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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ADJACENT TO THE OLD A17,
SARACEN'S HEAD,
WHAPLODE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCO 02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L13556
Source L18291
L18292
Mon L183388
23795 undated
L183389
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ADJACENT TO THE OLD A17,
SARACEN'S HEAD,
WHAPLODE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCO 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd**

July 2002

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 3395 2715
Planning Reference: H23/0244/99
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.185

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 131/02



Quality Control
Saracen's Head, Whaplode
SCO 02

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

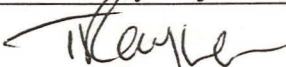

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Tobin Rayner	 Tom Lane
Date: 12 th July 2002	Date: 15 th July 2002

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land off the old A17, Saracen's Head, Whaplode. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

Saracen's Head is located in an area of medieval (AD 1066-1540) salt making adjacent to a sea bank of the same date. A small settlement developed at this time to serve the salt makers.

Above natural alluvium were a number of undated pits and a dumped layer. Some of these features may relate to a subsequent post-medieval Methodist chapel that existed at the site, one wall of which was recorded. A single mid 19th century pot sherd and a fragment of mortar were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd on behalf of Mr and Mrs Edwards to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to the Old A17, Saracen's Head, Whaplode, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

H23/0244/99. The watching brief was carried out on the 13th June 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Whaplode is located 8km east of Spalding and 19km south of Boston in South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The small hamlet comprising Saracen's Head lies a further 3km northeast with Whaplode, close to the parish boundary of Holbeach. The development site is located in the northwest of the hamlet at the junction of the Old A17 with the modern trunk road (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3395 2715 the site lies at a height of 4m OD.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils, with silt rich Romney Series immediately to the west where they have been altered by medieval salt-making waste (Robson 1990, 26). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Saracen's Head is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the medieval period to the present day. Immediately to the west of the site lie low mounds representing the waste silt from medieval salt-making and perhaps dating to the late 12th century (Hallam 1954, 20).

A settlement serving the salterns (salt-making sites) grew up around Saracen's Head and was originally called *Utbrokene*. Not much is known of this medieval settlement, although a hall owned by Pipewell Abbey, Northamptonshire, is

mentioned in the early 13th century (*ibid.* 22) and its location is indicated by the present Manor House Farm.

Land was also reclaimed from these marginal areas and often involved the construction of a sea bank. One such bank is aligned east-west through the proposed development site and may date to *c.* 1300 (BGS 1992).

A Methodist chapel formerly stood on the development site until it was demolished in 1978 (HTL parish files).

A watching brief undertaken to the east of the site revealed no archaeological deposits or features although pottery of 11th – 16th century date was retrieved (Thomson 2001, 4).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features, if present, and to determine their function, date and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 0.8m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and

sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a light yellowish brown sandy silt (008). Identified as alluvial in origin it measured over 0.3m in thickness.

This was overlain by a light to mid brown silty sand (007) that was 0.2m thick and may also be alluvial in origin.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located in the southwest corner of the foundation trenches was a sub-circular feature (001) identified as a pit (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was 1m wide and over 0.5m deep and contained a single fill of

mid brown silty sand (006). This was overlain by a dumped layer of mid brown sandy silt (005) which contained fragments of fired clay or brick or tile.

Cut into the dumped layer was a sub-rectangular pit (002). This was 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and its base was lined with whitish yellow mortar (013). Two other fills were recorded, a dump of soft white lime (012) and an upper fill of brown sandy silt (011).

Cutting the mortar lined pit (002) was a third pit (010). This was over 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill of brown sandy silt (009).

Located within the centre of the foundation trenches and cut into the alluvium (007) was a sub-rectangular feature (019). This was 5.9m long by 2.75m wide and over 0.7m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5). A single fill of greenish brown sandy silt (019) with frequent cockle shells was recorded.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the alluvium (007) towards the western side of the trenches was a sub-circular pit (003). This was 0.8m wide and 0.52m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3) and contained a single fill of brown sandy silt (014) from which a single sherd of mid 19th century pottery was retrieved.

Located 2m to the north of this pit was a further sub-circular pit (016). This was 1.6m long by 0.3m wide and over 0.5m deep. Contained within the cut was a fill of brown sandy silt (017) from which brick fragments and welsh slate tiles were recorded.

An east-west aligned linear cut was identified (023) which was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5). Interpreted as a foundation trench, it contained a section of brick wall (022) representing part of the demolished chapel.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological features was a topsoil comprising greyish brown sandy silt (004 and 015). Within the footprint of the original chapel, the topsoil was overlain by brick rubble (021) representing a demolition deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts and silty sands which are probably alluvial in origin. However, such material is also characteristic of the saltern mounds identified immediately to the west.

Four pits and a dumped deposit (Phase 2) remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. It is possible that some of these features, for example the mortar lined pit, are associated with the later post-medieval Methodist chapel known to have existed at the site. However, one pit contained frequent cockle shells and may indicate that the sea was closer inland when this pit was infilled.

No features or deposits indicating the route of the sea bank through the site were identified. It is possible that this ran either to the north or south of the foundation trenches or had been flattened and/or removed once it was no longer needed.

Post-medieval (Phase 3) features include a fragment of the chapel wall and a further two pits, one that contained 19th century pottery, the other brick and slate tile fragments. The subsequent demolition of the chapel is indicated by the rubble layer lying above the recent topsoil.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Saracen's Head, Whaplode, as the site lay close to medieval salt-

making remains, a sea bank and settlement.

However, no remains were identified that could securely be dated to the medieval period, although a pit with cockle shells may have been infilled at this time when the sea was closer to Saracen's Head. Three other pits and a dumped deposit were also undated. A brick wall and two pits were identified as being of the post-medieval period. The brick wall was part of a Methodist chapel that formerly stood at the site.

A single sherd of mid 19th century pottery and fragment of mortar were the only artefacts retrieved from this investigation. The presence of cockle shells indicate potential for some environmental indicators to survive although waterlogged material (seeds, wood *etc*) would only survive at depth.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs J. Hook of Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr and Mrs Edwards. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tobin Rayner and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

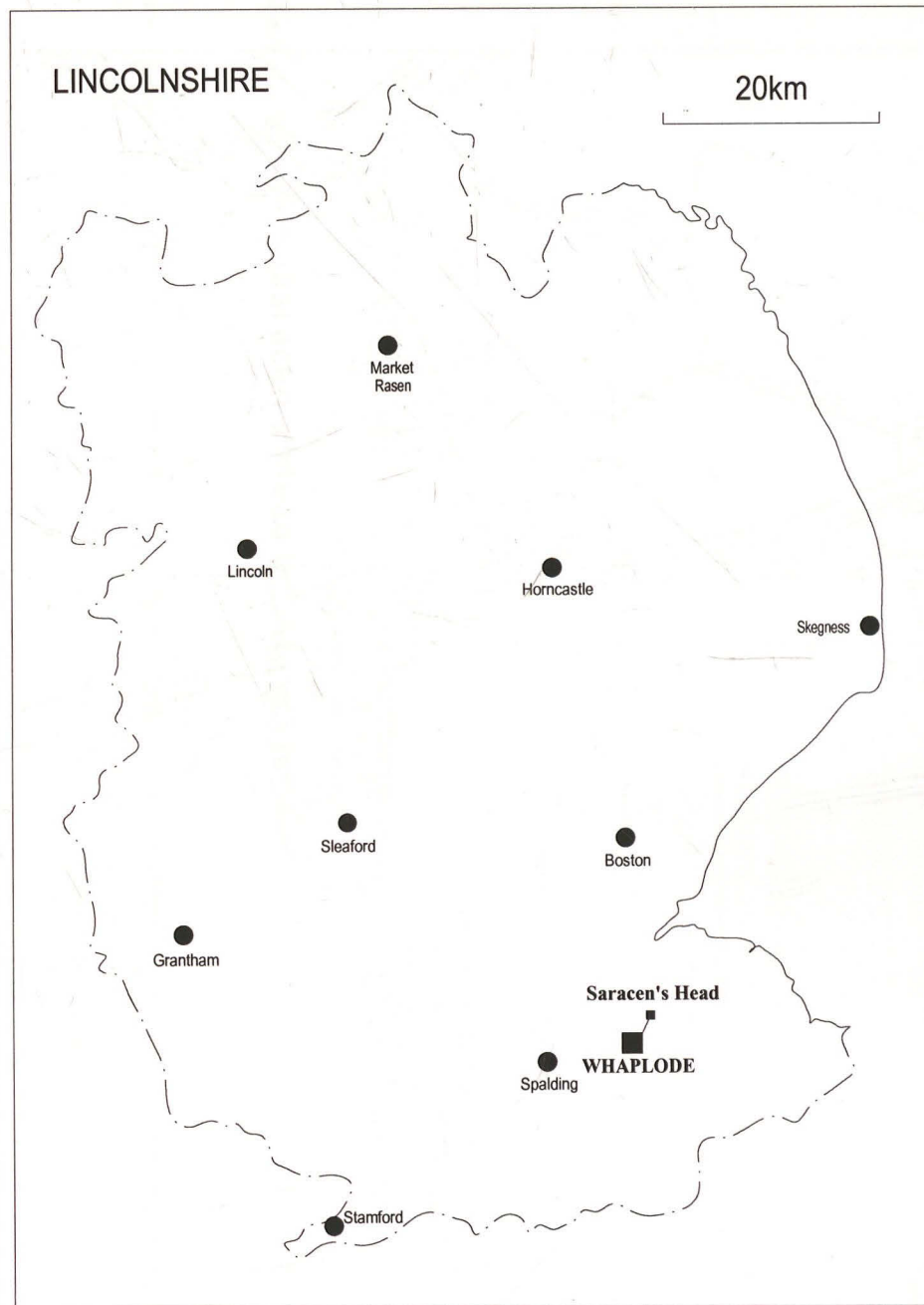
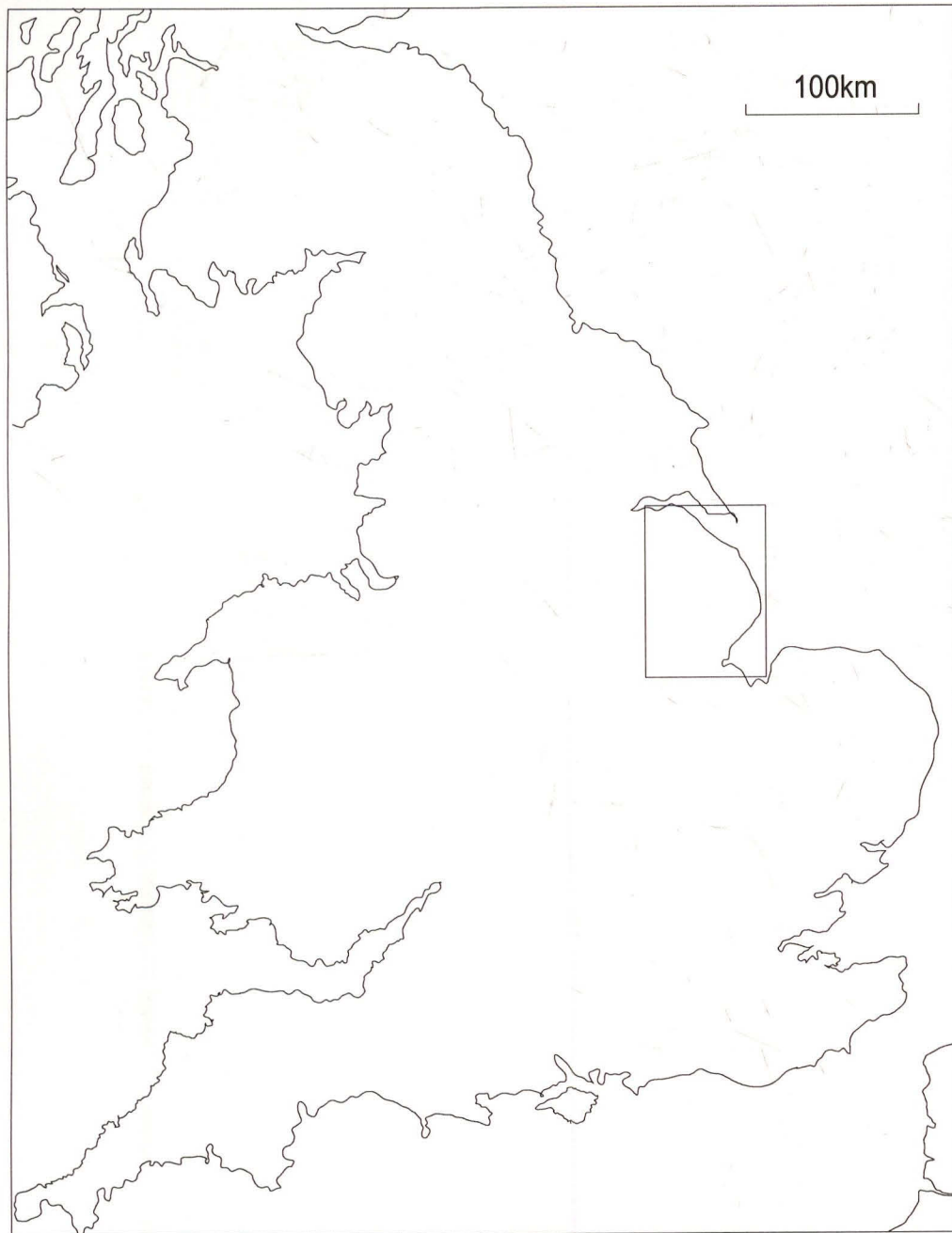
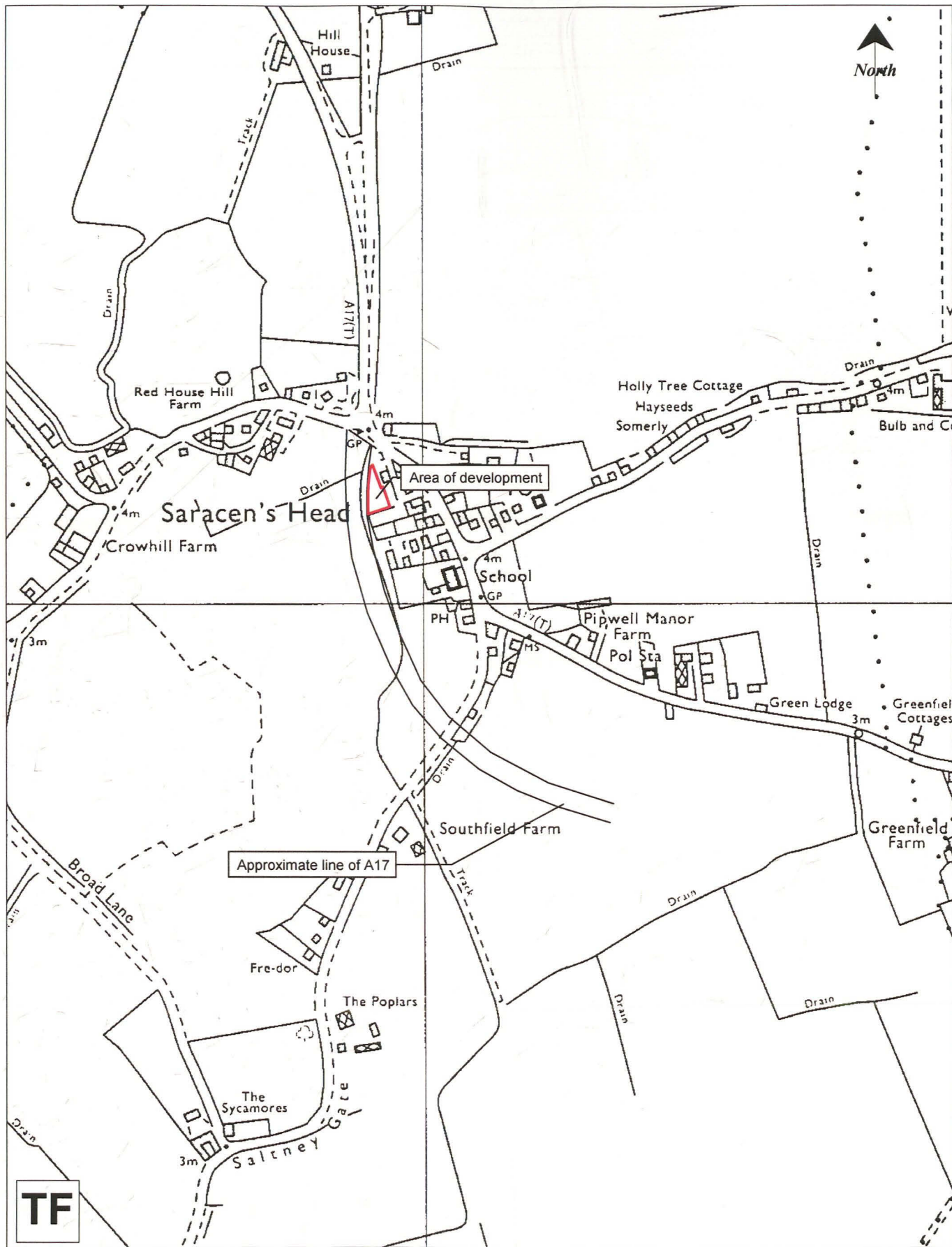


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

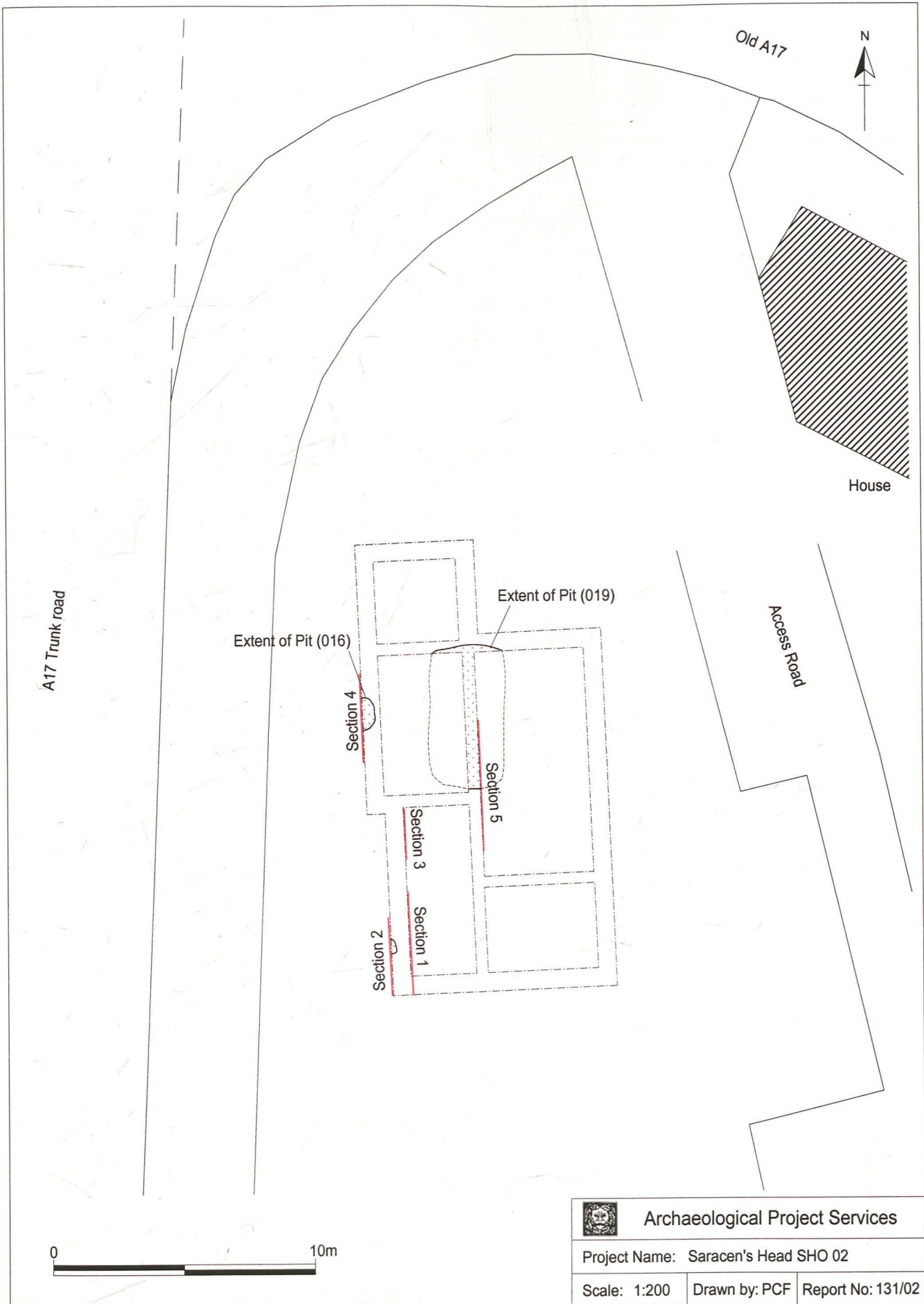
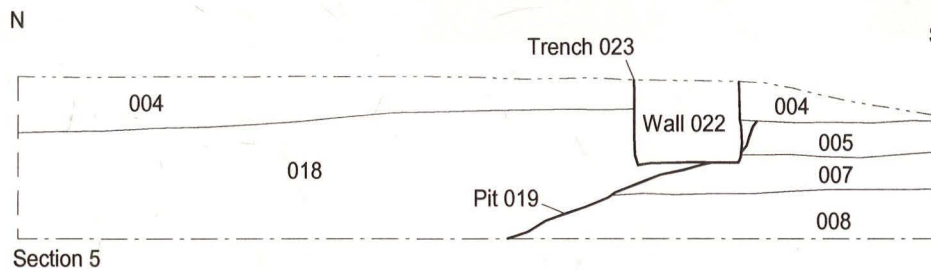
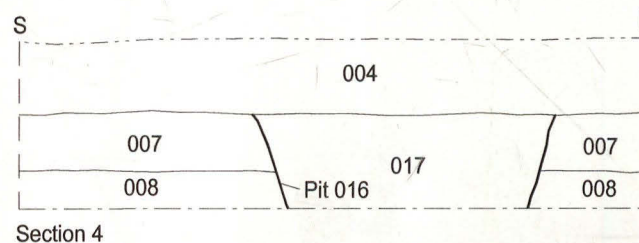
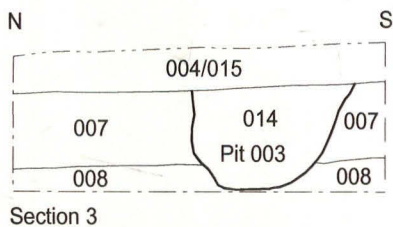
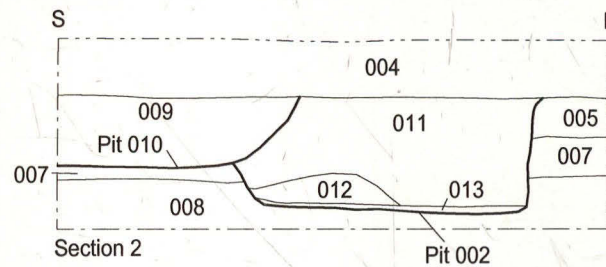
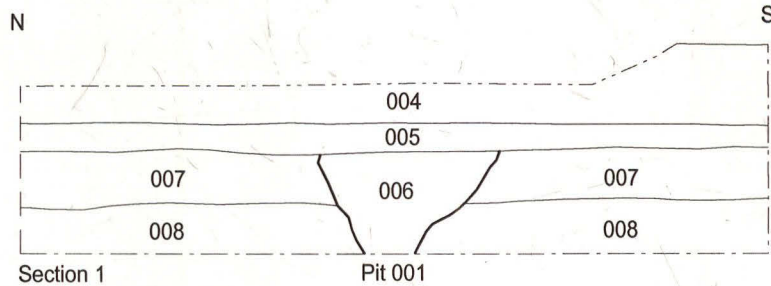


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations and principle features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Saracen's Head SHO 02		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 131/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5

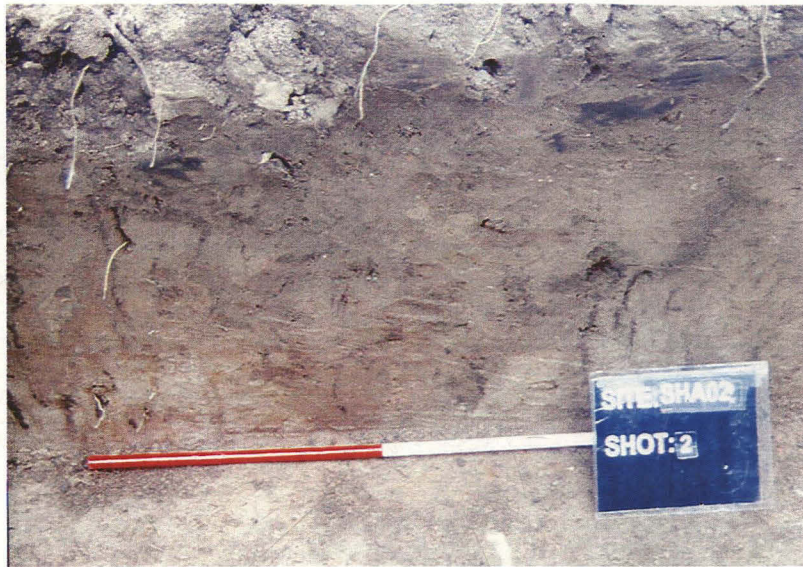


Plate 1 - Pit (001), Section 1,
looking east



Plate 2 - Pits (002) and (010),
Section 2, looking west



Plate 3 - Pit (003), Section 3,
looking east



Plate 4 - Pit (016), Section 4,
looking west

Appendix 1

LAND OFF OLD A17, SARACEN'S HEAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a bungalow and garage on land off the old A17 at Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing remains of medieval saltmaking and the Roman Bank seabank, the course of which passes through the development site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a bungalow and garage on land off the old A17 at Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3395 2715.
- 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 Saracen's Head is located 10km northeast of Spalding and 2.5km northwest of Holbeach in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site lies in the northwest of the village at the junction of the old A17 with the modern trunk road. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3395 2715.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H23/0244/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

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. 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.

- 6.2 Saracen's Head lies on the on the edge of Holbeach Marsh on the course of the Roman Bank medieval seabank. Remains of medieval saltmaking are frequent on the seaward side of the bank, the course of which crosses the development site.

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.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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.
- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important

- 8.2.4 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:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; 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 presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 21 March 2002

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Sub-circular feature, 1m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides and concave base	Pit
002	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.5m wide by 0.6m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Pit
003	Sub-circular feature, 0.8m wide by 0.52m deep, near vertical sides and slight concave base	Pit
004	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
005	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Friable mid brown silty sand	Fill of (001)
007	Friable light to mid brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
008	Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural deposit
009	Friable mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
010	Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
011	Friable mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (002)
012	Soft white lime	Fill of (002)
013	Soft whitish yellow mortar, lining base of (002)	Fill of (002)
014	Friable mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (003)
015	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
016	Sub-circular feature, 1.6m long by 0.3m wide by >0.5m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
017	Friable mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (016)
018	Friable mid greenish brown sandy silt	Fill of (019)
019	Sub-rectangular feature, 5.9m long by 2.75m wide by >0.7m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
020		Recent cess pit
021	Brick rubble	Demolition deposit
022	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 70mm) structure, aligned east-west, 0.6m wide by >0.4m high	Wall
023	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (022)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A single fragment of pottery weighing 4g was recovered, together with a piece of mortar, giving a total of two artefacts weighing together 14g. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a pit fill (014).

The single piece of pottery is probably a Staffordshire product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/ Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
014	LPM	Mocha ware, bowl, mid 19 th century	1	4g	mid 19 th century
	Mortar	Mortar, one face painted grey, late post-medieval	1	10g	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Saracen's Head, though examination of a nearby site yielded early modern material comparable with that from the current monitoring (Healey and Taylor 2001). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely recent collection of material, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the lack of any material earlier than the 19th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2001 'The Finds', in S. Thomson, *Archaeological Watching Brief during Development at Roman Bank, Saracen's Head, Lincolnshire (RBSA00)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 35/01

Slowikowski, A., 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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1540.
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 1500-1900.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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:

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: 2002. 185

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SCO 02

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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