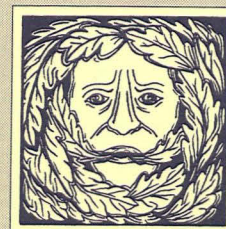


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
68 MAIN ROAD,  
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TMR04)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

LI 10374

Event: LI 6357

INTERVENTION REPT : LI 10326

EXCAVATION REPT : LI 10327

PRN 46353 medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
68 MAIN ROAD,  
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TMR04)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr A. Stainton**

July 2005

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

National Grid Reference: TF 394<sup>0</sup> 6345  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.206  
Planning Application No: S/185/01148/04

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 105/05

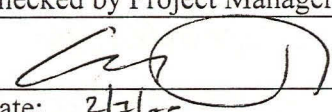
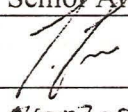
Conservation  
Services

24 AUG 2005

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**Quality Control**  
Main Road,  
Toynton All Saints  
TMR 04

Project Coordinators	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Aaron Clements
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: 2/7/05	Date: 04-07-05

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 68 Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling.*

*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) date are known in close proximity to the development site. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains are also known from the vicinity.*

*The investigations identified a single medieval pit containing pottery wasters and kiln debris. A dumped deposit was also identified. Finds comprise mainly pottery produced in the village, the bulk of which was waste.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A. Stainton to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land adjacent to 68 Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

S/185/01148/04. The watching brief was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services 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 located 310m south of the centre of the village as defined by All Saint’s parish church at National Grid Reference TF 3943 6345 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 28m OD on land that slopes down to the south towards the Fens.

Local soils are of the Salop Association, typically stagnogley soils with a 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 known 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 which was revealed during extensive survey of the parish (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 derived from the church dedications and first appear in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. At the time of the Domesday

Survey, the land was held by the Bishop of Durham 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. Remains of the pottery industry have been identified throughout the village.

Excavated kiln sites lie close to the site and provide evidence of the medieval pottery industry. One kiln, southeast of the site, has been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century and produced decorated jugs (Healey 1984, 73).

All Saints church is of medieval origin and presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey, although much of the earlier fabric 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, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new dwelling were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked 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 three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological 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 the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of greyish green silty clay (006) containing some gravel. This measured in excess of 0.65m thick and was identified as the underlying drift geology.

### Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Cut into the natural deposits was a probable rectangular feature (005). This was 2.3m wide and over 0.65m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of brown clayey silt with fired clay kiln waste (004) was recorded although only pottery wasters were collected.

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Located along the southernmost foundation trench was a dumped deposit of

grey clayey silt (003). This was 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1) and contained medieval pottery, including wasters, as well as a single fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Sealing both the dumped deposit and the medieval pit was a subsoil (002). This varied between 0.3m and 0.4m thick and consisted of brown sandy silt. Sealing all deposits was a 100mm thick topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of silty clay can be related to the underlying glacially derived till.

A single medieval pit (Phase 2) was recorded. The function of this pit relates closely to the medieval pottery and possibly for the disposal of pottery and kiln waste material. As such, it is one of an increasing number of pits that contain kiln waste previously identified along Main Road.

The modern dumped deposit had only 1 sherd of recent pottery which may be intrusive. This suggestion is supported by it being under a subsoil.

The bulk of the artefacts retrieved during this investigation comprise pottery produced within Toynton All Saints, of which some are wasters. A single fragment of fired clay, perhaps representing part of the kiln structure, was retrieved, although a significant amount of this material was noted.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along Main Road, Toynton All Saints, as the site lay in close proximity to medieval pottery production.

Although no kilns of medieval date were revealed, a single pit containing medieval pottery wasters and fragments of kiln structure suggest that a kiln lies in moderate proximity to the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Stainton for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisor: Aaron Clements  
 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

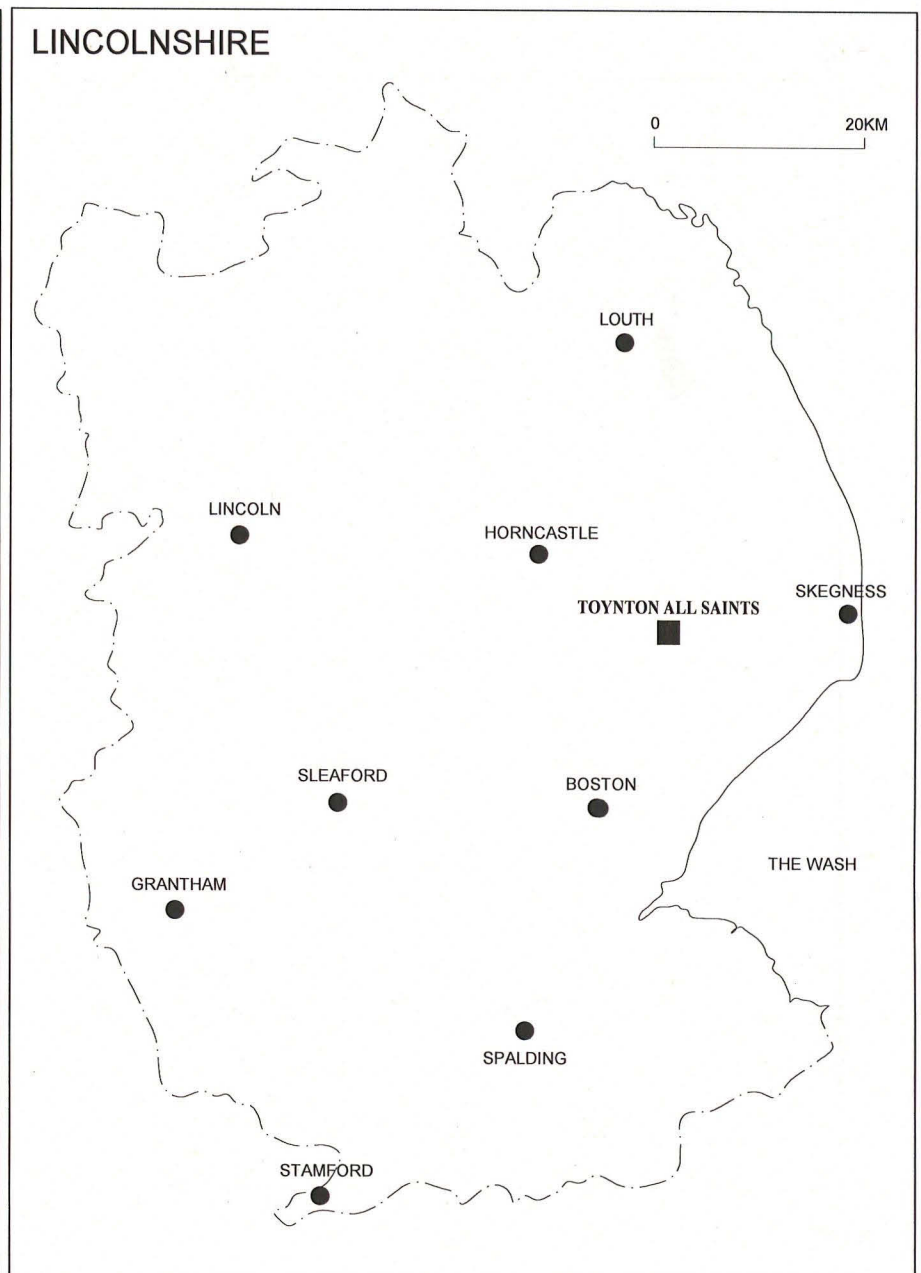
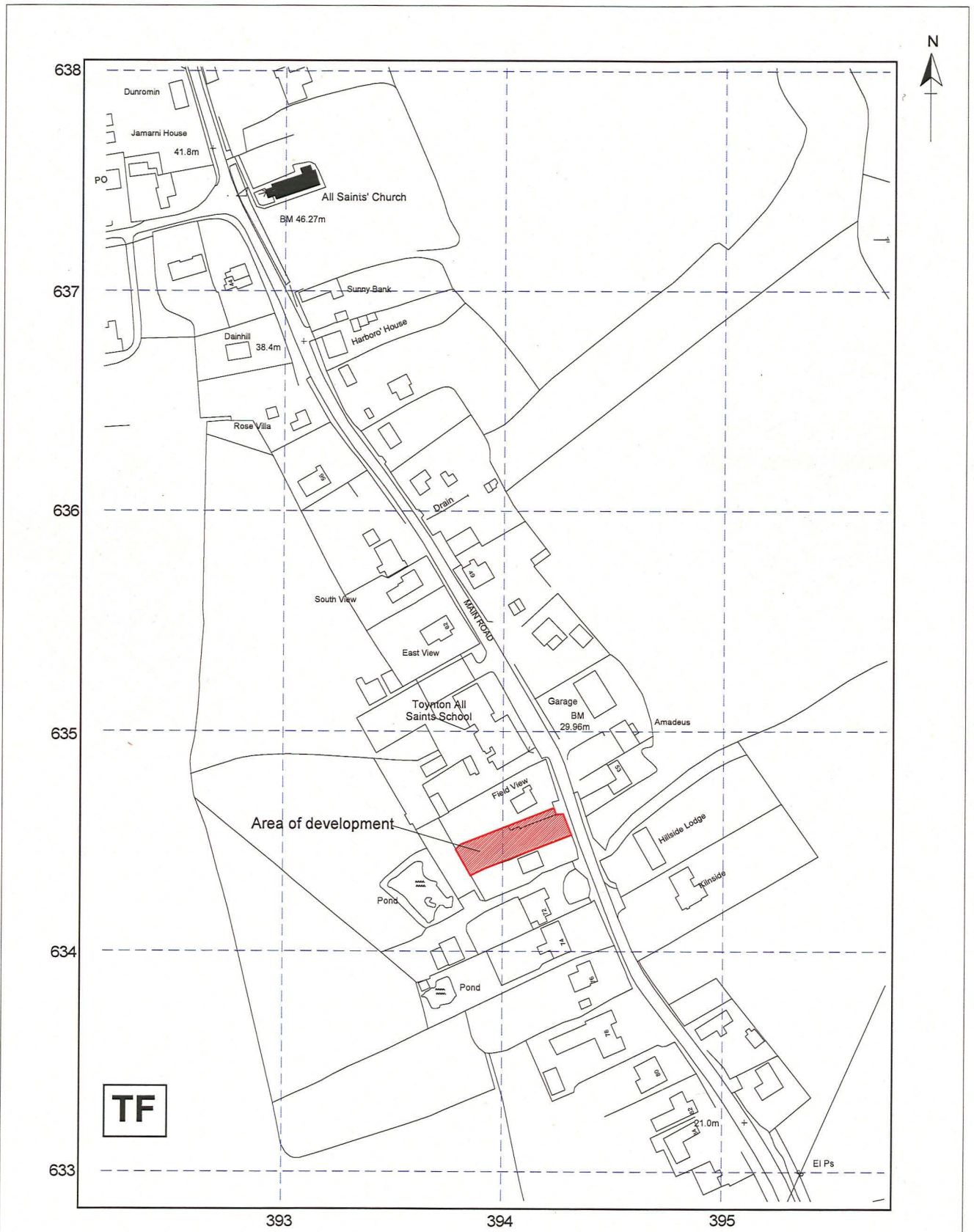


Figure 1 - General location plan



**TF**

0 100m

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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
<b>Project Name: Main Road, Toynton TMR05</b>		
<b>Scale 1:2500</b>	<b>Drawn by: PCF</b>	<b>Report No: 105/05</b>

Figure 2 - Site location plan

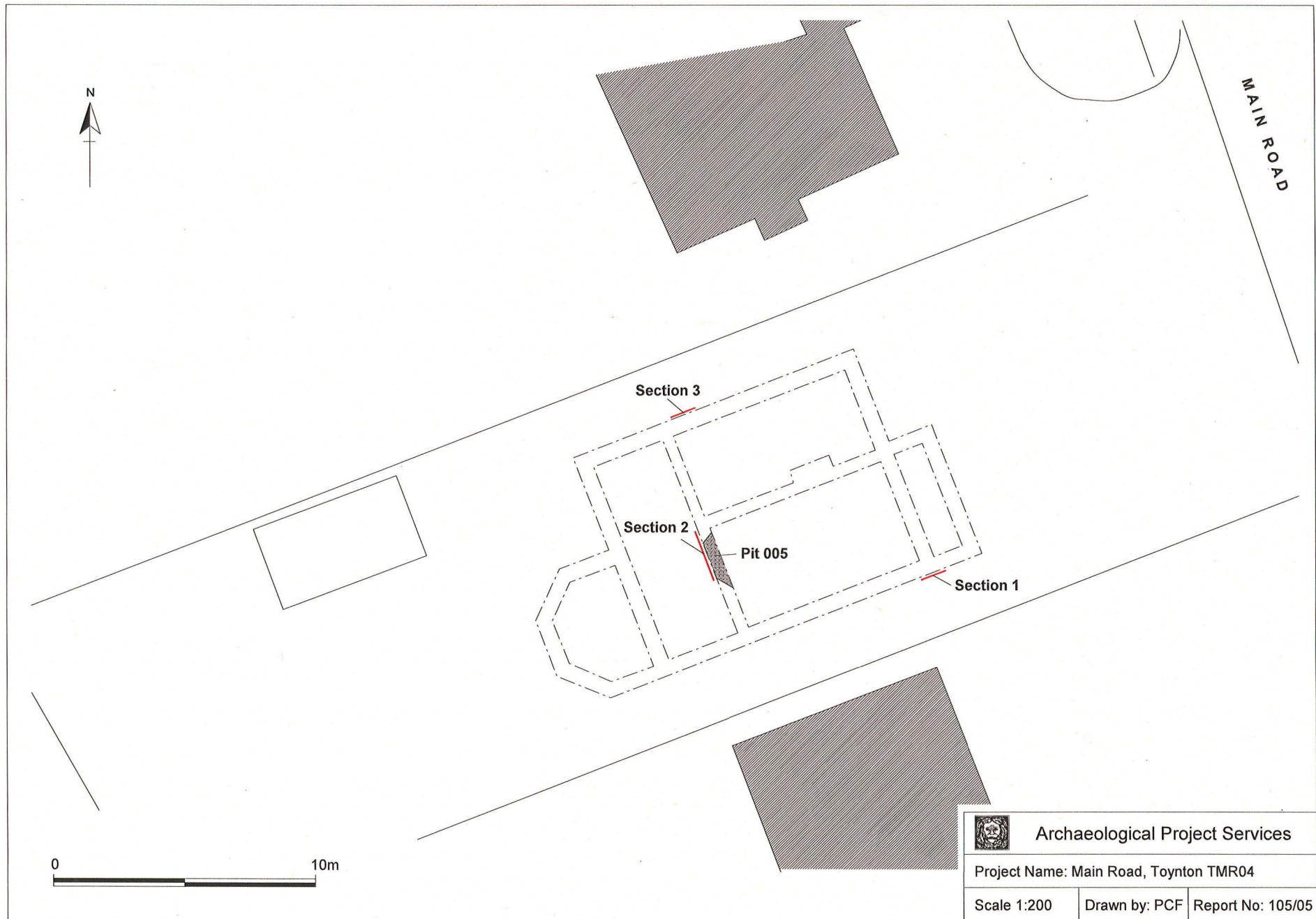
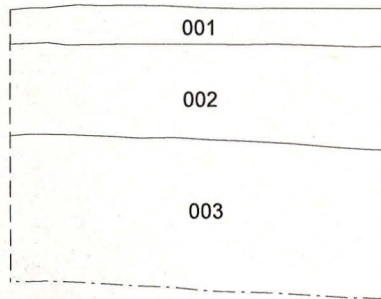


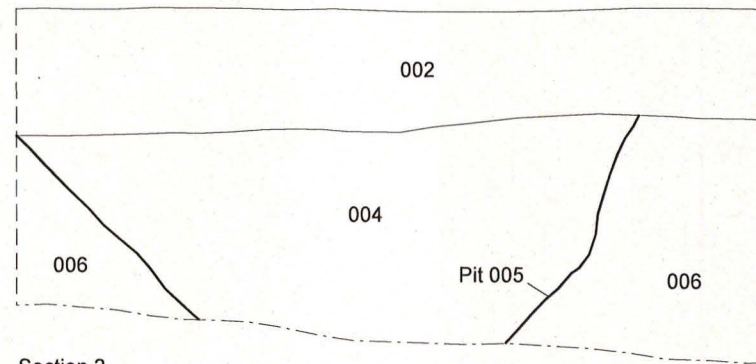
Figure 3 - plan of the development showing section locations

NE SW



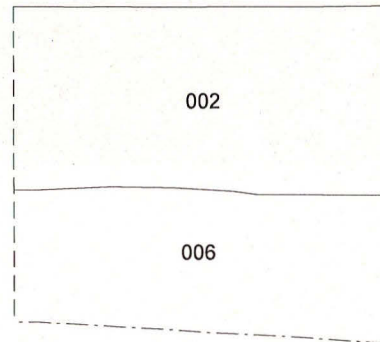
Section 1

SE NW



Section 2

SW NE



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Road, Toynton TMR04

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 105/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing Pit (005) with waste kiln material visible, looking west

## Appendix 1

### LAND ADJACENT TO 68 MAIN ROAD, TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, INCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 68 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 on land adjacent to 68 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 west side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 3943 6345.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. S/185/01148/04) for residential development 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 25m 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 to the north and south of the development area and provide evidence of this medieval pottery industry. Approximately 200m south of the site is a

13th-14th century kiln that was used to produce decorated jugs. Recent investigations at that same site have established that bowls and pancheons were also produced there later in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered during development works not far to the south, but as yet there is no further evidence of kilns.

## 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.



## 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.

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

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

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification Version 1: 16 September 2004

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
002	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m-0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Firm mid brown clayey silt with reddish fired clay	Fill of (005)
005	Feature, 2.3m wide by >0.65m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
006	Firm mid greyish green silty clay with some gravel, >0.65m thick	Natural deposit

## 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 21 fragments of pottery weighing 484g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a single piece of fired clay or brick weighing 13g was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (003) and a pit fill (004).

With the exception on one fragment, the latest piece which is a Staffordshire product, all the material was manufactured locally in Toynton All Saints.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	LERTH	Late earthenware, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOYII?	Toynton late medieval ware?, incl bowl, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	2	37	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	2	80	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, spall, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
004	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl bowl, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	8	130	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, overfired and reduced, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	4	32	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, overfired and cracking, waster or sub-standard, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	156	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, wasters, 1 very overfired, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	2	36	

Locally-produced Toynton All Saints ware dominates the assemblage and some of it, particularly from pit fill (004), occurs as waste or sub-standard material. Two fragments have runs of glaze over fractured surfaces and there is a spall from (003) that clearly detached from the vessel during firing in the kiln. Several other pieces are overfired and either reduced or cracked and are at least sub-standard and likely to be wasters.

Medieval artefacts were also the main component of the finds from (003), though there was one early modern pottery fragment that dates this context. However, this late piece is small and could be intrusive. If so, this deposit is also probably medieval.

*Table 2: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Ceramic building material	Brick/fired clay, partially glazed	1	13	Medieval

The piece of partially glazed, fired clay is perhaps a piece of kiln structure.

**Condition**

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

**Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Toynton All Saints, including elsewhere near to the current site, 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 collection of medieval pottery fragments is of medium-high local potential and significance. A moderate portion of the assemblage is waste or sub-standard material and is unlikely to have moved far from where it was produced. Consequently, this aspect of the collection indicates pottery production during the medieval period at the site or in the immediate proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> 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. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts later than the 16<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

**References**

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

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Till</b>	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:

6	Context records
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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: 2004.206

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TMR 04

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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