LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Toynton St Peter, Lincolnshire
Archaeological Watching Brief
Anglian Water Vacuum Mains Sewerage Pipeline through Toynton St Peter and Toynton Fen Side

LCNCC Accn N°.: 2005.4
Site Code: TSPW 04
NGR: TF 402 627 (Centre)

Report

For

Anglian Water Services Ltd

by

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LAS Report N°. 804
May 2005

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during open trenching and directional drilling operations along the length of a c.2km vacuum mains sewerage pipeline running through the village of Toynton St Peter and Toynton Fen Side. The work consisted mainly of low impact, subterranean directional drilling interspersed with open cut linkages and observation pits.

Despite the fact that during archaeological excavations in 2004 kiln related deposits were identified off New Lane (LAS report N°764.), no pottery kiln sites or waster dumps were noted anywhere along the route of the remainder of the development. A total of 57 sherds of 13th to 18th century pottery were recovered seven find-spots around the villages. The recent works were concentrated almost exclusively within the roadways. Assuming that the street plan of Toynton St Peters has probably changed little over the years, kilns and other industrial sites may be unlikely to occur within the area of the watching brief. The watching brief concluded that disturbance to archaeological remains along the route of the development was slight.

Introduction

In October 2003, Lindsey Archaeological Services were commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the general requirements set out in the Standard Brief for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, August 1998).

Site Location and Description

Toynton St Peter is situated at the southern tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds, approximately 3km south of Spilsby. Toynton Fenside is a neighbouring village c.0.5km to the west. The scheme consisted of the construction of a new sewerage system running through the two villages. Both Toynton St Peter and Toynton Fenside are centred at between 10.00m and 13.00m A.O.D.

Planning Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (LAS June 2003) was requested as part of Anglian Water's best practice policy. With the exception of the construction of a pumping station the scheme was not subject to the normal planning processes. An archaeological evaluation was requested prior to the erection of any buildings. An initial evaluation was undertaken and revealed potentially significant archaeological deposits, a full archaeological excavation followed in June 2004

Archaeological Background

Toynton St Peter is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when the village had a church. The settlement is clearly of Saxon origin.

Both Toynton St Peter and Toynton all Saints to the north had medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacturing industries. Kiln and waster heap sites have been recorded near the junction of Main Street and Halton Road. The 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, slightly north of the new access road, and medieval pottery has been recovered from this part of the site. These lie outside the area affected by the proposed pumping station complex but were identified as possibly being associated with pottery production (Tann 2003).

In June 2004 a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken on the site of the pumping station complex. The initial evaluation consisted of two trenches and revealed features including a possible kiln, associated postholes and several linear features. The features were considered significant enough for an archaeological open area excavation to take place. The excavation revealed a continuation of features discovered by the evaluation, but no further significant archaeological remains (Jordan 2005).

Aims and Objectives

The aims of the watching brief were to identify, characterise and record any archaeological remains that may have been disturbed by the groundworks phase of the development.

Method

The majority of the work undertaken during the sewage installation scheme at Toynton St Peter and Toynton Fenside entailed drilling a 0.20m diameter polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) sewage pipeline along existing roadways through the village to link up with the site of the new treatment works. Horizontal directional drilling is preferable to open trenches as it minimises general disruption and damage to the road surface, resulting in a cleaner less intrusive final development. However, drilling is a non-productive form of works from an archaeological point of view as is does not result in open trenches or any up-cast spoil that could potentially contain archaeological material or indicate soil changes below the surface. A 250m long stretch of the drilled pipe was routed across a known ridge and furrow field at the southern junction between New Lane and Eastville Road (Fig. 2). Five observation pits were excavated in the field in order to confirm the depth and direction of the pipe. The pits were c. 2.00 x c.2.00m with a depth of c.1.20m. All five observation pits filled with water within minutes of being opened and no archaeological finds or features were noted in any of them (Pls. 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The second phase of the works entailed excavations for connection linkages to individual properties along the route of the pipeline. All open excavation was undertaken by tracked mini diggers equipped with 0.50m wide toothed bucket. Machining was monitored by LAS Project Officer Richard Pullen MA PIFA and Sophie Claxton BSc. The connections were completed by a maximum of three teams of three ground-workers and took the linkages from the main-pipe to the boundary of each property in the

village, it then being the decision of the individual property holders as to whether they would be connected to the mains at a later date. An archaeological presence was maintained at Toynton St Peter during each phase of the process of installing mains sewerage. Work began in July 2004 and was completed eight months later on the 2nd March 2005. A photographic record was maintained during the work.

Results

The open cut trenches for the linkages between the main pipe and individual properties had an average depth of c.1.20m. The thickness of the road tarmac varied from 0.10m to 0.45m. Beneath the tarmac a sand and rubble mix road build-up layer was observed. This layer had an average thickness of c.0.30m except along Eastville Road where no build-up was observed and the 0.30m thick tarmac layer directly sealed a natural dark grey/brown undisturbed boulder clay layer. The boulder clay layer was noted below the road build-up in all other linkage excavations. No archaeological features were noted in any of the linkages. 10 sherds of 13th to 18th century pottery were recovered from six find spots, all from within the road build-up layers and are numbered **100** to **105** (Fig. 2). Of particular interest are two late 14th century sherds of Bourne ware pottery recovered from **103** and **105** (see App. 1). Several sherds of 20th century pottery were also recovered, but discarded after identification.

A large soil heap consisting of mid grey/brown silty clay topsoil had been positioned off New Lane on a grass verge thought to be a probable location of a post-medieval pottery kiln. The removal of the spoil heap was undertaken by tracked 360° machine and resulted in the removal of c.0.30m of mid grey/brown silty clay topsoil and turf. Forty-seven sherds of pottery were recovered from within the spoil heap and in order to negate any confusion between different phases of work the heap was given the single context number **1000**.

Conclusion

No archaeological remains in the form of features or structural remains were encountered in any of the linkages or observation pits excavated in Toynton St Peter. This could be due more to the manner of collection than to an actual lack of surviving archaeological remains. Machine excavations in narrow trenches dictated that the material collected was recovered from the machine bucket and spoil heap. A more controlled, archaeologically targeted strategy may perhaps have resulted in a larger assemblage or the positive identification of archaeological features occurring throughout the village.

The recent works were concentrated almost exclusively within the roadways of the two villages and assuming that in common with other small settlements of this type, the street plan of Toynton St Peters has probably changed little over the years, kilns and other industrial sites may be unlikely to occur within the area of the watching brief.

The removal of the soil heap from the east of the treatment plant did not result in the location of any archaeological features although 46 fragments of 13th to 18th century pottery were recovered. The

pottery fragments recovered from the spoil heap represent over four times the amount found in the entire remainder of the watching brief, but without exception, the sherds from **1000** were unstratified. Although they do not assist in the dating or location of specific archaeological features they do support previous findings suggesting high archaeological potential and possible kiln sites in the immediate area.

Acknowledgements

Lindsey Archaeological Services is grateful for the full and continued help and co-operation given by all of the contractors and individuals who assisted in the completion of the works at Toynton St. Peter, particularly Anglian Water Services Ltd, AMEC and C. G. Godfrey Ltd. The illustrations were prepared by the author and the pottery was identified by Jane Young.

Richard Pullen M.A. PIFA
Lindsey Archaeological Services
25th May 2005

Contents of Site Archive

Colour Photographs from LAS film N°s. 04/51, 04/154, 05/2 and 05.24
1 box of finds consisting of 57 pottery sherds

References

Jordan, M. 2005 *Toynton St Peter. New Vacuum Mains Sewerage Scheme. Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation.* LAS Report 764

Tann, G. 2003 *Toynton Sewerage Scheme (Toynton St Peter and Toynton all Saints). Archaeological Desk Based Appraisal.* LAS Report 671

APPENDIX 1

Pottery Archive Toynton St. Peter, Lincolnshire (TSPW04)

Jane Young

A small group of medieval to post-medieval pottery was recovered from the watching brief. Most of the pottery would have been locally produced at the Toynton kilns and the assemblage includes a few wasted vessels. The range of forms and fabrics present are represented elsewhere in the area. Vessels that have been used for cooking are indicated by a number of vessels with external soot residues and these include a chafing dish from an unknown regional production centre. A surprising find is fragments from two Bourne ware jugs, recovered from contexts 103 and 105. Both vessels are represented by large fresh fragments and the fabric and manufacture suggest they are of late 14th to 15th century date. These jugs are likely to have been produced at the kilns at Bourne in South Lincolnshire and are very different in style from those produced at Toynton.

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
0100	TOY	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	33	BS	abraded	late 13th to 15th
0101	TOY	Fabric A	small handled/lipped jar	1	1	8	rim	abraded	late 13th to 15th
0101	TOY	Fabric W	?	1	1	7	BS	abraded	15th to 16th ?
0102	TOY	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	14	base	abraded;soot	late 13th to 15th
0102	TOY	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	9	BS	abraded	late 13th to 15th
0103	BOU	Fabric 9 ?	jug	1	1	60	BS	large fresh frag;internal deposit;thin walled;cu speckled glaze	late 14th to 15th
0104	TOY	Fabric I ?	small jar ?	1	1	6	base	abraded;soot	late 13th to 15th
0104	TB	Fabric W ?	large jug	1	1	29	BS	thick walled;reduced glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
0105	BOU	Fabric 9 ?	jug	2	1	236	base	large very fresh joining sherds;white slip;trimmed base;odd	late 14th to 15th
0106	TB	Fabric R	large bowl	1	1	255	rim	everted rimwith groove around inner rim edge;int glaze	mid 15th to 16th
0106	DUTRT		cylindrical jar	1	1	92	rim	everted rim;brown int glaze	16th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	large bowl	1	1	90	rim	int glaze;sloping rim	17th to 18th
1000	TB	Fabric B ?	?	1	1	27	BS	waster;cracked during firing	15th to mid 17th
1000	TOY	Fabric H	jug/jar	1	1	5	BS	overfired	14th to 15th
1000	TOY	Fabric Q	jug/jar	1	1	11	shoulder	multi horizontal grooves;misfired glaze	14th to 15th
1000	TB	Fabric A	large jar	4	1	174	base & BS		14th to 16th
1000	TB	Fabric L	jug/jar	1	1	17	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TOY	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	5	BS		14th to 16th
1000	GRE	coarse calcareous	jar ?	1	1	8	base	int glaze	late 16th to 18th
1000	GRE	coarse calcareous	jar ?	1	1	20	BS	int glaze;abraded	late 16th to 18th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	small jar ?	1	1	20	BS	int glaze	17th to 18th
1000	TB	Fabric F ?	large jug/jar	1	1	52	base		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	large bowl	1	1	195	rim	int glaze;triangular rim	17th to 18th
1000	TB	Fabric T ?	jug/jar	1	1	33	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TOY	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	11	BS		late 13th to 15th
1000	GRE	calcareous	jar	1	1	32	rim	soot int & ext;waster ?;thick cuffed rim;fabric incl comm fe	16th to mid 17th
1000	TOY	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	35	base		late 13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
1000	GRE	fine calcitic	bowl ?	1	1	196	base	spalled internal glaze;spacer scar on external basal angle	17th to 18th
1000	TOY	Fabric F	jar	1	1	16	BS		late 13th to 15th
1000	TB	Fabric A	?	1	1	28	rim/pedestal base	glaze;waster ?;? ID or TOY	14th to mid 17th
1000	TOY	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	15	BS	soot	late 13th to 15th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	large bowl	1	1	189	rim	int glaze;sloping rim	17th to 18th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	large bowl	1	1	101	rim	reduced int glaze;rounded rim	17th to 18th
1000	SLIP	light firing fabric;coal measure ?	large bowl	1	1	17	BS	internal white slip	18th
1000	TB	Fabric T	large bowl	1	1	32	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric G	large bowl	1	1	33	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric T	large bowl	1	1	49	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric N	large bowl	1	1	51	rim	almost hooked;int glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric R ?	bowl ?	1	1	5	BS	internal glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric R ?	bowl ?	1	1	9	BS	internal glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric T ?	bowl	1	1	16	rim	soot on rim edge;sloping rim	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric S ?	jug	1	1	61	handle	dark reduced glaze;oval strap handle	16th
1000	TB	Fabric O ?	jug	1	1	39	BS	reduced glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	BL	local ?	large bowl	1	1	269	rim		18th
1000	PMX	light firing;fine sandy;hard fired	chafing dish	1	1	35	rim with knob	pressed rim edge;hole below rim;soot	late 15th to 16th
1000	TB	Fabric B ?	large bowl	1	1	15	BS		mid 15th to mid 17th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
1000	GRE	coarse calcareous	jar/drinking vessel	1	1	43	base	internal glaze	17th to 18th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	small jar/large cup	1	1	27	base	abraded	17th to 18th
1000	GRE	fine calcareous	jar	1	1	69	BS	internal glaze	17th to 18th
1000	PGE	Bolingbroke ?	large bowl	1	1	33	rim	abraded	17th to 18th
1000	GRE	fine calcitic	?	1	1	10	BS		17th to 18th
1000	TB	Fabric S ?	large bowl	1	1	30	BS		16th
1000	GRE	Bolingbroke ?	large bowl	1	1	121	rim	everted rim	17th to 18th
1000	TOYII	Fabric N ?	jar	1	1	42	BS		mid 15th to mid 16th
1000	TB	Fabric A	?	1	1	14	base	waster;brittle;overfired;coarse fabric	14th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	42	BS	internal deposit;coarse fabric;abraded	mid 15th to mid 17th
1000	TB	Fabric G	jug/jar	1	1	15	BS	reduced glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th

THE FIGURES

Fig.1 Location of Toynton St Peter (inset C based on the Ordnance Survey map Explorer 274, Scale 1:25,000. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. Las Licence No.AL1000002165)

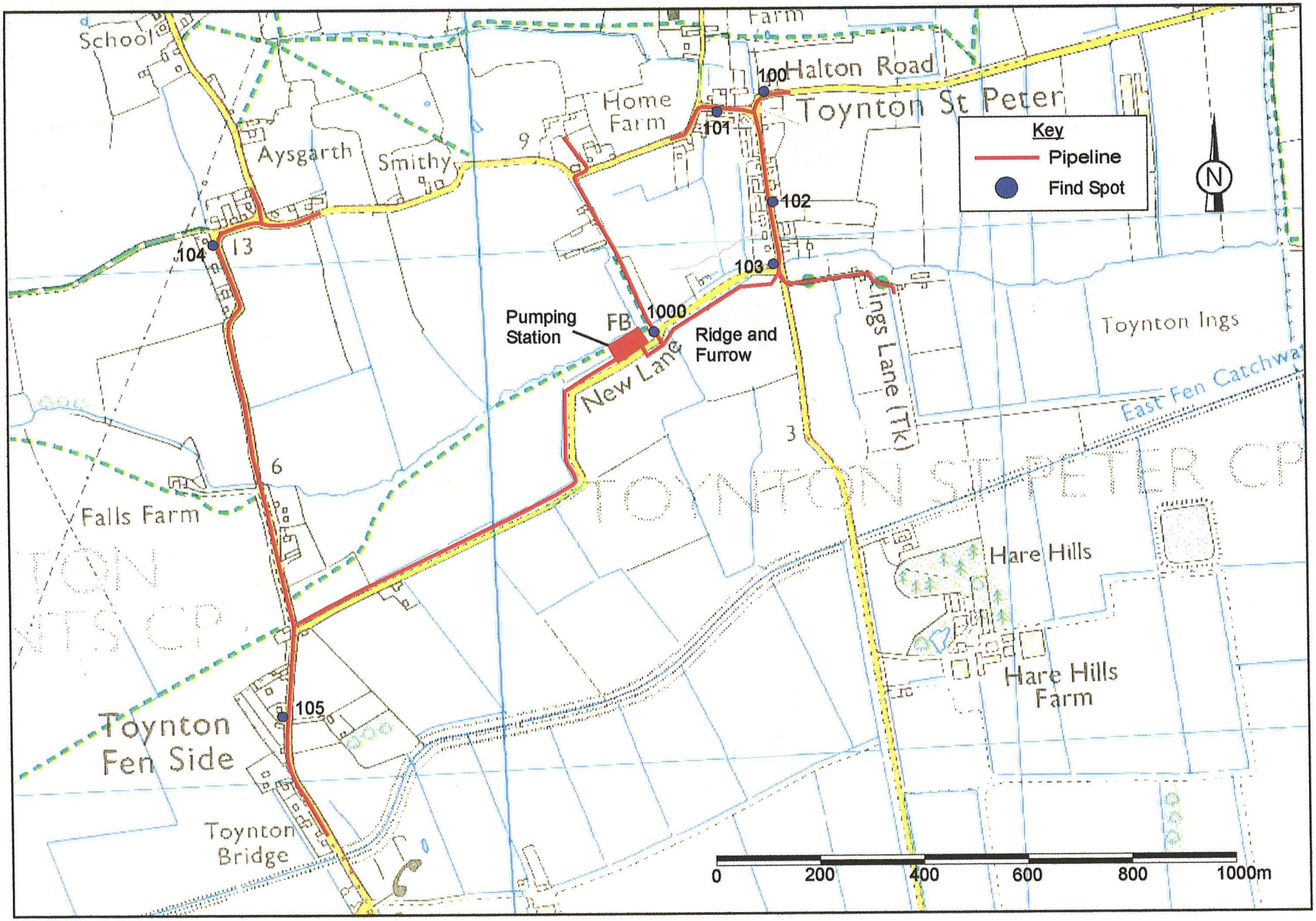

Fig. 2 Plan of Toynton St Peter and Toynton Fenside showing the pipe route, the location of find spots 100-105 and spoil heap 1000

THE PLATES

Pl.1 Looking south along Eastville Road

Pl.2 The north-south aligned ridge and furrow at the junction between Eastville Road and New Lane

Pl. 3 Observation pit 2 excavated in the ridge and furrow field at the junction between Eastville Road and New Lane

Pl.4 Observation showing the waterlogged conditions in pit 4

Pl.5 The southern baulk of observation pit 5

Pl. 6 Looking east along Eastville Road towards the junction between Eastville Road and Halton Road

Pl.7 Looking south along Fenside during excavations for the linkage to Mistletoe Cottage

Pl.8 Stratigraphy of the linkage to Mistletoe Cottage

Pl. 9 Looking north along Toynton Fenside High Street

Pl. 10 Linkage to 'Aysgarth' off Eastville Road

Pl.11 Existing services uncovered at the junction between Eastvile Road and New lane

Pl. 12 Looking north at the linkage to 'Blyton Garth' off Eastville Road

Pl. 13 Looking east at the linkage to 'The Smithy' off Eastville Road

Pl. 14 Looking south at manhole excavations in Chapel Lane

Pl. 15 Looking north along the pipeline cutting under ridge and furrow to the south of Chappel Lane