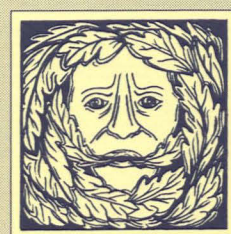


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
HILLCREST,
MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TMH02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 4288

SOURCE LI 8839
LI 8840

L17507

PRN 45051 POST MEDIEVAL
45052 POST MEDIEVAL
45053 MEDIEVAL & POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
HILLCREST,
MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TMH02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. C Wright

November 2002

Report compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 3915 6392
Planning Application No. S/185/02108/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.150




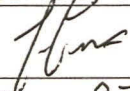
A.P.S. Report No: 173/02



Quality Control

Tonton All Saints, Main Road/Hillcrest TMH02

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 27-11-02	Date: 27-11-02

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary.....	1
2.	Introduction.....	1
	2.1 Definition of a watching brief.....	1
	2.2 Planning Background.....	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting.....	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion.....	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements.....	4
9.	Bibliography	4
10.	Abbreviations.....	5

Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context summary
3	The finds by <i>Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Site layout
- Figure 4 Foundation plan showing section locations
- Figure 5 Section drawings

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site during turf removal
- Plate 2 Section 1, looking north
- Plate 3 Bronze age socketed axe

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to Hillcrest, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.

Toynton All Saints is known to have been an important centre for pottery production and kilns of both medieval and post-medieval dates have been found south of the development.

Two ditches, of probable medieval date, were recorded. Details of a Bronze Age socketed axe found to the south of the development were brought to the attention of the site supervisor.

Locally produced pottery of 13th – 15th century date and 17th century earthenware were recovered from subsoil deposits. A possible Romano-British greyware sherd represents the earliest artefact recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a watching brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr C. Wright to undertake

a watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to Hillcrest, Main Road, Toynton, Lincolnshire.

Permission for the development was sought through the submission of planning application number S/185/02108/01 and granted subject to a condition requiring archaeological monitoring.

The watching brief was undertaken on the 5th and 9th April 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Toynton All Saints is located 15km southeast of Horncastle and 17km west of Skegness at the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated in the village centre, at the junction of Main Road and Watermill Lane (National Grid Reference TF3928 6372). To the east, on the opposite side of the Main Road, is the parish church, which dominates the higher ground at the centre of the village. The ground level at the development site is c. 44m OD with the ground surface declining to the south and also westward to a stream.

Local soils are Blackwood Association deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils in glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Spilsby Sandstone (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site is located in an area of known Romano-British and later

archaeological remains. A possible Romano-British settlement has been recorded southwest of the modern village (Lane 1993).

Place-name evidence suggests that the settlement may have originated during the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410-1066). Historical reference first occurs in the Domesday Book of 1086 which mentions *Totintun*. In combination with the suffix 'tun', meaning settlement or village, the name transliterates as 'the settlement of Tota's people' (Cameron 1998,129). The 13th century Valuation of Norwich refers to *Thoynton Omnium Sanctorum* from which the modern place-name derives (*ibid*).

Domesday Book records that land within Toynton All Saints was held by various owners including Ivo Taillebois and the Bishop of Durham (Foster and Longley 1976, 33 and 86). All Saints' parish church, located 10m east of the site, was probably constructed during the 11th century and the north and south arcade of this building are still intact (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

Sometime after 1200AD, potters began working in Toynton All Saints, though there are few documentary references to this industry. However, much of the parish contains archaeological remains representative of pottery production.

To the south of the development site is evidence of the medieval pottery industry (Fig. 2). Approximately 500m south of the site is a 13th - 14th century kiln that was used to produce decorated jugs (Healey 1984, 73). Recent investigations at that same site have indicated bowls and pancheons were also produced there later in the 15th - 16th century (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 1999).

The Toynton potteries seem to have ceased

production during the 17th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769), though this has not been demonstrated by excavation. All Saints church was subject to renovation and rebuilding during the Georgian period and much of the original medieval structure is enveloped by later brickwork (*ibid*).

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function, spatial arrangement and origin.

4. METHODS

Following stripping of the existing turf, foundation trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.65m wide toothed bucket, to depths of 0.94m.

The sections of the trenches were examined, rendered vertical and cleaned to identify archaeological deposits. Deposits and features recorded during the investigation were allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and their locations plotted on annotated sketch plans. A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and the recorded deposits and features.

Records of the investigation were examined and a stratigraphic matrix was produced. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified:

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval or earlier deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a mid-yellow sand **(005)** which was identified as a natural geological deposit.

Phase 2 – Post-medieval or earlier deposits

Cut into the Phase 1 layer was a linear cut **(004)** (Fig.5 – section 1, Plate 2) oriented north-south and measuring greater than 5m long and 2m wide. The feature was interpreted as a ditch and was filled with a mid-yellowish brown silty sand **(003)** containing occasional sandstone and ironstone fragments.

Truncating **(004)** was a further linear cut **(007)**. Oriented north-south, the feature measured c. 3m wide and greater than 5m long and was identified as a further ditch. The ditch was filled with a mid-yellowish brown silty sand **(008)** and a mid-pinkish yellow-brown silty sand **(006)**.

Sealing both of the ditches was a 0.56m thick, mid-yellowish brown subsoil **(002)**.

5.3 Phase 3 – Modern deposits

The most recent deposit recorded comprised a dark brown sandy silt topsoil **(001)**.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits were represented by natural sands which are likely to have been deposited during the last ice age.

Phase 2 deposits consisted of two ditch cuts, probably representing field boundaries. No dateable material was retrieved from the fills of either of the ditches but they were both sealed by a subsoil layer from which pottery of 13th to 17th century date was recovered. This indicates a probable medieval date for the ditches. Extensive ridge and furrow has been mapped in the area (Lane 1993) and whilst the ditches identified may be suggestive of this, they appeared to be intersecting beyond the southern extent of the foundations. This would indicate that they are unlikely to represent ridge and furrow and are more probably field boundaries, perhaps recuts of an established boundary. This may suggest that the site lies to the fringe of the medieval settlement and was probably utilised for agricultural purposes at the time.

During monitoring of the groundworks, a local farmer brought a bronze socketed axe to the site (Plate 3) which had been found on a ridge in fields to the south of the site, though the precise location of the find could not be ascertained. The item has been retained by the farmer. The axe is typologically dateable to the late Bronze Age (900-500BC) and is probably of a lead-copper alloy, commonly used during this period. Such finds are relatively rare in the area, the nearest being a haft-flanged axe of

middle Bronze Age date (1400-900BC) found in Toynton in the 19th century (Davey 1973).

Bronze Age metalwork tends to occur as stray finds or as hoards (eg. Caythorpe, Branston) and as such, their cultural context remains enigmatic. However, the distribution of the majority of Bronze Age metalwork shows concentrations below the 30m OD contour, to the west of the county and in the Witham Valley (*Ibid*). The location of this find is therefore of interest.



Plate 3 – Late Bronze Age socketed axe

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Hillcrest, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, were undertaken as the site lies near the medieval village core, with evidence of pottery production of the period in the immediate vicinity

Two ditches, of probable medieval date were identified, suggesting that the site lay to the fringe of the medieval settlement and was used for agricultural purposes.

The nature of the local site conditions suggests that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. C Wright who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Background information was obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

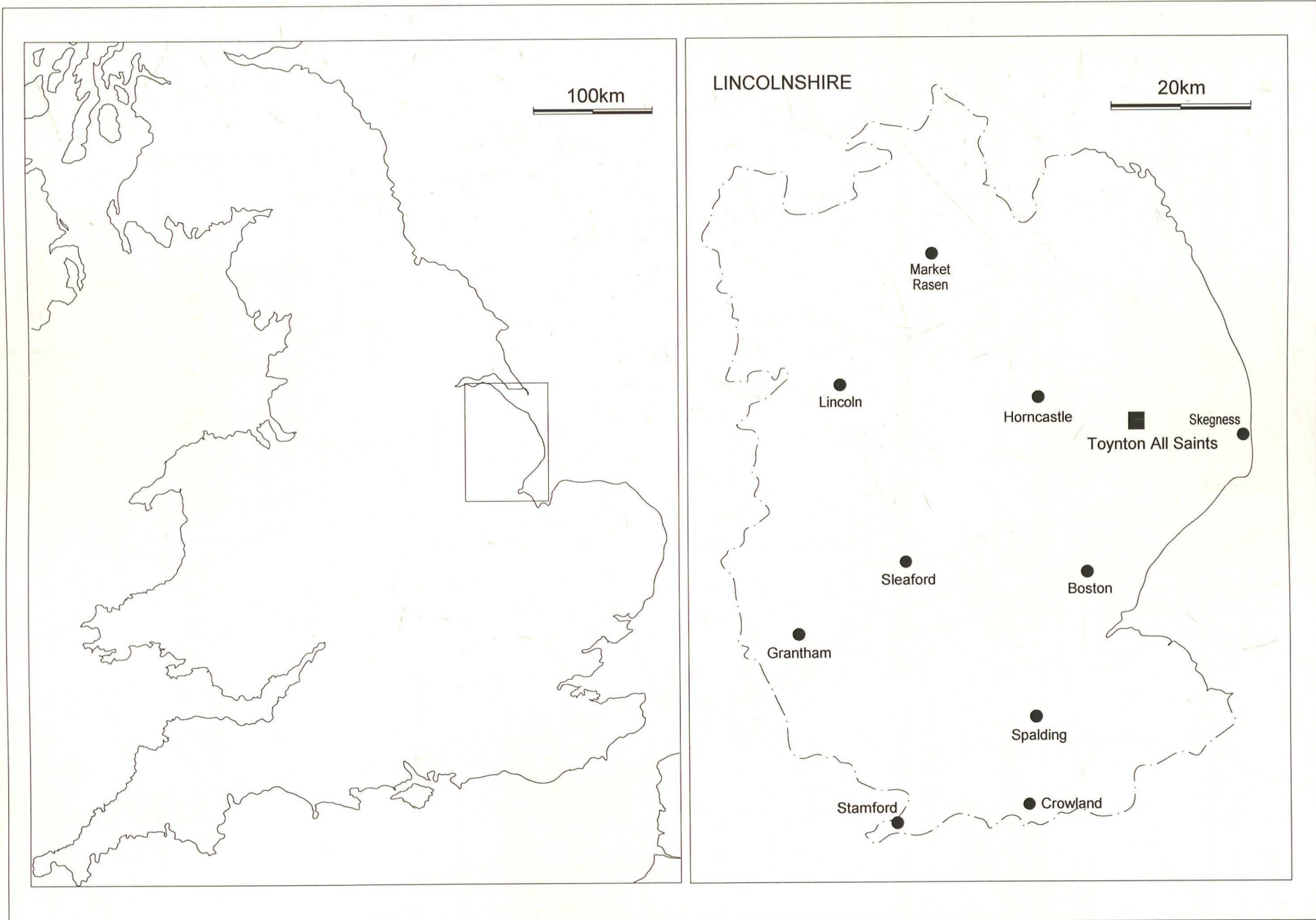
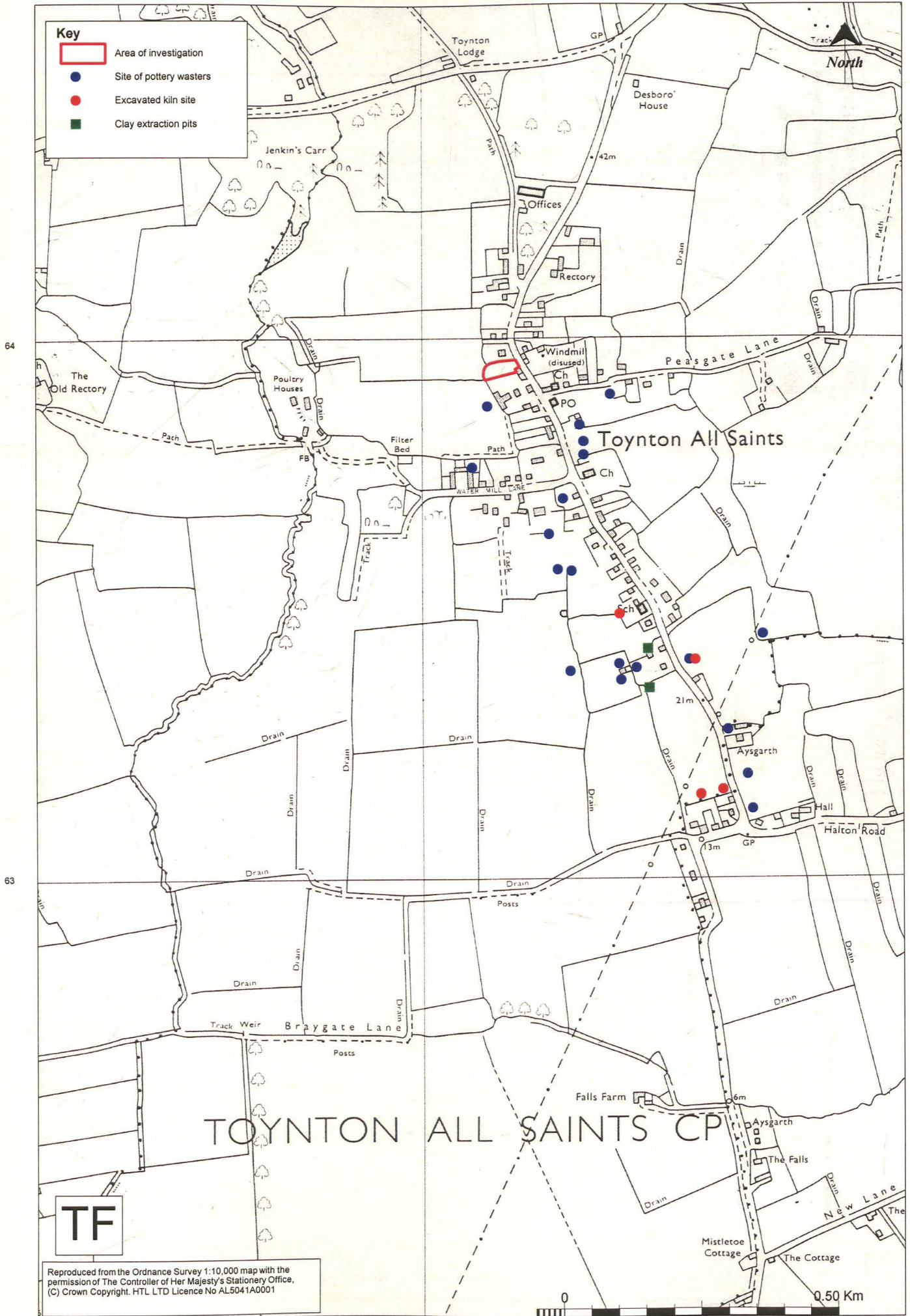


Figure 1: General Location Plan

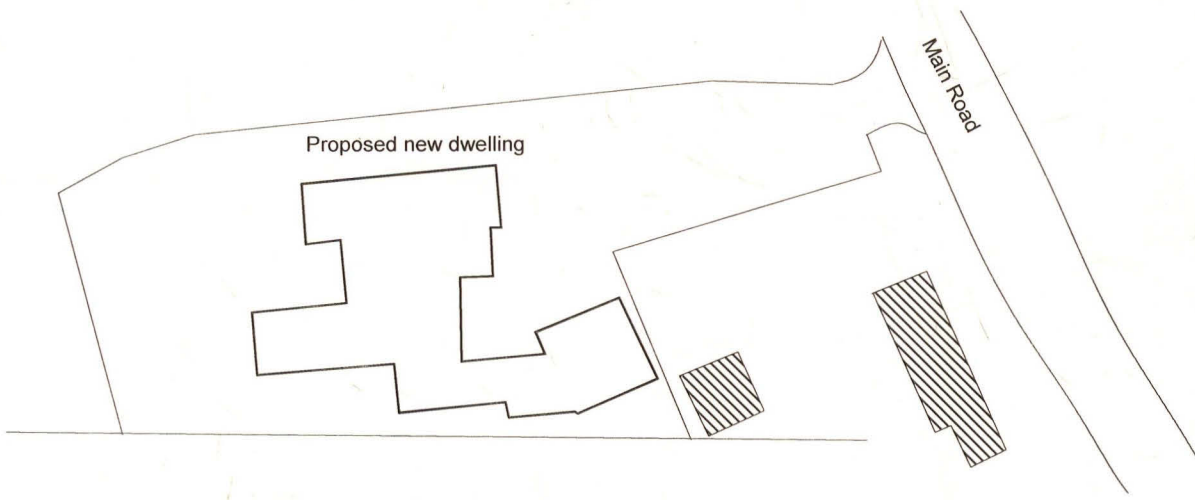


Key

- Area of investigation
- Site of pottery wasters
- Excavated kiln site
- Clay extraction pits

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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



 Existing Buildings




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Toynton Main Road/Hillcrest TMH02	
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: SGT Report No: 173/02

Figure 3 - Site layout

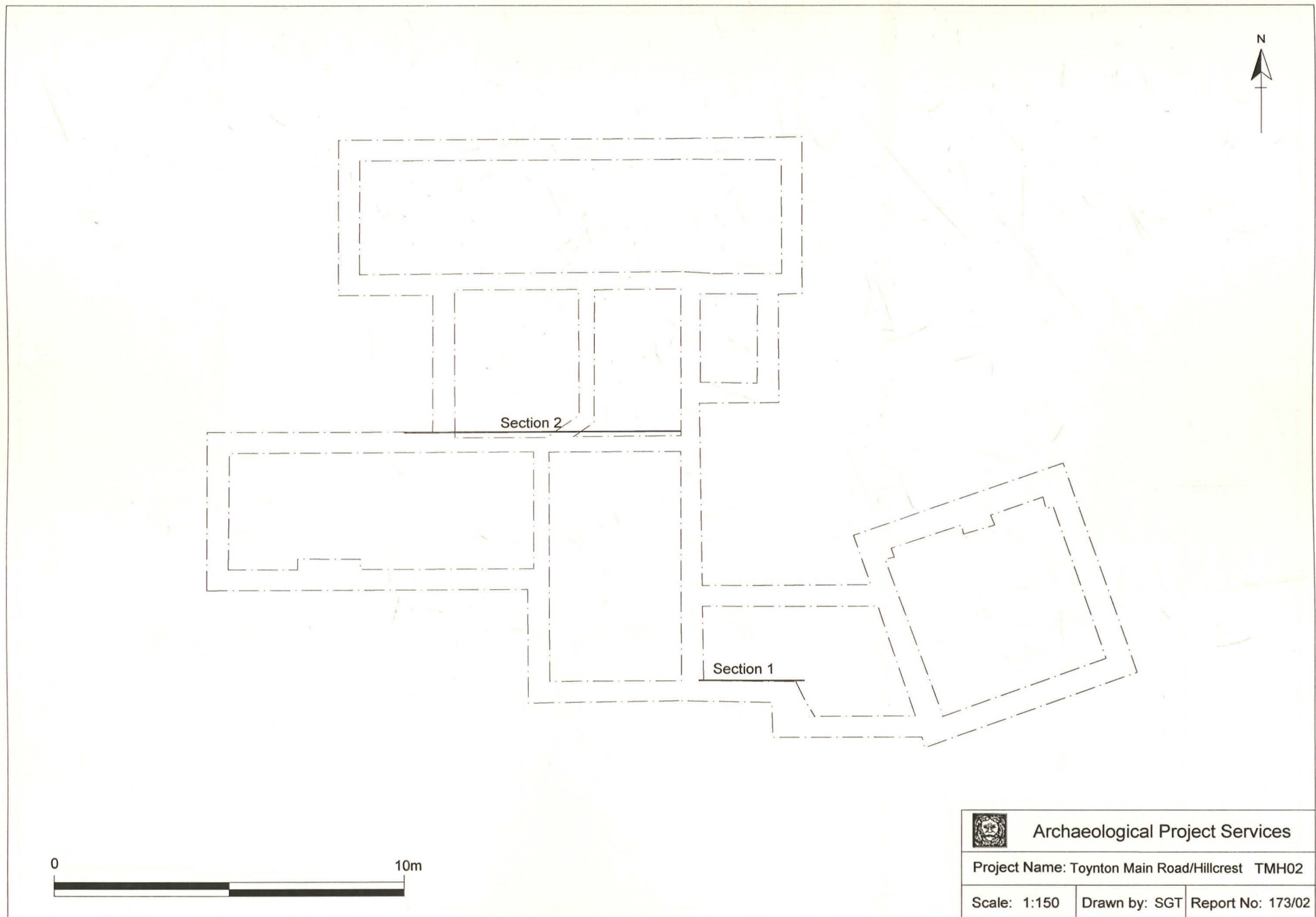



Figure 4 - Foundation plan showing section locations

	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Toynton Main Road/Hillcrest TMH02	
Scale: 1:150	Drawn by: SGT Report No: 173/02

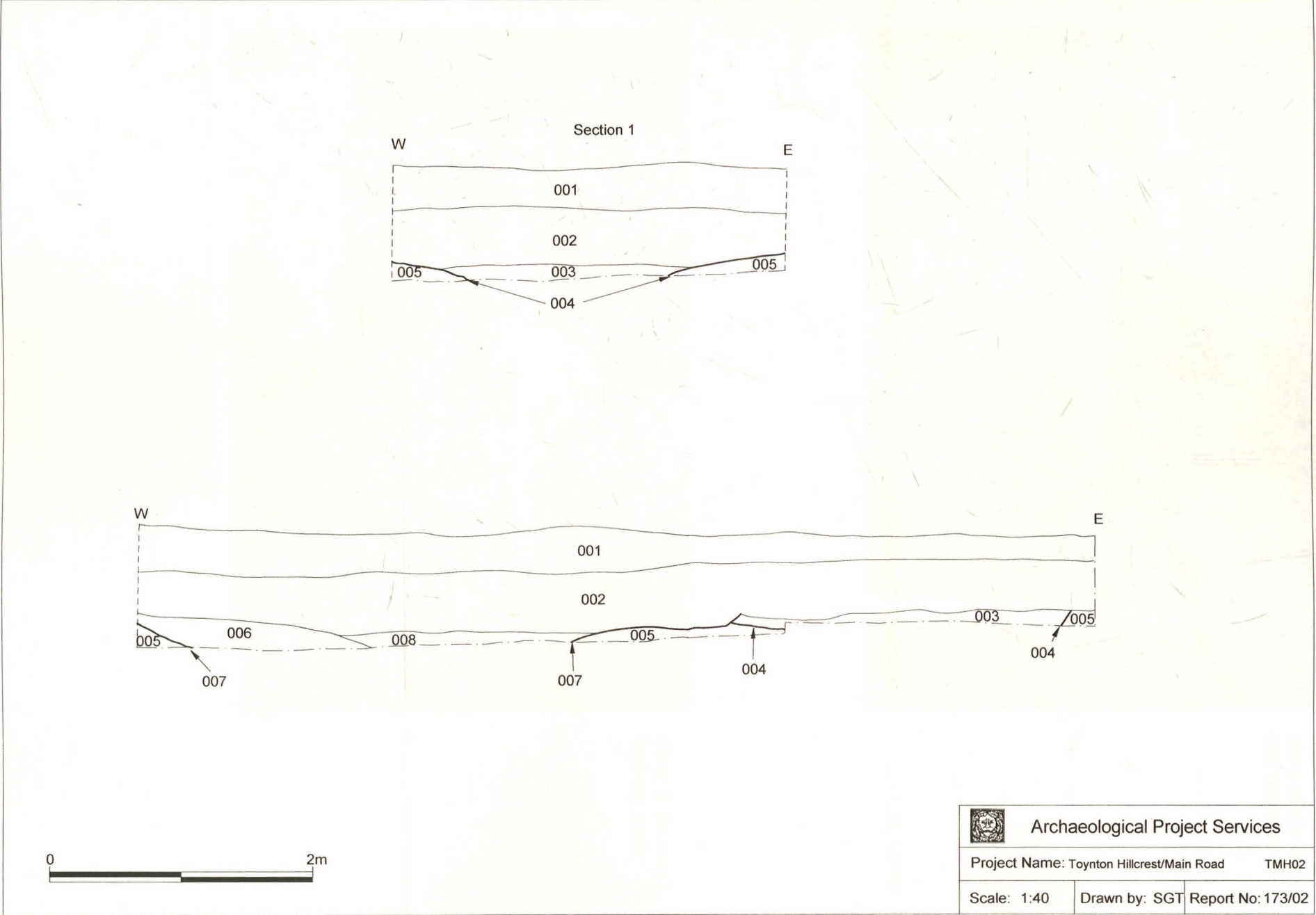


Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site during turf removal

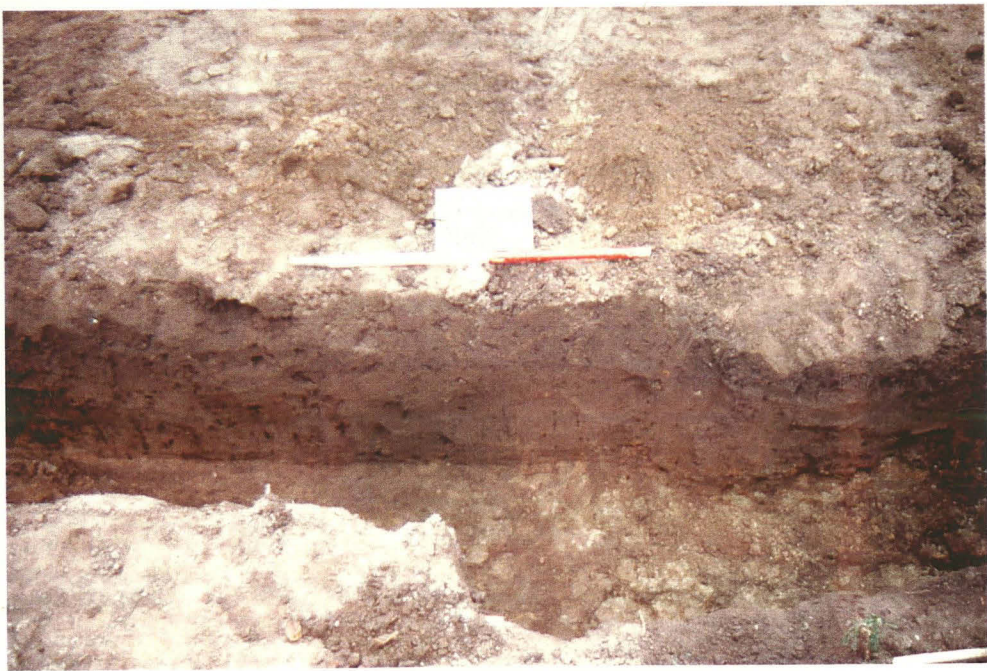


Plate 2 Section 1, looking north

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
HILLCREST,
MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR C WRIGHT**

MARCH 2002

1 **SUMMARY**

- 0.1 *A watching brief is required during the a programme of residential development on land adjacent to Hillcrest, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.*
- 0.2 *Toynton All Saints was an important centre of pottery production in the medieval and post-medieval periods and kilns of both dates have been found south of the development site.*
- 0.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 0.4 *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.*

1 **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during a programme of residential development at land adjacent to Hillcrest, Main Road, Toynton All Saints.
- 1.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 1.2.1 Overview.
 - 1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 1.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

2 **SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 Toynton All Saints is located approximately 21km northeast of Boston and 2km south of Spilsby in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site, adjacent to Hillcrest on the east side of Main Road, is located in the north of the village, at National Grid Reference TF3915 6392.

3 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Planning permission (Application No. S/185/02108/01) for residential development has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

4 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 Toynton All Saints is situated at the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site and surrounding area is on a slope down to the south and lies at approximately 40m OD. Soils at the site are Cuckney 2 Association brown sands on Cretaceous sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152).

5 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 5.1 Toynton All Saints was an important centre of pottery production in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns of both periods have been found to the south along Main Road and spreads of pottery wasters have been identified immediately to the southwest and to the southeast of the site. Additionally, the site lies near to the medieval centre of the village, 200m north of All Saints' parish church which was probably constructed during the 11th century

(Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 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.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 The sections of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The plans of the trench and features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of the trenches and features will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints 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
- 7.2.5 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.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

8.1.1 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

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

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

8.3 Stage 3

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

8.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation 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.

9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 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.

11 **PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for 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.

12 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much written notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

13 **VARIATIONS**

- 13.1 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.

14 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report, unless particularly dense and complicated remains are revealed. If the

fieldwork exceeds 5 days then there is likely to be an economy of scale with the analysis and reporting, unless particularly dense and complicated archaeological remains are revealed.

15 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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 Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; P Cope-Faulkner of APS
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: 18 March 2002

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose, dark brown sandy silt containing occasional pebbles, 0.34m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional charcoal fragments, decayed bone, pebbles and sandstone fragments, 0.56m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional sandstone and ironstone fragments	Fill of 004
004	1	Linear cut, 2m wide, length and depth unknown, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
005	1	Firm, mid-yellow sand > 80mm thick	Natural geological deposit
006	2	Firm, mid-pinkish yellow-brown silty sand	Fill of 007
007	2	Linear cut, c.3m E-W, > m N-S, N-S orientation	Probable ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and 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 total of 23 fragments of pottery weighing 594g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile and clay pipe, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 48g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and subsoil (002).

Most of the pottery was made in close proximity to the site at Toynton All Saints.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	2	25g	19 th century
	LSTON	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, slightly abraded, 19 th century	1	5g	
002	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl 4 pancheons and 1 enclosed cooking pot; 2 sooted, 1 waster, 4 others sub-standard or wasters, some abraded, 13 th -15 th century	15	518g	17 th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, abraded, 17 th century	3	34g	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, overfired purplish exterior, 17 th century	1	9g	
	GREY/TOY	Romano-British greyware, 2 nd -3 rd century, or reduced Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	3g	

Most of the pottery is locally made Toynton All Saints ware of medieval date, though all occurs as redeposited material with later artefacts. Some of the pieces are sooted and have thus seen use as cooking vessels, while there is a least one waster, part of a pancheon that has glaze on a fractured edge. Several other sherds may be wasters and have evidence of possible spalling or distortion.

Previous investigations on contiguous sites elsewhere in Toynton All Saints indicated that wasters did not spread extensively from a production location but occurred in quite confined situations (Archaeological Project Services 1998; 1999; 2000).

Some of the glazed red earthenwares are likely to be products of the Toynton All Saints area around the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

One small sherd may be Romano-British or could be a reduced medieval local product. Romano-British sites are known in the area and there may have been pottery production in the area at that time, utilizing the same clay sources as used by the medieval and later ceramic industries.

Table 2: Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Roof tile, 19 th -20 th century	1	24g	19 th -20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	4g	
002	CBM	Tile	1	20g	Post-medieval

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

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 previous archaeological investigations at Toynton All Saints that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval and early post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. Some of the medieval pieces exhibit evidence of use, indicating occupation in the proximity. In addition, there are wasters in the collection, which suggest pottery production in close proximity.

References

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire (TMR98)*, APS report no. 12/98

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 1, Hillside Lodge, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire (THL98)*, APS report no. 48/98

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 2, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire (MRT98)*, APS report no. 19/00

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

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.
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 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock, which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st century AD.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 7 Context records
- 2 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 2 Daily record sheets
- 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.150

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TMH 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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