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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Toynton Sewerage Scheme
(Toynton St Peter and Toynton All Saints)

NGR: TF 4032 6281
Site Code: TSPS 03
LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 2003.233

Archaeological Desk-Based Appraisal

Report prepared for
Anglian Water Services Ltd

by
G. Tann

LAS Report No. 671
June 2003

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@linarch.co.uk

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP Registered in England and Wales No. OC304247
Registered address 25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW

VAT Registration No. 819 8029 41

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Contents

List of Figures	
List of Plates	
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Topography and Geology	2
Archaeological and Historical Background	2
Site Visit	4
Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings	4
Archaeological Potential of the Assessed Scheme	4
Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Scheme	5
Conclusion	5
Acknowledgements	6
References and Background Sources	6
Archive Summary	6
Appendix 1: Previously Reported Archaeological Sites and Findspots near the Proposed Route (Source: Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record)	
The Figures	
The Plates	

List of Figures and Plates

Figures

- Fig. 1** Location of Toynton St Peter (C based on the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Pathfinder map, Sheets TF 26/26 and TF 46/56. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 2** The Pipeline route and site of the proposed new treatment works (based on a reduced scale copy of WS Atkins dwg. no. Ak2998/WA/T/21. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 3** Previously reported archaeological sites and findspots close to the pipeline route. (Information from Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, based on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps, Sheets TF 36SE and TF 46SW. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).
- Fig. 4** Traced extract from the 1614 'Survey Book of Toynton' (LAO 5 Anc 4/A/14; Lincolnshire Archives).
- Fig. 5** Traced extract from the 1774 Enclosure Award plan for Toynton All Saints and Toynton St Peter (LAO Lindsey Award 87; Lincolnshire Archives).
- Fig. 6** Extract from the 1891 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map, Sheet Lincs. 82SE.

Plates

- Pl. 1** A raised footpath crosses the grass field between Chapel Lane and New Lane (looking north).
- Pl. 2** In the seventeenth century, New Lane ended at this point, but was extended around the field and further west in the eighteenth century. This field is the proposed site of the Treatment Works and Pumping Station (looking west).
- Pl. 3** Proposed site of the Treatment Works, looking east. Pottery and brick rubble has been found around the edge of this field.

Toynton Sewerage Scheme (Toynton St Peter and Toynton All Saints) Archaeological Desk-Based Appraisal

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Summary

The route of the proposed sewer will be in roads and roadside verges around Toynton St Peter, and along the edge of part of Toynton All Saints parish. Both parishes had medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacturing industries, and although the scheme is south of the heart of known production sites, outliers are recorded in Toynton St Peter, including kiln and waster heap sites near the junction of Main Street and Halton Road. There is potential for evidence of other kilns along the route.

The intended site of the new Treatment Works and Vacuum Station, north of New Lane, occupies land that had been built on by the early seventeenth century. A map of 1614 shows two separate houses at the east end of the proposed site, slightly north of the new access road. A map of 1774 marks two buildings alongside New Lane, which may be the same structures or replacements. A cluster of buildings here, close to the stream, could be associated with another kiln site. The site has been clear since at least the late 1880s. During the site visit for this appraisal, twelve sherds of fourteenth-seventeenth century pottery were collected from bare soil beside the arable crop. None of these sherds have been identified as kiln waste products.

Unknown kiln sites cannot be avoided by alterations to the route or the depth of the new sewer, and will only be identified during disturbance by the contractors' groundworks. Although this is a difficult stage to arrange archaeological recording, the high regional significance of pot and tile kiln sites justifies the inconvenience. The site of the Treatment Works and its access road can be investigated in advance of any groundworks, initially by geophysical survey, with further mitigation if appropriate.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in June 2003 by Anglian Water Services Ltd to prepare an archaeological desk-based appraisal of a proposed re sewerage scheme for Toynton St Peter, Lincs., with some works in the adjoining parish of Toynton All Saints (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the proposed route by collating available existing information, and to recommend any necessary mitigation.

The Proposed Route

The sewer will be located below existing roads and roadside verges, along Halton Road, Eastville Road, New Lane, Chapel Lane and Fenside Road. A new sewage treatment works is planned for land north of New Lane, south of a stream.

Planning Background

The archaeological desk-based appraisal was requested by Anglian Water Services for internal consideration. Most of the works for the proposed scheme are not subject to planning processes, although a planning application has been submitted by Anglian Water Services to Lincolnshire County Council for the proposed pumping station north of New Lane.

Methods and Sources

A desk-based appraisal of the pumping station site and the pipeline route was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. Research was conducted by G. Tann between June 10-13th 2003. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record, National Mapping Programme overlay of cropmarks, parish files, previous reports)
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Manuscript maps, Ordnance Survey maps, other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection (published sources, Ordnance Survey maps)

Topography and Geology

Toynton St Peter lies close to the southern edge of boulder-clay deposits, with land reclaimed from the Wash to the south of the East Fen Catchwater Drain. The proposed pipeline route is on soils classified as 711 Salop Association, typical stagnogley soils (Soil Survey 1983). Land levels vary between about 3.3m and 15m OD.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 2)

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used in the text. This area formed part of the Fenland Survey's 1983-1984 investigation of the Lincolnshire northern fen edge, and was included in field survey and other studies (Lane 1993).

Prehistoric and Roman

The Fenland Survey noted that comparatively dense scatters of Mesolithic-Neolithic worked flints were found close to the northern fen edge. In Toynton St Peter, two scatters were identified west of Eastville Road, between 120m and 150m SE of the proposed New Lane Treatment Works. Early Bronze Age material was found at the same location (Lane 1993, 40, 46).

A locally rare findspot of four Middle Iron Age sherds was recorded to the east of Toynton St Peter village, east of the scheme limit. This site also produced evidence of Romano-British occupation. Another Romano-British occupation site has been recorded in farmland south of Eastville Road (SMR 41097). This site is not known to extend close to the route, but it indicates that other contemporary

occupation sites may be present. Tom Lane has suggested that the same natural resources that prompted medieval pottery manufacture in the Toynton area may also have served a Roman industry, but no kiln sites or certain wasters have been recorded (Lane 1993, 55).

Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval

Part of Toynton, probably the northerly Toynton All Saints area, had been settled by the date of the *Domesday Survey* of 1086, and marshland meadows extending towards East Fen were enclosed at an early date (Hallam 1965, 95). Saxon pottery has been found at Toynton St Peter, on a site (*m north of the scheme) that also produced Roman material (Lane 1993, 58). The settlements of Toynton St Peter and Toynton All Saints derive their names from constituent elements interpreted as indicating 'Tota's farmstead or village', an Old English personal name, with suffixes referring to the church dedications. The full^r names are first documented in 1254 (Cameron 1998, 45-6). A medieval churchyard cross is sited beside St Peter's Church (SMR 43326; SAM 22698), but has probably been moved from its original location.

Cropmark sites west of Chapel Lane and NE of Toynton Bridge suggest that the medieval settlement layout has contracted. A dense arrangement of footpaths marked on the 1891 map east of Chapel Lane hints at a lost back lane and further settlement south of Eastville Road, as do a series of enclosed plots near the smithy site NW of Chapel Lane.

The presence of suitable natural clay deposits, sand and water supply led to the development of a pottery manufacture industry in Toynton All Saints and, to a lesser extent, in Toynton St Peter between the late thirteenth century and the seventeenth century. Although the densest concentration of known sites is north of the present proposed pipeline, post-medieval pottery kilns have been recorded from close to the proposed route. The route passes the recorded kiln findspot of SMR 41034 (beside the junction of Braygate Lane and Eastville Road), and near to SMR 41095 (in the field south of the garage, Main Street). Other kilns have been located, including south of the East Fen Catchwater Drain (SMR 41099), and further sites or dumps of kiln debris and waster sherds could be revealed by the sewer scheme groundworks.

A map of 1614 illustrates the arrangement and use of fields in the parishes of Toynton St Peter and Toynton All Saints (LAO 5Anc 4/14). At that date, a road was only present at the eastern end of New Lane, extending to two houses sited south of the small stream. Sherds of late fourteenth century and post-medieval pottery, and numerous broken bricks, were found on that site during a walkover of the proposed Treatment Works, north of New Lane, in June 2003. From the evidence of the 1614 map, the eastern precursor of New Lane had been a path alongside the stream, initially leading into the open fields, but subsequently serving the houses beside the stream.

Land west of those houses (and another further west along the stream edge) was used for both pasture and arable. Ridge and furrow from medieval and later arable use can be identified from air

photographs, and in places from site inspection, complementing the seventeenth century depiction of cultivated strips and former open field turned to pasture use. New Lane was extended after Enclosure of the Toynton parishes in 1774, to cross the edges of *Short and Long Awdlands Furlong*, *Haveram Furlong*, *Water Furrowes Furlong*, and diagonally across the ploughed strips of *Waterine Furlong*. *Short Awdlands Furlong*, at the western edge of Toynton St Peter, probably formed part of the Toynton All Saints field *Little Beck Furlong* before the road alongside the parish boundary was constructed, replacing an earlier route that had been further west (Lane 1993, 117).

Site Visit

A site visit was made on June 13th 2003, particularly to determine current land use of the proposed new Treatment Works site. The sewer route is along narrow local roads, except for a short NW-SE length across a grass field between Chapel Lane and New Lane. This field is crossed by a narrow path, which is raised above surrounding ground level (Pl. 1). A plank footbridge crosses the small west-east flowing stream at the southern edge of the field.

To the south of the stream, New Lane deflects abruptly around the eastern end of a narrow field alongside the stream (Pls. 2 and 3). The eastern end of this field is proposed as the site of the new Treatment Works, with a short SW-NE vehicle access linking to New Lane on the bend. The field is presently under an arable crop, but a 1m weedkiller-cleared strip around the field edge and a bare patch within the field were inspected. This revealed quantities of brick rubble, mostly hand-made, across the eastern part of the field, together with a scatter of late medieval and post-medieval pottery. Eleven sherds were collected, none of which appear to be kiln wasters.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The nearest scheduled site is the churchyard cross (SAM 22698, SMR 43326) in the churchyard of St Peter's Church. This medieval churchyard cross is not believed to be in its original position. The sewerage scheme should have no impact on this monument or on listed buildings in the village.

Hedgerows

No hedgerows are thought to be affected by the proposed scheme.

Archaeological Potential of the Assessed Scheme

This scheme has some potential for encountering archaeological remains along its route, particularly relating to late medieval and post-medieval pottery production. Traces of these sites may be found below the modern roads or under roadside verges. There is less potential for recovering prehistoric and Roman remains in these conditions, although sites are known in the vicinity of the scheme.

There is higher potential for archaeological remains where the route crosses undeveloped land south of Chapel Lane. A modern path across this field is visibly raised, and may reflect an earlier path linking late medieval lanes.

Archaeological remains have now been found on the proposed Treatment Works site. The scatter of late-fourteenth century and later pottery, with quantities of handmade brick fragments, probably marks the site of at least one house. This is supported by two houses, illustrated on a 1614 map and also on a plan of 1774. The land immediately south of the stream is slightly higher than to the north, and this position may have been favourable for occupation.

Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Scheme

Construction of the new Treatment Works to the south of New Lane is anticipated to involve temporary topsoil stripping of part of the affected field, as well as limited groundworks, with building foundations and service supply trenches, in addition to pipe trenches and an access road. The combined effect of these activities will be the removal of any archaeological remains on part of the field.

The trench for the new pipelines will remove any archaeological remains along its course, but this will be restricted to a narrow path.

Suggested Mitigation Measures

LAS discussed the potential for archaeological remains on the Treatment Works site with Dr Beryl Lott prior to finding the pottery scatter, but after identifying the site as developed in the seventeenth century. It was agreed that a geophysical survey might be appropriate, depending on the condition of the site. If a survey is conducted, this will need to be after harvest as present crop cover is too advanced. A geophysical survey would be likely to locate anomalies representative of building foundations or associated features, which would permit targeted evaluation or excavation of affected areas in advance of contractors' groundworks. A survey should also indicate if any kilns or waster dumps are present.

The areas of any contractors' site compounds should be subject to an archaeological watching brief during topsoil removal, with time provision for further recording if necessary. Along the sewer route, trenches or access pits should be subject to an intermittent watching brief, with provision for recording of any kilns which may be disturbed.

Conclusion

This scheme will affect one known archaeological site beside New Lane, the nature and extent of which is unknown. Additional mitigation may be required elsewhere, if the groundworks disturb evidence of late medieval or post-medieval pottery kilns and waster dumps.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their help during the preparation of this assessment:

Tony Goodchild and Derek Scarborough (Anglian Water Services); Dr Beryl Lott, and other members of the Built Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council (Highways and Planning Directorate); staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office, and Lincoln Central Library Reference Collection.

The pottery from New Lane was provisionally dated by Jane Young. Illustrations were prepared by Karen Dennis. The report was collated and produced by Naomi Field.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
24th June 2003

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Archive Summary

Correspondence
Developer's plans
Archaeological finds: pottery
Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 03/64/9-16

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Toynton St Peter Previously reported archaeological sites and findspots near the proposed route

SMR No.	NGR (all TF)	Description
41097	3985 6300	Romano-British settlement; scatter of pottery, etc.
41099	3999 6208	Scatter of medieval pottery wasters; ?site of kiln
41100	3996 6305	Scatter of medieval pottery wasters; ?site of kiln
44527	3946 6327	Scatter of medieval pottery
41034	3950 6310	Two medieval pottery kilns
41030	3940 6320	Scatter of post-medieval pottery wasters
41093	3956 6325	Scatter of post-medieval pottery wasters; kiln site nearby
41095	3959 6318	Scatter of post-medieval pottery wasters; kiln site nearby
43227	3950 6280	ridge and furrow
	399 616	Flint axe, found 1964
43326	4041 6344	Churchyard cross; base part of a square font
	4040 6344	St Peter's Church
	401 631	Cropmarks of shrunken village site
	4032 6281	Medieval and post-medieval pottery and tile scatter, 2003

THE FIGURES

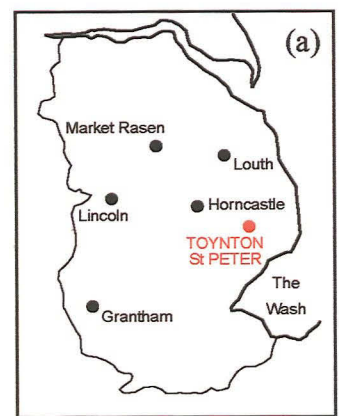
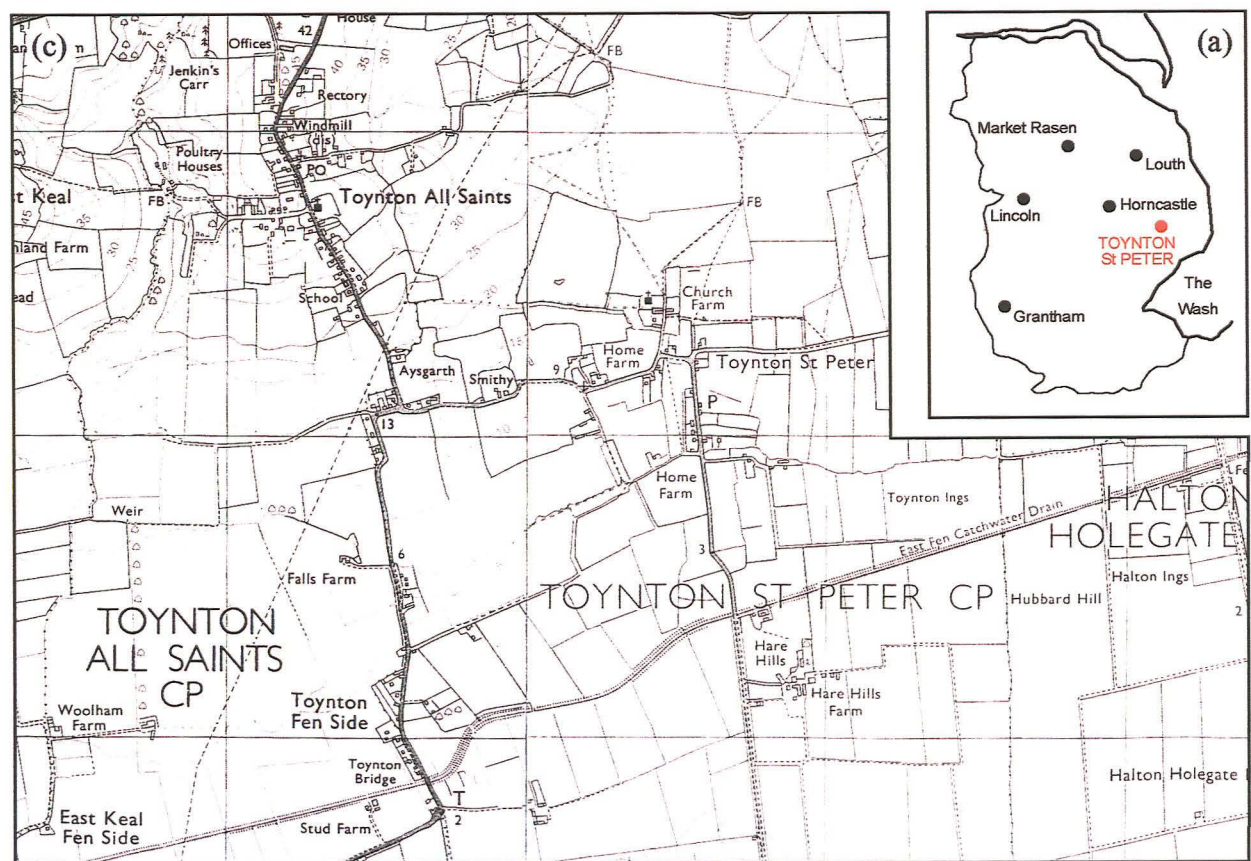
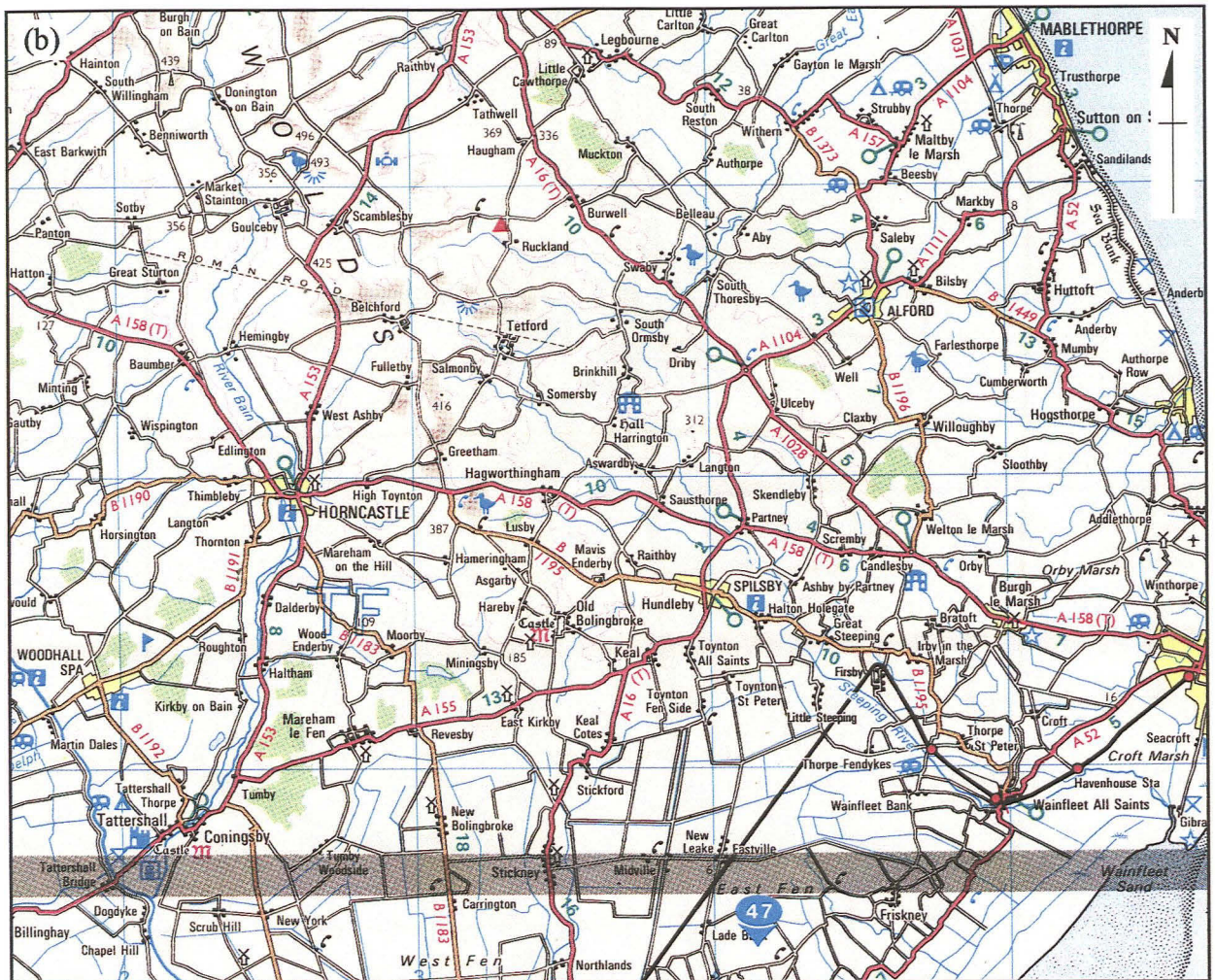


Fig. 1 Location of Toynton St Peter (c based on the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Pathfinder map, Sheets TF 26/56 and TF 46/56. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of the HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

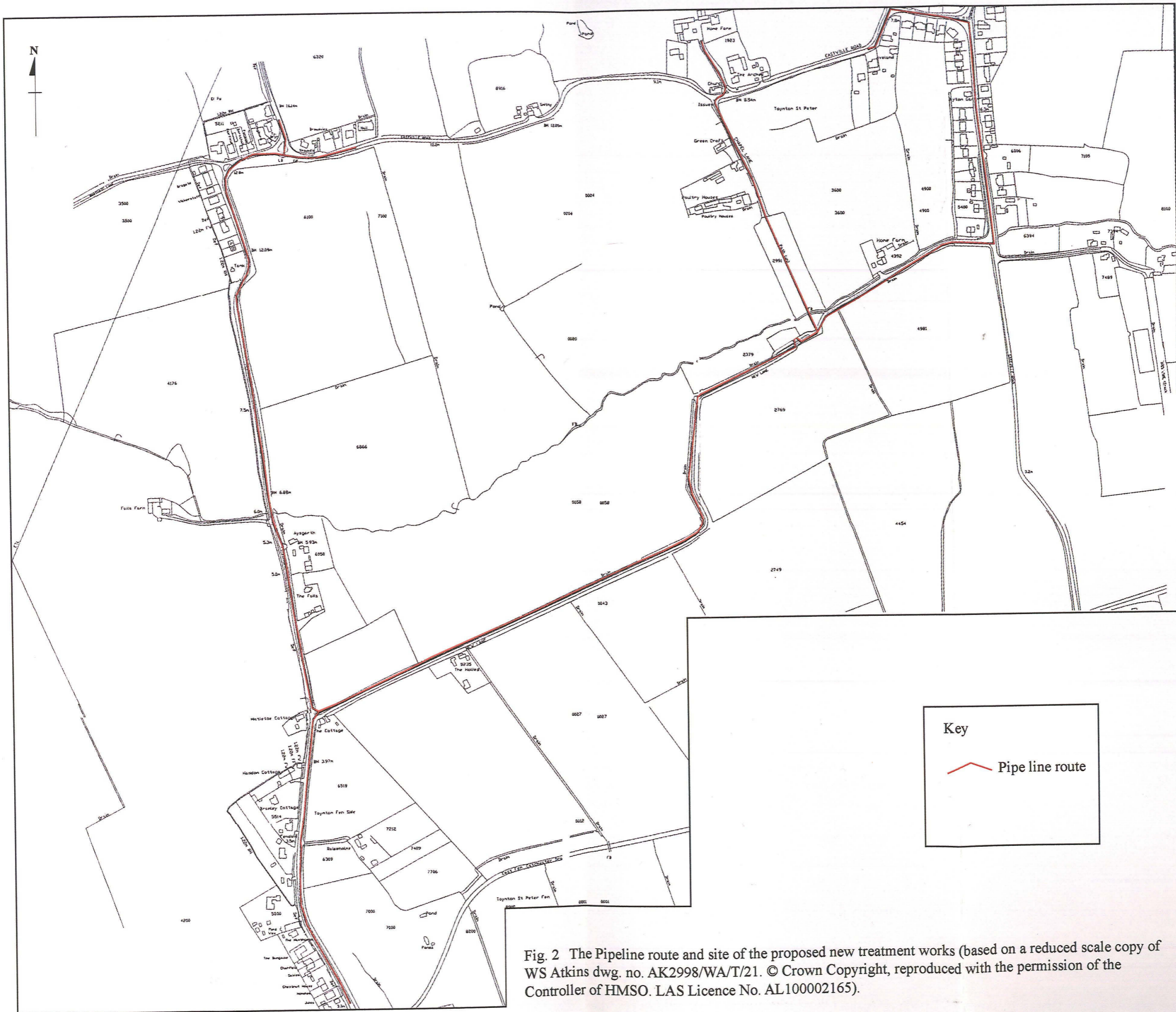


Fig. 2 The Pipeline route and site of the proposed new treatment works (based on a reduced scale copy of WS Atkins dwg. no. AK2998/WA/T/21. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL100002165).

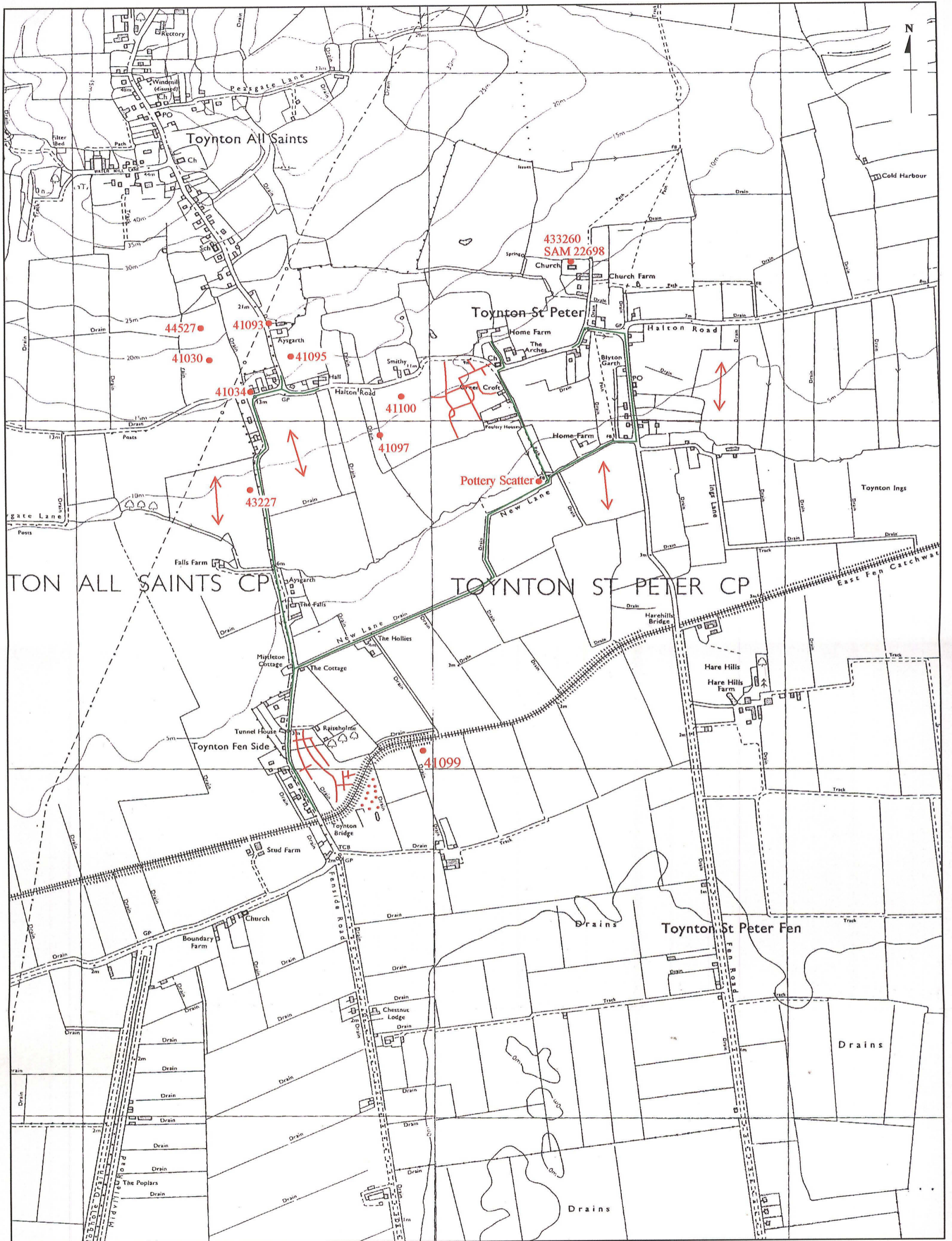


Fig. 3 Previously reported archaeological sites and findspots close to the pipeline route. (information from Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, based on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps, Sheets TF 36SE and TF 46SW. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

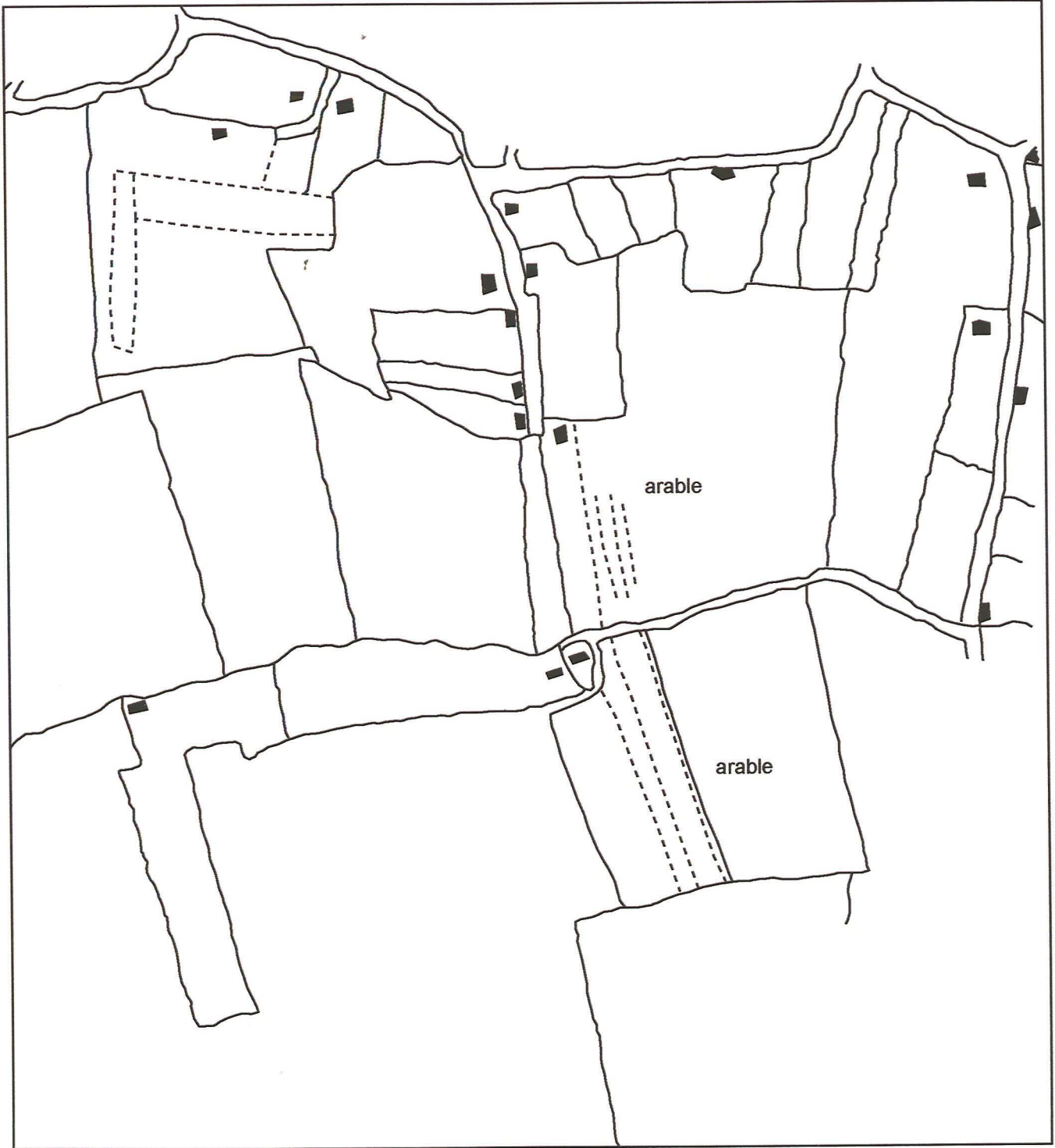


Fig. 4 Traced extract from the 1614 'Survey Book of Toynton' (LAO 5 Anc 4/A/14; Lincolnshire Archives).

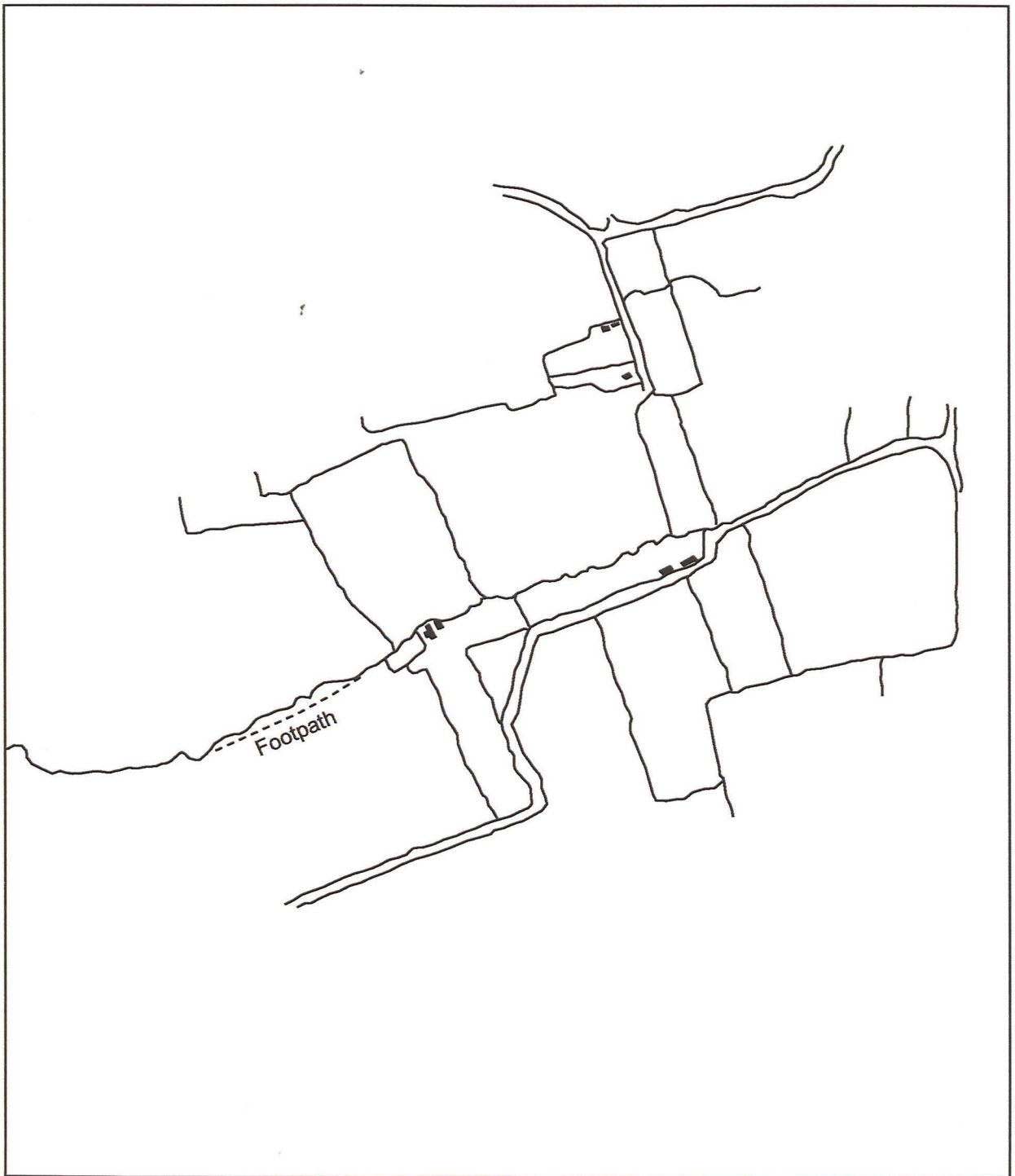


Fig. 5 Traced extract from the 1774 Enclosure Award plan for Toynton All Saints and Toynton St Peter (LAO Lindsey Award 87; Lincolnshire Archives).



Fig. 6 Extract from the 1891 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map, Sheet Lincs. 82SE.

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 A raised footpath crosses the grass field between Chapel Lane and New Lane (looking north).



Pl. 2 In the seventeenth century, New Lane ended at this point, but was extended around the field and further west in the eighteenth century. This field is the proposed site of the Treatment Works and Pumping Station (looking west).



Pl. 3 Proposed site of the Treatment Works, looking east. Pottery and brick rubble has been found around the edge of this field.