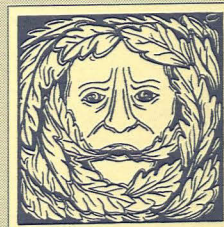
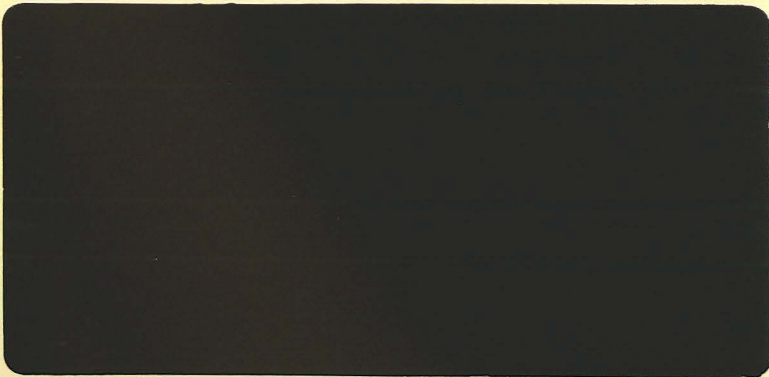


99/22

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 1, HILLSIDE LODGE,
MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(THL98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES



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Technology Section

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 1, HILLSIDE LODGE,
MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(THL98)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. C. Wright

Report Compiled by
Jenny Young BA (Hons)

November 1999

Planning Application No: ^SF/185/1770/97
National Grid Reference: TF 3950 6350
City and County Museum Accession No: 109.98

APS Report No: 48/98



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during a programme of residential development at Hillside Lodge, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.

The settlement is known to have been an important centre for pottery production and kilns of both medieval (AD 1066-1500) and post-medieval (after 1500) dates are known in close proximity to the development.

A large scoop or pit and a possible gully were identified. Both were filled with dumped materials including abundant fragments of locally-made Toynton All Saints pottery, dating from about AD 1300-1500. The quantity of material is indicative of pottery production in the near vicinity, corroborating earlier discoveries. In addition to jugs, known to have been made in proximity, fragments of dishes and bowls were also recovered, suggesting that these were also manufactured in the immediate locality.

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 within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 26th and 27th May 1998, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of a drain and

house footings on land at Plot 1, Hillside Lodge, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. Planning Permission (application no: ~~S~~F/185/1770/97) for the development was granted by East Lindsey District Council subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. Wright to undertake the watching brief. The work was carried out in accordance with a specification produced by Archaeological Project Services and accepted by the County Council Assistant Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Toynton All Saints is situated in East Lindsey district, approximately 17km west of Skegness and 15km southeast of Horncastle (Fig. 1). The village is located on the crest of a north-south orientated spur, overlooking an expanse of fenland to the south.

All Saints' parish church dominates the higher ground at the centre of the modern settlement. The development is situated almost 300m south of the parish church within a grass field at National Grid Reference TF 3950 6350 (Fig. 2).

Ground at the site slopes gradually towards the south, although this trend is occasionally interrupted by remains of earthworks. To the north the development is bounded by a wooden fence and drainage ditch. The surface of the site lies at approximately 27m OD.

Local soils are the Salop Association stagnogley soils with slowly permeable subsoils in reddish drift. The main spread of these soils is along the eastern and southern margins of the Wolds with local extensions

into the Fenland south of Spilsby (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 305-6). The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Spilsby Sandstone (BGS 1995). Natural deposits recorded during excavation comprised clays.

2.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed development site is located in an area of known Romano-British and later archaeological remains. A possible Romano-British settlement has been recorded during fieldwalking southwest of the modern village (Lane 1993). Pottery, including greyware, colour-coated and amphorae fragments were retrieved from the surface of this site.

Place-name evidence suggests that the settlement may have originated during the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410-1066). Historical reference first occurs in the Domesday Book, written 1086, mentioning *Totingtuna* or *Totintona*. In combination with the suffix '*tun*', meaning settlement or village, the name transliterates as 'the settlement of *Tota's* people' (Ekwall 1974, 479). The 13th century Valuation of Norwich refers to *Thoynton Omnium Sanctorum* from which the modern place-name derives (*ibid.*).

The Domesday Survey records that Ivo Taillebois and the Bishop of Durham owned manors in Toynton, which also contained a church, over 30 acres of meadow and over 5 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976, 33 and 87). All Saints' parish church was probably constructed during the 11th century and the north and south arcade of this building are still intact (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

Sometime after 1200 potters began working in Toynton All Saints, though they left little documentary evidence of their existence. However, the parish contains archaeological remains indicating pottery production. Clay

at the southern end of the Wolds was eminently suitable for working and firing and there were plentiful supplies of peat from the nearby fens to fuel the kilns (Platts 1985, 130-1).

A kiln of medieval date has been recorded to the immediate south of the development (Healey 1984). This kiln contained a large quantity of complete or near complete jugs. Archaeomagnetic samples from the uppermost floor suggested an operational date of AD 1275-1300 (Aitken and Hawley 1966, 190). A coin of Edward I (struck 1302-1310) deposited in one of the kiln flues seems to confirm this (Rudkin 1964, 296). Being decorated, these vessels were seemingly more sought after and traded as far afield as Kingston upon Hull and across the North Sea (Dunning 1968, 42). Recent investigations during the the laying of an electricity cable just 50m to the north of the present site recovered a quantity of medieval Toynton All Saints pottery (Herbert 1998, 1).

Previous archaeological investigations at the Primary School, c. 100m to the northwest, recorded a late medieval and post-medieval kiln (Fig. 2 SMR43165). Additionally, beneath the kiln was a stone wall which may represent the remains of an earlier building (Healey 1991 and 1992). Outlying occupation is suspected to the southeast of the development, where fieldwalking has retrieved pottery and slag dating to the 15th century (Lane 1993; TOA 4). Also, the remains of a timber building founded on a stone sill were identified during archaeological excavations on the street frontage approximately 100m west of the development (Fig. 2 SMR 43470).

The Toynton potteries seem to have expired during the 17th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769), though this has not been demonstrated by excavation. All Saints

church was subject to renovation and rebuilding during the Georgian period and much of the original medieval structure is enveloped by later brickwork. A post-medieval brick tower mill, converted to a dwelling, stands north of the church (*ibid*).

3. AIMS

As detailed in the Specification (Appendix 1), the aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence archaeological remains, if any.

4. METHODS

All groundworks were observed, as noted in the specification accepted by the Archaeological Officer, Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

The area was stripped of topsoil using a mechanical excavator. A drainage trench and house footings were then also excavated by machine. Both trenches were opened to a depth of 0.75m below the present ground surface. The drainage trench was excavated to a width of 0.45m and the house footings to 0.65m. Following excavation, the sides of all trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description.

Sections of the excavated deposits were recorded at a scale of 1:10. A sketch plan of

the development was also made. Photographs were taken during groundworks, depicting the setting of the site and recording deposits exposed by development. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Finds recovered during the excavations were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of deposits exposed by groundworks were also examined. A summary list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Three phases were identified:

Phase 1: Geological deposits

Phase 2: Medieval deposits

Phase 3: Recent deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Geological Deposits

The earliest recorded deposits within the drainage trench comprised firm, light grey clay (003). These were exposed at a depth of 0.55m below the ground surface and continued beyond the base limit of excavation.

Excavation of house footings partially exposed a deposit of yellowish grey to blue grey clay (006) extending beyond the limit of excavation. Groundwater was not

encountered within either of the trenches.

5.3 Phase 2: Medieval Deposits

Cutting natural deposit (006), a shallow but extensive pit or scoop (012), 0.25m deep and over 1.5m wide, was recorded during excavation of the house footings (Fig. 4). This contained a dump of light to mid yellowish grey silty clay (010). In the southernmost area of the foundations, a similar deposit (009) was also recorded. Pottery of late 13th - 15th century was retrieved from this deposit.

Truncating the yellow-grey silty clay (010) was a 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep feature (013), possibly a small pit or gully (Fig. 4).

Filling this small feature, and sealing deposit (010), a reddish grey-brown clayey silt containing sand (008) was recorded and forms a further dumped deposit. The extent of this deposit was confined to the southern end of the foundation trenches and varied in thickness from 0.2m to 0.55m within the excavated area. Pottery of late 13th - 15th century date was also recovered from this deposit. Some of the artefacts occurred in discrete clusters (008A, 008B, 008C) and were recovered separately.

A 0.3m thick layer of subsoil (005) comprising mid brown silt was recorded across the area during excavation of house footings. Excavation of the drainage trench exposed a similar deposit comprising mid brown sandy silt (002) overlying the natural geology. Both deposits containing pottery of late 13th - 15th century date and animal bone.

5.4 Recent Deposits

Recent activity was recorded during the excavation of house footings in the form of a service trench (011) which extended to a depth of 1m below the topsoil. The backfill

(007) contained redeposited pottery of medieval date. A land drain was also noted running east-west across the northern half of the excavated house footings.

A layer of topsoil (004) up to 0.3m thick was recorded sealing a service trench (011) and subsoil deposit (005). This topsoil comprised a dark brown humic silt and contained redeposited medieval pottery and bone.

Overlying subsoil (002), a 0.15m thick layer of yellowish white stone and crushed stone was recorded during excavation of the drainage trench and forms part of a recently laid driveway.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest recorded deposits comprise yellowish grey to bluish grey clays (Phase 1), which are not typical of the surface geology encountered in this region.

Dumped material of medieval date represent the only archaeological deposits (Phase 2) recorded. These filled a large pit or scoop which may have been created for the waste dumping process. Additionally, a small pit or gully, also filled with dumped material, was identified. This perhaps functioned for further waste disposal or, possibly, drainage. Material recovered from all of these deposits is dateable to the late 13th - 15th century and represents a period of dumping of waste clay and ceramics, associated with nearby pottery production.

Of particular significance in relation to this is the previously investigated 'Roses' kiln, located nearby in the same field. This kiln is known to have been in use at the very beginning of the 14th century for the production of jugs. Fragments of this vessel type were recovered during the present

investigation and it is probable that these also were made in the Roses kiln. Additionally, fragments of pancheons (dishes) and bowls were recovered, including the greater part of an unglazed bowl (Fig. 5). Due to the relative completeness of this vessel, and the abundance of fragments of both bowls and pancheons, it is probable that these too were made in the immediate vicinity.

A layer of subsoil developed over the top of these deposits and also sealed the geological layers. Further pottery of medieval date was recovered from this subsoil, perhaps indicating a continued human presence during the formation of this deposit. However, it is perhaps more likely that the subsoil indicates the cessation of use of the area for pottery production, with the artefacts becoming incorporated in the layer as residual material.

Recent disturbance (Phase 3) had occurred on the site with the excavation of a service trench leading to nearby static caravans and the laying of hardcore for a driveway. A layer of topsoil developed over the recently excavated service trench and the subsoil. Finds recovered from the topsoil included redeposited fragments of medieval Toynton ware pottery. Unstratified artefacts ranging from 17th - 20th century date were also retrieved from the site.

Additionally, earthworks were observed adjacent to the site. Although undated, they probably represent the remains of small enclosures, ridge and furrow cultivation and ponds or pits. This evidence suggests that immediate vicinity of the development has previously been occupied or enclosed for agricultural or industrial purposes.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Main Road, Toynton All Saints because the site was known to be in close proximity to a medieval pottery kiln.

A small number of medieval features were identified. However, archaeological deposits, predominantly dumps from medieval pottery kilns, were widespread across the development area. Numerous fragments of bowls and pancheons were recovered, in addition to pieces of jugs, known to have been made at an adjacent kiln. Such evidence suggests that these other vessel types were made in the immediate locality. However, no physical evidence for pottery kilns was found on the site. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells, *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Wright who commissioned the watching brief. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Hilary Healey kindly commented on the pottery and provided references for her work on the kilns in Toynton. Background information was obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Lee Motley, Phil Mills
Post-Excavation Analysis: Jenny Young

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

EAA East Anglian Archaeology

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

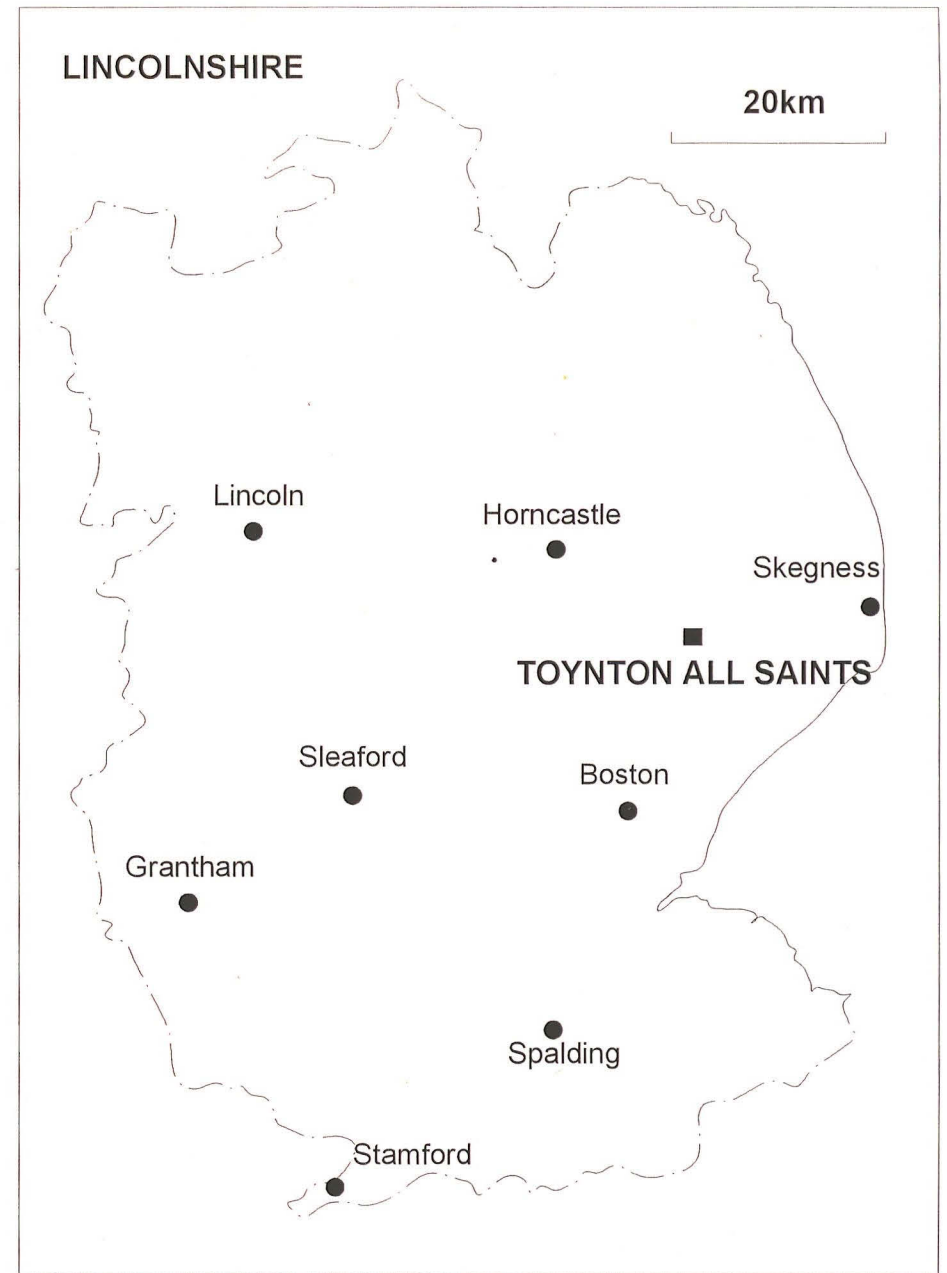
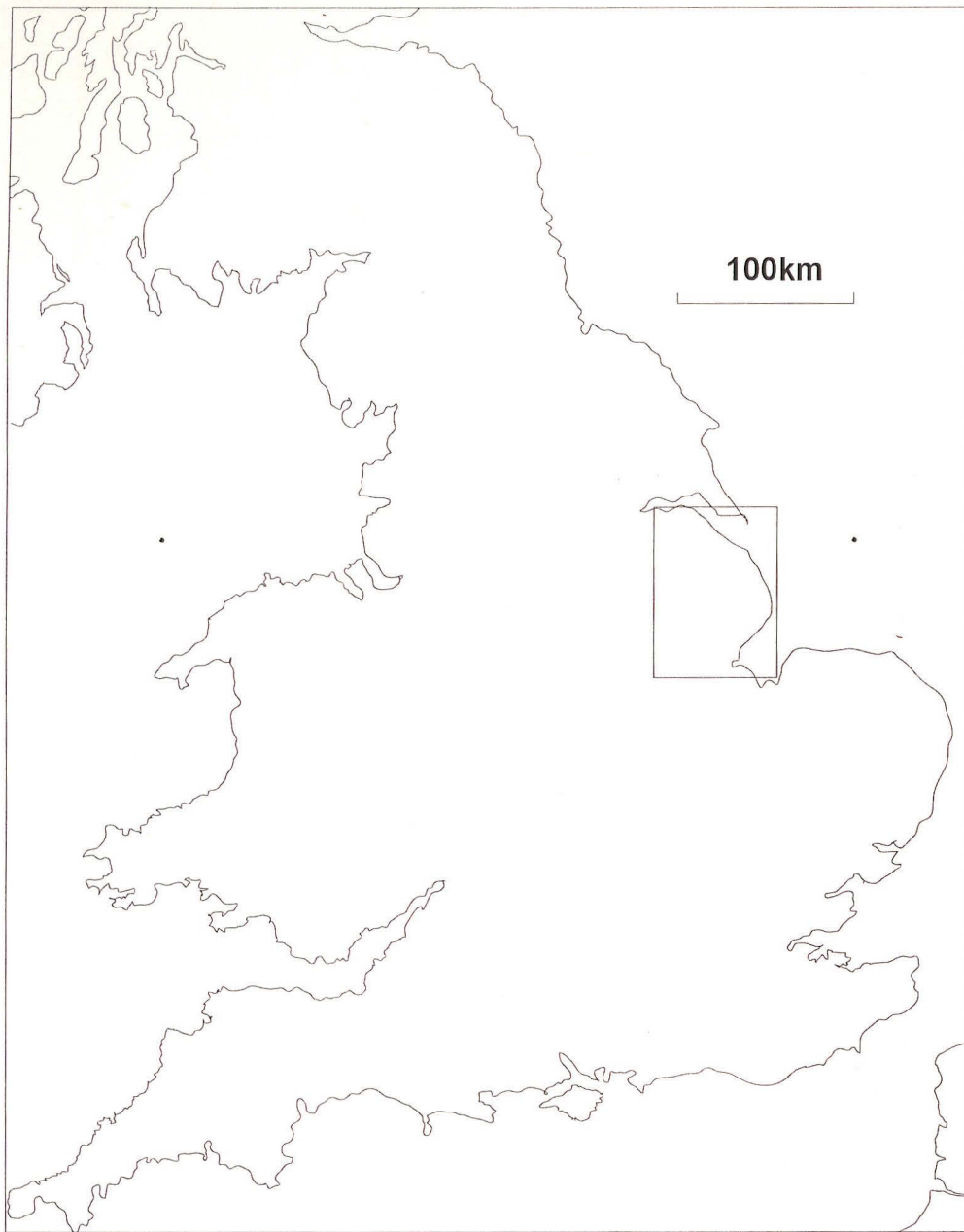


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

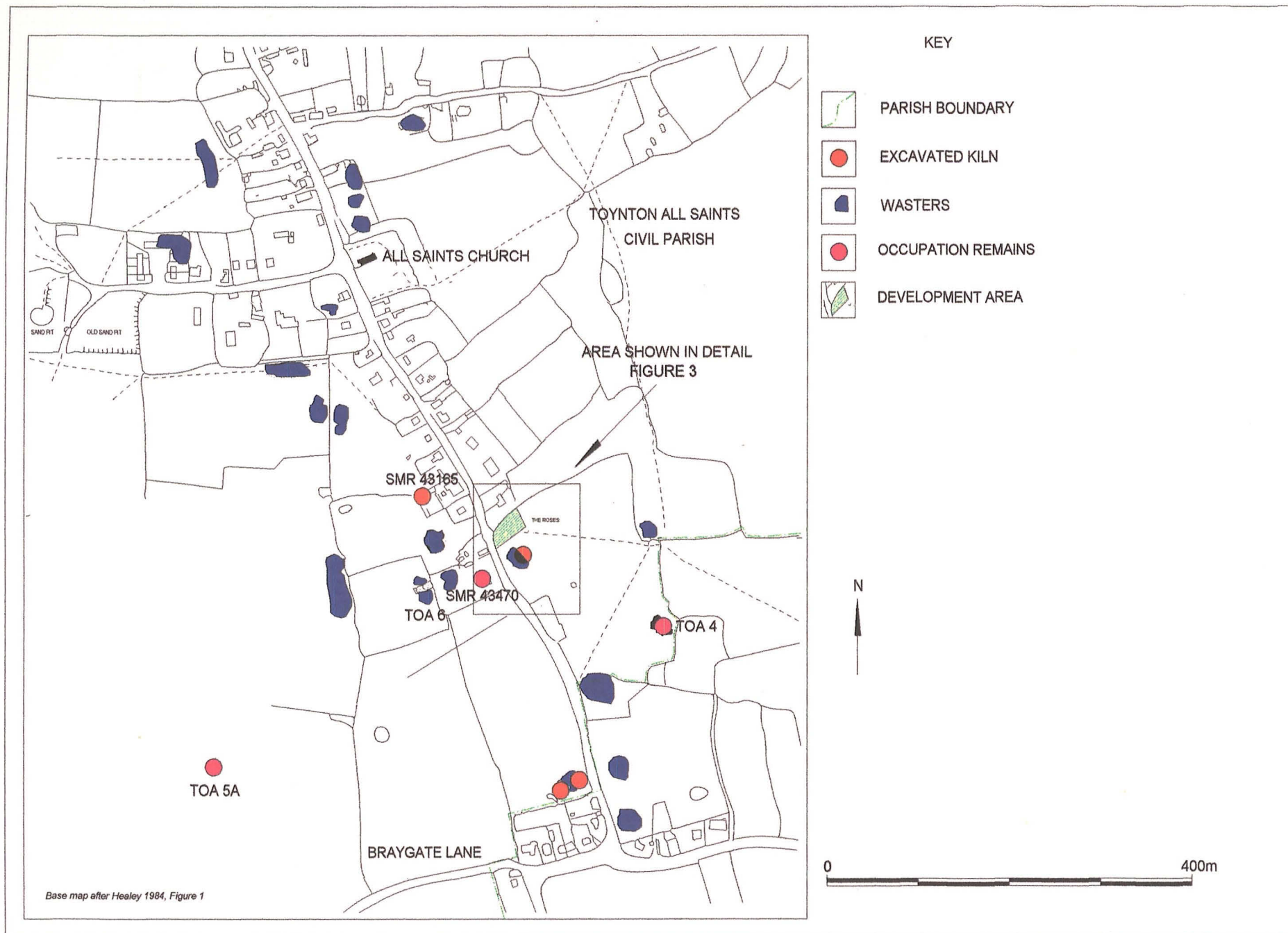


Figure 2 - Plan of Toynton All Saints within its topographical and archaeological setting

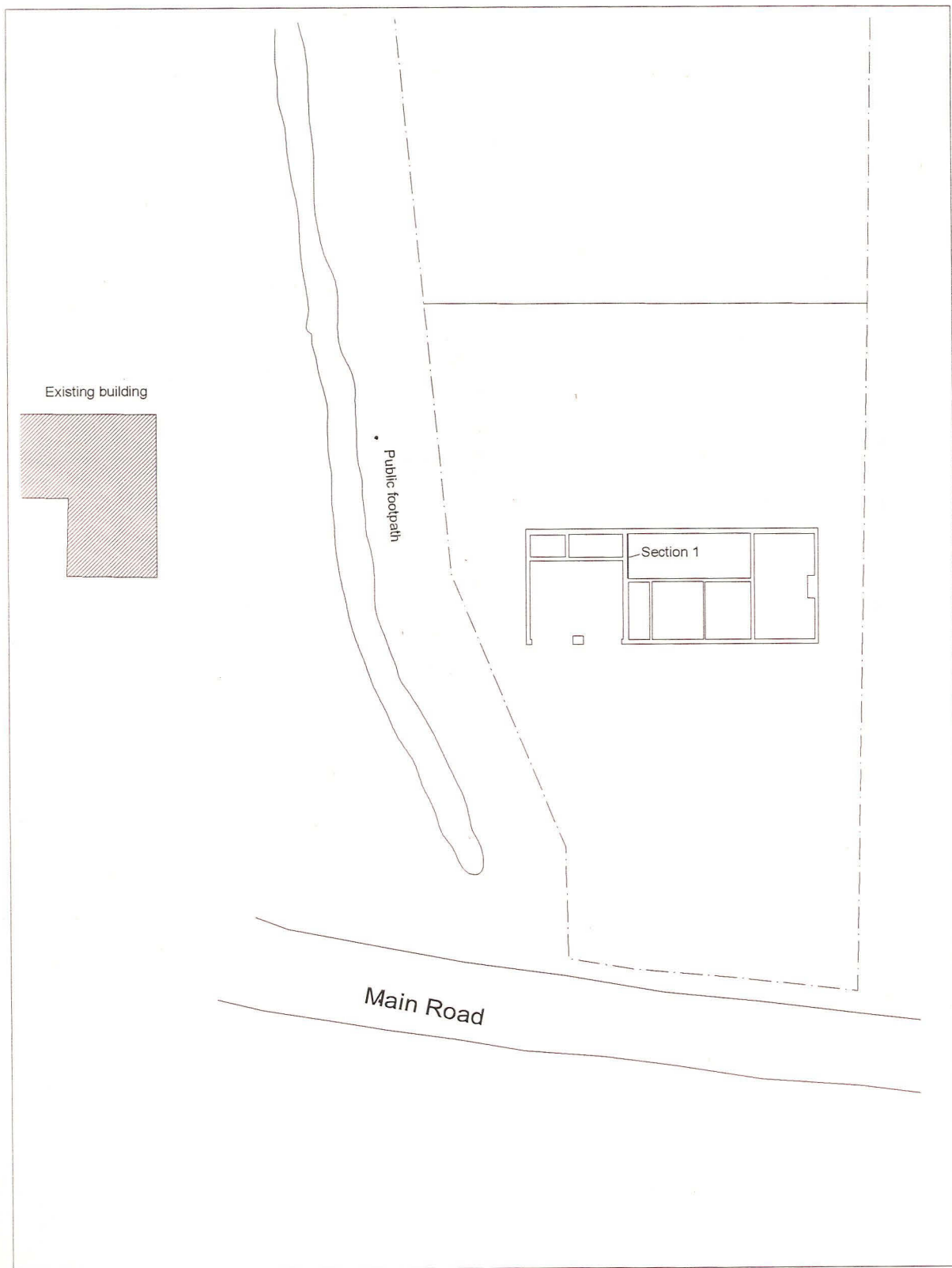


Figure 3 - Development Plan, showing section location

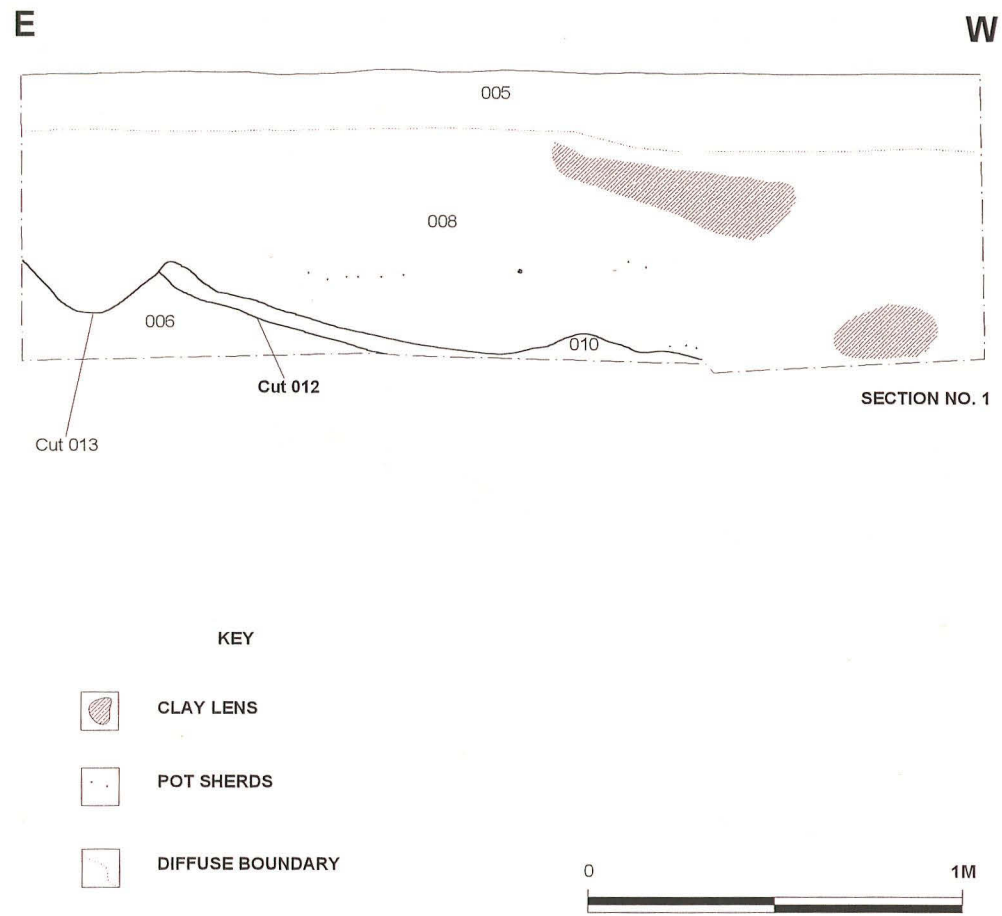
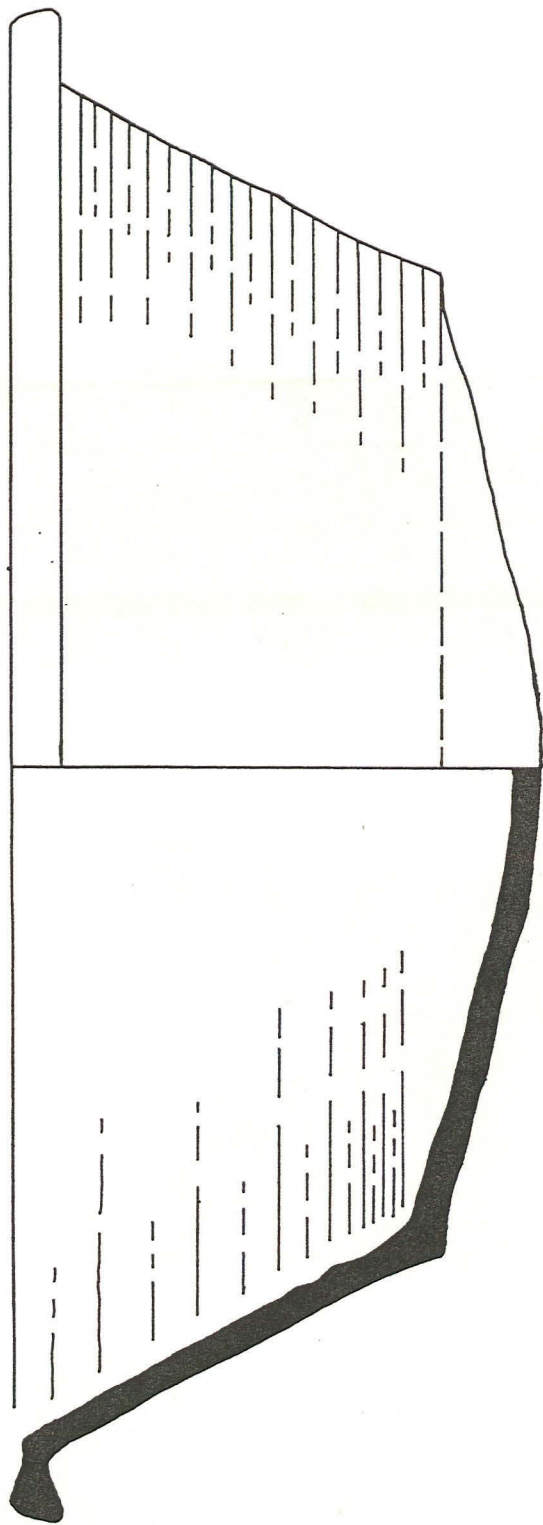


Figure 4 - Section 1 showing dumped deposits (010) and (008)



Context (008): unglazed bowl

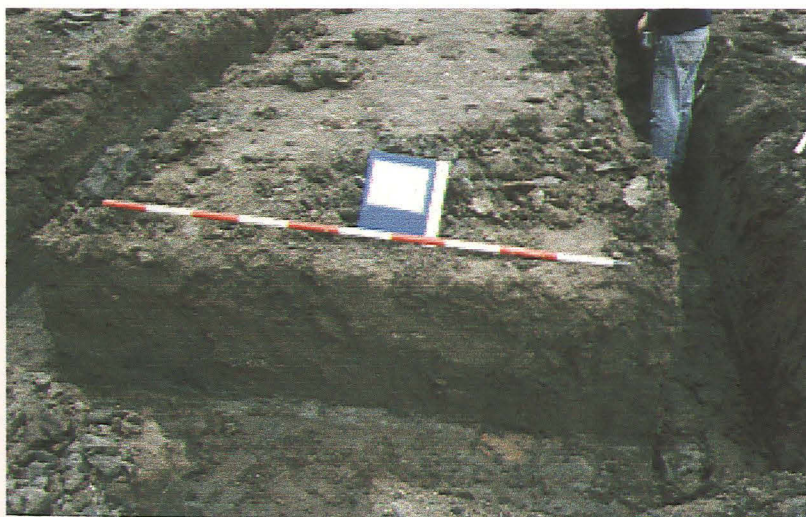
scale 1:2

Figure 5: Toynton All Saints pottery from the site



◀ Plate 1 General site view, looking northwest.

➤ Plate 2 View of foundation trenches



◀ Plates 3 Section 1, looking south.

Appendix 1

LAND AT PLOT 1, HILLSIDE LODGE MAIN ROAD, TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during the a programme of residential development at Plot 1, Hillside Lodge, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during a programme of residential development at Plot 1, Hillside Lodge, Main Road, Toynton All Saints.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Toynton All Saints is located approximately 21km northeast of Boston and 2km south of Spilsby in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site, at Plot 1, Hillside Lodge, Main Road, is located in the southern part of the village.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Planning permission 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

- a. 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 30m OD. Soils at the site are Salop Association stagnogley soils on drift. Immediately to the north are Cuckney 2 Association brown sands on Cretaceous sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361; 152).

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. Toynton All Saints was an important centre of pottery production in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns of both periods have been found in close proximity, within 200m to both east and west

of the site. A recent watching brief, carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in close proximity to the development site recovered locally made medieval pottery but did not encounter any archaeological remains.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
 - v. 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

- a. Stage 1
 - i. 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.
 - ii. All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.
- b. Stage 2
 - i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
 - ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- c. Stage 3
 - i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
 - ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
 - (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - (11) Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. 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

- a. 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

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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

- a. 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 - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - H Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Human Remains Analysis

R Gowland, independent specialist

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Drain	Firm, yellowish white stone and crushed stone.	Hardcore.
002	Drain	Moderate, mid brown sandy silt containing very occasional charcoal flecks, frequent pottery, occasional bone and small medium to rounded stones.	Subsoil.
003	Drain	Firm, light grey clay.	Natural.
004	Footings	Moderate, dark brown humic silt.	Topsoil.
005	Footings	Moderate, mid brown silt.	Subsoil.
006	Footings	Moderate to firm, mid yellowish grey to blue grey clay.	Natural.
007	Footings	Firm, mix of mid brown silty clay and mid yellowish grey clay.	Backfill of (011).
008	Footings	Moderate, light to mid reddish grey brown clayey silt containing some sand, occasional sub-angular small stones and occasional clay patches.	Dumped deposit, fill of (012) and (013).
008A	Footings	Discrete pottery cluster in deposit (008)	Dumped deposit, fill of (012).
008B	Footings	Discrete pottery cluster in deposit (008)	Dumped deposit, fill of (012).
008C	Footings	Discrete pottery cluster in deposit (008)	Dumped deposit, fill of (012).
009	Footings	Firm, light to mid yellowish grey silty clay.	Dumped deposit.
010	Footings	Firm, light to mid yellowish grey silty clay.	Primary fill (012).
011	Footings	Linear cut.	Cable/Water Trench.
012	Footings	Cut?, 0.25m deep, >1.5m wide.	Waste pit?
013	Footings	Cut, 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep.	?Pit/gully.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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Provenance

Much of the material was collected from topsoil and subsoil layers, with a substantial quantity of medieval material also recovered from dumped deposits. A number of artefacts were also retrieved from a recent service trench. However, the material was generally random in distribution.

All of the medieval material derives from production centres in the immediate vicinity of the site at Toynton All Saints itself. Moreover, it is very probable that the pottery, in particular, the jugs, was produced at the 'Roses kiln', located in the same field as the development site.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest artefacts are fragments of pottery of probable late 13th-15th century date, which are also the most abundant objects in the assemblage. Much of the pottery, which is locally-made Toynton All Saints ware, consists of jugs. Additionally, however, a quantity of pancheon and bowl fragments, both glazed and unglazed, were recovered during the present investigation, including the greater part of an unglazed example from context (008). It seems likely, therefore, that as well as known jug production at the site, this other vessel type - pancheons - was also made on, or in very close proximity to, the site. The assemblage consists of pottery, tile, leather and animal bone.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Date
unstratified house footings	18x Toynton All saints ware, mostly pancheons, also jug handle	late 13 th - 15 th century
	2x pantile	not earlier than 17 th century
	1x leather tennis ball panel (discarded)	19 th - 20 th century
unstratified and drain	8x Toynton All Saints ware, incl. glazed pancheon	late 13 th - 15 th century
	1x plant pot	19 th - 20 th century
002	72x Toynton All Saints ware, mostly jugs, incl. pieces with applied dark brown line decoration	late 13 th - 15 th century
004	3x Toynton All Saints ware	late 13 th - 15 th century
005	5x Toynton All Saints ware, incl. jug handle	late 13 th - 15 th century
007	5x Toynton All Saints ware, jugs	late 13 th - 15 th century
008	19x Toynton All Saints ware, unglazed bowl, most of 1 vessel	late 13 th to 15 th century
008A	5x Toynton All Saints ware	late 13 th to 15 th century
008B	3x Toynton All Saints ware	late 13 th to 15 th century
008C	12x Toynton All Saints ware, unglazed pancheon	late 13 th to 15 th century
009	18x Toynton All Saints ware, jugs with thumbled bases	late 13 th to 15 th century

Table 2: The Animal Bone

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
unstratified, house footings	1x sheep-size limb bomb fragment	
002	1x cattle-sized pelvis fragment	Rodent gnawing
005	2x ?cattle-size unidentified bone fragments	

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Late medieval pottery from Toynton All Saints has previously been studied and reported (Rudkin 1964; Healey 1975). In particular, previous excavations in the same area as the present investigation has identified a kiln, known as The Roses Kiln, and a quantity of complete or near-complete jugs, probably products of the kiln which archaeomagnetic dating indicates was operational in the late 13th century (Healey 1984, 75). Several of the jug fragments recovered in the present investigation have the same applied line decoration identified on previous discoveries at The Roses kiln. Additionally, a previous watching brief was carried out in immediate proximity to the present site and also recovered locally made Toynton All Saints pottery (Herbert 1998).

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential in that the presence of the pancheons in the local Toynton All Saints pottery fabric probably indicates production of this vessel type at the site, or in the immediate proximity. Pancheon production in the vicinity implies the proximity of a kiln, probably additional to the known jug production kiln previously identified in the area.

References

- Healey, R H, 1976 *Medieval and Sub-Medieval Pottery in Lincolnshire*, unpublished MPhil thesis, Nottingham University
- Healey, R H, 1984 'Toynton All Saints: Decorated Jugs from the Roses Kiln', in N Field and A White (eds), *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*
- Herbert, N, 1998 *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire (TMR98)*, unpublished APS report no. 12/98
- Rudkin, E H, 1964 in J Cherry (ed) 'Medieval Britain in 1963', *Medieval Archaeology* 8

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 interpretation 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).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period from AD 43-410 when Britain formed part of the Roman Empire.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
2	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 109.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: THL 98

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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