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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT PLOT 3,
CHURCH ROAD,
HUTTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CRH02)**



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Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT PLOT 3,
CHURCH ROAD,
HUTTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CRH02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Lowes

August 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

Planning Application Number : N/089/1577/01

National Grid Reference: TF 5100 7650-44 5100 7644

City and County Museum Acc. No: 2002.245

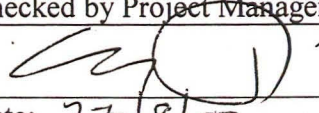
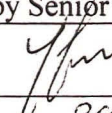
APS. Report No. 162/02



**Plot 3, Church Road, Huttoft
CRH02**

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Date: 27/8/02	Date: 28-08-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of a road on land at Plot 3, Church Road, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the core of the medieval village, with the 13th century parish church of St. Margaret immediately to the southeast.

The investigation revealed a possible pond, modern ditch, water pipe and post-medieval construction related disturbance. Animal bone, pottery and probable smithing slag were recovered.

No deposits or features relating to the early development of the village were identified.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (N/089/1577/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a dwelling and garage at Church Road, Huttoft. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Lowes to undertake the archaeological watching brief on the 30th May 2002. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Huttoft is located 8km north of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies near the centre of the village, immediately to the northwest of St Margaret's Church, on the west side of Church Road at National Grid Reference TF 511 764 (Plate 1).

The site is on the west side of a slight rise, upon which the church is situated, and lies at approximately 6m OD (Fig. 2). 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).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity has been recorded from Huttoft village.

The first historical records of the village are the entries in the Domesday survey, c.1086. The principle landholders 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 (*Ibid*), a process known as Scandinavianization.

An archaeological evaluation (SMR 43299), undertaken on the site, uncovered evidence of Late Saxon settlement. A deposit containing early Saxon pottery was also discovered, together with ditches and pits of 13th century date (LAS 1995).

Saxon features and deposits have also been recorded c. 150m to the east (Fig 2. no.1) (Thomson & Snee 2001) and to the northeast (SMR 43300).

The church of St Margaret (SMR 41497), immediately to the east of the development site (Plate 1), is of medieval date with several features remaining extant, including the 13th century west tower, nave and chancel arches. (Pevsner and Harris 1989). A partially restored medieval cross is also located on Church Lane (SMR 41496).

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

Evidence of early post-medieval occupation is recorded approximately 700m north of the development area (SMR 43681), whilst place-name evidence suggests the location of a manor house 400m south (SMR 41752).

Shipping connections in Huttoft are suggested during the medieval period. A reference is made 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 (Platts 1985).

Undated, but probably medieval, ditches and pits were recorded during the stripping of an access road on the current development site (Fig. 2 APS 2000). Pottery of 5th – 7th century and 13th – 15th century date indicated occupation of these periods in the vicinity (Rayner 2002).

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. METHODS

Foundation trenches for a dwelling and single garage were excavated using a mechanical excavator to depths of 1.5m below ground surface. The bases and sections of the trenches were inspected and selectively cleaned to identify archaeological deposits and features. Spoil was monitored to retrieve artefactual material which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

Each deposit recorded during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and their locations, together with archaeological features, recorded on a scale plan produced at a scale of 1:50. A photographic record

was also compiled depicting the setting of the site and recorded deposits and features. Records of deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix was produced. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3). A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Archaeological contexts are described below and the numbers shown in bold and in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, two phases were identified:

- 5.1: Phase 1 Natural deposits
- 5.2: Phase 2 Post medieval and modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 – Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a light brownish yellow sand and clay (**009**) identified as a natural geological deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 – Post-medieval and modern deposits

Sealing the phase 1 natural layer, was a 0.4m thick, light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (**008**). This layer was partially sealed by a 0.4m thick, mid-reddish brown silty clay topsoil (**007**) (Fig.5 – section 1).

Located in the eastern sector of the foundations was a large cut feature (**016**) (Fig.4, Fig. 5- section 2, Plate 2) measuring 9.4m north-south, 6.5m east-

west and 1.3m deep. The feature was identified as a pond and was filled with a series of dumped deposits (**010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015**) (Fig.5 – section 1). Pottery of 17th – 18th century date was recovered from (**012**) and (**014**). Animal bone, probable iron smithing slag and coal was also recovered from the pit fills.

Cutting the subsoil and topsoil was a north-south oriented ditch (**006**) (Fig.4, Fig 5 – section 1) filled with a dark reddish brown silty clay (**005**) containing occasional brick and chalk fragments. Truncating the ditch was a modern water pipe trench (**004**) containing a fill of dark reddish brown silty clay (**003**).

Overlying the fills of the pond (**016**) was a 0.3m thick, dark reddish brown clayey silt imported topsoil (**002**) in which the turf line was visible. This in turn was sealed, in the northeastern area of the foundations, by a dark reddish brown clayey silt dumped deposit (**001**).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits were represented by a layer of sand and clay. This material is likely to be glacial till, deposited during the last ice age.

Phase 2 deposits consisted of a modern ditch cut and a post-medieval pit. The ditch had been backfilled and replaced with a modern water pipe. The ditch had served to provide drainage of the site.

A large post-medieval pond was backfilled with a series of dumped deposits. The dumped deposits are probably connected with previous demolition and construction work on the site. This suggests the presence of structural remains of 17th – 18th century date, possibly farm buildings.

Probable construction on the site would appear to be confirmed by the presence of a buried topsoil which was overlain by an imported topsoil forming the current ground surface. This is suggestive of made up ground and the redistribution of soils excavated for foundations. The present topsoil was similarly overlain by a dumped layer related to the current construction work.

A high degree of disturbance appears to have occurred on the site, relating to probable development of the area in relatively recent times. This could be responsible for the truncation of archaeological remains which may have been present on the site, though the lack of artefacts earlier than the 17th century would suggest that the site was not occupied prior to this.

Previous investigations, a little to the east have revealed evidence for Saxon and medieval occupation, these occur on slightly higher land than the current site. The lack of similar remains from the present investigation site may suggest occupation was limited to the higher ground with peripheral activity in the development area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at land at Plot 3, Church Road, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, as the site lies near the medieval core of the village and previous investigations close by have revealed Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains.

No archaeological features were recorded with only a pond, modern ditch, water pipe and probable construction related disturbance identified. Such construction

work may have truncated earlier archaeological deposits relating to the early development of the village. It is further possible, that early Saxon and medieval settlement was confined to the slightly higher ground to the east around the church.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr & Mrs Lowes who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Background information was kindly supplied from the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR Sites and Monuments Record

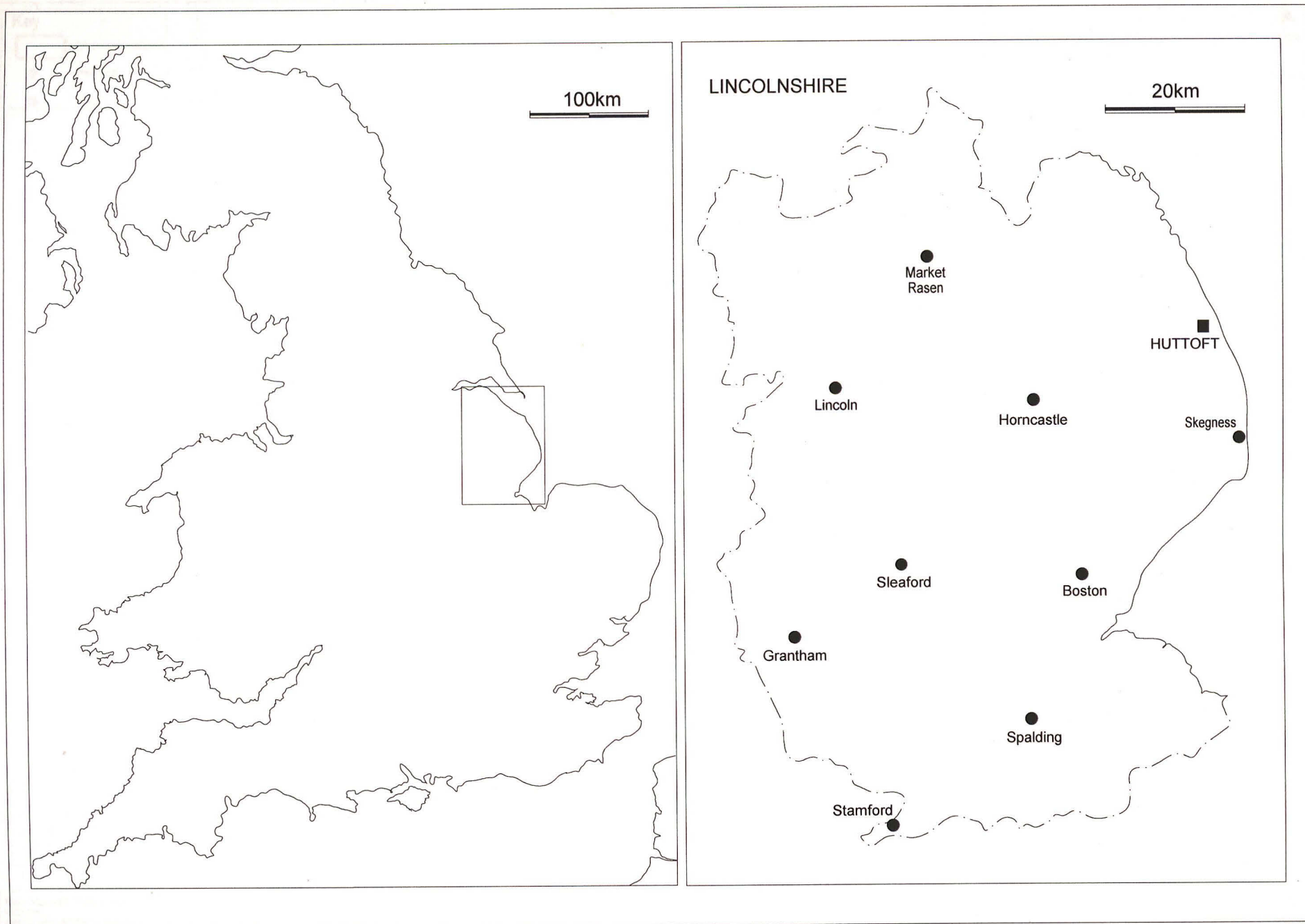


Figure 1: General location plan

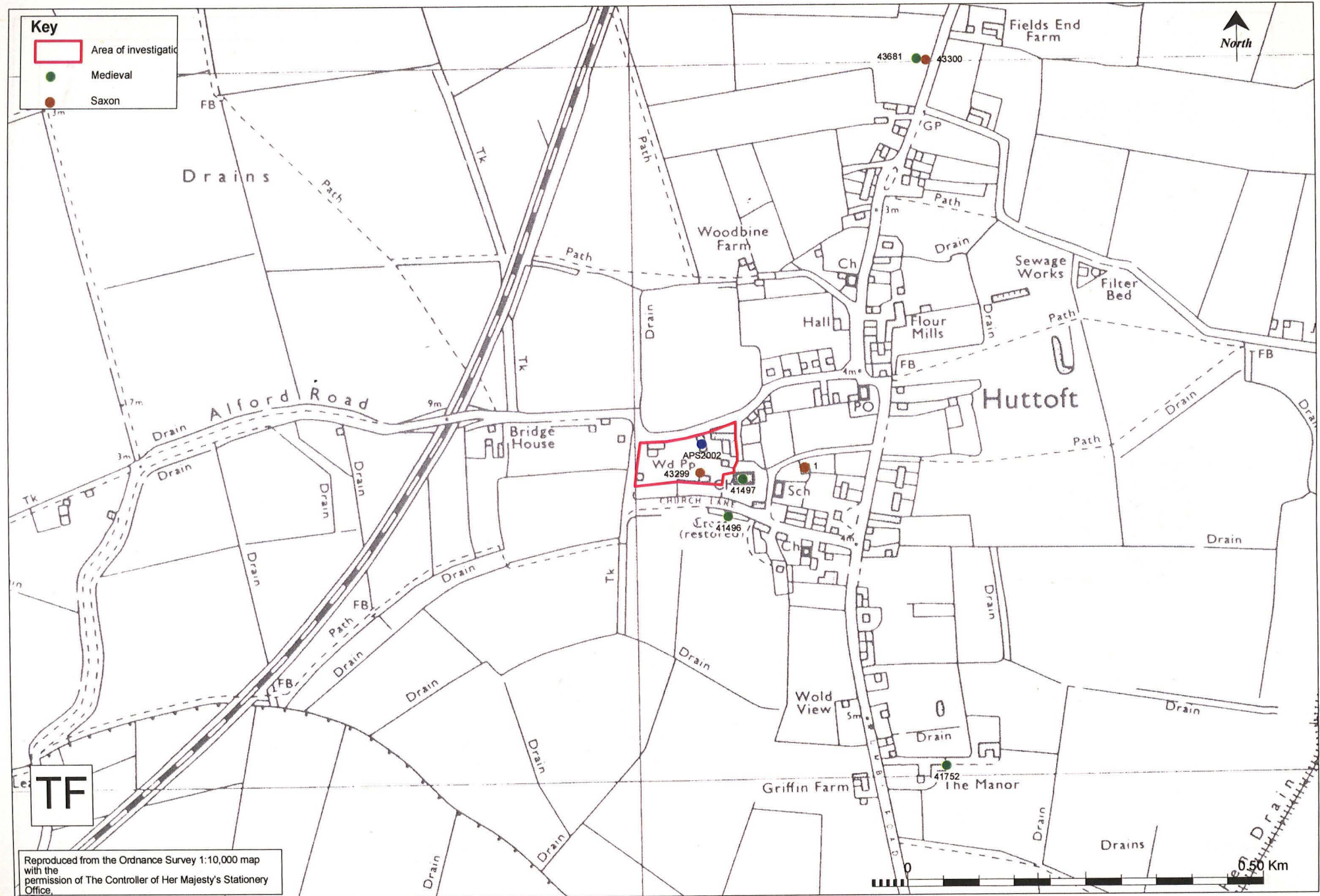


Figure 2: Site location and archaeological setting

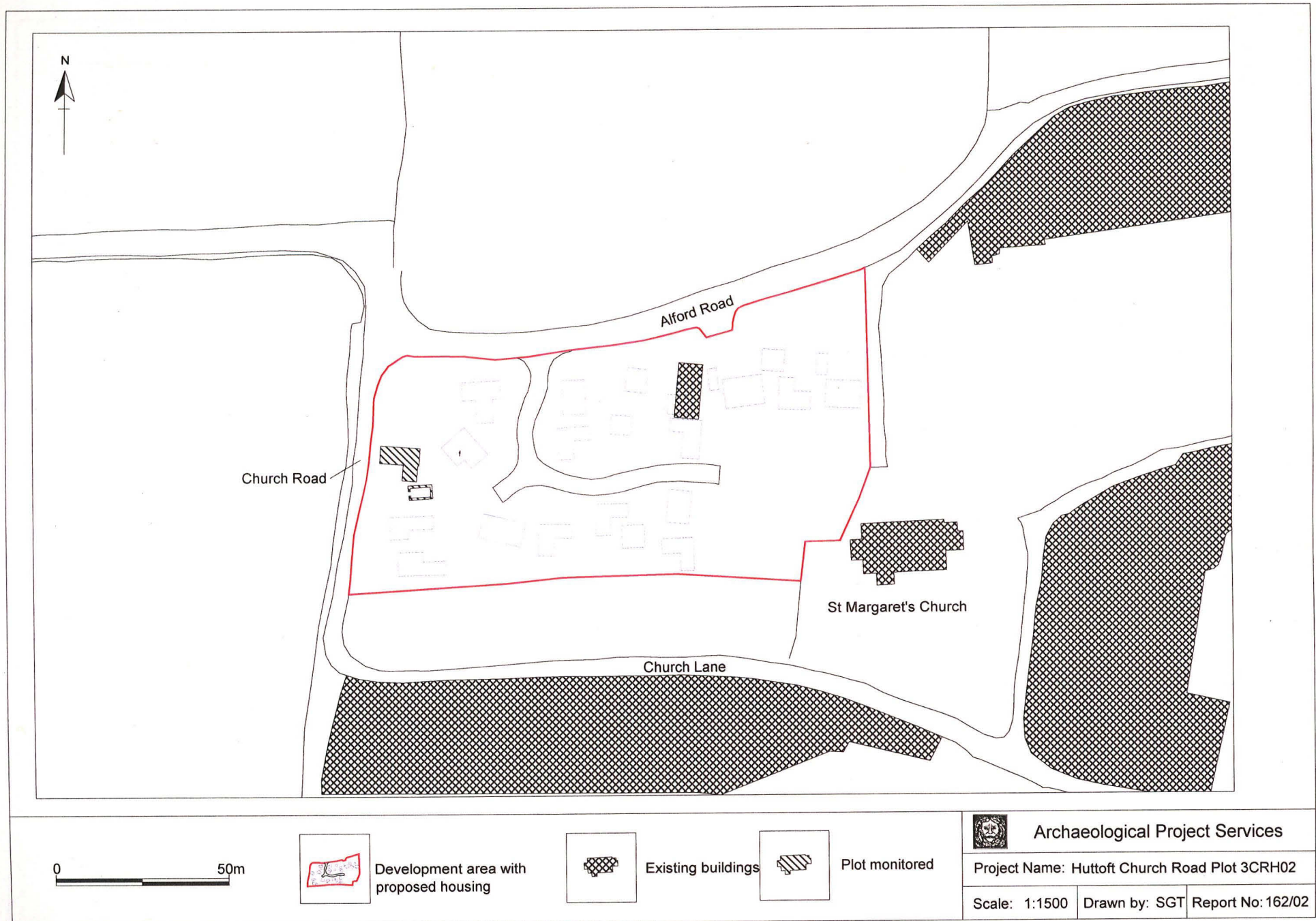


Figure 3: Detailed site plan

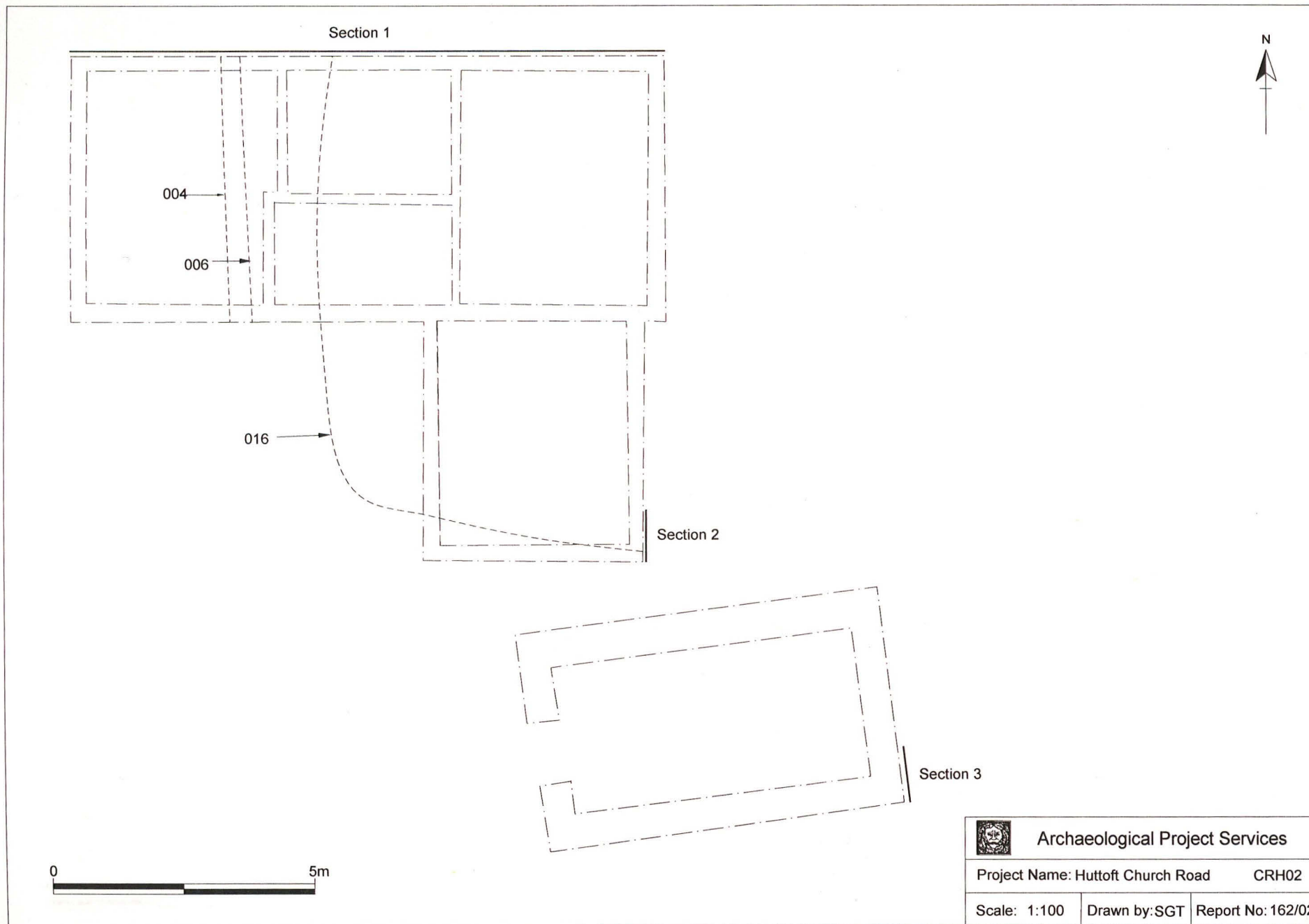
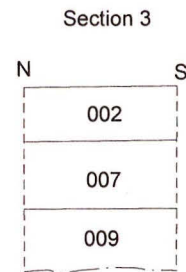
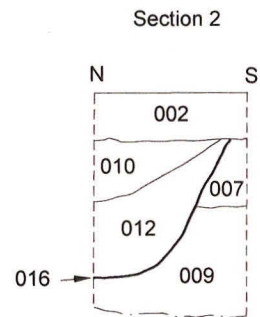
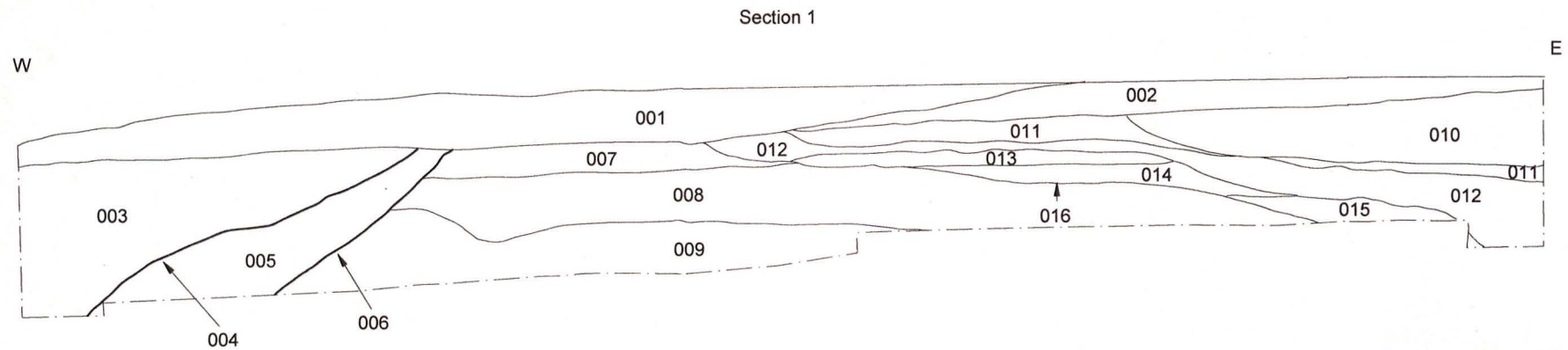


Figure 4 - Foundation plan showing section locations and features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Huttoft Church Road CRH02		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 162/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site at commencement of groundworks looking west



Plate 2 Section 2, southern edge of cut (016), looking east

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
CHURCH ROAD,
HUTTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr and Mrs Lowes**

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

MAY 2002

SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundwork for the construction of a house and garage at Church Road, Huttoft*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, previous investigations just to the east recorded ditches and pits dating to the 13th century and Saxon pottery. Furthermore, the site is located in the core of the medieval village, near to the 13th century parish church.*
- 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 for the construction of a house and detached garage at Church Road, 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, 150m west of the parish church at National Grid Reference TF 510 765.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a house and detached garage at Church Road, Huttoft. 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 on the west side of a slight rise, upon which the church is situated, and lies at approximately 5m 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 150m to the east. Previous investigations immediately to the east of the development area revealed evidence of Late Saxon settlement, with ditches and pits dating to the 13th century and Saxon pottery. Other investigations slightly further east at the Primary School revealed an Early Saxon ditches, other ditches and gullies of probable medieval and post-medieval date, and recovered pottery of these periods (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

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 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (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 fieldwork 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 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 Archaeology Section. 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

	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, 21.05.02

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, dark reddish brown clay silt containing moderate gravel, occasional brick and chalk fragments, c. 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
002	1,2,3	Firm, dark reddish brown silt clay, 0.3m thick containing occasional gravel, chalk and brick fragments	Topsoil
003	1	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay containing frequent redeposited clay and occasional brick fragments	Fill of 004
004	1	Linear cut, 1.2m deep x 3m wide x >5m long, N-S orientation	Modern water pipe trench
005	1	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay containing occasional brick and chalk fragments	Fill of 006
006	1	Linear cut, 1.2m deep x 3.2m wide x > 5m long, N-S orientation	Drainage ditch
007	1	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Buried topsoil
008	1	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional small brick fragments, 0.4m thick x 6.9m E-W	Truncated ?Subsoil
009	1,2,3	Firm, light brownish yellow sand and clay, up to 0.7m thick	Natural geological deposit
010	1, 2	Firm, light brownish red, silty clay	Fill of 016
011	1	Loose, dark grey gravel	Fill of 016
012	1,2	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional coal fragments	Fill of 016
013	1	Loose, mottled red and white brick and chalk rubble	Fill of 016
014	1	Firm, light brownish red, silty clay	Fill of 016
015	1	Firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay	Fill of 016
016	1,2	Cut feature, measuring 9.4m N-S x 6.5m E-W x 1.3m deep	Pond

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 6 fragments of pottery weighing 76g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, coal and industrial residue, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 15g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered and were moderately abundant.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fills (010, 012, 014).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	LERTH	Red earthenware, yellow glazed, pancheon?	5(link)	74g	18 th century
014	BL	Blackware, drinking vessel?	1	2g	17 th century

All the pottery is post-medieval, 17th-18th century, in date and only two vessels are represented by the 6 fragments.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag?	1	5g	
012	Coal	Coal	2	10g	

As a single item, the piece of slag is most likely imported hard core, as iron production processes, both smithing and smelting, generate large quantities of industrial residues.

Table 3: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
012	cattle sized	scapula	1	250	3 fragments
	sheep	tibia	2	150	1 unfused
	sheep	vertebra	17	82	unfused discs present
	sheep	femur	1	48	unfused
	sheep sized	pelvis	3	28	
	sheep sized	ribs	2	4	

Much of the material appears to come from a single juvenile sheep burial, although two sheep are represented in the assemblage. A particularly large cattle is also evident and is probably from post-medieval improved stock.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Huttoft, including in very close proximity to the current site, which are subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of post-medieval pottery fragments is of limited local potential and significance. They could indicate habitation of post-medieval date in the proximity, or could be manuring scatter.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

Glossary

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut), as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original cut is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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.
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.
Messuage	Dwelling house and its appurtenances, <i>i.e.</i> outbuildings, garden and in some instances land.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 16 Context records
- 4 Drawing sheets
- 1 Daily record sheets
- 1 Context register
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.245

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CRH02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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