SMR
00/8

LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

72 Main Road, Toynton All Saints

NGR: TF 3940 6341
Site Code: TSS 99
LCNCC Museum Accession No: 68.99
ELDC Planning Application S/185/0285/98

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report prepared for

Mr A. Stainton

by M. McDaid and G. Tann

LAS Report No. 400

April 2000

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@lasarchaeology.demon.co.uk
F.N.FIELD B.A.(Hons), MIFA

43470 -med

Event LI1233

Contents

Lists of Figures and Plates

Summary 1

Introduction 1

Archaeological Background 1

The Watching Brief 2

Discussion and Conclusion 5

Acknowledgements 6

References 6

Archive Summary 6

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: Report and Archive Lists for the Pottery and Ceramic Building Material (Jane Young)

Figures

Plates

Lists of Figures and Plates

Figures

Fig. 1 Location of Toynton All Saints, and the position of the monitored house plot (c based on the 1953 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map, Sheet TF 36. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at reduced scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

Fig. 2 Location of the monitored house plot, showing the position of known pottery kilns and pot waster heaps in the village; a) reproduced from Healey 1984; b) McDaid, based on a plan supplied by the client).

Fig. 3 Plan of the house foundation trenches, showing the position of archaeological features and deposits (McDaid).

Fig. 4 Sections across archaeological features and deposits revealed in the house foundation trenches (McDaid).

Plates

Pl. 1 Upcast heaps marking the positions of trial pits at the corners of the house plot (looking NE).

Pl. 2 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 1 (scale divisions 0.5m).

Pl. 3 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 2.

Pl. 4 Yard metalling over backfilled clay extraction pit, Trial Pit 3. The red material is waste from kiln firing. Scale divisions 0.5m.

Pl. 5 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 4, overlain by brick rubble from the yard surface.

Pl. 6 Area of the house plot, after reduction of the ground surface.

Pl. 7 Southern side of the house plot (looking SW).

Pl. 8 Foundation of brick wall or building, in the northern face of the northern foundation trench (looking SE, scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 9 Grey soil discoloration in the trench base, marking a root disturbance in the archaeological horizon (looking north).

Pl. 10 Tip-lines of clay extraction pit backfills **35**, **11** and **13**, in trench face (scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 11 Dark fill of pit **36** near the NE corner of the house plot (looking east).

Pl. 12 Western foundation trench, with thick dark brown deposit of topsoil or levelling material visible. Looking NW, scale divisions 1m.

Pl. 13 Dark brown deposit filling possible pit **6**, in the southern foundation trench.

Pl. 14 Location of the septic tank to the rear of the new house (looking west).

Pl. 15 Base of the trench excavated for the septic tank (looking south). The chalk is filling a land drain trench.

Pl. 16 Orange burnt clay under thick topsoil/levelling material, on the western side of the septic tank pit (scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 17 Topsoil covering layer of pottery wasters (top right) to north of the existing workshop at the northern edge of the site.

72 Main Road, Toynton All Saints

Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR: TF 3940 6341
Site Code: TSS 99
LCNCC Museum Accession No: 68.99
ELDC Planning Application S/185/0285/98

Summary

Excavation of house footings revealed numerous backfilled clay extraction pits, most intercutting one another. Two postholes were also found. The site was at its most active during the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries, with considerably less activity during the fourteenth-sixteenth centuries.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Mr A. Stainton in March 1999 to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 72, Main Road, Toynton All Saints (Fig.1). The work was conducted in accordance with the general requirements of the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council, as set out in the *Standard Brief for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire* (August 1998), and the planning conditions set out by East Lindsey District Council.

The Site

The site is on the western side of Main Road, south of the present village. The ground was previously hard-standing and garden, sloping down to the west. Planning consent was granted, subject to archaeological recording, for the construction of a house, set back about 17m from the street frontage, an integral garage and the installation of a septic tank, all at the northern half of the plot. The location on the plate captions should read Main Road.

Archaeological Background

Archaeological excavations in the late 1950s located a medieval pottery kiln and waster (reject pots) heap at 'The Roses' site on the opposite side of Main Road (Fig. 2a). Two other pottery kilns were excavated in 1976 in the field to the south of this monitored development. Wasters have been found in the rear of the site and on land immediately adjacent to the north and west. In 1998 evidence of a further kiln was found immediately to the south of this building plot, during groundworks for another house development (Tann 2000).

An archaeological evaluation of this site and the adjacent building plot was conducted by LAS in 1996 (Fig. 2b; Field 1996). Three trenches were excavated in order to determine the nature and extent of remains on the site. Trench 1 revealed a number of clay pits used to obtain raw material for pottery production, backfilled with wasters. Trench 2 (close to the street frontage) contained a small pit of possible medieval date, and the interrupted stone foundation for a timber building of unknown date. Trench 3 (on the south side of the adjacent building plot) revealed a continuation of

the area of waster pits seen in Trench 1.

The pottery finds ranged in date from the early thirteenth - early eighteenth centuries. It was noted that some of the later material was worn, whilst the earlier pottery appeared fresh. This was interpreted as indicating a change of use of the site from industrial activity, producing pots and discarded unused wasters, to domestic occupation, reflected in worn pottery sherds from vessels which had been used. The fabric of some waster sherds contained chalk inclusions. These had been seen in assemblages from other sites, and tentatively identified as originating from Toynton products. The evaluation was able to confirm that these inclusions were present in Toynton wares.

The Watching Brief

The watching brief was intended to include topsoil stripping in the area of the new house, excavation of the house foundation trenches, and excavation of a pit for a septic tank with a connecting drain trench. Development of the site, including excavation of the house area to a construction level, began in advance of monitoring.

Method

The general level for the house raft was excavated using a toothed bucket without archaeological monitoring, but did not penetrate archaeological deposits. A photographic record was made of the area. The foundation trenches for the house raft were then excavated by JCB, using a 1.1m or 0.5m wide toothed bucket. A ground plan of the house area and footings was made, and selected sections of foundation trench faces were drawn.

Topsoil stripping within the area of the septic tank was monitored, and archaeological features visible below the topsoil layer were recorded prior to excavation for the septic tank. A trench leading from the house to the septic tank was excavated using a 0.5m wide bucket.

Test Pit numbers, and context numbers for deposits, were assigned by LAS for recording purposes. These numbers are used in the report text and on the plans and sections.

The Test Pits (Pl. 1)

Four test pits were excavated by machine close to the corners of the site of the new house, in order to test ground conditions to depths of over 1.2m. Although these were excavated without an archaeologist present, the open pits and the spoil heaps were later inspected in an attempt to recover information. All the pits had part-filled with water, and this restricted the depths to which deposits could be seen and recorded.

Test Pit 1, in the SW corner of the house, was 0.5m wide and 1.5m long north-south. It was over 1.4m deep. At the top of the trench was a 0.2m thick topsoil layer with chalk inclusions (Pl. 2). Beneath this was 0.5m of dark brown loam with land drains. The underlying deposit, between

0.25m and 0.65m below the ground surface, was sligfhtly lighter, and produced sherds of pottery. The lowest visible deposit was a buff clay with no visible pottery sherds.

The sequence of deposits seen in the upper trench sides differed considerably from stratae visible in a large lump of spoil excavated from the test pit. It was difficult to assess which part of the clod had been uppermost. A 0.15m thick layer of blue/grey clay probably overlay 0.7m of blue clay. Beneath this was 0.05m of orange sand, with pottery fragments, with grey clay at the lower part of the clod.

Test Pit 2 was close to the NW corner. The 0.25m thick brown loam at the surface contained land drains, presumably necessary to remove surface water from the vicinity of the clay-filled features. Beneath the topsoil was 0.3m of darker clay loam, overlying a yellow/brown clay of unknown depth (Pl. 3). The spoil heap for this test pit contained a blue/grey clay with roots, assumed to underlie the yellow clay.

Test Pit 3, in the SE corner, cut through a 0.2m thick surface layer of brick rubble from the yard close to the sheds and street frontage. The underlying 0.15m of black loam was stony, and may have formed part of the yard surface. Below this was 0.2m of very dark brown loam, covering a deposit of dark orange/brown sandy material, varying from 0.35m thick to the south, and 0.65m thick or more to the north (Pl. 4). An underying buff clay was only visible to the south of the test pit. The orange/brown sandy material is a waste product from the firing process of a nearby kiln.

Test Pit 4, in the NE corner, cut through the yard surface seen in Test Pit 3. Below the rubble was a very dark brown clay loam deposit, sealing a backfilled pit at each end of the trench, with a small peak of yellow clay between the pit cuts (Pl. 5). Both pits were backfilled with a very dark brown clay loam.

The confused nature of the fills visible in these test pits is the result of them cutting through a complex of interconnecting clay extraction pits. The dimensions of these pits are not known; it is possible that undisturbed natural clay was not encountered anywhere within these four test pits. No archaeological deposits other than pit fills were identified.

The House Plot (Figs. 3 and 4)

The house area was stripped of topsoil **31/ 5** and road/yard make-up **27** to a level above any previously identified archaeological horizon (Pl. 6). The raft footings were then excavated (Pl. 7). The footing trenches revealed that the limestone brash and brick rubble road/yard make-up **27** was 0.5m thick at its deepest point to the east of the house area. A topsoil layer 0.35m thick had been buried by the hardcore.

The outer face of the northern wall foundation trench, 3m from the north-east corner of the house

plot, revealed two courses of a brick foundation **29**, 1.7m long, cut into topsoil **5** (Pl. 8). The bricks measured 225mm x 100mm x ?mm. The foundation may represent the base of a structure demolished recently. Another 2m long brick foundation **30** was seen in the same trench face under **5** but almost directly below **29**. These bricks were crushed but appeared to have the same dimensions as **29**. It was unclear whether this sequence represented two separate buildings coincidentally sharing the same wall position, as it appeared. Both structures overlay the backfilled late-medieval clay pits.

Several features thought to be holes left by uprooted trees or saplings were seen. One large example **28**, 0.55m deep and with an estimated diameter of 1.5m, was noted to have disturbed topsoil **5**. Others, **2**, **7** and **33**, varied in size from 0.7m-1m diameter and were sealed by the topsoil layer. All were filled by a humic dark grey/blue clay (Pl. 9).

A sequence of pits was exposed in the house footings. Of these, pit **13** was one of the latest. It was aligned east-west and had a recorded length of 2.25m and a width of 1.2m (Pl. 10). Unlike most of the other pits seen, this was rectangular, and its 90° corners suggested a recent date. It was filled by a dark green silt clay. A 0.15m deep, 2.5m long and 1.5m wide feature **36**, aligned approximately NE-SW, was seen in the centre of the house area (Pl. 11). It contained redeposited blue clay within its green/grey silt clay fill.

The uppermost archaeological horizon was exposed at 95.77m O.D. in the most northerly trench. Possible pit **17**, orientated east-west, whose length was in excess of 12m and projected over 3m into the house area, was filled by a grey/blue silt clay. Finds retrieved from its fill are sixteenth century or later. Pit **17** may have cut pit **18** (the relationship was not exposed in section and could not be discerned in plan due to the water table). Pit **18** contained a brown green grey silt clay.

To the south of pit **18**, separated by pit **36**, was pit **12**. Pit **12** was in excess of 7m in length and had a surviving width of 2.5m. Pit **12** might have been the continuation of pit **18**, it was filled by a similar material (redeposited blue clay **26** was also present) and did not have a northern edge, just as **18** did not have a southern edge. If both are the same feature, the pit would have been oover 10m long. However, finds from **12** suggest a late thirteenth-fourteenth century date.

Pit **12** was cut on its eastern side by pit **3**, located close to the south-east corner of the house plot. Pit **3** was 0.75m wide, and filled by a dark green/brown clay. It was 0.4m to the west of pit **6**. Also cutting **12** was pit **1**, to the west. It was 3.5m wide and produced 24 sherds of fourteenth century pottery from its dark grey/brown silt clay fill.

Pit **1** was in turn cut by pit **25**, clearly defined because of its mid brown silt clay fill. An additional fill or cut **34**, a dark green/grey silt clay, was situated in the SW corner of the house area (Pl. 12).

Also cut by **17**, in the most eastern trench, was pit **23**. This pit was similar in colour to **17** but contained green clay. Only 0.55m of this pit was exposed. Immediately to the south of pit **23** was posthole **24**, 0.25m diameter, filled by grey/brown silt clay. Excavation of this feature was not possible due to the water table.

East of **24** was a 1.75m diameter pit, **22**, which cut natural, a light blue clay **4**. A similarly-sized pit **15** was to the east of **22**. Both were filled by a dark grey/brown clay.

In the SE corner of the house area was pit **16,** projecting 1.6m into the footings. It was filled by a grey/green silt clay. It may have cut pit **6** at its eastern end. Pit **6**, 1.6m long, appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan, though only its northern half was exposed (Pl. 13).

Features **14** and **21** are believed to represent features seen in Trench 1 of the 1996 evaluation.

The Septic Tank

A trench was excavated for the septic tank, about 15m behind the house plot (Pl. 14). The topsoil in this area, **40**, was up to 0.8m thick, apparently the result of soil imported during the late twentieth century to raise the ground level (Pl. 15). The topsoil depth may have been affected by a backfilled east-west ditch along the existing boundary, seen at the southern side of the trench.

Below the topsoil was an orange clay containing patches of light blue clay, **41**, thought to be undisturbed natural (Pl. 16). It may have been redeposited clay within a large backfilled clay extraction pit, or an area where upper deposits had been removed, either of which would explain the need for ground raising. One ephemeral feature **42** was seen, containing pieces of wood within its light grey clay fill. The feature was interpreted to be the result of modern activity and was not excavated.

An area to the NW of the development site, behind the adjacent house's garden and copse, was stripped of topsoil in advance of hardcore being laid for consolidation. Beneath the topsoil was a layer of pottery wasters (Pl. 17).

Discussion and Conclusion

This building plot proved to be sited over a complex of intercutting clay extraction pits that had been backfilled with clay and waste material from firing pottery kilns. No kilns were identified on this plot, and the pits appeared to be associated with the kiln identified east of the building plot to the south. Brick course **30** may represent the remains of structures recorded on the site in 1614.

The watching brief provided further evidence of the extent of medieval clay extraction alongside Main Road, and this is an indication of the flourishing pottery manufacturing industry at that period.

The watching brief was able to confirm that the new development caused minimal damage to the medieval archaeological deposits, apart from those filling the clay pits.

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Mr Stainton for his co-operation and providing use of a shed for storing tools, and Mr Stainton snr., the machine operator. The site was monitored by Geoff Tann, Mick McDaid and Jeremy Mordue. Finds processing was carried out by Liz Davies, and the post-Roman pottery report was by Jane Young. The report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Mick McDaid and Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
11th April 2000

References

Previous reports have given the location as Main Street in error

Field, N. 1996 *Proposed Residential Development, Main Street, Toynton All Saints.* LAS Report No. 213, November 1996.

Tann, G. 2000 *Land south of 72 Main Road, Toynton All Saints: Archaeological Watching Brief.* LAS Report No. 401, March 2000.

Archive Summary

Archaeological finds: pottery and tile

Specialist's report: pottery and tile

Plans: 5

Sections: 6

Context Sheets: 38

Notes

Photographs: LAS film nos. 99/17/28-37; 99/20/16-30, 32-34, 36; 99/21/1-37; 99/29/1-8 (including those used in this report)

Correspondence

Appendix 2

Archive Lists of the Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

Jane Young

Archive Report on the Pottery and Ceramic Building Material from the TSS99 Site, Toynton-All-Saints

Jane Young

1. Introduction

A total of 131 sherds of pottery and 14 fragments of tile were recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period. The pottery and tile was examined visually and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

2. Condition

The material is in variable condition with some vessels being abraded while others are in a fresh condition. A high percentage of the material appears to represent freshly discarded kiln waste material as several vessels are mis-fired and completely unworn.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

Only seven identifiable pottery ware types were found on the site, three of which are Toynton products. The type and general date range for these fabrics together with those for the ceramic building materials are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd or fragment count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	Sherds/frags
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1
BRK	Brick	1550	1900	5
LPM	Late Post-Medieval wares	1750	1900	4
LSTON	Late stoneware	1780	1900	1
MISC	Unidentified wares	400	1900	1
MISC	Unidentified tile	400	1900	4
PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)	1660	1900	3
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1150	1900	2
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	21
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	100
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2

The majority of identifiable vessel types were jugs although bowls, jars and a dripping dish were also found (Table 2). Many of these vessels could be paralleled by material recovered from the 'Roses Kiln' at Toynton, thought to date to between the late 13th and 14th centuries.

Table 2: Toynton type pottery, form types by sherd count

Form type	sherds
unknown	11
bowl	5
bowl?	2
dripping dish	2
jar	3
jar?	5
large jar?	2
jug/jar	1
jug	75
jug?	8
small jug	7
jug/bunghole	1

Few vessels had distinctive attributes that enable them to be placed within a tighter date span that that given to the general ware type. None of the tile or brick could be dated beyond a very broad date span, although one brick fragment from context 10 may be a Tudor brick.

4. Summary and Recommendations

The material recovered mainly represents material from different production groups deposited at various times between the late 13th and 18th centuries.

All of the material should be retained and the waste vessels should be studied further as part of any future general work on Toynton ware pottery

tile archive tss99

context	cname	no frags	weight	description
01	BRK	1	0	modern;or ? Drain
01	MISC	2	0	fired clay from kiln
06	BRK	1	0	? Date: ? Early
09	MISC	1	0	fired clay from kiln;impression of ? Stick
10	BRK	1	0	? Date: ? Early
12	MISC	1	0	fired clay scrap
17	PNR	1	0	flat roof;med
17	PNR	1	0	flat roof;med
u/s	BRK	2	0	modern
u/s	DRAIN	1	0	modern
u/s	PANTDISC	1	480	
u/s	PANTDISC	1	88	
u/s	PANTDISC	1	385	

pottery archive tss99

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeology Services

context	cname	form	osh	nov	dec	part	description	date
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	thick white slip	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	thick white slip;waster	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		base	3 thumb pullings	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
01	TOY	jug	3	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		handle	lhj;overfired	
01	TOY	small jug	1	1	neck cordon	BS		
01	TOY	jug	2	1		base		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		handle	grooved oval handle;uhj	
01	TOY	jar?	1	1		BS		
01	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
01	TOY	bowl	1	1		rim	flared;int glaze	
01	TOY	jug	2	1	neck cordon	rim	rounded cuff rim	14th?
01	TOY	jar	3	1		rim & BS	thick triangular rim;bright orange fabric	
02	TOY	jar?	2	1		BS	glaze;prob waster	late 13/14th
05	TB	jug?	1	1		BS		
05	TB	bowl	1	1		rim		16th+
05	TB	jug	1	1		handle	strap with central thumbed groove	15th+
05	TB	jug?	1	1		base	overfired	15th

context	cname	form	osh	nov	dec	part	description	date
05	TB	jug?	1	1		BS	overfired	15th+
05	TB	jug?	1	1		BS	overfired	15th+
05	TB	jug?	1	1		BS	waster	
05	TB	jug	2	1		base	waster;overfired	16th+
05	TB	jug	1	1		base	waster;overfired	16th+
05	TB	jar?	1	1		BS	odd fabric	
06	TOY	jug	1	1		handle	oval grooved rod	late 13/14th
08	TOY	jug?	2	1		BS	very odd light fired buff fabric with white surfs	
09	TB	jug?	1	1		BS	high fired	
09	TB	?	1	1		BS	small frag	
09	TB	bowl?	1	1		BS	int glaze	
09	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		late 13/14th
09	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	underfired glaze	late 13/14th
09	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		late 13/14th
09	TOY	jug	1	1	fe	BS		
09	TOY	jug	3	1		rim	rounded rim	late 13th/14th
09	TOY	small jug	1	1		handle	rod	
09	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		late 13/14th
11	LPM		1	1		BS	plain white	
11	SLIP	dish	1	1		BS	worn	
11	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
11	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
11	TOY	jug	2	1		BS		
11	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
11	TOY	jug	2	1	neck cordon			
11	TOY	small jug	1	1		rim		
11	TOY	jug	2	1	sharp neck cordon	BS		
11	TOY	small jug	1	1		handle	oval/triangular	
11	TOY	bowl	1	1		rim	triangular everted rim	
11	TOY	jug	2	1		BS	overfired	
11	TOY	jug	3	1	neck cordon;fe strip	BS		
11	TOY	bowl	1	1		BS	int glaze	

context	cname	form	osh	nov	dec	part	description	date
11	TOY	jug	1	1	applied fe strip	BS	neck	
11	TOY	jug	7	1	applied fe strips	rim & BS	waster	
11	TOY	dripping dish	2	1		rim to base	lip;int glaze;applied sanded base	
11	TOY	bowl	1	1		rim	simple rounded rim	
11	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	waster	
11	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	waster	
11	TOY	large jar?	2	1		BS		
11	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	waster	
11	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	waster	
12	TOY	jug	1	1	fe strips	BS		
12	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
12	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
12	TOY	jug	1	1	fe strips	BS		
12	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
14	MISC	?	1	1		BS	underfired;prob TOY	
14	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
14	TOY	jug	1	1		base	trimmed	
14	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
16	TOY	small jug	1	1		handle	small rod	
16	TOY	jug	1	1	fe strip	BS		
17	LSTON	large jar/bottl	1	1		BS	fine;light firing;could be 18th	
17	TOYII	jug/bunghole	1	1		handle	wide ribbed strap	
17	TOYII	small jug	1	1		handle		late 15/16th
19	TB	jar?	1	1		BS	? Underfired;spots of glaze;? Date	13-16th
25	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		
25	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
25	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
25	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
25	TOY	?	1	1		BS		
25	TOY	jug	1	1		BS	overfired	
25	TOY	small jug	1	1		base	splayed	
25	TOY	jug	1	1		BS		

context	cname	form	osh	nov	dec	part	description	date
u/s	BL	bowl	1	1		BS	18/19th	
u/s	LPM		1	1		BS	blue trans	
u/s	LPM		1	1		BS	blue trans	
u/s	LPM	cup	1	1		rim	brown trans over glaze paint incl.rim edge;CEP copy	
u/s	TB	bowl?	1	1		base		16th+
u/s	TB	jug	1	1		base	? Date	
u/s	TB	jug	1	1		BS		16th+
u/s	TB	?	1	1		BS	? Date	
u/s	TB	?	1	1		BS	? Date	
u/s	TB	?	1	1		base	? Date	
u/s	TOY	jug/jar	1	1		BS		
u/s	TOY	jug	1	1	sharp neck cordon	BS		
u/s	TOY	?	1	1		BS	flake	

dating archive tss99

context	date range	comments
01	14th	probable contamination;a cohesive group of probable wasters
02	late 13th to 14th	
05	16th	
06	late 13th to 14th	
08	13th to 15th	
09	14th or 15th	
11	late 13th to mid 14th	similar to Roses
12	late 13th to 14th	
14	late 13th to 14th	
16	late 13th to 14th	
17	18/19th or 16th	
25	late 13th to 14th	

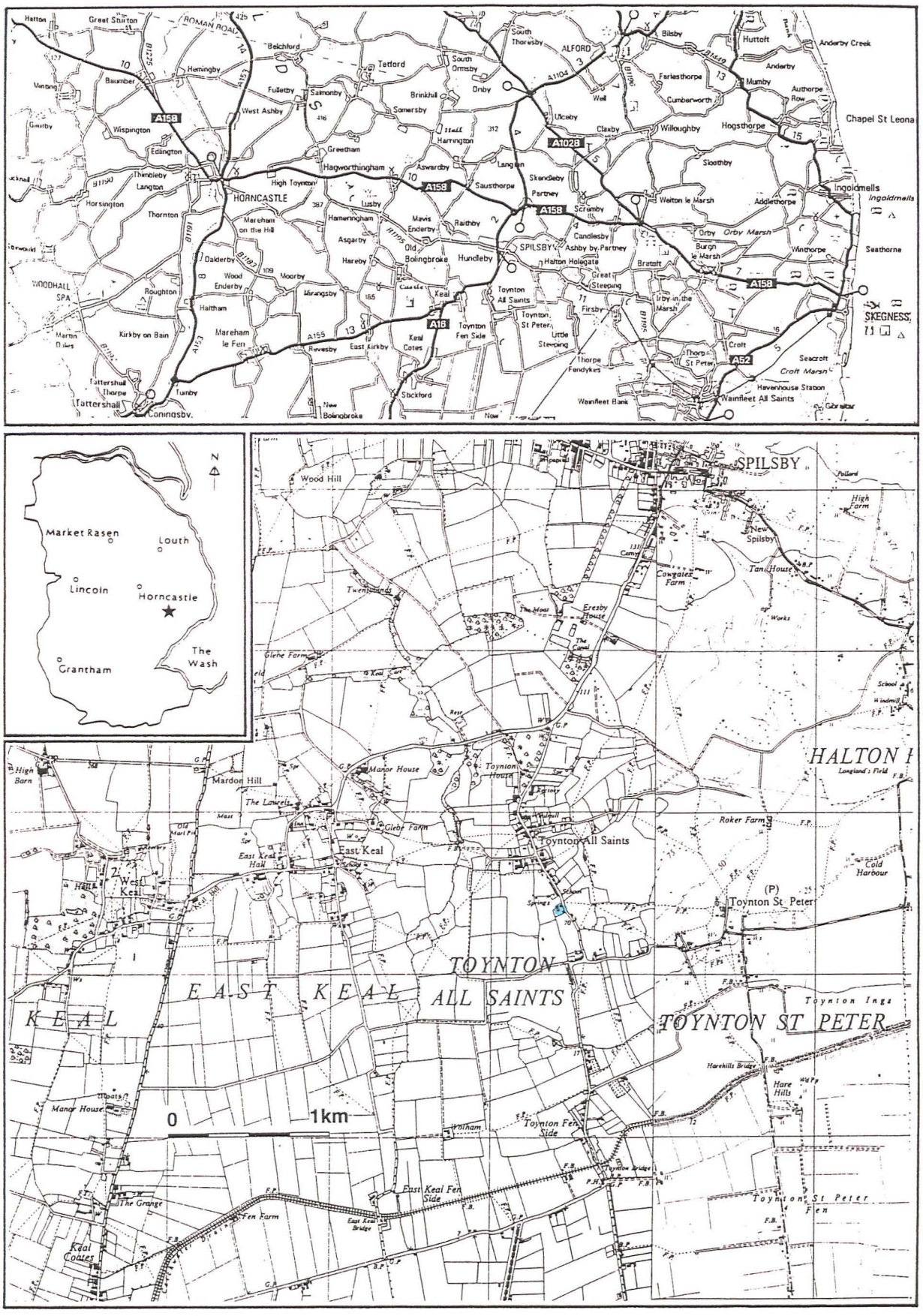

Fig. 1 Location of Toynton All Saints, and the position of the monitored house plot (c based on the 1953 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map, Sheet TF 36. © Crown Copyright, reproduced at reduced scale with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

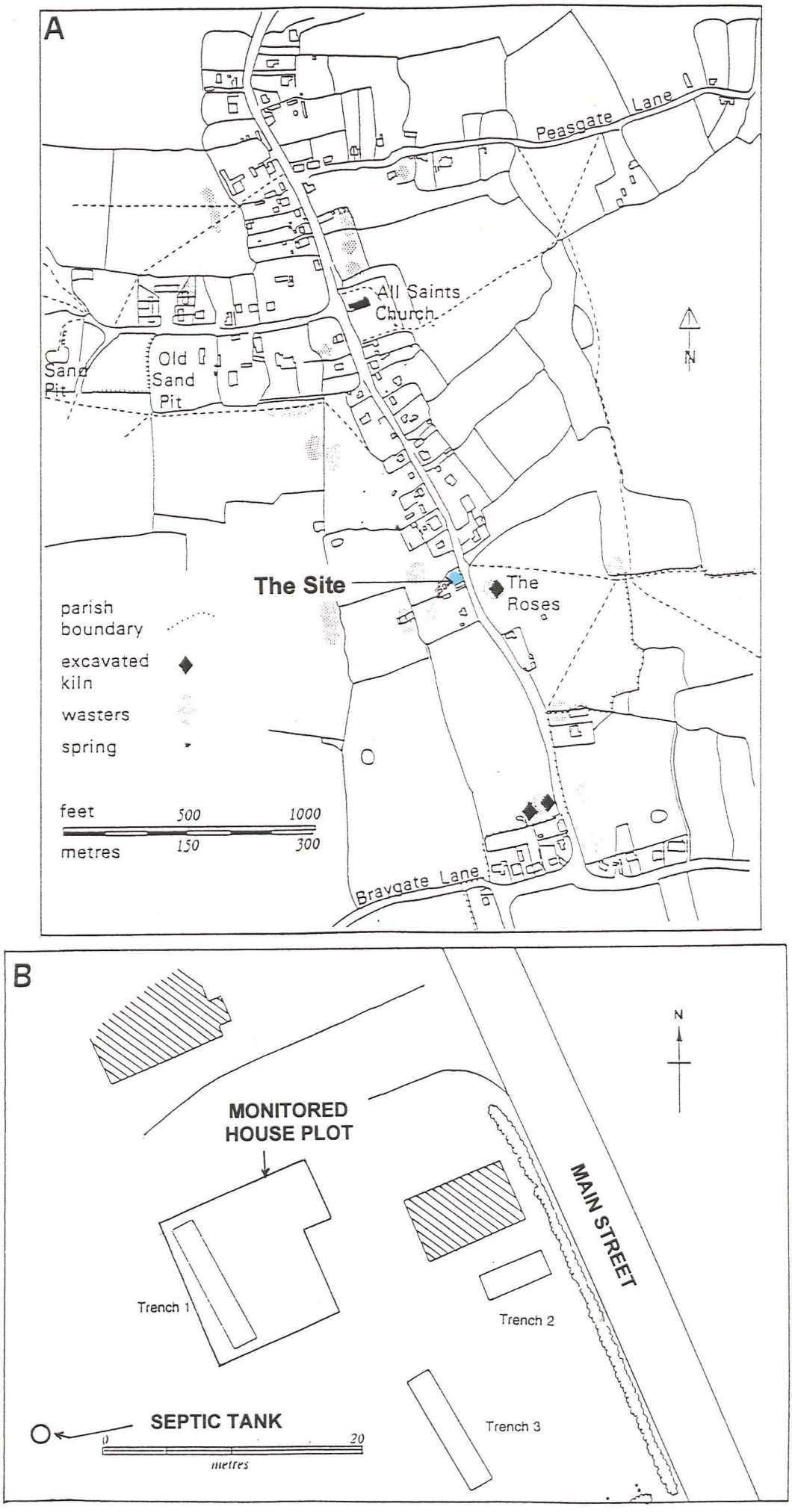

Fig. 2 Location of the monitored house plot, showing the position of known pottery kilns and pot waster heaps in the village; a) reproduced from Healey 1984; b)McDaid, based on a plan supplied by the client).

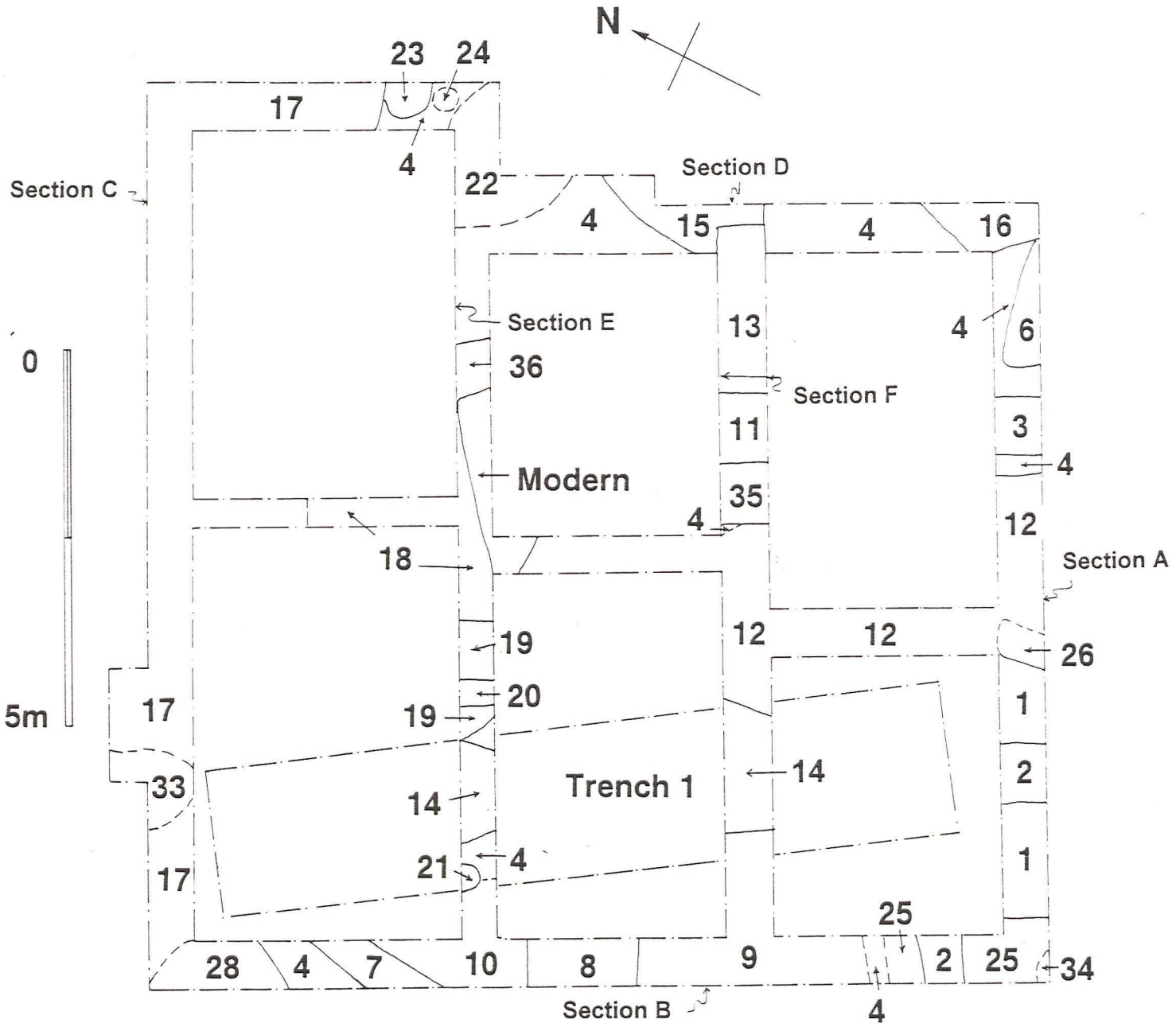

Fig. 3 Plan of the house foundation trenches, showing the position of archaeological features and deposits (McDaid).

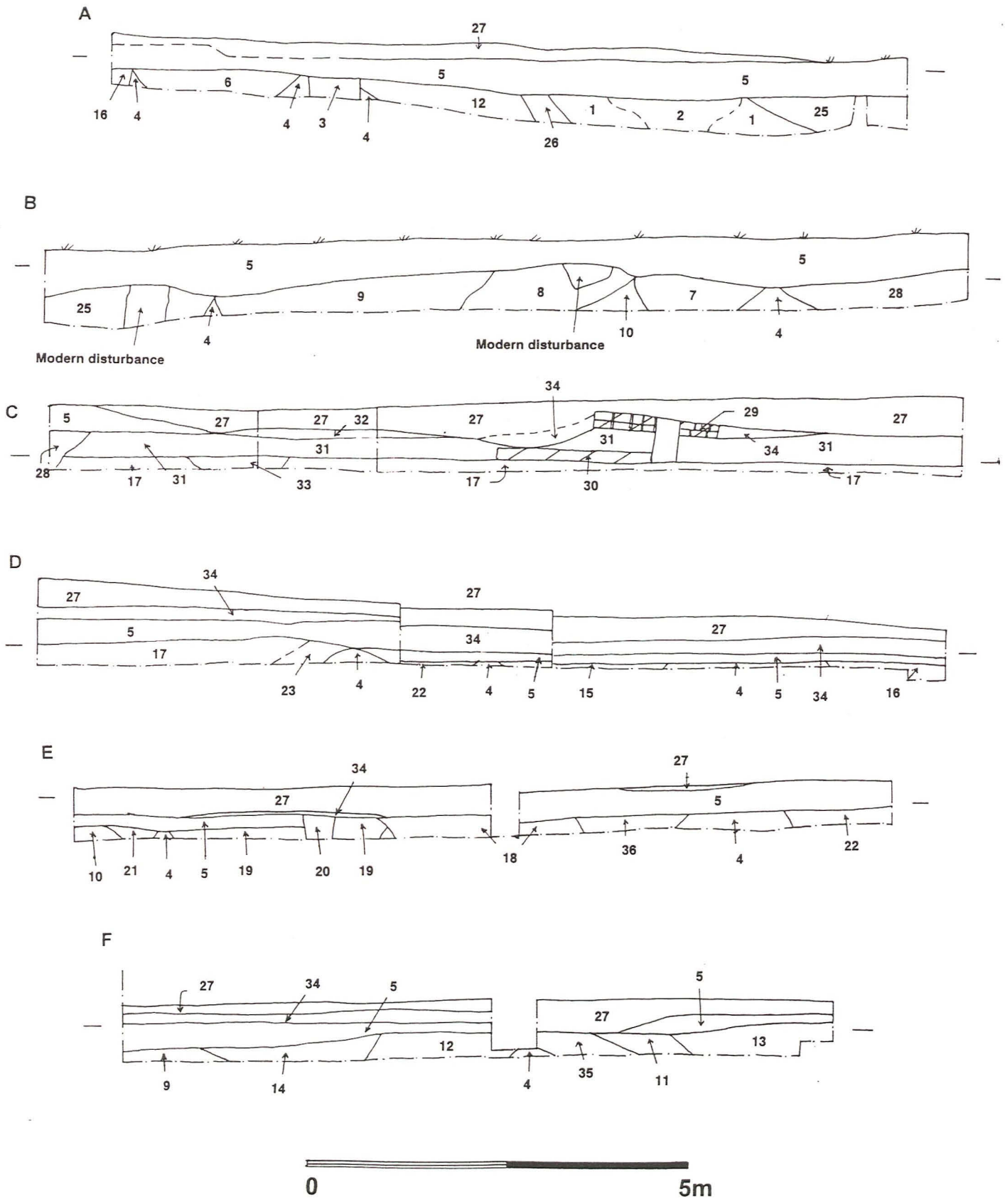

Fig. 4 Sections across archaeological features and deposits revealed in the house foundation trenches (McDaid).

Pl. 1 **Upcast heaps marking the positions of trial pits at the corners of the house plot (looking NE).**

Pl. 2 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 1 (scale divisions 0.5m).

Pl. 3 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 2.

Pl. 4 Yard metalling over backfilled clay extraction pit, Trial Pit 3. The red material is waste from kiln firing. Scale divisions 0.5m.

Pl. 5 Upper deposits in Trial Pit 4, overlain by brick rubble from the yard surface.

Pl. 6 Area of the house plot, after reduction of the ground surface.

Pl. 7 Southern side of the house plot (looking SW).

Pl. 8 Foundation of brick wall or building, in the northern face of the northern foundation trench (looking SE, scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 9 Grey soil discoloration in the trench base, marking a root disturbance in the archaeological horizon (looking north).

Pl. 10 Tip-lines of clay extraction pit backfills 35, 11 and 13, in trench face (scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 11 Dark fill of pit 36 near the NE corner of the house plot (looking east).

Pl. 12 Western foundation trench, with thick dark brown deposit of topsoil or levelling material visible. Looking NW, scale divisions 1m.

Pl. 13 Dark brown deposit filling possible pit 6, in the southern foundation trench. Scale divisions 1m, 0.2m, 0.01m.

Pl. 14 Location of the septic tank to the rear of the new house (looking west).

Pl. 15 Base of the trench excavated for the septic tank (looking south). The chalk is filling a land drain trench.

Pl. 16 Orange burnt clay under thick topsoil/levelling material, on the western side of the septic tank pit (scale divisions 1m).

Pl. 17 Topsoil covering layer of pottery wasters (top right) to north of the existing workshop at the northern edge of the site.