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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING DEVELOPMENT AT HUTTOFT PRIMARY SCHOOL, CHURCH LANE, HUTTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(HTP00)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING DEVELOPMENT AT HUTTOFT PRIMARY SCHOOL, CHURCH LANE, HUTTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE. (HTP00)

Work Undertaken For
Robert Howell Plant Hire

January 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)
and
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: N/089/2011/99
National Grid Reference: TF 5130 7630
City and County Museums Accession No. : LCNCC 2000.219

A.P.S. Report No: **194/00**

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at land at Huttoft Primary School, Church Lane, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the core of the medieval village, with the 13th century parish church of St. Margaret approximately 100m to the west.

The investigation revealed a Saxon ditch, dated to the 5th to 7th century. Saxon remains have previously been reported a short distance to the west of the site and it is possible that together they represent part of the Saxon settlement that evolved into medieval Huttoft.

A number of undated ditches and gullies and a post-medieval pit of probable agricultural function were also recorded.

Finds of bone, slag, plaster, and pottery from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as *'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed'* (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (N/089/2011/99) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a new classroom block at Huttoft Primary School. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Robert Howell Plant Hire to undertake the archaeological watching brief on the 26th and 27th September 2000. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Site Location

Huttoft is located 8km south of Mablethorpe in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works took place 100m east of the parish church, in the village centre just north of the present school buildings. The site is on the east side of Chapel Lane at National Grid Reference TF 5130 7630.

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site is on the east side of a slight rise, upon which the church is situated, and lies at approximately 10m OD. Local soils are the Holderness Association, Burlington Series stagnogleyic argillic brown earths on chalky till, surrounded by marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984 214-5).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

To date no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity has been recorded from the Huttoft village.

The first historical records of the village are the entries in the Domesday survey, *c.*1086. The principle land holders were Earl Hugh and Alfred of Lincoln, who had several followers in the parish. The economy was primarily agricultural with small areas of

meadow (Morris 1986). The entries suggest that the settlement was firmly established prior to the Norman conquest. The name, recorded in the Domesday Book as *'hotoft'*, is a hybrid place-name from the Old English *'hoh'* meaning a heel or spur of land, and the Old Danish *'toft'* meaning a curtilage or a messuage (Cameron 1998). Hybrid place-names occur across much of the county of Lincolnshire and it has been suggested that they are the result of earlier Anglo-Saxon settlements being partially renamed by Danish settlers (Cameron 1998), a process known as Scandinavianization.

Archaeological evaluation (SMR 43299 & 43300) (Figure 2) undertaken in the village, uncovered evidence of Late Saxon settlement *c.*150m to the west of the site. A deposit containing early Saxon pottery, with ditches and pits containing 13th century material was also discovered (LAS 1995).

The church of St Margaret (SMR 41497), (Figure 2) approximately 100m west of the development site, is of medieval date with several features remaining extant. The west tower, though restored in 1882, is of 13th century date as are the nave and chancel arches. The arcades are in the decorated style (1290-1350AD), whilst the north and south aisle, south doorway and porch are perpendicular in style (1335-1530AD) (Pevsner 1989). A partially restored medieval cross is also located on church lane (SMR 41496) (Figure 2).

The location of the village today suggests occupation moving northwards over time, from the early core of the village centred around the church.

Early post medieval occupation is evidenced approximately 700m north of the development area (SMR 43681) whilst place name evidence suggests the location of a manor house 400m south (SMR 41752) (figure 2).

An interesting reference to Thomas of Ferriby of Grimsby and his gang, impersonating crown officials around Huttoft during the 14th century, and fraudulently obtaining £200 'ship money', a tax possibly levied for tying up a ship in port, may suggest shipping connections in Huttoft during the medieval period (Platts 1985).

In summary, no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the area has been recovered and although evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement is present it is, to date, sparse and fragmentary. No evidence has previously been reported of archaeological remains in the area of development.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.07m using a mechanical excavator with a 600mm toothless bucket.

The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals and the bases of the trenches were hoed to reveal features and deposits in plan. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. A photographic record was

compiled, depicting the site during groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2 and the finds are detailed in Appendix 3.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Saxon Deposits
Phase 3:	Undated deposits
Phase 4:	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5:	Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief (Figure 5) was a stiff, mid-yellow, reddish brown sandy clay containing chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules (020) This deposit was identified as a natural geological deposit. Sealing (020) was a stiff mid-yellow reddish brown clayey sand, 0.19m thick (019) probably deposited by colluviation. Overlying (019) was a soft, mid-yellow reddish brown sandy clay (018), 0.50m thick (Figure 5 & 6), which had been softened by root disturbance.

5.2 Phase 2: Saxon deposits

Traversing the west side of the development (Figure 4) was a slightly irregular north-south oriented ditch (002), 1.33m wide and 0.55m deep. It had slightly concave sides and a rounded base (Figure 5) and was filled with soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay (001). Occasional stone and charcoal flecks were observed in this fill and two sherds of 5th to 7th century pottery were recovered.

5.3 Phase 3: Undated deposits

An east-west oriented gully cut (004) (Figures 4 & 5) was filled by a mottled, mid greyish brown and mid yellow-reddish brown silty clay (003) which appeared to be an intentionally backfilled deposit. A quantity of animal bone was recovered from (003).

North of (004) (Figure 4) was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (006) (Figure 5), 1.55m wide and greater than 0.44m deep, with sloping sides. The fill was soft mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay (005) with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks and finds of animal bone.

Cutting (005) was a gully cut, (008) oriented east-west (Figures 4 & 5) and with a backfilled deposit (007) of soft mottled greyish/reddish silty clay. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

A linear cut (016) (Figures 4 & 6), identified as a field ditch or hedge line ditch, was oriented north-south and filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (015). Animal bone was recovered from this deposit which appeared to be a naturally silted fill.

A northwest-southeast oriented ditch (012) (Figures 4 & 5), 0.75m wide and 0.39m deep, had straight sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with soft mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay (011) with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks and finds of animal bone and a single piece of

slag. This was cut by a vertically-sided flat-based gully (010), 0.37m wide and 0.41m deep, which followed the same orientation. This gully was filled with soft, mid grey clay (009) with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and finds of animal bone.

Another northwest-southeast oriented gully (025) (Figures 4 & 6) was revealed at the northwest corner of the site. It was 0.56m wide and 0.35m deep with convex sides and a rounded base. Its fill was soft mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay (011) with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.

5.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits

In the northeast corner of the footing (Figure 4), cutting undated gully (025), was an irregular pit (014) (Figure 6), at least 3.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.46m deep, with concave sides and an undulating base. The lower fill was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay (013) with occasional small stones. An abraded sherd of medieval pottery and a 16th-17th century potsherd were recovered from this deposit. Overlying (013) was 0.18m of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay (021) with occasional mortar fragments. Cutting through (021) into the top of pit (014) was a pit (023) 0.43m wide and 0.30m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base. Its fill was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay (022) with frequent chalk flecks and fragments of building debris.

5.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Covering the entire site (Figures 5 & 6), and sealing all earlier deposits, was up to 0.5m of soft mid grey clayey sand with frequent fragments of modern building debris.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered (Phase 1) were naturally formed brown earths typical of the local soils.

The Saxon period (Phase 2) was represented by a single ditch (002) from which 5th to 7th century pottery was recovered. This could have been a drain or property boundary associated with the Saxon settlement at Huttoft, or possibly part of a peripheral field system.

It is possible that some of the undated ditches and gullies revealed during the investigation may be Saxon in date and relate to ditch (002). Two different alignments of linear features was observed, which may suggest two phases, a northwest-southeast system and a later east-west system. However northeast-southwest oriented ditch (012) contained a piece of slag, which is possibly post-medieval. This would place both ditch (012) and gully (010) in the post-medieval period or later.

In the northeast corner of the site was a post-medieval (Phase 4) pit (014) of uncertain function. The number of finds from the fill is too small to suggest a refuse pit or other domestic related function. An agricultural function is therefore more likely suggesting that the site was on the periphery of settlement in this period. The later pit cutting the top of (014) was rubble filled and could relate to the construction or demolition of the modern buildings which formerly stood on the site.

The final phase (Phase 5) was a layer of topsoil which had been greatly disturbed by demolition work and the levelling of the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at land at Huttoft Primary School, Church Lane, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the core of the medieval

village.

The investigation revealed a Saxon ditch, dated to the 5th to 7th century. Saxon remains have previously been reported a short distance to the west of the site and it is possible that together they represent part of the Saxon settlement that evolved into medieval Huttoft.

A number of undated ditches and gullies and a post-medieval pit of probable agricultural function were also recorded.

Finds of bone, slag, plaster, and pottery from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Howell Plant Hire, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Tobin Rayner
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson & James Snee
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson & James Snee

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

Figure 1 - General location plan

TF 51

TF 77

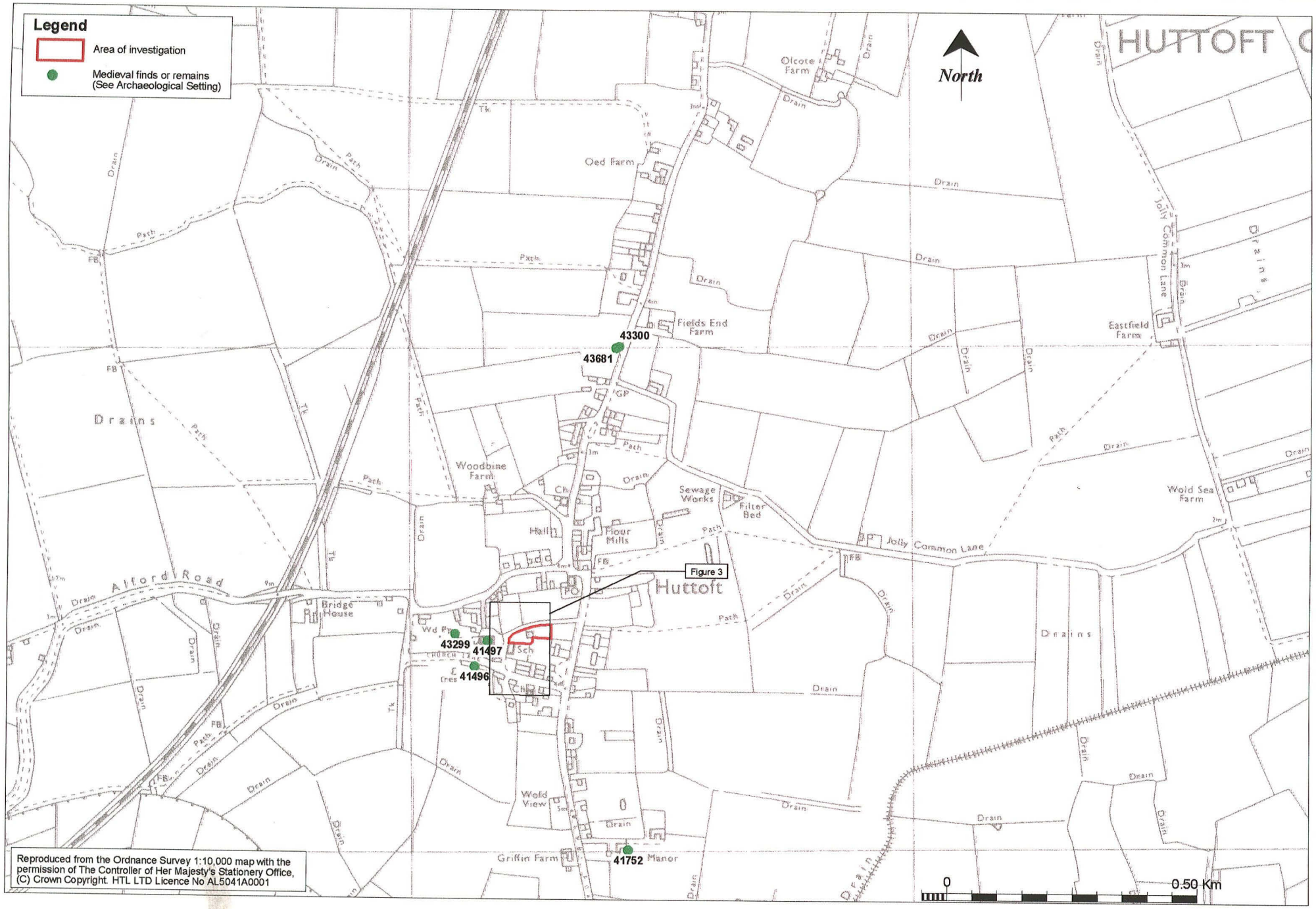

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

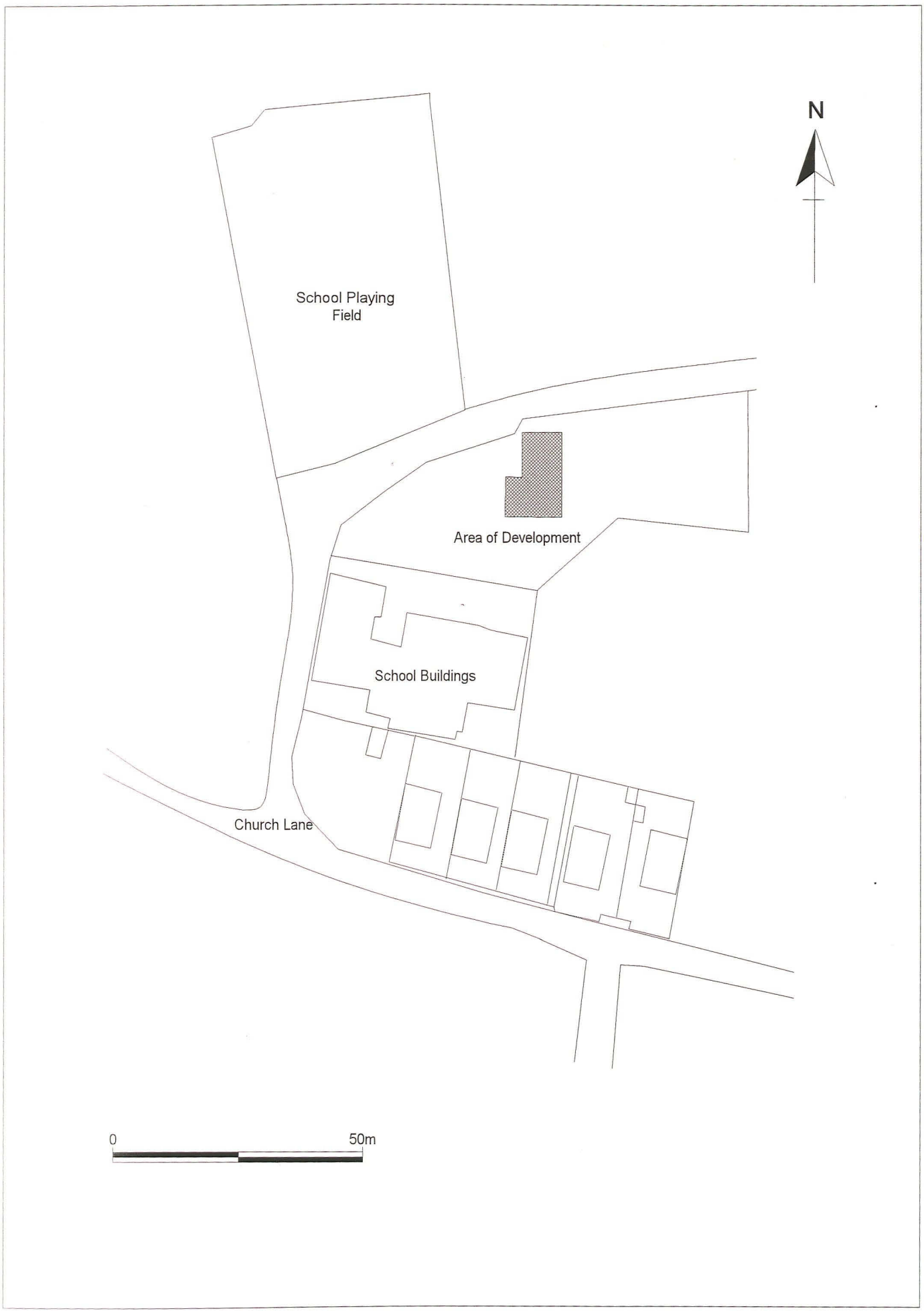

Figure 3 Plan of the Development Area. Scale 1:1000.

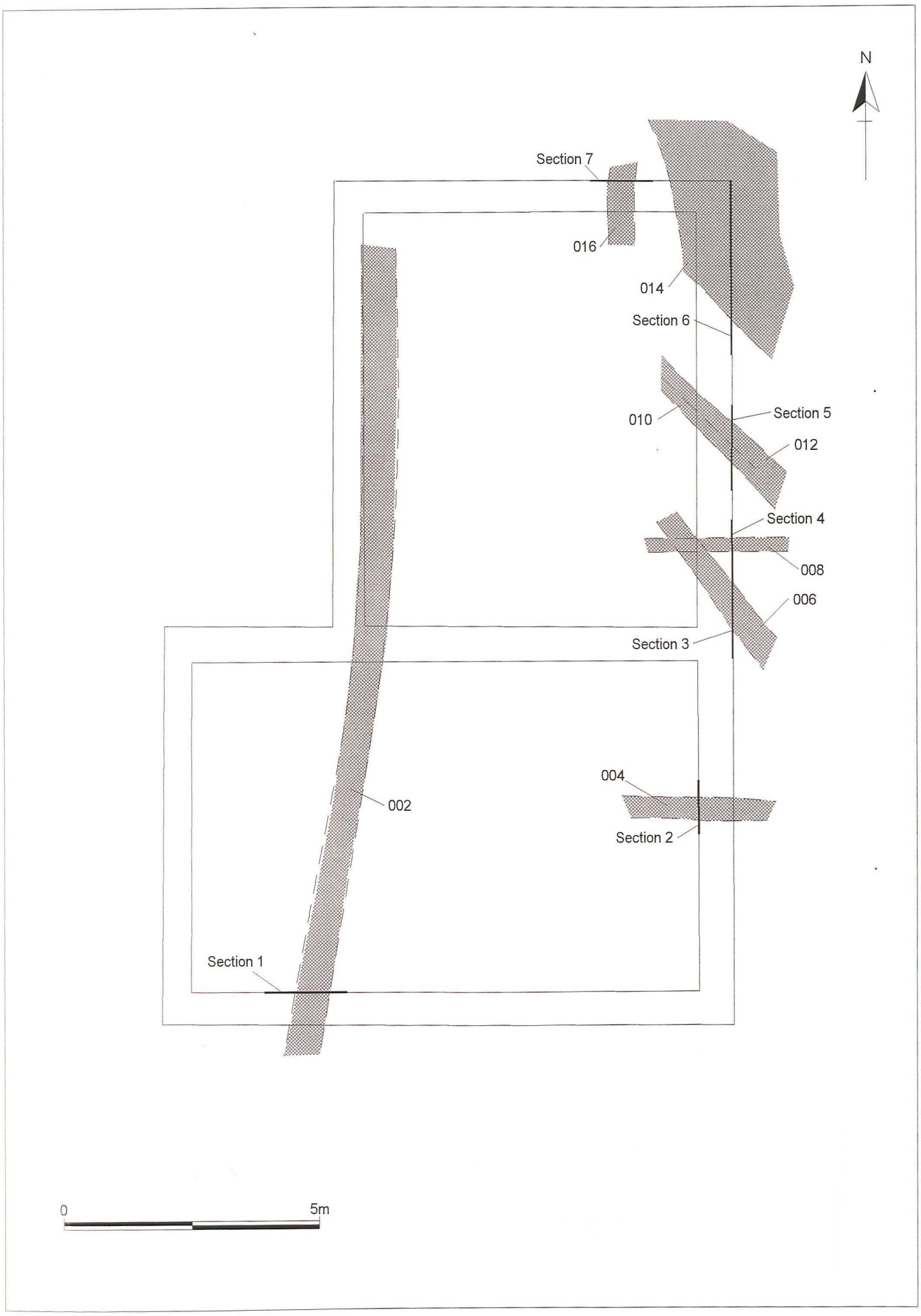

Figure 4 Plan of the Footing Showing Location of Sections and Principle Features. Scale 1:100.

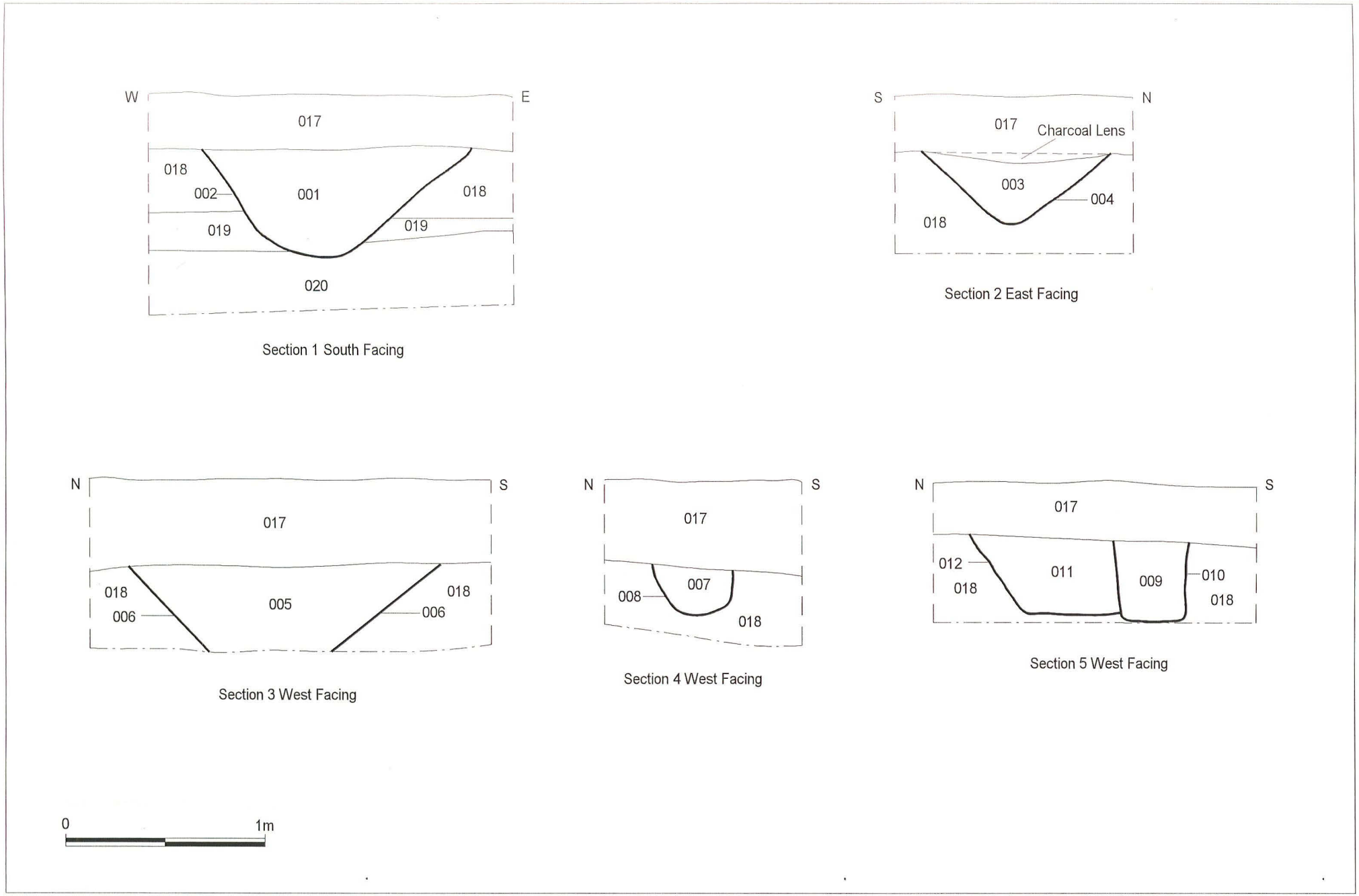

Figure 5 Sections 1-5. Scale 1: 25.

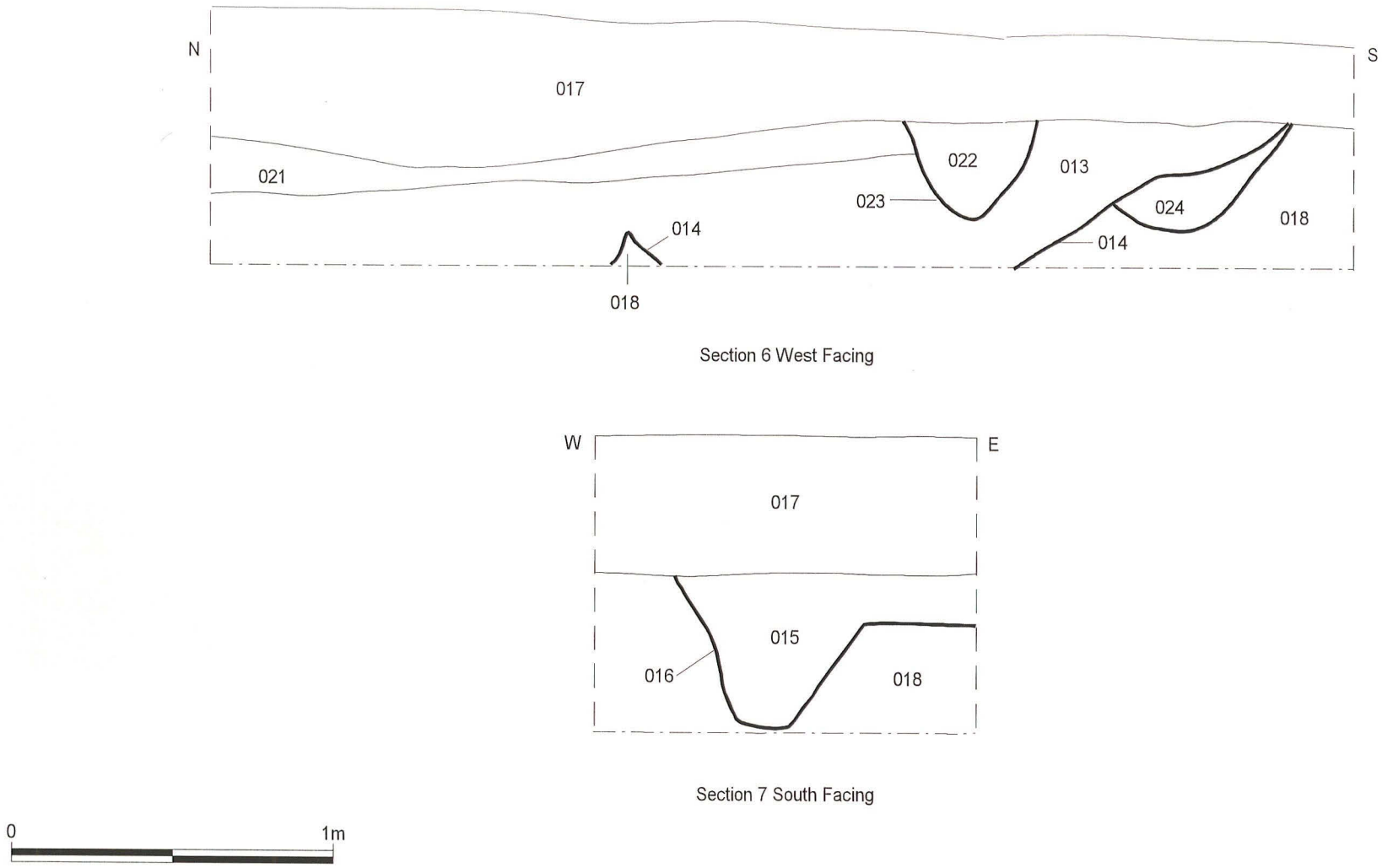

Figure 6 Details of Sections 6 & 7. Scale 1:20.

Plate 1 General view of site

Plate 2 Section through Saxon ditch (002), looking north

Plate 3 Section through undated ditch (006), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT
HUTTOFT PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CHURCH LANE,
HUTTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
ROBERT HOWELL PLANT HIRE

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

AUGUST 2000

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Huttoft Primary School.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the core of the medieval village, near to the 13th century parish church. The development area is on the site of the Old Vicarage, which is to be demolished.*

1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of new school buildings at Huttoft Primary School, Chapel Lane, Huttoft.

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 Huttoft is located 8km south of Mablethorpe in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place in the village centre, 100m east of the parish church and just north of the present school buildings. The site is on the east side of Chapel Lane at National Grid Reference TF 513 763.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed construction of a new classroom block at Huttoft Primary School. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site is the east side of a slight rise, upon which the church is situated, and lies at approximately 10m OD. Local soils are the Holderness Association, Burlington Series stagnogleyic argillic brown earths on chalky till, surrounded by marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984 214-5).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Huttoft is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, a reference that indicates a Saxon origin for the settlement. The site is in the medieval core of the village and the 13th century parish church of St. Margaret lies approximately 100m to the west. The development area will be on the site of the Old Vicarage. Listed buildings of 18th century and later date are located in the village and include a former tower mill and mill warehouse.

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 the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of 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 <u>General considerations</u>

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 (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. 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 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 and 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 the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

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 *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. 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 archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

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 person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 10-08-00

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (002)
002	1	Linear cut, 1.33m wide and 0.55m deep, slightly concave sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch
003	2	Soft, mottled mid greyish brown & mid yellow-reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (004)
004	2	Linear cut, 0.96m wide and 0.35m deep, straight sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Gully
005	3	Soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (006)
006	3	Linear cut, 1.55m wide and >0.44m deep, sloping sides, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch
007	4	Soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (008)
008	4	Linear cut, 0.41m wide and 0.24m deep, concave sides and rounded base, oriented east-west.	Gully
009	5	Soft, mid-grey clay, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill (010)
010	5	Linear cut, 0.37m wide and 0.41m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Gully
011	5	Soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (012)
012	5	Linear cut, 0.75m wide and 0.39m deep, straight sloping sides and flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch

013	6	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small stones.	Fill of (014)
014	6	Irregular cut, >3.4m long, >0.6m wide and >0.46m deep, concave sides and undulating base.	Pit
015	7	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small stones.	Fill of (016)
016	7	Linear cut, 0.95m wide and 0.49m deep, convex sides and rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch
017	1-7	Soft, mid-grey clay-sand, with frequent roots, stones and building debris, up to 0.50m deep.	Topsoil
018	1-7	Soft, mid yellow-reddish brown sandy clay, 0.50m thick.	Natural
019	1	Stiff, mid yellow-reddish brown clayey sand, 0.19m thick.	Natural
020	1	Stiff, mid yellow-reddish brown sandy clay, occasional chalk flecks and flint nodules, >0.38m deep.	Natural
021	6	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small stones, 0.18m thick.	Fill of (014)
022	6	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small stones.	Fill of (023)
023	6	Cut, 0.43m wide and 0.3m deep, concave sides and rounded base.	Pit
024	6	Soft, mottled mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (025)
025	6	Linear cut, 0.56m wide and 0.35m deep, convex sides and rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Gully

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (001), (011) and (015), and a pit fill (013).

The earlier pottery was probably made in the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire, some 100km to the southwest. By contrast, the later medieval and post-medieval material is much more local, made in the Boston, Old Bolingbroke and Toynton All Saints areas of Lincolnshire, within 35km southwest of Huttoft.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table.

Pottery, industrial debris and mortar were recovered during the investigation. with pottery of the 5th-7th century the earliest datable material collected.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	2x Early Saxon ?Charnwood Forest ware, 5th-7th century	5th-7th century
	1x baked silt	
011	1x iron slag ?smithing	
013	1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16th-17th century	16th-17th century
	1x ?Toynton All Saints-type ware, small, very abraded, 14th-15th century	
	1x mortar?	

The two Early Saxon sherds from (001) are probably Charnwood products and do contain biotite mica, though this is not overly abundant, and other large stone inclusions. A slight variation in the fabric suggests that these sherds represent separate vessels. There is burnt encrustation on the interior and exterior of one of the sherds, indicating use in cooking. A small fragment of apparently burnt silt from the same context has a pale surface on one side but is of uncertain origin; this may even be a silt concretion from a decaying ironstone.

Both of the medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments are small, with the earlier piece quite abraded also. This may suggest that these artefacts constitute plough scatter, rather than occupation debris. As an isolated piece, the iron slag may also be a constituent of manuring spread, rather than signifying any local iron working. This slag fragment is high fired and very vesicular.

Table 2: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	Comments
001	cattle	tibia	3 fragments
	cattle	molar	
	cattle	phalange	
	cattle sized	clavicle	
	unidentified		6x fragments

Context	Species	Bone	Comments
003	cattle	astragalus	
	cattle sized	rib	
	pig	canine	
	unidentified		2x fragments
005	sheep sized	vertebra	
	sheep sized	molar	2x
	sheep sized	scapula	
	sheep sized	skull	fragment
	sheep sized	rib	
	cattle sized	unidentified	3x fragments
009	dog	mandible	
	sheep	femur	
	sheep sized	rib	possibly smaller animal, 2x fragments
	cattle	molar	
	unidentified		3x fragments
011	cattle	metatarsus	4 fragments
013	sheep sized	skull	1x fragment
	cattle	molar	
	unidentified		1x fragment
015	sheep/pig	ulna	1x fragment

Condition

Although a few of the pieces are abraded all the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Some of the animal bone has become chalky and brittle. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

Limited archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Huttoft previously, though they have reported the discovery of Early and Late Saxon, together with medieval, remains and artefacts. Records of archaeological remains and finds identified in the Huttoft area are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, due to the small amount of material recovered, the assemblage has limited potential. The medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments may have entered the area in manuring scatter and thus suggest agricultural activity in the area during those periods. A similar derivation may also account for the slag and mortar. Of notably greater significance is the Early Saxon pottery. Although the pieces may represent only one vessel each these are both relatively large and unworn (compared to the later medieval and post-medieval ceramics).

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* (004).

Cut A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.

Early Saxon Pertaining to the period AD 410-650

Fill Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.

Late Saxon Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066

Layer A layer is a term 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.

Middle Saxon Pertaining to the period AD 650-850

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.

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

25	Context records
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
	Bags 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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.219

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HPS00

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.