

Archaeological Evaluation Report: Thatched Cottage Site, Redbourne Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire

NGR: SE 9772 0246

Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council

Planning Ref.: N/A: Pre-Planning

PCAS Job No.: 974

PCAS Site Code: TCHE13

NLM Accession Code: HBAV

Report prepared for

Robert Doughty Consultancy

On behalf of Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt

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Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) on a proposed residential development site at Thatched Cottage in the village of Hibaldstow in North Lincolnshire (centred on NGR SE 9772 0246). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), comprised the excavation of three trial trenches.

The proposed development site lies on the periphery of what was medieval Hibaldstow, within an area of post-medieval expansion. A building is known to have existed on the site since at least the end of the 18th century and possibly survives as the core of an existing disused building.

The evaluation found that trenches 1 and 2 were negative in terms of archaeology. Trench 3 contained a possible quarry pit that was back-filled during the late post-medieval period; and a metalled trackway possibly leading to, or associated with, the former smithy at the site's north-eastern corner. The most recent activity was the demolition of the former farm and/or domestic buildings, evidenced by spreads of rubble and buried soils.

The evaluation results presented here will be used to devise an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation for the site, in collaboration with North Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Officer and the commissioning body.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt, to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) on a proposed residential development site at The Thatched Cottage site in the village of Hibaldstow in North Lincolnshire (centred on NGR SE 9772 0246), (**Fig. 1**). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCAS 2013b), approved by North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), comprised the excavation of three trial trenches.

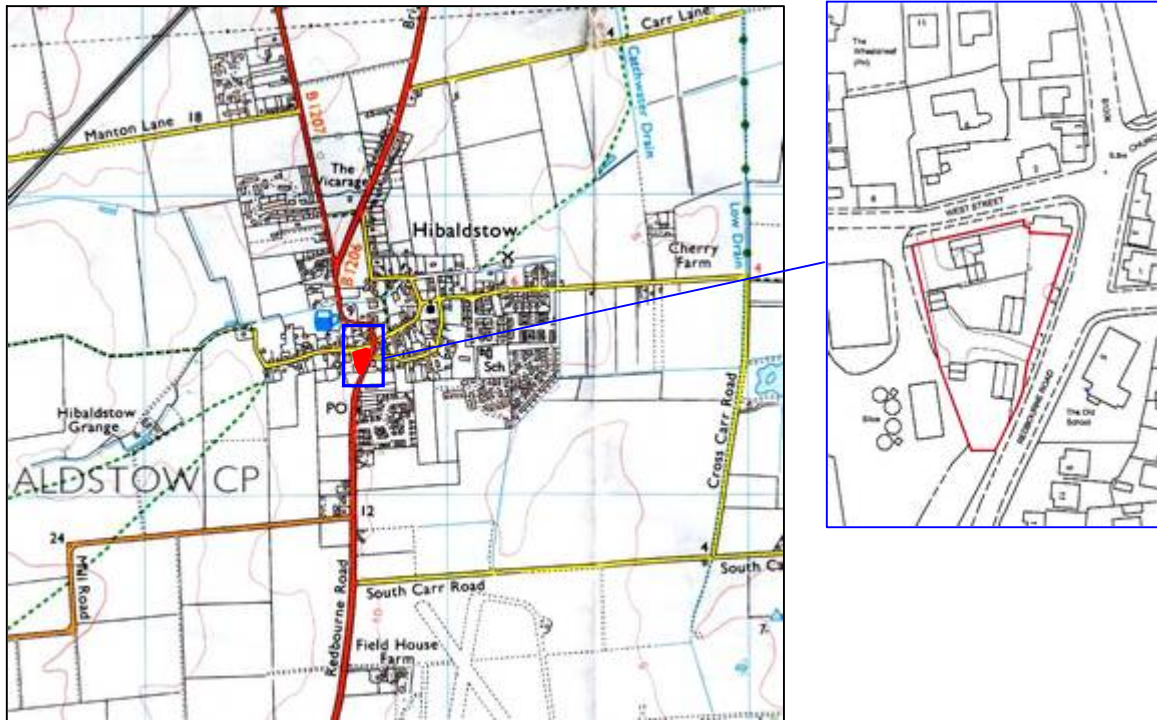


Figure 1. Site Location map reproduced at 1:25,000 scale. OS mapping ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278. Site plan supplied by Robert Doughty Consultancy)

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 The village of Hibaldstow is situated within North Lincolnshire. It lies at the foot of the east-facing slope of the Vale of Ancholme, approximately 5km to the south-east of Brigg town centre. The sinuous course of the Old River Ancholme forms its eastern parish boundary. The western parish boundary is formed by the Roman road later called Ermine Street (followed in this area by the modern course of the A15), which runs along the crest of the Lincoln Edge. The Ancholme valley in general is relatively narrow and well-defined; its villages are primarily located on the margin of the wetland, with the parishes elongated to incorporate some higher dry land in each (Van de Noort and Ellis, 1998).

2.2 The proposed development site is located on the south-western edge of the village core, on the south side of the junction of Redbourne Road (B1206) and West Street. The central National Grid Reference for the site is SE 9772 0246 (Fig. 2).

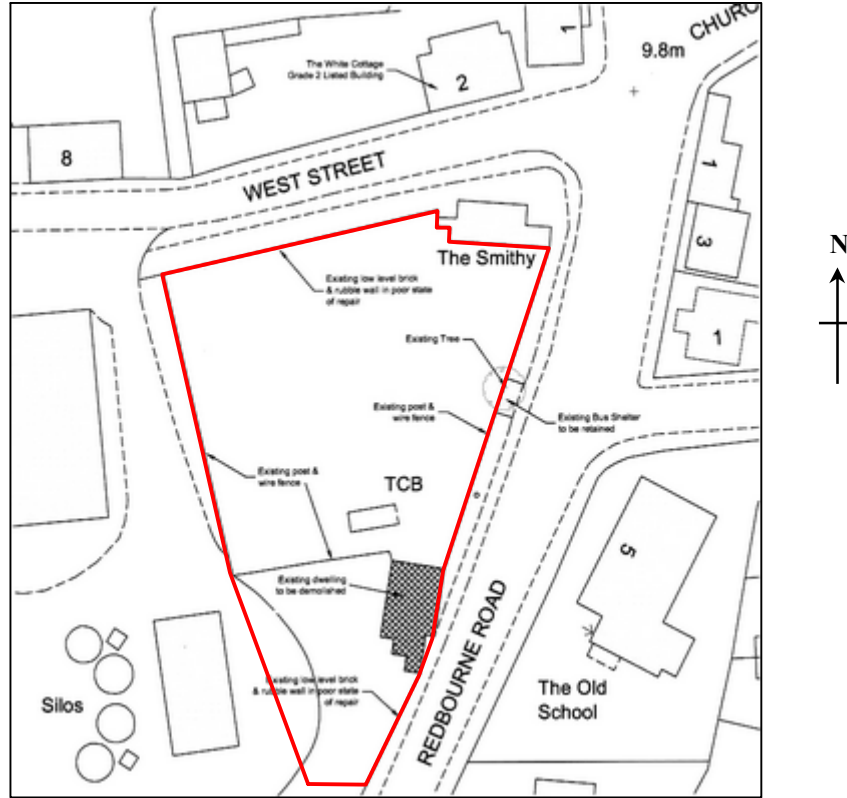


Figure 2. Detailed location plan of the proposed development site. Scale 1:1000 (plan supplied by Robert Doughty Consultancy).

3.0 Topography and Geology

- 3.1 Hibaldstow parish as a whole slopes to eastward, with the high ground of the Lincoln Edge, traditionally used for sheep grazing and warrening, to the west. The flat land of the Ancholme flood plain, now artificially drained and reclaimed land (formerly wetland), lies scarcely above sea level to the east. The centre of Hibaldstow village lies near the foot of the slope, between the OS 5m and 10m contour lines.
- 3.2 There is no drift geology in the area of the site. The solid geology is exposed Hibaldstow Limestone of the Middle Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone Formation (British Geological Survey, 1982).

4.0 Planning background

- 4.1 An application for planning permission for a residential development of three houses and the demolition of an existing (disused) house is in preparation.
- 4.2 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the HER Officer for North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) requested the excavation of three evaluation trenches on the site, two measuring 10m x 2m and one measuring 15m x 2m, representing one trench excavated within the footprint of each of the three proposed buildings. The findings of the archaeological evaluation presented here, together with a Heritage Statement previously compiled by PCAS (2013a), serve to inform on the archaeological potential of the site and any potential impact associated with the development proposals that could be mitigated by an archaeological planning condition/s on the forthcoming planning application.
- 4.3 On 27 March 2012, the NPPF replaced PPS5. The NPPF places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Local planning authorities now need to be assured by those applying for planning permission that any such remains are not under threat. As a result developers are required to produce a definitive method of mitigating the effect of development on the historic environment within the planning process. In Lincolnshire planning archaeologists will produce an appropriate level of guidance to aid developers in the fulfilment of their archaeological responsibilities (LCC 2012, 7.1).
- 4.4 Section 12, paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that, *'128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'*.

5.0 Heritage designations

- 5.1 The North Lincolnshire HER lists five designations within the 300m study radius adopted for the recent Heritage Statement (PCAS 2013a). Only one of these designations is close enough to the site for the proposed development to have a potential effect on its setting. This is the Grade II listed White Cottage, a late 17th- to 18th-century farmhouse now converted into a house. It stands opposite the former smithy at the junction of West

Street and Redbourne Road (HER ref. DLS1449). The Old School, built in 1874 and enlarged in 1895, also now a private house, stands opposite the existing building on the site (plates 3 and 6): it appears in the Historic Environment Record (HER ref. MLS22208), but is not listed.

5.2 Hibaldstow village does not currently have a Conservation Area (NLC, 2012). No other area constraints are recorded by the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

6.0 Archaeological and historical background

6.1 The proposed development site lies on the periphery of what was medieval Hibaldstow, within an area of post-medieval expansion. The Hibaldstow parish enclosure award and later mapping shows that a building existed on the site since at least the end of the 18th century and possibly survives as the core of an existing disused building. Buildings interpreted as outbuildings associated with the farm are mapped on the site from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

6.2 A detailed archaeological and historical background has already been compiled for this project as part of the Heritage Statement prepared by PCAS (2013a) to accompany the archaeological evaluation. The Heritage Statement established that:

- No prehistoric sites or find-spots are recorded within 300m of the proposed development site.
- Hibaldstow lies on the northernmost stretch of the major Roman road of Ermine Street. The Romano-British settlement of Hibaldstow is located c. 450m to south-south-east of the proposed development site.
- The place-name 'Hibaldstow' is first documented in monastic records in AD 1066, although the settlement pre-dates the name. No sites or find-spots pre-dating the 13th century are recorded within 300m of the proposed development site.
- There are no surviving secular medieval buildings within 300m of the proposed development site. The only known medieval site is the documented position of the village pinfold, on the south side of East Street.
- Hibaldstow parish was enclosed between 1796 and 1803. The narrower, southern part of the proposed development site was an old enclosure established privately before the Enclosure Act was passed. The northern half was probably enclosed at Parliamentary Enclosure. A building is depicted on the enclosure map in approximately the same position as the derelict house currently standing on the site, although the drawing is unclear.
- Late 19th- and early 20th-century maps show that the existing house was probably a farmhouse with a range of buildings to the rear forming an enclosed yard. These were probably demolished when the farmland was subsumed into a larger farm during the 20th century, while the farmhouse remained in use as a dwelling.

6.3 The Heritage Statement concluded that there is little likelihood of pre-Roman and Roman remains from these periods on the site. The possibility of encountering medieval remains on the site during development was assessed as moderate, due to the site's location on the periphery of medieval Hibaldstow within an area of small, old enclosures. The site was definitely inhabited from the later post-medieval period onwards, although no physical evidence could be found to confirm the site's name of 'Thatched Cottage'.

7.0 Aims & Methodology

7.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, location, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains on the site.

7.2 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (PCAS 2013b) and subsequent evaluation fieldwork were designed in collaboration with North Lincolnshire Council's Historic Environment Officer and North Lincolnshire Museums. The scheme of works and this report have been conducted in accordance with current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

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- *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*, Institute For Archaeologists 2012;
- *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Institute For Archaeologists, revised 2008);
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. Department for Communities and Local Government. March 2012;
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE Rev. 2009).

7.3 The results of the evaluation presented here will be used to form the basis of further discussions between the commissioning body, the archaeological contractor and the Historic Environment Officer for NLC; to inform the need for, and scope of, any subsequent mitigation strategy.

7.4 Before field work commenced an OASIS online record was initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). This has now been completed (No. 143486) and will be submitted to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as part of this report (Appendix 5). A North Lincolnshire Museum Accession code (**HBAV**) was also assigned and arrangements were made with the developers and North Lincolnshire Museum for the future deposition of the archive (within 6 months of the completion of the project).

7.5 Three evaluation trial trenches measuring 2m x 10m (trenches 1 and 2); and 2m x 15m (Trench 3) were excavated on the site in January 2013, under the PCAS site code **TCHE13**. The trenches were accurately sited by GPS as proposed in the approved written scheme (PCAS 2013b), (**Fig. 3**).

7.6 All archaeological deposits and features, including those revealed by machine were manually cleaned and recorded and were then sample excavated by hand in accordance with the approved WSI. All context information was recorded on standard Context Record Sheets. Archaeological plans and sections were drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 / 1:50). Photography was conducted in 35mm format supplemented by colour digital.

8.0 Results (Appendix 1 and 2)

- 8.1 Trench 1 was excavated at the southern end of the site, within a proposed footprint. The trench measured 10 metres long by 2 metres wide and was aligned north-south (**Fig. 4**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m below existing ground level (10.36m – 10.58m AOD). The earliest context within this trench was a natural cornbrash substrate (104). Above this was a mid red-brown friable subsoil (103), which also filled two natural, shallow solution features visible in the surface of the natural substrate. The subsoil was covered by c. 0.35m of dark coloured buried soil containing late post-medieval pottery (102). Above the buried soil was a demolition layer (101), 0.36m deep with inclusions of mortar, limestone and CBM. This layer was interpreted as the demolished remains of the buildings that once stood on the site. The uppermost layer in Trench 1 was dark topsoil (100) with frequent root material, covered with turf. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.
- 8.2 Trench 2 was located in the central-eastern part of the site, within a second proposed building footprint. This trench, also 10 metres long, was aligned north-south and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m below existing ground level (10.15m – 10.32m AOD), (**Fig. 5**). The earliest context identified was a natural yellow silty substrate (202), above which was a red-brown subsoil deposit (201). The subsoil was covered by c. 0.40m of dark topsoil. No archaeological features were identified in this trench and no finds were recovered.
- 8.3 Trench 3, excavated at the northern end of the site within a proposed footprint, measured 15 metres and was aligned c. NNW-SSE (**Fig. 6**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m below existing ground level (10.24m – 10.28m AOD). The earliest context was a natural cornbrash substrate (309). This was cut by what appeared to be a large quarry pit (310) - only the southern edge of this feature was defined within the trench. The lower pit fill (308) comprised friable red brown silt containing pieces of limestone, late post-medieval pottery and animal bone (Appendix 3 and 4). Above this, fill 307 was 0.20m deep and contained small stone fragments. A disturbed natural deposit (305) also containing frequent stone was only identified at the northern end of the trench. This may represent the upper fill of the quarry pit towards its centre.
- 8.4 The remains of a metalled trackway were identified at the northern end of the trench overlying, or possibly cut into, the upper fills of the quarry pit. The trackway was composed of a distinctive cobble surface (306), 0.10m deep and bedded on a rough mortar. The trackway was aligned northeast/southwest and narrow wheel ruts were visible along each edge. A layer of compacted silt (304) containing stones and post-medieval pottery was found above the surface of the trackway and probably represents silting accumulated during the life of the trackway – a type of occupation deposit. The remains of the trackway and silting (and upper quarry pit fill 308) were covered by a deep layer of made ground (303) containing post-medieval pottery and animal bone (Appendices 3 and 4).
- 8.5 The three uppermost layers in Trench 3 were a dark coloured buried topsoil (302); above this was a shallow spread of demolition rubble (301) containing frequent stones and brick. The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 was dark grey-brown topsoil (300) containing some rubble.

9.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 9.1 The evaluation found that trenches 1 and 2 were negative in terms of archaeology. Trench 3 contained the remains of large pit, possibly a quarry pit that was back-filled during the post-medieval period. The pit was succeeded by a northeast/southwest-aligned metalled trackway, possibly leading to, or associated with, the former smithy

situated at the site's north-eastern corner. The most recent activity on the site was the demolition of the former farm and/or domestic buildings on the site, evidenced by spreads of rubble and buried soils.

- 9.2 All deposits and features encountered during the evaluation relate to post-medieval construction and demolition sequences: further archaeological intervention seems unlikely to add anything further in this case.
- 9.3 The results presented here will be used to devise an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation for the site, in collaboration with North Lincolnshire's Historic Environment Officer and the commissioning body. Any further work will be conducted in accordance with an approved written scheme.

10.0 Site Archive

- 10.1 The documentary archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum within six months of submittal of this report under the PCAS Site code **TCHE13** and unique North Lincs. Museum Accession Code **HBAV**.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to Robert Doughty Consultancy and to Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt for this commission; and to Alison Williams, the Historic Environment Officer for NLC, for her guidance throughout the project.

12.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1982, *Brigg: England and Wales Sheet 89, Drift Edition, 1:50,000 Series*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

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Figures

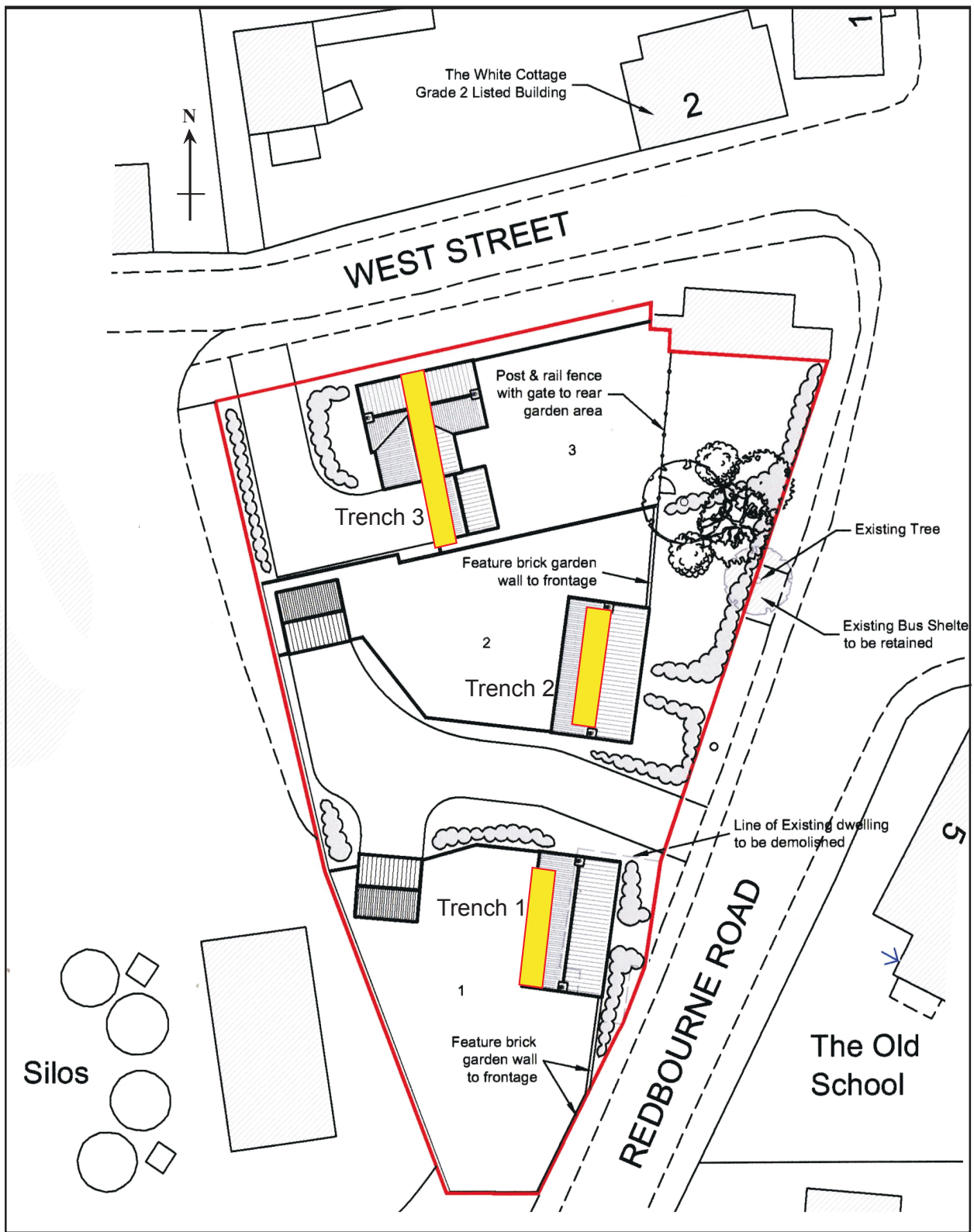


Figure 3. Plan of the proposed development at scale 1:500, showing the excavated evaluation trenches (plan supplied by Robert Doughty Consultancy).

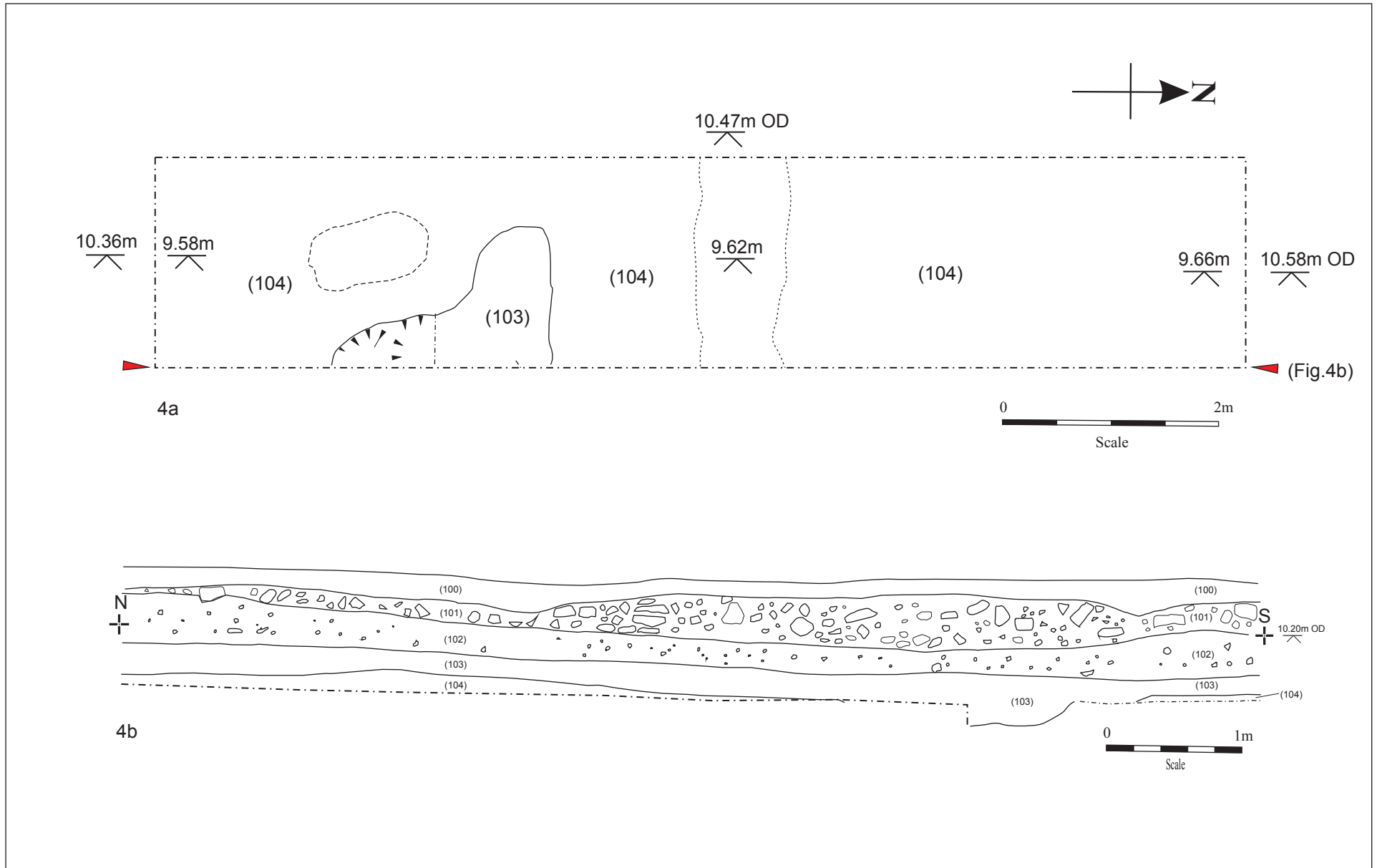


Figure: 4. Trench 1 plan (a) and west-facing section (b)

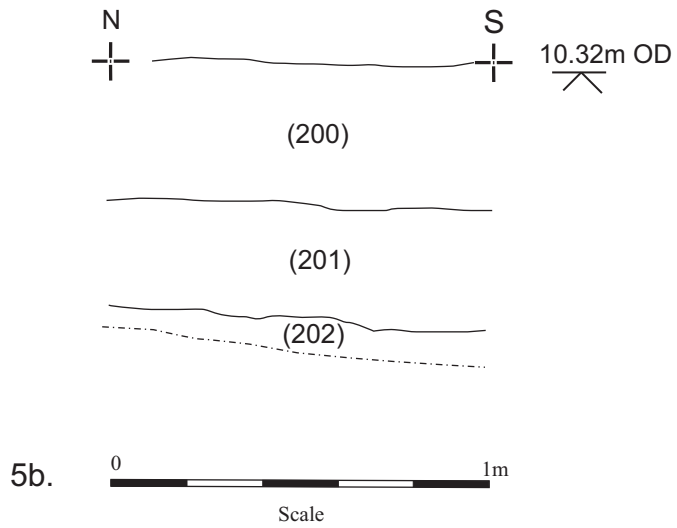
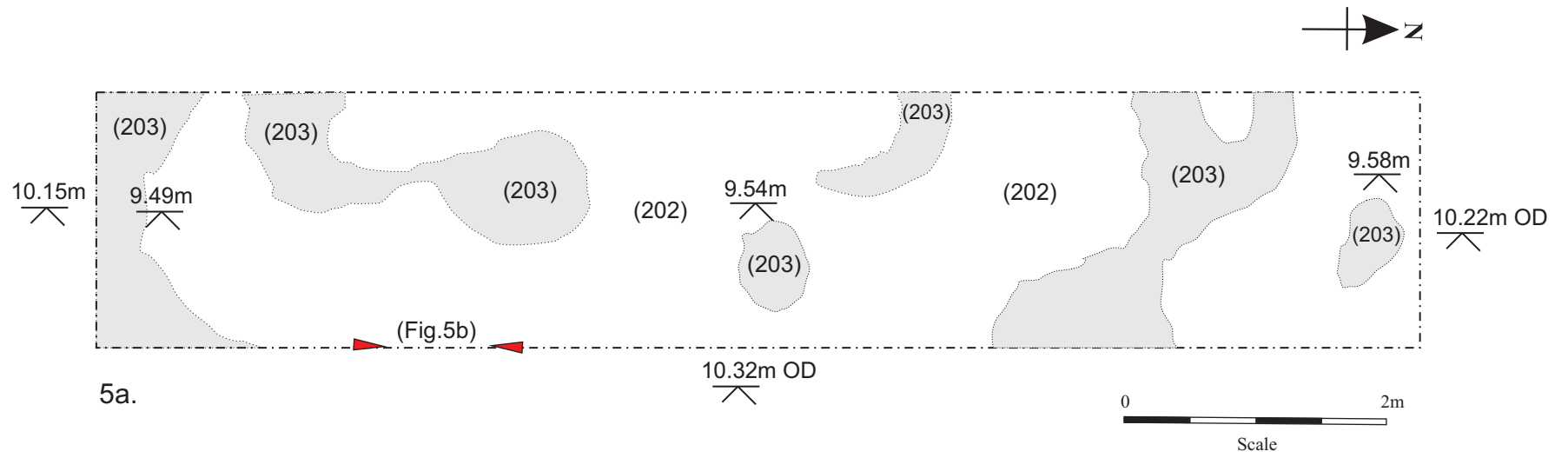


Figure: 5. Trench 2 plan (5a) and west-facing sample section (5b)

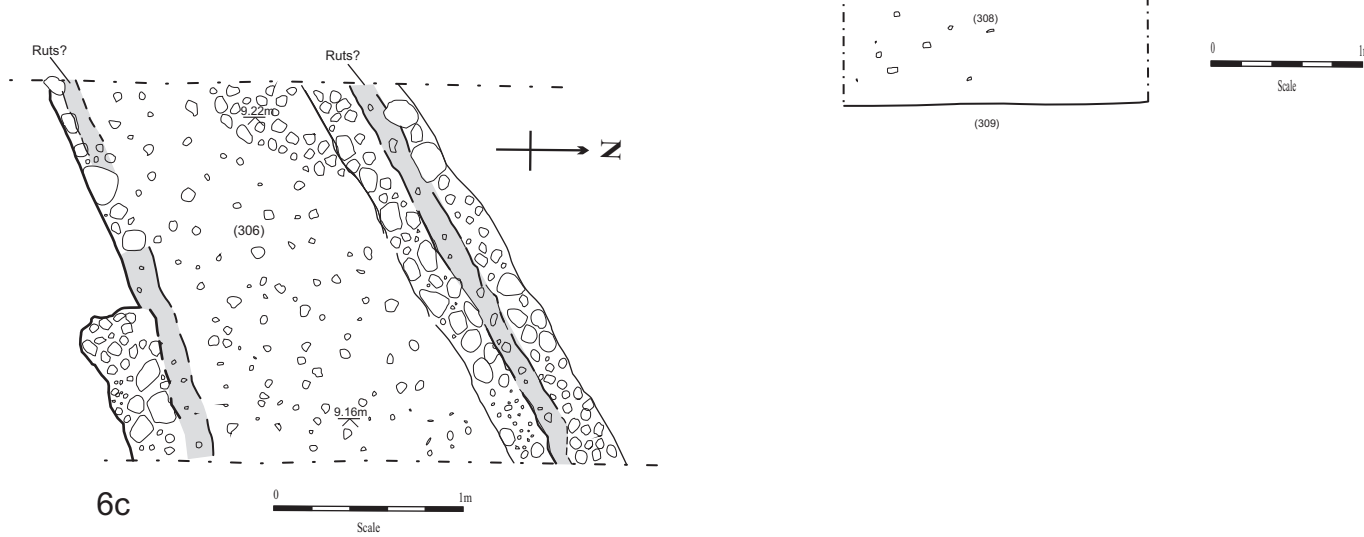
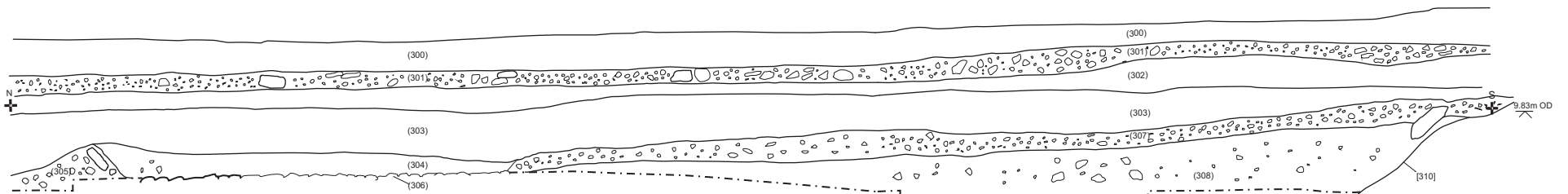
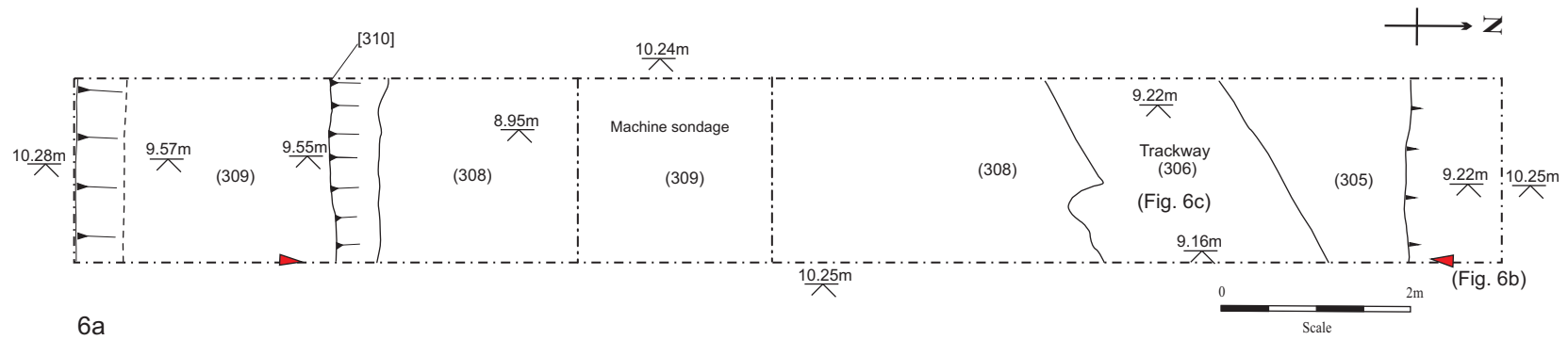


Figure: 6. Trench 3 plan (6a), scale 1:50; west-facing section (6b), scale 1:50; and trackway plan (6c), scale 1:40

Appendix 1: Context summary

Context No.	Site Code	Location	Type	Description	Finds/ Dating
100	TCHE13	Trench 1	Deposit	Upper layer of turf and topsoil. Dark grey-brown clay silt, friable with frequent roots and occasional limestone. 0.26m deep. Above 101.	
101	TCHE13	Trench 1	Deposit	Demolition layer: mid brown silt clay with frequent mortar, limestone, tile slate. 0.36m deep. Above 102, below 100.	
102	TCHE13	Trench 1	Deposit	Buried soil: dark black brown clay silt. Occasional limestone fragments and flecks. 0.34m deep. Above 103, below 101.	pottery
103	TCHE13	Trench 1	Deposit	Subsoil: mid red brown silt. Friable, Occasional limestone fragments. Above 104.	
104	TCHE13	Trench 1	Deposit	Natural cornbrash substrate. Below 103.	
200	TCHE13	Trench 2	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown friable clay silt. 0.40m deep. Above 201.	
201	TCHE13	Trench 2	Deposit	Subsoil: mid red brown clay silt. 0.30m deep. Above 203, below 200.	
202	TCHE13	Trench 2	Deposit	Natural Substrate: yellow silty deposit. Below 203.	
203	TCHE13	Trench 2	Deposit	Natural: red brown marl silt filling voids in 202. Above 202.	
300	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt. Friable, occasional rubble. 0.32m deep. Above 301.	
301	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Demolition layer, frequent stones, brick.0.20m deep. Above 302.	
302	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Buried topsoil: dark black brown clay silt. Occasional stone, brick fragments. 0.25m deep. Above 303.	Tile, pottery
303	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Made ground: mid brown clay silt. Friable, clean. 0.40m deep. Above 304.	Tile/pottery, animal bone
304	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Trackway silting: Light brown silt sand, friable with occasional stone. 0.30m deep. Above 306.	pottery
305	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Disturbed natural: mid brown clay silt. Friable, frequent stone. 0.30m deep. Below 306.	
306	TCHE13	Trench 3	Surface	Cobble trackway. 0.10m deep.	
307	TCHE13	Trench 3	Fill	Fill of 310. Mid brown silt sand; friable, frequent small stone fragments. 0.20m deep. Above 308. Below 306.	
308	TCHE13	Trench 3	Fill	Fill of 310. Mid red brown sand silt. Friable, occasional larger limestone fragments.	pottery, animal bone
309	TCHE13	Trench 3	Deposit	Natural cornbrash substrate. Cut by 310.	
310	TCHE13	Trench 3	Cut	Possible southern edge of a quarry pit cut. Contains 307 and 308.	

Appendix 2: Plates



1. Natural substrate 104 visible in Trench 1, looking south



2. Trench 1, west-facing section detail



3. General view of the location of trenches 2 and 3, looking north



4. General view of natural substrate 202 in Trench 2, looking north



5. Natural substrate 309 in Trench 3, looking north



6. Cobbled trackway surface 306 exposed in Trench 3

Thatched cottages off Redbourne Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire (TCHE12)

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincoln (Young *et al.* 2005). A total of 18 sherds from nine vessels, weighing 254 grams was 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 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post-medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

All of the pottery is in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
102	BL	Black-glazed wares	Jar/ bowl	1	1	45	Base		18th to 19th
102	BL	Black-glazed wares	Bowl	1	1	18	Rim		19th to 20th
102	CREA	Creamware	Hollow	1	1	18	BS		
102	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Teapot	1	1	61	Spout	Blue and brown glaze	Late 19th to 20th
102	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	Hollow	1	1	39	BS	Machine turned lines	
302	PEARL	Pearlware	?	1	1	1	BS	Blue and white transfer print	
303	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl/ pancheon	1	1	33	Base		
304	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Jar	5	1	17	Rim + BS	Trailed yellow slip	Late 18th to 19th
308	NCBLCB	19th Century Blue-bodied Earthenware	Hollow	6	1	22	BS	Moulded floral design	

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) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material was 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 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
302	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	58	Flat floor or roof tile; soot; discard	18th to 19th

Potential

The fragment of tile can be discarded.

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	19th to 20th	
302	Late 18th to 19th	Date on a single sherd
303	16th to mid 17th	Date on a single sherd
304	Late 18th to 19th	Date on a single vessel
308	19th+	Date on a single vessel

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from
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The Faunal Remains from Thatched Cottage, Off Redbourne Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire

L.L Keal

Introduction

Three fragments (72.7g) of animal bone were recovered by hand during a scheme of trial trenching at Thatched Cottage, off Redbourne Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire. The faunal remains were recovered from a made ground deposit (303), dated to the 16th- to mid 17th century; and the lower fill of a possible quarry pit (308), dated to the 19th century. The archive below was produced with reference to published catalogues (Schmid 1972; Hilson 2003).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging grade 1 on the Lyman criteria (1994). No evidence for pathology, burning, butchery or gnawing was noted on the remains.

Results

Table 1, Summary of bone

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	No:	Weight	Comments
303	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	L	1	21.6g	Probable sheep
303	Sheep/goat	Phalanx	L	1	3.3g	Proximal-probable sheep
308	Horse	Tooth	R	1	47.8g	Molar

Summary

Due to the small size of the assemblage, the remains provide little information, save the presence and use of the animals on site.

References

Hilson, S. 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)

Lyman, RL, 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Appendix 5: Oasis Data Collection Form: preconst3-143486

Project details

Project name Archaeological Evaluation Report: Thatched Cottage Site, Redbourne Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire

Short description of the project Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy on behalf of Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on a proposed residential development site at Thatched Cottage, Hibaldstow in North Lincolnshire (centred on NGR SE 9772 0246. The work, conducted in accordance with a WSI approved by North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), comprised the excavation of three trial trenches. The evaluation found that trenches 1 and 2 were negative in terms of archaeology. Trench 3 contained a possible quarry pit that was back-filled during the late post-medieval period; and a metalled trackway possibly leading to, or associated with, the former smithy at the site's north-eastern corner. The most recent activity was the demolition of the former farm and/or domestic buildings, evidenced by spreads of rubble and buried soils.

Project dates Start: 01-01-2013 End: 28-02-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference HBAV - Museum accession ID

Any project codes associated reference TCHE13 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 974 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type TRACKWAY Post Medieval

Monument type WHEELRUT Post Medieval

Monument type QUARRY Post Medieval

Methods & "Targeted Trenches"

techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the Pre-application
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE HIBALDSTOW
Archaeological Evaluation Report: Thatched Cottage Site, Redbourne Road,
Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire

Postcode DN20 9NN

Study area 2275.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SE 9772 0246 53 0 53 30 34 N 000 31 34 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.15m Max: 10.60m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
originator

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor S. A. Savage and J. Sleep

Type of Landowner
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Mr N. and Mr R. Truefitt
sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive North Lincolnshire Museum
recipient

Physical Archive ID HBAV

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive Northern Lincolnshire Museum Service
recipient

Digital Archive ID HBAV

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive North East Lincolnshire Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID HBAV

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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