

SMR

M2/25

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
ADCOCKS SAWMILL,  
HIGH STREET/TANNER'S LANE,  
CORBY GLEN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CGA01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event 413386  
Source 418102  
418103

MON 4181294  
35336

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
ADCOCKS SAWMILL,  
HIGH STREET/TANNER'S LANE,  
CORBY GLEN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CGA01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Wells Associates

September 2002

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: S01/0687/23  
National Grid Reference: SK 9969 2504  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.449

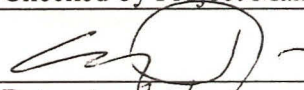
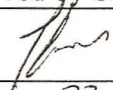


A.P.S. Report No.188/02



**Quality Control**  
**Corby Glen, Adcocks Sawmill**  
**CGA 01**

Project Coordinator	Tobin Rayner
Supervisors	Barry Martin, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 20/9/02	Date: 23-09-02

## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction.....	1
2.1	Definition of an Archaeological 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.	Bibliography.....	4
10.	Abbreviations.....	4

### Appendices

1	Specification for an archaeological watching brief
2	Context Summary
3	The finds by <i>Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General Location Plan

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

Figure 3 Detailed site plan

Figure 3a Section locations

Figure 4 Section drawings 1-3

Figure 5 Section drawings 4-7

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view Plots 41/42 looking east

Plate 2 Section 1, looking east

Plate 3 Section 5, looking south

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development on land at Adcock's Sawmill, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire.*

*The site had previously been the subject of geophysical survey and trial trenching and it was possible development may disturb medieval remains.*

*An undated, possible pit was the only feature encountered. Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date and clay pie stem of 18<sup>th</sup> century date were the only artefacts recovered, suggesting archaeological deposits prior to that date were absent from the investigation area.*

## 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 (S01/0687/23) for residential development on land at Adcock's Sawmill, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire was submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The site was recognised as archaeologically sensitive and a programme of archaeological investigation, involving geophysical survey (EAS 2000) followed by trial trenching (ULAS 2000), was initiated.

Following trial trenching, permission for the development was approved subject to a watching brief condition on four Plots (Fig.

3). Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Wells Associates on behalf of Hazel Homes to undertake the watching brief. The works were carried out on the 17<sup>th</sup> January and 18<sup>th</sup> February 2002, in accordance with a specification designed APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Corby Glen is located 13km southeast of Grantham and 16km north of Stamford in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies between the High Street and Tanner's Lane (Fig.2). A former sawmill and timber yard previously occupied the northern half of the development area while the southern half was under pasture. The site and surrounding area is on a gentle slope down to the southwest, falling from approximately 65m OD at the eastern edge to c. 60m OD at the southern and western boundary. The development area is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9969 2504.

Local soils are of the Elmton Association, typically fine loamy or clayey, variably stoney, brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils overlie drift deposits of boulder clay and glacial sand and gravel which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Corby Glen is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Two axes, possibly of the Neolithic period, are known from the west of the village.

Cropmarks of ring ditches, possibly representing Bronze Age barrows have been recorded to the west of the village and two enclosures and two linear boundaries have been identified to the south. Romano-British pottery has also been identified in

the vicinity. Geophysical survey of the site revealed evidence of a possible ring ditch which may have indicated a prehistoric burial (EAS 2000). However trial trenching found no trace of the feature (ULAS 2000).

Corby Glen is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Corbi* the name is derived from the Old Danish and Norse and means 'the farmstead (*by*) of *Cori*' (Cameron 1998, 33). Alternatively, as the name *Cori* or *Kori* is rare, the first element may derive from the Old English *corf* meaning a gap or cutting, which on topographic grounds may suit the position of the village in a river valley (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 42). The suffix 'Glen' was added in 1959. The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Bricteua and contained 1130 acres of woodland for pannage and 1 acre of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period comprise the parish church of St. John, which dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, a gatehouse, now incorporated into a barn, and a Market Cross of 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

Trial trenching on the site revealed only isolated remains of medieval and post-medieval date (ULAS 2000).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were opened by mechanical excavator to depths of up to 1.18m below

ground surface, as required by the development.

Plots 39 and 40, targeted for monitoring had already been excavated, concreted and partially slabbed before monitoring could take place. As a result, adjacent Plots 41 and 42 were monitored instead.

Sides of the open foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A summary of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, with their locations plotted on scale and annotated sketch plans. Recording of deposits was undertaken according to standard APS' practice.

Finds retrieved during the watching brief were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

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

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 – Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 – Undated deposits

5.3 Phase 3 – Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 – Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits in Plots 41 and 42 comprised a loose, whitish yellow to light yellow layer of fragmentary limestone (004, 010). This was sealed by a mid-reddish brown silt containing small stones (003) which was identified as a naturally developed subsoil.

Within Plots 37 and 38, a light yellowish brown sandy gravel (014) was recorded overlain by a light reddish brown clayey silt (013) which was also identified as a naturally developed subsoil.

5.2 Phase 2 – Undated deposits

In Plot 42, a cut feature measuring 1.56m north-south and 1.9m east-west was interpreted as a possible pit (009) (Figs. 4 & 5 – sections 3 & 4). The feature was greater than 0.3m deep and contained fills of mid-reddish brown sandy silt (008) and a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (007).

5.3 Phase 3 – Modern deposits

Recognised in all of the Plots monitored was a mid-brown to mid-reddish brown silt and clayey silt subsoil (002, 006, 012). This was sealed by a dark brown to dark grey topsoil (001, 005, 011). Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date and an 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from (005).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits revealed the underlying geology of the site. Eroding bedrock was exposed in Plots 41 and 42. Elsewhere, a natural deposit of sandy gravel represented the drift geology of boulder clay. A naturally developed subsoil was also recorded.

A possible pit recorded in Plot 42 was sealed by a later subsoil deposit. This may indicate a relatively early date for the feature, possibly medieval, though no artefactual material was recovered.

The only artefacts recovered from the site were retrieved from the topsoil. These were all of a relatively modern date, with a clay pipe stem fragment from the 18<sup>th</sup> century being the earliest artefact found. The lack of earlier material may suggest that the site was not occupied prior to this time.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Adcock's Sawmill, Corby Glen, as the development may have disturbed medieval remains. An undated, possible pit was the only archaeological feature encountered.

A lack of artefactual evidence prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century suggests that the site was unoccupied prior to this date.

The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Simon Griffiths-Baker of Wells Associates, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Hazel Homes. Tobin Rayner coordinated the work and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly provided access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.



## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

EAS, 2000, *Adcock's Sawmill, Corby Glen, Geophysical survey*.

Fellows-Jensen, G., 1978, *Scandinavian Settlement Names in the East Midlands*, Navnestudier udgivet af Institut for Navneforskning 16

Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

GSGB, 1972, *Bourne; Drift geology*, 1:63 360 map sheet 143

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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

ULAS, 2000, *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land of High Street/Tanners Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire* unpublished report no 2000/156

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

EAS Engineering Archaeological Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

ULAS University of Leicester Archaeological Services

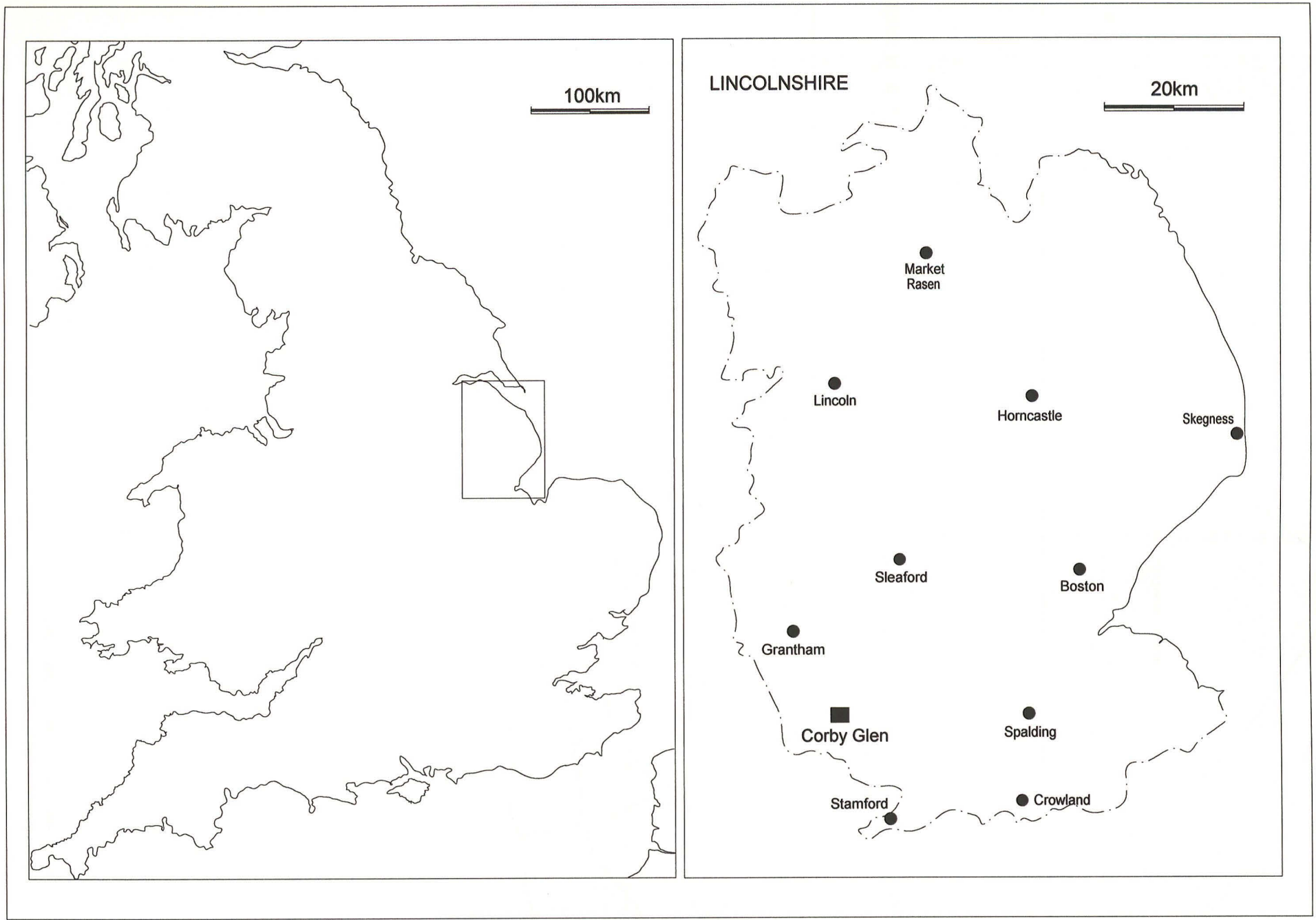
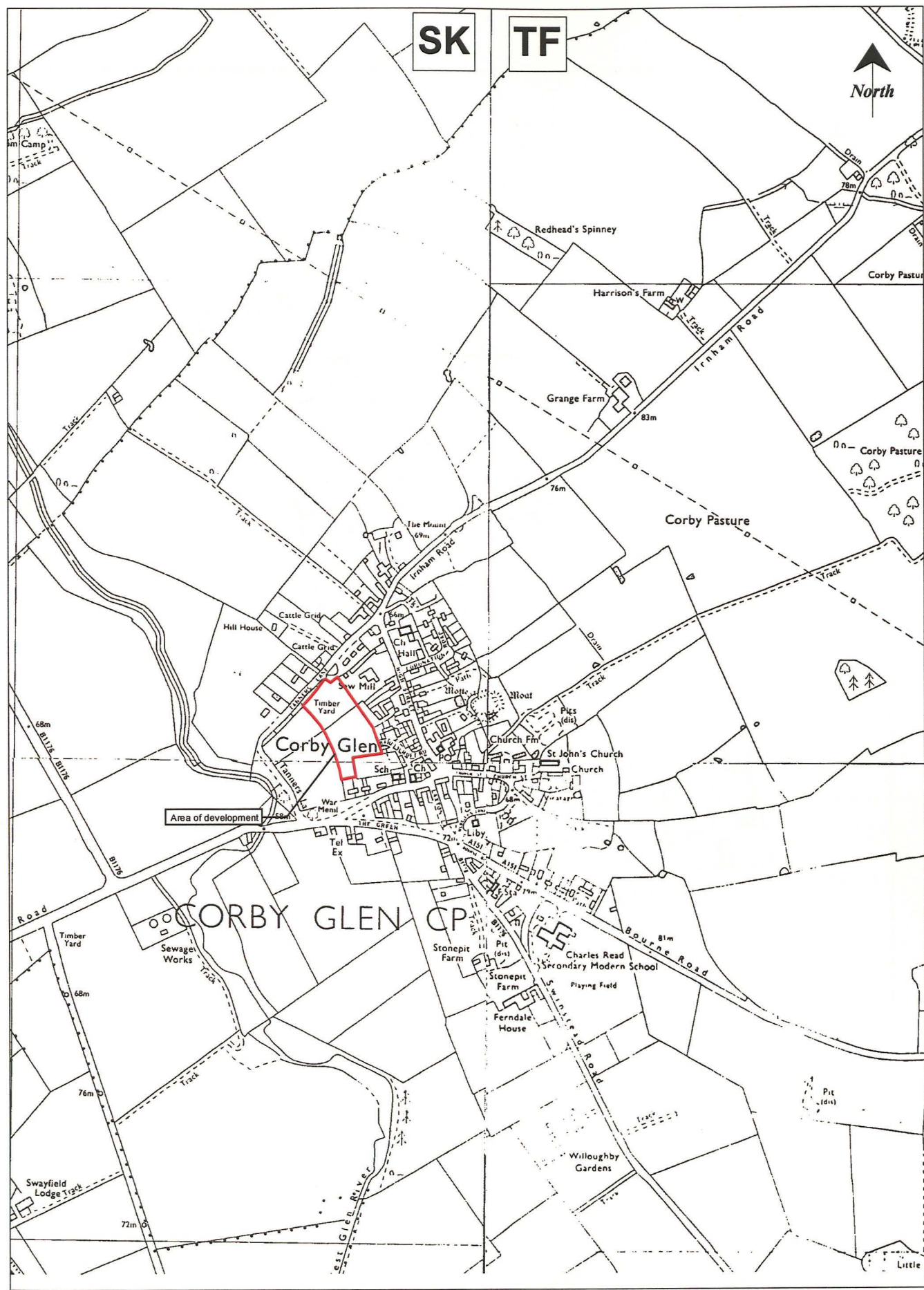


Figure 1: General Location Plan

26

25



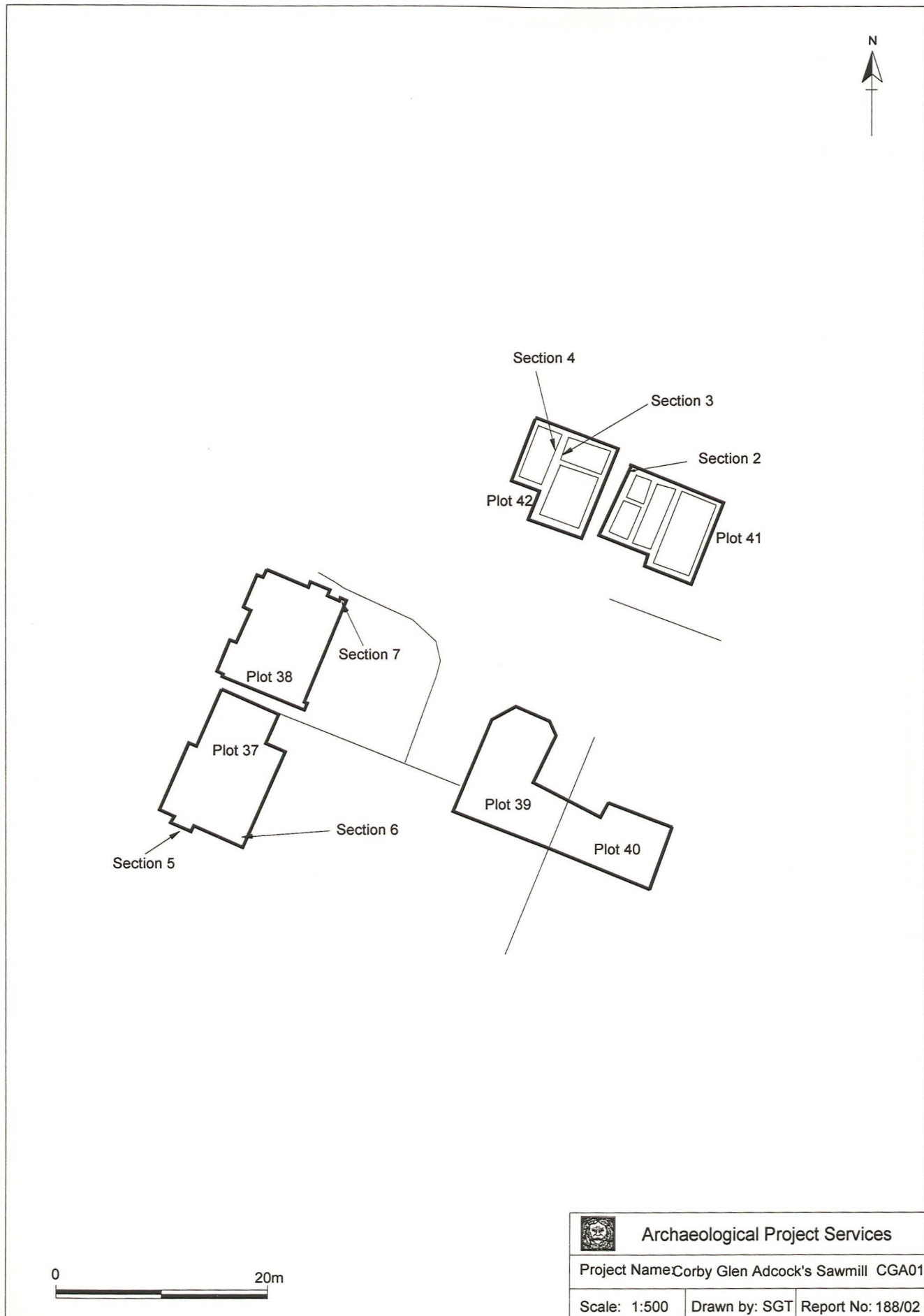
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:1000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, (C) Crown copyright HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Detailed site plan




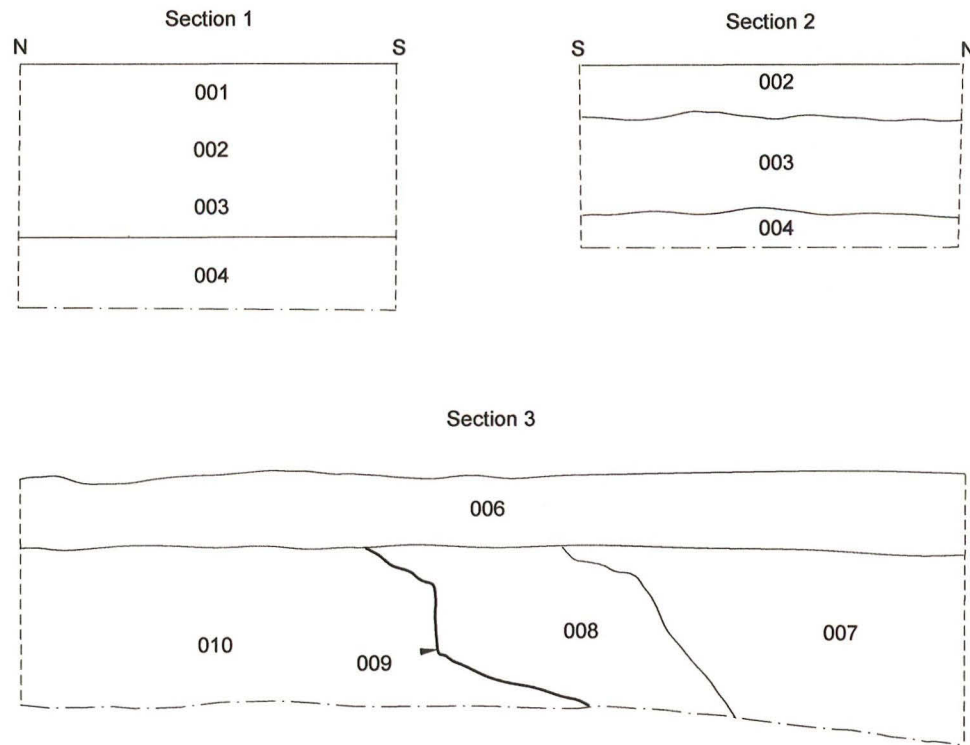
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Corby Glen Adcock's Sawmill CGA01		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 188/02

Figure 3a - Section locations




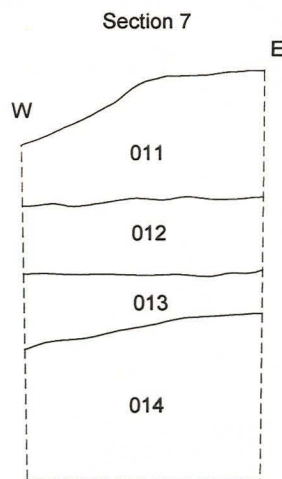
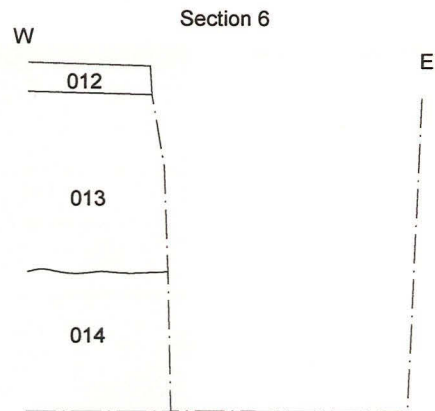
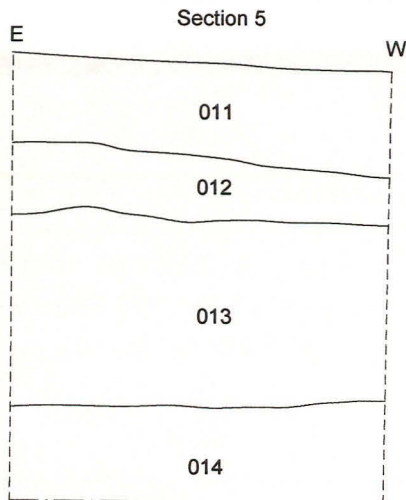
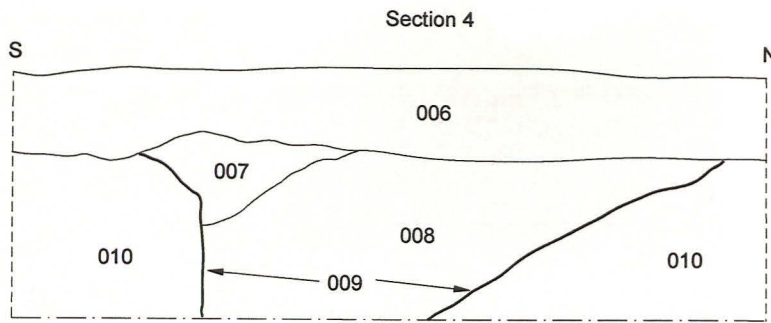
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Corby Glen Adcock's Sawmill CGA01		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 188/02

Figure 4 - Section drawings 1-3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Corby Glen Adcock's Sawmill CGA01

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 188/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings 4 - 7

Appendix 1

Plate 1 General view Plots 41/42 looking east



Plate 2 Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 Section 5, looking south





**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT,  
HIGH STREET/TANNERS LANE,  
CORBY GLEN,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
WELLS ASSOCIATES**

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

**DECEMBER 2001**

## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a residential development (phase II) at the former Adcocks Sawmill, High Street/Tanners Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Prehistoric artefacts and remains have previously been found in proximity to the site. An earlier geophysical survey of the site revealed a possible ring ditch that may signify the location of a prehistoric burial. However, trial trenching on the site did not find any archaeological evidence relating to the circular feature identified by the geophysical survey and revealed only isolated features of medieval and post-medieval date, including a drystone wall.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at the former Adcocks Sawmill, High Street/Tanners Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9969 2504.
- 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 Corby Glen is located 11km northwest of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site lies between High Street and Tanners Lane and is a roughly rectangular block of land. A former sawmill and timber yard previously occupied the northern half of the proposed development area while the southern part of the site is currently under pasture. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9969 2504.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0687/23) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a residential development (phase II). Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is on a gentle slope down to the southwest, falling from approximately 65m OD at the eastern edge to c. 60m OD at the southern and western boundary. Soils at the site are fine loamy or clayey, variably stony, brown calcareous earths of the Elmton Association developed on the Inferior Oolite Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Much prehistoric activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed site. This includes a Neolithic axe found west of the site and a Bronze Age ring-ditch (the ploughed-out remains of a

burial mound, which often occur in large groups extending over a wide area). Other prehistoric artefacts have been recorded to the east of the proposed development, with another ring-ditch further west.

- 6.2 A geophysical survey has previously been undertaken in the southern part of the site and revealed remains of an apparently circular feature, tentatively interpreted as a ring ditch. Extensive remains of ridge and furrow agricultural remains of probable medieval date were also identified (Engineering Archaeological Services 2000).
- 6.3 Trial trenching revealed only isolated features of medieval and post-medieval date and did not find any archaeological evidence relating to the circular feature identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.4 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from medieval date.

## 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 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 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 South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist; South 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 South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist. 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 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, 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

Engineering Archaeological Services, 2000 *Adcocks Sawmill, Corby Glen, Geophysical Survey*

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

Specification: Version 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2001

**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	41	1	Firm, dark brown silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
002	41	1,2	Firm, mid-brown silt containing occasional small stones and pebbles, 0.13m thick	Subsoil
003	41	1,2	Firm, mid-reddish brown stoney silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
004	41	1,2	Loose, light whitish yellow fragmentary limestone, >0.19m thick	Natural geological deposit
005	42	-	Firm, dark brown silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
006	42	3,4	Firm, mid-brown silt containing occasional pebbles, c.0.2m thick	Subsoil
007	42	3,4	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt containing moderate small stones	Fill of 009
008	42	3,4	Firm, mid reddish-brown, sandy silt	Fill of 009
009	42	3,4	Cut feature, measuring 1.56m N-S x 1.9m E-W x >0.33m deep, irregular sides	Possible pit
010	42	3,4	Firm, light yellow fragmentary limestone	Natural geological deposit
011	37,38	5	Firm, dark grey silty clay, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
012	37,38	5,6	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
013	37,38	5,6	Firm, light reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional limestone and flint fragments	Subsoil
014	37,38	5,6	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel, >0.25m thick	Natural geological deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS by 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 4 fragments of pottery weighing 41g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a single clay pipe fragment weighing 2g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (005).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the clay pipe is likely to be a more local south Lincolnshire product.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/ Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	26g	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Grey stoneware preserve jar, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15g	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2g	

#### 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 few previous archaeological investigations at Corby Glen, though the archaeological and historical evidence for the site and surrounds has been the subject of study. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small collection of entirely early modern material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The lack of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits pre-dating this period are absent from the area, were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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>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.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 14 Context records
- 6 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 2 Daily record sheets
- 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 Museum Accession Number:      LCNCC : 2001.449

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                      CGA 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.

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.