

TOTON UNEARTHED, TOTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Report on an archaeological evaluation on the site of 'Manor Farm' at Toton Manor Farm Recreation Ground, June-July 2014

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Site during cleaning looking south

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by the Friends of Toton Fields to complete an archaeological evaluation at the site of Toton Manor Farm Recreation Ground in Nottinghamshire, centred on SK350 487, as part of the Heritage Lottery-funded community archaeology project *Toton Unearthed*.
- The site is situated on deposits of alluvial riverine clays overlying river terrace gravels and the waterstones of the Mercia Mudstone Formation.
- Previous work at the site involved Lidar survey, geophysical (geomagnetic) survey, laser scan topographic survey, and walkover and hand topographic survey. This was done through a community venture with the help of local volunteers during April and May 2014. It followed the methodology detailed in a WSI (April 2014) approved by the NCC archaeological leader Ursilla Spence.
- Following a successful grant application, this programme of archaeological works was implemented under the professional leadership of TPA to complement the archival and survey work already undertaken, with the key goals of locating and investigating the Manor House.
- The evaluation work took place between 16th June and 8th July 2014. The methodology used was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation previously approved by Ursilla Spence, Archaeology Leader for Nottinghamshire County Council.
- The evaluation identified four main phases of construction at the site:
- The remains of a medieval structure were identified comprised of a stone foundation and foundation pad. This phase of activity had been heavily truncated by later activity. External yards and a boundary wall and ditch were also identified.
- A 17th century structure was also identified similarly orientated and positioned to the medieval structure. This comprised of stone foundations with low brick walls which would probably have supported a wooden panel structure of wattle and daub. The floors identified were brick built.
- The late 18th century building cut through much of the earlier remains. It was made up of an 'L' shaped brick building with a barrel vaulted cellar and a retaining wall to the south which may have been used in landscaping the area when the house was built.
- Later additions and refurbishment were recorded from the Victorian period.
- Artifacts recovered from the site date to between the 13th and 20th century.

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Acknowledgements

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1. Introduction

The origins of Toton Manor are thought to date to the 11th century; the area of interest is now situated within parkland that forms the Toton Manor Farm recreation ground and is managed by Broxtowe Borough Council. No standing remains of the site were visible above ground however the area of interest was situated on a distinct knoll that is prominent within the surrounding landscape. Following on from an historical research volume entitled 'Toton Revealed' by Gill Morral & Rex Wyatt, the group known as the 'Friends of Toton Fields' sought to answer more questions of both the Manorial site and the nearby Mill site.

2. Project Background

2.1 Research context and previous work

Toton Manor was a township located along the River Erewash and administered by the parish church of Attenborough. The settlement may have Anglo-Saxon origins but, certainly by the time Domesday was written in 1086, a Manor House and two associated water mills were in existence. Since the foundation of the Manor almost a thousand years ago, the agricultural and industrial landscape has changed considerably, but also showed much continuity.

In 2012, amateur historians Gill Morral and Rex Wyatt produced a volume entitled Toton Revealed, which brought together memories and photographs of Toton from the last century alongside documentary historical research stretching further back. Following on from this a group was formed known as the 'Friends of Toton Fields' who sought to answer more questions about both the Manorial site and the nearby Mill site.

In June 2013 the Friends of Toton Fields learned of a planned play area to be situated on a potential site of one of the ancient water mills. Through the Connected Communities scheme funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, they were able to commission a geophysical survey of the area, which was conducted by the University of Nottingham in partnership with Trent & Peak Archaeology. Both magnetometry and resistivity methods were employed to reveal reasonably clear anomalies, particularly in the resistance data. High-resistance anomalies in the north east of the area were interpreted as sub-surface structural remains of a mill building, while low-resistance anomalies were interpreted as the northernmost extent of the in-filled millpond (see Johnson 2013). As a result of this work, Broxtowe Borough Council agreed to move the location of the proposed play area to the south-west.

Following on from this, the Friends of Toton Fields prepared an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the current project *Toton Unearthed*. The project's main *foci* being the medieval and post-medieval Manor House and its associated agricultural and industrial landscape, including a mill and water management systems.

This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of three test trenches (two measuring 27m by 2m and the other 4m by 2m) targeted on the proposed site of the Manor House. This site was targeted using the previous survey work and test-pits and aimed to identify the location and form of the medieval and post-medieval Manor House. This had been identified as one of five objectives set out for the *Toton Unearthed Project*. Excavation of these trenches was undertaken by two professional archaeologists and a team of volunteers. All works were carried out using the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation for the site approved by Ursilla Spence, Archaeology Leader for Nottinghamshire County Council (Trent and Peak 2014).

2.2 Potential remains

Map regression and topographic anomalies gave a good indication of the Manor House location (See Section 4) and photographs exist of its lattermost layout. Geophysical and topographic surveys provided information regarding form and orientation and were used to inform the positioning of the trenches on the site.

3 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Centred at SK350 487, the site lay within Toton Manor Recreation ground toward the south-east end of the park adjacent to tennis courts which are to the north of Nottingham Road A6005. The underlying bedrock is comprised of Gunthorpe Member Mudstone and the superficial deposits consist of Hemington Member-Silt and gravels.

The trenches were dug on top of a low mound observed during the field survey and interpreted as the former building platform for Manor Farm.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Toton derives its name from the tun, or farmstead of Torolf (" Place Names of Notts.") In Domesday book it is called Tovetune, and Tolvestune, and in the following centuries Toueton, Towton, etc. The manor of Tovetune, comprising 3 carucates (? 360 acres) of land assessed, belonged to Aldene, the Saxon, but in or after 1066 it was taken from him, and given to William Peverel, the lord of Nottingham Castle. There was half a church, two mills, doubtless on the Erewash, and a little plantation of willows. The value before, and after, the Conquest was 60/- (Mellors 2014).

In 1212 the ownership of Toton was forfeited to the Crown and was run by Henry de Grey who was in the king's service abroad. Following the death of Lord John de Grey, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in 1271-2, the manor was recorded as having a new dovehouse worth nothing. Henry de Gray held Toton in 1308, at which time it comprised of 60 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow and a water mill.

Toton Manor House

A house at Toton was mentioned in Wollaton Hall MSS when it was owned by Edward Grey, who was Lord Lisle, in about 1480. In 1501 it was granted to Richard Whalley, and in 1571 Sir Thomas Stanhope, the owner of Elvaston Castle in Derbyshire, acquired the manor where he collected taxes and had a court. At this court in 1603 the local people swore allegiance to King James I (Mellors 1914). It is not clear if the manor referred to in these sources stood on the site of this evaluation.

In 1660 Arthur Warren, a lawyer from London, bought Toton Manor as a place to retire. In 1664 the house was resided by John Jaques and the property is recorded in the Hearth Tax Records as comprising "the house, chapel close and orchard". Chapel Close was still used as a field name into the 19th century and it may refer to a chapel that once stood on or near the site (Wyatt and Morral 2012).

Post Medieval activity is first shown on Chapman's map of 1774 with Toton depicted as a small settlement. An unlabelled building visible near the site of the evaluation may represent the Manor House.

At this time the Manor of Toton (then Tolvestone or Tovetune) is recorded as having half a church and a priest, which it shared with Chilwell, the church being located in Attenborough (Morris 1977). The Manor of Toton had two mills and was valued at 60 shillings, as it had been in 1066 (Thoroton and Throsby 1792-96).



The earliest definite depiction of the manor is on Sir John Borlase Warren's map of 1789 (Plate 1). This shows two groups of buildings, a northern F shaped block and a southern L shaped block. It is not clear from this map what the buildings are used for.



Plate 1: Warren's Toton Map of 1789 showing buildings on site outlined in red

Sanderson's "Twenty Miles round Mansfield" map of 1835 (not depicted) does not show sufficient detail to give any idea of the layout of the site at this time. The Tithe Map of 1847 (Plate 2) shows the farm set out with the farmhouse at the north (shown in red) with what are thought to be barns and out buildings set out in a roughly rectangular shape to the south. The map does not show the house with an east and west wing as has been identified in the excavated trenches described below (Figure 2), rather as sub-rectangular. A temporary building or roofed area may have stood on this southern side of the house at this time or it may be that the map is incorrect. The site may have been set out in this way in 1789. Warren's map lacks detail and the buildings may be shown in a stylised manner.

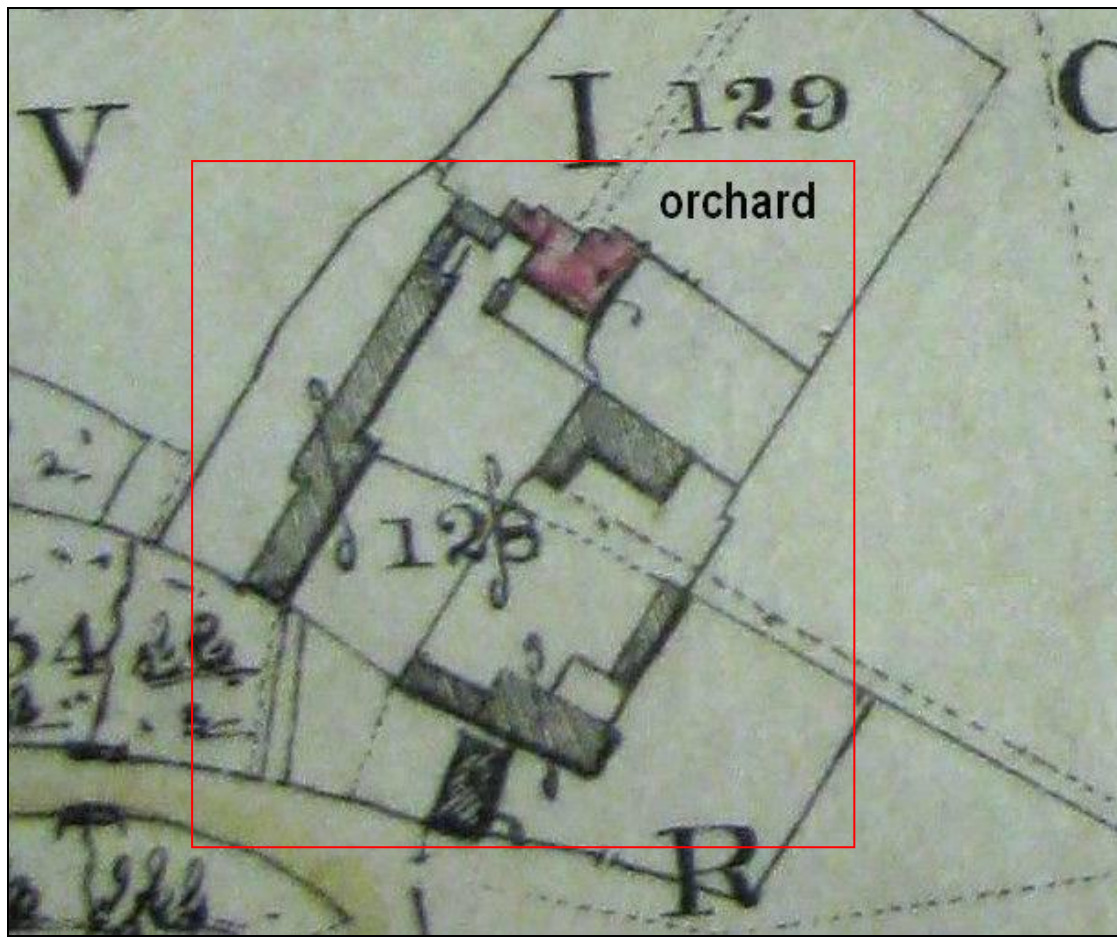


Plate 2: Tithe Map of 1847 showing buildings on site outlined in red

The house, buildings and land were kept by the Warren family until 1855 when they were sold to Richard Birkin whose family maintained the buildings and land until selling to property developers in 1921 (Wyatt and Morral, 2012).

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1955-6 (not depicted) indicates that the site retained a similar layout up until demolition in c.1952 (G. Morral 2014, pers. comm.).

5 METHODOLOGY

All work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation written by Gareth Davies and approved by Ursilla Spence, Archaeology Leader for Nottinghamshire County Council (Trent and Peak 2014). It also met the requirements and standards set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE PPN3) (English Heritage 2008), and the requirements and standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material (CIfA 2014b); Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014c) and Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014d).

General and Specific Aims

The general aim of the trial trenching was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains in order to establish the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

More specific aims and objectives were as follows:

- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in this Specification;
- To clarify the date, character and extent of those sites and geophysical anomalies identified within the footprint of the proposed development;
- To determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified;
- To establish any eco-factual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features; and to provide recommendations for mitigation measures.

Trench Excavation

A series of three interconnected trenches (Area 01) was excavated (Figure 1) within a clearing between trees on the manor site (one north – south trench measuring 27m, one east - west trench measuring 27m and a further east - west trench measuring 4m). Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket until the top of stone or brickwork was revealed. Subsequent layers were then hand excavated in spits using trowels.

Surveying and setting out

The locations of all trenches were accurately set out, surveyed as excavated and tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance datum. This was undertaken using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS. Trent & Peak Archaeology holds full co-ordinate data which can be supplied as DXF/DWG files if necessary.

Mechanical excavation

Topsoil was removed using a wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All such mechanical excavation was undertaken under the direct and continuous supervision of Trent & Peak Archaeology. Mechanical excavation ceased at the first archaeologically significant horizon or when the absence of any such horizon was adequately demonstrated. Topsoil and subsoil was segregated in separate spoil heaps. Spoil from the excavation of archaeological features was stored on the subsoil heap. After the completion of archaeological excavation the material was replaced in reverse order of removal and the soil was graded to a smooth, even profile, free from local mounds and depressions.

Hand Excavation

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists. The depth and complexity of archaeological features and deposits across the whole site was evaluated by hand excavation. The stratigraphy of each trench was fully recorded with at least one long section of each trench. Additional sections were drawn to provide further detailed records of the deposits, and sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that all contexts shown on each section drawing can be related to a trench plan.



Recording

All excavated contexts were fully recorded on TPA written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, etc.

All features were recorded on at least one plan (normally at 1:20 scale) and at least one section drawing (normally at 1:10 scale). A complete post-excavation plan and long section of each trench was prepared. All drawings included co-ordinate data and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and accurate to two decimal places.

All excavated features and deposits were recorded photographically using both colour and black and white negative film, in a 35mm or medium format. Additional illustrative photographs were taken using digital photography (ten Megapixels). All black and white record photographs were taken using silver based film only, being suitable for long-term storage (Brown 2007, 13).

All finds were recorded by context; and individually significant finds were also individually labelled with a TPA three-letter code (e.g. AAA) and recorded three-dimensionally. All artefacts recovered were retained and removed from site for conservation (if necessary) and specialist examination/analysis. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds has been carried-out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2001, revised 2008).

No human remains were recovered during the evaluation.

Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

All environmental archaeology was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation (1995).

Soil samples comprising at least 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, as per the approved site sampling strategy. These comprised basal/primary fills of at least 50% of all cut archaeological features and at least 25% of all other anthropogenic soil deposits, including all deposits containing any visible charcoal or other carbonised material and all deposits considered to be of particular interest on the basis of artefactual content or other characteristics. Samples were not be taken from the intersection of features:

During the evaluation, a total of 13 palaeo-environmental soil samples were recovered (and retained) but have yet been processed/ assessed as part of this report. These samples were recovered from contexts (0127), (0171) and (0154) processing and assessment of soil samples shall be undertaken in line with the above referenced strategies following further required mitigation (strip, plan and sample).

No additional samples suitable for scientific dating were recovered.

Site Archive

Archive consolidation was undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork. The site record was checked, cross-referenced and indexed.

All retained finds have been marked and packaged as necessary.

The archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN3 (English Heritage 2008).

6 RESULTS

Stripping of the topsoil immediately revealed the foundations of the 18th/19thc farmhouse which stood on the site until its demolition in the 1950's. These foundations dominated the excavation trenches and the footprint of the farmhouse building could be clearly observed. The foundations for the farmhouse essentially consisted of three adjoining ranges; north - south rectangular (main house), east – west orientated rectangular wing and a smaller square 'washroom' attached to the western end. Furthermore in the north-west corner of the north – south and east – west ranges two further foundations were observed which would suggest a further smaller north – south rectangular room which was perhaps a back porch, storage room or lean-to.

Phase 1: 13th to 14th Century (Figure 3)

Evidence of the earliest phases of activity on the site was minimal which is unsurprising given the continuous use and redevelopment of such a small area over the past thousand years.

Perhaps one of the most notable features relating to this phase was a substantial ditch (0126) noted at the western end of Area 01(b) at the foot of the knoll on which the building complex is set (Plate 3). This measured 3m wide at the surface and 1.7m deep. The ditch contained three fills: (0127), (0222) and (0221). The primary fill (0127), a firm mid orange/grey silty loam clay, produced many fragments of brown/green glazed ridge tiles dating to the 13th-16th century and several sherds of green glazed pottery dating to the 13-14th century. The secondary fill (0222) is probably the same as (0127) though more dry and compact, and the upper fill (0221) was a much more friable dark brown silty loam and may be the fill of a later re-cut [0220] suggesting its continual use. The dimensions and location of the ditch suggest that it could have been a substantial enclosure or boundary ditch. Roof tiles and glazed ridge tiles dating to between the 13th and 16th centuries were recovered from the fills of this ditch (see Appendix 2).

Also noted within Area 01(b) was a substantial north-south orientated un-mortared stone wall (0162). The wall itself measured 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep and consisted of two courses of large rectangular limestone blocks which were tooled on the western side (Plates 4 and 5). Several factors, such as the wall's location on the brow of the hill, its substantial structure, tooling on the western side and its orientation, suggest this is the western most part of a boundary wall that may have encircled the manorial complex. Later 18th/19th century drains were noted cutting the wall which may explain 18th/19th century clay pipe stems being recovered from around the wall. Green glazed 13th/14th century pottery was recovered from layer (0184) which abutted the lower courses of the wall (see Appendix 2).

Approximately 3m to the east of wall (0162) and on the same alignment, the un-mortared stone foundations for a building [0200] were noted underneath a later 18th/19th century foundation (0227/0116). This measured 1m x 2m x 0.2m deep (Plate 6). Foundation [0201] was also identified at the same level running at a right angle to [0200] (Plate 7). Noted and associated with these earlier foundations were the presence of tool markings characteristic of medieval masonry (though this does not negate the possibility of re-use, possibly in a 17th century context). Pottery recovered from (0184) and (0185) which both abutted the wall contained 13th/14th century green glazed pottery while 19th century white glazed ware was also recovered from (0184) (Elliot, Appendix 2).

Other features likely to relate to medieval activity on the site were two areas of compacted pebbles that may represent floor surfaces. At the southern end of Area 01(a) (0175) was observed (Plate 8) and (0189) was located at the northern end of Area 01(a) (Plate 9) suggesting a pebble surface may have once surrounded the manor buildings. Floor surface (0189) was stratified below 0.60m and 0.70m of 17th/18th material (0155,0154) with some finds coming from the stones themselves relating to the medieval period such as lead window cane and a possible medieval copper alloy buckle attachment. Furthermore (0175) was noted running below the stone foundations of 17th century building (0121) and below (0124) in



which a coin datable to 1604-1649 was recovered therefore suggesting a likely medieval date for these surfaces.

Also noted in Area 01(a) was a shallow curvilinear gully [0165] orientated north – south for 2m before turning east - west for 0.5m and continuing into the section (Plates 10 and 11). The function or purpose of this feature is unclear however it was sealed by (0124) which has been dated by the 1604-1649 coin.

A distinct stone feature (0192) was observed in Area 01(a) below 17th century contexts (0123 & 0215). This was a substantial isolated square stone platform made of large un-worked limestone blocks (Plate 12). This feature measured 0.5m x 0.4m and 0.2m in depth. There were traces of lime mortar on its surface suggesting something may have previously been bonded to it. This may be the foundation pad for a column base.

Phase 2: 17th Century (Figure 4)

In Area 1(b) an intact brick structure was clearly observed below demolition rubble and the foundations of the 18th/19th century farmhouse. The dimensions of the bricks would suggest this was built around the mid 17th century. Much of the floor plan and some exterior walls were still preserved in good order due to Georgian construction workers using the floors and walls of this earlier building as a solid base for their foundations.

An exterior wall of single brick construction from this period was noted to the east of the middle of Area 1(b) running roughly east-west for 1.4m (0205) before turning at the western end to run north-south for a further 1.6m (0206). This survived up to five courses (0.3m) high (Plate 13). As this structure was only of single brick construction it is likely there would have been no more than three further courses creating a lower course of brickwork for a timber framed building of wattle, daub and panel above.

Approximately 1.6m to the east of (0206) a parallel north-south orientated dividing wall with stone capping was recorded (0149). This measured 0.8m x 0.8m within the excavation area (Plate 14). Together these walls formed a room which had a sunken floor level made up of bricks (0204) and (0208) (Plate 15). Bonded to (0206 & 0205) was a solid brick ledge or shelf 0.5m x 0.3m (0203) which sat on the brick floor (Plate 12). These sunken areas were filled with much of the demolition material from the 17th century building which in the main consisted of brick and lime plaster. Subsequently, Georgian foundations were placed directly on top (Plate 16). Given the form and materials used in this room it is likely that it formed some sort of larder or pantry storage room relating to the 17th century complex, one other such example is known at the farmhouse at Beauvale Priory (R.Sheppard pers com)

To the east of the sunken larder, remnants of the floor plan (0149) of the 17th century buildings could be observed at a higher level in between and underneath later Georgian foundations. Some 0.3m east of (0149) was a further brick floor (0148) with coursing laid in alignment to the exterior wall (0205); this floor had clearly been cut through by later Georgian foundations (0113) and was also partially covered by later Georgian brick internal wall partition (0147) (Plate 17).

Continuing a further 0.3m eastwards a compacted lime ash floor (0172) was observed, continuing the 17th century floor plan though possibly within another room space. The foundation cut for (0113) cut through this feature (Plate 18). Just inside Area 01(a) 0.5m east of (0172) the remnants of north-south orientated wall (0194) were recorded, this was on a parallel alignment with (0206) and wall (0205) may have connected these two walls before it was later truncated by (0113). This may have been an interior wall or the eastern exterior wall of the 17th century building (Plate 19).

Located towards the western end of Area 01(b) and abutting medieval wall (0162) on its western side was an area of small compacted pebbles (0187). This was not overly convincing as an intentional surface but there were a greater quantity of pebbles with some degree of compaction associated with 17th century pottery, clay pipe bowls etc.



Within area 01(a) several other features which relate to the 17th century complex were observed. Most of these were located within the footprint of the later Georgian building which helped to preserve them *in situ*. One such feature was (0137), an area of compacted clay and lime floor measuring 1m x 1.7m. This feature predated the 18th century building as it was cut by Georgian wall foundation (0111).

Furthermore 1.2m south of (0137) a clear and distinct large cobble path (0123) was noted (Plate 20). This was also within the footprint of the 18th/19th century farmhouse. It contained pottery including 18th century white salt glaze ware (see Appendix 2) which may have been intrusive. A quantity of 18th and 19th century pottery (Plate 21) was also identified to the south of this including sherds from a butter pot, coarse earthen ware and porcelain vessels (see Appendix 2), recorded as (0132). This pottery overlaid the possible medieval column base/post pad (0192), and may have been left there during the construction of the house.

Approximately 0.3m south of the cobble path surface, an area of brickwork (0215) was observed which was constructed using typical mid 17th century dimension bricks. It was cut by (0119, 0120) and partly overlay possible medieval column base (0192) (Plate 22)

Toward the southern end of Area 01(a) a large stone foundation (0121) orientated north-north west - south-south east was observed which had traces of lime mortar on its surface and evidence of brick once mortared to it (Plate 23). This stone foundation was abutting (0124), a deposit of black ash rich silty loam from which a coin datable to 1604-1649 was recovered as well as red ware and delf ware pottery dating to the 17th/18th century (Elliot, Appendix 2). Given that this building is not represented on any 19th century maps and that it doesn't seem to respect the orientation of any later buildings it is thought this wall relates to the 17th century phase of the site.

Phase 3: 18th/19th Century farmhouse (Figure 5)

During the late 18th century a three storey farmhouse was constructed on the site. It was of red brick, roughly 'L' shaped in plan with a classically symmetrical frontage. All three of the trenches excavated were dominated by the remnants of the footprint of this latest phase of building. The remains comprised external and internal lime mortared brick foundations and brick barrel vaulting which covered a cellar area that dominated much of Areas 1 (a) & (c).

Exterior wall foundations along the north of the building were identified ([0156], [0179], [0106], [0113]), generally orientated roughly east-north east - west-south west with short lengths of returning walls ([0105] and [0114]) orientated north west-south east (Plates 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28). A doorway was evident towards the north east of the building in the northern wall in Area 1(c) which accessed a barrel vaulted cellar. A short length of external wall foundation [0119] was also recorded which may represent the south of the building. This was built on lower stone foundation [0120] (Plate 29). Photographs and drawings of Manor Farm prior to its demolition show a doorway part way along the southern wall of the west wing and a further door may well have been present on the eastern wall of the east wing (Plate 30).

The evidence from the evaluation trenches suggest the ground floor of the building was split into six rooms. The east wing was split into one large and one smaller rectangular room orientated north-north west - south-south east with a square room to the south. The west wing was made up of two east-north east - west-south west orientated rectangular rooms at the centre of the house and a further square room at the west of the house.

In Area 1(a) internal wall [0112] was orientated north-north west - south-south east, continuing on as [0111] at the southern end. Returning walls ran from it to the east ([0108]) and west ([0110]) orientated east-north east - west-south west (Figure 2, Plate 25). Wall (0112) was built on top of limestone blocks (0232) which may have been reused from a previous building (Plate 31). Pottery recovered from (0178), the fill of the cut of foundation (0112) has been identified as 18th century white and brown salt glaze ware and coarse earthenware. A sherd of 16th century yellow ware was also recovered but this may be

residual. A sondage excavated next to foundations (0108) showed their base to be over 1.2m below the level of the surface of the excavation (Plate 32). Two further internal walls were recorded during excavation which were much less substantial. These were both in the northern room of the west wing of the building, approximately 1m apart orientated roughly north-north west - south-south east (Plate 17) and were recorded as [0115] and [0147].

The western section of the house, the northern foundation wall of which was recorded during this excavation as [0116] is known from photographs of the building to have been single storey and this was evident from the foundation which was significantly less substantial than those for the rest of the building, being only a single brick length thick (Plate 33). It is thought that this room was a washing room. These foundations were sat on further stone foundation [0227]. A brick box drain, [0167]/[0202], was recorded to the north of this which probably took away water from a down pipe (Plate 34). The fill of this contained 19th century roof tile and 18th/19th century pipe stems (see Appendix 2). A further box drain, [0169], was recorded at the west of the building (Plate 35). This took water away down drain [0118] (Plate 36). It contained pieces of undated roof tile (see Appendix 2). Flat stone surface [0117] at the west of this part of the building may have been part of a floor or later foundation (Plate 37).

Although the room layout of the ground floor of the house is recorded there was no evidence to suggest what each room was used for. Chimneys are known to have been built into the south east wall [0119], north east wall [0106] and [0112] and the west side of wall [0113] but no remains of chimney bases/fire places were identified.

The remains of a barrel vaulted cellar were identified below the northern part of the east wing of the building. This was entered from the north through a gap between walls [0106] and [0112] (Plate 38). It appeared to have ran below the two most north easterly rooms in the house (Plate 39) split into at least three rooms by springer wall [0180] and [0140] and east-north east - west-south west orientated wall [0139].

Two pad stones recorded as [0182] and [0183] on either side of the entrance to the cellar suggest it may have had a small decorative portico style entrance (Plates 40 and 41). Steps or a ramp must have led down to this entrance from the north. This vaulted cellar was backfilled with 1950's demolition layer (0102).

Two small circular features [0158] and [0160] were to the west of this entrance in Area 1(c) (Plates 42 and 43). These features were cut through 18th century deposits and may have been garden features or the base of scaffolding used in the construction or maintenance of the building.

A further wall recorded as [0122] at the south of the site similarly orientated to the south of the building may be a retaining wall (Plate 44) constructed at the same time as the house to landscape the south of the site.

Phase 4: Victorian (Figure 6)

Several later 19th century additions, alterations or repairs were recorded. These later features were generally identified by the use of standardised engineered bricks and the presence of other materials characteristic of the latter half of the 19th century.

Insubstantial brick wall [0181] was orientated roughly north-south and constructed with Victorian engineered bricks (Plate 45). It overlay (0142), an 18th century deposit. It was not keyed in to the farmhouse and may have been a garden feature.

Floor [0170] was constructed with engineering bricks (Plate 46) and located within the western end of the building in Area 1(b). It may have been part of repairs or refurbishment work. It overlay deposit (0163) which was building rubble containing Victorian waste.

North-south orientated ditch [0196] was recorded at the very west of the site (Plate 46) in Area 1(b). It contained an abundance of 19th century domestic wares such as yellow wares,

course earthen wares, white wares of plates and dishes (Elliot, Appendix 2). The ditch may have been a garden feature.

Sub oval pit [0128] was cut through 17th or 18th century foundation (0121) on the south side of the southern outer wall of the Georgian building (Plates 48 and 49). The pit contained un-diagnostic brick fragments. A further small circular pit to the south of this recorded as [0129] contained similar material (Plate 50) as well as 18th century slipware and Chinese porcelain. This pottery is thought to be residual.

Red tubular ceramic 'land drain' [0174] was typical of those commonly used during the 19th century. It is thought to have replaced Georgian brick box drain [0118].

Phase 5: Post-Demolition Levelling Of Site (Figures 11 to 16)

Black ash and rubble (0102) covered much of the north of the site (Plate 48). This contained a range of pottery including 19th century blue/white transfer ware, 16th/17th century yellow-ware, 17th/18th century white salt-glaze stone-ware and a medieval glazed roof tile. Deposit (0104) which covered some of the site further to the south contained 17th/18th century brown salt glaze ware pottery. Further 18th and 19th century pottery and glass were recovered from deposits (0141), (0142) and (0143) in Area 1(c) and (0151), (0152), (0154) and (0155) in Area 1(a). Deposit (0152) also contained 13th -15th century pottery sherds while similar fill (0153) contained medieval tiles. Sherds of 17th/18th century blackware were recovered from (0213). In Trench 1(b) 18th century coarse earthenware was recovered from deposit (0164) (Elliot, Appendix 2).

This rubble was covered by levelling material (0101) which was in turn covered by modern imported topsoil (0100).

7. Discussion

The trenches excavated at Manor Farm at Toton identified features ranging from the medieval through to the Victorian period.

The corner of a stone foundation of a building which may date to the medieval period was identified in Area 1(b) while a possible foundation plinth in Area 1(a) may also have dated to this period. A further wall and ditch towards the west of the site may have been related to medieval field enclosure while two areas of compacted pebble flooring may represent yards or working surfaces.

Remains from the 17th century comprised the north and west wall of a building. This building is similarly aligned and positioned to the earlier medieval structure and may have been built as a direct replacement for this earlier building. This is speculative as the medieval remains had obviously been heavily truncated. These walls of the 17th century building were only a single brick thick and may have been the base for a wooden panelled house with wattle, daub and panel walls similar to that shown in Figure 51. The brick floor in this area was identified at approximately 1m below current ground level and may have been part of a sunken larder. A further length of foundation identified in Area 1(a) and a small area of floor constructed with 17th century bricks may also be related to this building. Areas of pebbles may relate to under floor areas, yards or working areas.

The foundations of the 18th/19th century farm house had heavily disturbed all of the earlier features. They comprised the external walls of a large farmhouse as well as internal walls and a barrel vaulted cellar. Drains at the west of the site were recorded which presumably carried rain water from the roof of the house. Evidence of a portico styled entrance was identified to the cellar in the form of the base of a possible pillar either side of the entrance way at the north of the building. Mapping suggests that this building may have stood similarly from at least the late 18th century and so may have been a direct replacement for the 17th century



structure. Photographs and sketches from the early 20th century show how the house would have appeared for much of its existence.

Several Victorian features were recorded during the excavation. These were presumed to be a result of maintenance and refurbishment work carried out on the property.

Following the demolition of Manor Farm the site was levelled using rubble and covered by imported soils.

8. Conclusion

The evaluation carried out at the site of Toton Manor has established that the site has been in use for up to 700 years. Scant evidence remains of the medieval period on the site due to later disturbance, but at least one building of some importance appears to have stood here evidenced by cut stone foundations and a possible foundation pad. A yard or working area also appears to have existed at the north and south of the site. The extent of this site may have been marked at its west by the large medieval ditch encountered in Trench 1(b).

A similarly orientated building appears to have stood here in the 17th century built using wooden panels, wattle and daub. At least in places this building had brick floors. The similarity in orientation and positioning with the structure from the medieval period suggest the former may have been built to replace the latter. The same is true of the Georgian building erected on the site in the 18th century. It is similarly aligned and positioned to the building that stood there before it and may have been a replacement for the 17th century structure. The form that this incarnation of Toton Manor had taken was already known in part due to mapping and photographs and sketches from the early 20th century.

The artefacts recovered from the site are fully catalogued and the ceramics assessed in Appendix 3. However, instead of a section containing traditional specialist analysis the intention is to fully catalogue photographically all artefacts (and also provide a short date and interpretation) as a fully online catalogue accessible at <http://totonunearthed.org.uk/>

The results of the assessment of the 13 environmental samples will be added to this report in due course, should any remains of significance be identified.

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Cartographic references

1963 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:2,500

1955-56 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:10,560

1938 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:2,500

1914 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:2,500

1900/1 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:2,500

1885 Ordinance Survey map, scale 1:2,500

1847 Tithe map

1835 map from Sanderson's *Twenty Miles around Mansfield*

1789 map of Toton Manor, Sir John Borlase Warren



Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Category	Description
0100	Layer	Topsoil
0101	Deposit	Levelling deposit, yellow brown sandy silt, 30% pea gravel
0102	Deposit	Demolition layer (1950's) Bricks, rubble, mortar
0103	Deposit	Firm orange/yellow clay, 1% brick frags, 1% pinkish white mortar
0104	Deposit	Demolition layer (1950's) Bricks, rubble, mortar to the west of 0112, 250mm in depth, 3m long
0105	Feature	North – south brick foundation wall of main later Georgian farmhouse main building
0106	Feature	E-W brick foundation wall of main later Georgian farmhouse main building, having butt end for door recess to cellars
0107	Feature	Barrel vaulted brick cellar ceiling (collapsed) within later main Georgian farmhouse building
0108	Feature	E-W brick internal partition wall for cellars of main later Georgian farmhouse
0109	Feature	Upper bricks overlying 0108/0112
0110	Feature	E-W brick wall internal division cont into secondary wing of later Georgian farmhouse
0111	Feature	North – south brick foundation wall of main later Georgian farmhouse outer wall
0112	Feature	North – south brick foundation wall of main later Georgian farmhouse outer wall
0113	Feature	E-W brick wall foundation of secondary wing of later Georgian farmhouse
0114	Feature	North – south brick foundation wall keyed in with 0113 possibly connecting with 0156 to form small box room or porch
0115	Feature	Internal brick partition wall within secondary wing of later Georgian farmhouse
0116	Feature	E-W brick foundation wall of small (probable Victorian) lean too attached to the secondary wing on the western side, known as the washroom
0117	Feature	North – South flattened stone, unclear whether a floor surface or earlier wall
0118	Feature	E-W simple brick later Georgian box drain
0119	Feature	E-W brick foundation wall, being the southern end of main later Georgian farmhouse building
0120	Feature	Irregular stone block foundation of 0119
0121	Feature	North – South stone foundation for a possible earlier 17 th building
0122	Feature	E-W brick foundation, late Georgian possible Victorian retaining wall forming southern boundary
0123	Feature	Possible cobbled path relating to 17 th century
0124	Deposit	Friable dark grey silty loam/ash layer 17 th /18 th finds, 7.5yr 4/1 dark grey
0125	Layer	Loose natural sands and gravel, light orange yellow sand, gravel 1-5cm, 10yr 5/8 yellowish brown
0126	Cut	Large ditch at western end of site orientated in a North – South direction, at upper levels measured approx 3m in width 1800mm in depth, appears directionally to follow base of manor mound, many pieces of medieval glazed tile and pottery were retrieved from its lower fills. Likely to be a medieval enclosure ditch encircling the raised manor complex area.
0127	Fill	Friable grey sandy loam, basal fill of medieval ditch 0126, 7.5yr 4/1 dark grey

0128	Cut	Oval pit
0129	Cut	Small sub rounded pit/post hole
0130	Fill	Firm light orange clay,
0131	Fill	Loose light yellow sand/gravel, 7.5yr 5/8 strong brown
0132	Deposit	Friable dark grey silty loam, 20% charcoal flex
0133	Feature	Possible stone edging for 0123 pebble path
0134	Cut	Possible foundation cut for 0119
0135	Fill	Fill of 0134, friable 7.5yr 5/6 strong brown sandy silt loam 10% 50mm sub rounded pebbles 1% charcoal brick frags
0136	Fill	Fill of 0137, Firm sandy clay loam, 7.5yr 4/6 strong brown
0137	Cut	Foundation cut for 0111
0138	Feature	Compacted clay/plaster floor 10yr 5/8 yellowish brown
0139	Feature	E-W orientated Internal brick partition wall of cellar area within main later Georgian building
0140	Feature	North – South orientated brick springer for collapsed barrel vault
0141	Deposit	Friable dark grey loamy ash deposit 5yr 5/1 gray, 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-4cm, 5% brick frags, 18 th c layer
0142	Deposit	Friable dark grey sandy loam 5yr 4/1 including a concentrated band of charcoal flex which gradually mergers. 5% sub pebbles 1-4cm
0143	Deposit	Same as 0142 but divided by a later wall
0144	Deposit	Mortar associated with 0122 10 yr 8/2 very pale brown
0145	Feature	Void
0146	Fill	Void
0147	Feature	North – South later Georgian interior wall foundation overlying earlier 18 th c floor
0148	Feature	Earlier 17 th century floor orientated NW-SE
0149	Feature	Limestone capping over 17 th c red brick wall
0150	Fill	Friable sandy loam 7.5 yr 4/3 brown with mottles of 5yr 4/4 reddish brown mottles, 10% sub rounded pebbles 1-4cm, 1% charcoal flex,
0151	Fill	Large loose sub-rounded pebbles 1-6cm + 30% angular limestone frags, may relate to a former outer floor surface or simply a dump deposit
0152	Fill	Same as 0151 divided by a later wall
0153	Deposit	Similar loose stone deposit to 0152/0151, above 0149
0154	Deposit	Friable sandy loam 5yr 4/1 dark grey, 13cm band of charcoal flex, 5% sub rounded pebbles, round pebbles 1-4cm occasional brick frags
0155	Deposit	Friable sandy loam 5yr 5/3 reddish brown, north side of east wing, 18th century?
0156	Feature	Possible return wall connecting with 0114
0157	Fill	Compact layer associated with 0156, yellowish brown sand, 10yr 6/8
0158	Cut	Rounded posthole 300mm in diameter 180mm in depth. Cuts through 18 th century layers. May be early scaffold post holes or garden feature.
0159	Fill	Fill of posthole 0158, friable silty loam 2.5/2 dark reddish brown, 5% sub rounded stones 1-6cm, 1% charcoal flex,
0160	Cut	Sub-rectangular posthole 300mm in width 150mm depth, friable dark reddish brown silt loam, 5yr 2.5/2.
0161	Fill	Fill of 0160 posthole, friable 5yr 2.5/2 dark reddish brown silt loam, 10% rounded pebbles 1-10cm, 20% angular stone, 1% charcoal flex
0162	Feature	Large stone wall orientated with faced stonework to the western side, cut on its surface by a later Georgian drain and a 19 th century drain and is almost certainly the western extent of the boundary wall for the medieval manorial complex

0163	Layer	Demolition layer loose 7.5yr 6/4 sand loam, Brick & and ceiling plaster 10% charcoal flex.
0164	Deposit	Deposit/layer abutting 0162, friable mid brown clay silty loam, 7.5yr 5/3 10% white lime mortar frags, 10% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm
0165	Feature	Shallow gully/ditch orientated North – South for 1.8m with butt end at south end before turning east into section for 80mm, possible medieval feature given that a coin datable to 1604-1640 was found in a distinct layer above this feature.
0166	Fill	Fill of square box drain soakaway inlet, friable dark brown silty loam, 7.5yr 3/2 10% charcoal and sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm
0167	Feature	Square box drain soakaway inlet, 5 courses in depth, 420mm in width 340mm in depth.
0168	Fill	Fill of square box drain soakaway inlet, friable 7.5yr 4/2 brown silty clay loam, 10% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm 5% charcoal
0169	Feature	Square box drain soakaway inlet, connects with 0118, 690mmx580mm
0170	Feature	Victorian brick floor, bricks typical later engineered
0171	Fill	Fill of shallow gully/ditch, friable mid brown silty clay loam 7.5yr 5/3 1% brick frags, 5% charcoal frags.
0172	Deposit	Thin deposit of ash and lime mortar forming a compacted floor surface, measuring 1.3x500mm having been cut by later building, possible 17 th century floor surface.
0173	Feature	Crude narrow line of limestone rocks orientated North – South, visible area 620mm in length 160mm wide, possible remnants of a internal partition wall relating to earlier 17 th century building.
0174	Feature	Red ceramic tubular with flat bottom 19 th century 'land drain' used to replace Georgian box drain when ceased to work within cut.
0175	Feature	Compacted pebble floor surface, observable area 2.11x1.5m located on the southern side of the farmhouse building. This surface is likely to relate to the medieval complex due to the positioning of a 17 th building foundation overlying this area.
0176	Void	Void
0177	Fill	Shallow deposit 2.5mx300mm, friable mid brown clay loam, friable 7.5yr 4/4 5% sub rounded pebbles, 5% brick frags, 5% charcoal flex
0178	Fill	Fill of foundation cut of 0112. Friable dark brown silt sand loam, friable 7.5yr 3/2, 5% charcoal flex, 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm
0179	Cut	Foundation cut for 0112, 1.3m exposed along northern face end of later Georgian building, noted at a depth of 900mm and 230mm wide.
0180	Feature	Red brick barrel vaulted cellar ceiling vault springer, located on both east and west sides of later Georgian farmhouse interior, collapsed along the centre of where arch would have ran.
0181	Feature	North – South foundation or a possible Victorian garden wall or some other similar feature. Engineered late 19 th c bricks sat on to of 18thc deposit, not keyed into main house and unsupported foundation.
0182	Feature	(East side) Large flattened limestone supported beneath by several slightly smaller ones, not bonded and positioned either side of an entrance at the northern end which leads to the cellars. May have been column pad stones for decorative Georgian doorway?
0183	Feature	(West side) Large flattened limestone supported beneath by

		several slightly smaller ones, not bonded and positioned either side of an entrance at the northern end which leads to the cellars. May have been column pad stones for decorative Georgian doorway?
0184	Layer	Friable mid/dark greyish brown sandy loam at western end of area 01, interior of western med wall abutting 0168
0185	Layer	Subsoil layer occupying much of the western area outside of med wall and being cut by 0118.
0186	Layer	Firm clean natural brownish yellow clay, cut by medieval ditch 0126
0187	Feature	Area on western side of medieval wall 0162, possible pebbled surface, not as compact and dense as other areas noted, could simply be a deposit. Associated with 17 th /18 th c material. Friable dark brown clay loam, 50% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm 1% brick frags
0188	Deposit	Abutting 0162 friable mid brown clay loam, 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm, 5% charcoal flex
0189	Feature	Compacted pebble floor surface level north end directly in front of northern end of Georgian farmhouse, located at 1m in depth below a substantial 18 th /19 th ash deposit. Possibly relates to medieval phase of manorial complex.
0190	Layer	Thick layer noted in section adjacent to 0108, friable 7.5yr 6.4 light brown sand loam, 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm
0191	Layer	Loose sandy loam below 0190, 7.5yr 7/3 pink sand and gravels
0192	Feature	A large square stone platform measuring 1mx1m, with some evidence of lime mortar in places. Located below a 17 th c cobble path and having a partial 17 th foundation sat on its S-W corner, suggesting a medieval date. The form of this feature limits its possibilities, the most common features of this nature are characteristic of foundations used for a column base.
0193	Feature	A series of flat laid red bricks protruding from beneath the foundation of 0113, unclear whether they are part of an earlier floor or simply part of Georgian foundation.
0194	Feature	Possible eastern extent return wall of 17 th century building, orientated North – South having a possible east - west opening or entrance.
0195	Layer	Firm strong brown clay loam, 7.5yr 5/6 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm 1% charcoal flex
0196	Fill	Boundary ditch filled with 19 th century pottery etc, depth of approx 1mx2m
0197	Fill	Fill of 0196, heavily compacted silty clay loam, 10yr 4/1 dark grey, 60% pottery sherds, 10% brick frags, 5% charcoal frags
0198	Deposit	Fill of 17 th century pantry floor level consisting of demolition rubble which comprised of bricks (17 th c) Lime mortar, Lime plaster with cane impressions.
0199	Deposit	Same as 0198 although more loosely packed
0200	Feature	North – South rubble wall possibly medieval, though not entirely clear, on same alignment as western outer wall of medieval complex 0162
0201	Feature	E-W stone wall below 0116 though on a skew angle to the later Georgian foundation which sit on top. Some of this stones show evidence of tool-marks and are likely to be the foundation of a small medieval building.
0202	Feature	NW-SE orientated brick box drain outlet, reused bricks, likely to be gutter overflow for smaller washroom building
0203	Feature	Red brick 17 th century floor surface underlying 0113 later Georgian building.

0204	Feature	Red brick 17 th century lower pantry floor surface
0205	Feature	Northern outer wall of 17 th century building aligned east - west
0206	Feature	Continuation of northern outer wall of 17 th century building aligned E-W
0207	Feature	Stone foundation and mortar for 0113 overlying infill of 17 th century pantry
0208	Feature	17 th century red brick floor
0209	Cut	Cut of drain 0118
0210	Fill	Fill of drain cut (0118) friable grey silt loam, 20% sub rounded pebbles 1-5cm
0211	Fill	Fill of 19 th drain cut, loose dark greyish brown sandy loam.
0212	Deposit	Layer cut by ditch abutting 0120, friable yellowish brown clay sandy loam, 10yr 5/6 10%sub rounded pebbles, 5% charcoal fleck
0213	Layer	Friable mid brow loam surrounding 0192
0214	Feature	Large sub rounded cobbles 4-15cm adjacent to 0113, possible earlier outer floor surface however these are much larger and more loosely packed,. Also associated with some limestone rocks frags of equal and larger size.
0215	Feature	17 th c foundation sat on part of medieval plinth 0192 at southern end of site.
0216	Feature	Abandonment deposit on western side of outer medieval boundary wall, 18 th /19 th c material loose dark grey silty loam, 10% sub rounded pebbles 1-4cm
0217	Feature	Stone foundation for North – South return of 0113
0218	Feature	Same as 0128
0219	Fill	Same as 0128
0220	Cut	Re-cut of medieval ditch 0126
0221	Fill	Fill of 0220, firm mid greyish brown silty clay loam 20% sub rounded pebbles 10% charcoal flex
0222	Fill	Fill of 0126, firm mid/dark brown loamy clay
0223	Feature	Lower bricks noted in excavated elevation on southern side of cellar wall, possibly smaller earlier brick than Georgian bricks located on top course.
0224	Feature	Loosely cemented foundations of rubble, cobbles and mortar of cellar walls.
0225	Feature	Degraded sandstone slab within foundations of cellar on southern side.
0226	Layer	Lowest level of foundation for cellar on southern side consisting of loose stone rubble.
0227	Feature	Stone foundations for 0116 which sits on demo rubble covering earlier pantry level.
0228	Feature	Wall of 17 th century pantry
0229	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy loam abutting 0117, 5% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm 5% charcoal flex
0230	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy loam below 0151, 10% sub rounded pebbles 1-3cm
0231	Layer	Loose clean (natural) light orange/yellow sand and gravel
0232	Feature	Large limestone worked blocks of limestone within west facing lower foundation of cellar wall (0112) possibly re used taken from earlier manor.
0233	Feature	A layer of red brick within the coursing of the cellar wall in the west facing section, below the limestone blocks. Possible earlier bricks but then again possible that have been re used.
0234	Layer	Loose heavy concentration of black charcoal rich deposit.

Appendix 2: Pottery Spot Dates

by L.Elliott

The TOT pottery assemblage totals 26.4kg. Almost the entire ceramic collection dates between the 11th and the 19th century with the exception of a low number of residual Roman fragments. Each sherd of pottery was recovered from either a pit, ditch, layer, buried soil or has been issued with an unstratified number.

0102-19th, blue/white transfer ware, 19thc clay pipe, Mocha ware, coarse earthen-ware, yellow-ware 16th 17th, tin glaze, slipware, white salt-glaze stone-ware 17th/18thc, medieval glazed roof tile.

0103-Flints

0104-Blackware, brown salt-glaze 17th-18thc

0123-18thc white salt-glaze

0124-17th-18thc Red-ware, brown salt-glaze stoneware, hard fired coarse earthen-wares, delftware 17th -18th

0126-Rooftiles many glazed 13-16thc?

0127-Ridge tiles, glazed 13-16th

0130-18thc slipware, Chinese porcelain

0132-18th-19thc butter pot, coarse earthen-wares, white generally 19thc, 18thc porcelain

0141-19th century blue & white transfer & 18thc Notts saltglaze

0142-18thc mottled, brown salt-glaze, midland purple, late 17th early 18th, claypipes by W.M.Sefton & RB, slipware 17th-18th, blue scratch ware 17th-18th, Notts green glaze 13th-15thc 18th c clay pipe

0143-18thc key, 18th c clay pipes 17th-18thc, yellow ware,

0151-Brown salt-glaze 18thc

0152-19thc Blue & White transfer, coarse earthenware 17th-18thc, slipware, black-ware 17-18th c, 13th-14c green glaze, 13-15thc Notts reduced ware

0153-Glazed medieval ridge tiles, poss double nibbed tiles 14th c

0154-Black-ware, white saltglaze, 18thc

0155-Window cane 16th-18thc, hard gritty ware 16th century, midland yellow, brown saltglazed, 17th 18thc

0162-18th-19th clay pipe stems

0164-Coarse earthen ware 18thc

0167-19thc roof tile, 18th-19thc clay pipe

0168-Rooftile

0177-17thc clay pipe, medieval window glass, slipware 18thc, blackware 18thc

0178-18thc white, brown saltglaze, 18thc course earthenware, yellowware 16thc (residual?)

0184-19thc white glaze

0197-19thc yellow ware, roulette & wormed design, course earthen ware brown saltglaze, white ware plates, dishes all 19thc, 18th Notts brown saltglaze (residual)

0213-Slipware, blackware, late 17/18thc



Appendix 3: Summary of Artefacts Recovered

Context: 0102

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
102	Bone	Bone	9
102	Brick	Brick	4
102	Ceramic	Tile	86
102	Clay	Pipe	6
102	Flint	Flint	2
102	Glass	Glass	32
102	Iron	Nail	3
102	Metal	Button	1
102	Metal	Fragment	2
102	Mortar	Mortar	8
102	Pottery	Pottery	358
102	Shell	Shell	2
102	Stone	Stone	2

Context (0102) was one of the layers that had been used to level the site after the Georgian building had been demolished.

Context: 0103

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
103	Flint	Flint	3

Context (0103) was a firm orange/yellow clay that covered part of the centre of the site.

Context: 0104

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
104	Bone	Bone	7
104	Brick	Brick	2
104	Ceramic	Tile	5
104	Flint	Flint	1
104	Mortar	Mortar	2
104	Pottery	Pottery	35
104	Shell	Shell	2
104	Stone	Stone	2

Context (0104) was a layer of demolition material along the west side of wall (0112).

Context: 0123

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
123	Brick	Brick	1
123	Pottery	Pottery	2

Context (0123) was cobbled path, thought to date to the 17th century.

Context: 0124

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
124	Bone	Bone	1
124	Brick	Brick	1
124	Bronze	Coin	1
124	Ceramic	Tile	15
124	Clay	Pipe	3
124	Coin	Coin	1
124	Glass	Glass	10
124	Iron	Iron	1
124	Mortar	Mortar	1
124	Pottery	Pottery	119

Context (0124) was a black ash rich silty loam that abutted 17th century foundation (0121). The coin dates to between 1604 and 1649 AD.

Context: 0125

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
125	Lead	Musket ball	1

Context (0125) was a light orange yellow sand containing gravel identified a immediately below levelling layer (0101).

Context: 0126

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
126	Bone	Bone	1
126	Brick	Brick	1
126	Ceramic	Tile	42
126	Flint	Flint	1

Context [0126] was the cut of large north – south orientated ditch at the west end of the site. It may date to the medieval period. It is not clear from which of the fill of this ditch these artefacts were from.

Context: 0127

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
127	Brick	Brick	1
127	Clay	Pipe	1
127	Flint	Flint	1
127	Iron	Fragment	1

Context (0127) was the friable grey sandy loam primary fill of ditch [0126].

Context: 0128

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
128	Ceramic	Tile	2

Context [0128] was the an oval pit cut through 17th century deposits. It is thought to be late 18th/19th century. It was filled by (0130) from which these artefacts came but are mis-numbered.

Context: 0130

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
130	Brick	Brick	1
130	Ceramic	Tile	1
130	Pottery	Pottery	3

Context (0130) was a firm light orange clay that filled oval pit [0128].

Context: 0132

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
132	Clay	Pipe	5
132	Glass	Glass	5
132	Pottery	Pottery	57

Context (0132) was a friable dark grey silt loam deposit containing a large amount of pottery thought to have been dumped there during the construction of the Georgian phase of the building.

Context: 0141

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
141	Bone	Bone	18
141	Ceramic	Tile	8
141	Clay	Pipe	3
141	Clinker	Clinker	1
141	Flint	Flint	2
141	Glass	Glass	3
141	Iron	Iron	5
141	Mortar	Mortar	4
141	Pottery	Pottery	26
141	Stone	Stone	3

Context (0141) was a friable dark grey loamy ash deposit used to level the site following the demolition of the Georgian building.

Context: 0142

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
142	Bone	Bone	13
142	Brick	Brick	2
142	Ceramic	Tile	13
142	Clay	Pipe	7
142	Flint	Flint	2
142	Glass	Glass	22
142	Iron	Fragment	2
142	Iron	Nail	2
142	Lead/Glass	Lead/Glass	5
142	Metal	Ring	2
142	Mortar	Mortar	1
142	Pottery	Pottery	210
142	Stone	Stone	2

Context (0142) was a friable dark grey sandy loam deposit used to level the site following the demolition of the latest building on the site.

Context: 0143

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
143	Bone	Bone	3
143	Brick	Brick	1
143	Ceramic	Tile	10
143	Clay	Pipe	3
143	Glass	Glass	1
143	Iron	key	1
143	Pottery	Pottery	9

Context (0143) was the same as (0142).

Context: 0151

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
151	Clay	Pipe	1
151	Glass	Glass	1
151	Pottery	Pottery	7
151	Shell	Shell	1

Context (0151) may have been a floor surface formed using large pebbles or a dump of such material.

Context: 0152

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
152	Bone	Bone	1
152	Ceramic	Tile	7
152	Clay	Pipe	3
152	Glass	Glass	5
152	Iron	Nail	1
152	Pottery	Pottery	14
152	Shell	Shell	1

Context (0152) was the same as (0151).

Context: 0153

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
153	Bone	Bone	3
153	Ceramic	Tile	11
153	Clay	Pipe	1
153	Flint	Flint	1
153	Glass	Glass	1
153	Mortar	Mortar	4
153	Pottery	Pottery	10
153	Shell	Shell	2

Context (0153) was the same as (0151).

Context: 0154

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
154	Brick	Brick	1
154	Flint	Flint	1
154	Glass	Glass	1
154	Pottery	Pottery	8

Context (0154) was a friable sandy loam used as a levelling material for the site following the demolition of the most recent building on the site.

Context: 0155

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
155	Bone	Bone	1
155	Bronze	Pin	1
155	Iron	Fragment	1
155	Lead	Window piece	1
155	Pottery	Pottery	10

Context (0155) was a friable sandy loam used as a levelling material for the site following the demolition of the most recent building on the site.

Context: 0159

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
159	Brick	Brick	4
159	Ceramic	Tile	1
159	Mortar	Mortar	1

Context (0159) was a dark red brown friable silty loam that filled possible posthole [0158] at the north of the east wing of the Georgian building.

Context: 0161

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
161	Flint	Flint	2

Context (0161) was a dark red brown friable silty loam that filled possible posthole [0160] at the north of the east wing of the Georgian building.

Context: 0162

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
162	Clay	Pipe	1

Context (0162) was a stone wall in Area 1(b) that may date to the 13th or 14th century. It may relate to field division.

Context: 0163

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
163	Ceramic	Tile	3

Context (0163) was a layer of building rubble in Area 1(b).

Context: 0164

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
164	Bone	Bone	2
164	Ceramic	Tile	1
164	Cinder	Cinder	1
164	Clay	Pipe	1
164	Flint	Flint	1
164	Glass	Glass	9
164	Pottery	Pottery	91

Context (0164) was a mid brown clay silt loam abutting medieval wall (0162).

Context: 0166

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
166	Ceramic	Tile	1
166	Clay	Pipe	1
166	Iron	Iron	1
166	Pottery	Pottery	5

(Context (0166) was the fill of box drain [0167] in Area 1(b).

Context: 0167

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
167	Brick	Brick	1
167	Ceramic	Tile	1

Context (167) was the cut of a box drain in Area 1(b)

Context: 0168

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
168	Ceramic	Tile	7
168	Clay	Pipe	1
168	Glass	Glass	1
168	Iron	Slag	1
168	Pottery	Pottery	26
168	Stone	Mortar	1

Context (0168) was the fill of box drain [0169] in Area 1(b).

Context: 0177

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
177	Bone	Bone	5
177	Ceramic	Tile	5
177	Clay	Pipe	1
177	Flint	Flint	1
177	Glass	Glass	2
177	Iron	Nail	1
177	Lead	Window piece	1
177	Mortar	Mortar	2
177	Pottery	Pottery	18
177	Shell	Shell	2
177	Stone	Stone	1

Context (0177) was a mid brown clay loam deposit used to level the site following the demolition of the final building on the site.

Context: 0178

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
178	Bone	Bone	3
178	Brick	Brick	3
178	Ceramic	Tile	1
178	Glass	Glass	2
178	Mortar	Mortar	2
178	Pottery	Pottery	11

Context (0178) was a fill within foundation (0112).

Context: 0184

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
184	Pottery	Pottery	4

Context (0184) was a deposit that abutted medieval wall (0200)/(0201).

Context: 0197

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
197	Bone	Bone	16
197	Brick	Brick	2
197	Ceramic	Tile	12
197	Clay	Pipe	2
197	Clinker	Clinker	1
197	Flint	Flint	2
197	Glass	Glass	8
197	Iron	Iron	2
197	Iron	Nail	2
197	Mortar	Mortar	2
197	Pottery	Pottery	393
197	Shell	Shell	4
197	Slate	Slate	1
197	Stone	Stone	2

Context (0197) was the fill of 19th century boundary ditch [0196] at the very west of the site.

Context: 0198

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
198	Ceramic	Tile	1
198	Mortar	Mortar	4
198	Pottery	Pottery	1

Context (0198) was the fill of a 17th century pantry floor comprising demolition rubble.

Context: 0213

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
213	Brick	Brick	1
213	Ceramic	Tile	4
213	Glass	Glass	1
213	Pottery	Pottery	8

Context (0213) surrounded (0192), a stone platform that may have been part of the foundation of a medieval building.

Context: 0456

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
456	Wood	Stake pile	2

Context: 9001

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
9001	Bone	Bone	1
9001	Brick	Brick	1

Context: 9003

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
9003	Brick	Brick	1
9003	Mortar	Mortar	1
9003	Wood	Wood	1

Context: Unstratified

Context No.	Material	Object Type	Count
Unstratified	Brick	Brick	1
Unstratified	Glass	Glass	1
Unstratified	Pottery	Pottery	7



Plate 3: Section of large medieval ditch (0126) looking north west



Plate 4: Medieval stone wall (0162) cut by 18th/19th c. drains looking NNW



Plate 5: Stone boundary wall (0162) with drains removed looking north east



Plate 6: Medieval foundation (0201) under later Georgian wall (0116) looking south east



Plate 7: Stone foundation (0200) looking north west



Plate 8: Compacted pebble surface (0175) looking NNW



Plate 9: Compacted pebble surface (0189) looking SSE



Plate 10: Gully/ditch (0165) pre excavation looking east



Plate 11: Gully/ditch (0165) post excavation looking east



Plate 12: Limestone foundation plinth (0192) looking south west



Plate 13: Northern end of wall (0205) with floor (0203) looking north west



Plate 14: Wall (0149) looking north west



Plate 15: Georgian foundation walls (0113 & 0116) overlying 17th century floor (0203) looking north



Plate 16: Red brick floor (0208) and divisional wall (0149) looking north east



Plate 17: Georgian foundation (0113) cutting 17th century floor (0148) and later internal walls (0147) and (0115) overlying 17th century floor looking north west



Plate 18: Compacted lime/ash floor (0172) cut by Georgian wall (0113) looking north west



Plate 19: Wall (0194) looking west.



Plate 20: Pebble path/surface (0123) looking east



Plate 21: 18th century pottery dump (0132) looking north east



Plate 22: Wall (0215) overlying medieval plinth (0192) looking south east



Plate 23: Stone foundation (0121) showing part of deposit (0124) at front looking north east



Plate 24: Foundation footprint and upper cellarage level of east wing of Georgian building looking south



Plate 25: View of Area 1(a) showing internal walls and divisions of cellars looking north



Plate 26: View of west wing of Georgian farmhouse foundations in Area 1(b) looking ENE



Plate 27: Partial elevation of (0112) facing south east



Plate 28: Georgian stone foundation (0217) under (0113) overlying 17th century rubble



Plate 29: Stone foundation (0120) under brick foundation (0119) looking north west

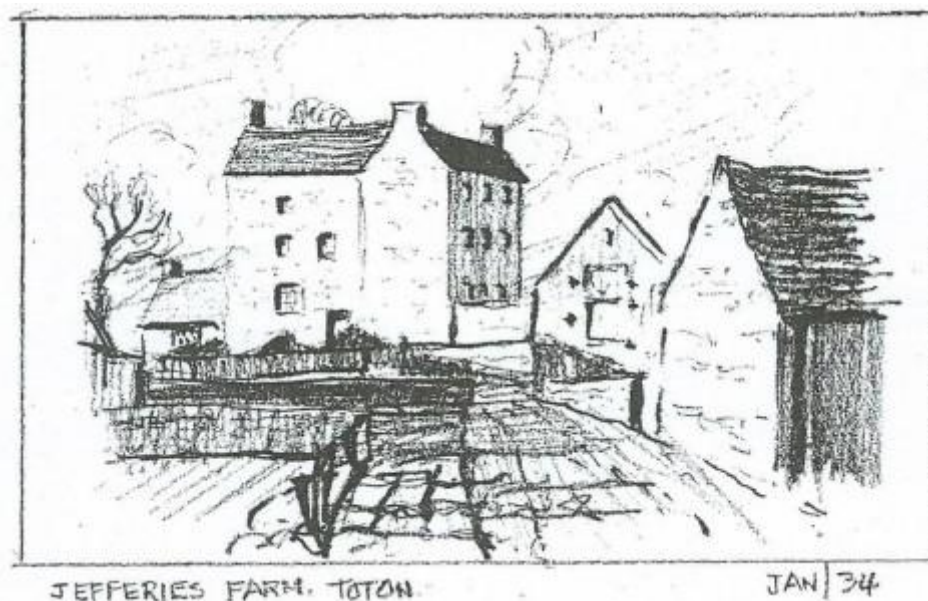


Plate 30: Sketch of Jefferies Farm January 1934 by Percy Barsby
(<http://totonunearthed.org.uk/totonmanor.html>)



Plate 31: Foundation (0112) showing lower foundation (0232) looking north east



Plate 32: Sondage south of foundation (0108) showing (0223), (0224) and (0225) looking north west



Plate 33: Wall foundation (0116) over 17th century floor (0204) looking north east



Plate 34: Downpipe drain outlet (0167) looking east



Plate 35: Drain (0169) looking south east.



Plate 36: Brick box drain (0118) looking WSW



Plate 37: Stone floor or foundation (0117) looking north west



Plate 38: Opening for doorway to cellar between foundations 0106 & 0112 looking south east



Plate 39: Area 1(a) showing collapsed red brick barrel vaulted ceiling (0107) and rubble (0102) infill looking south



Plate 40: Limestone plinth (0182) to north east of cellar doorway looking south west



Plate 41: Limestone plinth (0183) to north west of cellar doorway looking north east



Plate 42: Post hole [0158] post excavation looking south east



Plate 43: Post hole [0160] post excavation looking south east



Plate 44: Retaining wall (0122) looking north west



Plate 45: Victorian garden wall foundation (0181) looking west



Plate 46: Victorian brick floor (0170) within foundation wall (0116) looking south east



Plate 47: Victorian ditch [0196] looking north west



Plates 48 and 49: Victorian pit (0128) pre and post excavation looking north east and north



Plate 50: Section showing black ash deposit (0102) looking south west



Plate 51: Example of 17th century building similar to suggested design of Toton Manor

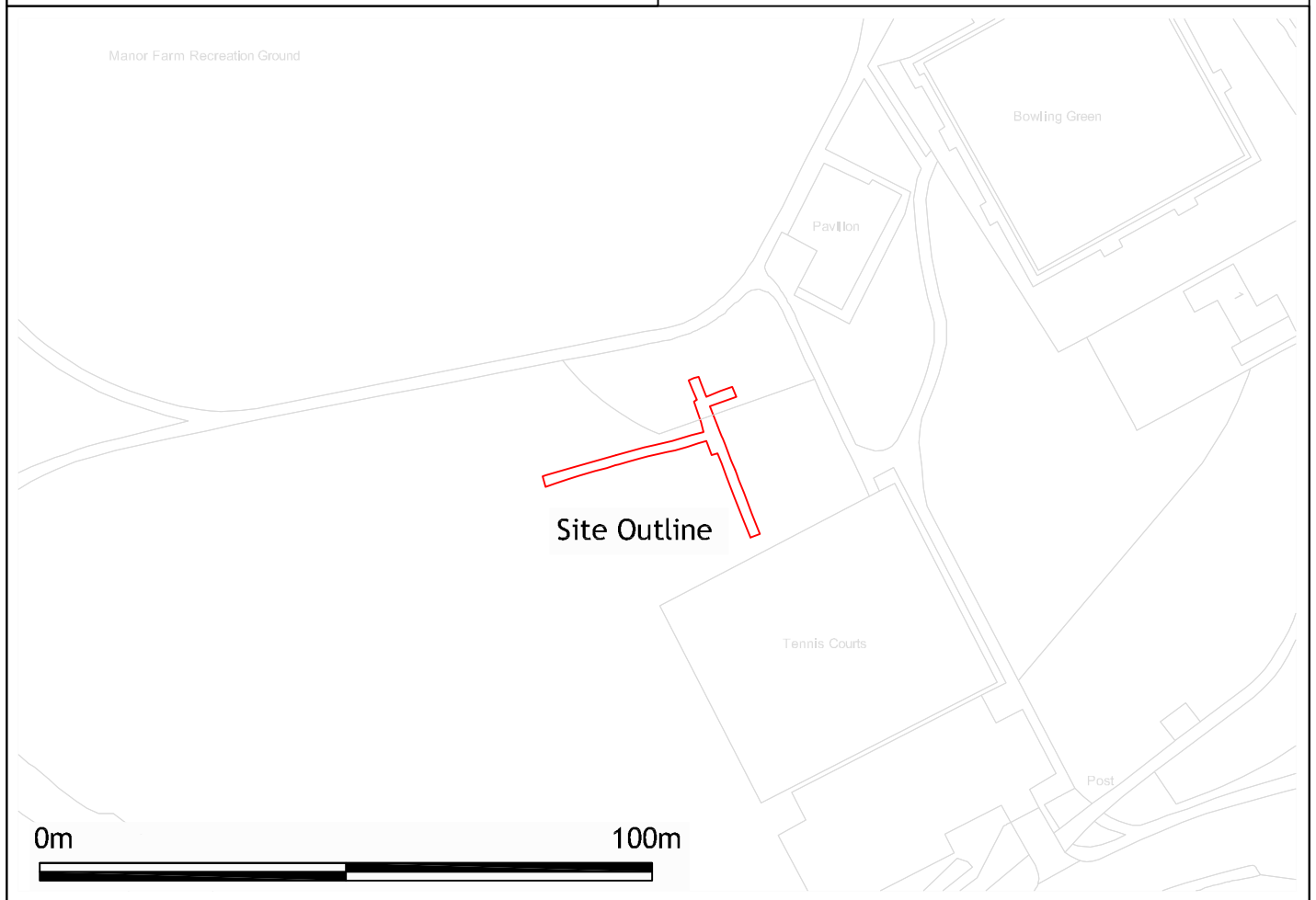
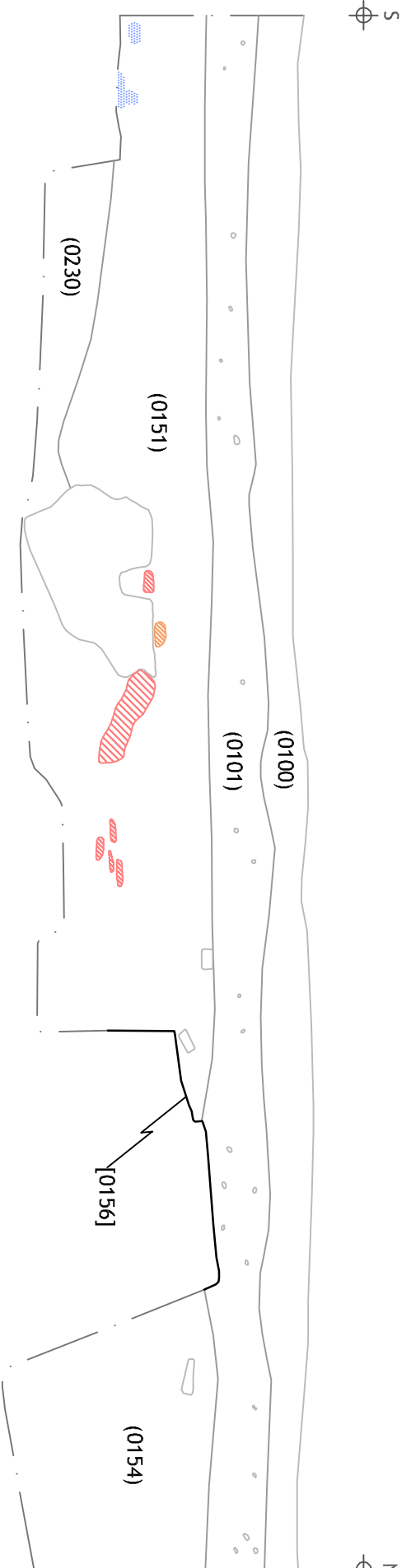


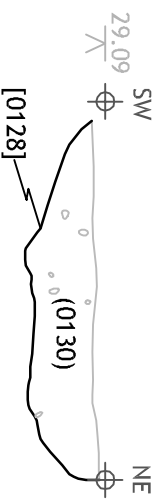
Figure 1: Location Map

Dr. 08
East Facing Section

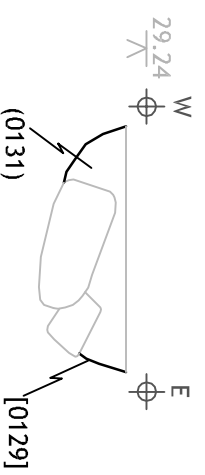
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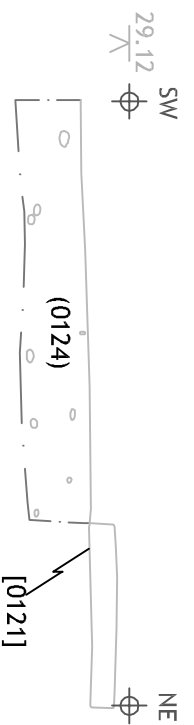
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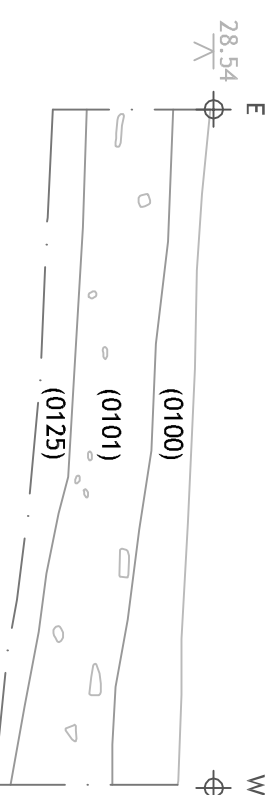
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South Facing Section of [0129]



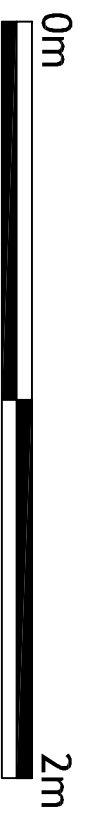
Dr. 11
South East Facing Section



Dr. 12
North Facing Section

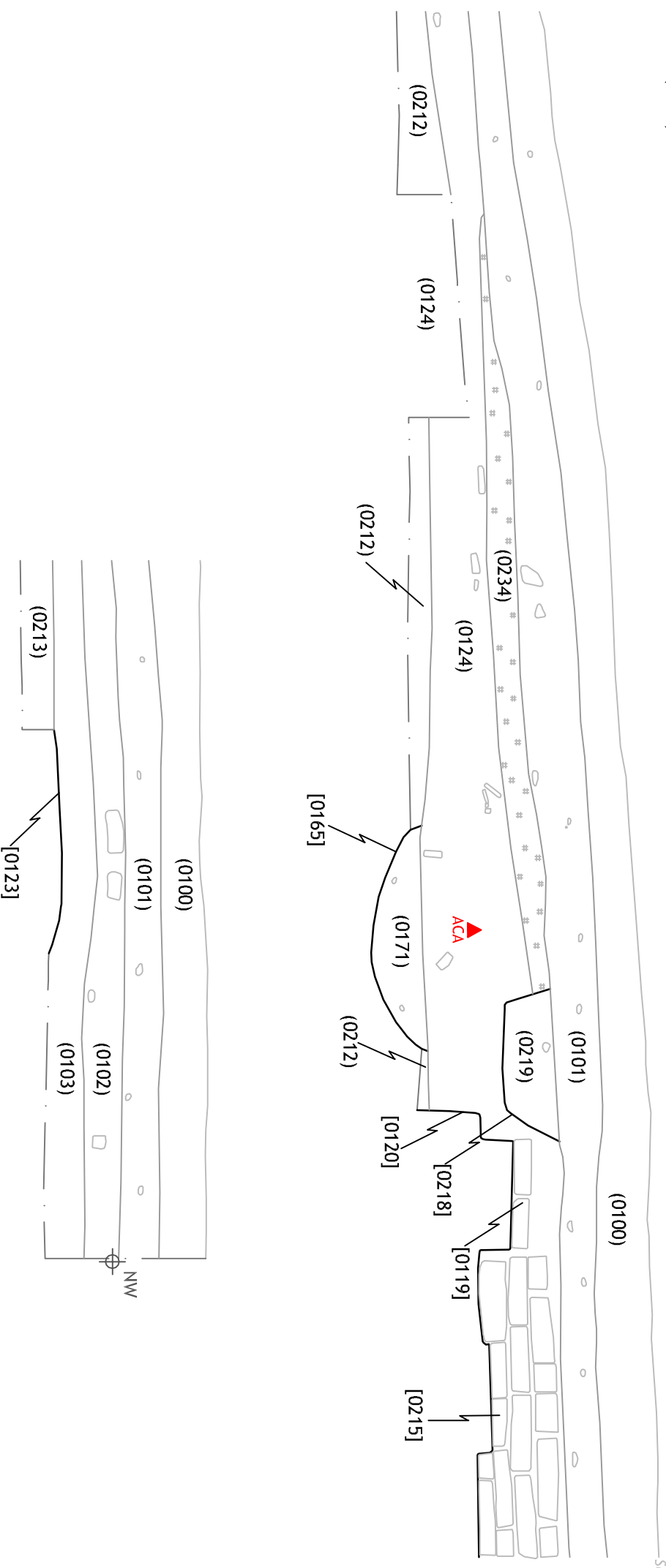
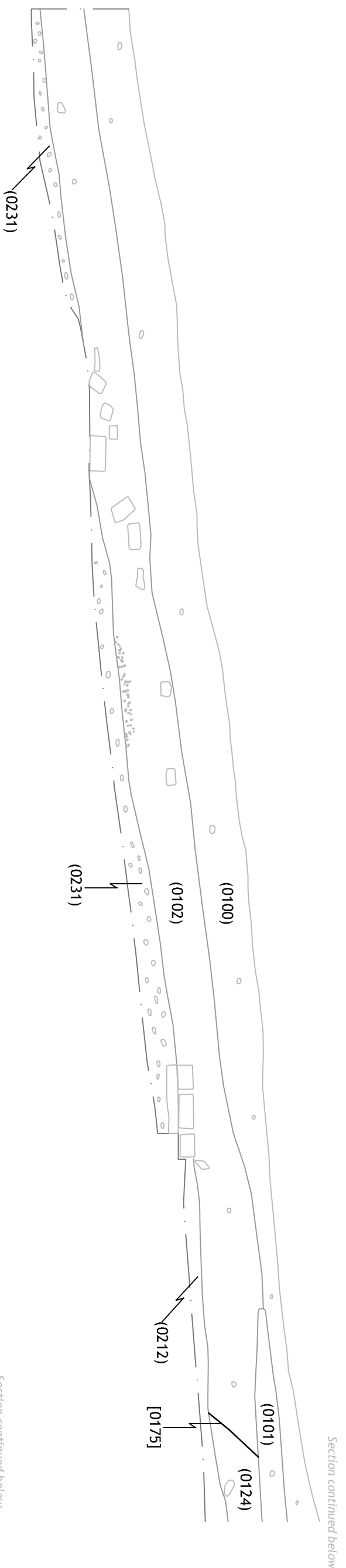


Key	
	Mortar
	Burnt Wood
	Red tile



Dr. 13
North East Facing Section

SE
29.43
⊕



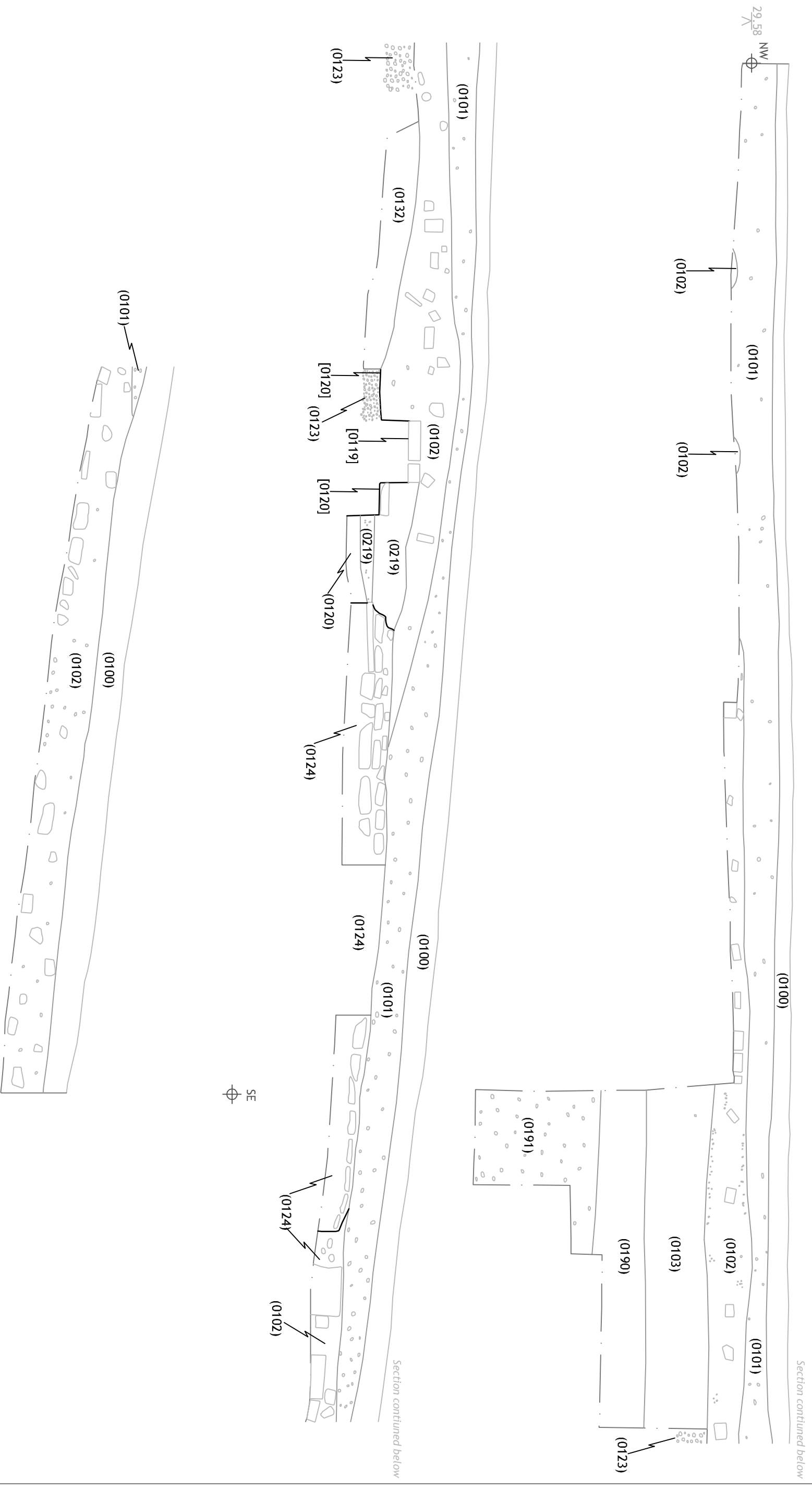
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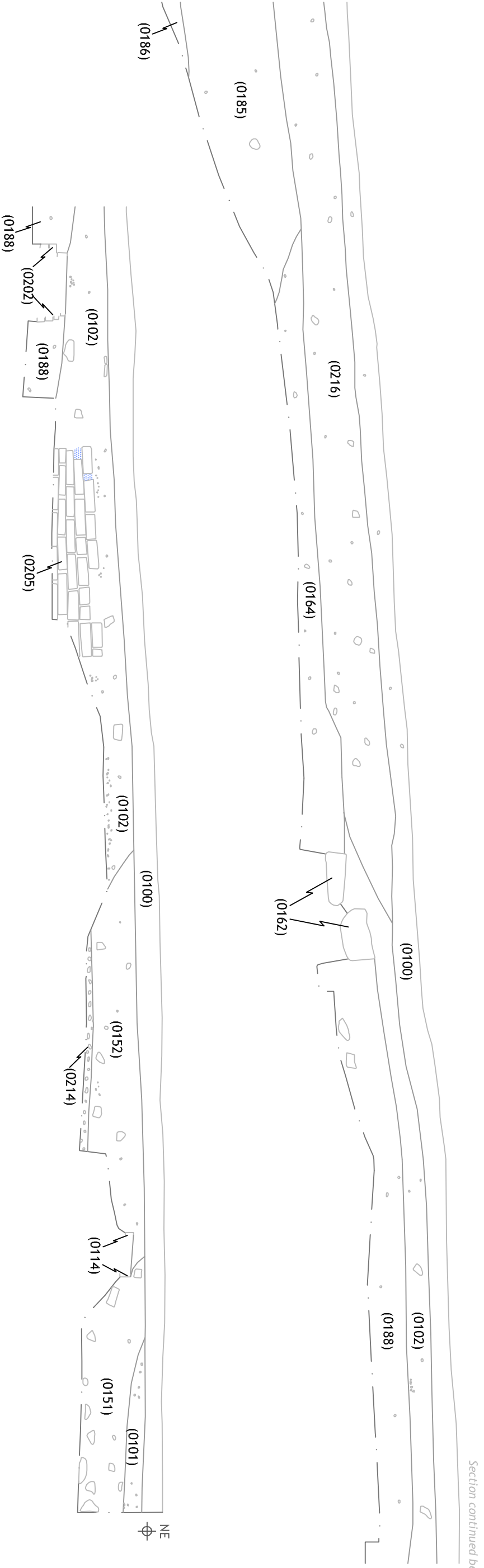
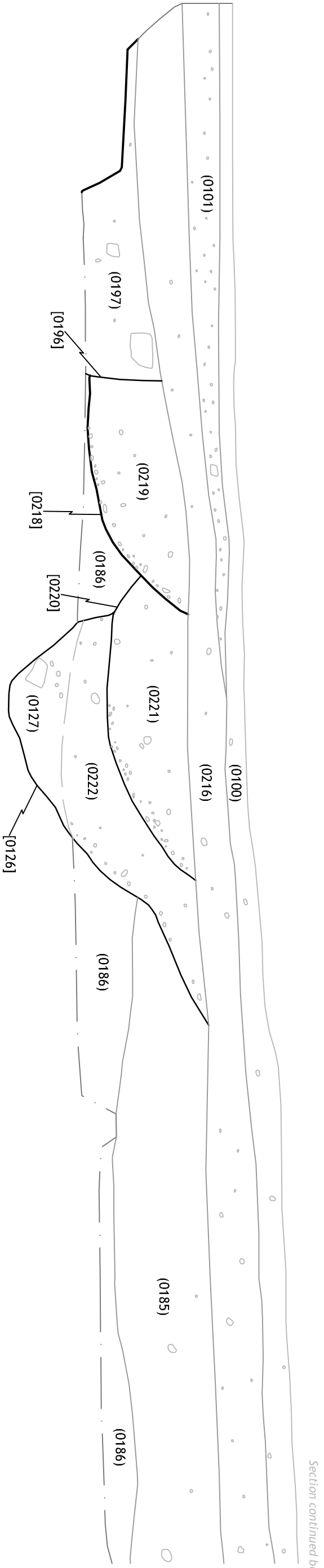
Find

ACA



Dr. 14
South West Facing Section





Key



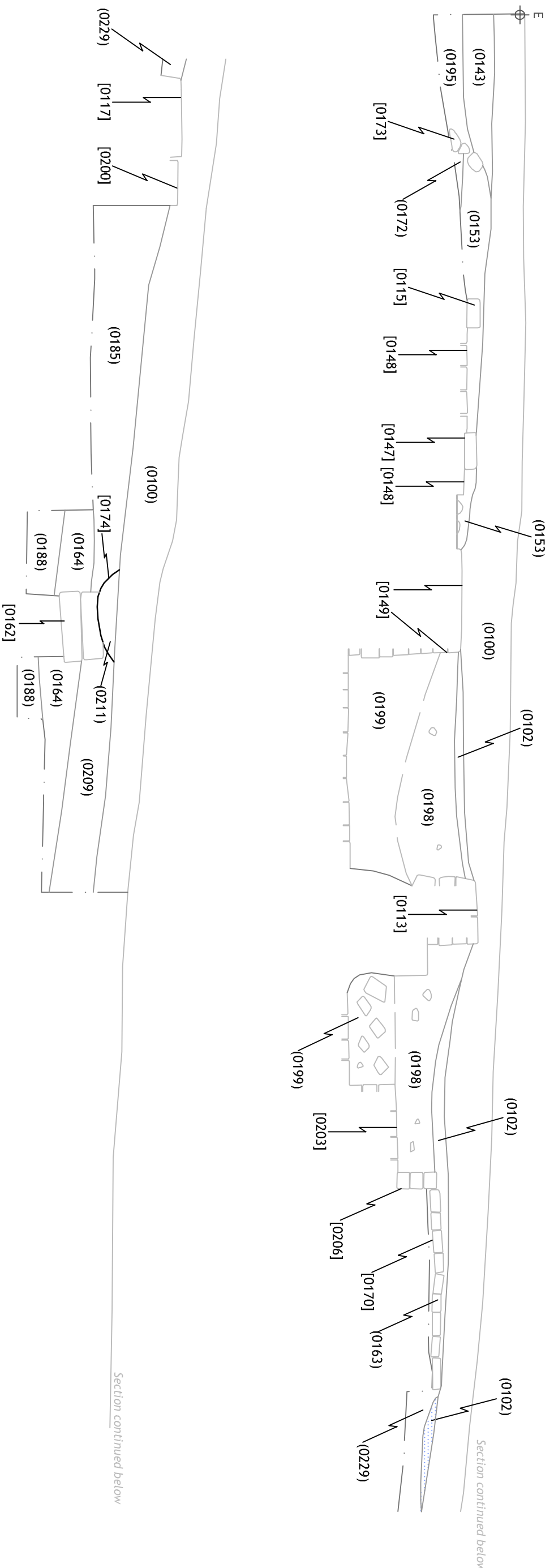
Mortar

0m

2m

Dr. 16
North West Facing Section

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Section continued below

Section continued below



Key

-  Mortar

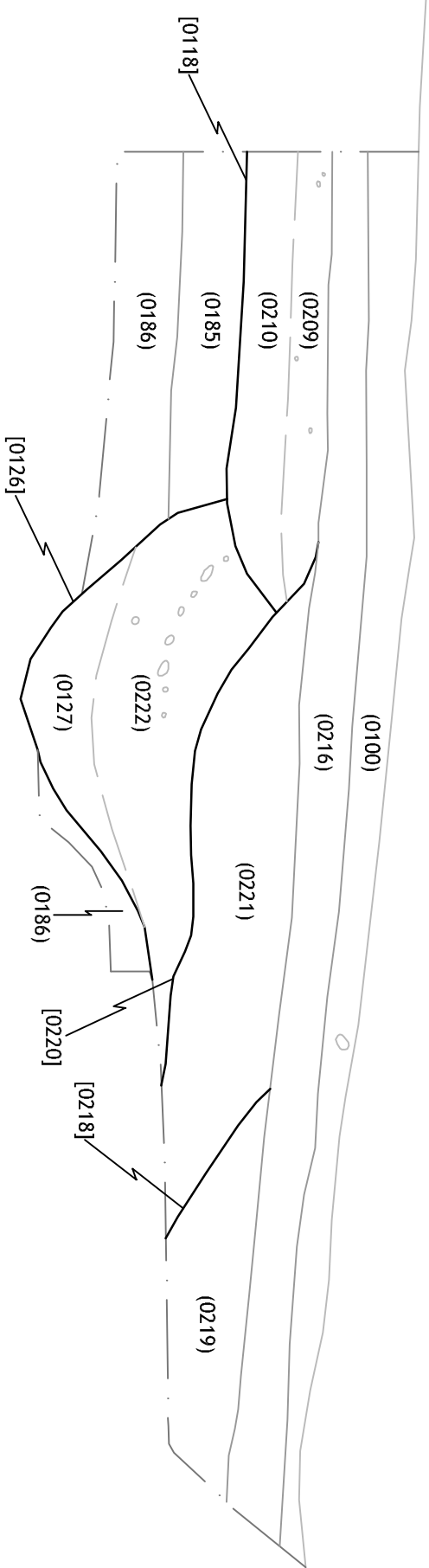
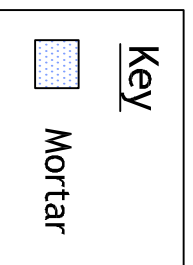
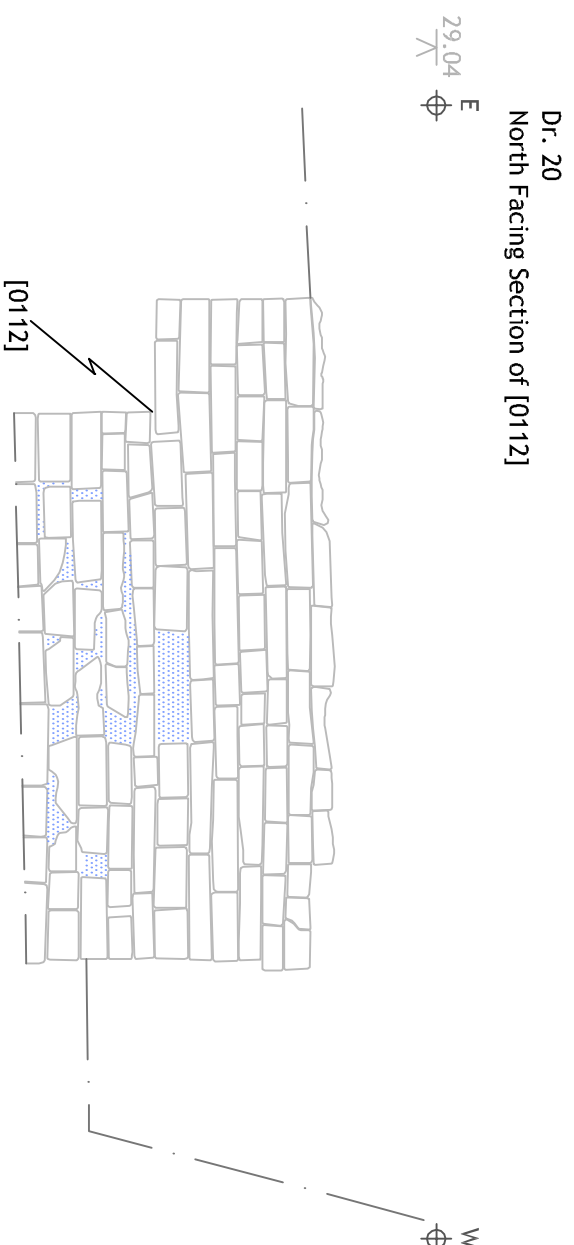
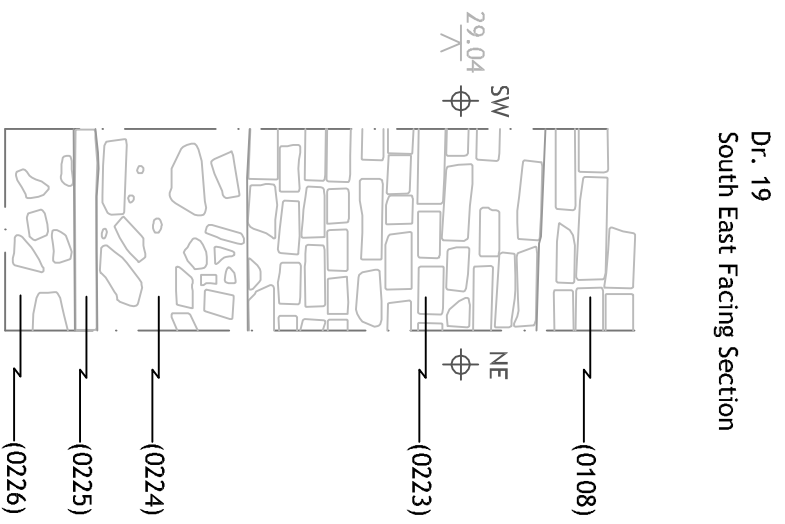
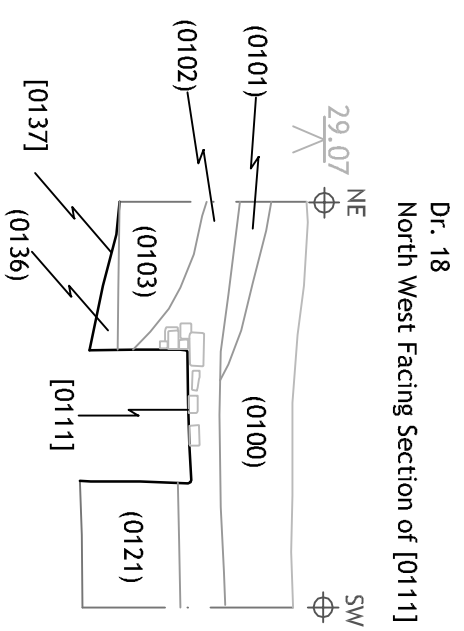
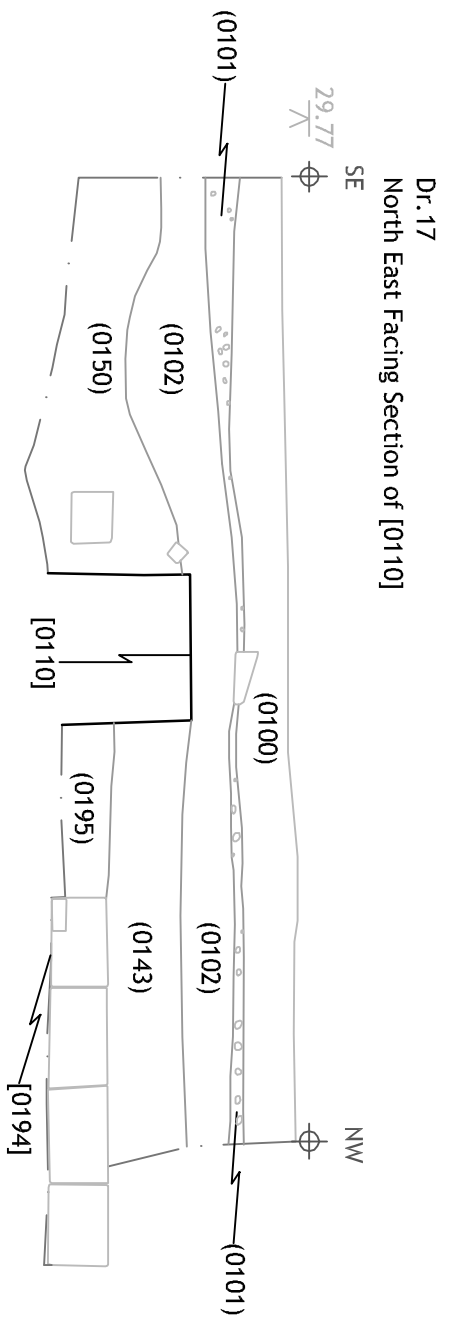
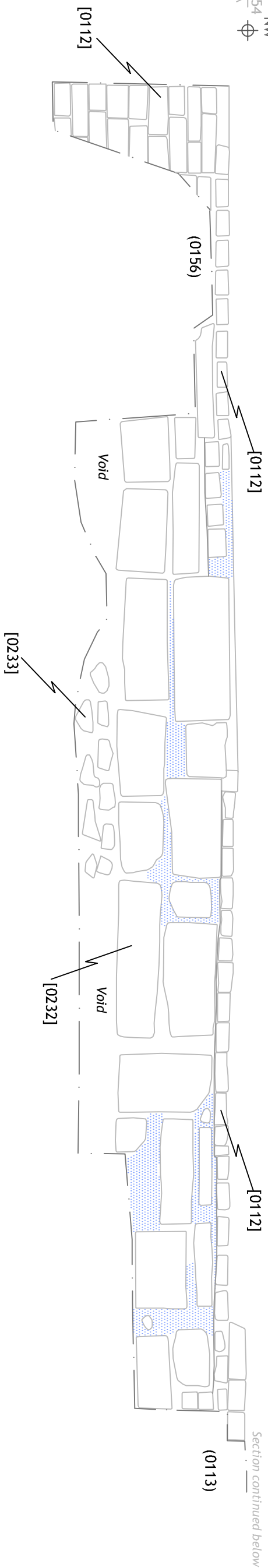


Figure 14: Section drawing 16

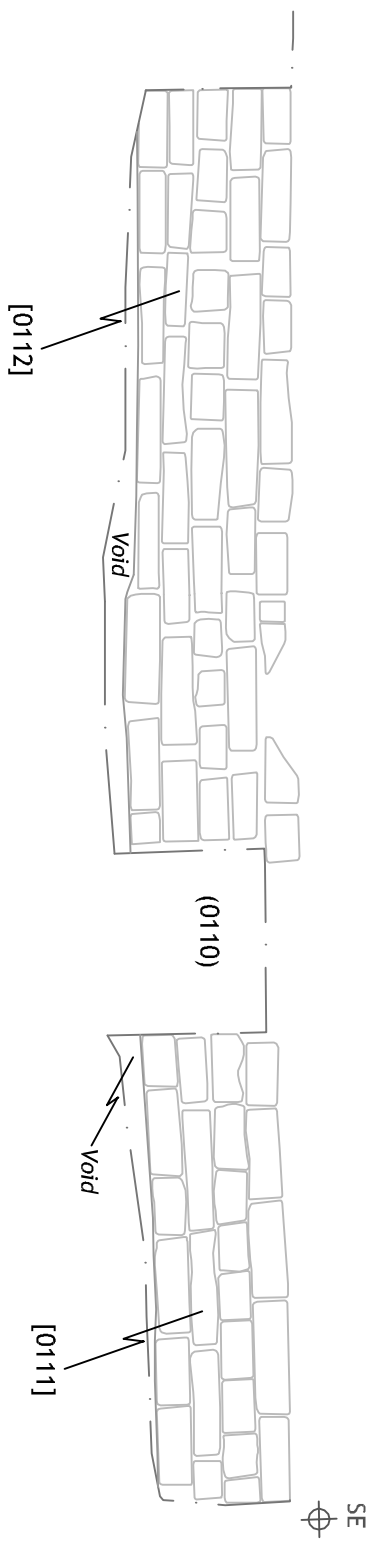


Dr. 21
South West Facing Section


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Section continued below



Key

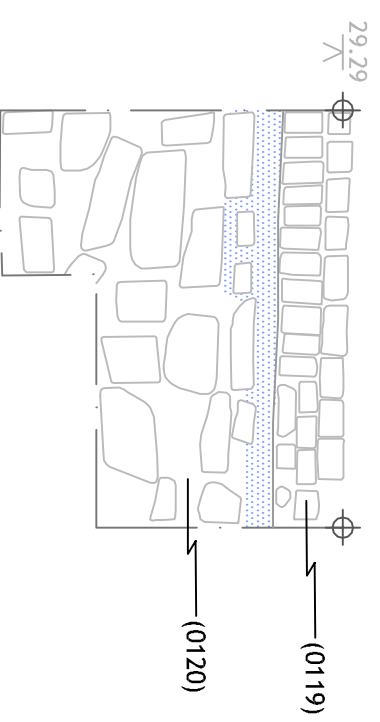
-  Mortar



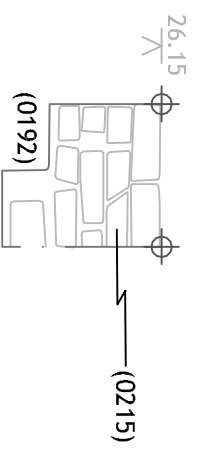
Dr. 22
South East Facing Section of (0119) and (0120)



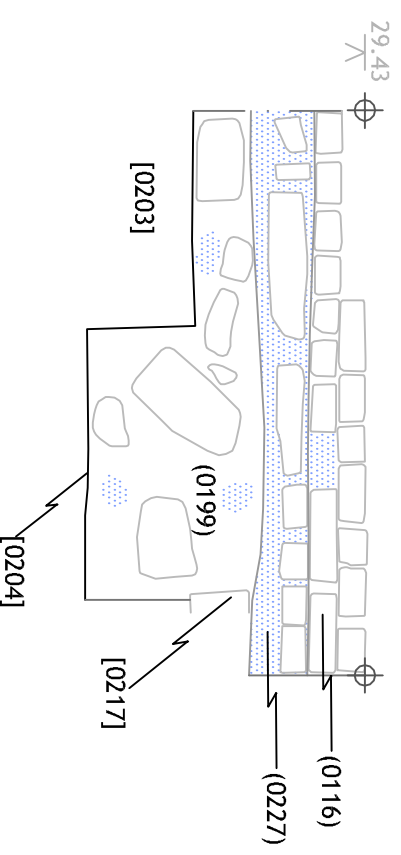
Dr. 23
North West Facing Section of (0119) and (0120)



Dr. 24
North West Facing Section of (0215)



Dr. 25
South West Facing Section



Key

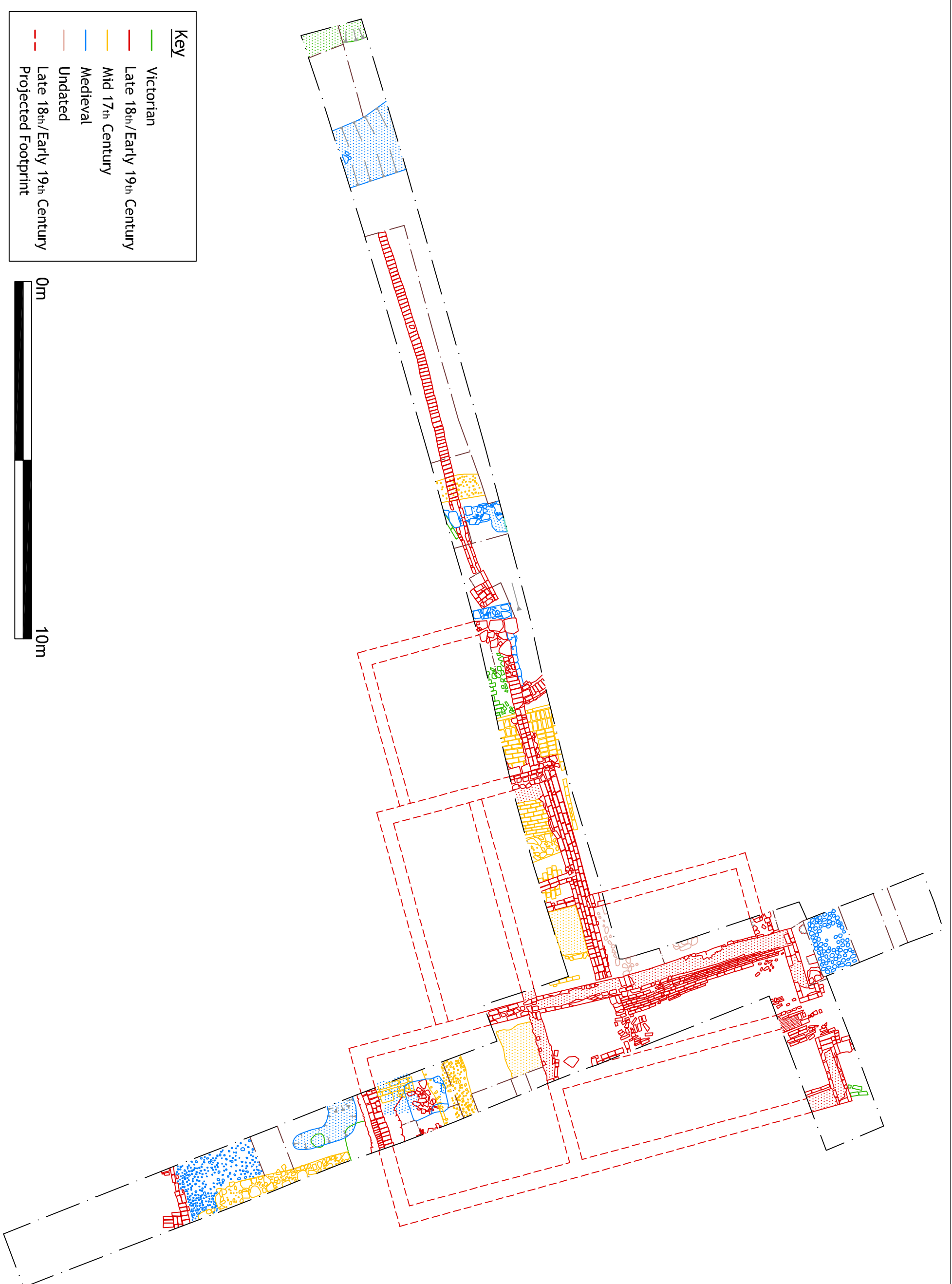


Mortar

0m



2m



Key

- Victorian
- Late 18th/Early 19th Century
- Mid 17th Century
- Medieval
- Undated
- - Late 18th/Early 19th Century
- - Projected Footprint

0m



10m

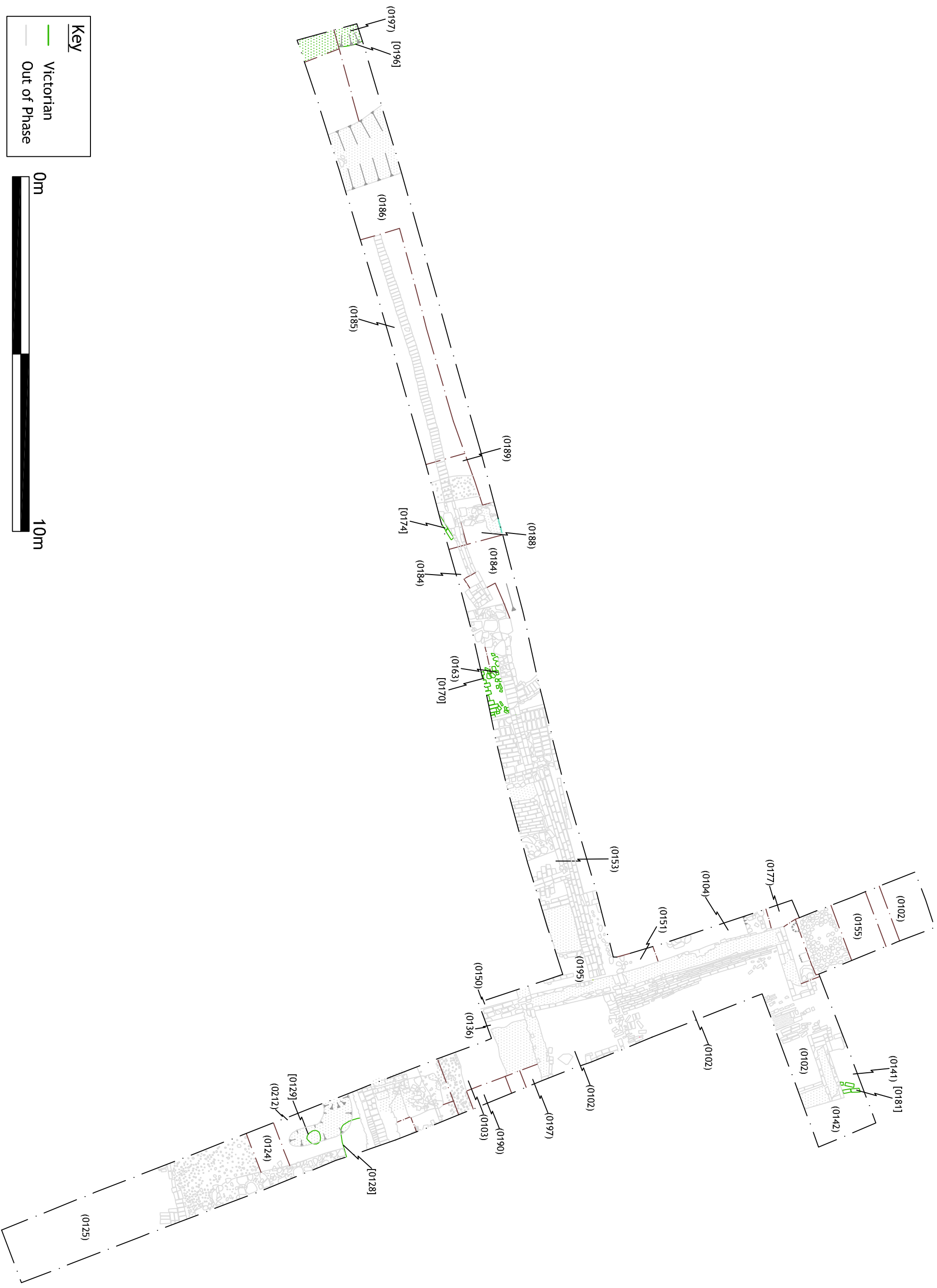




Figure 4: Site plan of the late 18th/early 19th century phase



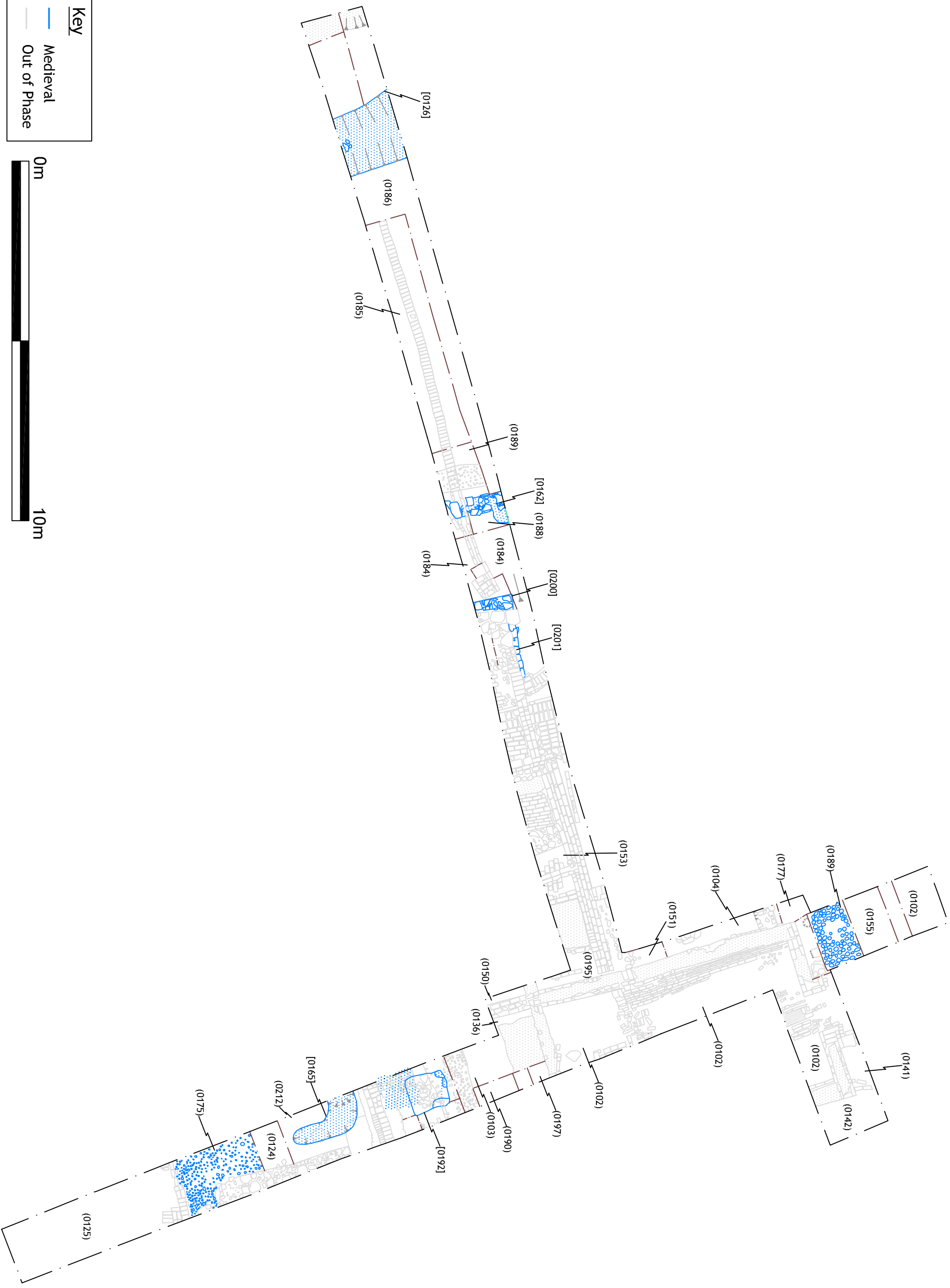
Key

Mid 17th Century

Out of Phase

0m

10m



Key

— Medieval

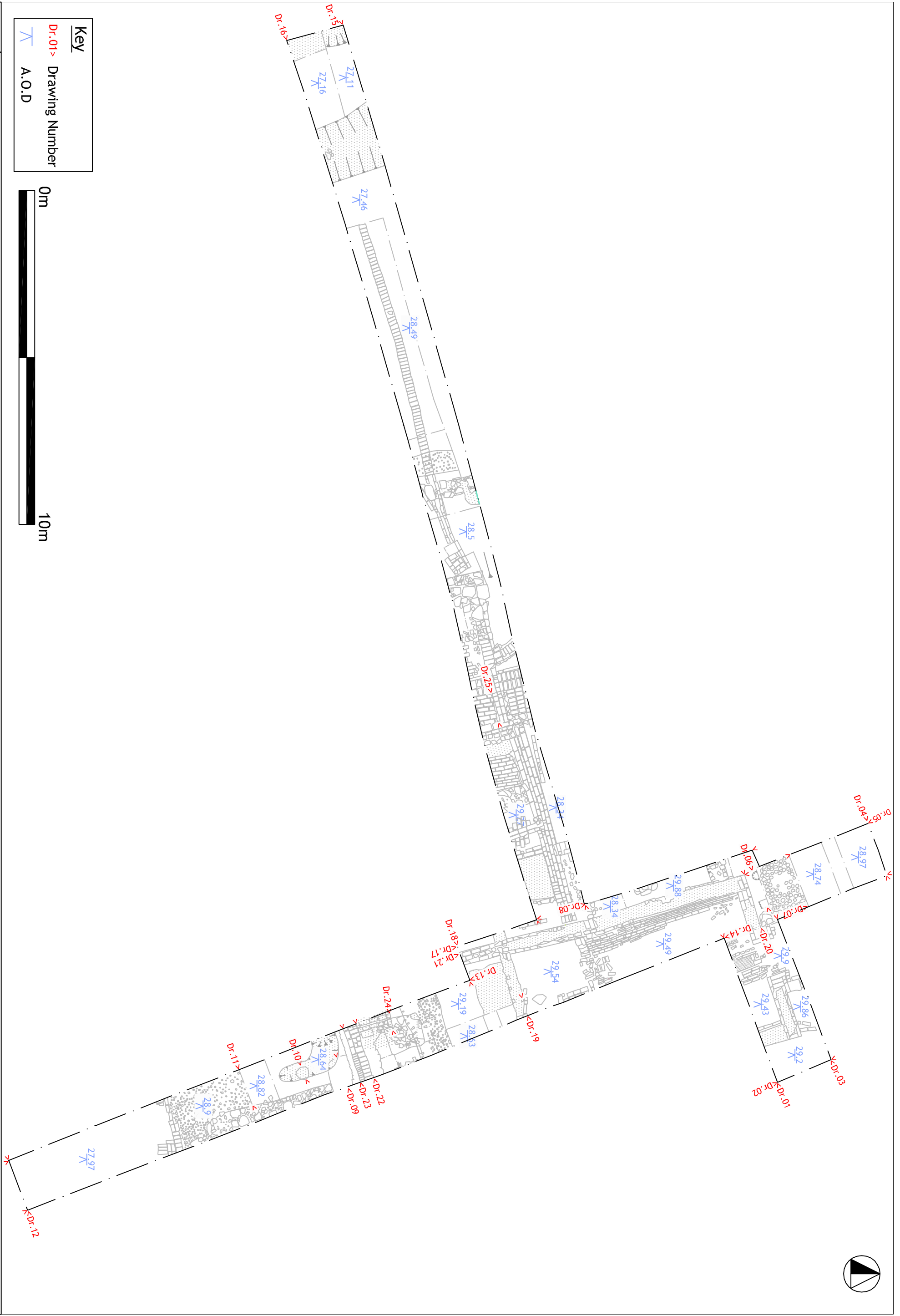
- - - Out of Phase

0m

10m

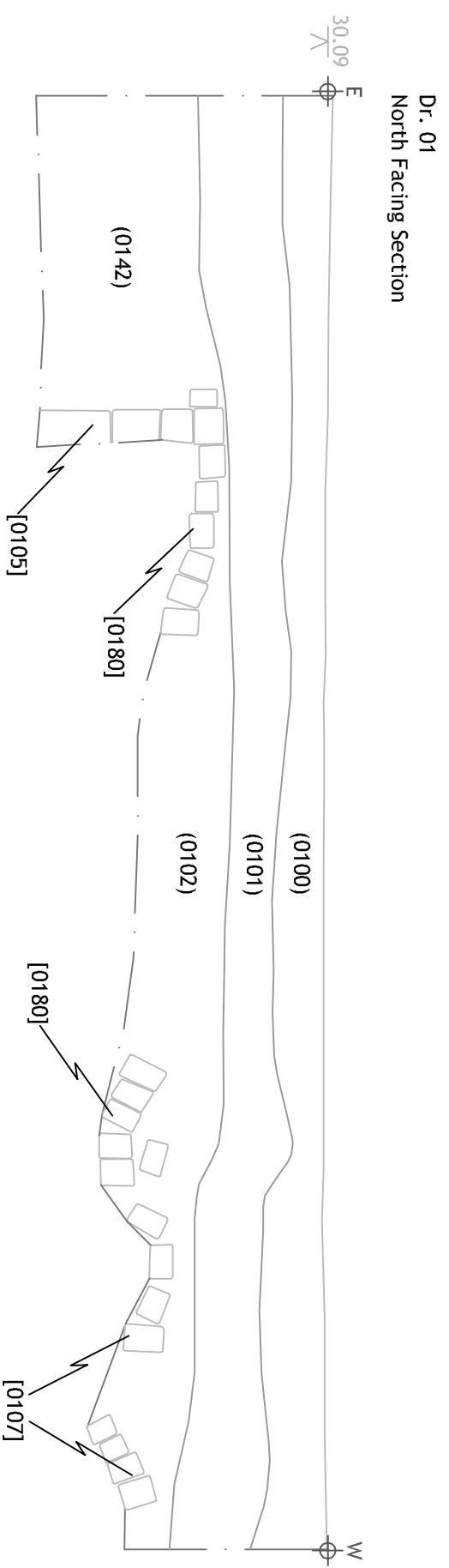


Figure 6: Site plan of the Medieval phase

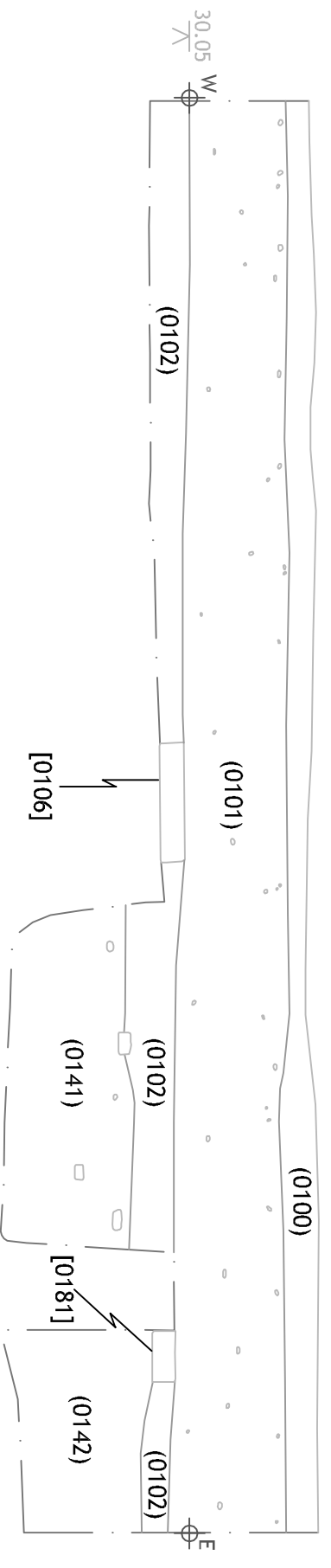


Key
Drawing Number
Dr.01 >
A.O.D.
K

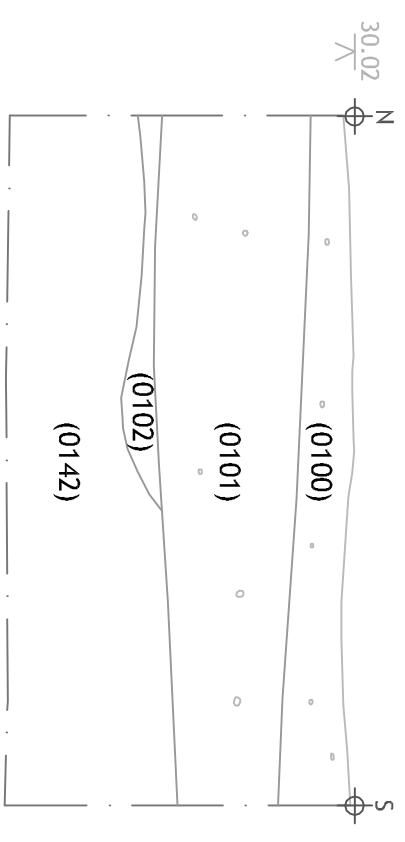




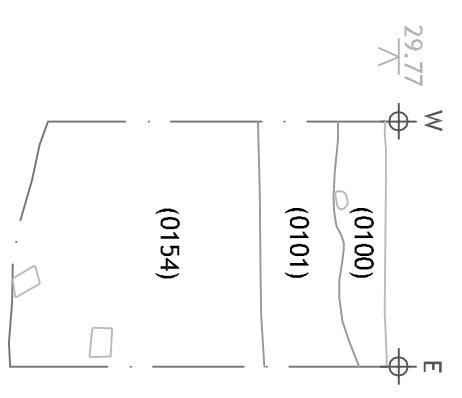
Dr. 02
South Facing Section



Dr. 03
West Facing Section

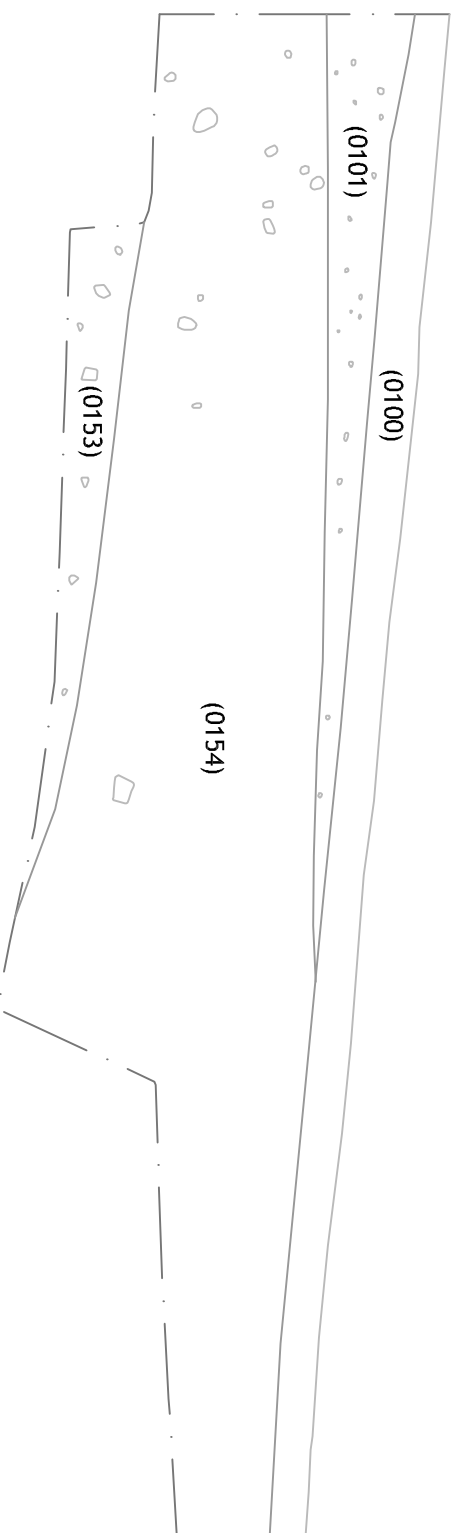


Dr. 04
South Facing Section



Dr. 05
North East Facing Section

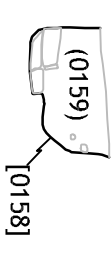
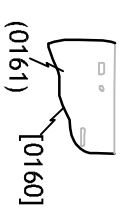
29.92
SE



NW

Dr. 06
North Facing Section of post holes [0158] and [0160]

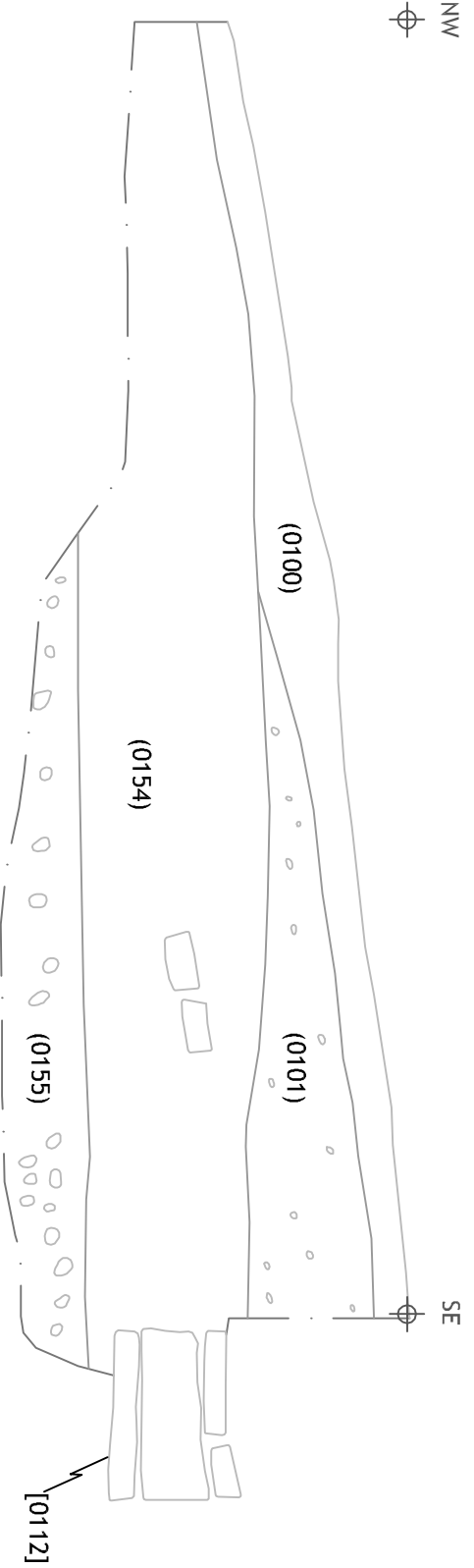
29.13
E



W

Dr. 07
South West Facing Section

29.85
NW



0m

2m