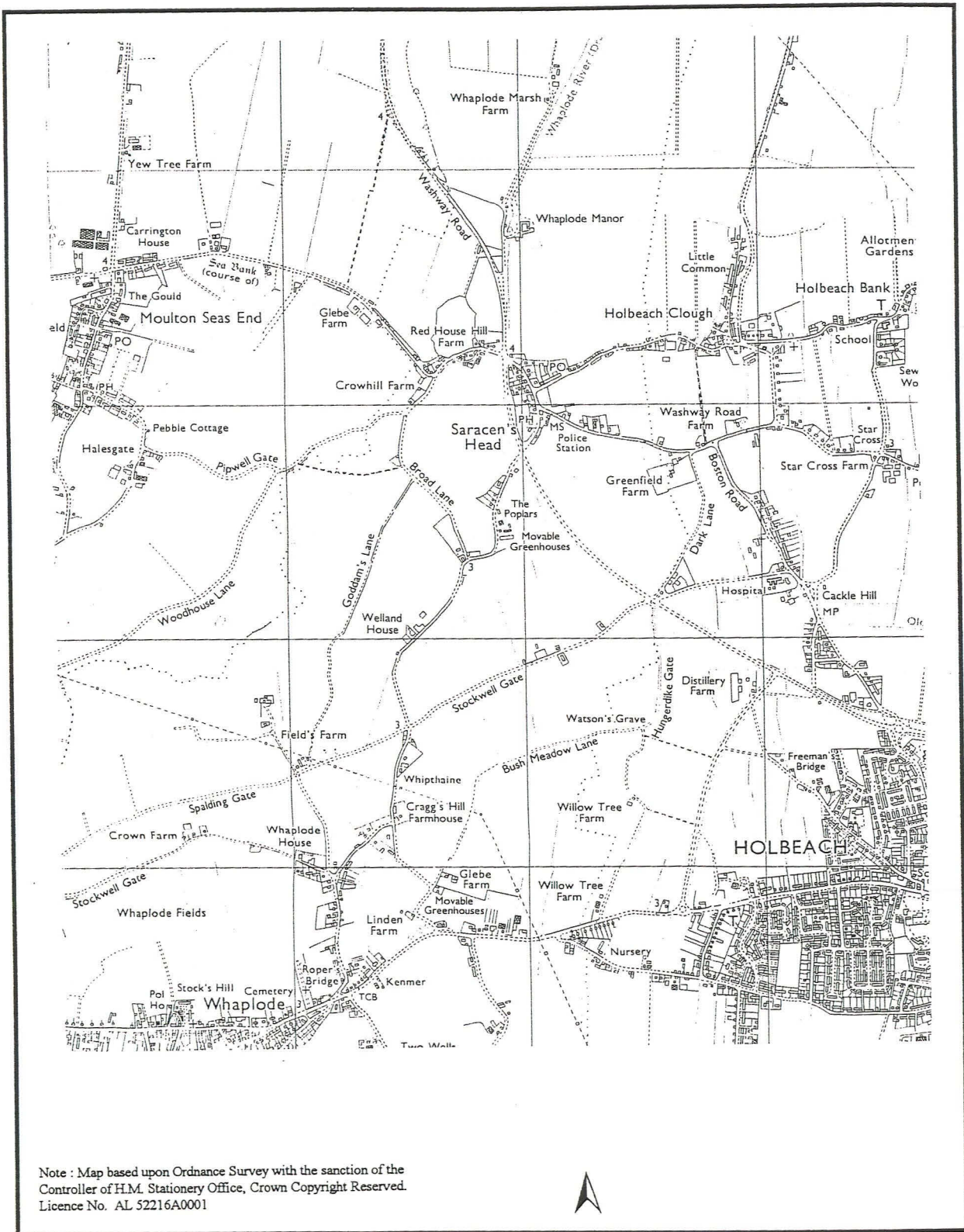
## **11.0 Figures**

Figure 1. Site Location Map. Scale 1: 25000.

Figure 2. Plan of Site (Kings Quality Homes). Scale 1: 2500.



*Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire*



**Figure 1. Site Location Map. Scale 1 : 25000.**

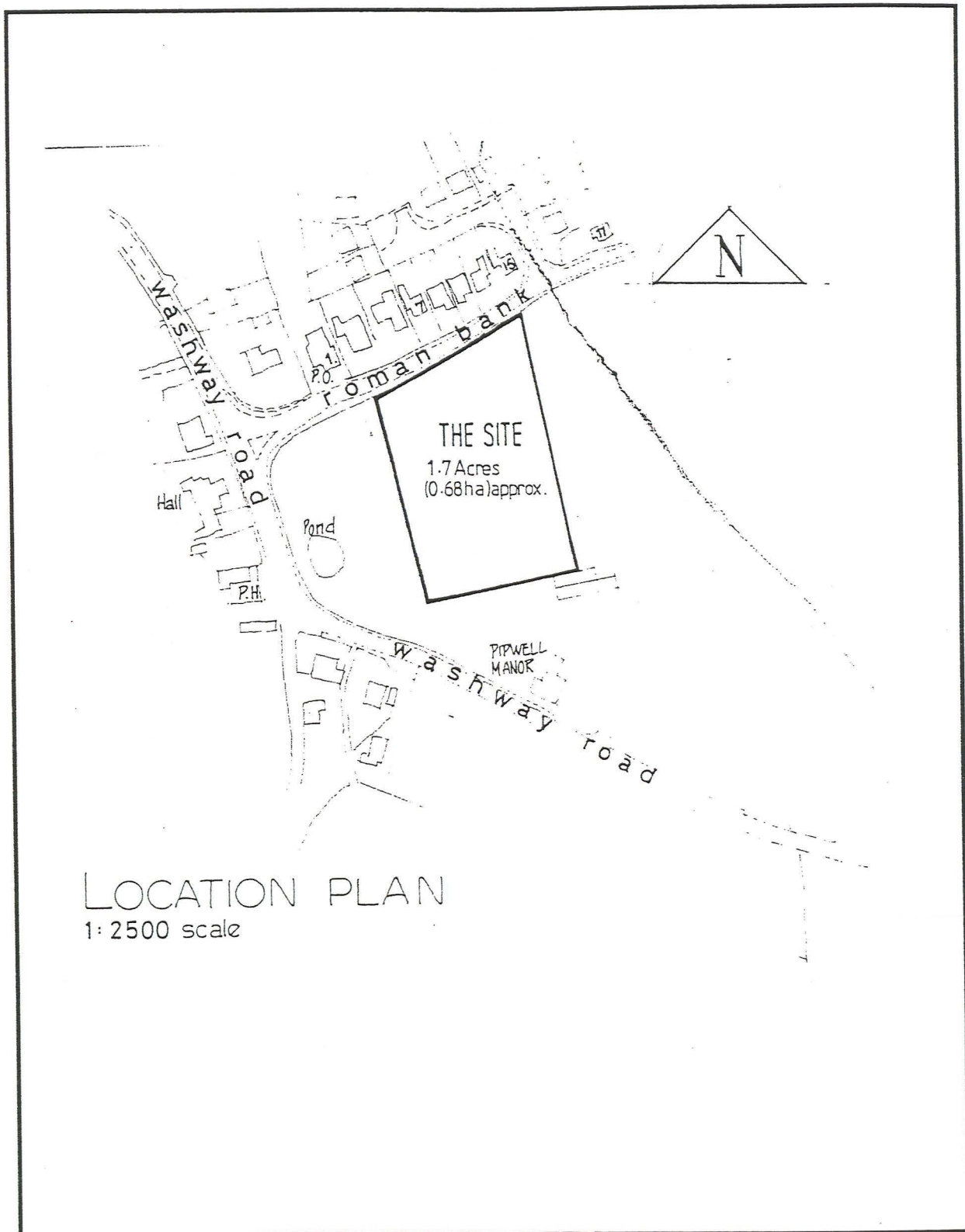


Figure 2. Plan of Site (Kings Quality Homes). Scale 1 : 2500.

*Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Roman Bank, Saracens Head, Moulton Seas End, Lincolnshire*

**Appendix A :**

**Extract from the Planning Condition  
South Holland District Council**



# ROMAN BANK, SARACENS HEAD. SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS.

- d) Design of dwellings are 'in fact as recently approved' on the equally sensitive site along Washway Road, Saracens Head (H23/0496/98 refers).
  - e) Layout affords pleasant views into and out of the site.
  - f) 'Natural mature boundary' with Roman Bank remains 'undisturbed'.
  - g) 'Significant element' of single storey accommodation to the scheme, particularly at sensitive boundaries.
3. Proposed development an improvement upon that shown indicatively in the Brief because:
- a) Fewer dwellings - 4 as opposed to 5.
  - b) Private drive of minimal length with current alignment for individual accesses chosen in preference to lengthy private drive with 'excessive' straight driveways to garaging shown in the Brief's indicative plan.

## SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS

- 1 TL1 - Time Limit (Full).
- 2 SC27 - Implementation of Planting.
- 3 Before the occupation of the individual dwellings, the screen walling shown on their respective plots on the amended drawing 980604/01 (Revision A) shall be provided to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. Such walling shall be constructed of the same brick as the dwelling to which it relates.  
Reason: In the interests of visual and residential amenity.
- \* 4 Before the commencement of the construction of the dwellings, the 'private drive' as shown on the amended drawing 980604/01 (Revision A) shall be laid out and constructed to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.  
Reason: To ensure the provision of adequate facilities for safe entry and exit of vehicles calling at the site in the interests of road safety.
- 5 C5 - Construction and Surfacing of Road Junction.
- 6 Before the occupation of the individual dwellings, the existing frontage hedge along Roman Bank shall be trimmed back to a distance of 2m from the adjoining carriageway edge and so maintained thereafter, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.  
Reason: To ensure that drivers of vehicles have adequate vision distances when emerging from the access onto the public highway, in the interests of road safety.
- 7 Before the occupation of the individual dwellings, a scheme of lighting in respect of the private drive and individual accesses shall be implemented and made operational, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.  
Reason: In the interests of residential amenity and highway safety.
- \* \* 8 SC12 - Materials (Details).
- \* 9 SC69 - Archaeological Watching Brief.

- \* 10 Before the commencement of the construction of the dwelling on Plot 1, the protected trees on the frontage of the site with Roman Bank, (excluding that shown in green on the attached plan) shall be fenced off at least 1 metre beyond the spread of such trees by means of a fence of a minimum 1200mm high, consisting of chestnut paling firmly secured top and bottom to line wires fixed to fence posts a maximum of 2 metres apart. Such fencing shall be properly maintained throughout the period of construction and removed only when the dwelling is completed and building work ceases.  
Reason: To safeguard trees during the course of development which are subject to a Tree Preservation Order.
- 11 SC74 - Protection of Trees During the Site Operations.  
Reason: To safeguard trees during the course of development which are subject to a Tree Preservation Order.
- \* 12 With respect to the protected tree (shown in green on the attached plan), details shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority of its protection during the course of the construction of the private drive. Such details shall be approved by the Local Planning Authority before the commencement of the construction of the private drive and the approved measures subsequently implemented to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.  
Reason: To safeguard a tree during the course of development which is subject to a Tree Preservation Order.
- 13 The development shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with the approved plans.  
Reason: To define the terms of the development and to ensure a satisfactory form of development.

Note

- 1 SN1 - Amended Plans - Drawing No.s 970901/01 Rev A; 980604/01 Rev A and 980604/P3 Rev A received by the Local Planning Authority on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1998.
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**Appendix B:**

**Context Summary**



### Context Summary

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	All	Brown sandy silt	Topsoil
002	1,2,3	Soft, light yellow silt (0.1-0.15m thick)	Flood deposit
003	1	Soft, mid orange brown silt	Fill of ditch [004]
004	1	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut with straight sides and flat base (full profile not exposed)	Ditch
005	All	Firm, mid orange yellow silt	Natural geology
006	3	Firm, mid brown silt with occasional burnt clay, charcoal flecks and cockle shells	Fill of pit [007]
007	3	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base (1.3m wide x 0.55m deep)	Pit
008	3	Firm, mid brown silt with occasional burnt clay, charcoal flecks and cockle shells	Fill of pit [009]
009	3	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base (0.7m wide x 0.50m deep)	Pit