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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 2, MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MRT98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L12303
SOURCES L16982 L16983
41032

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 2, MAIN ROAD,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MRT98)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr K. ARMSTRONG

February 2000

Report Compiled by
Mark Dymond and Steve Malone

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was completed during a programme of residential works at 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) date are recorded in close proximity to the development.

The Watching Brief revealed a number of features containing large quantities of the 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 jug fragments of a vessel type known to have been made at an adjacent kiln, numerous sherds of bowls and pancheons were also recovered, suggesting that these other vessel types were also made in the immediate locality. No physical evidence for pottery kilns or other features associated with the pottery production processes were revealed within the development area.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Between the 30th May and 24th November 1998, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of a drain and house footings on land at Plot 2, Main Road, Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire. Planning Permission for the development was granted by East Lindsey District Council subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological watching brief. *Apple*

Archaeological Project Services was

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

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 ... where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 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 6340. The site lies at approximately 25m O.D. on ground sloping gradually down towards the south (Fig.2).

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). Natural deposits recorded during excavation comprised clays.

2.3 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 fragments comprising greyware, colour-coated ware and amphorae 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 to the village 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'. The 13th century Valuation of Norwich refers to *Thoynton Omnium Sanctorum* from which the modern place-name derives.

Various landowners are recorded within Toynton All Saints parish during the Domesday Surveys, including Ivo Taillebois and the Bishop of Durham (Foster and Longley 1976, 33 and 86). All Saints' parish church was probably constructed during the 11th century and the north and south arcade of this original building are still largely intact within the Georgian exterior (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

Sometime after AD 1200 potters began working in Toynton All Saints. Although there is little documentary evidence of their existence, much of the parish contains archaeological remains indicative of 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). The decorated,

Toynton type pottery vessels were seemingly much sought after and were traded as far afield as Kingston upon Hull and across the North Sea (Dunning 1968, 42). The Toynton potteries seem to have expired during the 17th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 769).

Previous archaeological investigations at the Primary School, c. 100m to the northwest, recorded a late medieval and post-medieval kiln (Fig. 2 SMR43165). 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; Fig. 2 TOA 4). 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).

Of particular relevance is the kiln of medieval date recorded immediately south of the development (Healey 1984). This kiln contained a large quantity of complete, or near complete, jugs. Archaeomagnetic samples from the uppermost floor surface associated with the kiln 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 apparently confirmed this (Rudkin 1964, 296). Watching brief undertaken at Plot 1 immediately to the north recorded a number of medieval features containing 13th-15th century pottery (Young 1998). Recent investigations during the laying of an electricity cable just 50m to the north of the present site also recovered a quantity of medieval Toynton All Saints pottery (Herbert 1998).

3. AIMS

As detailed in the Specification, 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 groundwork was observed, as laid out in the specification approved by the County Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1).

The area was stripped of topsoil using a JCB mechanical excavator (Plate 1). A drainage trench, house footings and bio pit were then also excavated by machine. The footings were opened to a depth of 1.1m below present ground surface. The bio pit was excavated to a depth of 2.3m. The drainage trench was excavated to a width of 0.45m and a maximum depth of 0.9m.

Deposits exposed in the trench sides were recorded at a scale of 1:10. A sketch plan of the development was also made. Photographs were taken during the groundwork, depicting the setting of the site and deposits exposed by development.

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 the groundwork 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 deepest excavation, the bio pit, comprised firm, light blue-grey clay (004 and 018). These were exposed at a depth of 0.6m below ground surface and continued beyond the base limit of excavation.

Groundwater was not encountered within any of the trenches.

5.3 Phase 2: Medieval Deposits

Medieval deposits were recorded in all three areas of groundwork: 1) within the area of the building foundations; 2) in the excavation for the bio pit; 3) and in the sections of the long drainage trench (Fig. 3). In all of these areas subsoil or redeposited yellow-grey to brown silty clay deposits (003, 017, 030, 034) were found containing large quantities of pottery (003 yielded over 200 sherds). These layers are interpreted as being formed from, or incorporating, waste material from the adjacent kilns. Most of the recorded features were cut into or through these layers but also contained significant quantities of pottery, clay and burnt material, so that these too appear to date from the period of operation of the kilns.

Foundation trenches

Three pits (036, 037 and 038), and a ditch/pit (035) were identified cutting into

the subsoil (003) in the foundation trenches. Pit (036) was 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep containing a yellowish brown silt (007), sealed by an indeterminate layer (043) (Fig. 4, section 2).

Pit (037), located *c.* 9m south of (036) measured 2.4m wide by 0.6m deep, and contained two dumped fills of brown clayey silt and yellowish grey silt and clay (008 and 015; Fig. 4, section 3).

Just east of (037) a third pit (038), 1.6m wide and at least 0.7m deep, was filled by two dumped deposits of brown and clayey silt (009 and 010; Figure 4, section 4).

Situated *c.* 10m west of (038) was a ditch (035), at least 2.2m wide by 0.47m deep, filled by a primary deposit of dumped brown silt (011), and two dumped fills of brown and clayey silt, both containing burnt soil (006 and 005; Fig. 4, section 1; Plate 2).

Pottery of the 13th-15th century was recovered from all of these features. The ditch (035) was particularly rich, 120 sherds being recovered from the fills (005, 006).

The bio-pit

A pit or gully (022) was observed in the section of the bio pit, cutting through the subsoil layer (017) and into the natural clay (018). It was filled by a deposit of grey and yellow clay (020) containing sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of fired clay.

Truncating (022) from the west was a broad pit/ditch (021) 1.9m wide and 0.34m deep filled by a dumped deposit of reddish brown clayey silt (019) again containing inclusions of pot and burnt clay.

Drainage trench

Overlying subsoil deposit (034) at the western end of the drainage trench was a

layer of redeposited soil (033) comprising clayey silt. This was cut by two pits (040), measuring 1.6m wide by 0.45m deep, and (042), at least 0.33m wide (full width not visible) by 0.46m deep. Both were filled by a dumped deposit of brown silt (026 and 027) containing sherds of 13th-15th century pottery (Fig. 6, sections E, F, G).

Overlying deposit (034), 5m east of (040), was a dumped layer of burnt brown and red clayey silt (024). This was itself overlain by a layer of redeposited soil (030), and sealing (030) was an indeterminate soil layer (025) (Fig. 6, sections D, E). Layers (024) and (025) both contained medieval pottery.

Located 3m west of (025) and cut through the soil layer (030) was a ditch/pit (039), 2.7m wide by 0.48m deep, filled by a layer of brown clayey silt (023) (Fig. 6, section C). Just 2m west of (039) was a deposit of brown clayey silt (028) also containing medieval pottery (Fig. 6, sections A, B).

5.4 Recent Deposits

Exposed in the house foundations, and cutting through Phase 2 pit (035) was a construction cut (014) for an electricity pylon (dismantled), 0.63m wide by 0.9m deep, containing two layers of grey silt and clay (013) and brown silt (012).

Located in the drainage trench, cutting through subsoil deposit (030), was a service trench (041), 0.33m wide by 0.82m deep, filled by a brown silt (031). This fill also partially sealed an indeterminate layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (033).

A topsoil deposit of dark brown silt (001, 016 and 029) covered the entire site.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations at Plot 2, Main Road, Toynton All Saints have recorded a sequence of geological, medieval and later deposits.

The earliest recorded deposits comprised yellowish grey, blue-grey and brown silty clays (Phase 1), typical of surface geology encountered in this region. Variations in the colour of these deposits probably represents differences, or fluctuations, in the level of the water table.

Dumped material of medieval date represents the only archaeological deposits (Phase 2) recorded. This filled several large pits which may have been created as clay extraction pits to serve the pottery industry but were subsequently used for dumping waste material presumably derived from adjacent kilns. Additionally, a small pit or gully, also filled with dumped material, was identified. This functioned either for further waste disposal or, possibly, for drainage. These features were all cut through a subsoil deposit itself containing significant quantities of medieval pottery and perhaps representing a more widespread dumping of waste material. 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 (Healey 1984). 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, including the greater part of one jug (Fig. 7), and it is probable that these also were made in the Roses kiln. Additionally, pieces of pancheons (dishes)

and bowls were recovered, these were probably also made in the immediate vicinity (Young 1998, 5).

Recent disturbance (Phase 3) had occurred on the site with the excavation of a service trench, and the erection and subsequent removal of an electricity pylon. A layer of topsoil covers the recently excavated service trench and the archaeological deposits. 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.

Earthworks were also 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 the 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.

The development exposed a sequence of natural, medieval and later deposits. The presence of locally made medieval pottery within the topsoil, subsoil and dumped deposits suggests that a kiln was operating in near proximity during that period, thereby confirming previous discoveries in the area. In addition to jug fragments of a vessel type known to have been made at the adjacent kiln, numerous sherds of bowls and pancheons were also recovered, suggesting that these other vessel types were also made in the immediate locality. However, no physical evidence for pottery kilns or other

features associated with the pottery production processes were revealed within the development area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. K. Armstrong who commissioned the watching brief. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited the report. Hilary Healey kindly commented on the pottery. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy allowed access to the County Sites and Monuments Record. Further 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
Post-Excavation Analysis: Mark Dymond and Steve Malone

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

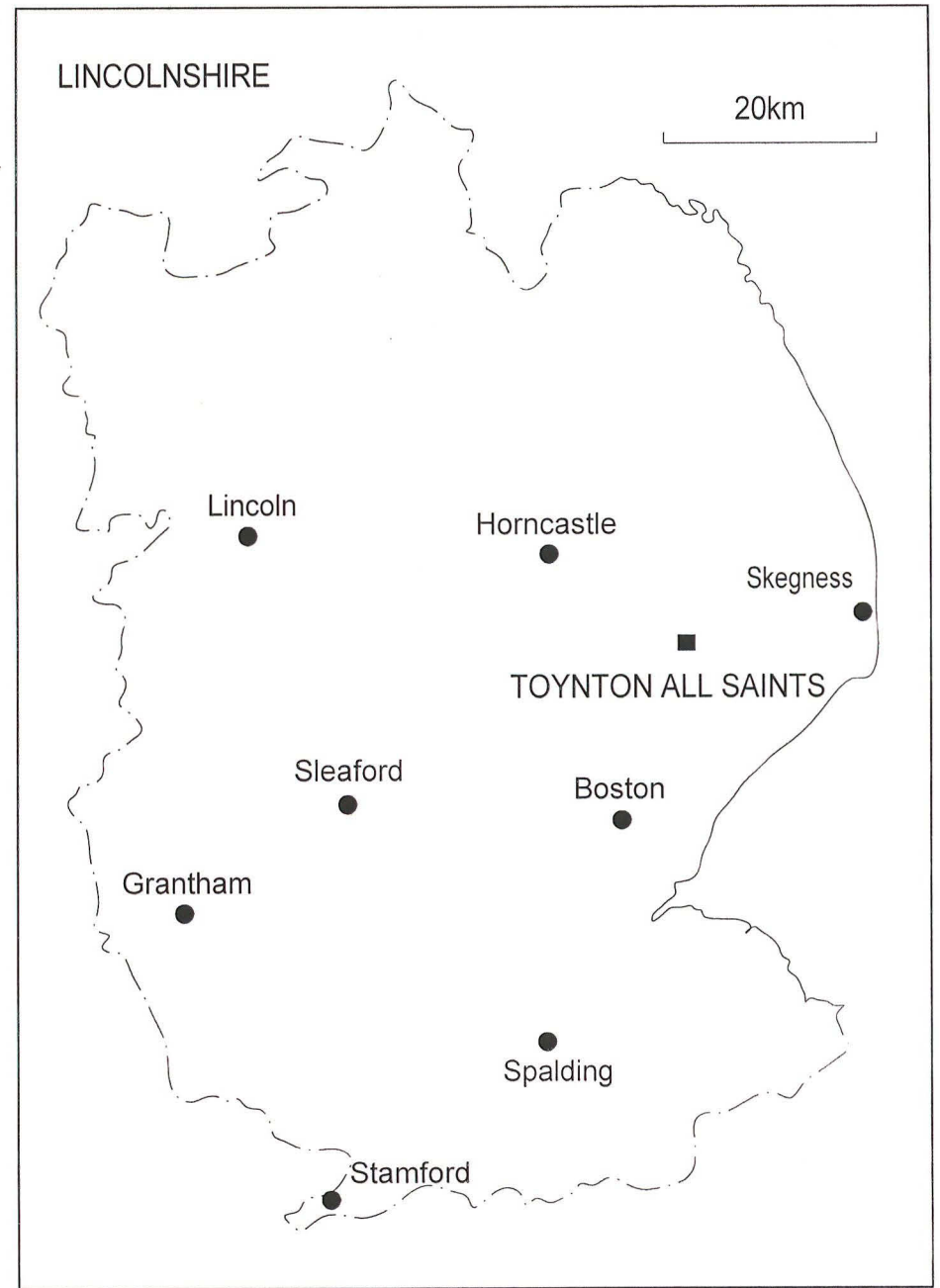
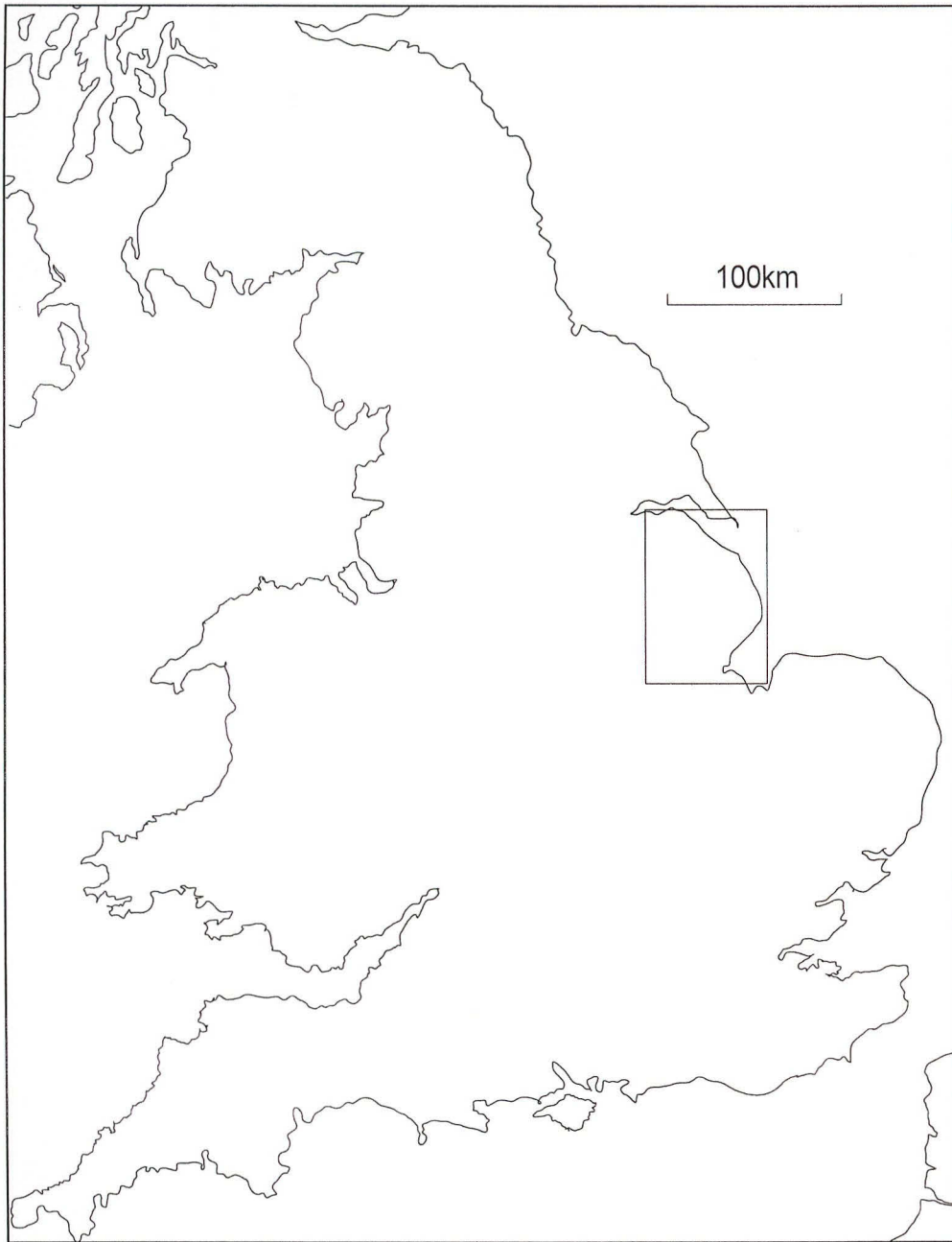


Figure 1: General location plan

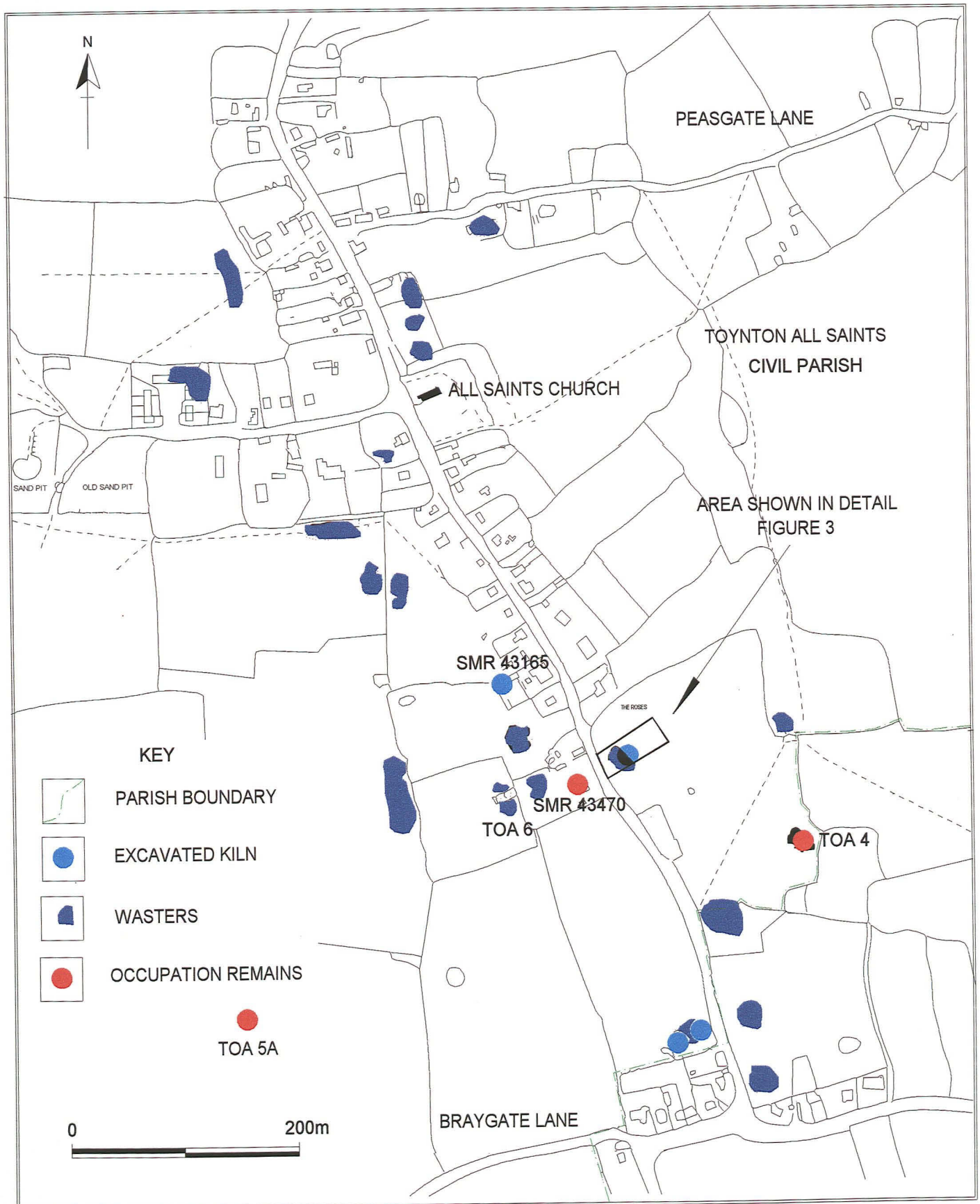


Figure 2: Plan showing development within its topographical and archaeological setting

Base map after Healey 1984, Figure 1

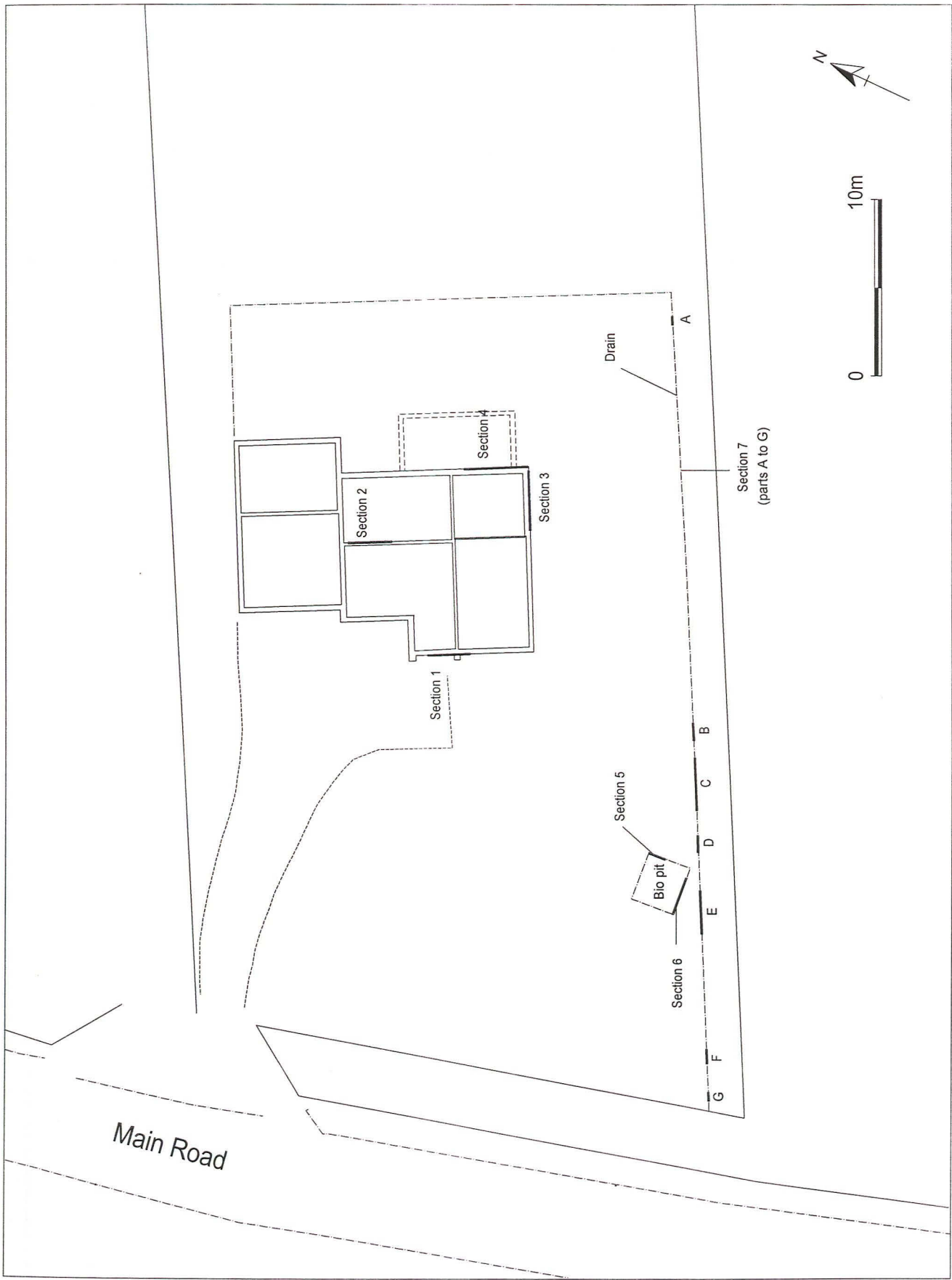


Fig. 3: Development plan showing section locations

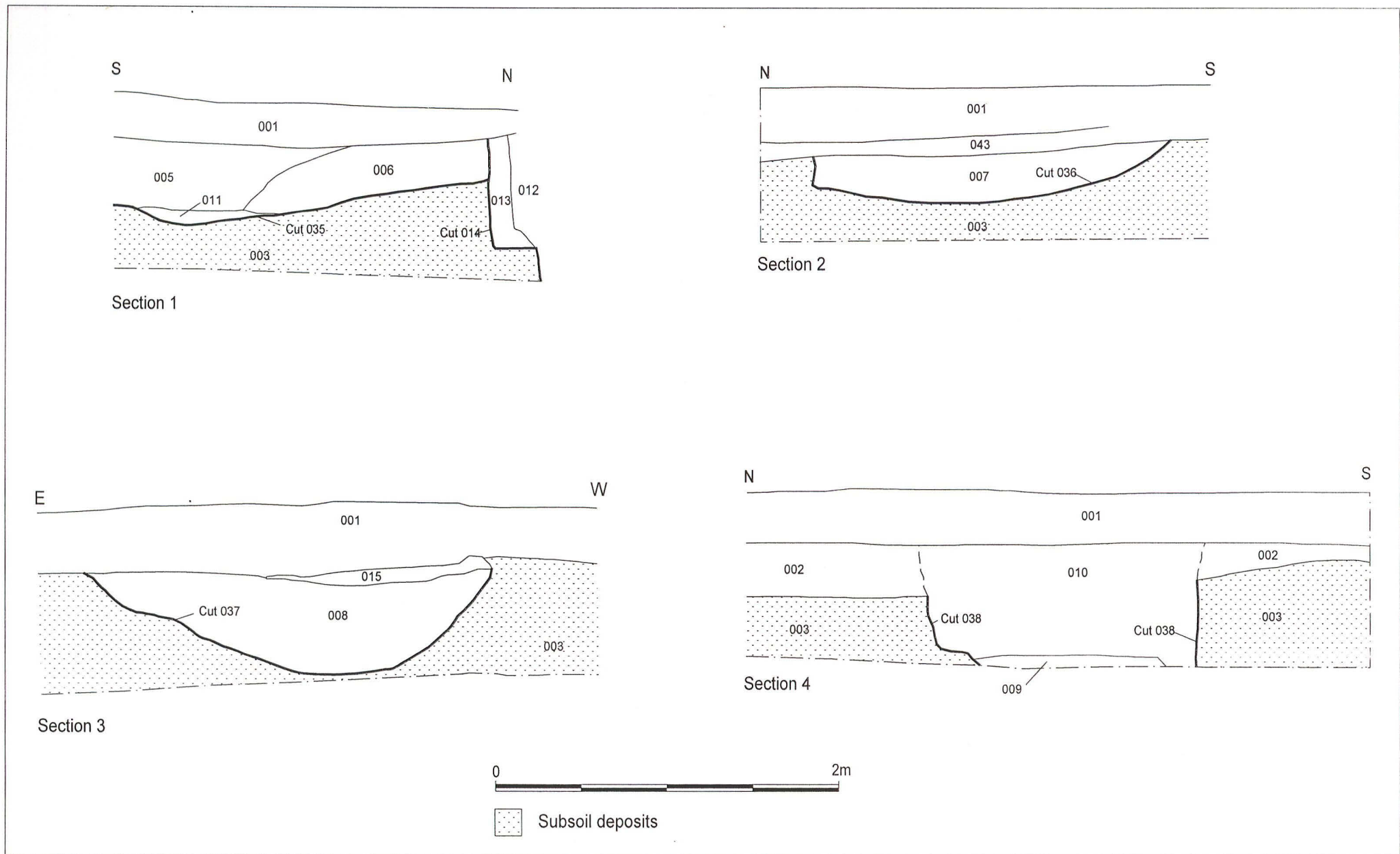
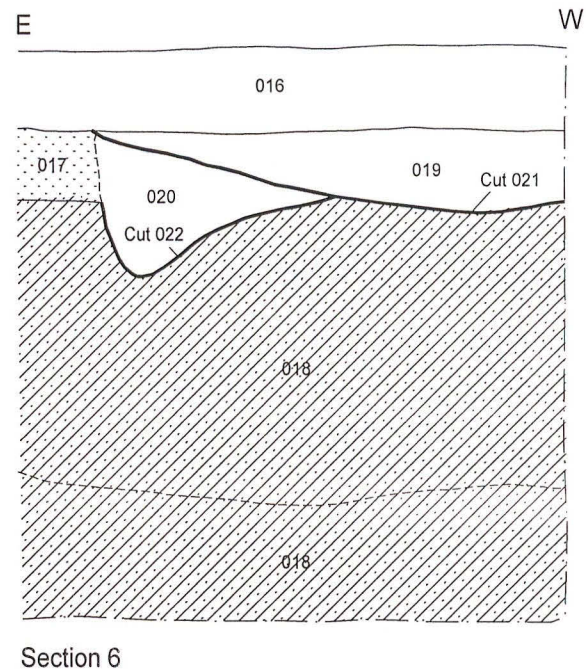
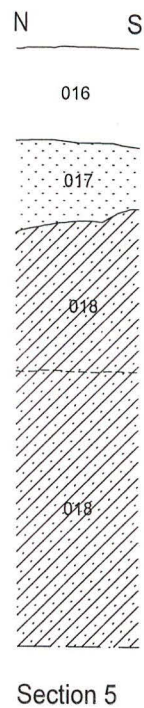


Fig. 4 : Foundation trenches: sections 1 to 4





-  Subsoil deposits
-  Natural deposits

Fig. 5 : Sections 5 and 6 (bio pit)

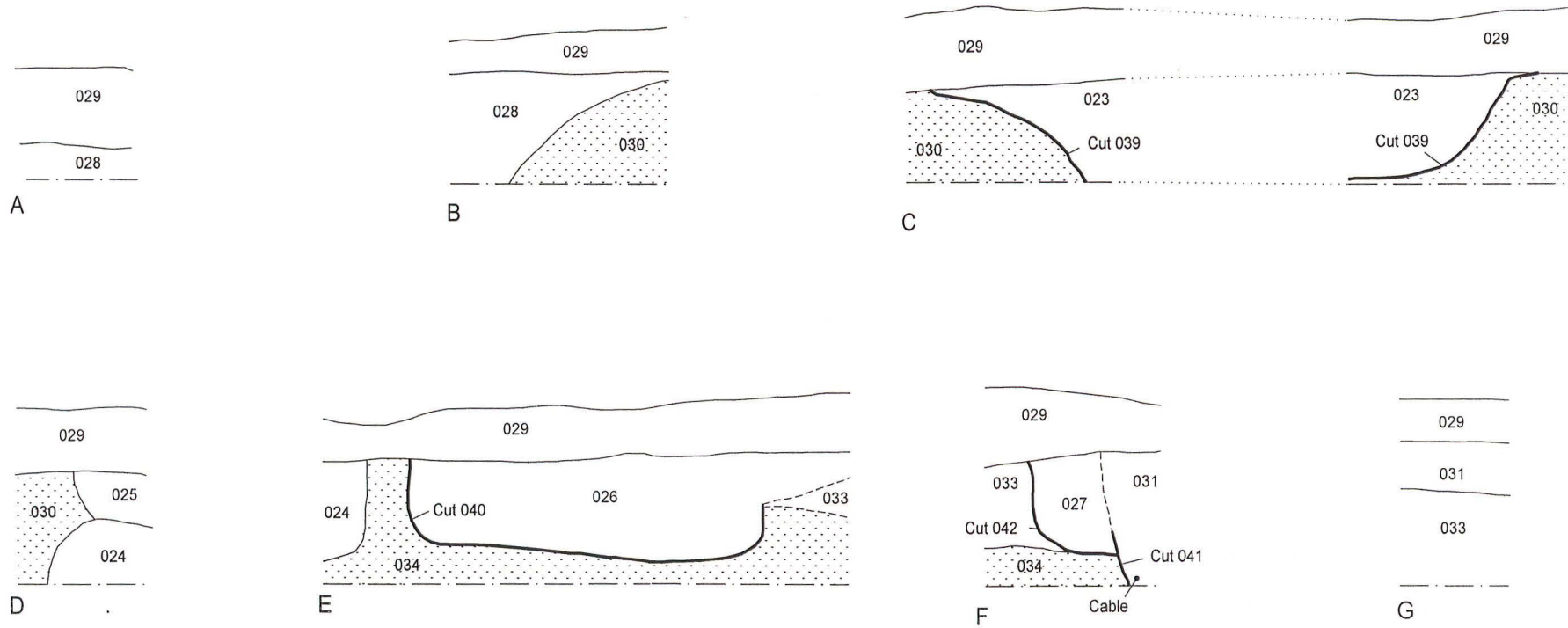
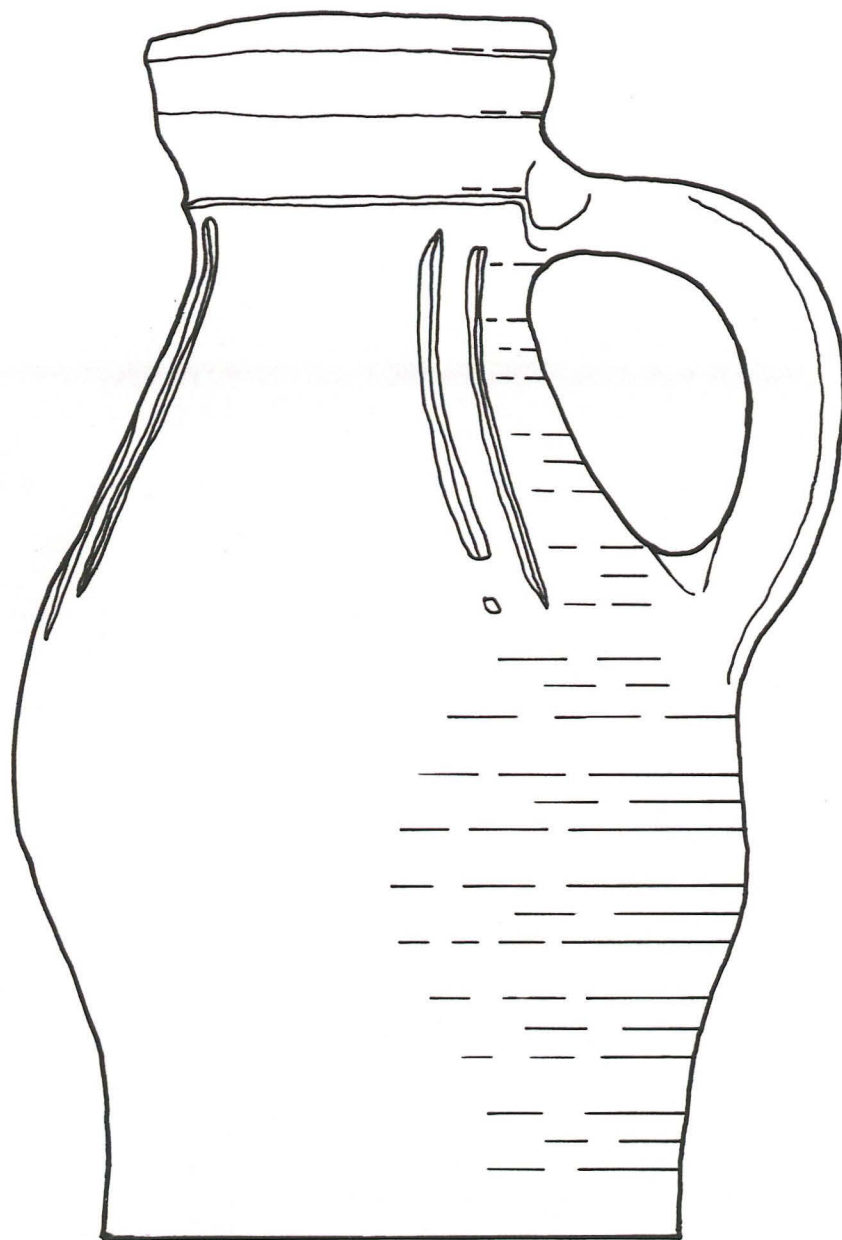


Fig. 6 : Drainage trench sections (A-G)



0 5cms

Figure 7: Reconstructed Toynton All Saints ware jug from (005)



Plate 1 General site view, looking southeast



Plate 2 Pottery dumps (005) and (006) in cut [035],
looking southwest

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
PLOT 2, MAIN STREET,
TOYNTON ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr K ARMSTRONG**

FEBRUARY 1998

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the a programme of residential development at Plot 2, Main Street, 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 findings of the work. 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 at Plot 2, Main Street, Toynton All Saints.
- 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, at Plot 2, Main Street, is located in the southern part of the village at national grid reference TF394634.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 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

- 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 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

- 6.1 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

- 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 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 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:
 - 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 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.

9 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 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.

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:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

10 **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 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**

- 13.1 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**

- 14.1 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**

- 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 - 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

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

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No	Area	Description	Date	Interpretation
001	House	Dark brown organic silt, 0.2m thick, equivalent to 016 and 029	20 th century	Topsoil
002	House	Light yellowish brown and grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped deposit
003	House	Light yellowish grey silt and clay, 0.6m thick	13 th -14 th century	Subsoil
004	House	Yellowish and blue grey clay		Natural
005	House	Yellowish brown silt, 0.42m thick	13 th -14 th century	Tertiary fill of pit/ditch 035
006	House	Mix of red and brown clayey silt with charcoal and shell fragments, 0.32m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped secondary fill of pit/ditch 035
007	House	Yellowish brown silt, 0.3m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped primary fill of pit 036
008	House	Brown clayey silt with lumps of clay, 0.53m thick	13 th -14 th century	dumped primary fill of pit 037
009	House	Reddish brown silt, 0.15m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped primary fill of pit 038
010	House	Brown clayey silt with shell fragments, 0.62m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped secondary fill of pit 038
011	House	Brown silt, 0.08m thick		Dumped primary fill of pit 035
012	House	Dark brown organic silt with lumps of clay and silty clay		Secondary fill of construction trench 014
013	House	Light yellowish grey silt and clay, 0.65m thick		Primary fill of construction trench 014
014	House	Vertical sided cut feature, 0.63m by 0.9m deep		Construction cut for electrical pylon
015	House	Light yellowish grey silt and clay, 0.1m thick		Secondary fill of pit 037
016	Bio pit	Mid-dark brown organic silt, 0.4m thick; equivalent to 001 and 029	contains 13 th -14 th century, but recent (20 th century)	Topsoil
017	Bio pit	Light brownish yellow silty clay, 0.36m thick		Subsoil

No	Area	Description	Date	Interpretation
018	Bio pit	Light bluish grey clay		Natural
019	Bio pit	Reddish brown clayey silt with burnt clay, charcoal and shell fragments	13 th -14 th century	0.33m thick
020	Bio pit	Light grey and brownish yellow clay, 0.50m thick	13 th -14 th century	Primary fill of pit/gully 022
021	Bio pit	Broad concave cut feature, 1.9m wide by 0.33m thick		Pit
022	Bio pit	Steep sided concave cut feature, 0.9m wide by 0.54m thick		Pit/gully
023	Drain	Mid brown clayey silt, 0.5m thick	13 th -14 th century	Primary fill of ditch/pit 039
024	Drain	Mixed brown and red clayey silt, 0.45m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped layer
025	Drain	Mixed brown silt and grey clay lumps, 0.2m thick	13 th -14 th century	Indeterminate layer
026	Drain	Brown silt, 0.5m thick	13 th -14 th century	Primary fill of pit 040
027	Drain	Mid yellowish brown silt, 0.45m thick	13 th -14 th century	Primary fill of pit 042
028	Drain	Brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks, 0.5m thick	13 th -14 th century	Dumped deposit
029	Drain	Brown silt, 0.5m thick; equivalent to 001 and 016		Topsoil
030	Drain	Light brownish yellow clay, 0.5m thick		Subsoil
031	Drain	Brown silt, 0.6m thick		Primary fill of service trench 041
032	Drain	Yellowish brown sandy silt with charcoal fragments, 0.42m thick		Indeterminate layer
033	Drain	Yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick		Dumped deposit
034	Drain	Yellowish brown clay, 0.56m thick		Subsoil
035	House	Broad concave cut feature, 2.2m wide by 0.47m deep		Ditch/pit
036	House	Concave cut feature, 2.1m wide by 0.4m thick		Pit
037	House	Broad flat bottomed pit, 2.42m wide by 0.61m thick		Pit
038	House	Steep sided cut feature, 1.6m wide by 0.7m deep		Pit
039	Drain	Flat bottomed cut feature, 2.7m wide by 0.48m thick		Ditch/pit

No	Area	Description	Date	Interpretation
040	Drain	Steep sided flat bottomed cut feature, 1.72m wide by 0.47m deep		Pit
041	Drain	Steep sided flat bottomed cut feature, 0.33m wide by 0.82m deep		Construction trench
042	Drain	Steep sided cut feature, 0.42m wide by 0.46m deep		Pit
043	House	Soil layer 0.12m thick		Indeterminate layer

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey, Tom Lane, James Rackham and Paul Cope-Faulkner

A very large quantity of pottery, 516 fragments weighing 31,834g, was recovered during the investigation. Almost all of it was locally-made Toynton All Saints ware, though there are variations in the fabric and firing characteristics. There are particularly large groups from context (003), which had 10kg of pottery, and (005) from which 13kg of sherds were recovered. Many of the pieces are large with substantial sherds and near-complete, though fragmented, vessels were retrieved. In addition to the pottery small amounts of burnt clay, charcoal, a single, large iron nail/stud and a prehistoric flint flake were recovered. A small quantity of animal bone was also collected.

Most of the material was recovered from dumped deposits, with small collections from the topsoil (001) and an unstratified group.

Table 1: Pottery and Other Artefacts

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Date
unstratified	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -14 th century	18	503	19 th -20 th century
	yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -20 th century	1	8	
	roof tile, ?medieval	1	68	
001	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -14 th century	28	251	20 th century
	brown glazed earthenware/tile, 20 th century	1	9	
	field drain, 19 th -20 th century	2	136	
	iron nail	1	84	
002	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -14 th century	32	1440	13 th -14 th century
	dark grey shelly ware, decalcified, ?Romano-British	5	14	
	burnt clay	6	16	
	charcoal	7	7	
003	Toynton All Saints ware	208	10053	13 th -14 th century
005	Toynton All Saints ware, including kiln prop	107	13069	13 th -14 th century
006	Toynton All Saints ware	13	823	13 th -14 th century
007	Toynton All Saints ware	4	507	13 th -14 th century
008	Toynton All Saints ware	6	194	13 th -14 th century
009	Toynton All Saints ware	18	986	13 th -14 th century
010	Toynton All Saints ware	8	252	13 th -14 th century
016	Toynton All Saints ware	16	1142	13 th -14 th century
019	Toynton All Saints ware	7	243	13 th -14 th century
020	Toynton All Saints ware	4	27	13 th -14 th century

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Date
	burnt clay	1	2	
023	Toynton All Saints ware	3	123	13 th -14 th century
024	Toynton All Saints ware	1	3	13 th -14 th century
	burnt clay	1	132	
025	Toynton All Saints ware	5	279	13 th -14 th century
026	Toynton All Saints ware	31	1390	13 th -14 th century
027	Toynton All Saints ware	4	183	13 th -14 th century
028	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -14 th century	1	53	13 th -14 th century
	flint, struck flake, prehistoric	1	4	

Several of the jug fragments are decorated with a dark brown trailed slip decoration of motifs that have been recorded previously (Healey 1984, fig. 4). Motifs identified on the sherds from the present investigation include double vertical stripe, fleurs de lys, horseshoe and roof patterns. Jugs of various sizes and forms are represented in the assemblage and correspond with those previously recovered from the Roses kiln (Kiln 1), in the same field as the present investigation (Healey 1984, fig. 3; Field and White 1984, frontispiece). One of the small jugs (from context 027) has a single small hole deliberately made in the base prior to firing.

In addition to the jugs there are large curfew fragments, pieces of a bunghole cistern and numerous bowls/pancheons. The curfew fragments are identical in firing and fabric characteristics to the jugs, being in a slightly sandy clay, sandwich-fired grey internally between orange-red, and pale yellow surfaces. By contrast, the great majority of the bowls/pancheons are in a sandier fabric, mostly orange-red throughout though some are grey internally. The colour, and their general softness, suggests that these pancheons are underfired and, supporting this, there is a part-glazed pancheon with characteristics identical to the many jugs. Although these 'orange' pancheons do not display the distortions evident on many of the jug wasters it is likely they are also waste material through underfiring. One of the more highly fired pancheons is decorated with an incised wavy line on the rim. Although comprising predominantly waster material, the assemblage included only one clear piece of kiln furniture, a kiln pot recovered from (005).

A small quantity of abraded, reduced dark grey pottery sherds was recovered from (002). These are mostly de-calcified shelly wares and may be Romano-British in date.

Recovered in the same field as, and in very close proximity to, the Roses kiln (Kiln 1), and with the jugs bearing the same applied strip decoration previously seen at the kiln, it is almost certain that the examples of jugs from the present investigation were also made in Kiln 1. Previous investigation of Kiln 1 established its final use in the late 13th-early 14th century, with an archaeomagnetic date of 1275-1300 from the upper floor, and a coin of 1302-1310 from the backfill of one of the flues (Healey 1984, 75). It is therefore likely that much of the present assemblage dates from this late 13th-early 14th century period. Although it is by no means certain that the bowls/pancheons were made in the same kiln as the jugs it is highly probable that they were produced in the immediate vicinity elsewhere in the same field. Moreover, the common occurrence of the pancheon and jug waster sherds in the same dumped deposits suggests that the different vessel types were produced contemporaneously.

The absence of any contemporary wares from other pottery producing areas, and the lack of any traces of use (sooting, residues) on any of the fragments indicates that the group is purely production material and that there was no occupation of the site during the period of pottery manufacture.

Table 2: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	Comments
002	Horse Cattle sized Pig Sheep Bird Unidentified	incisor scapula 2x molar skull femur unknown	fragment only very fragmentary and includes 2 molars possible chicken 28 fragments, all very small
003	Sheep sized	?Ulna	fragment only, chalky condition
005	Sheep sized	Scapula	knife mark

Much of the bone from (002) is chalky and very fragmentary with little chance of further identification. Only one bone, that from (005) shows evidence for butchery.

Potential

In site-specific terms the ceramic assemblage is very significant and confirms medieval pottery production, and the deposition of manufacturing waste, in the immediate proximity. Additionally, the collection has moderate potential, this mainly deriving from the indications of pancheon and curfew production at the site. However, in general terms the ceramic assemblage has more limited potential as it largely duplicates evidence of vessel-forms and decorative styles previously recovered from investigations in the area (Healey 1975), though some novel or rare examples have been identified in the present collection.

References

Field, N. and White, A. (eds), 1984 *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*

Healey, R. H., 1975 *Medieval and Sub-Medieval Pottery in Lincolnshire*, unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Nottingham

Healey, R. H., 1984 'Toynton All Saints: decorated jugs from the Roses kiln', in N. Field and A. White (eds), *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- 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, *e.g.* (004).
- Cropmark** A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
- 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

Appel #

The archive consists of:

43	Context records
9	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Context record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
7	Boxes 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: 227.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MRT98

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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