

## Archaeological advice

Planning Application: S22/1002

Proposal: Erection of single dwelling and garage within grounds of The Presbytery

Location: The Presbytery 32 High Street Corby Glen

### Archaeological background:

The site for the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest. The proposal lies in an area of archaeological interest in the historic core of Corby Glen and within the Conservation Area. The earthwork remains of a Scheduled Monument (Corby Moated Mound, List No. 1005001), named the 'Castle Mound' on Ordnance Survey mapping, lie to the southeast of Application Area. A medieval gatehouse lies to the south of the 'Castle' site together with possible fishponds associated with the medieval manor, the Scheduled remains of the market cross and the Grade I Church of St John.

Evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity has been recorded during archaeological investigations to the west of High Street. Archaeological features identified include large pits, one containing sherds of medieval pottery (dating to no later than the 15th century) was thought to relate to backyard activity associated with properties fronting onto Tanners Lane and High Street, taking place in the late 14th and 15th centuries. A large pit containing post-medieval moulded brick and post-17th century pottery was recorded was thought to be a quarry pit which was backfilled in the post-medieval period.

The proposed development is located within the grounds of the Presbytery House and adjacent to the Roman Catholic Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel built in the mid-19th century, both buildings are Grade II Listed.

Development in the area could disturb previously unknown archaeological finds and features which could further our knowledge of the development of this area.

### Recommendation:

It is considered that the site offers a potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during development. Therefore, it is recommended that the developer should be required to commission a Scheme of Archaeological Works, according to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed with, submitted to and approved by the local authority. Initially I envisage that this would involve monitoring of all groundworks, with the ability to stop and fully record archaeological features.

'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part), in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.' National Planning Policy Framework (2021) Section 16, para 205.

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