

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCHING
AT WILLOW FARM, HIBALDSTOW, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

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Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site Location and Description	2
3.0 Planning Background	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5.0 Photographic Survey Methodology	4
6.0 Photographic Survey Results	5
6.1 Building A	5
6.2 Building B	6
6.3 Building C	7
6.4 Building D	7
7.0 Evaluation Methodology	8
8.0 Evaluation Results	9
8.1 Trench 1	9
8.2 Trench 2	9
8.3 Trench 3	10
8.4 Trench 4	10
8.5 Trench 5	10
8.6 Trench 6	11
8.7 Trench 7	11
8.8 Trench 8	11
9.0 Discussion	12
10.0 Conclusions	13
11.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	13
12.0 Acknowledgements	13
13.0 References	14

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Colour Plates (Building Survey)	15
Appendix 2: Photographic Archive List	31
Appendix 3: Colour Plates (Evaluation)	34
Appendix 4: Prehistoric Pottery Report	38
Appendix 5: Roman Pottery Report	40
Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Report	43
Appendix 7: Flint Report	46
Appendix 8: Slag Report	47
Appendix 9: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report	48
Appendix 10: Animal Bone Report	49
Appendix 11: Palaeoenvironmental Report	51
Appendix 12: Context Summary List	55

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site location outlined in red
Figure 2:	Site location plan showing location of farm complex (Buildings A - D) in red, with other buildings shaded grey. Numbered arrows indicate location and orientation of general area shots
Figure 3:	Ground floor and first floor plan of Building A showing direction and location of photographs
Figure 4:	Plan of Building B showing direction and location of photographs
Figure 5:	Plan of Building C showing direction and location of photographs
Figure 6:	Ground floor and first floor plan of Building D showing direction and location of photographs
Figure 7:	Historic Ordnance Survey map of 1887 with the site outlined in red
Figure 8:	Historic Ordnance Survey map of 1976 with the site outlined in red
Figure 9:	Site location in red with trenches in blue and archaeology in solid black, superimposed on proposed development plan
Figure 10:	Plan and sections of Trench 1
Figure 11:	Plan and sections of Trench 2
Figure 12:	Representative sections of Trenches 3 and 7. Located on Figure 7
Figure 13:	Plan and sections of Trench 4
Figure 14:	Plan and sections of Trench 5
Figure 15:	Plan and sections of Trench 6
Figure 16:	Plan and sections of Trench 8

List of Plates (Building Survey)

Plate 1:	East elevation of Building A, looking west northwest. Scale is 2m
Plate 2:	North elevation of Building A, looking southwest. Scale is 2m
Plate 3:	Mid section of the north elevation of Building A showing brick dressings around openings, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m
Plate 4:	West end of north elevation of building A, showing late garage doors. Scale is 2m
Plate 5:	Representative shot of first floor window and boss on building A
Plate 6:	West elevation of Building A, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m
Plate 7:	South elevation of Building A, looking northeast. Scale is 2m
Plate 8:	Square-cut bay in the threshing barn of Building A, looking northeast. Scale is 2m
Plate 9:	Interior view of the threshing barn in Building A, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m
Plate 10:	Detail shot of the brick arch on the southern elevation in the threshing barn, looking south southwest. Scale is 2m
Plate 11:	Roof structure in the threshing barn, looking north

- Plate 12:** Workshop in Building A with inaccessible loft space, looking south southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 13:** Loft above west end of Building A, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 14:** Access to loft in Building A, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 15:** Roof structure above the loft, looking east-southeast.
- Plate 16:** Store in Building A, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 17:** Store in Building A, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 18:** North elevation of Building B, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 19:** East elevation of Building B showing blocked up door, looking west-northwest
- Plate 20:** South elevation of Building B, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 21:** West elevation, north end of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 22:** Northern lean-to of Building B, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 23:** Southern lean-to of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 24:** Southern lean-to of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 25:** Interior of Building B, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 26:** West elevation of Building C, looking southwest. Scale is 2m.
- Plate 27:** Representative shot of a door converted into a window, east elevation of Building C, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 28:** Southern end of on the east elevation of Building C, looking west northwest, looking north. Scale is 2m
- Plate 29:** North elevation of Building C, looking southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 30:** West elevation of Building C, looking east northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 31:** South end of west elevation of Building C showing exposed rubble core, looking east northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 32:** South elevation of Building C, looking east-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 33:** Interior view of southern block of Building C, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 34:** Roof structure of southern block of Building C, looking north
- Plate 35:** Northern block of Building C, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 36:** North elevation of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 37:** West elevation of Building D, looking northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 38:** East elevation, north end of Building D, looking west northwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 39:** Representative interior view of one of the stalls at the southwest end of Building D, looking east-southeast. Also showing access to first floor loft space. Scale is 2m
- Plate 40:** Roof structure of Building D, looking north
- Plate 41:** Interior of northern part of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 42:** Bricked up door in the north elevation of Building D, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 43:** Eastern half of northern block of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m
- Plate 44:** Eastern half of northern block of Building D, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m
- Plate 45:** East elevation of shed and lean-to, looking southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 46:** Lean-to on Building D, looking southwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 47:** North end of lean-to, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m
- Plate 48:** South end of lean-to, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m

List of Plates (Evaluation Trenching)

- Plate 49:** Northeast facing section of ditch [105], looking southwest. Scales are 1m and 0.3m
- Plate 50:** North facing sections of ditches [108] and [110], looking south. Scales are 1m and 0.3m
- Plate 51:** Southwest facing section of feature [204] and ditch [206], looking northeast. Scales are 2m and 1m
- Plate 52:** East facing section of [208], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m
- Plate 53:** West facing representative section of Trench 3, looking east. Scales are 1m
- Plate 54:** Southwest facing section of ditch [403], looking northeast. Scales are 2m and 0.2m
- Plate 55:** Northeast facing section of ditch [405], looking southwest. Scales are 2m and 0.1m
- Plate 56:** South facing section of ditch [504], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.5m
- Plate 57:** South facing section of ditches [505] and [507], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.5m
- Plate 58:** East facing section of ditch [611], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m
- Plate 59:** East facing section of ditch [609], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m
- Plate 60:** East facing representative section of Trench 7, looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.3m
- Plate 61:** South facing section of ditch [813], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.2m
- Plate 62:** South facing section of ditch [815], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.2m

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Executive Summary

- A heritage impact assessment has been carried out for Keigar Homes to support a planning application for a residential development at Willow Farm in Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire.
- The site lies on the edge of the historic village core in an area of archaeological interest, with evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity recorded in the vicinity of the site, as well as a range of 18th to 19th century farm buildings representing the original Willow Farm buildings.
- Eight trial trenches were excavated on the site. Trenches 3 and 7, towards the east side of the site were devoid of archaeological features, whereas all other trenches produced a series of linear boundary features and pits. Dating evidence from these features suggested that there was a phase of activity on the site in the middle Iron Age, with another phase of activity in the Roman period.
- The dating evidence from the features was generally sparse and the environmental evidence suggested that the features were filled with scattered domestic waste, and that the site was likely to represent a series of agricultural enclosures on the periphery of a settlement.
- The building survey recorded the historic farm complex, comprising a U-shaped block of stone built farm buildings, with a brick range added in the 19th century, and subsequent later additions including breeze block lean-tos.
- The development proposals are likely to entail groundworks and landscaping comprising, strip footings for the new dwellings, access roads and services, which are likely to have a significant impact upon the identified archaeological resource. It is anticipated that any further archaeological works can be secured as a condition of planning consent.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Keigar Homes Limited to undertake a heritage impact assessment of a residential development at Willow Farm in Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008), '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) and the English Heritage documents '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2006a) and '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*' (2006b). All English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice will also be followed (www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to North Lincolnshire Museum where it will be stored under the Museum Site Code HBBT.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Hibaldstow is situated in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire, approximately 11km southeast of central Scunthorpe. The proposed development area comprises an irregular shaped block of land in the centre of the village, currently occupied by a complex of agricultural buildings. It is bounded by Hopfield to the east, with residential properties fronting Barley Close to the south, and further residential properties off East Street and Chapel Court to the north and west. The site centres on NGR SE 9805 0247, is generally flat and lies at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock deposits of Hibaldstow Limestone, overlain by superficial deposits of Vale of York Glacial Lake Deposits of sand and gravel, (British Geological Survey 1982).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application has not yet been submitted for the development proposals, which are to comprise demolition of the existing buildings on the site, and the construction of 40 dwellings with associated garages, access roads, services and landscaping. Following consultation with North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer (hereafter NLHEO) the applicant was advised to provide further information upon the nature and extent of the archaeological resource in the proposed development area, the likely impact of the proposed development upon the above and below ground heritage assets, and to allow the planning authority to make a reasoned decision concerning appropriate measures to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development, as a condition of a grant of planning permission.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site is situated in an area of archaeological interest and potential. A search of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter NLHER) for a 500m radius search was undertaken, the results of which are detailed below.
- 4.2 There is clear evidence of prehistoric activity in Hibaldstow. Neolithic polished stone axes have been recovered from Willow Farm (NLHER Reference MLS2368), however some may be from another source as significant quantities of material has been imported on to the site in recent years, according to discussions on the site with the current landowner.
- 4.3 In 1999 a geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation took place at Hopfield, c.220m south of the site, which was followed by an excavation in 2000. The works exposed evidence of a substantial late Bronze Age settlement in the form of hut circles, a granary and hearths, with at least four phases of Bronze Age activity identified (NLHER Reference MLS20647).
- 4.4 A rectangular enclosure of a probable late prehistoric date is recorded immediately to the southeast of the site, but has largely been destroyed by housing without record (NLHER Reference MLS15496). Another enclosure of potential later prehistoric to Roman date has been recorded a further 400m to the south which incorporates a trackway, enclosures, a possible hut circle and a small pit (NLHER Reference MLS2361).
- 4.5 A large number of Roman surface finds have been recorded in the area of Staniswell Farm, off Ermine Street, to the north of the village. The site was excavated in the 1930s and the 1970s which indicates a settlement of 1st to 4th century date (Whitwell 1992, HER reference number 2354). A series of Roman ditches running south to north were also recorded during the archaeological works at Hopfield to the south (NLHER Reference MLS20648).
- 4.6 There is no physical evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. However, Hibaldstow appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD, at which time part of the land was administered from a large royal estate at Kirton Lindsey. Four other landowners are also listed; Peterborough Abbey, Ivo Tallboys, Hugh fitzBaldric and Auti the Thane. Two mills were recorded in these estates, along with a population of 53 villagers of varying status (along with their dependents) (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.7 Although Hibaldstow was clearly occupied at the time, the only physical evidence of medieval date is restricted to the Anglican Church of St Hybald 180m northwest of the site, part of which was restored in the 19th century (NLHER Reference MLS2352). The place name of Hibaldstow is Old English for 'the burial-place, the place dedicated to St Hygeblad' (Cameron 1998).
- 4.8 The site is immediately to the east of the historic village core and appears to have been part of an earlier enclosure, pre-dating the Enclosure Act of 1796 (Russell 1982). It is currently occupied by a complex of historic farm buildings associated with the adjacent Grade II Listed farmhouse dating to 18th to 19th centuries. The two storey farmhouse is of coursed limestone with brick dressings, stacks and concrete roof tiles (NLHER Reference MLS9277).
- 4.9 There are several buildings in the vicinity of the site of similar architecture to that of Willow Farm. For example, White Cottage c.300m west of the site is a late 17th to early 18th century farmhouse with 20th century alterations. The building comprises roughly coursed limestone rubble, brick stacks and concrete tiled roof (NLHER Reference MLS9280).

- 4.10 Just over 100m to the west lies the Grade II Listed Beechwood Farmhouse, a two storey early 19th century building with squared limestone front and coursed rubble rear with brick dressings and stacks (NLHER Reference MLS9278).
- 4.11 The site of a possible post-medieval windmill (NLHER Reference MLS21792) is recorded 420m northwest of the site, and 320m to the north-northeast is a Grade II Listed combined windmill and watermill, millpond and mill race. It dates to 1802 and was in use until the 1960s. The water wheel was removed in 1912 and the sails were replaced by an engine in 1913 (NLHER References MLS9266 and MLS9267).

5.0 Photographic Survey Methodology

- 5.1 The building survey was undertaken by Maria Piirainen of AAL on Monday 12th August 2013. The weather was bright and sunny, and light was generally good; although there was little light available for some interior shots.
- 5.2 Photographs incorporated metric scales where appropriate, and all shots were located on scaled plans drawn on site (Figures 2 – 6). A selection of the photographs is included in this report (See Appendix 1), and a list of all shots taken is reproduced in Appendix 2 at the end of the report.
- 5.3 Photographs were taken of the following: -
- All external elevations;
 - All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions;
 - The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally, where visible;
 - The relationship of the structures to their surroundings;
 - Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, re-used timbers and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occurred more than once within each structure; and
 - A general internal photographic record of the building. Shots were taken of each room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction.
- 5.4 For the purpose of this report the buildings have been assigned the letters A – D. The loft space above the workshop in Building A and the barn at the southern end of Building B were both inaccessible during the survey.

6.0 Photographic Survey Results (Figure 2 – 6)

6.1 Building A (Figures 2 and 3)

- 6.1.1 Building A is situated to the north of buildings B – D. It is a two storey building roughly aligned east – west and measuring 28.74m x 6.53m. It is built of coursed limestone with limestone quoins and occasional brick dressings and repairs. The roof is hipped and covered with concrete tiles. A large opening with sliding door has been inserted to the east elevation (Plate 1).
- 6.1.2 The north elevation has six doors; a diesel tank has been erected in front of the doorway to the east which has a mix of brick and stone dressings. The second opening, in the mid section of the elevation, has brick dressings and a segmental arch. To the west of this is a third opening, above ground floor with brick dressings and a transom window above. It has a wooden sliding door on a metal runner. At the west end of the elevation is a later addition of three garage doors below a large wooden lintel, with brick dressings and pillars. Also on this elevation are a number of ventilation slits, and four square window openings with stone dressings at first floor level, two of which have wooden shutters and may be former pitching holes (Plates 2 – 5).
- 6.1.3 Above the garage openings are three large circular tie plates, representing tie rods running through the building, with corresponding tie plates on the south elevation.
- 6.1.4 The west elevation is mainly in stone but with occasional brick and cement repairs, for example where brick has replaced the stone quoins on the lower part of the northwest corner. Both the west and south elevations display patches of heavily weathered stonework (Plates 6 and 7).
- 6.1.5 All openings (doors, ventilation slits and pitching holes) on the south elevation appear to be original features with stone dressings, although glass has been fitted in two of the three pitching holes on the first floor. The lower part of this elevation has throughout been repaired with bricks (Plate 7). A square-cut bay or porch has been built at the southeast end of the elevation, possibly built to extend a threshing floor (Plate 8).
- 6.1.6 All exterior doors of Building A are made of regular, machine sawn planks with strap hinges with either round or spearhead shaped ends, likely to be of late 19th century date at the earliest.
- 6.1.7 The east end of Building A comprises a threshing barn which has the characteristic two large opposing doors to the north and south, both of which have segmental brick arches with stone infill (Plate 9). The interior of the threshing barn measures approximately 12.5m x 5.4m, and has a modern concrete floor, removing any trace of an earlier threshing floor. Although a large part of the interior walls had been covered with plastic it was noticeable that a large part of the partition wall to the east and also the upper part of the west elevation has been repaired with bricks. A later brick arch has been built into the southern porch, which probably replaced an earlier stone arch or possibly a wooden lintel (Plate 10).
- 6.1.8 The roof is a principal rafter structure with trenched purlins. Each truss comprises the principal rafters, collar beam and the tie beams which rest on chamfered wooden pads at the wall plate. The rafters join at the ridge plank (Plate 11).

6.1.9 West of the threshing barn is a small workshop measuring approximately 2.4m x 6m. It has a concrete floor and doors to the north and south, with a loft space above, which was inaccessible during the survey (Plate 12). Stairs in the northern part of the room accessed the loft space above the adjacent parts of the building.

6.1.10 The accessible area of the loft measured c.11m x 5.4m. It had a wooden plank floor with rendered stone walls and a brick partition wall to the east. The space has in recent time been used as a storage room but may originally have functioned as the granary. The principal rafter roof structure was the same as that of the adjacent threshing barn (Plates 13 – 15).

6.1.11 It is likely the western part of Building A was originally used as a cart shed, but has recently been divided into a storage area to the east and a double garage to the west. Breeze block partitions subdivided the store into two rooms (Plates 16 and 17).

6.2 **Building B** (Figures 2 and 4)

6.2.1 Building B, southeast of Building A and aligned roughly north – south, measured 5.2m x 27.2m. Two lean-tos on the west elevation extend the total width to 10.8m. The building was the same architectural style as Building A, with coursed limestone walls with brick dressings, a mix of brick and stone quoins and a hipped concrete tiled roof (Plates 18 – 21).

6.2.2 An earlier door opening on the eastern elevation has been partially blocked up and converted into a window. The original pintles were still in place (Plate 19). There were three ventilation slits in this part of the building, just below the roofline, which corresponded with ventilation slits on the opposite elevation.

6.2.3 On the southern elevation there was evidence for recent repair works, and a later window had been fitted (Plate 20).

6.2.4 The northern part of the west elevation was built of modern breeze blocks infilling between two bullnosed brick pillars, with two small windows inserted (Plate 21). This was likely to originally have been an open fronted cart shed. The central bay of this range was also open fronted and likely to have performed a similar function (Plate 22). Two lean-tos had been added on to the central and southern part of the west elevation, again built in breeze blocks with a corrugated metal roof (Plates 22 – 24).

6.2.5 The southern lean-to abutted the original stone built west elevation of the southern block of Building B. This had two wooden stable doors with dressed stones, each with a flat arch of large limestone blocks. The interior space was inaccessible during the survey (Plates 23 and 24).

6.2.6 The northern block of Building B was being used for general purpose storage and it had a modern suspended ceiling and concrete floor (Plate 25).

6.3 **Building C** (Figures 2 and 5)

- 6.3.1 Building C was located southwest of Building A, aligned roughly north – south and measured approximately 5.1m x 22.4m. The building again comprised dressed and coursed limestone blocks, with ventilation slits, stone quoins and stone dressings and occasional brick repairs to the lower walls. The roof was gabled to the south and half gabled to the north with pantiles to the west and concrete tiles to the east (Plates 26 – 32). There were several stable doors on the east and west elevations, the majority of which had been partially blocked up and converted into windows (Plate 27). A possibly original metal gate had been left *in situ* on an opening at the southeast end of the building (Plate 28).
- 6.3.2 On the north elevation a new square window with brick dressings had been inserted above an earlier blocked opening with wooden lintel; the half-hipped roof is likely to be an alteration contemporary with the later window (Plate 29).
- 6.3.3 The west elevation displayed three door openings converted in to windows, and another blocked up small square opening to the north (Plate 30). A single doorway had been left open at the south end of the elevation. Facing stones had fallen from the wall around this opening, exposing the rubble core (Plate 31).
- 6.3.4 There were two small openings in the south elevation, likely to have served as access points for pigs in and out of the building. One of these had been blocked up, as had a ventilation slit in the centre of the elevation. A stone ledge underneath the slit may have served as a nesting ledge (Plate 32). A wall of brick, stone and breeze blocks enclosed an area at the south of the building, likely to have been a pig pen.
- 6.3.5 The building was divided into two areas, the smaller southern block measured c.4.16m x 5.11m and is likely to have been used as a pigsty. There was a brick string course on the interior southern wall (Plate 33). The roof had a plank ridge with common rafters and clasped purlins, which were supported by horizontal tie beams and collar beams (Plate 34).
- 6.3.6 The northern block measured 4.16m x 15.69m, and had a new ceiling and a concrete plinth running along the west side of the building. Fittings along the walls suggest that the building was previously partitioned, and the building was probably used as a cowshed originally and as a milking parlour at a later date (Plate 35).

6.4 **Building D** (Figures 2 and 6)

- 6.4.1 Building D is aligned roughly north – south and situated between Buildings B and C, south of Building A. The two storey building measured 16.52m long and had a maximum width of 9.47m at its north end. It comprised two main brick built blocks with a hipped roof of concrete tiles. An additional shed and lean-to have been erected to the north and to the east (Plate 36).
- 6.4.2 The south end of the west elevation has been rebuilt in new stretcher bond brickwork, which has been keyed into the older part of the elevation further to the north. The new part of the elevation had three entrances with stable doors into three boxes or stalls, and a single stable door in the older part, which corresponded with a stable door on the east elevation. Both had segmental arches and ashlar blocks supporting steel pintles (Plates 37 and 38).

- 6.4.3 The three stalls or boxes on the southwest side of the building had a concrete floor and had been divided by cement rendered partitions that did not reach the full height to the ceiling. It was possible to access a loft space from the centre box via a ladder through a small hatch (Plate 39). The roof structure exposed in the loft space comprised trenched purlins, with large horizontal tie beams between the roof to the west, and a brick wall extending to the apex of the roof to the east. A diagonal bracing strut also extended from each tie beam (Plate 40).
- 6.4.4 The northern block of Building D was divided by a central brick partition. No other internal features survived, although scarring on the walls indicated the former location of hay racks along the southern elevation and the centre partition. A blocked up doorway was recorded in the north elevation (Plates 41 – 44).
- 6.4.5 The shed to the north and the lean-to to the east were built in breeze blocks and corrugated metal sheets (Plate 45). The interior of the lean-to was divided into three larger stalls with a longitudinal division towards the rear that could function as a feeding trough or small pen (Plates 46 – 48).

7.0 Evaluation Methodology

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of six days, starting on Monday 12th August 2013. Each trench was stripped of topsoil and subsoil, to the first archaeological horizon or natural geology, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. All further excavation was then by hand.
- 7.2 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 12. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example ditch [105]).
- 7.3 A photographic record was maintained in monochrome, colour slide and digital formats, and a representative selection of these is reproduced in Appendix 3.

8.0 Evaluation Results (Figures 9 – 16)

8.1 Trench 1 (Figure 10)

- 8.1.1 Removal of a 0.6m thick yard surface 100 and buried topsoil 101 exposed three linear features running broadly north-northeast to south-southwest; [105], [108] and [110]. Ditch [105] measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with a bowl shaped profile and contained two natural silting deposits. The secondary fill 103 contained a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery and one sherd of Romano-British pottery of 4th century AD date.
- 8.1.2 Ditch [108] measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and contained two distinct silting deposits. Eight sherds of very late 4th century AD Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fill of this feature, 106. To the north it cut an undated ditch [110]. A soil sample from this deposit contained very few cereal grains, along with moderate quantities of charcoal. The molluscan assemblage from the ditch indicated that this area was partially wooded and overgrown and the ditch was wet or seasonally flooded, although open country species were also present.
- 8.1.3 The natural geology, chalky clay 102, was encountered at approximately 5.64mOD.

8.2 Trench 2 (Figure 11)

- 8.2.1 Approximately 1.26m of overburden was removed by machine, comprising topsoil 200, and a number of dumped ground raising/levelling deposits 201, 202 and 218. These deposits are likely to represent the infilling of a pond shown in this area on historic mapping from 1887 to 1976 (see Figures 7 and 8).
- 8.2.2 At the west end of the trench was a roughly north – south aligned ditch [204], measuring 2.8m wide and 0.78m deep. A single 12th – 13th century pottery sherd and two fragments of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill, as well as a small group of animal bone. A soil sample contained a small quantity of cereal grains and weed seeds, as well as frequent charcoal and other burnt material. It cut through an earlier northeast to southwest aligned ditch, [206], the northern edge of which was beyond the limit of excavation. Sixteen fragments of animal bone and two sherds of Romano-British greyware were recovered from the fill, 207. A soil sample contained small quantities of cereal grains, along with moderate quantities of charcoal and other burnt organic material.
- 8.2.3 Further to the east there was a 2.3m wide pit or ditch terminus [208]. Due to the depth of the feature and the sealing overburden, this feature could not be safely bottomed. The feature contained two distinct silting deposits, 209 and 210, each of which contained two sherds of Roman pottery. The primary fill 209 was sampled for environmental evidence and contained sparse cereal grains and a moderate quantity of burnt organics.
- 8.2.4 East of pit [208], was north – south aligned ditch [219], which was dated to the middle Iron Age by a group of twelve sherds of pottery. This was cut by an east – west ditch, [214]/[221], the southern edge of which was beyond the trench to the south. The ditch contained two fragments of horse bone and two fragments of Roman tile.
- 8.2.5 [214]/[221] was cut by another pit or ditch terminus [217], extending 1.25m from the north edge of the trench. It contained a single natural silting deposit, 213, producing two middle Iron Age pottery sherds. A soil sample contained very occasional cereal grains and moderate

quantities of charcoal and burnt organics. The section excavated through [217], exposed part of another undated cut feature [211]. This was only seen in section as it had been largely truncated by [217], and may represent an earlier cut of this feature.

8.2.6 At the base of the sequence the natural geology 203, consisted of glacial till.

8.3 Trench 3 (Figure 12)

8.3.1 Trench 3 was devoid of archaeological features. Sealed by yard surface 300, a former topsoil 301 was exposed, beneath which was a 0.77m thick pale grey silty sand, 302. This was interpreted on site as a flood deposit, although the source of this flooding is unclear, and it may represent silting occurring within a slight natural hollow. A single retouched flint flake of possible Neolithic date was found in this deposit along with two fragments of Roman tile and a Roman greyware pottery fragment. At the base of the sequence was the natural geology 303 of glacial till.

8.4 Trench 4 (Figure 13)

8.4.1 Topsoil 400 and an underlying grey brown sandy clay levelling layer 401, had a total thickness of c.0.6m, and sealed three west-southwest to east-northeast aligned ditches, exposed in the northern half of the trench.

8.4.2 Ditch [403] measured 2.4m wide and 0.4m deep, and contained a single natural silting deposit 404. Finds from this feature comprised five middle Iron Age pottery sherds, and five fragments of animal bone. A soil sample from the feature produced a moderate quantity of charcoal and other burnt organic material, and also contained a snail assemblage indicative of an overgrown partially wooded environment, with damp conditions in the base of the ditch. To its north, ditch [405] had a shallow bowl shaped profile and measured 1.28m wide 0.16m deep. It produced a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery and one small piece of fuel ash slag. A soil sample from fill 406 was submitted for processing and also contained moderate quantities of charcoal and burnt organics, although the snail assemblage suggested more open country environment in the vicinity of the feature.

8.4.3 At the north end of the trench, ditch [407] measured 2.36m wide and had steep sloping sides and slightly concave base, with a depth of 0.5m. No finds were recovered from this feature.

8.4.4 The natural geology in this trench, 402 was a glacial till, as in all other trenches.

8.5 Trench 5 (Figure 14)

8.5.1 Under topsoil 500 and a thin layer of possible subsoil 501, four undated broadly north – south aligned ditches were encountered.

8.5.2 At the east end of the trench, a 1.4m wide ditch [504] was exposed. It had gradual sloping sides, concave base and a depth of 0.32m. To its west, ditch [503] had a similar profile and similar dimensions at 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep. West of this were two intercutting ditches, [505] and [507]. The earlier feature, [505] had a similar profile and dimensions to [503] and [504], whereas recut [507], had a shallower profile, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.18m deep.

8.6 Trench 6 (Figure 15)

- 8.6.1 The uppermost deposits, topsoil 600, and subsoil 601 had a total thickness of between 0.5m and 0.65m, and sealed five ditches, four aligned northwest to southeast and one running north – south along the length of the trench.
- 8.6.2 At the south end of the trench was a narrow north – south aligned ditch [603]/[613], with steep sides and irregular base. In the southern edge of the trench it was cut through a grey/brown silty clay, 605, initially interpreted as a buried topsoil. This context was however not encountered elsewhere in the trench and was only noted in the southern section, and is therefore more likely to have been the fill of another linear feature or pit. At its north end, [603]/[613] turned sharply to the east, where it was cut by a later ditch. The ditch was undated, but contained an assemblage of eleven fragments of animal bone.
- 8.6.3 [603]/[613] was cut by an undated west-southwest to east-northeast aligned ditch [615], measuring 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep, which was in turn cut by a larger parallel ditch [606]. There were two distinct natural silting deposits within the ditch, and a single fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the primary fill, 607.
- 8.6.4 North of this was another broadly parallel ditch [609] with steep sides and flat base, measuring c.0.9m wide and 0.25m deep, and containing a single undated natural silting deposit.
- 8.6.5 The northernmost ditch, [611] was 1.15m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a slightly irregular base. It contained a single natural silting deposit 602, again devoid of finds.
- 8.6.6 Natural geology 602 consisted of a mixed glacial till and was encountered on c.5.89mOD.

8.7 Trench 7 (Figure 12)

- 8.7.1 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 7. The sequence comprised a 0.34m thick topsoil 700, overlying a 0.25m thick subsoil 701, in turn sealing the natural glacial till, 702.

8.8 Trench 8 (Figure 16)

- 8.8.1 The 0.40m thick topsoil 800 sealed a west-southwest to east-northeast aligned narrow ditch [803], measuring 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep, and cutting through subsoil 801. It produced two fragments of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of 18th to 19th century clay tobacco pipe.
- 8.8.2 [803] cut three earlier ditches, all aligned broadly north – south, [805], [807] and [809]. All three ditches contained natural silting deposits and were devoid of artefacts.

9.0 Discussion

- 9.1 The trial trenching has identified a number of features, mainly consisting of linear boundary/drainage features, as well as a small number of pits. The activity ranges in date from the middle Iron Age through to the post-medieval periods, although a single Neolithic flint flake hints at limited earlier activity.
- 9.2 Archaeological features were recorded in all trenches except 3 and 7, although the vast majority of the dating evidence for both the Iron Age and Roman periods was recovered from features in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, with a single fragment of Roman tile being the only dateable find from Trenches 5 to 8. Finds densities were generally low even in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, and the environmental evidence indicates that most features contained scattered domestic oven/hearth refuse, rather than indicating dumping of waste directly into the features on the site. This would indicate that the site is likely to be on the periphery of any settlement focus in either the Iron Age or Roman periods, and the ditches probably represent the division and drainage of agricultural enclosures in both phases of activity.
- 9.3 All the Iron Age pottery from the site was of a middle Iron Age date, suggesting a probable hiatus of activity between the middle Iron Age and the Roman period, although the reason for this apparent hiatus is not clear. No clear evidence of Iron Age activity has previously been recorded in the area, so the evidence from the current site represents an important indicator for sustained activity for much of the later prehistoric period.
- 9.4 Post-Roman activity on the site is restricted to a single sherd of medieval pottery from a ditch in Trench 2, which also produced two sherds of Iron Age pottery. The feature cut another ditch containing two small Roman sherds, and as such a medieval date for the later ditch is possible, although this remains highly speculative at this stage. A single later post-medieval feature was also recorded towards the south end of the site. It appears that the development area remained on the periphery of the settlement throughout the medieval period, until the site was developed as Willow Farm in the 18th century.
- 9.5 Willow Farm forms an E-shaped farmstead with the Grade II Listed farmhouse detached from the other farm buildings to the west (and excluded from the current development site). The purpose of such plans was to shelter and enclose a yard area and hence contain livestock more effectively (Peters 1981). It is situated on a plot of land which appears to have been part of an earlier episode of enclosure pre-dating the Enclosure Act of 1796 (Russell and Russell 1982), thus suggesting that the earliest phases of the building had been constructed by this time.
- 9.6 The earliest components of the farm buildings comprise the stone built elements; Building A – threshing barn with possible attached granary and cart shed, Building B – possible animal shelter for cattle with small attached barn or stable and Building C – possible pigsty and stables.
- 9.7 The brick built Building D – stables and cowshed, are a later addition to this group, and possibly contemporary with some brick repairs to the deteriorating stone walls of the earlier buildings. The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows that the building had been constructed by this time (Figure 7). Subsequent mapping shows only minor alterations to the layout of the farm buildings. The Ordnance Survey map of 1976 however (Figure 8) shows the addition of the lean-tos onto Buildings B and D. Feeding troughs found in the back of the lean-tos suggest these were added on as animal shelters rather than for storage of farm equipment. The 1976

map also shows the addition of more modern farm buildings to the group, as well as a number of silos to the northeast, which are no longer present.

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 The trial trenching has identified a significant archaeological potential, with features and deposits of Iron Age to Roman date recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8. These features were generally well preserved, although some truncation was evident with several of the features being of a relatively shallow depth. Most features were sealed by yard surfaces, topsoil and overburden of approximately 0.5m to 0.6m thickness, although deposits infilling a former pond in the area of Trench 2 sealed archaeological features to a depth of c.1.2m in depth.
- 10.2 The extent of groundworks for the proposed development is not yet known, although it is likely that the foundations for the proposed dwellings will entail standard strip footings, which are likely to be of a depth that will impact upon the archaeological resource. Further potential impacts are likely to occur as a result of the construction of access roads, services and landscaping. It is anticipated that any further archaeological works that would be required to mitigate the effects of the development could be secured as a condition of planning permission for the scheme.
- 10.3 The complex of historic farm buildings on the site forms a group of 18th and 19th century structures, some elements of which are well preserved, although there are also several areas of later repairs and recent changes of use that have to a certain extent masked their earlier functions. Their setting is that of a model farm on the margins of a village constructed prior to the main episode of Parliamentary Enclosure in 1796. The barns were formerly related to the adjacent Grade II Listed farmhouse that fronts on to East Street, although this is beyond the development area and the farm buildings on the current site are no longer within the curtilage of the Listed Building. It has been proposed that the historic farm buildings subject to the survey will be demolished prior to the development, and the justification for the demolition of these buildings as opposed to their retention will be discussed in other submissions to support the planning application provided by the client.

11.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 11.1 The building survey methodology applied has allowed for an adequate permanent record to be made of the buildings prior to the proposed development. The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development, and revealed deposits of archaeological interest across the proposed development area.

12.0 Acknowledgements

- 12.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to Keigar Homes Limited for this commission and the current land owner for his cooperation during the building survey and trial trenching.

13.0 References

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates (Building Survey)



Plate 1 (Shot 1): East elevation of Building A, looking west northwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 2 (Shot 2): North elevation of Building A, looking southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 3 (Shot 4): Mid section of the north elevation of Building A showing brick dressings around openings, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 4 (Shot 5): West end of north elevation of Building A, showing garage doors. Scale is 2m



Plate 5 (Shot 6): Representative shot of first floor window and tie plate on north elevation of Building A.



Plate 6 (Shot 10): West elevation of Building A, looking east southeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 7 (Shot 11): South elevation of Building A, looking northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 8 (Shot 14): Square-cut bay in the threshing barn of Building A, looking northeast. Scale is 2m.



Plate 9 (Shot 16): Interior view of the threshing barn in Building A, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 10 (Shot 18): Detail shot of the brick arch on the southern elevation in the threshing barn, looking south southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 11 (Shot 20): Roof structure in the threshing barn, looking north



Plate 12 (Shot 22): Workshop in Building A with inaccessible loft space, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 13 (Shot 25): Loft above west end of Building A, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 14 (Shot 30): Access to loft in Building A, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 15 (Shot 26): Roof structure above the loft, looking east-southeast.



Plate 16 (Shot 32): Store in Building A, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 17 (Shot 34): Store in Building A, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 18 (Shot 35): North elevation of Building B, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 19 (Shot 37): East elevation of Building B showing blocked up door, looking west-northwest



Plate 20 (Shot 39): South elevation of Building B, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 21 (Shot 40): West elevation, north end of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 22 (Shot 41): Northern lean-to of Building B, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 23 (Shot 43): Southern lean-to of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 24 (Shot 45): Southern lean-to of Building B, looking east-southeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 25 (Shot 47): Interior of Building B, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 26 (Shot 48): West elevation of Building C, looking southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 27 (Shot 50): Representative shot of a door converted into a window, east elevation of Building C, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 28 (Shot 52): Southern end of on the east elevation of Building C, looking west northwest, looking north. Scale is 2m



Plate 29 (Shot 53): North elevation of Building C, looking southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 30 (Shot 55): West elevation of Building C, looking east northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 31 (Shot 59): South end of west elevation of Building C showing exposed rubble core, looking east northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 32 (Shot 60): South elevation of Building C, looking east-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 33 (Shot 61): Interior view of southern block of Building C, looking south-southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 34 (Shot 63): Roof structure of southern block of Building C, looking north



Plate 35 (Shot 65): Northern block of Building C, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 36 (Shot 66): North elevation of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 37 (Shot 67): West elevation of Building D, looking northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 38 (Shot 80): East elevation, north end of Building D, looking west northwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 39 (Shot 70): Representative interior view of one of the stalls at the southwest end of Building D, looking east-southeast. Also showing access to first floor loft space. Scale is 2m



Plate 40 (Shot 72): Roof structure of Building D, looking north



Plate 41 (Shot 74): Interior of northern part of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 42 (Shot 75): Bricked up door in the north elevation of Building D, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 43 (Shot 78): Eastern half of northern block of Building D, looking south. Scale is 2m



Plate 44 (Shot 77): Eastern half of northern block of Building D, looking north-northeast. Scale is 2m



Plate 45 (Shot 79): East elevation of shed and lean-to, looking southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 46 (Shot 82): Lean-to on Building D, looking southwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 47 (Shot 83): North end of lean-to, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m



Plate 48 (Shot 84): South end of lean-to, looking west-northwest. Scale is 2m

Appendix 2: Photographic Archive List

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
1	WNW	Exterior	East elevation of building A
2	SW	Exterior	Oblique show of the north elevation of building A
3	SSW	Exterior	North elevation, east end of building A
4	SSW	Exterior	Mid section of the north elevation of building A
5	SSW	Exterior	West end of the north elevation of building A
6	SSW	Exterior/detail	Representative window and boss, north elevation building A
7	SSW	Exterior/detail	Door on the north elevation, building A
8	SSW	Exterior	Blocked ventilation slit on the north elevation, building A
9	SSW	Exterior	Representative pitching hole on the north elevation, building A
10	ESE	Exterior	West elevation of building A
11	NE	Exterior	South elevation of building A
12	NNE	Exterior	West end of the south elevation, building A
13	NNE	Exterior	Mid section of the south elevation, building A
14	NE	Exterior	Square-cut bay at east end of the south elevation, building A
15	NNE	Exterior/detail	Door on the south elevation, building A
16	WNW	Interior	General interior of building A, east end (threshing barn)
17	WNW	Interior	General interior of building A, east end (threshing barn)
18	SSW	Interior	Interior view of the square-cut bay and later arch, building A
19	N	Interior	Interior view of the north elevation of building A
20	N/up	Interior/detail	Roof structure of building A
21	SSW	Interior/detail	Interior view of ventilation slit in building A
22	SSW	Interior	Small workshop in the mid section of building A
23	N	Interior	Interior view of the workshop looking towards the stairs leading the first floor of building A
24	WNW	Interior	General view of the first floor loft of building A
25	ESE	Interior	General view of the first floor loft of building A
26	ESE	Interior/detail	Loft roof structure of building A
27	ESE	Interior/detail	Loft roof structure of building A
28	ESE	Interior/detail	Loft roof structure of building A
29	ESE	Interior/detail	Loft roof structure of building A
30	NNE	Interior/detail	Loft door of building A
31	SE	Interior	Exterior view of the loft space above the workshop in building A
32	S	Interior	Interior view of the eastern storage area of building A
33	S	Interior	Interior view of the chemical store of building A
34	SSW	Interior	Interior view of the garage
35	SSW	Exterior	North elevation of building B
36	SW	Exterior	Oblique view of the east elevation of building B
37	WNW	Exterior	South end of the east elevation of building B
38	WNW	Exterior/detail	Converted door to window, east elevation, building B
39	NNE	Exterior	South elevation of building B
40	ESE	Exterior	Northern end of west elevation, building B
41	S	Exterior/Interior	Northern extended lean-to, building B
42	ESE	Exterior/Interior	Northern extended lean-to, building B
43	ESE	Exterior/Interior	Southern extended lean-to, building B
44	ESE	Exterior/detail	Close-up of stable door, west elevation, building B
45	ESE	Interior	Southern extended lean-to, building B
46	ESE	Exterior/detail	Close-up of stable door, west elevation, building B
47	SW	Interior	General interior view of storage room, north end of building B
48	SW	Exterior	Oblique view of east elevation of building C
49	WNW	Exterior/detail	Stable door, northern end, east elevation of building C
50	WNW	Exterior/detail	Converted door to window, east elevation, building C

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
51	WNW	Exterior/detail	Stable door in front of a converted door to window, east elevation of building C
52	N	Exterior	South end, east elevation, building C
53	SW	Exterior	South end, east elevation, building C
54	SSW	Exterior	North elevation, building C
55	ENE	Exterior	West elevation, building C
56	ENE	Exterior/detail	Converted door to window, west elevation, building C
57	ENE	Exterior/detail	Blocked window, west elevation, building C
58	ENE	Exterior/detail	Converted door to window and repairs, west elevation, building C
59	ENE	Exterior	Opening on southern end, west elevation, building C
60	NE	Exterior	South elevation of building C
61	SSW	Interior	Interior view of the pigpen, building C
62	NE	Interior	Interior view of the pigpen, building C
63	N/up	Interior	Roof structure of the pigpen, building C
64	NNE	Interior	Interior view of the former stable, building C
65	NNE	Interior	Interior view of the former stable, building C
66	S	Exterior	North elevation of building D
67	NE	Exterior	West elevation of building D
68	NE	Exterior	Original west elevation of building D
69	ESE	Interior	Possible horse box, south end building D
70	ESE	Interior	Possible horse box showing access to loft space, south end of building D
71	SSW	Interior	Loft space of building D
72	N	Interior	Loft space of building D
73	ESE	Interior	Possible horse box, building D
74	S	Interior	Interior view of livestock or chicken shed, building D
75	NNE	Interior	Interior view of livestock or chicken shed, building D
76	NNE	Interior	Interior view of livestock or chicken shed, building D
77	NNE	Interior	Interior view of livestock or chicken shed, building D
78	S	Interior	Interior view of livestock or chicken shed, building D
79	SW	Exterior	Oblique view of east elevation, building D
80	WNW	Exterior	East elevation, north end, building D
81	WNW	Exterior/detail	Stable door, east elevation, building D
82	SW	Exterior	Exterior view of lean-to, east elevation, building D
83	WNW	Interior	North end of lean-to, building D
84	WNW	Interior	South end of lean-to, building D
85	W	Exterior	General site shot with building A and B
86	SW	Exterior	General site shot of building A and B
87	NW	Exterior	General site shot of building B and modern shed
88	S	Exterior	General site shot of building A and C
89	E	Exterior	General site shot of building A, C and B
90	E	Exterior	General site shot
91	ENE	Exterior	General site shot taken from East Street
92	SE	Exterior	Looking towards the farm from East Street, with the farmhouse to the right
93	NE	Exterior	General site shot looking towards buildings B and D
94	N	Exterior	General site shot
95	N	Exterior	General view of building B and shed
96	WSW	Exterior	General site shot of buildings D and C
97	ESE	Exterior	General site shot of buildings B and D
98	NE	Exterior	General shot of building A showing heavily weathered building stones

Appendix 3: Colour Plates (Evaluation Trenching)



Plate 49: Northeast facing section of ditch [105], looking southwest. Scales are 1m and 0.3m



Plate 50: North facing sections of ditches [108] and [110], looking south. Scales are 1m and 0.3m



Plate 51: Southwest facing section of feature [204] and ditch [206], looking northeast. Scales are 2m and 1m



Plate 52: East facing section of [208], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 53: West facing representative section of Trench 3, looking east. Scales are 1m



Plate 54: Southwest facing section of ditch [403], looking northeast. Scales are 2m and 0.2m



Plate 55: Northeast facing section of ditch [405], looking southwest. Scales are 2m and 0.1m



Plate 56: South facing section of ditch [504], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 57: South facing section of ditches [505] and [507], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 58: East facing section of ditch [611], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 59: East facing section of ditch [609], looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 60: East facing representative section of Trench 7, looking west. Scales are 1m and 0.3m



Plate 61: South facing section of ditch [813], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.2m



Plate 62: South facing section of ditch [815], looking north. Scales are 1m and 0.2m

Appendix 4: Prehistoric Pottery Report

By Emily Edwards

Introduction

A total of 23 sherds (226 g) of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from six contexts (deriving from linear features). These were relatively well preserved, with refitting sherds and a range of vessel types (a minimum of four vessels are present) noted within the small assemblage, including a fine ware bowl, coarse ware jars and a finer, thin walled jar. None were decorated and there were small variations within the shell fabrics used to manufacture the vessels that may bare further examination.

Methodology

Quantification and observations on fabric and form are informed by the guidelines laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011); fabrics have been examined macroscopically. It is generally accepted that groups numbering less than twenty sherds cannot provide reliable dating for those contexts from which they have been recovered.

Assemblage Quantification

The assemblage included sherds from one burnished bowl with a sharply averted rim and acute rounded, high shoulder, some large thick walled, plain body sherds, an upright, externally expanded rim from a thin walled jar and an averted, thick walled, rounded rim sherd. The sherds were strong, well preserved examples which, in some cases, refitted; all had been manufactured from a similar sandy, shell tempered fabric.

Table 4.1: Quantification of Assemblage

Feature	Context	Count	Weight	Date	Vessel Element	Element form	Vessel Form	Fabric	Surface Treatment	
Fill of linear cut 105?	103	1	29	MIA	Rim-neck	Rounded averted rim rounded shoulder	High shouldered Bowl or jar.	Ill sorted shell, with sand and rare ferruginous pellets	Smoothed	Bottom= coil break or angle?
Fill of linear (204?)	205	2	39	MIA	Rim and base	Externally expanded rim, simple base	Jar	Common shell	Smoothed	
Fill of linear 214?	213	2	118	MIA	Body			Common shell	Smoothed	Refit
Fill of linear 219?	220	12	58	MIA	Rim-neck-shoulder	Averted, rounded rim, high acute shoulder	Bowl	Common fine shell	Burnished	Refits
Fill of linear 403?	404	5	76	MIA	Body			Common Shell	Smoothed	
Fill of linear 405?	406	1	6	MIA	Rim	Rounded		Common shell	Smoothed	
Total		23	226							

Recommendations and Assessment Conclusions

Further work should include a full post excavation report and analysis should contain a study of local parallels for form and fabric; a more precise analysis of the fabrics; a discussion of the place of this group within its local and regional context. The pottery should be amalgamated with any larger assemblages resulting from further fieldwork and may provide indication for a well preserved middle Iron Age site within the locality.

Appendix 5: Roman Pottery Report

By Ian Rowlandson

Introduction

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit- CLAU (see Darling and Precious *forthcoming*) and the fabric series under development for North Lincolnshire Museum (Rowlandson *forthcoming*). Where appropriate terminology from the PCRG guidelines (1997) and the Trent & Peak prehistoric pottery manual (Knight 1998) have been used for recording the earlier pottery. Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The archive record (tabulated below at the end of the report) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format.

A total of 16 Roman sherds, weighing 195g total 0.22RE, were retrieved from six contexts. The group consists of relatively small sherds and none of the material appears likely to have been from a primary deposition and perhaps represent ceramic waste deposited into features and layers from middens or casual discard.

Dating summary

Little of the pottery can be closely as the sherd and group size is relatively small. See sherd archive at the end of this report for the full tabulated data.

Roman pottery dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
103	4C	A single Swanpool type mortarium sherd.	1	12	0
106	VL4	A small group including a fragment from a jar with a 'double lid-seat' in the Lincoln LCOA fabric and a rim sherd from a wide-mouthed greyware bowl.	8	84	22
207	ROM	A small group including a greyware sherd.	2	19	0
209	ROM	A small group including a greyware basal sherd.	2	34	0
210	ROM	A single greyware sherd.	2	11	0
302	ROM	A single basal greyware sherd from a bowl or dish	1	35	0

Discussion

The two main diagnostic sherds are the Swanpool type mortarium sherd, context 103, which should be dated to the 4th century AD and the LCOA sherd from a Swanpool type 'H' jar (Webster and Booth 1947) that should be dated to the end of the 4th to early 5th century AD, context 106. As the LCOA sherd is similar to known Swanpool products it appears that vessels manufactured in the vicinity of the Lincoln *colonia* reached Hibaldstow at the end of the 4th or into the early 5th century AD. These final products of the 'Swanpool' industry have now been recognised at other roadside settlements in the vicinity of Lincoln such as Navenby (Rowlandson 2011).

This assemblage provides evidence for Roman occupation in the vicinity of this site in addition to the previous investigations at the Roman roadside settlement of Hibaldstow which, lamentably, have thus far only received cursory study and publication (Finch-Smith 1987 and Whitwell 1995).

Recommendations

This pottery should be deposited in the relevant museum for future scrutiny especially the LCOA sherd from context 106 to facilitate any further scientific work on the fabrics produced by the late Roman kilns in the area to the south of the Lincoln *colonia*.

In the event of further work on this site more substantial groups of Roman pottery might be expected to be retrieved.

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Whitwell, J.B., 1995, Some Roman small towns in north Lincolnshire and south Humberside, in Brown, A.E., *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond*, Oxbow, Oxford, 95-128

HIWI13- Roman sherd data													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Part	Rim diam	Rim eve
103	MOSPT	M		1			BASAL SHERD		1	12	BASE	0	0
106	GREY	-		4	ABR		BS MISC		4	39	BS	0	0
106	GREY	BWM		1	ABR		RIM		1	28	RIM	23	12
106	LCOA	JDLS		1			RIM; LINCOLN FABRIC; SWANPOOL FORM H		1	11	RIM	15	10
106	CC	OPEN		1	BURNT		BASE; NVCC1?		1	3	BASE	0	0
106	VESIC	-		1	ABR		BS; SAND AND FINE VESICULAR FABRIC; ?DATE ?VESSEL		1	3	BS	0	0
207	GREY	JBL		1	ABR		BS		1	12	BS	0	0
207	TILE	-		1	ABR		BS; INTERNAL CURVE OF OXIDISED TILE OR TILE FABRIC VESSEL; EXTRNAL SURFACE SPALLED AWAY		1	7	BS	0	0
209	GREY	CLSD		1	VAB		BASE; FTM		1	32	BASE	0	0
209	GREY?	-		1	ABR		BS; COARSE SANDY ?DATE ?ROMAN		1	2	BS	0	0
210	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	6	BS	0	0
210	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	5	BS	0	0
302	GREY	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	35	BSAE	0	0

Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Report

By Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of four sherds from three vessels, weighing 87 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 6.1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 6.1: Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
205	NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS	?ID	Early 12th to early 13th
804	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	Hollow	1	1	71	BS		Late 17th to 19th
804	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Hollow	2	1	10	BS	Heavy white internal deposit	Mid 18th to 19th

Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of twelve fragments of Roman tile, weighing 951 grams, were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 6.2.

Results

Table 6.2: Archive of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
103	RTIL	Roman tile	Vitrified	1	140	Pierced; ?ID or PEG
106	RTIL	Roman tile		3	110	
205	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile		1	34	Flat roofer; ?ID
207	TEG	Tegula		1	235	
222	TEG	Tegula	Dull oxidised	1	35	
222	TEG	Tegula		1	225	Flange; mortar; finger impressions; abraded
302	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		1	9	Flake
302	RTIL	Roman tile	Dark reduced core with oxidised surfaces + ca	1	75	?ID
607	TEG	Tegula		2	88	One with finger swirls/signature; mortar

Potential

All the material is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 6.3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6.3: Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
103	Roman	Date on CBM
106	Roman	Date on CBM
205	Early 12th to early 13th	
207	Roman	Date on CBM
222	Roman	Date on CBM
302	Roman	Date on CBM
607	Roman	Date on CBM
804	Late 17th to 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbm1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasion

Appendix 7: Flint Report

By Sarah Bates

A single quite small flake was found (context 302). It is patinated a very light grey in colour and is smooth textured with a cream-coloured coarser textured 'cherty' area along its right edge (possibly an inclusion in the flint or perhaps denoting the position of cortex). The flake is a neat, quite short and curving piece with a thin platform the surface of which is abraded or worn at its dorsal edge. It is possible that the flake has resulted during 'thinning' a flaked tool although multi-directional flake scars, usually seen on the dorsal face of such pieces (Butler 2005, 140), are not apparent. Rather, the previous removals have been struck from a platform close to that used for the flake itself. The thin platform and diffuse bulb of percussion suggest that the flake was struck using a soft hammer.

There is evidence of slight retouch on both lateral edges and the distal edge is broken. The flake has some edge damage which post-dates its patination. The flake is not closely dateable but its nature suggests that it may be of earlier Neolithic date.

Reference

Butler, C, 2005 Prehistoric Flintwork (Tempus)

Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
302	retouched flake	1	0	0	0	1	0	?	sm neat curving fl, slightly unusual platform which has worn or abraded area at dorsal edge, qu thin and at angle to previous removals and to its own length. Might be 'trimming' fl type tho no multi dir scars

Appendix 8: Slag Report

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single fragment of slag waste weighing 2g was recovered during an evaluation at The Willows, Hibaldstow, in North Lincolnshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 8.1.

Assemblage

Table 8.1: Slag

Context	Material	Measurements (mm)	Date	Wt (g)	Comments
406	Fuel ash	18 x 17 x 11	undated	2	Highly vitrified fragment with inclusions of quartz and sand

Discussion

A single highly vitrified fragment of slag was recovered. Such a small example offers little potential for further work.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended. The artefacts could be returned to the landowner or be discarded.

Reference

Biek, L. and Bayley, J. 1979: Glass and other vitreous materials *World Archaeology* xi, 1-25

English Heritage, 2011, *Pre-industrial Ironworks*, English Heritage

Appendix 9: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem weighing 1g was recovered during archaeological evaluation at The Willows, Hibbaldstow in North Lincolnshire. The finds dates to the late 18th century to 19th century based on bore hole size.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 9.1.

Assemblage

Table 9.1: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Date range	Stems	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
804	Late 18 th -19 th	1	1	4/64	Snapped stem-fresh break

Discussion

The assemblage contained a single snapped clay tobacco pipe stem with a borehole consistent with products of the late 18th century onwards. Such a limited assemblage offers no opportunity for further analysis.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended. All of the artefacts could be returned to the landowner or be discarded.

References

Atkinson, D and Oswald, A, 1969,, 'London clay tobacco pipes' *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd series, Vol 32, 171-227

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, *British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374)*, Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)

Oswald, A, 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist BAR 14*, Oxford

Appendix 10: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 62 (1525g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd land at Willow Farm, Hibaldstow, Lincolnshire. The animal bone assemblage was recovered from a series of ditches from within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, from deposits potentially dated from the mid Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval periods.

Results

The remains were of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Gnawing was noted on three fragments from ditches [206] and [208], the gnawing was considered to be carnivore in origin.

A single fragment of calcined bone (burnt white at high heat or for prolonged period of time) was recovered from ditch [603].

No evidence of, pathology or butchery was noted on any of the remains.

Table 10.1: Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
105	103	Large Mammal Size	Skull	X	5	10	
204	205	Cattle	Radius	L	1	21	Possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal shaft, Juv
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	13	Possible carnivore gnawing on the shaft
206	207	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	4	30	Shaft fragments
		Cattle	Metacarpal	R	1	55	Proximal shaft, Bp=56mm
		Cattle	Tibia	R	1	49	Proximal shaft, unfused
		Large Mammal Size	Innominate	L	1	23	Ilium fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	17	Distal end, Bd=24
		Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	1	6	Upper shaft, Bp=18mm
		Large Mammal Size	Lumbar	B	3	38	Neural arch fragments
		Large Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	16	Neural arch fragment
208	209	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	3	1	
		Cattle	Radius	L	1	11	Shaft fragment
		Cattle	Femur	R	1	68	Distal shaft fragment, possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end
	210	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	2	Fragment
		Cattle	Femur	L	1	72	Lower shaft with supra condylar fossa
214	215	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	20	Shaft fragment
		<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	Skull- Maxilla	R	1	124	Upper Maxilla
219	220	<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	Skull- Maxilla	L	1	108	Upper Maxilla
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	11	Distal shaft Bd=24mm
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	1	11	Proximal Shaft fragment
		Cattle	Scapula	R	1	207	Mostly blade and partial

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
							glenoid
?	303	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	1	214	Gl=193mm, Bp=62mm, SD=36mm, Dd=21mm, Bd=62mm
		Cattle	Humerus	R	1	36	Medial condyle
		Rat? (<i>Rattus sp.</i>)	Innominate	L	1	<1g	Mostly complete
		Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	Shell	R	2	49	
403	404	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	4	18	
		Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	1	7	Shaft fragment
603	604	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	9	76	Possible originating from the same piece
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	1	Burnt white/grey
		Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	X	1	<1g	Condyle fragment
606	607	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	1	82	Proximal Shaft, Bp=41mm
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	9	Shaft fragments
		Cattle	Astragalus	R	1	25	Dorsal surface
		Sheep	Horncore	R	1	80	Broken into 3 pieces
615	616	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	3	15	Shaft fragments, one piece unfused

As can be seen from Table 10.1, cattle remains were the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by sheep/goat, with *equid*, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and possible rat (*rattus sp.*) also identified within the assemblage. The largest assemblage of animal bone was recovered from deposits within Trench 2, which may suggest a focus of archaeological activity in the area. The skeletal element representation suggests a predominance of butchery waste was present.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals/remains on site. In the event of further works, the site is liable to produce more bone of a similar nature with good/moderate potential to provide further information on the diet economy and animal utilisation undertaken on site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press

Appendix 11: Palaeoenvironmental Report

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Hibaldstow, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded a limited number of linear features and associated deposits. The phasing of the features was complex, as most contained mixed deposits, but materials of Mid Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and Post-medieval date were recorded. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and seven were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within samples 3-7. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many cereals and seeds being severely puffed and distorted. In some instances, the broken edges and margins of the specimens were fringed with black tarry droplets, suggestive of extremely high temperatures of combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with many cereals which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff was scarce, but barley rachis nodes were recorded along with spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes. A single possible cotyledon fragment from a large legume (Fabaceae) was noted within the assemblage from linear [206] (sample 4).

Seeds were scarce, with all occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. All were of common segetal weeds including brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), common gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*) and grasses (Poaceae). The assemblage from sample 2 (linear [405]) included an onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type tuber. Individual sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets were noted within samples 1 (linear [403]), 4 and 7 (linear [214]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at a moderate density throughout, and other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root or stem (including heather (Ericaceae) stem) and indeterminate culm nodes.

Although most of the black porous and tarry residues were probably derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, other pieces were hard and brittle and were possible bi-products of the combustion of coal, small fragments of which were also present throughout. The vitreous globules and concretions were also probably indicative of the high temperature combustion of plant materials or silica rich ash. Other remains were scarce, but did include fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and small mammal or amphibian bones, although some of the latter may have been later contaminants within the features from which the samples

were taken. Samples 6 (linear [211]) and 7 both contained high densities of a glossy, tan/orange coloured mineral concretion, some pieces of which had a distinctive blue/green core. At the time of writing, the nature and origin of this material is not known, but the blue/green colour is possibly indicative of the presence of small quantities of either vivianite or copper alloy.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of both terrestrial and marsh/freshwater snails (including some burnt specimens) were noted within all seven assemblages. Most were fragmentary and abraded, possibly suggesting that they were contemporary with the features from which they were taken. Open country species occurred most frequently, but samples 1 and 3 (linear [110]) also contained a number of shells of woodland/shade loving snails as well as specimens of marsh and freshwater obligate species. These possibly indicated that these linears were partially overgrown and at least damp at their bases or more likely seasonally water-filled.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although all seven assemblages are quite small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), their composition is strikingly similar, possibly indicating that all are derived from a common source. All display clear indications of extremely high temperatures of combustion, possibly on repeated occasions, and it is, therefore, tentatively suggested that the remains may be derived from scattered oven/ hearth waste or similar 'industrial' detritus. As the assemblages are so sparse, it is not possible to suggest a definite date for the deposition of the material. However, it should be noted that all but one sample contain traces of glumed wheat, the wide scale production of which had ceased by the Middle Saxon period. It is, therefore, suggested that some or all of the material may be of later prehistoric or Romano-British date.

Although sparse, these assemblages clearly illustrate that plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Hibaldstow. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

References

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- Cameron, R.A.D., 1979 Collins
- Macan, T.T., 1977 *British Fresh- and Brackish-Water Gastropods: A Key*
Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No. 13
- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment coty = cotyledon b = burnt ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	404	406	109	205	207	209	213
Feature No.	403	405	110	204	206	208	217
Cereals and other food plants							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)				x	x	xcf	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf	x		x	
(rachis nodes)				x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x	x	x	x	x
(glume bases)			xcffg			x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x				x	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)				x	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)			x	xxx	xx	xx	x
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcfcotyfg			
Herbs							
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber)		x					
Asteraceae indet.				x			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.				x		x	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	x						
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				x			
Fabaceae indet.				x		x	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.							x
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.				x			
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.							xcf
Small Poaceae indet.			x				
Large Poaceae indet.						x	
Wetland plants							
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x			x			x
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm			x	x	x	x	
Charred root/stem	xx	x	x	xx	x	xx	xxx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)				x	x	x	x
Indet.culm nodes			x	x			x
Indet.seeds	x	x			x		x
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xxx	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	xx	x	x	x		
Bone	xx	xb		x	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay					x		
Eggshell						x	
Fish bone						x	
Mineral concretions						xxxx	xxx
Small coal frags.	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	x

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	404	406	109	205	207	209	213
Feature No.	403	405	110	204	206	208	217
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vitreous material	x	x	xx	x	x		x
Mollusc shells							
Woodland/shade loving species							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x		x				
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x		xx			x	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x		x				
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	x		x				
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>			x				
<i>Trichia striolata</i>			xcf				
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.			xx				
Zonitidae indet.	x	x	x				
Open country species							
Helicidae indet.			x				
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x	xx				
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx	xx	xx		x	x	x xb
<i>V. costata</i>	xx		xx				
<i>V. excentrica</i>		xcf					xcfb
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x		x				
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x	x		xcfb			xcfb
Catholic species							
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x						
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x		xx				x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>			x				
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x	xx				
Marsh/freshwater species							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xx		x				
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	x						
<i>Armiger crista</i>	xx						
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>			x				
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	x	x	x				
<i>L. truncatula</i>			x				
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.				xcfb			
<i>P. planorbis</i>	x						
<i>Physa</i> sp.	x						
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x						
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>			x				
Sample volume (litres)	18	18ss	18ss	18ss	18ss	18ss	18ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix 12: Context Summary List

CBM: Ceramic Building Material (i.e. tiles and bricks)

Trench 1

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact grey brown stone chips and crushed brick rubble	Yard surface
101	Layer	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional CBM fragments	Buried soil/ former land surface
102	Layer	Compact grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Natural chalky clay
103	Fill	Friable mid grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch [105]
104	Fill	Friable light grey silty clay with occasional small stones	Lower fill of ditch [105]
105	Cut	Linear feature orientated northeast southwest with a concave profile	Cut of a ditch
106	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch [108]
107	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Lower fill of ditch [108]
108	Cut	Linear feature orientated northeast southwest with concave sides and base	Possible boundary ditch
109	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of undated ditch
110	Cut	Linear feature orientated northeast southwest with concave east side	Linear ditch truncated by ditch [108]

Trench 2

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Moderately loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones	Topsoil
201	Layer	Moderately loose dark brownish grey silty sand with limestone fragments and flecks	Possible demolition spread or dump
202	Layer	Moderately loose mid grey brown silty sand with small limestone fragments	Possible demolition spread or dump
203	Layer	Firm to friable orange yellow clayey sand and reddish brown clay with limestone fragments	Natural glacial till
204	Cut	Linear feature orientated northeast southwest with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base	Possible boundary ditch or large pit
205	Fill	Moderately loose dark grey silty sand with moderate limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [204]
206	Cut	Linear feature orientated east west with moderately steep sides and a flat base	Cut of possible boundary ditch
207	Fill	Mid greyish yellowish brown silty sand with moderate limestone fragments	Natural silting of [206]
208	Cut	semi-circular cut with stepped sides and base unknown	Pit or ditch terminus
209	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular limestone	Lower backfill of [208]
210	Fill	Mid greyish brown and dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Upper backfill of [208]
211	Cut	North - south running linear	Ditch terminus or pit
212	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Silted fill of ditch/pit [211]
213	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay with frequent limestone and charcoal flecks	Silting of [217]
214	Cut	East - West running linear with steep sloping sides	Cut of ditch
215	Fill	Mid orange and greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	Primary silting of [214]
216	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay with moderate limestone and charcoal flecks	Secondary silting of [214]
217	Cut	North - south linear terminus with sharp shallow sides and	Ditch terminus

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
		slightly curved base	
218	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with limestone and plastic	Modern pond and backfill
219	Cut	North - south linear with gradual sloping sides and slightly curved base	Cut of ditch
220	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay with rare limestone fragments	silting of [219]
221	Cut	East - West running linear with steep sloping sides	Cut of ditch
222	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay with moderate limestone and occasional charcoal flecks	Silting of [221]

Trench 3

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Compact greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and XBM fragments	Yard surface
301	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM fragments	Former topsoil
302	Layer	Friable pale grey silty sand with occasional small stones	Flood deposit
303	Layer	Friable yellowish grey sandy silt	Natural geology

Trench 4

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent building debris and limestone	Topsoil
401	Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Dump/levelling layer
402	Layer	Flint gravels and reddish brown clay	Natural glacial till
403	Cut	NE - SW linear with steep sloping sides and flat base	Boundary or drainage ditch
404	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	natural silting of [403]
405	Cut	NE - SW linear with gradual sloping sides and slightly concave base	Ditch or furrow
406	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Natural silting of [405]
407	Cut	NE- SW linear with steep sloping sides and slightly concave base	Cut of ditch
408	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Silting of ditch [407]

Trench 5

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Topsoil
501	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Subsoil
502	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay and gravel	Natural glacial till
503	Cut	N- S linear with sharp sloping sides to curved base	Cut of ditch
504	Cut	N - S linear with gradual sloping sides and curved base	Cut of ditch
505	Cut	N - S linear with Steep sloping sides and curved base	Cut of ditch
506	Fill	Mid brown clay with frequent limestone flecks	Natural silting of [505]
507	Cut	N - S linear with moderately steep sides and slightly curved base	Re-cut of ditch [505]

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
508	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate limestone flecks	Natural silting of [507]
509	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Natural silting of [503]
510	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments	Natural silting of [504]

Trench 6

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Greyish brown sandy silt with frequent angular limestone	Topsoil
601	Layer	Orange brown silty clay with frequent angular limestone	Subsoil
602	Layer	Mid brownish orange sandy clay with occasional limestone gravels	Natural glacial till
603	Cut	N - S linear with steep sides and irregular base	Cut of ditch
604	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with some limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	Silting of [603]
605	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone and charcoal	Buried soil or fill of feature
606	Cut	NW - SE linear with U-shaped profile	Boundary/enclosure ditch
607	Fill	Light grey sandy silt with frequent pea grit	Primary silting of [606]
608	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate limestone and occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary silting of [606]
609	Cut	NW - SE linear with steep sides and rounded base	Cut of ditch
610	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate limestone	Silting of [609]
611	Cut	NW - SE linear with steep sides and flattish base	Boundary/enclosure ditch
612	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional charcoal flecks	Silting of [611]
613	Cut	N - S linear with concave sides and flat base	Cut of ditch
614	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with limestone	Silting of [613]
615	Cut	NW - SE linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	Cut of ditch
616	Fill	Mid grey brown clayish silt with frequent limestone	Silting of [615]

Trench 7

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	Topsoil
701	Layer	Orange brown clayish silty sand with very frequent sub-angular limestone	Subsoil
702	Layer	Brown orange limestone gravels and clay patches	Natural glacial till

Trench 8

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Grey brown clay silt with limestone fragments	Topsoil
801	Layer	Orange brown silty clay with limestone fragments	Subsoil
802	Layer	Mid orange brown clay with frequent limestone gravels	Natural glacial till
803	Cut	E - W linear with concave profile	Cut of ditch
804	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with limestone fragments	Silting of [803]
805	Cut	N - S linear with moderate sides and rounded base	Boundary ditch
806	Fill	mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small limestone	Secondary silting of [805]

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
		fragments	
807	Cut	N - S linear with moderate sides and concave base	Cut of ditch
808	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with frequent limestone fragments	Silting of [818]
809	Cut	N - S linear with moderate sloping sides and concave base	Cut of ditch
810	Fill	mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small limestone fragments	Silting of [813]
811	Fill	Light to mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with very occasional limestone fragments	Primary silting of [805]

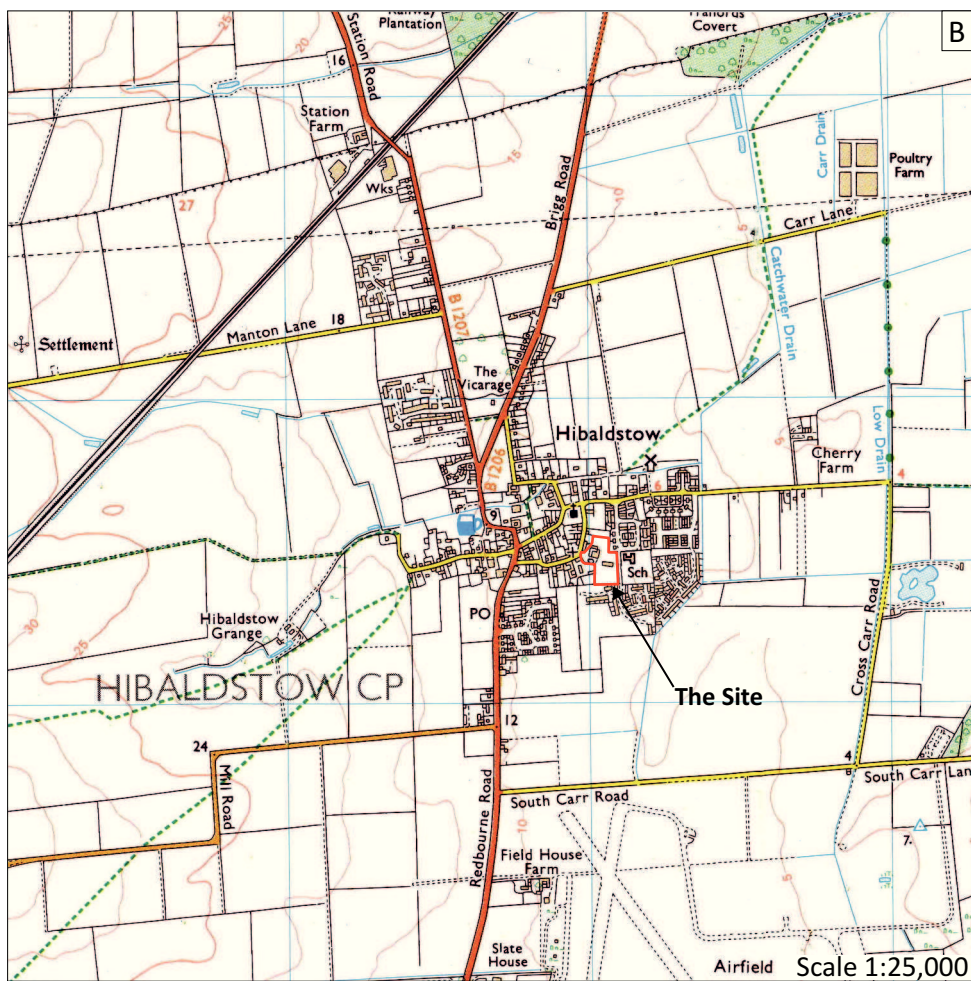
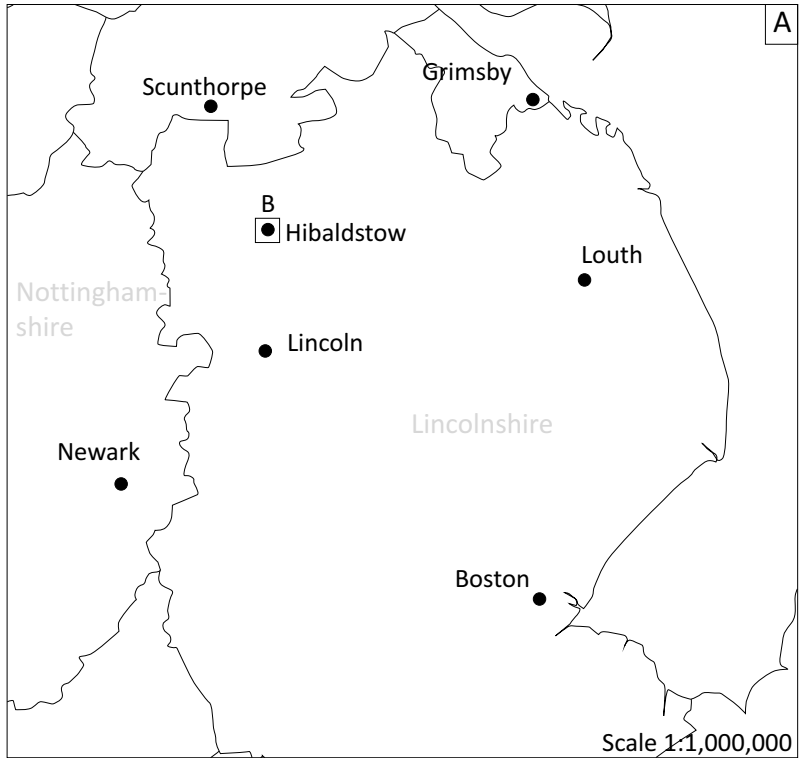
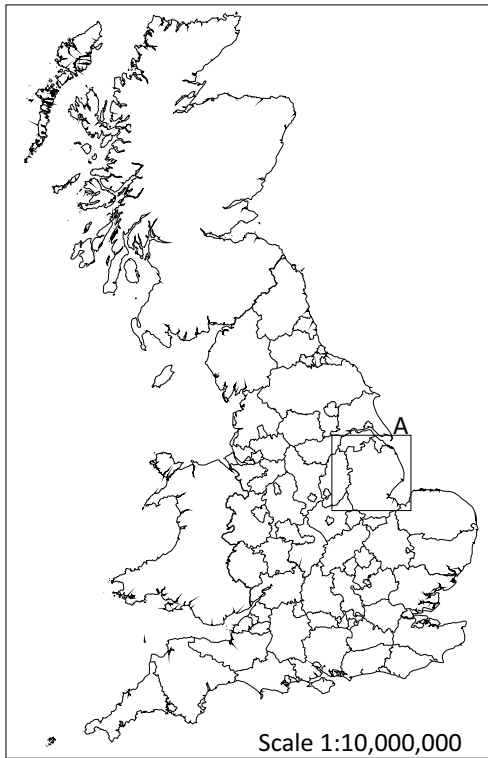


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	HIWI 13
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
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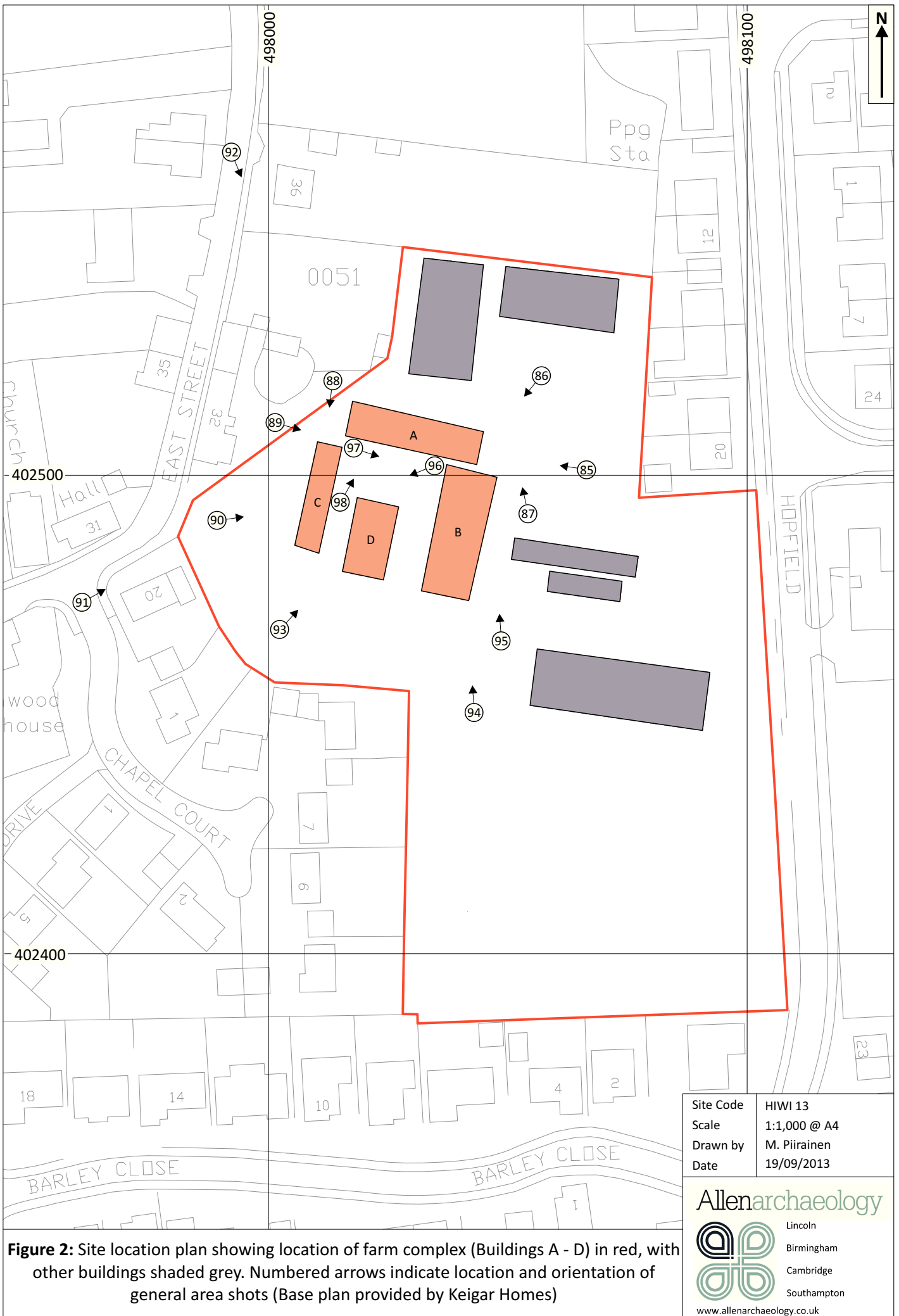


Figure 2: Site location plan showing location of farm complex (Buildings A - D) in red, with other buildings shaded grey. Numbered arrows indicate location and orientation of general area shots (Base plan provided by Keigar Homes)

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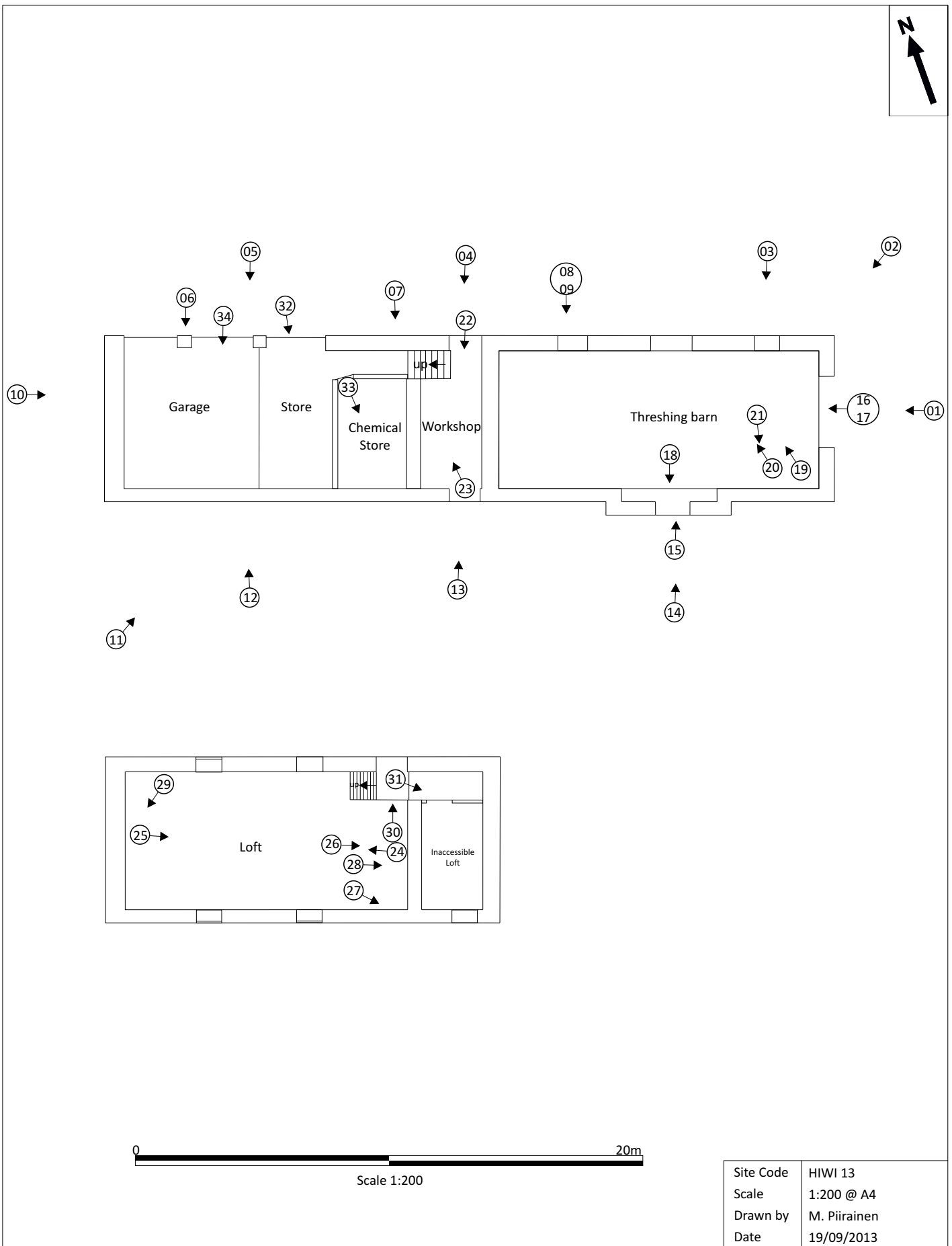
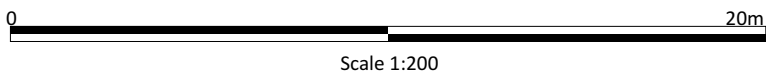
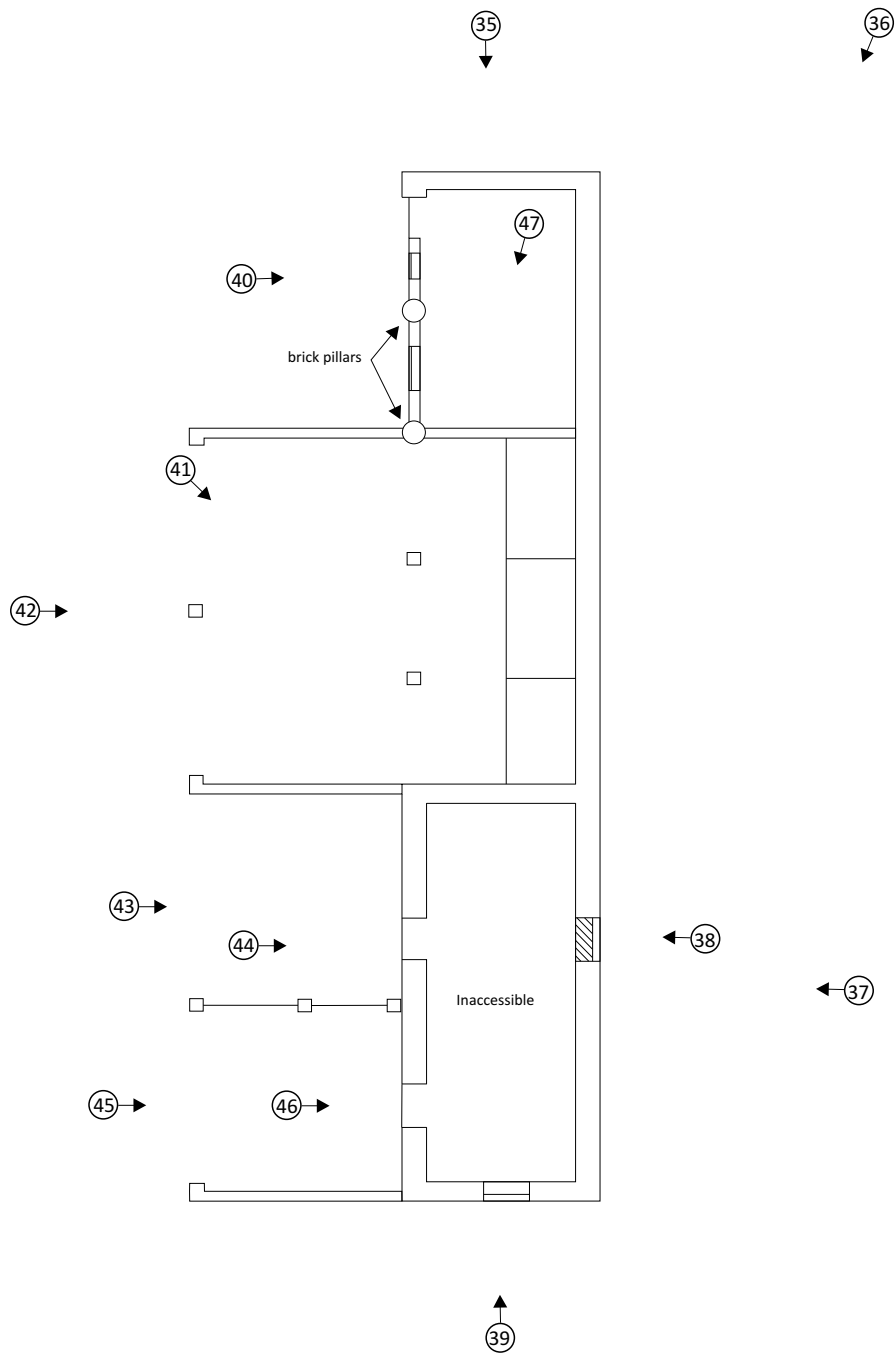


Figure 3: Ground floor and first floor plan of Building A showing direction and location of photographs

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Figure 4: Plan of Building B showing direction and location of photographs

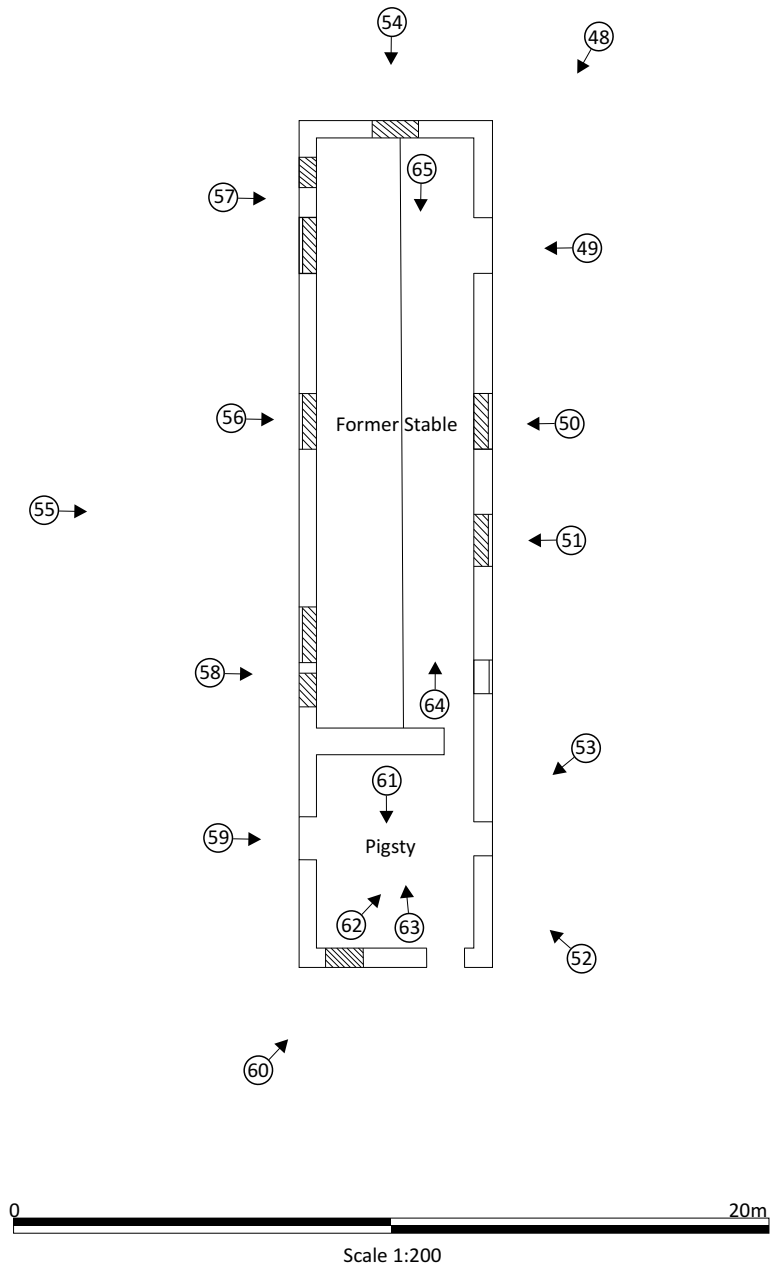


Figure 5: Plan of Building C showing direction and location of photographs

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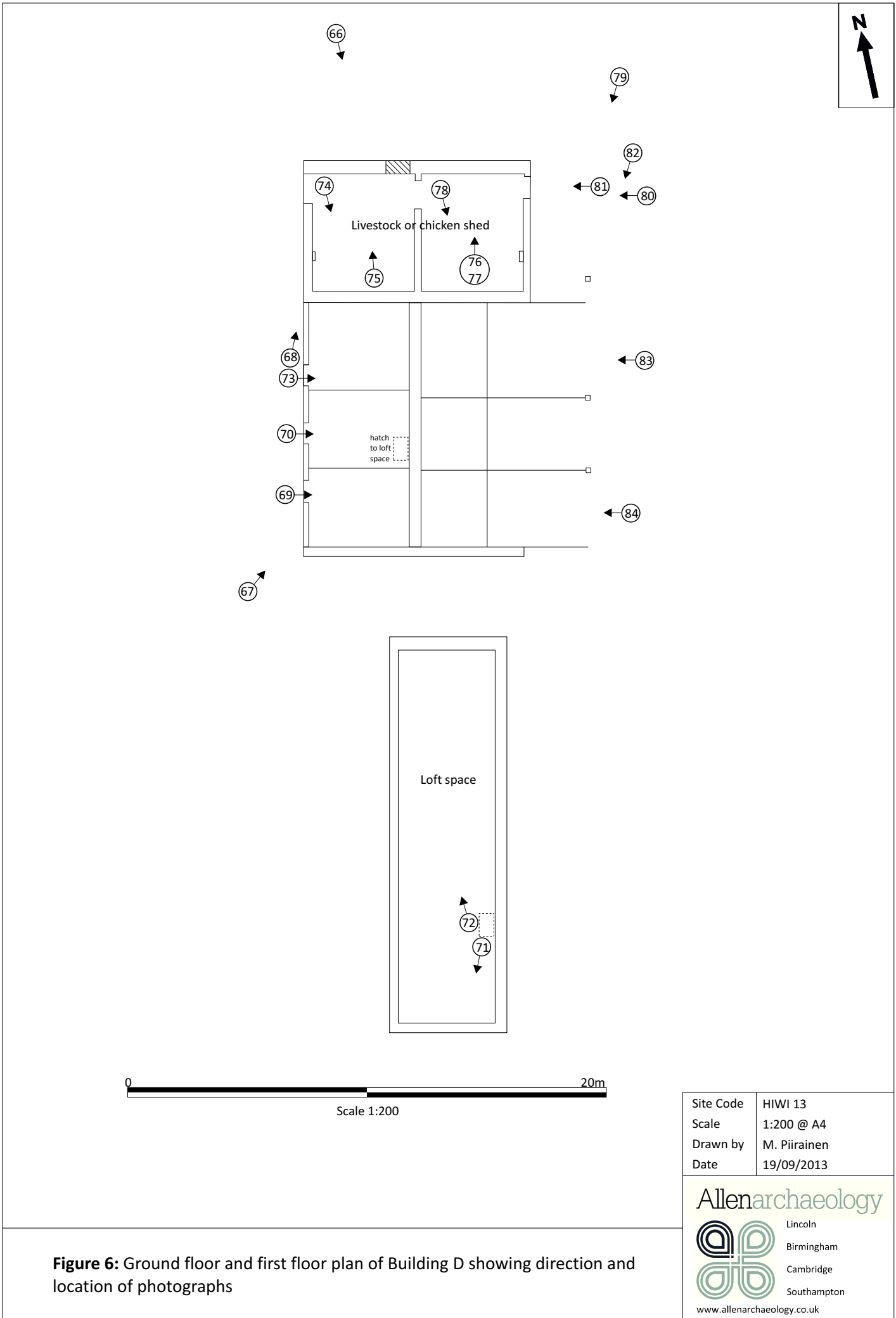


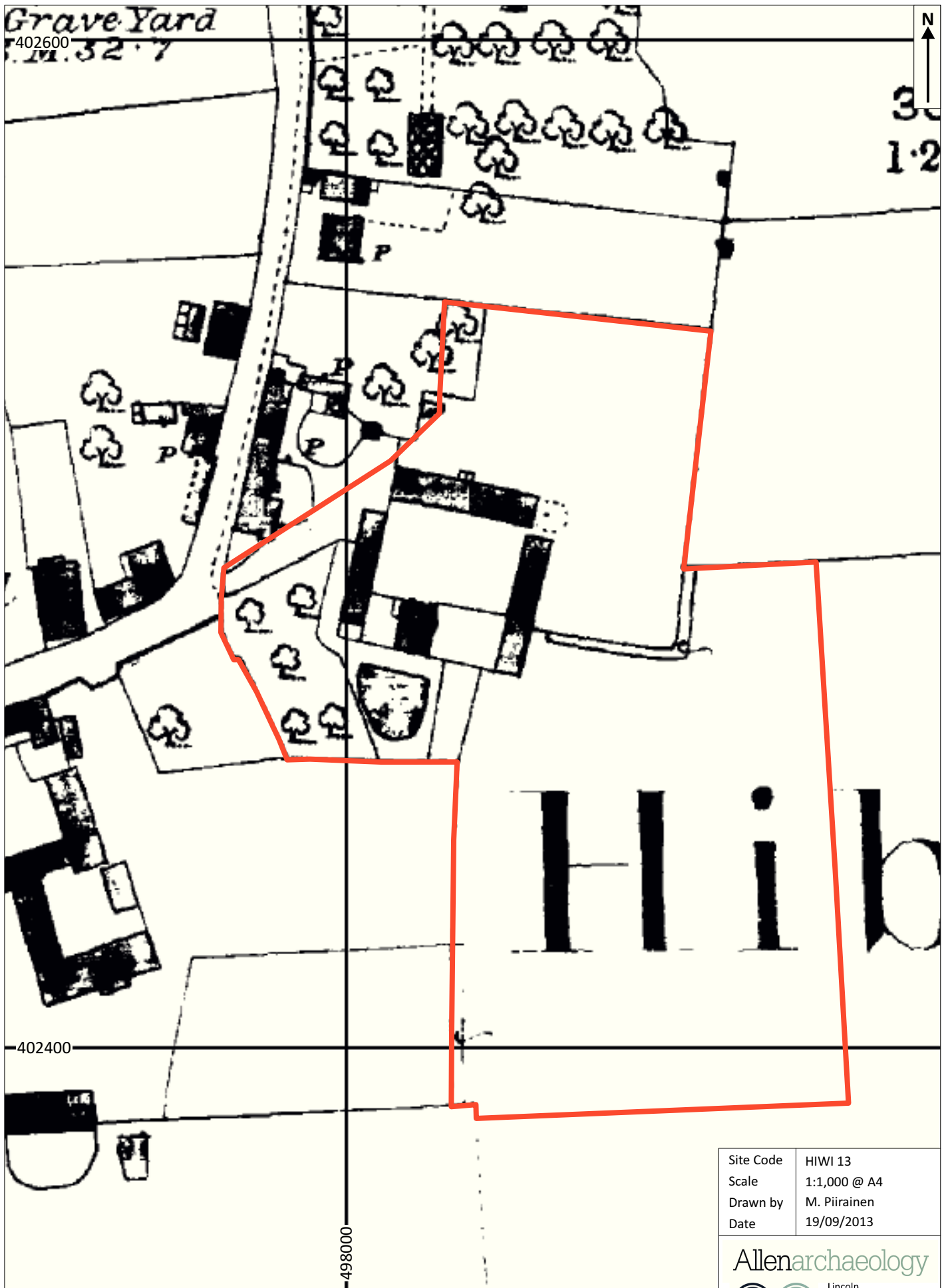
Figure 6: Ground floor and first floor plan of Building D showing direction and location of photographs

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Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 with the site outlined in red

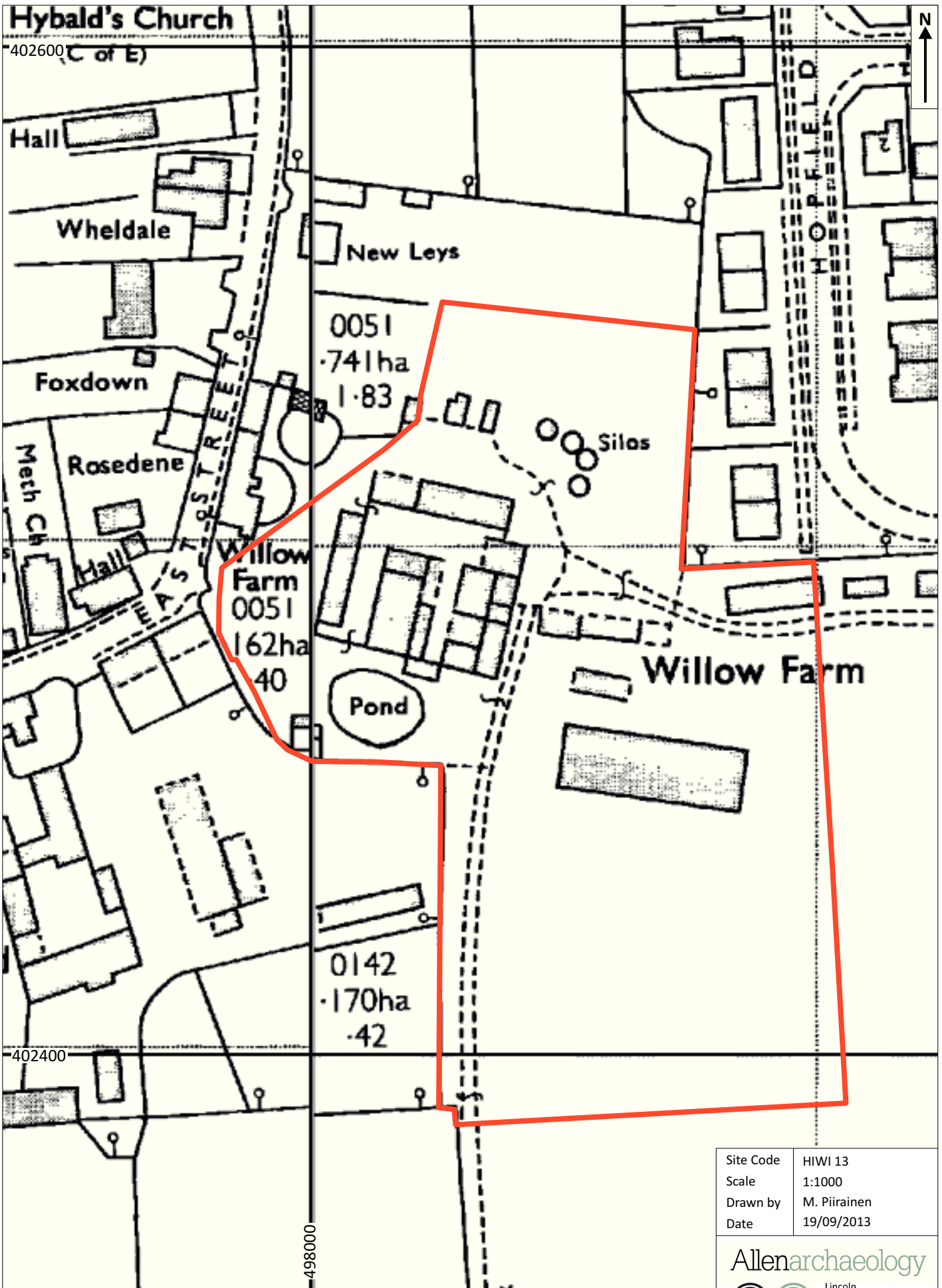


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey map of 1976 with the site outlined in red



Figure 9: Site location in red with trenches in blue and archaeology in solid black, superimposed on proposed development plan (Base plan provided by Keigar Homes)

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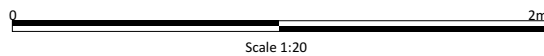
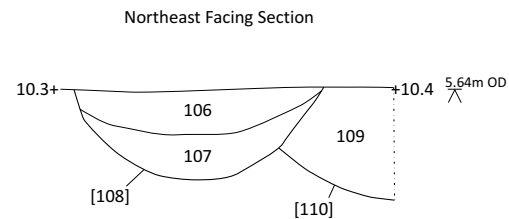
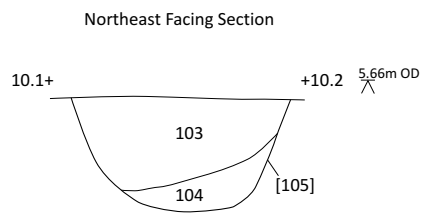
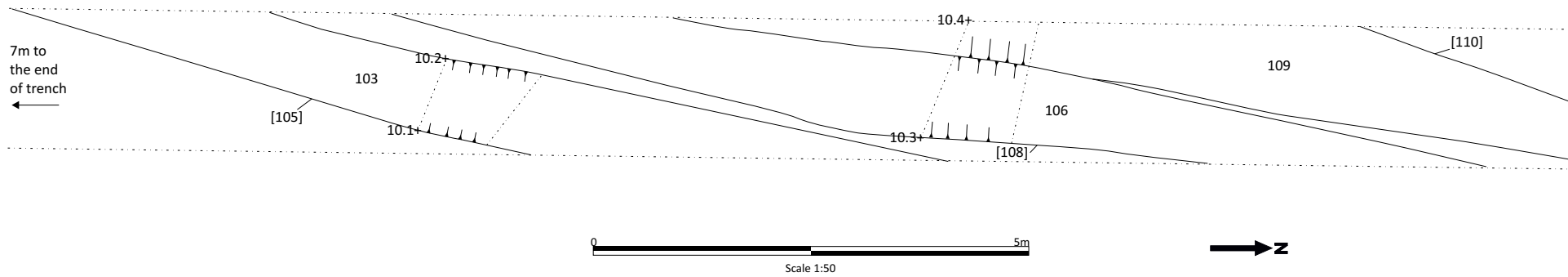


Figure 10: Plan and sections of Trench 1

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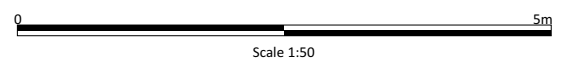
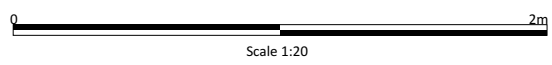
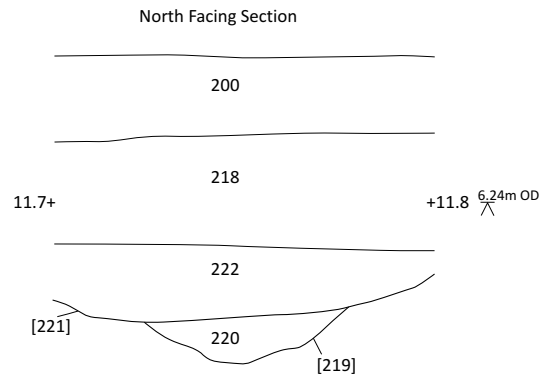
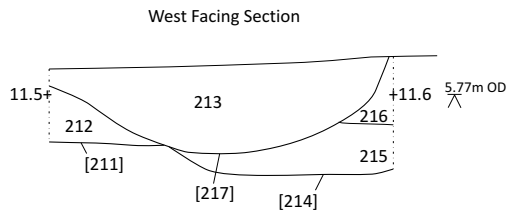
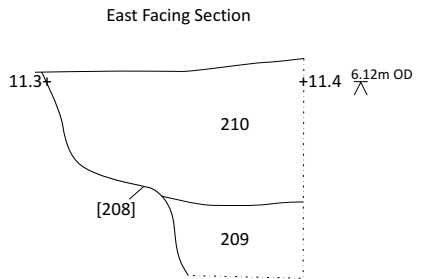
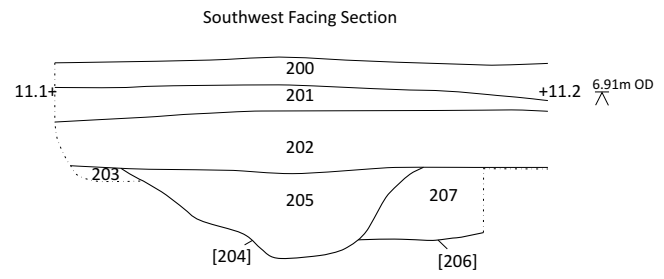
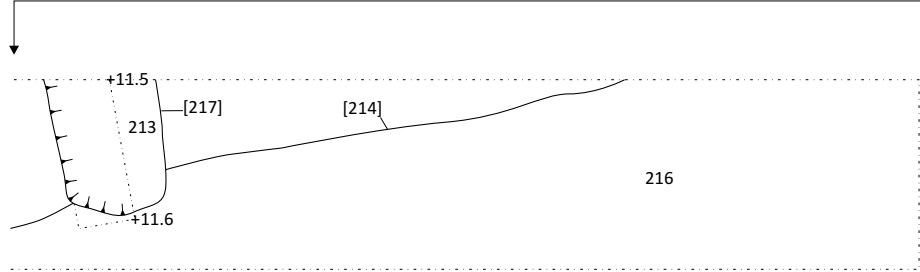
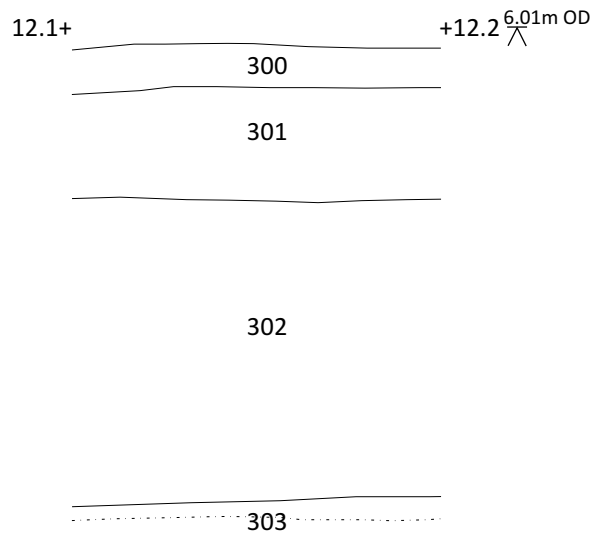


Figure 11: Plan and sections of Trench 2

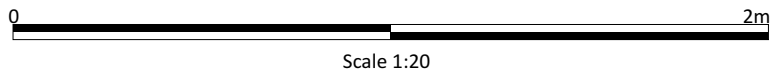
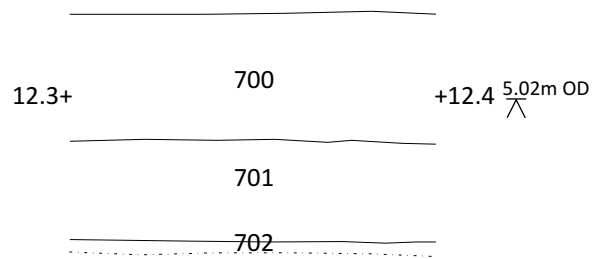
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Trench 3
West Facing Section



Trench 7
East Facing Section



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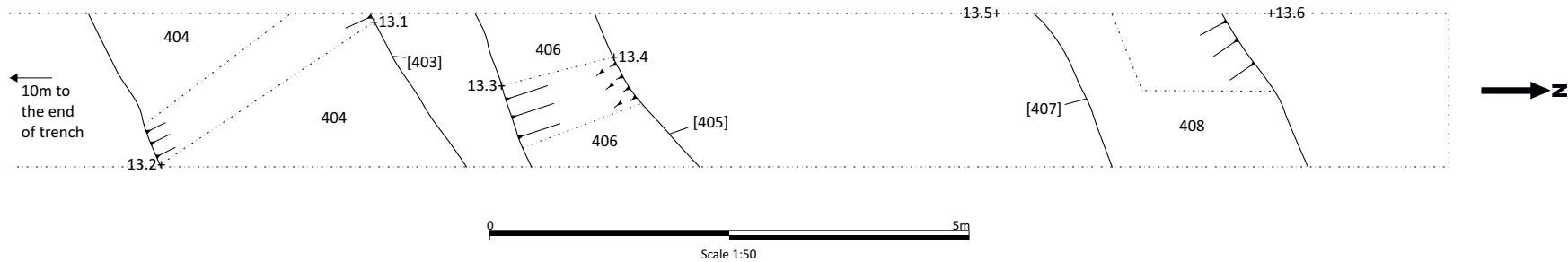
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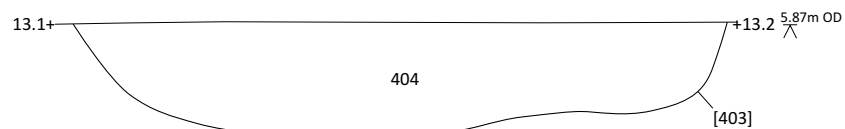
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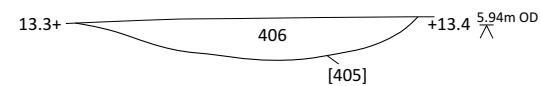
Figure 12: Representative sections of Trenches 3 and 7. Located on Figure 9



Southwest Facing Section



Northeast Facing Section



Northeast Facing Section

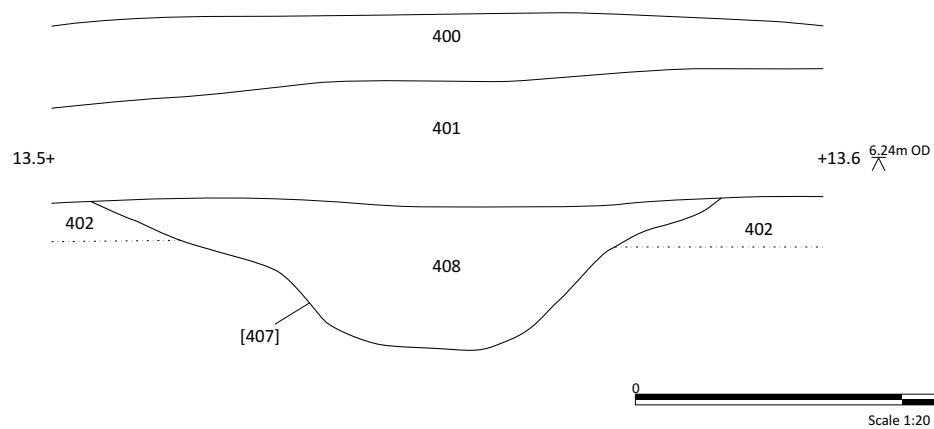


Figure 13: Plan and sections of Trench 4

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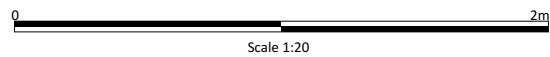
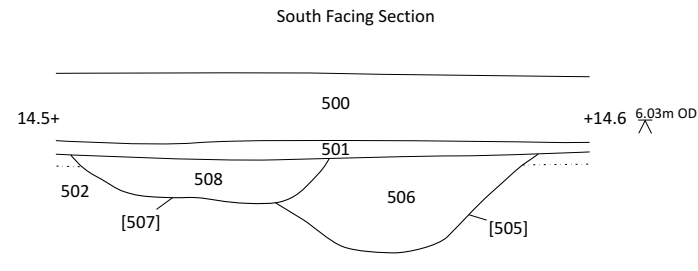
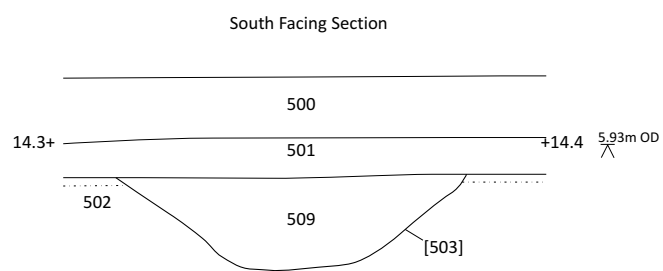
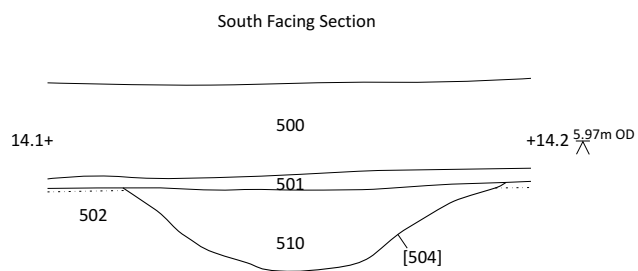
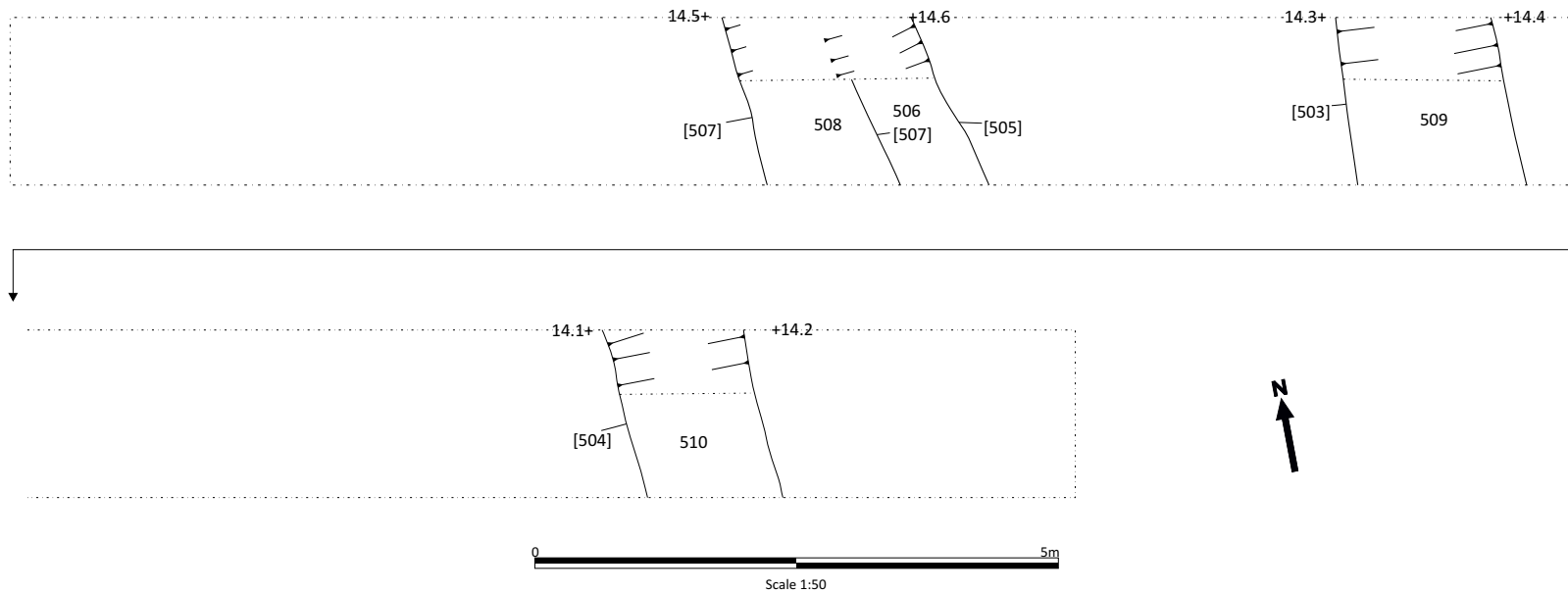
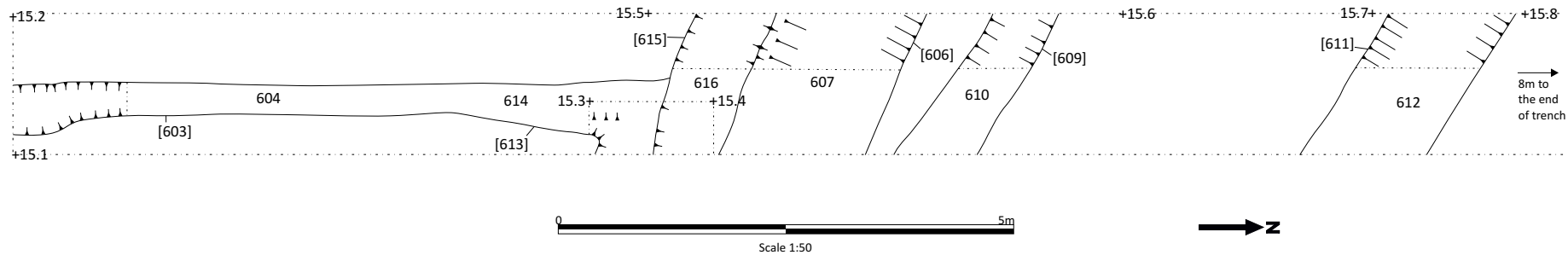
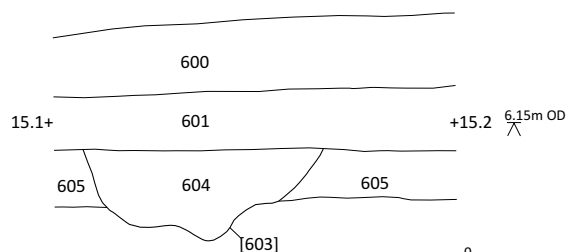


Figure 14: Plan and sections of Trench 5

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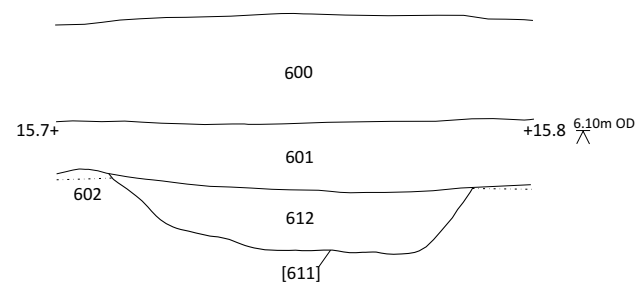
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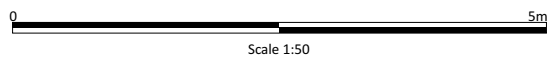
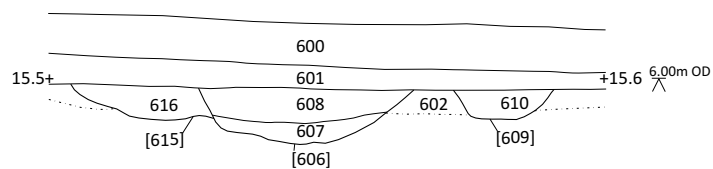
East Facing Section



East Facing Section

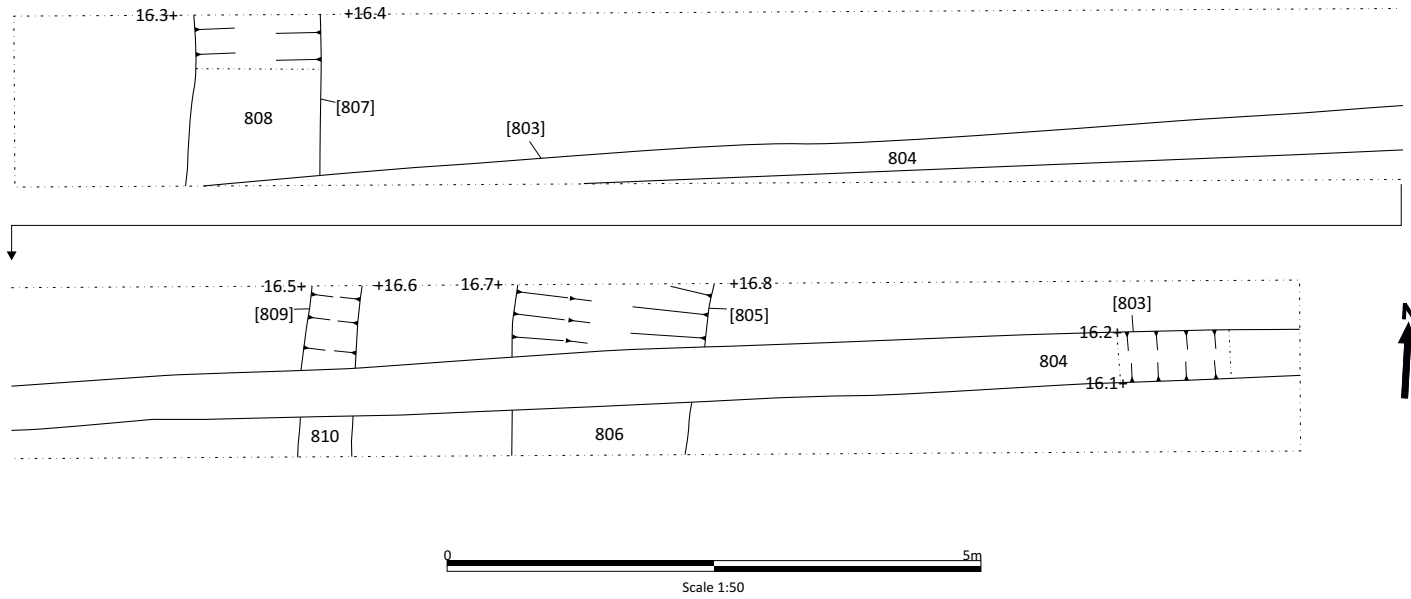


East Facing Section



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Figure 15: Plan and sections of Trench 6



East Facing Section

South Facing Section

South Facing Section

South Facing Section

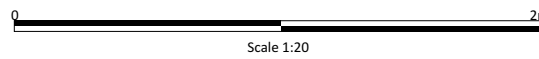
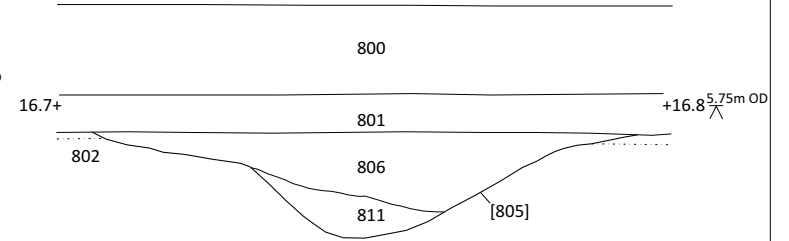
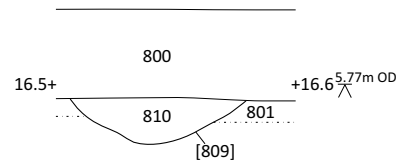
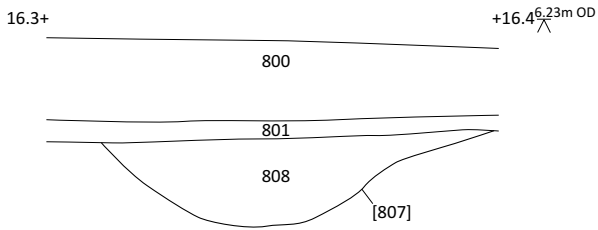
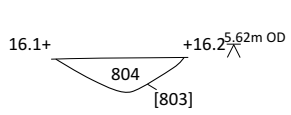


Figure 16: Plan and sections of Trench 8

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