

TECHRETE SITE EXTENSION, STATION ROAD, HIBALDSTOW
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: SE 97154 03573
Planning application.: PA/2016/1024
NLMS site code: HBBW
PCAS site code: TSHE 17
PCAS job no.: 1872

Prepared for
RSK Environment Ltd.

by
L. Brocklehurst

April 2017



PCAS Archaeology Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800 www.pcas-archaeology.co.uk
©PCAS Archaeology Ltd

Contents

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| | Summary | 3 |
| 1.0 | Introduction | 4 |
| 2.0 | Location and Description | 4 |
| 3.0 | Geology and Topography | 5 |
| 4.0 | Planning Background | 5 |
| 5.0 | Archaeological and Historical Background | 5 |
| 6.0 | Methodology | 6 |
| 7.0 | Results | 6 |
| | 7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains | 7 |
| 8.0 | Discussion and Conclusion | 9 |
| 9.0 | Acknowledgements | 9 |
| 10.0 | Effectiveness of Methodology | 9 |
| 11.0 | References | 9 |

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: OASIS summary

Illustrations

Fig. 1: Location map at scale 1:25 000

Fig. 2: Trial trench location plan, shown over results of geophysical survey. Supplied by RSK.

Colour Plates

Plate 1: Site prior to excavation (looking S).

Plate 2: Site prior to excavation (looking W).

Plate 3: Trench 1 (looking SW).

Plate 4: Trench 2 (looking S). **Plate**

5: Trench 3 (looking E).

Plate 6: Shot of Trench 1. Note the solution hollows across the length of the trench (looking E).

Plate 7: Slot through natural linear in Trench 2 (looking NE).

Summary

- *Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was tasked by RSK Environment Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on land at the Techrete facility on Station Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire.*
- *Approximately 500m to the west of the site and further afield, significant RomanoBritish archaeological remains have been identified, including a roadside settlement situated either side of Ermine St.*
- *Three trenches were investigated within a proposed development zone, and each of these was archaeologically negative. It is thus concluded that development of the area will not impact archaeological remains*

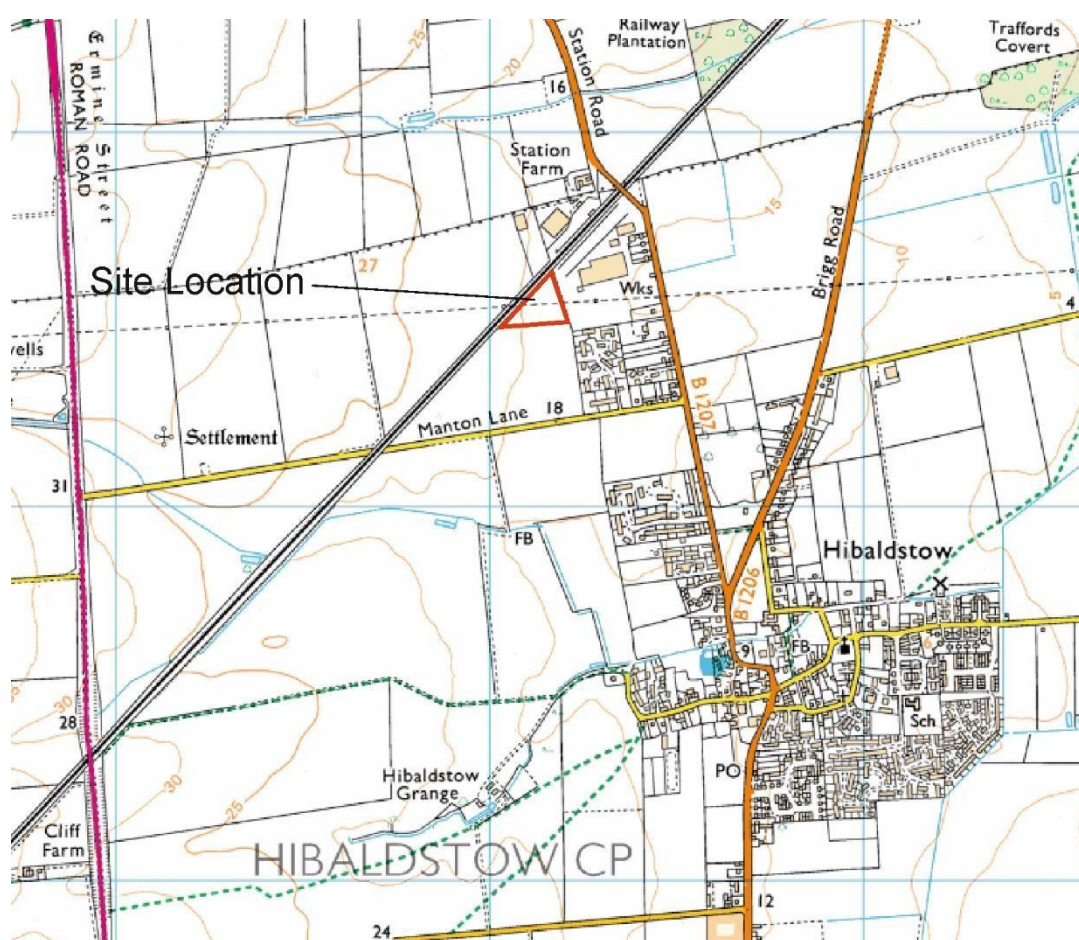


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development site at scale 1:25,000. The application area is marked in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was tasked by RSK Environment Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on land at the Techrete facility on Station Road, Hibaldstow to inform the proposed extension to a storage yard.

To investigate the potential for archaeological remains, a programme of trial trenching took place with the aim of informing any mitigation works, if required.

The methodology adopted during the scheme followed current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

This strategy was subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

2.0 Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

The development area ('the site') comprises a westward extension to the Techrete facility, located off Station Road (B1207), North Lincolnshire, DN20 9DT. The site is located between the villages of Hibaldstow to the south and Sturton to the north.

The site comprises the northern portion of an arable field, bounded to the north by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; to the east by the Techrete facility, and to the south by the remaining open field, with Manton Lane beyond. This flat, triangular-shaped unit lies at 21m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and is approximately 1.5ha in area.

The NGR is SE 97154 03573.



Plate 1: Site prior to excavation (looking S).



Plate 2: Site prior to excavation (looking W).

3.0 Geology and Topography

The solid geology of the area is Kirton Cementstone Beds - Limestone. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 168 to 172 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. These rocks formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas; often rich in corals and shelly faunas.

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

No superficial deposits were recorded in the area.

4.0 Planning Background

Techrete UK Ltd successfully applied (PA/2016/1024), for a change of land use of existing curtilage to Techrete facility, to be used for B8 storage.

A condition relating to heritage and archaeology was attached to the permission, stating:

'No development shall take place until the applicants, or their agents or successors in title, has agreed in writing with the local planning authority a scheme for the protection or the recovery and recording of all archaeological remains affected by the development. The development shall then take place in accordance with the agreed scheme.'

Reason: To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

The North Lincolnshire County Council archaeological advisor recommended that a programme of assessment and mitigation should comprise:

- A detailed review of archaeological potential based on available desk-based sources - comprising the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), historical mapping, and data collected from the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- A review of the geophysical survey (RSK 2016);
- Trial-trench evaluation, targeted to the results of the previous stages, and reporting;
- Mitigation, if necessary, based on results of the trial-trench evaluation.

This report contains the results of the trial trench evaluation.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Within a 1km radius of the site are three designated heritage assets recorded on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE); none of which are within the site itself. Two are grade II listed buildings (NLHER ref: 9286 and 9276) dating to the post-medieval period. The closest of these to the site is Station Farmhouse, 250m to the north east on Station Road. The third listed asset is a Romano-British settlement situated 1km to the west of the site: a Scheduled Ancient Monument situated either side of Ermine St.

The proposed development site was considered to have low archaeological potential for prehistoric archaeological remains, although a number of cropmarks to the west (NLHER ref: 2363) and the north (NLHER 19614 and 19615) have been identified as field boundaries and enclosures and may indicate later prehistoric activity (i.e. Iron Age).

Approximately 500m to the west of the site, a number of fairly significant Roman remains have been identified reflecting Roman occupation of the area. These include excavated Roman buildings (NLHER ref: 2367) to the south of Manton Rd. In addition, two corn driers (NLHER ref: 17830) were excavated during the laying of the Blyborough – Brigg gas pipeline in 1993. Roman remains extend to the north of Manton Rd., with the remains of a tessellated pavement (NLHER ref: 2366) and Romano-British inhumations and cremation urns (NLHER ref: 2364) having been identified.

The site was most likely utilised for agricultural production during the medieval period with finds being limited to a sherd of medieval pottery (NLHER ref: 17837); recovered to the north west of the site. This usage most likely continued throughout the post-medieval period with historic mapping indicating that the site was clear of buildings during this period.

A magnetic gradiometry survey was undertaken by RSK in April 2016. This identified three anomalies. One of these bisects the site from north west to south east and was thought to correspond to a modern buried feature. Another linear, running east to west along the southern edge of the site was interpreted as a vehicle track which was visible during the survey. Whilst a series of irregularly shaped ovals were identified in the northern part of the site. It was thought that these may be grave cuts, natural variation in the geology or indicate the presence of modern debris.

6.0 Methodology

To investigate the site, a trenching plan (Fig. 2) was proposed. This consisted of three trenches (30m x 2m) targeted on the results of the geophysical survey undertaken prior to excavation. Trench 2 was targeting an east to west orientated linear anomaly, whilst Trench 3 was positioned to investigate the oval shaped features. Trench 1 was positioned over a northwest to southeast orientated linear anomaly.

The objectives of the evaluation were to gather information relating to any below ground surviving heritage assets; record their location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality, and to assess any threat posed by the proposed development. It also aimed to define the archaeological sequence of activity within the site. The results of these investigations would determine the significance of the archaeological resource and inform any further archaeological investigation and/or mitigation works if required.

Trenches were opened using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket. Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon, or at the surface of the natural solid geology where no archaeological deposits were present; excavation thereafter was by hand.

Trenches were drawn in plan at scales of 1:50 or 1:100 as appropriate. Where archaeological features were present, these were sample excavated and drawn in section at scales of 1:20 or 1:10. Where no features were encountered, a sample profile of the trench section face was drawn. A photographic record in monochrome prints and colour slide formats, supplemented by high resolution digital photography, was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context record sheets and trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also maintained.

7.0 Results (Fig. 3 & 4)

A full context summary list appears as Appendix 1 and photographs taken during excavation are included throughout the text.

7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (Fig. 3)

No remains of archaeological interest were exposed in any of the trenches. Excavations exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil overlying natural limestone brash into which natural striations and other non-archaeological features were observed. The limestone brash was encountered at approximately 0.35m below original ground level.

Potential inhumation burials targeted in Trench 3 were most likely natural solution holes with a number of such features having been sample excavated; the sides of such features were irregular and their bases were uneven.

A linear feature identified in Trench 2 was also of natural origin. A 1m slot through the centre of this revealed a single homogenous fill from which no finds were recovered. The profile of the linear was also irregular. As with natural features observed in Trench 3, this had steep, uneven sides, and base (Fig. 3).

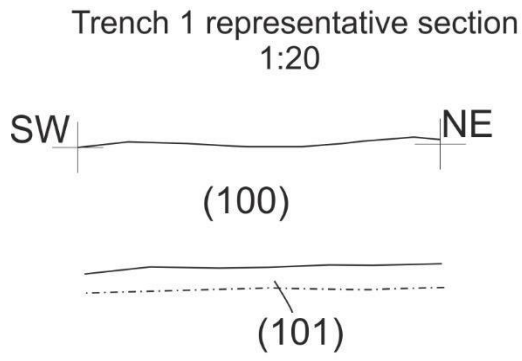


Plate 3: Trench 1 (looking SW)

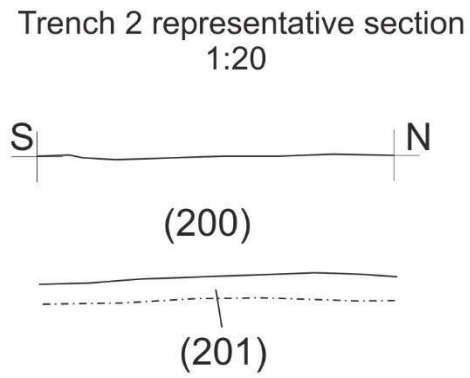


Plate 4: Trench 2 (looking S)

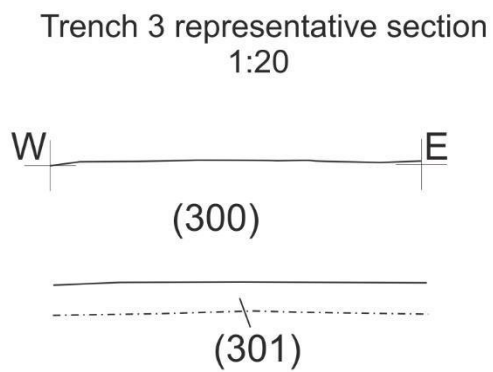


Plate 5: Trench 3 (looking E)



Plate 6: Shot of Trench 1. Note the solution
Plate 7: Slot through natural linear in hollows across
the length of the trench Trench 2 (looking NE).
(looking E).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation exposed no remains of archaeological origin in any of the investigated trenches. The anomalies identified by geophysical survey appear to have been natural in origin, most likely resulting from glacial processes.

The absence of archaeology within the proposed development zone would indicate that this area was not occupied in the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods; rather it most likely was utilised for agricultural and/or pastoral purposes. This trend would seem to have continued into the post-Roman period, becoming more formalised during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank RSK Environment Ltd. for this commission.

10.0 Effectives of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential; with no archaeological features or deposits being identified. The body of data produced by this evaluation will inform the planning and development process.

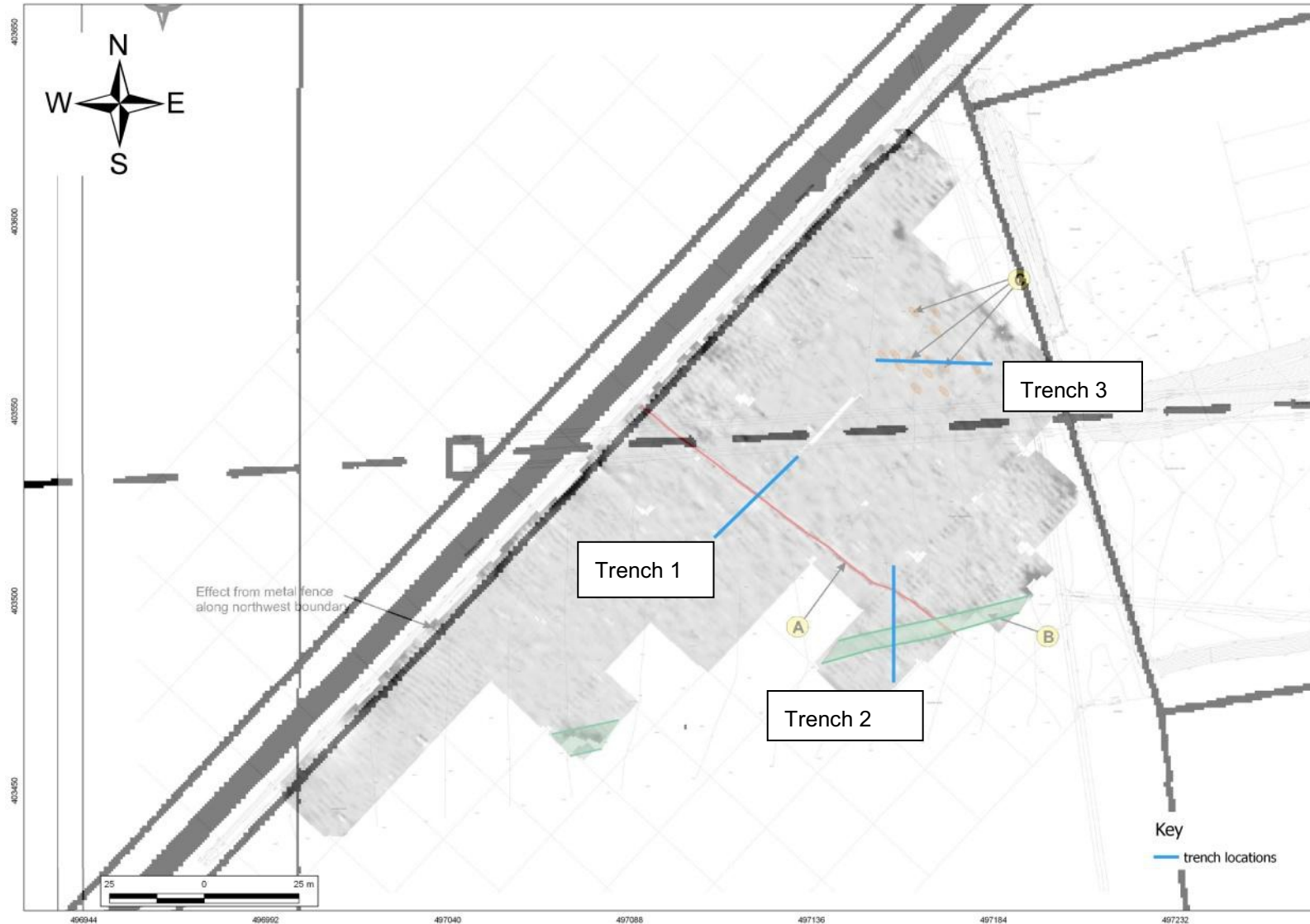
11.0 References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Code of Conduct

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

RSK, 2016. Techrete Site Extension. Geophysical Survey and Heritage Assessment.



- A = N-S linear seen in surface of development area
- B = Natural linear seen during excavation
- C = Natural features thought to have been inhumations

Figure 2: Trial trench location plan, shown over results of geophysical survey. Supplied by RSK.

Appendix 1 – TSHE 17 Context Summary

| Context No. | Type | Description | Finds |
|-----------------|-------|--|-------|
| Trench 1 | | | |
| 100 | Layer | Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt. Fine grained and friable. Chalk inclusions throughout deposit. 0.35m thick. | |
| 101 | Layer | Natural substrate. Limestone brash with patches of mid brown orange glacial till. | |
| Trench 2 | | | |
| 200 | Layer | Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick. | |
| 201 | Layer | Natural substrate. Same as (101). | |
| 202 | Cut | E-W orientated linear seen on geophysical survey. Irregularly sloped sides and an undulating base. Most likely a natural glacial feature. 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. | |
| 203 | Fill | Of linear [202]. Mid orange silt sand. Loose and friable. Very sterile. Identical to the glacial till which is located in between the limestone brash. | |
| Trench 3 | | | |
| 300 | Layer | Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.33m thick. | |
| 301 | Layer | Natural substrate. Same as (101). | |

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst3-283556

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | TECHRETE SITE EXTENSION, STATION ROAD, HIBALDSTOW |
| Short description of the project | Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was tasked by RSK Environment Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation on land at the Techrete facility on Station Road, Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire. Approximately 500m to the west of the site and further afield, significant Romano-British archaeological remains have been identified, including a roadside settlement situated either side of Ermine St. Three trenches were investigated within a proposed development zone, and each of these was archaeologically negative. It is thus concluded that development of the area will not impact archaeological remains |
| Project dates | Start: 23-03-2017 End: 24-03-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | TSHE 17 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | N/A None |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural commercial |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE HIBALDSTOW TECHRETE SITE EXTENSION, STATION ROAD, HIBALDSTOW |
| Study area | 0 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SE 97154 03573 53.519583844546 -0.53448489908 53 31 10 N 000 32 04 W Point |

Project

creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | PCAS Archaeology Ltd. |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | PCAS Archaeology Ltd. |
| Project director/manager | Will Munford |
| Project supervisor | L. Brocklehurst |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | North Lincolnshire Museum |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | North Lincolnshire Museum |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section" |
| Entered by | Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh.brocklehurst@pcas-archaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 25 April 2017 |

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page