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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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ALFORD ROAD HUTTOFT
Planning Application N/089/1302/94
(Museum Accession No. 87.95)
Archaeological Evaluation

for

Stephen Roberts Associates

July 1995

LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNTY
14 JUL 1960
CITY

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Fig. 2 Tracing of part of a plan of Huttoft by John Hill, 1856. Original in the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO ref. PAR 23/1)

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Alford Road Huttoft
NGR TF 5108 7644
Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

Geophysical survey and trial excavation were carried out on a plot of land west of the parish church. Geophysical survey had to be abandoned because of ground disturbance and tall vegetation. Five trial trenches located features ranging in date from early Saxon to late 18th century in date. Many of the features had been heavily truncated by the construction of a farmhouse and associated outbuildings and hard standing. The evaluation established that occupation of a site at the centre of Huttoft began in the early Saxon period but that later disturbance to the site may have reduced its archaeological significance.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Stephen Roberts Associates on behalf of Parkgate Developments to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the above site in accordance with the Brief set by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council dated May 1995.

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- determine the quality and extent of any remains
- determine the level of further archaeological recording required prior to development

The Site (Fig. 1)

The proposed development lies just north-west of the church in the centre of the village and covers the area of c.1ha. The land is currently under rough grass (up to 1.50m high at the time of the evaluation) and some clearance of topsoil has taken place in the past, with mounds of rubble and soil (covered in vegetation) evident on the site (Pls. 1 and 2). There is an outline proposal for building 22 houses on the site (planning application N/089/1302/94) but at the time of the evaluation there were no details of the scheme available to LAS.

Archaeological Background

The village of Huttoft is located at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Marsh some 2 miles from the coast. Huttoft is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is certainly a settlement which originated in the Saxon period or earlier. The placename Huttoft actually means a *toft* (Old Scandinavian for the site of a house and its outbuildings) on a *hoh* (a spur of land) (Eckwall 1960). The church and the adjacent land to the west, which is the subject of this evaluation are in an elevated position overlooking the surrounding landscape. It is very likely that the core of the early settlement and any manorial complex is likely to have been located somewhere on this high spot.

Modern Huttoft appears to be a dispersed settlement with no discernible core. Examination of early maps in the Archives Office show that its character has changed little in the last 200 years. The Enclosure Award map of 1779 (LAO Lindsey Award 43) shows that the area around the Church comprised old enclosures. The development site was plot 26 (unnamed in the Award schedule) and there was a single building in the SE corner of the plot. A plan of 1856 (LAO ref. PAR 23/1; Fig. 2) shows that this building had been replaced or enlarged and was probably the brick building known to have been pulled down in 1993.

To the north of the farmhouse a series of buildings are shown on the plan which probably comprised the stables, barn and the stackyard described by a local resident. This part of the farm complex was demolished in 1989.

This plot of land was known as Church Farm in recent years and local residents remember the site well. The farmhouse was a brick building in the SE corner of the plot containing 7 bedrooms (Fig. 3). The house was derelict for some years prior to demolition c.18months ago. Before the war the farm had a stable block for 8-9 horses fronting onto the Alford Road with a crewyard along the present path to the church.

The main entrance to the farm complex was via Alford Road - (there was a second access at the NW corner of the site. To the west of the main entrance was a stackyard (marked by the rectangular platform on the recent survey). Beyond the stackyard to the west was a second crewyard. There was a wind pump west of the farmhouse (Fig. 4) and two labourers' cottages along the street south of the present development area.

Geophysical Survey (Fig. 5)

It is possible to define areas of human activity by means of geophysical survey. Whilst results will vary according to the local geology and soils, under favourable conditions areas of suspected human activity can be accurately located. This allows them to be targeted for further investigation without the necessity for extensive random exploratory excavation trenches. Such survey has the added advantages of enabling large areas to be assessed relatively quickly and is non-destructive, causing minimum disturbance to growing crops and grass.

Unfortunately, in the intervening month between a reconnaissance visit at the beginning of May and the day of the proposed survey the area had become too overgrown with grass thistles and other weeds to be able to conduct a full geophysical survey (Pls. 1 and 2).

It had already been noted in the estimate that there was some ground disturbance on the site but its full extent was not known. Local enquiries established that a farm complex, comprising stables and crew yard (NE corner of the site), a stack yard, a second crew yard in the NW part of the site and a farm building in the SE corner (whose house platform is still visible; Pl.

3) was demolished in 1989. The demolition rubble is still on the site. Ground conditions such as these make geophysical survey very difficult.

A small area with the least amount of vegetation was chosen for a pilot survey extending over 40 x 20m. Resistivity survey was chosen in preference to magnetometry because of the presence of brick rubble. (Fired clay objects such as bricks distort magnetic readings making interpretation unreliable.) Resistivity readings measure changes in electrical resistance which varies according to the moisture content of features, because water is a weak conductor of electricity.

The pilot survey established that there was too much modern disturbance on the site to obtain any reliable reading and the survey was abandoned. The survey showed a light area on its east side which proved to be the line of a wall (see Trench 5 below).

EXCAVATION

The area was very overgrown and uneven - it was difficult to find a spot to investigate that was free of rubble from the demolition of the farm complex. Some material had been scraped into mounds, the largest of which was in the NE corner of the site. There was also evidence of fly tipping with car parts, paint tins, plastic pipes, polythene etc evident over the east part of the site.

Five machine excavated trenches were dug using a standard 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket varying in length from 11- 16m (Fig. 6). They were located according to accessibility.

Context numbers were allocated to features and their fills for the purposes of recording. These are referred to in the text and listed in Appendix 1. The site code HT95 was used and Accession Number 87.95 was obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln prior to commencement of the project.

Trench 1 (Fig. 7)

This was situated N of the demolished farmhouse in the SE corner of the site, perpendicular to the pathway to the church. It was 11m in length (Pl. 4). Most of this trench contained features dating to the late 18th century or later, leaving only a small area in its SE corner where three shallow earlier features were visible dug into the natural yellow clay.

Machine excavation revealed loose brick rubble **65** immediately beneath the topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.40m and extending across the length of the trench. It sealed a dark brown layer of fine soil, **56**, possibly the topsoil horizon, buried after demolition of the farm in 1993. Beneath **56** was another deposit of brick and tile rubble, **64**, which covered wall **11** and a gully **13**, 1.40m west of and parallel to the wall (Pl. 5). This material may have been derived from demolition of this wall. Gully **13** was 0.40m wide and also contained brick and tile rubble but it was not investigated further. Between wall **11** and gully **13** was a layer of sandy soil **12** which also contained brick

rubble, limestone and mortar flecks. Pottery from this layer dated to the 18th century so wall **11** and the gully **13** were of a similar or later date.

Gully **13** cut through a thin layer of compact limestone **15** pieces, 10-80mm in size, which extended to the western limit of the trench and was possibly the remains of a yard surface. A small test pit, 0.50m deep, was excavated through this layer to examine the deposits beneath. A sequence of post-medieval soil deposits was noted the lowest of which (**57**) contained late 18th-19th century pottery (Fig. 7 section). All these deposits may be part of a large feature defined by the cut **9**. Gully **13** may be the remains of a robbed out wall which would have been parallel to wall **11**.

At the east end of Trench 1 was another layer of brick and tile rubble, **2**, which was cut through by **9** and sealed by the soil deposit **56**. It must have been part of a demolition phase on the site, though slightly earlier than those layers found below **64**.

This deposit deepened on the north side of Trench 1, perhaps filling a pit, cutting through a shallow gully **7** which crossed the east end of the trench (Pls. 6 and 7). This gully was 0.24m wide and only 0.05m deep. At this end of the trench the natural yellow clay was immediately beneath the brick rubble layer **2** with no intervening topsoil or subsoil. Rubble was embedded in the top of gully **7** and it was clear that most of the feature had been removed during an earlier levelling operation on the site. The only find was a copper nail.

West of gully **7** was a small gully or pit **3** 0.80m x 0.26m x 0.07m deep (Pls. 6 and 7). This was similarly disturbed and contained no finds.

West of **3** was a shallow depression in the ground containing a light brown sandy clay fill. Removal of the soil revealed the remnants of a cobbled surface (**72**), about 1.20m wide (Pls. 7 and 8). There were no finds.

Trench 2 (Fig. 8)

Trench 2 was dug at the bottom of the slope in the western part of the site (Pl. 9). It was aligned W-E and was c. 16m long. Wheel ruts disturbed the west end of the trench. A metalled surface **58** of crushed limestone 0.14m thick extended over the east half of the trench and was removed by machine to reveal four archaeological features cut into the natural clay. No subsoil survived suggesting that the area was levelled prior to the laying of the limestone. It is assumed that this surface was broadly contemporary with other metalled surfaces found elsewhere on the site (**44**, **47**, **59** and **60**) connected with the farm.

Towards the west end of the trench was a shallow pit **26** 0.30m x 0.46m and 0.13m deep (pls. 10 and 11). It contained no finds.

Part of a shallow pit or the butt end of a ditch (42) was found on the north side of the trench and running beneath the trench edge. It was only 0.03m deep, probably due to truncation (Pl. 12). There were no finds.

East of 42 was ditch 28 1.24m wide which crossed the width of the trench (Pls. 10 and 13). It was 0.43m deep and contained 2 pieces of Saxon pottery dating to the late 9th- late 10th centuries.

A shallow gully 40, running parallel to ditch 28 was found 1m to the east. It was 0.95m wide but only 0.06m deep (Pl. 14). Its edges were ill-defined and there were no associated finds. The natural soil was quite sandy at this end of the trench and very similar to the fill of 40.

Trench 3 (Fig. 8)

Trench 3 was situated close to the north side of the site and perpendicular to the Alford Road. There was a small depression 30 at the north end of the trench which ran beneath the west baulk. It was filled with green-grey clay, possibly a natural feature.

Ditch 32 was 1.20m wide and 0.40m wide (Pl. 15). It crossed the trench 4.56m from its north end and cut through an earlier gully 66 the east side of the trench which was 0.50m wide and 0.26m deep. Neither feature contained any finds.

At the south end of the trench was a spread of brown silty sand over 5.80m in length. Excavation showed that this was in fact three separate features. The largest of these was an oblong pit 36 with near vertical sides. It was 2.40m wide and extended beyond the trench sides. Excavation was abandoned at a depth of 1.10m for safety reasons although a small trial hole at the base showed that it was more than 1.25m deep. Pottery from the pit fill was early 13th century in date (Pl. *). The small quantity retrieved suggests that the pit was not a rubbish pit but used for storage.

The pit cut through a shallow deposit of brown soil 34 on its north side (Pl. 19) which contained quantities of animal bone, mainly cattle, and 8 sherds of early Saxon pottery (Pl. 20). It is unfortunate that so little of this deposit, which contained the earliest finds from the site, survived. A small piece of slag, possibly from metal working a copper alloy, was found in this deposit. Further pieces of slag were found in the pit 36, which may have come originally from 34. These were probably fuel ash, although one piece may be tap slag (Pl. 21).

The pit 36 also cut through a spread of soil 55 to the south which was a maximum of 0.10m deep and overlay an undulating surface of natural clay.

Trench 4 (Fig. 9)

Trench 4 was east of, and parallel to, Trench 3 (Pl. 22). A crushed chalk yard surface was found immediately beneath the turf which extended along all but

the very south end of the trench. The metallised surface **60**, 0.11m thick, was removed by machine (Pl. 23). South of the metallising was a shallow gully **16** running NW - SE and extending 1.60m into the trench. It was 0.20m wide and only survived to a depth of 20mm (Pl. 24). There were no associated finds.

Sealed beneath the surface **60** were three features. The largest of these was a ditch terminal **18** which ran beneath the west side of the trench. It was 1.70m wide and 0.27m maximum depth (Pls. 25 and 28). Two pieces of pottery from its fill dated to the late 9th-mid 11th centuries, a similar date to the ditch in Trench 2. The terminal cut through an earlier pit **25** which contained no finds.

A shallow pit **20** lay to the north of ditch **18**, running beneath the east side of the trench (Pls. 26 and 28). It was 0.28m deep but contained no finds. The pit cut through a shallow gully **22** on its north side, which also contained no finds (Pls. 27 and 28).

Trench 5 (Fig. 9)

The resistivity survey conducted east of the electricity poles had recorded the presence of a linear anomaly running N-S (the white zone on Fig. 5). The rest of the survey area showed a darker zone of high resistance. Trench 5 was positioned to investigate these anomalies. The area of low resistance aligned with the remains of a brick wall foundation **51** with an area of metallising (**44**) butting the wall on its east side (Pls. 29 and 30). The metallising is represented by the high resistance shown on the survey.

Part of the metallised surface had been disturbed by a linear feature/pit? which crossed the full width of the trench (**68**). This was 1.20m wide and contained brick fragments. It was not excavated.

The metallised surface was over a blue-green natural clay **70** showing that the ground had been levelled; all topsoil and subsoil having been removed prior to the laying of the surface.

A second wall foundation **49** lay 8.80m west of and parallel to **51** (Pl. 31). These two walls were probably the remains of a barn marked on the 1856 map (Fig. 2) and shown on the right of the photograph (Fig. 3).

There was no metallising or any other floor surface between the two walls (Pl. 32). The construction trenches for the walls **49** and **51** (**48** and **50**) cut through layer **46**, a dark grey-brown sandy clay. A small trial hole was excavated through this deposit in the centre of the trench where it was found to be 0.50m deep. Pottery from this material dated to the 16th -18th centuries. A similar deposit to the west of wall **49** may have been the same deposit but was allocated a separate context number **45**. A second trial hole was excavated and established that its depth was 0.20m. It is difficult to interpret

this large, shallow feature. It may have been a shallow pit or just an accumulation of soil filling a depression in the ground.

The second trial hole also located a ceramic drain crossing the west end of the trench, presumably contemporary with the barn (Pl. 33). Finds from the drain trench were 15th-18th century in date and probably derived from the deposit 45.

Discussion

Ground disturbance over the site, especially in the eastern third, made geophysical examination impossible. This meant that evaluation trenches had to be located blind. Choice of location was restricted by the presence of rubble heaps and the dense vegetation over parts of the site.

The excavation established that in all the trenches the ground had been extensively truncated by earthmoving/levelling operations connected with the farm complex built some time before 1856. All the trenches revealed evidence for metalled surfaces which lay on top of the natural clays.

The presence of early Saxon material in Trench 3 and a late Saxon ditch in Trench 2 shows that there was early occupation on the site, as suspected. What is not so clear is whether very much has survived intact. It looks as if most of the area east of Trench 3 is badly disturbed by the farm buildings. Even where early features survived in Trenches 2 and 3 they were very shallow. Only pit 37, which contained 13th century pottery and cut through the Saxon deposits, was of any real depth.

In conclusion it is felt that the site had considerable archaeological potential but the results of the limited evaluation suggest that much of the site has been levelled in the past, reducing its archaeological importance.

Naomi Field and Mick McDaid
July 12th 1995

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References

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Foster C. W. and Longley T. 1921 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey* Lincoln Record Society Vol. 10, reprinted 1976

Appendix 1

Alford Rd Huttoft

Context List (Site Code HT 95 Museum Accession Number 87.95)

No	Type	Description	Trench
1	cut	pit?	1
2	fill	fill of 1	1
3	cut	gully	1
4	fill	fill of 3	1
5	cut	ditch?	1
6	fill	fill of 5	1
7	cut	gully	1
8	fill	fill of 7	1
9	cut	foundation trench	1
10	fill	fill of 9	1
11	structure	wall	1
12	fill	fill of 9?	1
13	cut	gully	1
14	fill	fill of 13	1
15	layer/fill	limestone pieces	1
16	cut	gully	4
17	fill	fill of 16	4
18	cut	ditch	4
19	fill	fill of 18	4
20	cut	pit	4
21	fill	fill of 20	4
22	cut	gully	4
23	fill	fill of 22	4
24	cut	pit	4
25	fill	fill of 24	4
26	cut	pit/scoop	2
27	fill	fill of 26	2
28	cut	ditch	2
29	fill	fill of 28	2
30	cut	scoop	3
31	fill	fill of 30	3
32	cut	ditch/pit	3
33	fill	fill of 32	3
34	cut	gully?	3
35	fill	fill of 34	3
36	cut	large pit	3
37	fill	fill of 36	3
38	layer	topsoil	1-5
39	layer	natural	1-5

40	cut	gully?	2
41	fill	fill of 40	2
42	cut	gully/pit	2
43	fill	fill of 42	2
44	layer	limestone surface	5
45	layer?	dark brown sandy clay	5
46	layer?	grey brown sandy clay	5
47	layer	limestone surface	5
48	cut	foundation trench	5
49	structure	wall	5
50	cut	foundation trench	5
51	structure	wall	5
52	fill	fill of 50	5
53	fill	fill of 48	5
54	cut	pipe trench	5
55	spread	mid brown silty sand	5
56	layer/fill	dark brown silt	1
57	layer/fill	grey brown sandy silt	1
58	layer	limestone surface	2
59	layer	limestone surface	3
60	layer	limestone surface	4
61	layer/fill	mid brown sandy clay	1
62	layer/fill	grey brown sandy silt	1
63	layer/fill	grey brown sandy silt	1
64	layer/fill	mortar /brick/tile	1
65	layer	mortar/brick/tile	1
66	cut	gully?	3
67	fill	fill of 66	3
68	cut	pit	5
69	fill	fill of 68	5
70	layer	blue green clay	5
71	fill	fill of 54	5
72	layer/fill	pebble surface	1

Appendix 2

Alford Road Huttoft (HT95) Contents of Site Archive

Primary Documentation

Context Sheets 1-72

Site Trench plans (Scale 1:20) 5

Trench Section drawings (Scale 1:20) 1

Sections of individual features (Scale 1:20) 17

Photographs

Film No. 95/16 negs. 12-37

Film No. 95/ 17 negs. 1-36

Film No. 95/19 negs. 17-37

Slides 27

Archive Lists

Pottery finds

Tile/Brick

Fired clay

Slag

Metal finds

Animal bone

Site Brief (May 1995)

Correspondence

Site Survey (Scale 1:500) with spot heights C. Gayler Surveys.

Appendix 3

HT95: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

Anne Irving

CLAU 6.7.95

1. Introduction

The site produced 72 sherds of post-Roman pottery. The pottery was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (ware type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form) using CLAU classification.

2. Condition

With only a few exceptions the pottery recovered was relatively unworn and 5 vessels were represented by more than one sherd.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

The state of the pottery allowed limited identification of forms as often only a single sherd represented a vessel. For the majority of the Saxon pottery identification of forms and fabric proved difficult due to the size and condition of the sherds.

Saxon

In total fourteen of the sherds were Saxon. Eight sherds of early Saxon came from the same vessel, the pottery was relatively unworn and made up part of a rounded base. The only other early Saxon pottery was a sherd of sandstone tempered fabric. The other Saxon pottery was of late date and four sherds were tentatively identified.

Medieval

Nine of the sherds were medieval, the source of only three sherds could be identified. The remaining sherds are likely to date from the 12th to 13th century, however their original source is unknown.

Post-Medieval

Most of the pottery (29 sherds) appears to fall within the post-medieval period (Late 15th to 18th centuries). Fourteen sherds were identified as Toynton or Bollingbroke ware, six as Blackware and seven as Brown Stoneware. Eight sherds were early modern with one sherd of Creamware, the rest of the sherds are likely to be local.

4. Further work

The remains of an 18th/19th century Brown Stoneware oval dish, with side handles and feet may be drawn for reference.

HT95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
02	SLIP	1	-	WHITE SLIP;MOCCA
02	HLKT	1	-	BS;?ID
12	BL	2	DISH	SAME VESS.
12	BL	2	DISH/BOWL	-
12	BS	5	DISH;OVAL	SIDE HANDLES;FEET
12	CRMWARE	1	BOWL/CUP	UNDEC
12	LPM	1	-	BLCK/W CHINA;VESS1
12	LPM	1	-	COLOURED
12	LPM	2	-	BL/W CHINA
12	SLIP	1	BOWL	UNDEC;RED FABRIC;WHITE SLIP;WORN BASE
19	LSX	1	JAR	FABRIC INCLUDES FINE QUARTZ + FE + CHAFF?;BASE
19	UNGS	1	JAR	BS;SOOT;10/11TH C?
29	LSH	1	-	BS;?ID
29	SST	1	-	FINE FABRIC INCLUDES SST LUMP + CHAFF + MUSCOVITE BS
35	ESAXLOC	8	-	FABRIC INCLUDES SUBROUND QUARTZ + OCC GREENSAND + OCC FLINT AND MUSCOVITE; SAME VESS; ROUNDED BASE;UNWORN
37	EMX	1	-	BS;SPL GLZE
37	EMX	1	-	FINE FABRIC;SPL GLZE
37	EMX	1	-	GLZE
37	EMX	1	JUG	VERY FINE FABRIC;SPL GLZE;RIM
37	EMX	1	JUG/PIT	FABRIC GROUP A;GLZE;BS
37	HLKT	1	JAR	RIM;?ID
37	LKT	1	BOWL	BASE
37	LSW1	1	-	GLZE
37	LSW1	1	-	SPL GLZE
37	POTT	1	-	BASE
37	SLST	1	-	BS;?ID
37	UNGS	1	-	BS
37	UNGS	1	-	BS
45	RGRE	2	BOWL	-
45	TB	2	BOWL	SAME VESS
45	TB	7	JUG/JAR	DIFF VESS
46	CIST	1	CUP	-
46	LMLOC	1	JUG	-
46	RGRE	3	BOWLS	DIFF VESS
46	TB	2	JUG	DIFF VESS
57	BL	2	BOWL	DIFF VESS
57	BS	2	-	DIFF VESS
57	LPM	1	-	BLCK/W CHINA;VESS1
57	LPM	3	-	BL/W CHINA
57	SLIP	1	BOWL/DISH	RED FABRIC;WHITE SLIP;MOCCA
71	TB	3	-	-

HT95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE Table Showing Ware Types By Trench

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
SST	0	1	0	0	0	1
ESAXLOC	0	0	8	0	0	8
LKT	0	0	1	0	0	1
LSH	0	1	0	0	0	1
HLKT	1	0	1	0	0	2
LSX	0	0	0	1	0	1
UNGS	0	0	2	1	0	3
LSW1	0	0	2	0	0	2
EMX	0	0	5	0	0	5
POTT	0	0	1	0	0	1
SLST	0	0	1	0	0	1
CIST	0	0	0	0	1	1
LMLOC	0	0	0	0	1	1
TB	0	0	0	0	14	14
RGRE	0	0	0	0	5	5
BL	6	0	0	0	0	6
SLIP	3	0	0	0	0	3
BS	7	0	0	0	0	7
CRMWARE	1	0	0	0	0	1
LPM	8	0	0	0	0	8
Total	26	2	21	2	21	72

HT95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY DATING ARCHIVE

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	
02	PMH7	PMH	PMH7-PMH8	18TH CENTURY
12	EMH	EMH	EMH	EARLY MODERN (AFTER 1780)
19	ASH7	ASH13	ASH7-ASH13	LATE 9TH-MID-11TH CENTURY
29	ASH7	ASH11	-	LATE 9TH -10TH CENTURY
35	ASH1	ASH2	-	5TH-7TH CENTURY
37	MH4	MH4	MH4	EARLY 13TH CENTURY
46	PMH3	PMH8	PMH3-PMH5	MID-16TH-MID-18TH CENTURY
57	EMH	EMH	EMH	EARLY MODERN (AFTER 1780)
71	MH10	PMH8	-	LATE 15TH -18TH CENTURY

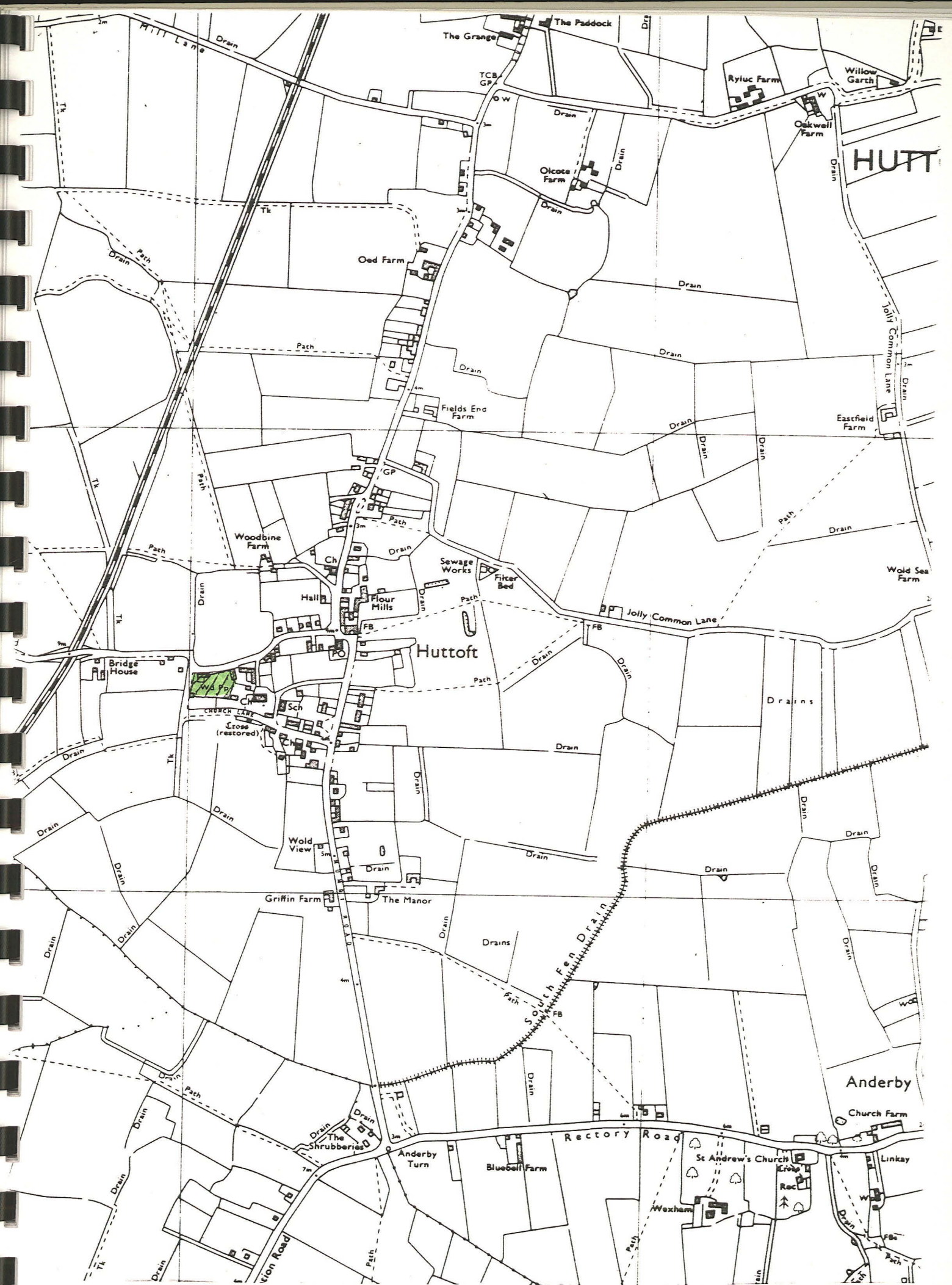


Fig. 1 Alford Road Huttoft. Reproduced from the 1:10,000 O.S. map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright. LAS Licence No. AL50424A

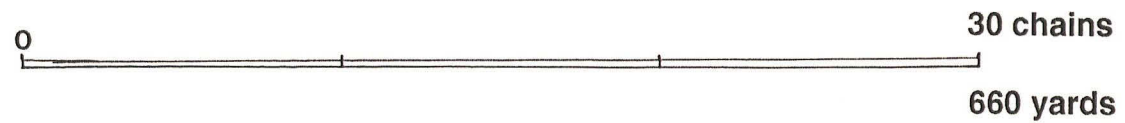
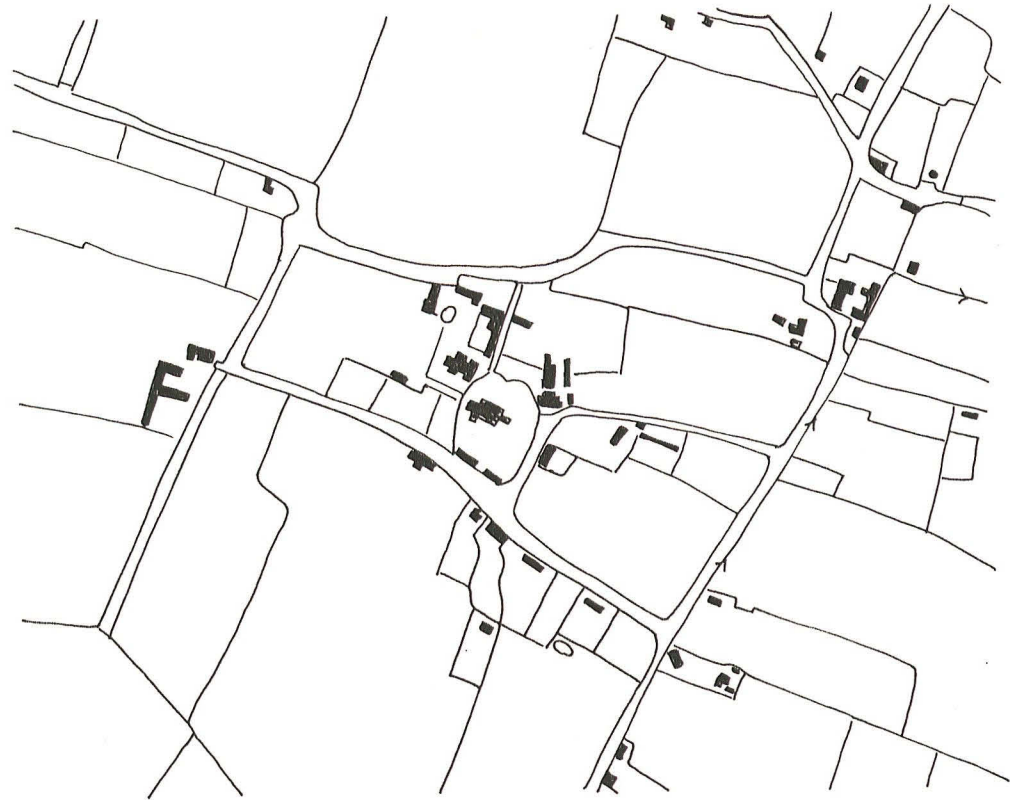


Fig. 2 Tracing of part of a plan of Huttoft by John Hill, 1856. Original in the Lincolnshire Archives Office (LAO ref. PAR 23/1)

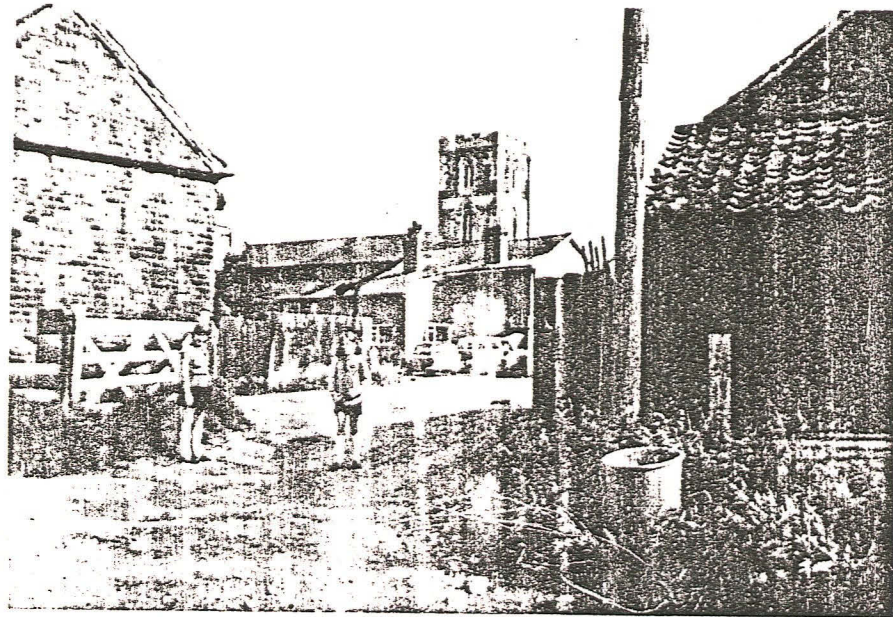


Fig. 3 Copy of a photograph taken in 1973, showing farm complex, looking south towards the church.

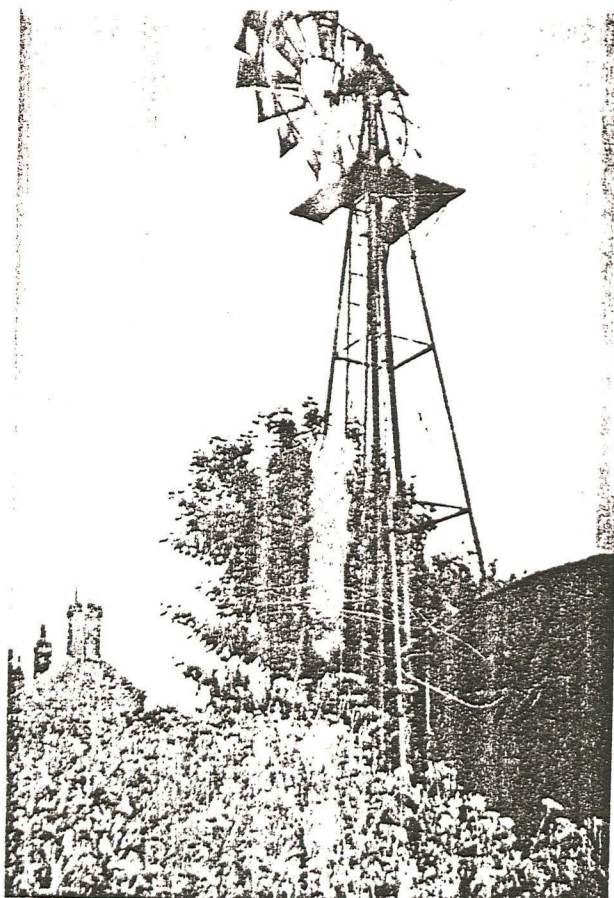
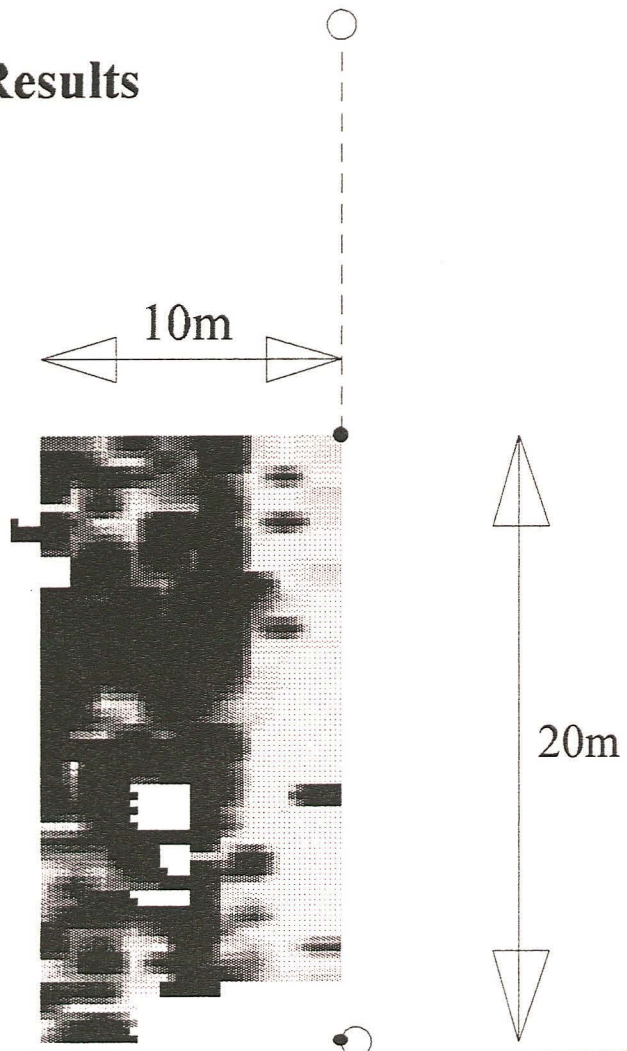


Fig. 4 The wind pump, located west of the farmhouse, copy of photo taken in 1973.

Huttoft, Resistivity Survey Results

scale 1:250



ALFORD ROAD

- = grid corner
- = telegraph pole

GeoQuest Associates

Fig. 5 Resistivity Survey results (Geoquest Associates)

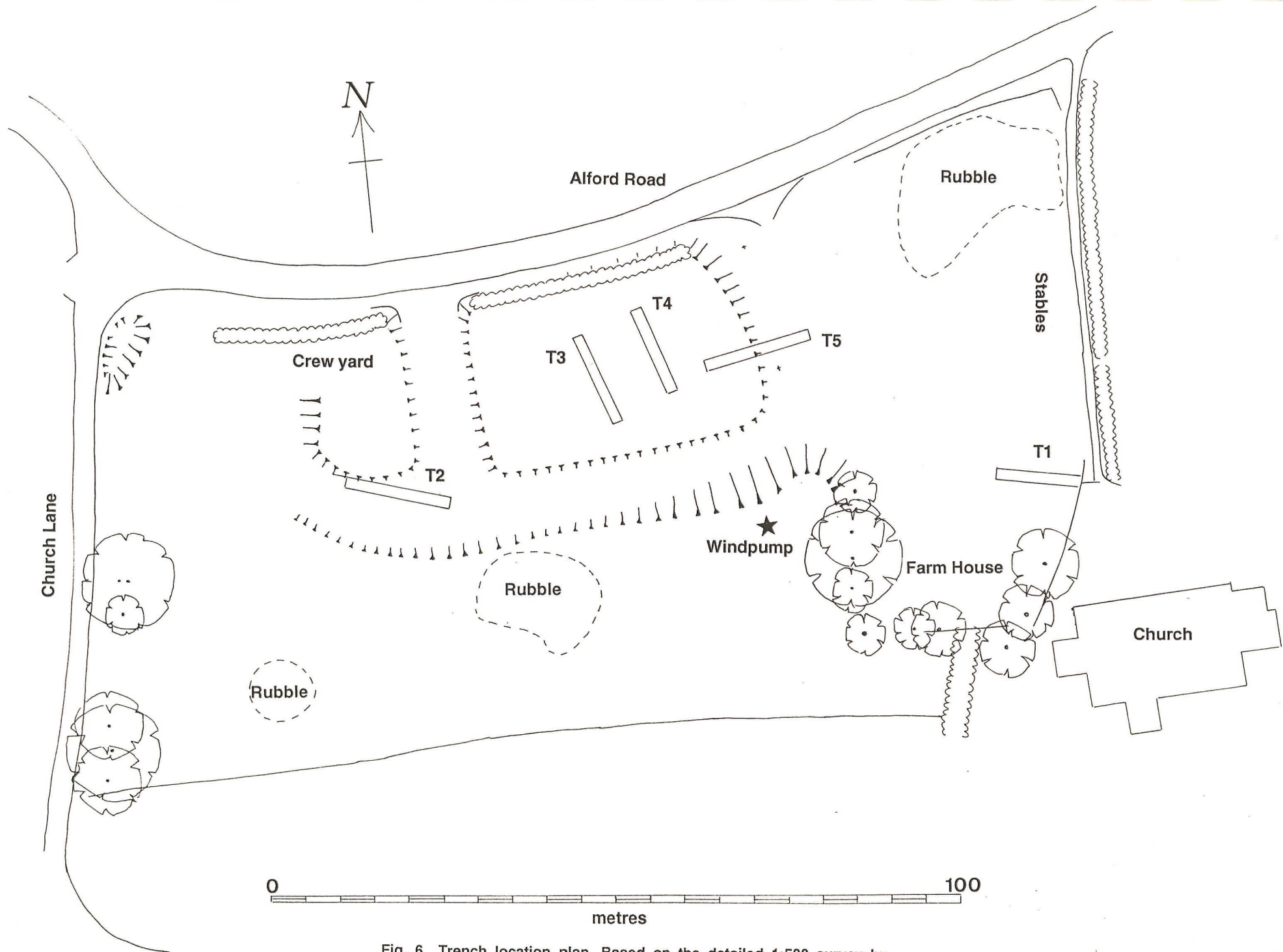


Fig. 6 Trench location plan. Based on the detailed 1:500 survey by Gayler Surveying Services. (N.Field)

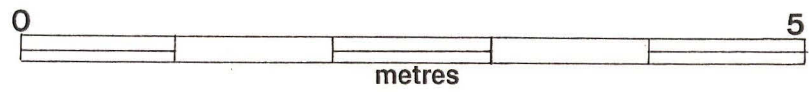
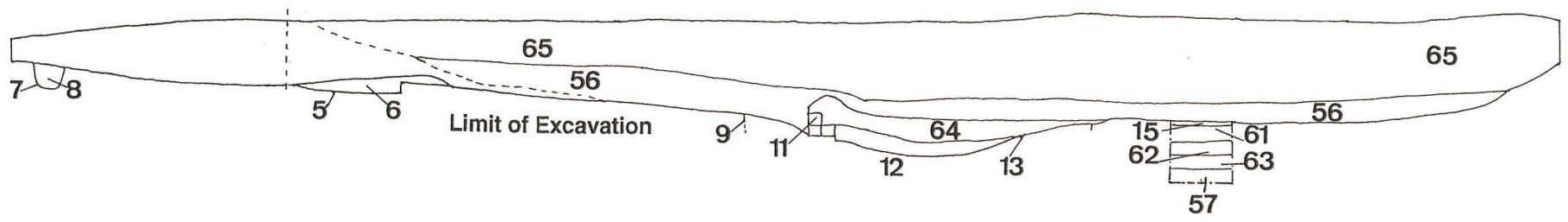
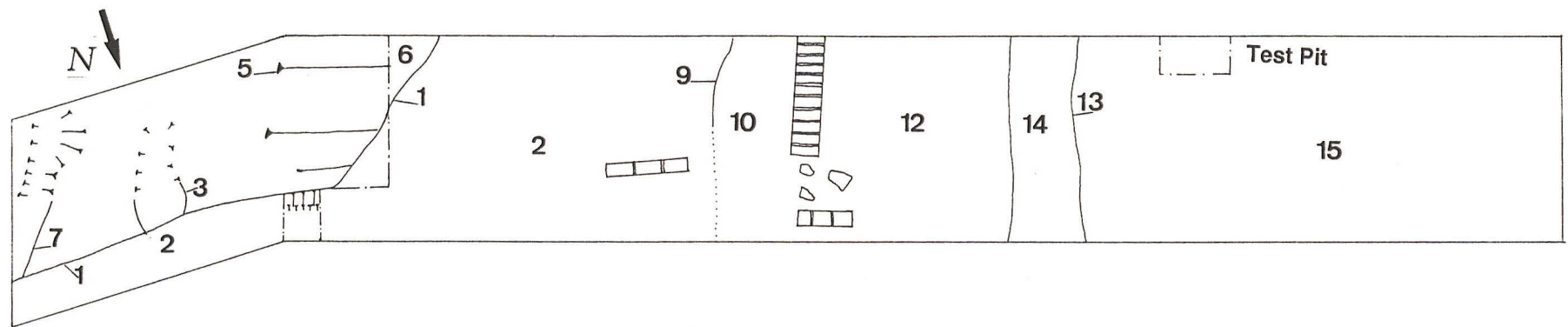


Fig. 7 Trench 1. Plan and section (M.McDaid)

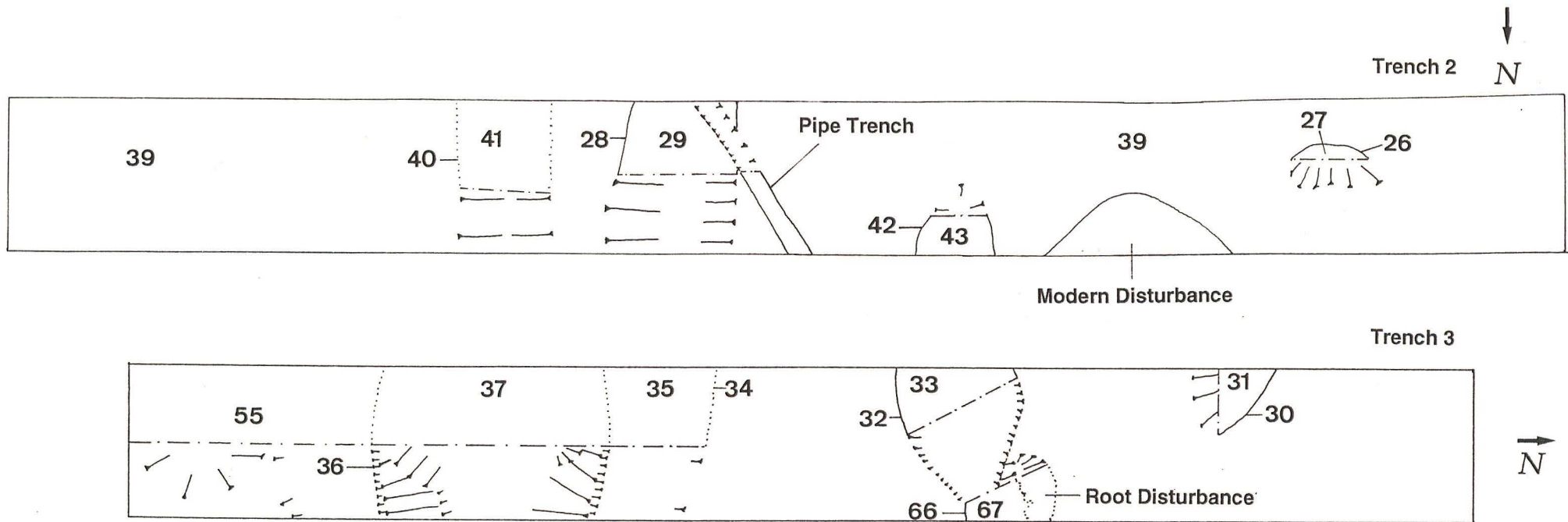


Fig. 8. Plans of Trenches 2 and 3 (M. McDaid).

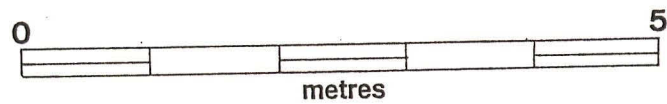
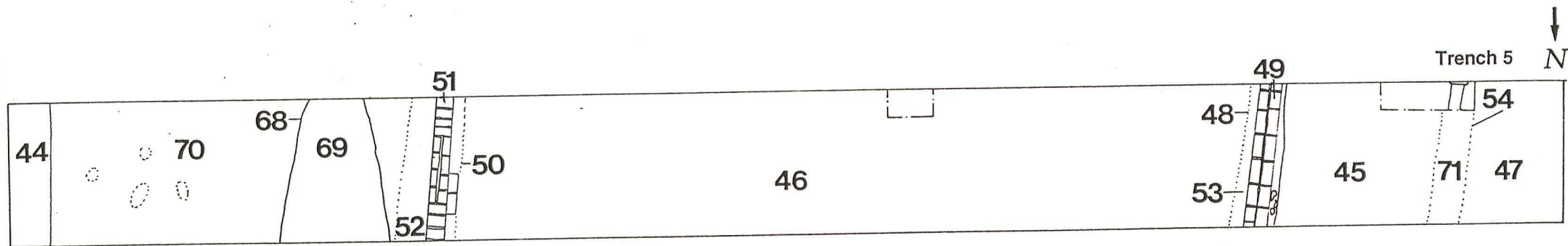
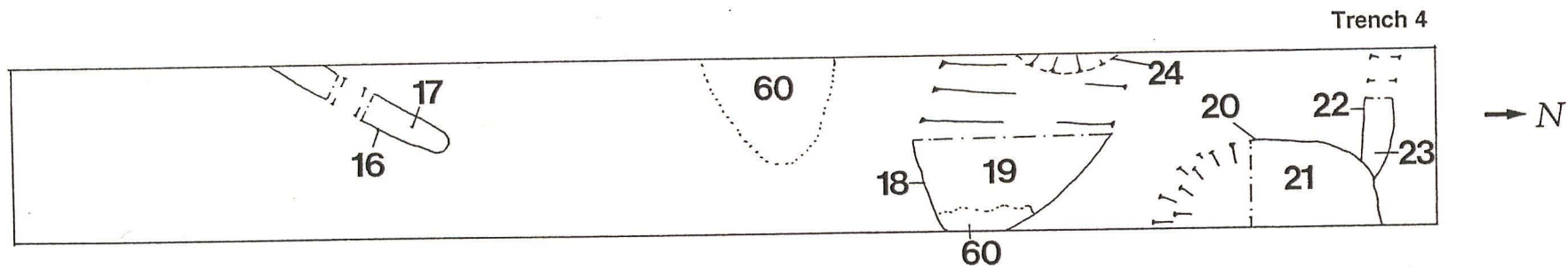


Fig. 9 Plans of trenches 4 and 5 (M. McDaid)



Pl. 1 General view looking E, showing rubble mounds to S of site.

Pl. 2 Rubble mound at NE corner of site.





Pl. 3 House platform at SE corner of site

Pl. 4 Trench 1 machine excavation looking west.





Pl. 5 Trench 1 after cleaning, showing brick wall 11, looking E.

Pl. 6 Trench 1 east end showing rubble layer 2 at bottom of photo after its removal from over shallow features 7 and 3.





Pl. 7 Trench 1 east end after excavation of features 7, 3 and 5, revealing remnants of cobbled surface 72.



Pl. 8 Trench 1, cobbled surface 72.



Pl. 9 Trench 2, general view looking W.



Pl. 10 Trench 2 after excavation of 26 (foreground) and 28.



Pl. 11 Trench 2, pit 26.

Pl. 12 Trench 2, ditch 42.





Pl. 13 Trench 2, ditch 28.

Pl. 14 Trench 2, gully 40.





Pl. 15 Trench 3 showing ditch 32 (foreground).



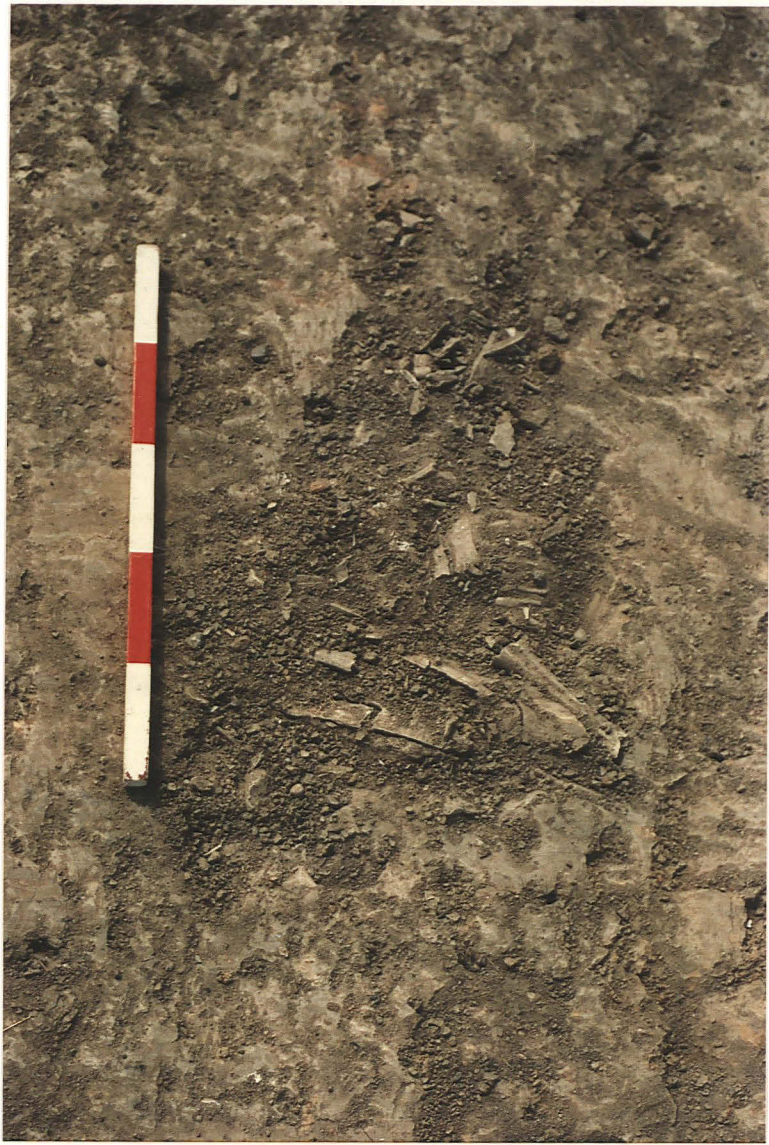
Pl. 16 Trench 3, showing pit 36 (foreground).



Pl. 17 Trench 3, pit 36



Pl. 18 Thirteenth century pottery sherds from pit 36, scale 20cm.



Pl. 19 Trench 3. Saxon deposit 34 containing animal bone.

Pl. 20 Early Saxon pottery from 34, scale 20cm.





Pl. 21 Pieces of slag from 36 and 34, scale 20cm.

Pl. 22 General view of Trenches 3 and 4 looking NE.





Pl. 23 Trench 4 after cleaning showing remnant of yard surface 60.



Pl. 24 Trench 4, gully 16.



Pl. 25 Trench 4, ditch terminal 18 after excavation.

Pl. 26 Trench 4, pit 20 after excavation.





Pl. 27 Trench 4, gully 22 after excavation.



Pl. 28 Trench 4, showing features 18, 20 and 22.



Pl. 29 Trench 5, wall foundation 51 with yard surface 44 to E.

Pl. 30 Trench 5, close-up of yard surface 44.





Pl. 31 Trench 5, wall foundation 49.



Pl. 32 Trench 5 after cleaning showing walls 49 (foreground) and 51.



Pl. 33 Trench 5, layer 45 cut through by drain on W side.