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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT BOURNE ROAD,
CORBY GLEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CGB 01)***



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT 413907
SOURCES 418534 418535
36253 4183937 Prehistoric
36254 4183938 Medieval
36255 4183939 Medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT BOURNE ROAD,
CORBY GLEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CGB 01)***

**Work Undertaken For
Allison Homes**

February 2003

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 0035 2470
Planning Reference: SK98/1192/23
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Conservation
Services

07 MAR 2003

Highways & Planning
Directorate


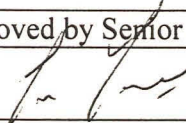


APS Report No. 51/03 *

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land north of Bourne Road, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the development.

Although Neolithic (4500-2250 BC), Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) and Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains are known from the vicinity, it is the site's position close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of the village that is important. Remains of the medieval period include the church, a former gatehouse and the earthwork remains of a possible castle. A desk-based assessment of the site identified surviving ridge and furrow of the medieval field system present within the area to be developed.

The watching brief identified a sequence of sands, clays, and gravel of the underlying drift geology sealed by subsoil and topsoil deposits. A limestone structure, either a wall or a naturally formed arrangement, was also recorded. A prehistoric flint, possibly a scraper, was the earliest artefact retrieved, along with medieval and post-medieval pottery. Slag, animal bone and shell were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological 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

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Allison Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Bourne Road, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK98/1192/23. The watching brief was carried out between the 14th March 2001 and 15th May 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by 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 is situated 400m southeast of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. John on the north side of Bourne Road (Fig. 2, Plates 1 & 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 0035 2470 the site encompasses 1.74 hectares at a height of c. 80m OD. Local topography describes a slope down to the west towards the valley of the West Glen River.

Local soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically pelo-stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone, although drift deposits of boulder clay and glacial sand and gravel outcrop immediately north of the site (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 linear boundaries have been identified to the south. Geophysical survey of land at Adcocks sawmill revealed evidence of a possible ring ditch that may have indicated a prehistoric burial (EAS 2000). However trial trenching (ULAS 2000) and a subsequent watching brief (Thomson 2002) found no trace of the feature. Romano-British pottery has also been identified in the vicinity.

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 (*bù*) 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 12th century, a gatehouse, now incorporated into a barn, and a Market Cross of 14th century date. Associated with the former gatehouse are the earthworks of a sub-rectangular banked and moated enclosure, possibly representing the site of a castle or moated hall (Albone 2000, 4).

Prior to this investigation, a desk-based assessment was undertaken of the site, which identified earthwork remains of ridge and furrow across the site and the

route of a former track or road (Albone 2000, 6).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Work had commenced on the site prior to notification that a watching brief was required and, as such, only a percentage of the development was subject to archaeological monitoring (Fig. 3).

Initially, topsoil was stripped across the site before foundation trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator to depths of up to 1.6m below ground surface, as required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated to retrieve artefactual material and the depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature exposed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list 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 recorded on 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 in bold and in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified.

Phase 1 - Natural geological deposits

Phase 2 - Post-medieval and recent deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural geological deposits

The earliest deposits encountered ranged from greenish grey clay with gravel (**003**), reddish brown clay (**006**), reddish grey clay (**007**), brown clay (**010, 022**), reddish brown silty clay (**011**), greyish brown clay (**013, 021, 022**), yellow sandy clay (**014**), bluish grey clay (**019**) through to reddish brown sand and gravel (**024**). These natural deposits relate to the underlying drift geology.

5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval and recent deposits

Overlying the natural deposits was a subsoil comprising mainly yellowish brown clay (**001, 005, 012, 016, 020**) although a variation of silty clay was also recorded (**009, 018**). These ranged from 0.18m to 0.65m in thickness. Post-medieval pottery was retrieved from one of these subsoil deposits (**018**).

Located within the subsoil of Plot 20 was a possible limestone structure (**008**) (Fig. 4 - section 3). This comprised loose platy limestone and measured 0.76m high by 1m wide and may represent a wall foundation. No length was ascertained.

Although stripped from the site, traces of the former topsoil were encountered which consisted of grey silty clay (**002**) or brownish grey clay (**004, 015**).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits comprised clays, silts, sands and gravels of the underlying boulder clay or glacial sands and gravels.

A subsoil (Phase 2) had developed over the Phase 1 deposits. A variation in the thickness of the subsoil was noted and may relate to the known ridge and furrow that once existed at the site. It is also probable that colluviation is responsible for a greater depth of subsoil at the north of the site compared to the central area around Plots 16 and 25, the ground here sloping to the north and west.

A limestone structure was also partly revealed and may indicate a short length of wall, perhaps related to a property formerly fronting onto Bourne Road. However, little of it was seen and the generally poor quality suggests it may equally be natural in origin and formed during the last glaciation.

A range of finds was retrieved from topsoil and subsoil layers. The earliest was a possible prehistoric flint scraper. Pottery of medieval and post-medieval date was also retrieved along with bone and shell. A quantity of iron smelting slag was also recovered and indicates iron working in the vicinity. Such finds, derived from topsoil and subsoil, may represent nothing more than discarded rubbish.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Bourne Road, Corby Glen as the site lies within an area of archaeological interest, principally the

medieval core of the village and in an area where ridge and furrow had been identified.

The investigation revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. A limestone structure, either natural in origin or the footings for a short wall was also identified.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief include a prehistoric flint, medieval and post-medieval pottery, slag, animal bone and oyster shell.

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 A. West who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Allison Homes. Steve Malone coordinated the work and this report was jointly edited by Tobin Rayner and Tom Lane.

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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

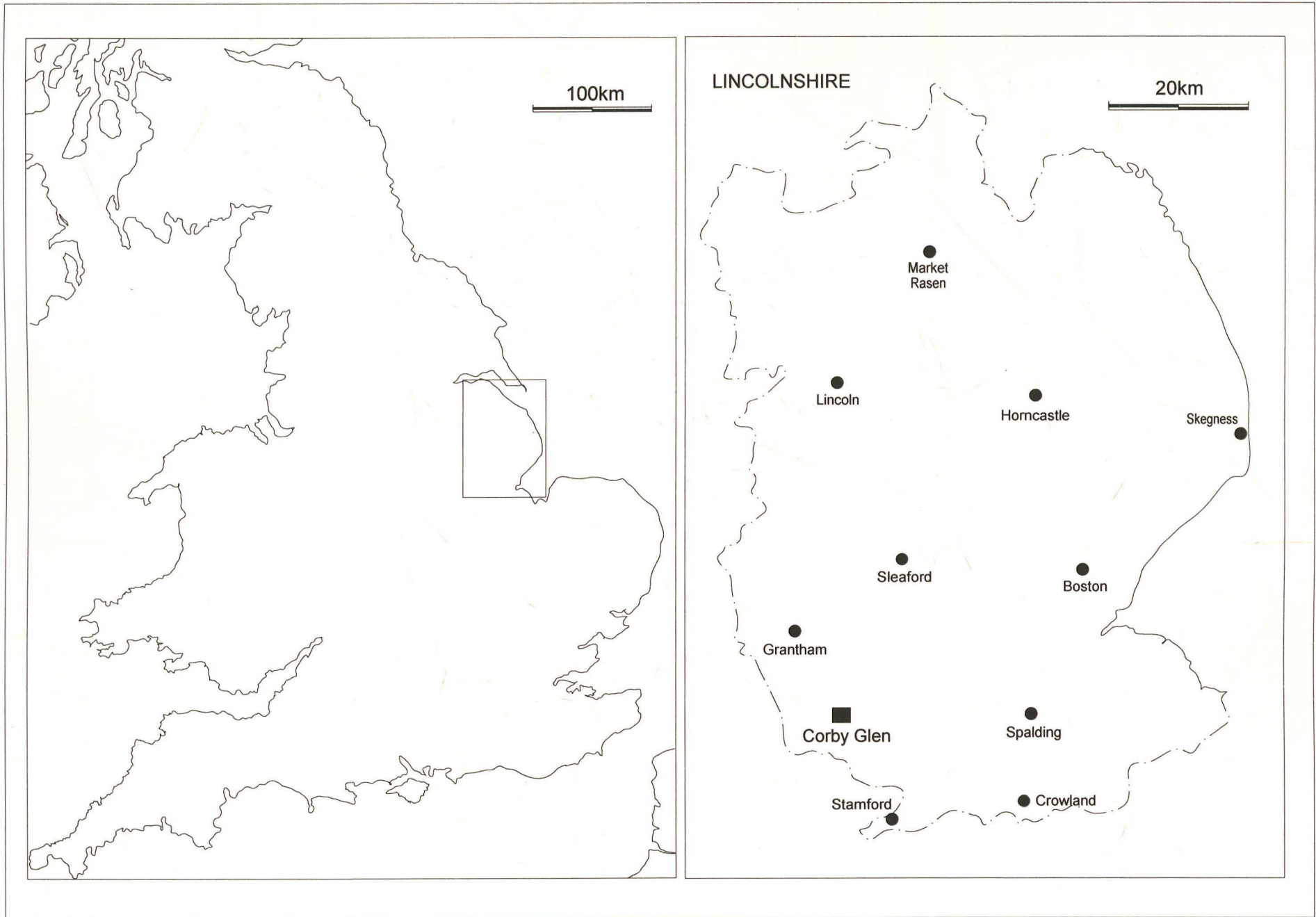


Figure 1: General Location Plan

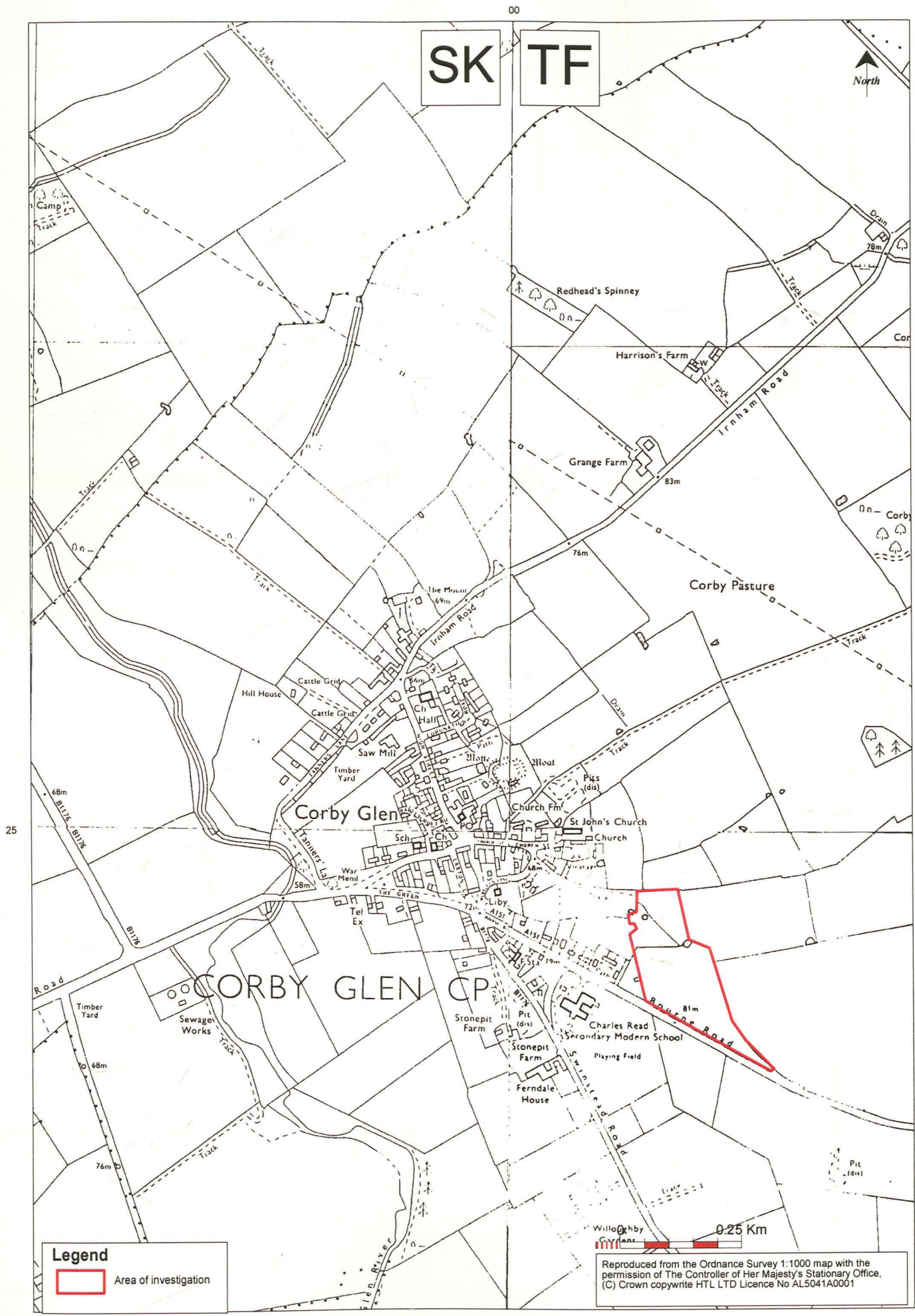


Figure 2 - Site location plan

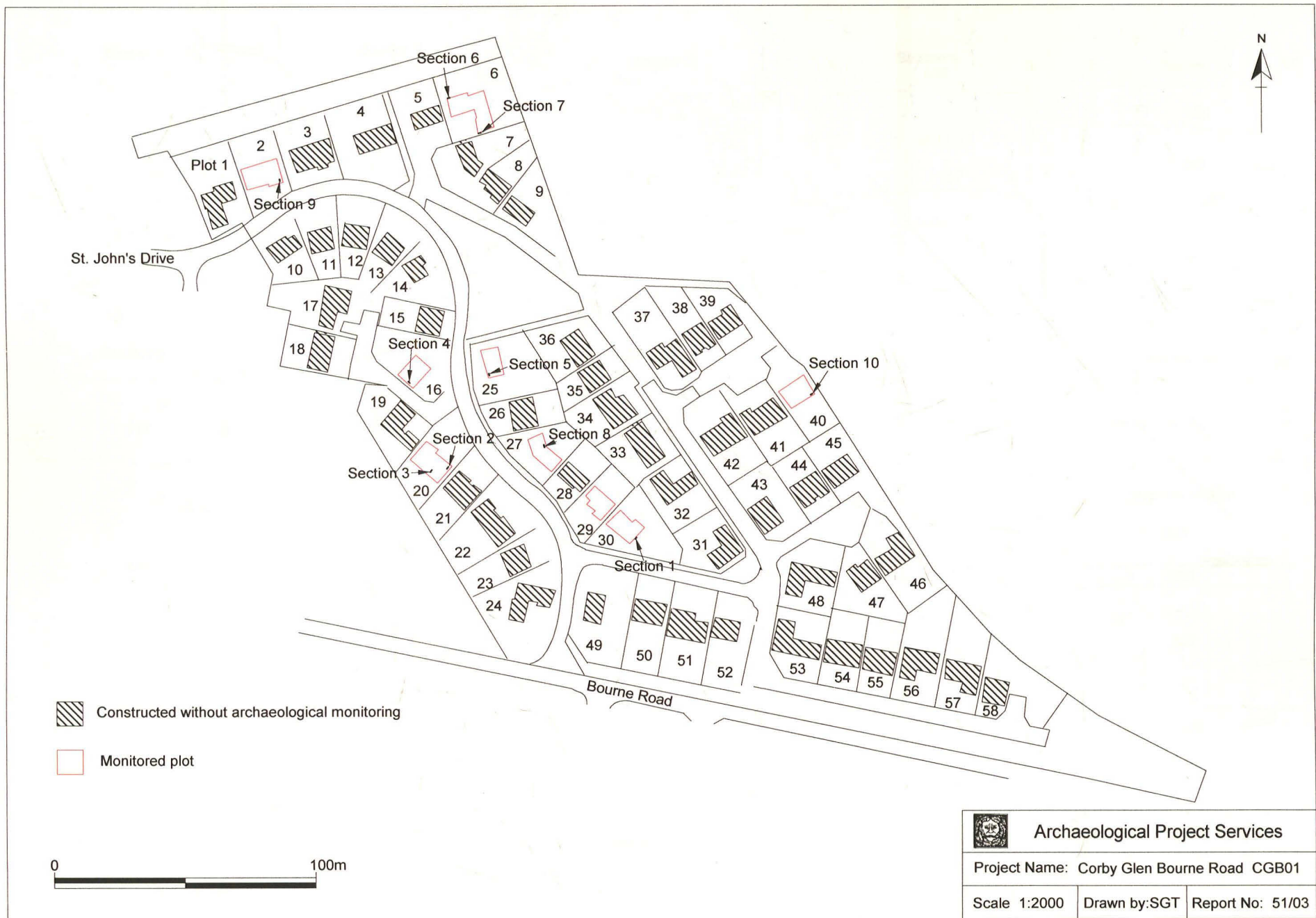


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing monitored plots and section locations

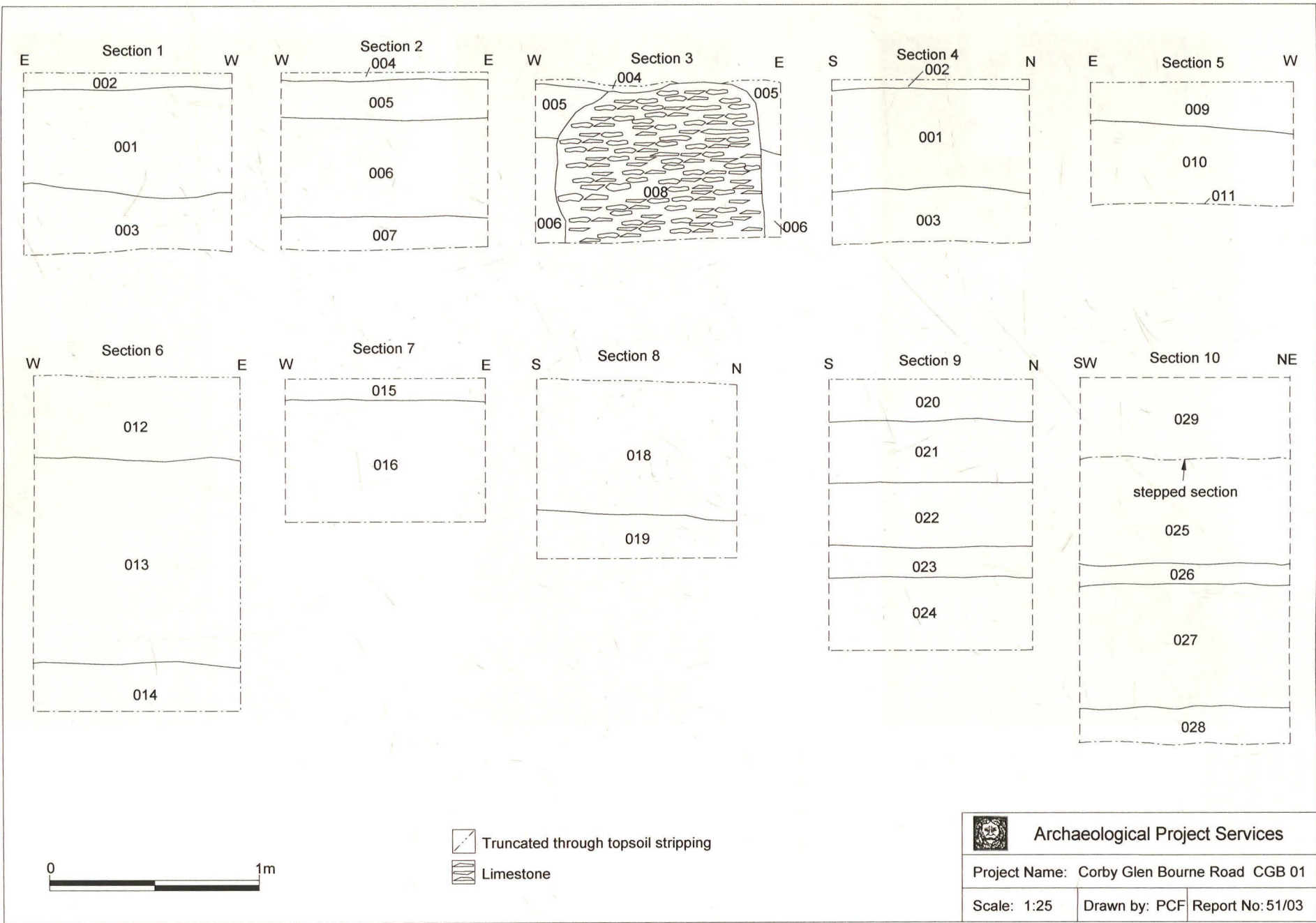


Figure 4 - Section drawings

Plate 1 General view of southern end of site showing ridge and furrow in background, looking east



Plate 2 Eastern edge of site, looking east



Plate 3 Section 1, Plot 30, looking south



Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT BOURNE ROAD, CORBY GLEN

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for a desk-top assessment and watching brief on land at Bourne Road, Corby Glen.*
- 1.2 *Corby Glen was an important administrative centre in the medieval period and remains of a medieval Motte are preserved within the village. The proposed development area contains the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, which are thought to be medieval in date. Prehistoric activity has also been recorded in and around the village.*
- 1.3 *The desk-top assessment will collate all readily available data relating to the previous archaeological discoveries in the area. The results of the assessment will be presented in a written report describing the nature of the remains, with supporting illustrations showing their location and extent.*
- 1.4 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *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 a desk-top assessment and watching brief on land at Bourne Road, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. The site is centred on national grid reference TF 0035 2470
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting.
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Corby Glen is located 11km northwest of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site lies on the eastern outskirts of the village at national grid reference TF 0035 2470 alongside the A151, Bourne Road. The site is bounded by houses to the west and by fields to the north and east.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application renewal has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development (SK98/1192/23). Due to the possibility that archaeological remains

might be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a watching brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development. The developer has also requested that a desk-top assessment be carried out.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies atop a slight rise, sloping away to the northeast at its northern edge, and lies at approximately 80m OD. Soils at the site are pelo-stagnogley soils of the Ragdale Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293) developed in till. The site is currently open pasture land.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The village of Corby was an important administrative centre in the medieval period, holding the wapentake court and the assize justice sessions. The Motte lies some 200m northwest of the late 13th-century church; a barn in Church Street preserves remains of the probable castle gatehouse.
- 6.2 The proposed development area contains the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, which are thought to be medieval in date. Prehistoric activity has also been recorded in and around the village.
- 6.3 In view of the diverse nature of the archaeological finds from the vicinity of the site it is possible that a range of archaeological features of various dates could be encountered on the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the **desk-top assessment** will be to gather sufficient information to enable the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the preservation of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the desk-top assessment will be to establish:
- 7.2.1 The type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 The likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.4 The way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.3 The aims of the **watching brief** will be:
- 7.3.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.4 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.4.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.4.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.4.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.4.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 DATA COLLECTION

- 8.1 To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres.
- 8.2 The following sources will be consulted:
- 8.2.1 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
 - 8.2.2 The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
 - 8.2.3 Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
 - 8.2.4 Aerial photographs held in national and local collections. Archaeological data will be plotted using the Mobius network technique.
 - 8.2.5 Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
 - 8.2.6 The records held by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.
 - 8.2.7 Data relating to the geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
 - 8.2.8 Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
 - 8.2.9 Identify any other constraints on the proposed development area.
 - 8.2.10 As part of the study a field visit will be undertaken to establish the following:
 - 8.2.10.1 The state of the site and its suitability for further stages of work, especially geophysical survey and fieldwalking.
 - 8.2.10.2 To identify any earthworks not previously located and to verify the state of preservation of any earthworks that have been previously recorded.

9 REPORT

- 9.1 The findings of the desk-top assessment will be presented in a written report supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted and, as far as possible, the various types of activity, *eg* barrows or medieval field systems, will be individually discussed.
- 9.2 The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment. The features identified during the search of the relevant aerial photographs will be plotted onto similar scale plans. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.
- 9.3 Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
- 9.4 The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national

archaeological context, and will identify any specific research priorities that may be may be addressed by the site.

10 SITE OPERATIONS

10.1 General considerations

- 10.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 10.1.2 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.
- 10.1.3 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.

10.2 Methodology

- 10.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 10.2.2 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.
- 10.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 10.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 10.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 10.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 10.2.5 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.

11 POST-EXCAVATION

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 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.
- 11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

11.3.2 This will consist of:

11.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

11.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

11.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

11.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

11.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

11.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

11.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the watching brief report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

13 **ARCHIVE**

13.1 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.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the desk-top assessment and watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and a short note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

15 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the sites lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the fieldwork aspects of the project.

16 **VARIATIONS**

- 16.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made after written confirmation from the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist that the changes are acceptable.

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 17.3 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.

18 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 18.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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 Unit Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

19 **INSURANCES**

- 19.1 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.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	16, 30	Firm mid-yellowish brown clay, 0.55m thick	Subsoil
002	16, 30	Firm dark grey silty clay with gravel, 80mm thick (truncated)	Topsoil
003	16, 30	Compact light greenish grey clay with gravel, >0.34m thick	Natural deposit geological
004	20	Firm light brownish grey clay, 50mm thick (truncated)	Topsoil
005	20	Firm mid-yellowish brown clay, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
006	20	Firm light reddish brown clay, 0.49m thick	Natural deposit geological
007	20	Firm mid-reddish grey clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit geological
008	20	Limestone structure, 0.76m high by 1m wide	Possible wall or glacial formation
009	25	Plastic mid-yellowish brown silty clay, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
010	25	Plastic dark brown clay, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit geological
011	25	Firm mid-reddish brown silty clay, >	Natural deposit geological
012	6	Firm light yellowish brown clay, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
013	6	Firm mid-greyish brown clay, 1m thick	Natural deposit geological
014	6	Firm dark yellow sandy clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit geological
015	6	Firm dark brownish grey clay, 120mm thick (truncated)	Topsoil
016	6	Firm light yellowish brown clay, 0.58m thick	Subsoil
017	6	Unstratified finds recovery	
018	27	Firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay, 0.65m thick	Subsoil
019	27	Firm mid-bluish grey clay	Natural deposit geological
020	2	Firm light yellowish brown clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
021	2	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit geological
022	2	Firm mid-brown clay, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit geological
023	2	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit geological
024	2	Loose reddish brown sand and gravel, >0.35m thick	Subsoil
025	40	Compact mid-brownish grey silty clay, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit geological
026	40	Compact mid-bluish brownish grey clay, 0.1m thick	Natural deposit geological
027	40	Compact, mid-grey clay, 0.55m thick	Natural deposit geological
028	40	Compact mid-grey silty clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit geological
029	40	Soft, dark blackish brown sandy clayey silt, 0.25 thick	Topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey
and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 4 fragments of pottery weighing 22g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, flint and industrial residue, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 106g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (002), subsoil (001 and 018) and as unstratified finds (017).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Corby Glen, at Bourne 10km to the southeast and Potterhanworth, 40km to the north. The post-medieval blackware may also have been made relatively locally.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single utilized flint flake of prehistoric date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is medieval to post-medieval.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	BL	Blackware, drinking vessel	1	2	17 th - 18 th century
017	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, slightly abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	10	13 th -14 th century
	POTT	?Potterhanworth ware, slightly abraded, 13 th - 14 th century	1	2	
018	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	8	16 th - 17 th century

Table 2: The Other Material

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Shell	Oyster shell	1	<1	
002	Slag	Iron smelting slag	2	104	?medieval
	Bone	Sheep molar Cattle sized pelvis? butchery marks	1 1	3 20	
018	Flint	Flake with edge damage/retouch; possible scraper?	1	2	Prehistoric

Two pieces of smelting slag were recovered and will be medieval or earlier in date. Iron smelting generates large quantities of slag and the small amount recovered would therefore imply that smelting did not occur at the site, but probably somewhere in the general vicinity. Corby Glen is in the geological region where ironstone occurs and was smelted. Significant Roman and medieval iron production sites are located or documented at Castle Bytham, Creton and Little Bytham, all within 5km to the south of Corby Glen.

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 a few previous archaeological investigations at Corby Glen that are the subjects of reports. 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 the assemblage is, in general, of limited local significance. The medieval and later pottery probably entered the area in manuring scatter and the slag may be similarly derived. However, these materials are unlikely to have travelled too far, which suggests that iron smelting may have occurred in the Corby Glen area in the medieval period or earlier. The single prehistoric flint flake is also of limited local significance but contributes to the evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

Reference

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

Boulder Clay	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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

29	Context records
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
9	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 : 2001.25

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CGB 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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