

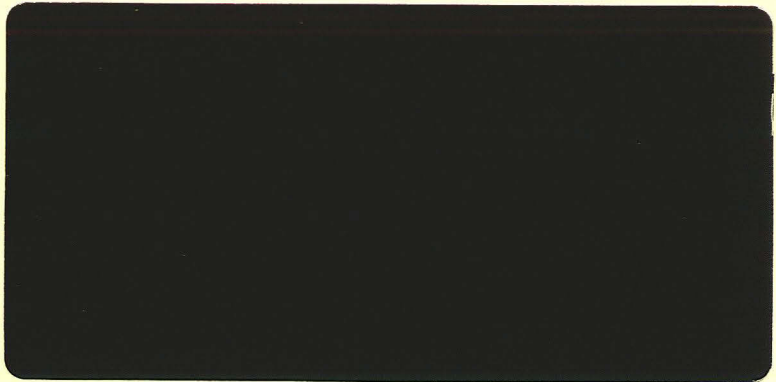
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT AT  
FOXHALL CASTLE,  
ASGARBY, + HOWELL  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(AFC 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



19 JUN 01  
Reading County Council  
Archives & Records

Event L12090  
Sources L16811 L16812

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT AT  
FOXHALL CASTLE,  
ASGARBY, + HOWELL  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(AFC 01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Miss M. Laird

Report Compiled by  
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

May 2001

Planning Application No: N34/689/00  
National Grid Reference: TF 1147 4504  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.90

A.P.S. Report No: 96/01





## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
	2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief .....	1
	2.2 Planning Background .....	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology .....	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting .....	1
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Methods .....	2
5.	Results .....	2
6.	Discussion .....	3
7.	Conclusions .....	3
8.	Acknowledgements .....	3
9.	Personnel .....	3
10.	Bibliography .....	4
11.	Abbreviations .....	4

### Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive



### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General Location Plan

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations

Figure 4 Sections 1, 2 and 3

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view of the western area of development

Plate 2 Section 1

Plate 3 Section 3

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of new extensions to Foxhall Castle, Asgarby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.*

*Near the site is evidence for extensive prehistoric activity. Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) stone axes are known from the village and a large cropmark complex lies to the south. Occasional finds of Romano-British (AD 50-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) dates indicate a continual presence in the vicinity. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) Asgarby was a sizeable settlement which has since shrunk in size.*

*The investigations revealed a single modern gully and footings for a former outbuilding. Finds recovered from this investigation comprise pottery and tile of mainly 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date and a few fragments of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Miss M. Laird to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of two new extensions

to Foxhall Castle, Asgarby, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N34/689/00. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Asgarby is situated 4.8km east of Sleaford, in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 350m south of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Andrew at National Grid Reference TF 1147 4504 (Fig. 2). The village is situated on the northern side of a slight east-west valley at a height of c. 6m OD. Land rises to the north to heights of 21m OD.

Local soils are of the Ruskington Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). These soils are developed on a drift geology of Fen sand and gravel which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Asgarby lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. A polished flint axe of Neolithic age was retrieved from land to the south of the development area. Prehistoric flints are recorded from land adjacent to the church and aerial photographs have identified cropmarks of enclosures and tracks of typical prehistoric form lying east of the



village.

Romano-British pottery and Saxon metalwork are known from the vicinity of the village and attest to continual occupation in the area.

Asgarby is first mentioned in documents relating to the Knights Templar in 1185 and is referred to as *Asgerb'*, derived from the Old Norse personal name *Ásgeirr* and the Danish *bý*, meaning a farmstead (Cameron 1998, 4). No mention is made of Asgarby in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and its land may have been included with that of Howell.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is St. Andrew's church which dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (DoE 1988, 5). West of the church are earthworks, possibly of former closes and plots of the village. Ridge and furrow, part of the medieval field system, also survives in pasture around the village.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.6m and 0.7m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each

archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Two phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1      Natural deposits  
Phase 2      Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Phase 1      Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of the trenches were mid brownish yellow gravel and sand (006 and 008) measuring greater than 0.42m thick. These deposits represent the underlying drift geology.

### Phase 2      Modern deposits

Located along the westernmost foundation trench was a linear feature (010). This was 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep and identified as a gully (Fig. 4, Section 3). This contained a



single fill of mid yellowish brown sandy silt (009) from which 19<sup>th</sup> century glass and a fragment of animal bone was retrieved.

Sealing the gully (010) and visible within the footings of both extensions was a topsoil of dark brown sandy silt (004 and 007) or yellowish brown sandy silt (005). This deposit measured between 0.3m and 0.33m thick.

Cut through the topsoil within the eastern footings was a feature (003) identified as footings for a former outbuilding. This feature was 0.55m deep and 0.58m wide (Fig. 4, Section 1). Contained within the cut was a dumped backfill of blackish brown sandy silt with modern brick and tile (002).

Overlying the former foundation trench (003) was a 0.15m thick levelling deposit of yellow to yellowish brown crushed stone (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sands and gravel (Phase 1), were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and were possibly formed during the last glaciation.

Modern features (Phase 2) include a gully and footings for a former outbuilding. These are both probably associated with Foxhall Castle.

Several finds were recorded from the site and comprise 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass and more recent roof tiles. Animal bone was also recovered. Such finds, derived from the topsoil, may indicate nothing more than discarded rubbish incorporated into the topsoil.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Foxhall Castle, Asgarby, because the site lies within an area of prehistoric and medieval settlement.

A modern gully and the footings for an outbuilding were revealed during this investigation, both of which are associated with the standing structure.

Several 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments were retrieved as was a glass bottle neck and a fragment of modern ceramic tile. A small quantity of animal bone was also found. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Miss M. Laird who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

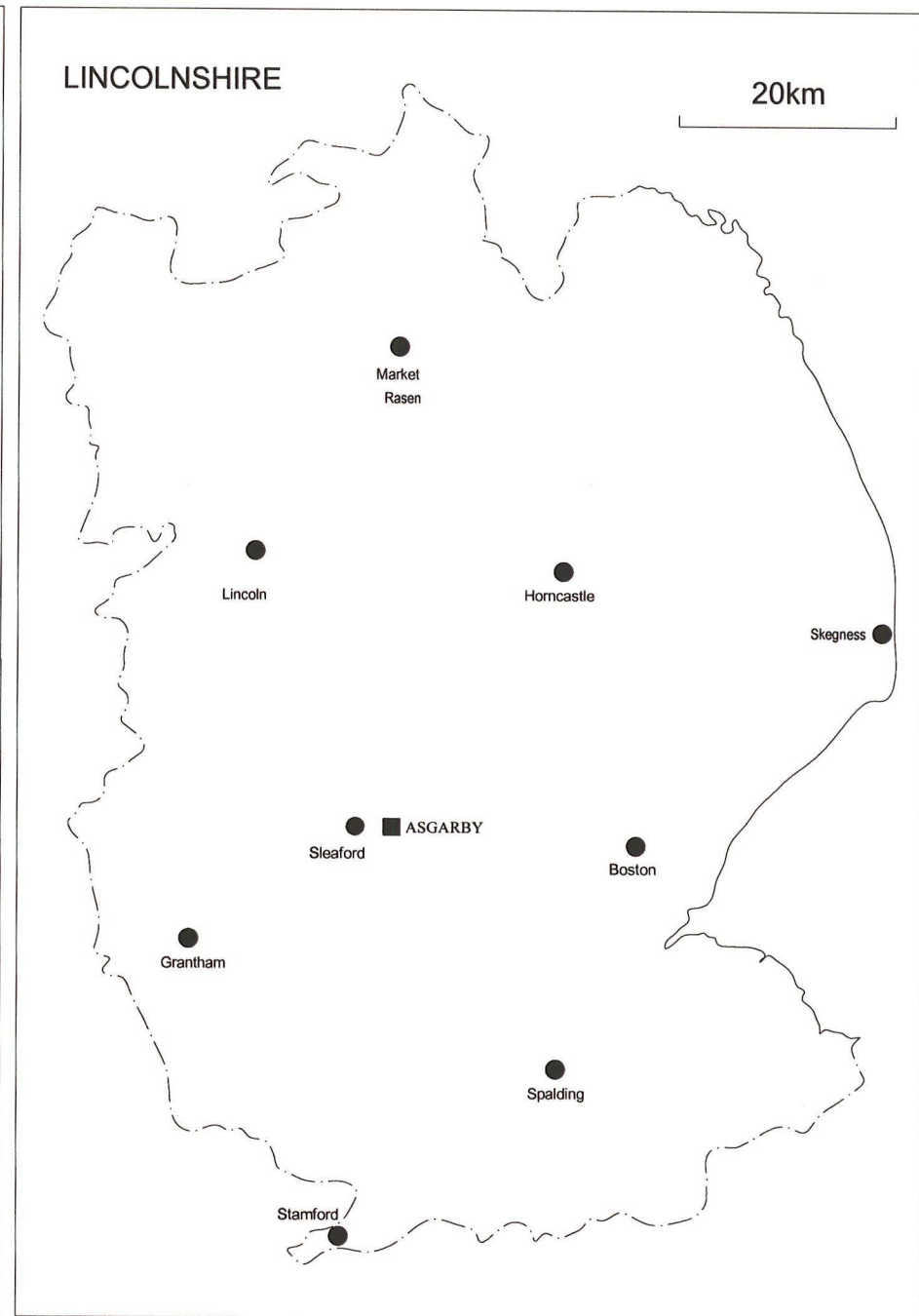
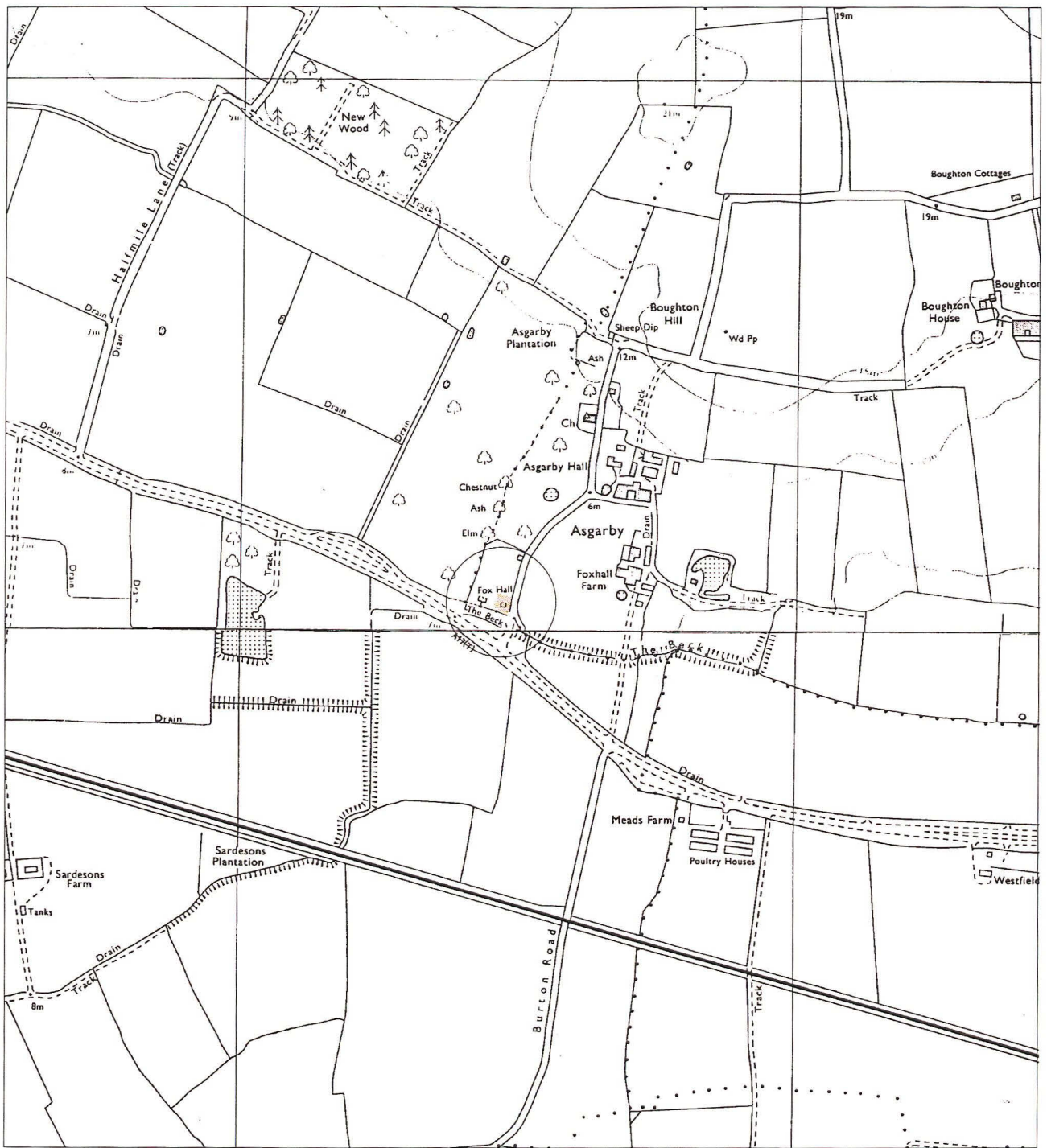


Figure 1 - General Location Plan





Area of Development

Figure 2 - Site location plan

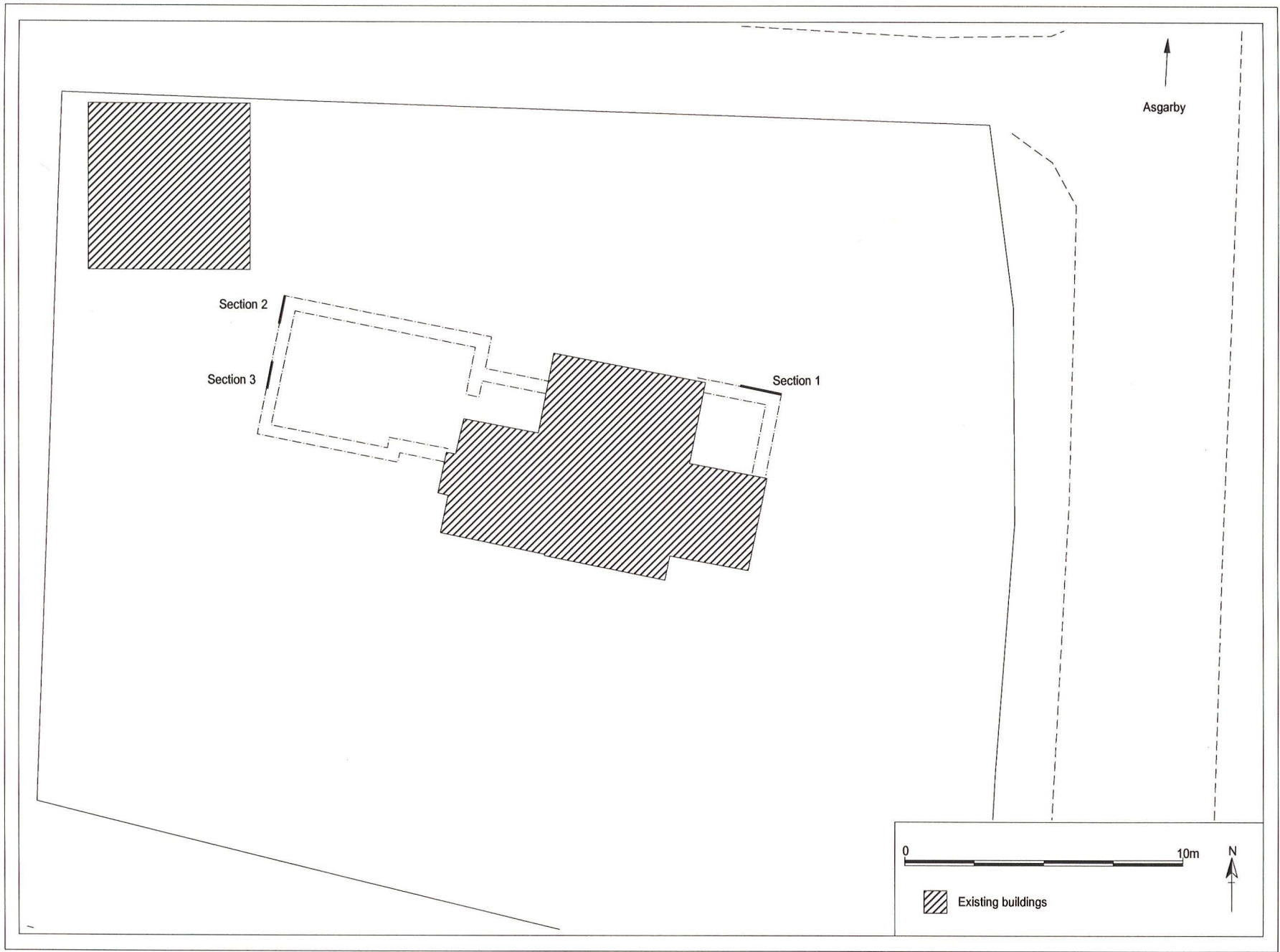


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

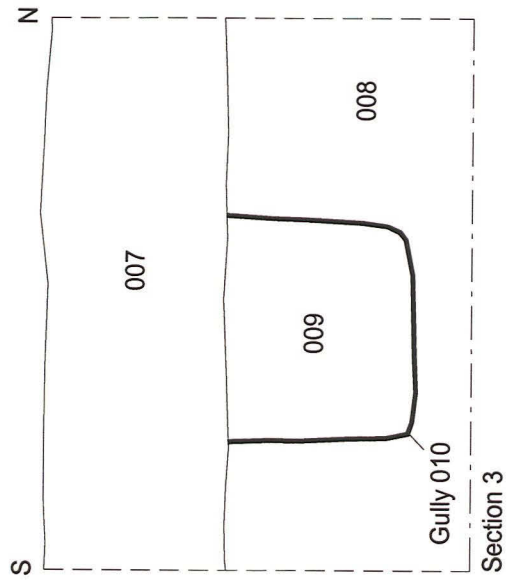
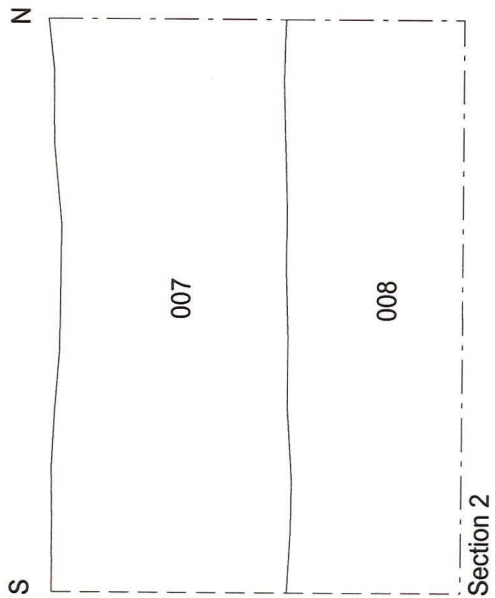
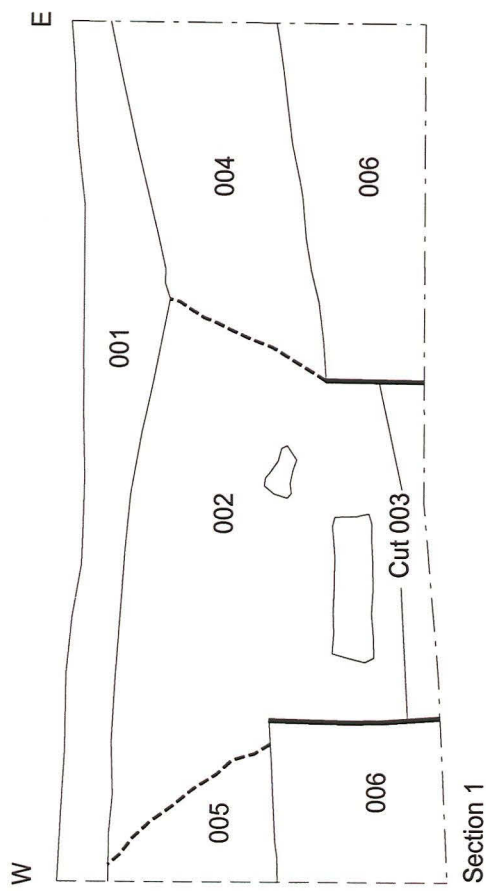


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3





Plate 1 - General view of the western area of development, looking southeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north



Plate 3 - Section 3, looking west

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT FOXHALL CASTLE, ASGARBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during extensions to a dwelling at Foxhall Castle, Asgarby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is thought to lie close to or within the area occupied by the now shrunken medieval village. The remains of parts of the medieval village are visible as earthworks in fields to the east of the proposed development and in areas south of St. Andrew's 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 connected with extensions to a dwelling at Foxhall Castle, Asgarby, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Asgarby is located 5km east of Sleaford and approximately 29km southeast of Lincoln in the parish of Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven District. The site is located on the southern edge of the present village core, approximately 400m south of the medieval church of St. Andrew at National Grid Reference 511475 345047. The medieval settlement was much larger and more extensive than the surviving village, as indicated by the extensive earthworks in the area.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND



- 4.1 A planning application (N34 /689 /00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for extensions to the existing dwelling at Foxhall Castle. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Asgarby is located on gently undulating land within soils of the Ruskington Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths and gleyic brown calcareous sands (Hodge *et al* 304) developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel. Beccles 3 Association slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils developed on chalky till occur nearby (*ibid* 121).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The place name Asgarby is Scandinavian in origin, the *by* suffix Old Danish for a farmstead or village, and the first element formed from the Old Norse personal name *Asgeirr* (Cameron, 1998).
- 6.2 In the Domesday survey of 1086 the settlement is referred to as *Asgerebi* and had 3 carucates of taxable land with 3 ploughs held by Ivo Tallboys. Twenty freemen and 2 villagers had 3 ploughs and meadow on 80 acres.
- 6.3 Archaeological investigations in the village are limited, although stone footings were observed during trenching for an Anglia Water pipeline approximately 300m north of the site. These probably date to the medieval period. Well defined earthworks, presumably of the now shrunken medieval village, are located within fields to the east of the proposed development.
- 6.4 The church of St. Andrew, located approximately 400m north of the proposed development, is in the perpendicular style dating to between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Asgarby Hall is an early nineteenth century structure. (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).
- 6.5 Possible middle Iron Age square barrows were recorded during archaeological excavations approximately one kilometre east of Asgarby, undertaken in advance of the laying of a water pipe between Silk Willoughby and Hatton. A possible late Iron Age settlement was also recorded close to this site (HTL SMR).
- 6.6 A number of inhumation burials, thought to date to the pagan Saxon period between the fifth and seventh centuries AD, were recorded overlying a circular ring ditch, close to the possible square Iron Age barrows.
- 6.7 Pevsner refers to the discovery of seventh century burials in the village, although the source for this was not mentioned.

## 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:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.



- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.



14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 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. 15.4

## 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 - G. Taylor APS in consultation with 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**

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*. The English Place Name Society

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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Specification: Version 1, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2001



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm light yellow to mid yellowish brown crushed stone, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
002	Firm dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent brick and tile	Fill of (003)
003	Cut, 0.55m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Footings
004	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
005	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
006	Firm mid brownish yellow gravel and sand	Natural deposit
007	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.33m thick	Topsoil
008	Firm mid brownish yellow gravel and sand	Natural deposit
009	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
010	Linear cut, aligned east-west, 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Gully

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from made ground (001), the fill of a foundation trench (002) topsoil (007) and the fill of a gully (009).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the tile may be more locally manufactured in Lincolnshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered and provides the bulk of the assemblage. Ceramic building materials, metal, glass and animal bone was also retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	2x pearlware, linked, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
002	1x white glazed tableware, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	1x white glazed wall tile, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	3x pantile, ?19 <sup>th</sup> century	
	2x iron strip, late post-medieval	
007	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware	mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
009	1x clear glass rectangular bottle, mould produced, screw cap	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1x cattle sized mandible fragment, sawn	
	1x sheep sized humerus fragment, butchery cuts evident	

#### 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 no previous archaeological investigations at Aswarby though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small and entirely post-medieval assemblage, the material is of limited potential. However, the date range of the assemblage would suggest that archaeological deposits of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century date were either not revealed by the development, or are absent from the site.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

10	Context records
3	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.90

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: AFC 01

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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