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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE ROSES,
65 MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TTR 03)



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PROJECT
SERVICES

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EVENT L14235

SOURCE L18765

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MON 44717 MEDICAL

MON 44718 POST
MEDICAL

Quality Control
The Roses, 65 Main Road,
Toynnton All Saints
L18 0J

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE ROSES,
65 MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TTR 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs C.J. Stafford**

May 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 3947 6338
Planning Reference: S/185/01397/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 100/03

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The Roses, 65 Main Road,
Toynton All Saints
TTR 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Barry Martin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

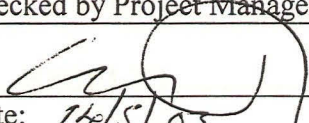
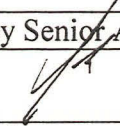
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/5/03	Date: 15-05-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at The Roses, 65 Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new extensions to an existing building.

Toynton All Saints is known to have been an important centre for pottery production and kilns of both medieval (AD 1066-1540) and post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) are known in close proximity to the development. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains are also known in the vicinity.

The investigations identified two medieval pits and a post-medieval example. The larger of the medieval pits and the post-medieval pit may indicate clay extraction at the site. Finds include locally produced pottery, including two wasters, and other forms of post-medieval pottery. Glass, clay pipe, tile and slag were also collected.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs C.J. Stafford to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with extensions to an existing

building at The Roses, 65 Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/185/01397/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 24th and 25th March 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (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, East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is 400m south of the village centre as defined by the parish church of All Saints (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3947 6338 the site lies at a height of c. 21m OD on land that slopes down to the south.

Local soils are of the Salop Association, typically stagnogley soils with slowly permeable subsoil (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 305). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacially derived till which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill Clay Series (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Toynton All Saints is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. A Bronze Age socketed axe is known from fields near Water Mill Lane.

Located to the southwest of the village is evidence for a Romano-British settlement identified during extensive survey (Lane 1993, 56).

Toynton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Totintun* the name is derived from the

Old English and means the settlement (*tūn*) of Tota's people (Cameron 1998, 129). The affixes are from the church dedications and are first mentioned in the 13th century. At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Bishop of Dūrhām and Ivo Taillebois and contained a church with 36 acres of meadow and 5 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

Sometime after 1200 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.

Excavated kiln sites lie to the north and south of the development area and provide evidence of the medieval pottery industry. Approximately 50m north of the site is a 13th – 14th century kiln that produced decorated jugs (Healey 1984, 73). Recent investigations at the same site has indicated that bowls and pancheons were also produced there later in the 15th and 16th centuries (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 1999). The Toynton potteries seem to have expired during the 17th century.

All Saints church is of medieval origin and presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey, although is masked by Georgian brickwork (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches topsoil was removed from the footprints of the two areas of extensions

(Areas A and B). Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2). A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:100. Recording of the deposits and features was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. 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	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in both areas was a layer of light grey clay (006). This was overlain in Area A by light brownish yellow clay that was 0.55m thick. These deposits relate to the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Cut into natural layers in Area A was a feature (004). Identified as a pit this was 1.28m wide by 0.6m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2). A single fill of pinkish grey silty clay (003) was recorded and contained a single sherd of locally produced medieval pottery.

In Area B, also cut into natural, was a further pit (011). This was greater than 3.2m long, wider than 1.9m and 0.6m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 3 and 4). The pit contained a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (010) from which medieval pottery and slag was retrieved.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into pit (011) in Area B was a third pit (009). This was over 5m long, over 3.3m wide and deeper than 1.2m (Fig. 4, Sections 3 and 5). A single fill of brownish yellow silty sand (008) filled this feature which contained medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as smithing slag.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing archaeological deposits in Area A was a 120mm thick subsoil comprising reddish brown clayey silt (002). This was in turn overlain by a topsoil of reddish brown clayey silt (001).

Similar subsoil and topsoil was encountered in Area B (007 and 012).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays of the underlying glacial till.

Medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise two pits. Given the site's position in close proximity to pottery kilns, the larger of the pits may represent clay extraction. The smaller pit may indicate refuse disposal,

although the function is not altogether clear.

A single pit dates to the post-medieval period (Phase 3). Again this pit is large and may also represent clay extraction at the site, although the post-medieval pottery from this feature dates from when pottery production was ceasing in Toynton All Saints.

Locally produced pottery from Toynton kilns was the most common find from this investigation. Two of the sherds are overfired wasters which can be expected given the site's location. Most of the local pottery is of medieval date and there is little that can be assigned to the later stages of pottery production at Toynton. Post-medieval pottery, generally produced in Staffordshire, was also evident as was glass, clay pipe and tile. Three fragments of smithing slag were also retrieved, two from medieval deposits, indicating the possibility that iron was being worked in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at The Roses, Toynton All Saints as the site lay in close proximity to medieval pottery kilns.

Medieval and post-medieval pits were revealed and some of these may be for clay extraction associated with the local pot making industry. Pottery of both medieval and post-medieval date was moderately abundant and the assemblage included wasters from the manufacturing process, as well as evident domestic debris. A quantity of iron smithing slag suggests other industrial activity in the proximity.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs C.J. Stafford for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 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

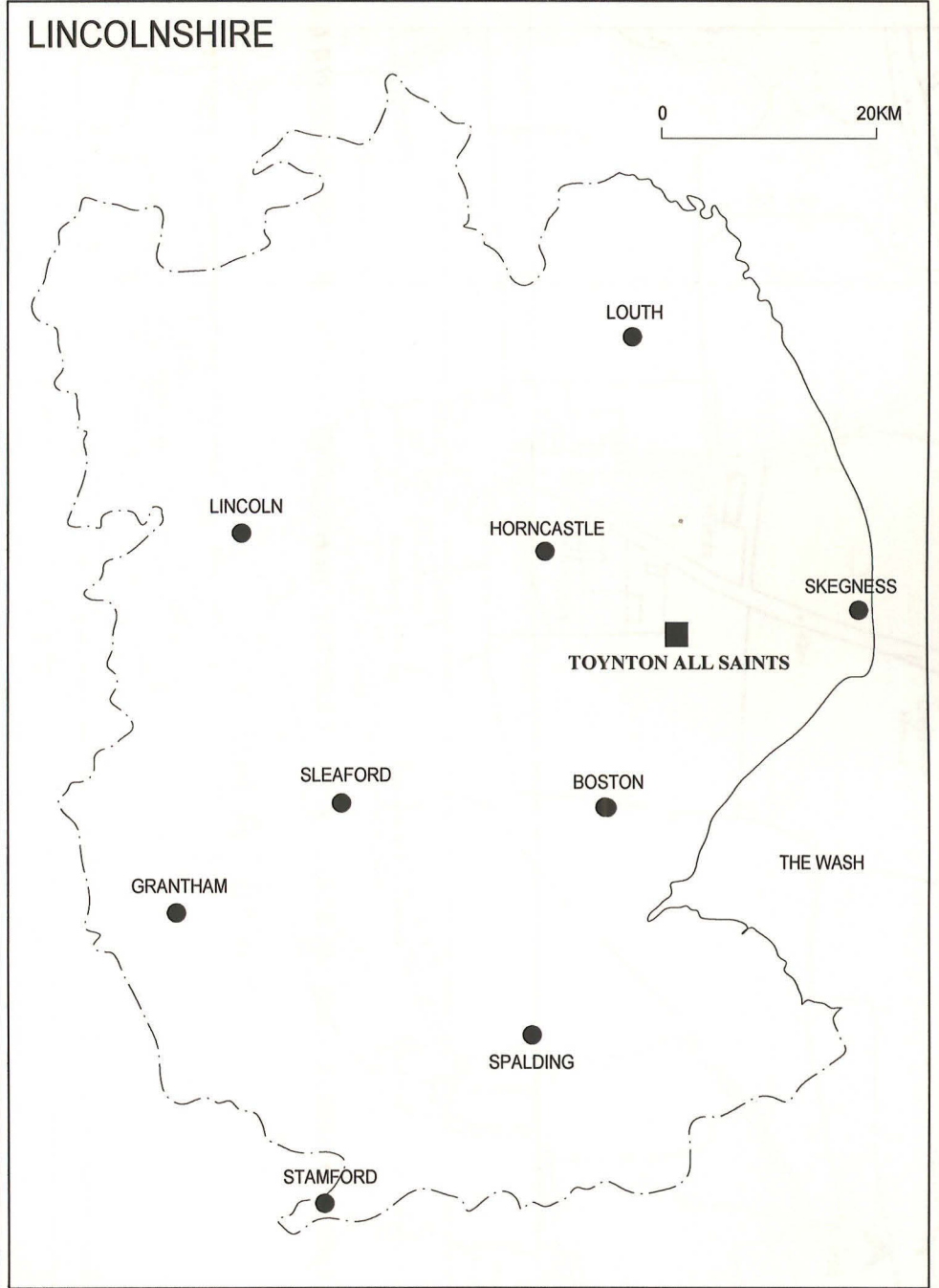
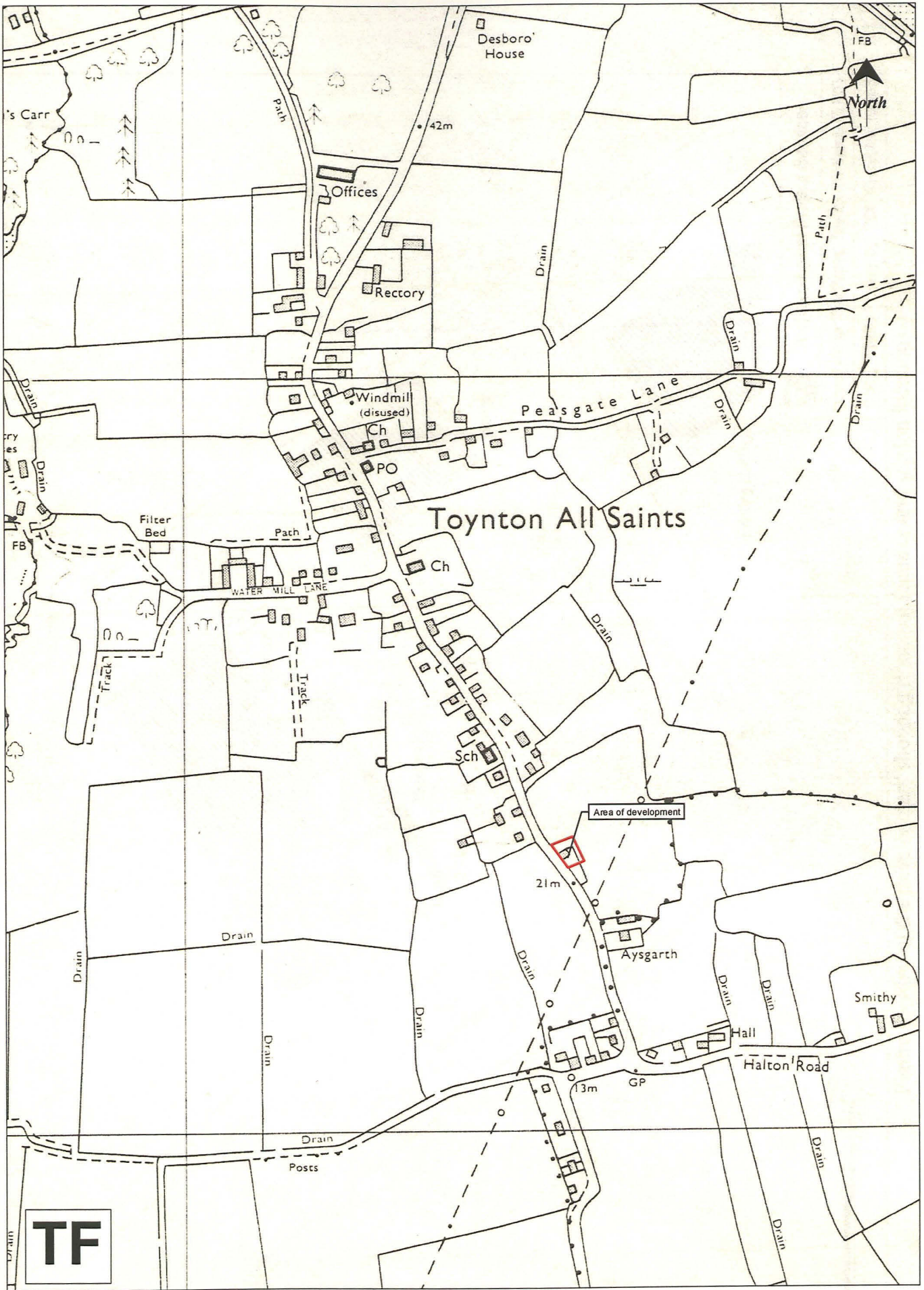


Figure 1 - General location plan



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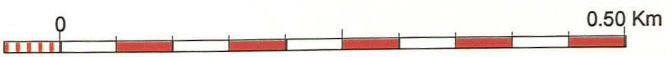


Figure 2 - Site location plan

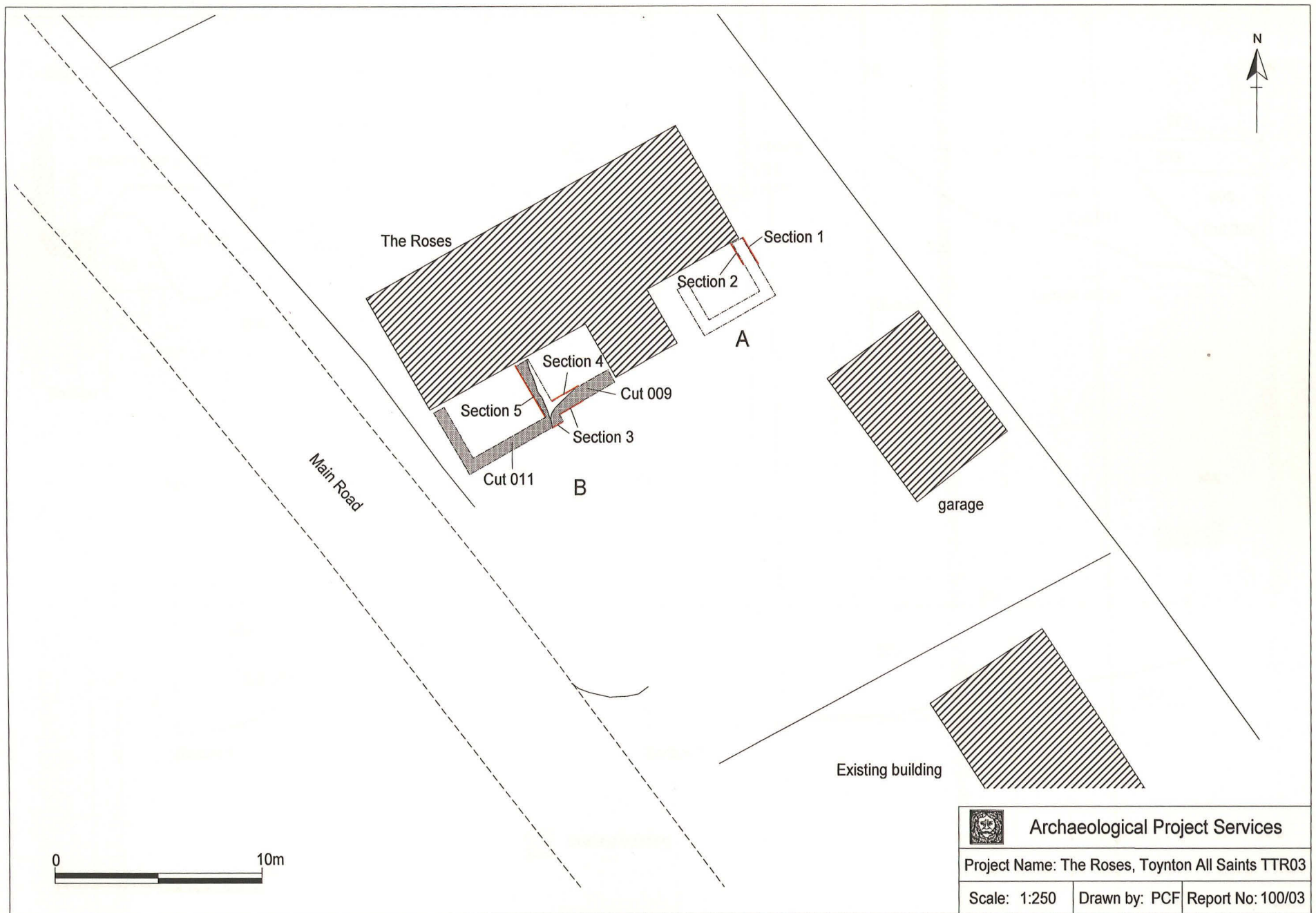



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: The Roses, Toynton All Saints TTR03		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 100/03

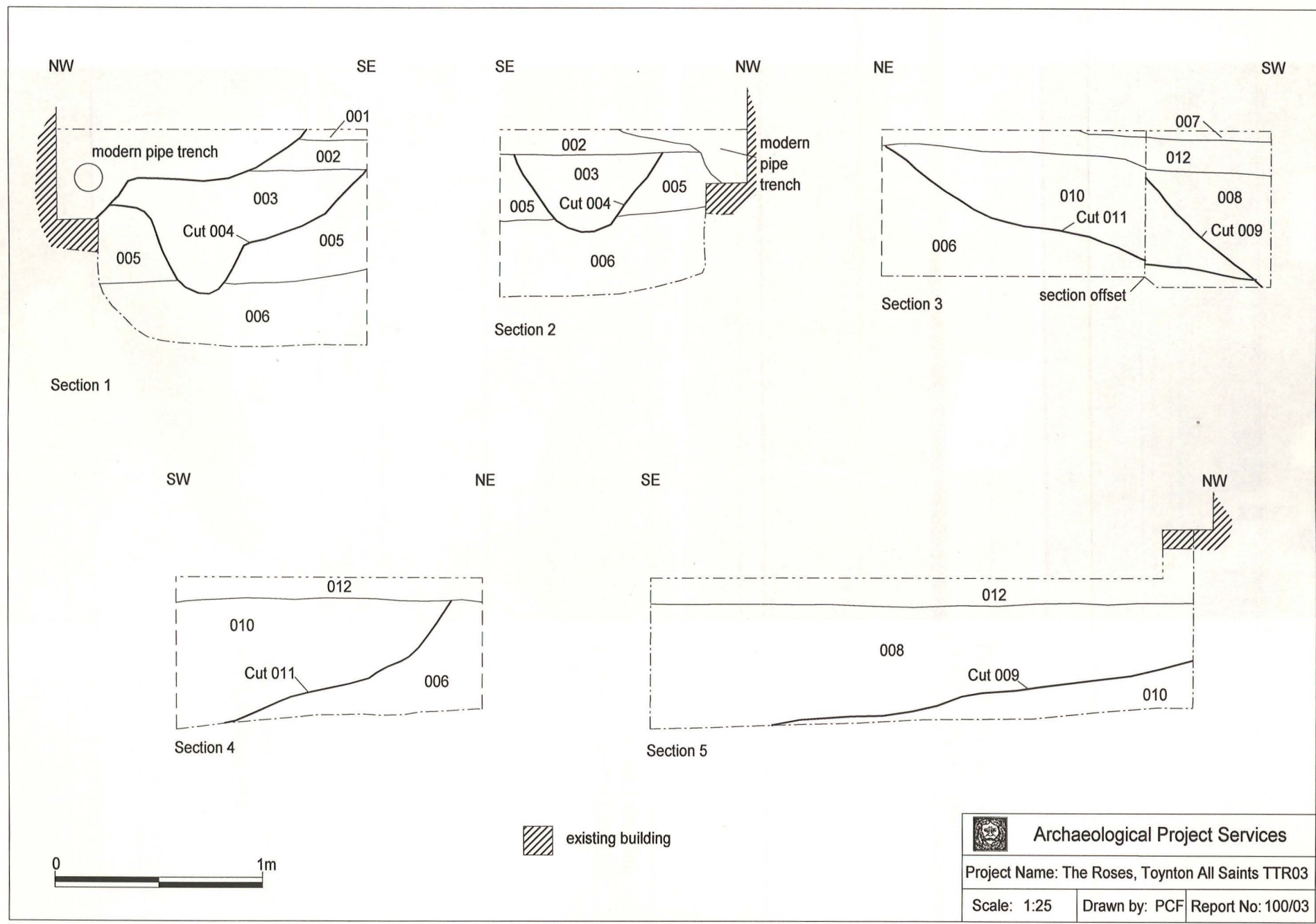


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - General view of Area B,
looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing Pit
004, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing
pits(009) and (011), looking
southeast



Plate 4 - Section 5 showing pit
(009), looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE ROSES, 65 MAIN ROAD, TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land at The Roses, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *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 in proximity to the development site.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during a programme of residential development at land at The Roses, 65 Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Toynton All Saints is located approximately 21km northeast of Boston and 2km south of Spilsby in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site lies in the south of the village on the east side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 3947 6338.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application no. S/185/01397/01) for extensions to an existing dwelling has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 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 23m OD. Soils at the site are Cuckney 2 Association brown sands on Cretaceous sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Toynton All Saints was an important centre of pottery production in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Excavated kiln sites lie immediately to the north and to the northwest and

south of the development area and provide evidence of this medieval pottery industry. Approximately 30m north of the proposed development area is the site of a 13th-14th century kiln that was used to produce decorated jugs. Recent investigations at that site have established that bowls and pancheons were also produced there later in the 15th-16th centuries. Extensive quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered during from that site (Archaeological Project Services 2000).

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 ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

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 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 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
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained

before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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 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 trenches and 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 County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

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 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 Archaeology Service. They will be given as much written notice as possible, ideally seven days, of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.

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 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.

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

16.1 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 - H Healey, independent archaeologist, or G.
Taylor of APS

Non-pottery Artefacts

J Cowgill, independent specialist

Animal Bones

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner of
APS

Human Remains Analysis

R Gowland, independent specialist

17

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Specification Version 1: 18th March 2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	A	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 120mm thick	Subsoil
003	A	Firm light pinkish grey silty clay	Fill of (004)
004	A	Feature, 1.28m wide by >0.6m long by 0.6m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
005	A	Firm light brownish yellow clay, 0.55m thick	Natural deposit
006	A, B	Firm light grey clay, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
007	B	Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
008	B	Soft brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of (009)
009	B	Feature, >5m long by >3.3m wide by >1.2m deep, variable sides, not fully excavated	Pit
010	B	Firm light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (011)
011	B	Feature, >3.2m long by >1.9m wide by 0.6m deep, shallow sides and uneven base	Pit
012	B	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Rachael Hall, 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 45 fragments of pottery weighing 1642g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile, glass, clay pipe and industrial residue, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 462g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001 and 007) and pit fills (003, 008 and 010).

All of the earlier pottery was probably made locally in Toynton All Saints and there are wasters amongst this aspect of the assemblage. Some of the earlier post-medieval material was probably made in the general vicinity, around the south end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. However, most of the more recent ceramic was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Purple and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	32	19 th -20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, mortar adhering, 19 th -20 th century	1	19	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 th -20 th century	1	23	
	LSTON	Brown stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	80	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware preserve jars, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	231	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th -19 th century	2	110	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	13	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, including jug, abraded, 13 th -15 th century	2	19	
003	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, abraded	1	1	13 th -15 th century
007	LPM?	?Mocha ware, slightly burnt, 19 th century	1	10	19 th century?
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, several separate vessels, 17 th -18 th century	10	484	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th -18 th century	1	38	
	TOYII	Toynton All Saints ware, including jug, abraded, 15 th -16 th century	2	74	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 3 abraded, 1 sooted externally, 1 overfired distorted waster, 13 th -15 th century	8	267	
008	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, abraded, 17 th -18 th century	1	8	17 th -18 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl jug with applied strip decoration, 3 abraded, 1 overfired waster, 13 th -15 th century	8	168	
010	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl jug and bowl	2	65	13 th -15 th century

Just over 50% of the pottery (23 of the 45 sherds) is identifiable as products of the local Toynton All Saints kilns. This aspect of the material is mixed however, with several abraded pieces and one with external sooting suggesting use in cooking, while at least two pieces are wasters. These wasters reflect the proximity of kilns, and previous investigations have identified a kiln immediately north of the current site. However, it appears that much of the local pottery is domestic, rather than industrial, debris and as such probably indicates medieval occupation close by.

Half of the remaining pottery fragments, 12 sherds, are in glazed red earthenwares that were probably also manufactured locally in this general area at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	White glazed tile, 20 th century	1	6	20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", burnt, 18 th century	1	3	
	Glass	Jar stopper with pontil scar, 19 th century	1	87	
008	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	48	
010	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	2	318	

Although not numerically abundant, the slag comprises some large pieces that are unlikely to have moved far from their original point of deposition. Consequently, the material probably indicates iron smithing in the proximity.

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, including in immediate proximity to the current site, that are subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been detailed study of the pottery made locally. 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. Some of the medieval pieces are wasters and are likely to derive from known kilns nearby. Perhaps more significant is the apparently utilized material which suggests the presence of medieval occupation in the area.

The industrial debris is of moderate local potential and implies black smithing activities in the vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th 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, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
4	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: 2003.95

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TTR 03

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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