

Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire:

Heritage Statement and Setting Appraisal with Written Scheme
of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation and
Mitigation

prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

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1 Non-Technical Summary

This document relates to a proposed development on land east of Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire (NGR 495609, 412671) and presents the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment of heritage assets and information from a Study Area defined by a 1km radius from the boundary of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and of a search of heritage assets with legal protection in a 1km radius. This assessment is designed to support a planning application for change of use of piggery buildings to storage and distribution at the farm, which is situated 2.3 km to the south of the village of Appleby (Figures 1).

The PDA and the Study Area are wholly within the Appleby parish. A search of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER Licence 406) and Historic England records has identified one scheduled monument, one listed building, 31 non-designated heritage assets and 33 archaeological events within the Study Area.

The key findings of the appraisal are:

- There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA itself.
- There is one non-designated asset within the PDA: the findspot of a carved stone head.
- An archaeological observation, investigation and recording had previously taken place within the PDA in 2015, which uncovered no archaeological features or artefacts.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Context and Purpose of this Report

This document presents the results of a Heritage Assessment in advance of proposed development of land at Sandhouse Farm, Broughton Road, Appleby. It considers the acceptability of this development in relation to potential impacts on the historic environment in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF requires:

‘an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.’

Paragraph 193 of the NPPF states that:

‘When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)’.

2.2 Background of the Proposed Development

2.2.1 The development and planning history

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is on land at Sandhouse Farm, Broughton Road, Appleby. It covers an area of approximately 4.63 hectares.

A Planning Application (PA/2022/946) has been submitted to North Lincolnshire Council for the demolition of several of the piggery buildings, the change of use of the remaining piggery buildings to storage and distribution, and the creation of a new site access from the B1207 road at Sandhouse Farm, Broughton Road, Appleby

Prior to the determination of the Planning Application, the Historic Environment (HER) Officer of North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) advised the following:

The application site lies between Roman Ermine Street and Thornholme Priory, a Scheduled Monument, within an area where archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date can be anticipated. Therefore:

- 1. A statement of heritage significance is required for submission with a planning application in accordance with national and local planning policy*
- 2. A programme of archaeological assessment, excavation and recording should be undertaken in advance of and during all groundwork associated with the development to offset any harm to archaeological remains*
- 3. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological work to be undertaken should be submitted and approved PRIOR TO DETERMINATION of the planning application*

This Heritage Statement and Setting Appraisal has been compiled to address Requirement 1 above. In addition, a WSI addressing Requirement 3 has been prepared and is presented here as **Appendix C**.

2.2.2 Location and description

The PDA occupies approximately 4.63 hectares and is located approximately 2.3km to the south of the village of Appleby, adjacent on the eastern side to the north-south orientated B1207 road. The PDA is bounded to the north and east by a railway line that runs between Scunthorpe in the west and Barnetby to the east. The site was previously in use as a piggery and the site consists of standing buildings, areas of hard standing and in-situ ancillary features associated with this use, some to be demolished and others retained. Future plans for the site include a possible distribution and storage centre.

2.3 Aims

The aims of this Heritage Impact Assessment are to:

1. *Identify and assess the significance of those heritage assets and their settings which might be affected by the proposed development, and*
2. *Assess any potential harm to the significance of assets which might arise from the proposed development.*

3 Heritage assets

A heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF, as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. The definition of a ‘heritage asset’ includes designated assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’.

3.1 Designated assets

Designated heritage assets are defined by the NPPF as:

‘A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields are not subject to specific legal protection.

3.2 Non-designated assets

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Heritage assets include those that have not been designated but are recorded on national or county databases (e.g. Historic Environment Records, HER) or equivalent. NPPF states that non-designated assets are a material consideration in the planning process (NPPF para. 197).

3.3 Significance

The significance of a heritage asset is defined by the NPPF as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’.

3.3.1 Assessing significance

Historic England’s Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment 1 (henceforth referred to as ‘GPA 2’) gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset. In order to do this, GPA2 advocates considering the heritage values an asset may hold, as identified in English Heritage’s Conservation Principles.

3.3.2 Conservation Principles

Historic England’s Conservation Principles provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment. It sets out a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place. The significance of a heritage asset lies at the core of ‘Conservation Principles’. Significance is a

collective term for the sum of all the heritage values attached to a place, be it an archaeological site, built heritage or an historic landscape.

The Conservation Principles shows how the ways people value historic places can be grouped into four categories:

1. Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
2. Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present - it tends to be illustrative or associative.
3. Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
4. Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

These four values essentially cover the heritage 'interests' given in the glossary of the NPPF, which comprise archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest. Scheduling is predominantly, although not exclusively, associated with archaeological interest.

Archaeological interest is defined by the NPPF as:

'There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.'

3.3.3 Levels of significance

The NPPF (2019) articulates four levels of significance:

1. Designated heritage assets of the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194 of NPPF, comprising: Grade I and II* Listed buildings; Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas); non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument should also be treated as of the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194b of NPPF
2. Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194 of NPPF, comprising: Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas);
3. Non-designated heritage assets, and
4. Sites, buildings or areas of no heritage significance.

3.4 Setting

As defined in NPPF: 'Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

Setting is defined by Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or

negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

Therefore, setting can contribute to, detract from or be neutral with regards to heritage values, and so change to the setting has the potential to diminish, enhance or leave unchanged the significance of a heritage asset through change to its values.

3.4.1 Assessing change through alteration to setting

This assessment considers how the setting might contribute to those values which define significance of an asset with reference to Historic England’s 2015 (revised 2017) document Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (henceforth referred to as GPA3), particularly the checklist given on page 8. GPA3 advocates the clear articulation of ‘what matters and why?’.

In GPA3, a stepped approach is recommended, as follows:

- Step 1: to identify the heritage assets affected and their settings.
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated. The GPA3 guidance includes a non-exhaustive checklist of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, land use, green space, functional relationships, degree of change over time and integrity. It also lists points associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional inter-visibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and associative relationships.
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

Descriptions of significance will naturally anticipate the ways in which impacts will be considered. Hence descriptions of the significance of Conservation Areas will make reference to their special interest and character and appearance, and the significance of Listed Buildings will be discussed with reference to the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

3.5 Assessment of harm

Potential harm will be assessed, taking cognisance of the relevant policy and law, and whether the proposed development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of a Conservation Area or designated heritage assets. Assessment of the scale of any harm is needed to inform a balanced judgement or weighting exercise, as required by the NPPF.

As part of this, setting may be a consideration. For an evaluation of harm to significance through changes to setting, this assessment follows the methodology given in Historic England’s 2015 Planning Note 3, of which steps 1 and 2 are described above.

Fundamental to the methods set out in this document is stating *'what matters and why'*, with particular reference made to the GPA3 checklist. It should be noted that this key document states that 'setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation.'

Therefore, any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the significance of a heritage asset itself, through changes to setting. In order to relate to key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified:

1. **Substantial harm or total loss.** It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that this is harm that would 'have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced';
2. **Less than substantial harm.** Harm of a lesser level than that defined above; and
3. **No harm** (i.e. preservation). A High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant to this, in which it was held that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed Building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, 'preserving' means doing no harm.

While 'preservation' does not mean no change, it specifically means 'no harm.' GPA2 states that: 'Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged'. Therefore, change is accepted in Historic England's guidance as part of the evolution of the landscape and environment, but what matters is whether the change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset. With regards to changes in setting, GPA3 states that: *'protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change'*, and key to this is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset. GPA 4 (2020) also adds that *'Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.'*

3.5.1 Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and, hence, significance of the assets concerned.

3.6 Interchangeable words

For the purpose of assessment, the following terms are considered to be interchangeable:

1. 'Historic environment' and 'heritage'
2. 'Significance' and 'importance'
3. 'Values' and 'interests'

3.7 Data sources

The assessment has been informed by consulting the following sources:

1. Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated heritage assets

2. North East Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological works.

3.8 Study area

In compiling this Heritage Assessment, a 1km study radius from the boundary of the PDA was used for collecting data on both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

4 Planning Policy Framework

4.1 Planning Policy Context

Legislation relating to the Historic Environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.'

With regards to Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the 1990 Act states that:

'with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area...special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.'

Recent judgement in the Court of Appeal (Jones v Mordue Anor (2015) EWCA Civ 1243) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 134, see below), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.

Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, which relates to nationally important archaeological sites. While works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

Notwithstanding the statutory presumption set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990 and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that all planning applications are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

This section of the Heritage Assessment sets out the planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the application site, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

4.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

National policy and guidance are set out in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (the NPPF) published in February 2019.

The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The

NPPF continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application, including those which relate to the historic environment.

The overarching principle applicable to the proposed development is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption in favour of sustainable development (the 'presumption') sets out the tone of the Government's overall stance and operates with and through the other policies of the NPPF. Its purpose is to send a strong signal to all those involved in the planning process about the need to plan positively for appropriate new development, so that both plan making and development management are proactive and driven by search for opportunities to deliver sustainable development, rather than barriers. Conserving historic assets in a manner appropriate to their significance forms part of this drive towards sustainable development.

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the NPPF sets out three 'dimensions' to sustainable development: an economic role, a social role, and an environmental role. The presumption is key to delivering these ambitions, by creating a positive predevelopment framework which is underpinned by the wider economic, environmental and social provisions of the NPPF.

Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF (page 67) as:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority (including Local Listing).'

The NPPF defines a Designated Heritage Asset on page 66 as:

'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation'

As set out above, significance (page 71) is also defined as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

Section 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and states at paragraph 190 that:

'Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

Paragraph 192 states that 'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'

With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 193 and 194 are relevant: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.'

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- Grade II listed buildings, or Grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional,
- Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'

In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 195 reads as follows: 'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

Paragraph 196 goes on to state: 'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.'

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 197 of NPPF states that: 'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'

The NPPF also provides specific guidance in relation to development within Conservation Areas, stating at paragraph 200 that: 'Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the

setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.'

Paragraph 202 also states 'Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.' Enabling development in this manner is covered in greater detail in the accompanying Historic England Guidance Note published in June 2020: *Enabling Development and Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 4*.

4.2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the planning practice web-based resource in March 2014, accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled. This also introduced the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF.

The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of 'Why is 'significance' important in decision-making?' which a paragraph 007 (ID: 18a-007-20190723 revision date 23.07.2019) confirms that the consideration of 'significance' in decision taking is important and states: '*Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals*'.

In terms of assessment of substantial harm, paragraph 017 (ID: 18a-017-20140306 revision date 23.07.2019) confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances and the policy set out within the NPPF. It goes on to state: '*In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting*'.

'While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings' significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.' (Paragraph 018, ID: 18a-018-20190723)

4.3 The Development Plan

4.3.1 Local Plan Policies with regards to the NPPF and 1990 Act

With regard to Local Plan policies, paragraph 213 of NPPF states that. 'due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given)'.

Where local plan policy does not allow for the weighing of harm against public benefit for designated heritage assets (see NPPF paragraph 195) or a balanced judgement with regards to harm to a non-designated heritage asset (see NPPF paragraph 197) then policies are considered to be overly restrictive compared to NPPF, limiting the weight they may be given.

The draft *North Lincolnshire Local Plan 2020-2038* was submitted for comments as a Publication Plan in December 2021 (North Lincolnshire Council 2021).

The local plan includes the following:

4.3.2 Policy HE1: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment:

4.3.2.1 Heritage Protection:

1. Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire. Proposals that would result in unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their settings, will not be permitted. Proposals may exceptionally, be permitted if the need for, and overriding public benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm. In the case of heritage assets of the highest significance this would be wholly exceptional. In all cases, harm to heritage assets should be minimised and mitigated.

4.3.2.2 Heritage Assets

2. Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:
 - a) identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, applications must consult the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as a minimum requirement.
 - b) explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.
 - c) provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and,
 - d) demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and

whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.

- e) In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
3. Development proposals will be supported where they:
- a) Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
 - b) Sustain and enhance non designated heritage assets and their setting; Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting;
 - c) Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible and appropriate, preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and,
 - d) Promotes and captures opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.
4. The change of use of heritage assets will be supported where the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the building, and where such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the building, provided features essential to the special interest of the individual building are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

4.3.2.3 Conservation Areas

5. Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into and out of, a Conservation Area should preserve, and wherever possible enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:
- a) Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces.
 - b) Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area.
 - c) Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area
 - d) Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment.
 - e) Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape.
 - f) Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against

4.3.2.4 Archaeology

6. Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.
7. Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them. If a desk based assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. All archaeological work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party in accordance with professional standards and guidance published by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.
8. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure that important archaeology is retained in-situ to allow for expert investigation at some future time. Where it is possible to achieve this, for example within an area of open space, a management plan may be required that secures effective long-term conservation. Developers may be required to provide access to heritage assets and make financial contributions towards their on-going maintenance, and appropriate display and interpretative materials.
9. Where such preservation is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.
10. Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition

4.3.2.5 Managing the Historic Environment

11. The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's heritage assets through:
 - a) Seeking to update existing Conservation Area Appraisals to identify the qualities and interests of each area and management guidelines to guide future development;
 - b) Safeguarding the nationally significant ancient landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the historic landscape character and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource;
 - c) Ensuring the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - d) Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire;

- e) Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesley's or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage;
- f) Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle, Kirton in Lindsey and Epworth; and,
- g) Seeking opportunities to enhance and provide access to heritage assets, including in combination with natural environment, public health, tourism and other relevant initiatives, and through planning conditions or obligations including S106 Agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy where appropriate.

The aim of this policy is to ensure that North Lincolnshire's important sites and areas of historic and built heritage value are protected, conserved and enhanced in order that they continue to make an important contribution to the area's scene and the quality of life for local people. The Policy sets out a clear approach providing guidance to developers on how to safeguard and respond to the historic environment, recognising designated and non-designated heritage assets.

This includes understanding, safeguarding and where possible enhancing, the character, appearance, setting and integrity of identified heritage assets. It explains what supporting information will need to be submitted with applications and details how the council will make appropriate judgements.

Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Therefore, proposals for development should be informed by, and will be determined in line with, statutory requirements, national policy and specific relevant guidance, principles and best practice.

The determination of planning applications will be based on the assessment of the potential harmful impact. The council will take into account the desirability of not only sustaining the asset's significance, but also enhancing that significance and the positive contribution both conservation and well-informed new design can make to sustainability, local character and distinctiveness.

The significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting. Any harm or loss, including cumulative impacts leading to less than substantial harm, will require clear and convincing justification to allow the harm to be balanced against any public benefits of the proposal.

The more important the asset, the greater the presumption against harm; proposals leading to substantial harm of the most important assets would have to be wholly exceptional and will have to demonstrate a lack of viable alternative schemes or uses, and the most substantial overriding public benefits.

The same expectations for proportionate assessment and the need for justification through overriding public benefits apply to other designated assets and all non-designated assets, as appropriate to their significance. Non-designated assets could be buildings, Monuments, archaeological sites, places, areas of landscapes positively identified (in the Historic Environment Record, Conservation Area Appraisals or Neighbourhood Plans, or equivalent, or through assessment within the planning processes) as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

Policy 39: *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* includes:

- 3.A: Development will be supported, and planning permission granted, where proposals protect the significance of heritage assets, including their setting; through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, mass, use and views.
- 3.E: Development will be supported, and planning permission granted, where proposals make appropriate provision to record, and where possible preserve in situ features of archaeological significance.
- 4: Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:
 - A. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal;
 - B. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;
 - C. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and,
 - D. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.

In addition, the following has been taken from the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy (North Lincolnshire Council 2011).

- Core Strategy policy CS6 Historic Environment states that ‘The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire’s historic environment as well as the character and setting of area of acknowledged importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains.....’. And ‘Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate’.

This document also follows the recommendations provided by NLC HER in their planning consultation document (NLC HER 2020).

Table 4.1: Relevant policy and legislation for each type of designated heritage asset

Type of Heritage Asset	Asset Grade	Asset Significance	Relevant Legislation
Conservation Areas	n/a	National or Regional	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Listed buildings	Grade I Grade II* Grade II	National ↓ in descending order of interest	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Registered Parks and Gardens	Grade I Grade II* Grade II	National ↓ in descending order of interest	National Heritage Act 1983

Type of Heritage Asset	Asset Grade	Asset Significance	Relevant Legislation
Registered Battlefields	n/a	National	National Heritage Act 1983
Scheduled Monuments	n/a	National	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
World Heritage Sites	n/a	International	UN Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972

5 The Historic Environment

5.1 Introduction

This section sets out the historic environment baseline for the PDA and study area. It describes the PDA and the natural environment, the designated and non-designated heritage assets, the historic environment by historic periods, and the archaeological significance and potential of the PDA.

Table 5.1: Date ranges for the archaeological and historical periods used in this report

Period	Date Range
Earlier prehistoric: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic	before ca. 2400 BC
Bronze Age	2400-800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC-AD 43
Roman	AD 43-410
Early Medieval	AD 410-1066
Medieval	1066-1540
Post-medieval	1540-1900
Modern	1900-Present

5.2 Description of the PDA and natural environment

The PDA is located to the south of the village of Appleby, in North Lincolnshire. It is bounded by a railway line to the north and west, the B1207 road to the east, and by trees and farmland to the south.

The PDA consists of the yards, hard standing, buildings, ancillary structures and associated features relating to a large modern pig farm. All the buildings and structures within the PDA are of 20th century date. However, situated immediately to the south of the PDA are barns, outbuildings, courtyards and the farmhouse associated with the original 19th century farmstead.

The underlying bedrock is Rutland Formation, Blisworth Limestone Formation and Blisworth Clay with superficial blown sand recorded (BGS 2023). The local soils are described as freely draining very acid sandy and loamy soils (Soilscapes 2023).

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

Two previous archaeological interventions have taken place within the PDA. In 2015, the excavation of cable trenches for an overhead power line scheme was monitored (ELS4268). No archaeological features were observed, and no artefacts were collected. The second intervention (ELS2623), at the western edge of the PDA, comprised the monitoring of a water pipe trench. A section of the Roman Ermine Street was exposed. Previous archaeological investigations within the 1km-radius Study Area are summarised in Table 5.2 below.

There have been numerous aerial photographic sorties adjacent to the PDA and its environs, one of which took place on the southern boundary (ELS925).

Table 5.2: Previous archaeological works in the 1km-radius Study Area

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Dates	NGR	Findings
ELS51	Appleby Station, Ermine Street	Intervention	1981	SE 9524 1294	Ermine Street Roman Road MLS100
ELS801	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1957	SE 959 114	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS816	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1978	SE 934 132	Large enclosure MLS1840 Rectilinear enclosure MLS1841 Possible Roman Harbour MLS2067 Old Winteringham MLS2065 Pit alignments MLS2187 Cropmark enclosures, Aspen Farm MLS10762
ELS867	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1990	SE 952 120	Earthworks, east of Ermine Street MLS12136
ELS922	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1989	SE 98 11	Sand pits or retting pits MLS21136
ELS925	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1971	SE 96 16	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS929	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1966	SE 964 125	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS1395	Aerial Photographic sortie	Survey	1966	SE 965 123	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS1408	Geophysical Survey, Common Plantation, Broughton	Survey	1991	SE 9510 1186	Possible field boundaries with ditched trackway
ELS2205	Photographic Survey, Appleby Signal Box, July	Survey	2004	SE 95232 12861	Record made prior to removal and modernisation
ELS2564	Ordnance Survey field inspection, Thornholm Augustinian Priory	Survey	1964	SE 965 125	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1161513; MLS78
ELS2565	Excavations by Glyn Coppack, Thornholme Augustinian priory, Appleby	Intervention	1974-1981	SE 965 124	Features excavated include approach causeways and road, outer court industrial areas; buildings associated with baking, brewing, brick and malting kilns, dovecote or possible mill footings.
ELS2568	LIDAR survey flights	Survey	2001	Not displayed	Round Barrow MLS20436 Linear bank, Hibaldstow MLS22032
ELS2569	Collection of pottery & tile, Thornholme Augustinian priory, Appleby	Intervention	1965-1967	SE 965 124	Thornholme Priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS2570	Excavation of priory church, Thornholme Augustinian priory, Appleby	Intervention	1818	SE 966 125	Revealed foundations and floors with glazed tiles and flag pavers. A number of stone masonry fragments were found
ELS2571	Discovery of coffin & skeleton, Thornholme Augustinian priory, Appleby	Intervention	1818	SE 966 125	Stone coffin containing a skeleton was discovered by a labourer cleaning a ditch

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Dates	NGR	Findings
ELS2573	Excavation at Great Gatehouse by William Fowler, Thornholme Augustinian priory, Appleby	Intervention	1831	SE 9656 1248	Excavation of the mid-fourteenth century great gatehouse
ELS2574	Discovery of wall and stone coffins, Thornholme Augustinian priory	Intervention	1836	SE 965 124	A Roman wall 5ft thick, 8ft-7ft long, with a quantity of Roman tile, a few English coins and two or three stone coffins were found whilst cutting the catchwater (West) drain through the Priory site. One coffin is used in Appleby as a water trough.
ELS2577	LIDAR survey flights	Survey	2000	Not displayed	Thornholme Priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS2584	Amateur excavation of chancel, Thornholme Augustinian priory	Intervention	1964	SE 966 125	Amateur excavations exposed the chancel in the 1964. IT damaged the choir area and subsequently became scheduled.
ELS2598	Finding of socketed Axehead, Maud Hole Quarry	Intervention	1847	SE 9533 1170	Stored at Nostell Priory wrapped with another socketed axehead, then wrapped with the Appleby Hoard.
ELS2606	Finding of Roman pottery, Old Pasture Field, Sand House Farm, Appleby	Intervention	1969	SE 957 129	Romano-British greyware sherds found after the old pasture was ploughed in 1969.
ELS2608	Ordnance Survey field inspection, Santon Pottery kilns, Appleby	Survey	1964	SE 9432 1273	Roman pottery kilns MLS96
ELS2623	Laying of water pipeline, Wressle Pumping Station to Sawcliffe Reservoir, Appleby	Intervention	1936	SE 953 126	A section of Ermine Street was exposed at Haverholme House.
ELS3030	Desk-based assessment around a proposed new pipeline, North Lincolnshire	Intervention	2000	SE 95017 16939	The assessment found that the highest density of archaeological sites in the study area was at the north end, where there is extensive evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation. The pipeline broadly follows Ermine Street, a Roman road, and within the study area a number of other archaeological sites were identified, dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval.
ELS3145	Watching Brief on Sawcliffe Area Water Mains Replacement Scheme, North Lincolnshire	Intervention	1999-2000	SE 94154 12505	Evidence of archaeological activity spanning multiple phases, Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval.
ELS3712	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	Intervention	2011	TA 0202 1380	Linear Cropmarks, MLS20834

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Dates	NGR	Findings
ELS3893	Air photography	Survey	2012	SE 9 1	Thornholme Augustinian priory NHLE 1017821; MLS78
ELS3895	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	Intervention	2012	SE 96 08	Sand pits or retting pits MLS22609 Linear Ditches MLS22610
ELS4070	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	Intervention	2014	SE 8 1	Trackway, north of Stone Pit Plantation MLS22839
ELS4112	Aerial photographic survey	Survey	1976	SE 8 0	Cropmarks, east of Sand House MLS24694
ELS4268	Archaeological Observation & Recording, Scunthorpe-High, Santon, OHL scheme	Intervention	2015	SE 95 13	No archaeological features were observed, and no finds were collected during the programme of works.
ELS4680	Earthwork Survey, Land off Skitter Road, East Halton	Survey	2023	TA 1416 2111	Two alignments of furrows were observed, one running east – west, and a portion in the eastern part of the survey area running north – south. A small circular mound post-dates the furrows.

5.4 Heritage Assets

In total, 33 assets were recorded within 1km of the PDA, including one scheduled monument and one listed building, neither of which were within the PDA. The remaining 31 comprised non-designated assets. This section provides a summary of the HER research, the results of which are presented in tables 5.3 and 5.4 and shown on Figure 2.

5.4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Within a radius of 1km, there is one Scheduled Monument (Table 5.3 and one Listed Building (Table 5.4).

5.4.2 The 1km-radius study area

No Designated Assets were recorded in the PDA. To set the PDA within wider context, designated heritage assets within a 1km diameter were also considered.

Scheduled monument

There is one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the study area and is listed in table 5.3 below

Table 5.3: Scheduled Monuments within the 1km-radius Study Area

List Entry	Name	Designations	NGR
MLS78	Thornholme Augustinian priory (Site of)	Scheduled Monument – 1017821 National Monuments Record - 63730	Centred SE 9680 1249

Registered Park or Garden

There are no registered parks or gardens within the PDA or the wider study area.

Listed buildings

The single Listed Building within the study area is listed in table 5.3 below.

Table 5.4: Listed buildings wholly or partly with the 1km study area

List Entry Number	Name	Grade	NGR
1161513	Appleby Signal Box, 10m northwest of level crossing, Ermine Street	II	SE 95226 12871

5.5 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

There is one non-designated asset within the PDA; the findspot of a stone carving of a mitred head, probably part of a stone corbel in the form of a bishop's head (MLS17296 Table 5.5).

There are 31 recorded assets within the 1km-radius study area (Table 5.5). Of these, MLS82 is of significance in that it is located immediately to the north-east of the PDA. It consists of a series of earthworks and cropmarks that are thought to be associated with Thornholme Priory.

Table 5.5: Non-Designated Heritage Assets wholly or partly within the 1km study area

Mon ID	GridRef	Name
MLS82	SE 957 127	Earthworks and cropmarks, Northwest of Sand House
MLS84	SE 965 125	Three Barrows (Site of), Thornholme Augustinian priory
MLS85	SE 944 127	Barrow (Site of), East of Low Santon
MLS89	SE 9533 1170	Socketed Axe, found at Maud Hole Quarry, 1847
MLS94	SE 957 129	Romano-British pottery, Northeast of Sand House Farm, 1969
MLS96	SE 957 127	Roman Pottery Kilns (Site of), Santon
MLS100	SE 951 091	Ermine Street Roman Road
MLS8828	SE 90 11	Former Barnsley to Bartnetby Railway
MLS9456	SE 949 133	Mine at Santon
MLS12136	SE 956 120	Earthworks, East of Ermine Street
MLS17296	SE 957 126	Stone Head, Thornholme Priory
MLS18495	SE 947 130	Appleby Mill (Site of), Northeast of Low Santon
MLS20834	SE 9540 1360	Linear Cropmarks, North of Appleby Beck
MLS20835	SE 9611 1336	Cropmark Trackway? Carrside Farm
MLS20836	SE 9504 1327	Cropmarks, Mill Farm
MLS20837	SE 9550 1225	Linear Cropmarks, North of Rowland Plantation
MLS20843	SE 9426 1328	Post Medieval Cropmarks, Santon
MLS21067	SE 9649 1288	Cropmark, Appleby Carrs
MLS21068	SE 9661 1289	Rectangular Cropmark, Appleby Carrs
MLS21071	SE 9643 1226	Cropmarks, South of Thornholme Priory
MLS21374	SE 94 12	Anglo-Saxon Settlement, Santon
MLS22188	SE 9514 1332	Appleby Sawmill, Ermine Street
MLS22609	SE 956 135	Sand Pits or Retting Pits (Site of), Appleby Beck
MLS22610	SE 957 134	Linear Ditches, Carrside Farm
MLS22642	SE 945 134	Possible Enclosures, East of Padmore Plantation
MLS22772	SE 953 137	Rectangular Enclosures, North of Appleby Beck
MLS22839	SE 954 132	Trackway, North of Stone Pit Plantation
MLS24694	SE 960 126	Cropmarks, East of Sand House
MLS25145	SE 9474 1311	Mill Farm, Appleby
MLS25146	SE 9603 1364	Carrside Farm (Carr Farm), Appleby
MLS25147	SE 9654 1251	Site of Appleby Carrs Farmstead, Appleby

5.6 Summary by Period

5.6.1 Prehistoric (Before ca. 2400BC to 800BC)

No heritage assets attributed to the prehistoric period have been identified within the PDA. A possible Bronze Age Barrow (MLS85) was identified in 1824 approximately 1.2km to the west of the PDA which was in an area now occupied by the railway embankment.

A late Bronze Age socketed axe (MLS89) was found at Maud Hole Quarry in 1847 approximately 960m south of the PDA.

The barrow (MLS85), if upstanding, was likely to have been of historical value in 1824, because it would have been illustrative of past funerary practices. Any significance it may have today will derive the evidential value of any archaeological remains that may survive beneath the 19th-century railway embankment. The late Bronze Age socketed axe (MLS89) was removed from site, and it is unknown whether its findspot is of any remaining heritage interest.

5.6.2 Iron Age (c.800 BC - AD 43)

There are no known heritage assets of Iron Age date within the PDA or the 1km-radius study area.

5.6.3 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

No heritage assets attributed to the Roman period have been identified within the PDA. Evidence is relatively limited in the immediate vicinity of the PDA for Roman occupation.

Three barrows (MLS84) were formerly located approximately 765m southeast of the PDA but were levelled in 1836. These were ascribed a Roman date at the time but could have been mistaken for earlier barrows or may even have been related to the priory.

An assemblage of Romano-British greyware sherds (MLS94) was found in an old pasture after it was ploughed in 1969, 275m northeast of the PDA. Approximately 1.55km west of that discovery lies the remains of Roman kilns, furnaces, slag and cinders, as well as urns and pottery (MLS96).

Ermine Street Roman Road (MLS100) ran along the same route as the existing B1207, and part of it was exposed during an archaeological investigation in 2015. It comprised three courses of limestone blocks with kerb stones laid on their sides at the edge of the carriageway (ELS2623).

The significance of all these Roman assets lies in the evidential value of any surviving archaeological remains, which may be characterizable and datable by excavation and analysis.

5.6.4 Early Medieval (AD410 – 1066)

A collection of Middle Saxon metal finds (MLS21374) was located during metal detecting in 2004. The collection comprised an iron adze, six iron knife blades, two rolled lead weights, two copper alloy strap ends, two biconical head pins and one silver gilt dress pin set with a single garnet. A subsequent geophysical survey was carried out at this location, approximately 1.23km west-northwest of the PDA. The results showed linear features deemed to be modern or geological in nature.

The artefacts are of historical value because they are illustrative of aspects of early medieval life and are likely to be of evidential value in that analysis of the artefacts may be able to reveal how they were made and used. The findspots of the artefacts, and the enclosures are

also likely to be of evidential value, because any associated surviving below-ground archaeological may be able to characterise and date activity on site.

5.6.5 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

The most significant asset within the study area is the site of Thornholme Augustinian priory, founded circa 1150 and dissolved in 1536 (NHLE 1017821; MLS78). The site has a series of earthworks that outline claustral buildings and the church, which were the focus of archaeological excavations during the 19th century. A series of fishponds were placed to the south of these buildings. A full description of the investigations and their results can be found in Appendix A.

It is thought that the linear earthworks (MLS24694), in the land parcel north of the priory remains, which were recorded in 1966 during an aerial photography sortie, probably relate to the priory, but this has yet to be tested by excavation. These include a possible trackway that may have led to the priory.

Within the PDA, a carved stone head (MLS17296) was found that probably relates to the priory. This artefact is like to represent material removed from the Priory after the Dissolution, most likely for re-use as building material in the 19th century farmstead, the remains of which are present within the scheduled area.

The significance of Thornholme Augustinian priory lies primarily in the evidential value of the surviving below-ground archaeological remains that are likely to be able to characterise and date the form and function of the buildings and associated spaces and features, such as fishponds, and to reveal how they changed over time. They are also likely to be able to reveal aspects of the diets of the priory's inhabitants, along with their ailments and diseases and how they were treated in death. There are some surviving earthworks associated with the priory, and these are of some illustrative historical value, but they are covered in dense vegetation, so that historical value is difficult to experience.

The significance of the post-Dissolution farmstead on the site of the priory derives much more from its illustrative historical value because its upstanding remains are relatively well preserved, so are much more immediately illustrative of aspects of past farming life and vernacular farm-buildings traditions. Its significance is also likely to derive from the evidential value of any associated below-ground archaeological remains, which are likely to be able to date and characterise the post-Dissolution farming activity on site.

5.6.6 Post-Medieval (AD 1540-1700) and Modern

Most of the assets within the 1km study area date to the post-medieval period. Eleven heritage assets are recorded, including the Grade II listed Appleby signal box (NHLE 1161513; MLS9195), approximately 200m north of the PDA. Associated with this is the railway line (MLA8828) between Scunthorpe in the West and Barnetby in the east, which runs along the northern and western boundary of the PDA.

There are also several buildings within the 1km radius dated to the 19th century, comprising Appleby Sawmill (MLS221880, recently converting to housing, and two 19th century unlisted farmsteads at Mill Farm (MLS25145) and Carrside Farm (MLS25146). A further 19th century farmstead at Appleby Carrs (MLS25147) was demolished and its precise location is unclear, although large modern sheds are on the site.

South of Appleby Beck are cropmarks of a group of small pits probably caused by sand extraction. However, they could also represent flax retting pits known to have been dug at Carrside in the 17th century.

Cropmarks that may pertain to the post-medieval period include those recorded at Mill Farm (MLS20836), which could be connected to the watermill at Appleby Mill (MLS18495) or the nearby mine. Further cropmarks were recorded at Stanton during 1947, which relate to more modern boundaries in the existing landscape and connect the boundary of Padmoor Plantation to Scab Hill Plantation (MLS20843). Further cropmarks recorded north of Rowlands Plantation (MLS20837) probably relate to a field drainage system.

Cropmark located at Stanton (MLS9456) are thought to relate to a post-medieval ironstone mine. However, this interpretation has not been tested by field survey or further reconnaissance.

The significance of Appleby Signal Box lies primarily in its illustrative historical value as a good example of an asset of its type. The adjacent railway tracks, signals, crossing and road within are key elements of its immediate setting that illustrate its function, and make an important contribution to the significance of the asset. The asset may also be of evidential value in that investigative building recording may illuminate how it was built, how it may have changed over time, and how it may have functioned.

The significance of the historic farmsteads described in this section lies principally in their historical value, in that they are illustrative of past farming practices and vernacular architectural styles. The cropmark sites are principally of evidential value, in that any surviving below-ground archaeological remains may date and characterise the past activity they represent.

5.6.7 Undated

There are several cropmarks and earthworks seen on aerial reconnaissance photographs that cannot accurately be dated, such as earthworks recorded east of Ermine Street (MLS12136), comprising two parallel linear banks. Additional earthworks and cropmarks (MLS82) are recorded northeast of Sand House, which could relate to the priory, with ridge and furrow recorded to the north. When this area was ploughed in 1969, Roman greyware sherds were recovered.

Other linear cropmarks have been recorded north of Appleby Beck (MLS20834), Carrside Farm (MLS20835 and MLS22610), and a double-ditched trackway has been identified north of Stone Pit Plantation (MLS22839).

Rectangular cropmarks possibly representing enclosures are recorded at Appleby Carrs (MLS21068). Two sub-rectangular enclosures visible on aerial photographs north of Appleby Beck (MLS22772) could be prehistoric. Features recorded in aerial photographs east of Padmore Plantation (MLS22642) were tested by a geophysical survey in 2012, which detected at least five enclosures.

The significance of all the cropmarks and earthworks described in this section lies in their evidential value, in that any surviving associated below-ground archaeological remains may have the potential to date and characterise the past activity represented by the assets.

5.7 Historic Maps

A search has been made of the available on-line historical maps, provided primarily by the National Library of Scotland and the British Museum. The dates provided are the issued dates of the map with the compilation dates (if available) provided in brackets.

Most of the Ordnance Survey maps show no prominent features within the PDA. The First Edition Quarter Inch Ordnance Survey map (1899-1906) suggests there were trees within the PDA. This later changed to arable land evidenced on the Land Utilisation Survey between 1934 and 1938, and little has changed since that time, apart from the establishment of the now-closed piggery.

5.8 Aerial Photographs

Imagery provided by Google Earth has been checked to identify any potential earthworks within the study area, of which there are none.

5.9 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on the 3rd August 2023 by Network Archaeology Project Manager Dr. Nigel Cavanagh and Consultancy and Design Manager Derek Cater. The visit included a full walk-over of the PDA, together with a visit to the Grade II listed Appleby Signal Box (NHLE 1161513; MLS9195) and a walk-over of the Thornholme Augustinian priory Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1017821; MLS84).

PDA

Plate 1 shows the existing field to the west of the piggery complex. The proposed development includes a new site access road, which will be located in this field, running westwards from the piggery to join the main B1207 road.

Plate 1 shows that this part of the PDA is essentially undeveloped agricultural land. The field is relatively flat, and no upstanding features or earthworks were noted during the site visit; nor have any archaeological remains been recorded by previous archaeological works or by aerial photography. However, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, and the presence or archaeological remains at that location cannot be ruled out.



Plate 1: Location of the proposed access road in the western part of the PDA. Facing west.

Plates 2, 3 and 4 show general views in the main part of the PDA. As can be seen, this comprises 20th century steel and concrete animal sheds and associated structures, with areas of hard standing (principally laid concrete and crushed rubble) between them. The proposed development includes the demolition of several of the buildings, including the ranges shown in Plates 2 and 3.



Plate 2: Western range of piggery buildings. Facing north-east.



Plate 3: View of south-eastern part of piggery, including (nearest camera) 3 no. buildings to be demolished. Facing south-east.



Plate 4: View of central part of piggery. Facing west.

As can be seen from Plates 2 to 4, everything visible in the former piggery dates to the 20th century, with no evidence of earlier structures, buildings or earthworks surviving on site. None of these structures are of heritage interest.

The site appears to have been levelled with hardcore and rubble (now supporting a ground cover of weeds) and it is likely that any archaeological deposits and features, if present, are sealed beneath these yard surfaces.

Situated to the south of the PDA are the 19th century farm buildings associated with Sandhouse Farm itself. These consist of a northern range of three barns, the easternmost of which has an L-shaped plan, together with two smaller buildings which abut the northern range and run north to south. Together with the farmhouse, these buildings form a three-sided complex, open to the south, which incorporates two small farmyards. The buildings appear to be of 19th century date with later additions, and retain many original features, including the original roof timbers and many internal and external fittings (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Northern range of existing farm buildings to south of the DBA. Facing south-east.

As a well-preserved 19th century farm complex, the farm buildings are of both *historical* value in that they are illustrative of local post-medieval farming practices and vernacular building techniques, and of *evidential* in that investigative building recording may be able to increase or knowledge of both building techniques and farming practices, as might the excavation and recording of any archaeological remains sealed beneath and around the historic farm buildings.

The piggery buildings described above are located within the immediate setting of the historical farm buildings. They post-date the historical farm buildings by a century or more and make no positive contribution to the historical or evidential values of the historic farm buildings or their significance. Given that these elements of setting make no positive contribution to the significance of the asset, their removal as part of this proposed change of use would cause no loss of heritage significance.

Appleby Signal Box (NHLE 1161513; MLS9195)

Appleby signal box lies 430m to the north-west of the PDA. As it is the only Listed Building within the Study Area, a site visit was considered appropriate to ascertain any adverse effects upon the asset due to changes in its setting as a result of the proposed development.

The signal box lies on the northern side of the Scunthorpe to Barnetby railway, adjacent to a level crossing over the B1207 road. As a well-preserved example of its type, complete with internal fittings, the significance of this asset lies primarily in its historical value, although it may also have some evidential value that could be ascertained by a building survey.

The site visit ascertained that the asset's historical value can be best experienced within its immediate setting, as shown in Plate 6, which allows the functional relationships between the asset, the railway line, the road and the level crossing to be experienced.



Plate 6: Appleby Signal Box (NHLE 1161513; MLS9195). View of immediate setting showing the relationship between the asset, the railway, the B1207 road and the level crossing. Facing west.

Although the PDA is visible from the asset and so may be thought to be within its wider setting, it lies at a considerable distance, and is behind viewer when experiencing the asset within its immediate setting shown in Plate 6. Consequently, the proposed changes within the PDA would have no adverse effect on one's ability to experience the asset within its setting and so would result in no loss of significance to the asset.

Thornholme Augustinian priory Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1017821; MLS84)

The remains of Thornholme Augustinian priory lie about 900m to the southeast of the PDA. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and, during the site visit, the limit of the scheduled area was readily appreciable as an uncultivated area of rough grass and scrub, set within a landscape of cultivated fields.

Although earthworks and upstanding walls associated with the former post-medieval Appleby Carr Farmstead (MLS25147), superimposed on the priory remains after the Dissolution of the

Monasteries, can be readily discerned (Plate 8), the dense vegetation (the visit took place in August) obscured any visible remains of the priory itself (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Site of Thornholme Augustinian priory (NHLE 1017821; MLS84). The main priory complex is situated in the area to the left of the track in the middle distance. The upstanding ruins to the right of the track are those of the Post-medieval Appleby Carr Farmstead (MLS25147). Facing west.



Plate 8: Appleby Carr Farmstead (MLS25147). This Post-medieval farm was established on the site of Thornholme Augustinian priory after the dissolution. It now forms the most visually obvious remains within the area of the Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument. Facing south-east.

In the absence of any substantial surviving above-ground structures and features, the significance of the asset lies primarily in the evidential value of the archaeological deposits and structural remains sealed below ground that could be interrogated by means of excavation and analysis. The surviving subtle earthwork remains that could be experienced were the dense vegetation to be removed mean that the significance of the asset also derives, in small part, from its historical value, as those earthworks would provide an immediate link to the past form function of elements of the former Priory. The significance of the later farmstead likewise derives from its evidential and historical values. The above-ground remains of the farmstead are more complete and more readily understandable than those of the Priory itself, so the historical value of the farmstead makes a greater contribution to its significance than the historical value of the Priory makes to its significance.

The setting of the priory remains and the superimposed post-medieval farmstead, which are both covered by the listing, comprises 19th century agricultural fields that post-date the scheduled monument and make a neutral contribution to scheduled monument and one's ability to experience it.

With this in mind the PDA, although visible in the distance from the SAM (Plate 8), does not in itself detract from the *setting* of Priory. The proposed development will therefore have a minimal impact upon these monuments.



Plate 9: View from Thornholme Augustinian priory SAM. The pda is visible in the far distance in the centre of the photo between the woods. Facing north-west.

5.10 Archaeological Potential

Two interventions have been undertaken within the PDA with negative results. In 2015, the excavation of cable trenches for an overhead power line scheme were monitored (ELS4268). No archaeological features were observed, and no artefacts were collected. The second

intervention (ELS2623), sited at the western edge of the PDA, comprised the monitoring of a water pipe trench. A section of the Roman Ermine Street was exposed.

A carved stone head (MLS17296) was found within the PDA. The likely provenance of this artefact is that it was abstracted from the ruins of Thornholme Augustinian priory (circa 900m to the east of the PDA), and is unlikely to be reflective of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

Earthworks and cropmarks that are possibly associated with Thornholme Augustinian Priory have been identified adjacent to the north-eastern section of the PDA (MLS82).

Table 5.6: Archaeological potential of the PDA for each of the periods used in this report

CLASSIFICATION PERIOD	Agricultural	Boundaries	Communications	Funerary	Industrial	Lithic scatters	Settlement	Overall Potential
Early Prehistoric	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Late prehistoric	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Romano-British/Roman	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Early Medieval	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medieval	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Post-Medieval	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Modern	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

• low, • medium, • high

5.11 Survival

When assessing archaeological potential, any physical factors that might enhance or reduce the opportunity for the survival of archaeological remains within the PDA need to be considered. Review of historic maps suggests the PDA has been farmland since at least the late 19th century and was subsequently developed as a specialised complex for intensive pig farming. The majority of the structures in the PDA area steel-framed, post-built buildings with concrete or hardcore floors, whilst the spaces between the buildings are again either formed from dumped and levelled rubble or laid concrete. There is thus the possibility that archaeological remains may survive in situ beneath the modern structures.

In the eastern part of the PDA, the proposed roadway lies in a previously undeveloped field adjacent to the Roman road. There may be potential for archaeological deposits to survive in this area, although there is currently no evidence that they do.

5.12 Proposed development

The current Planning Application is for

- the creation of an access road,

- the demolition of several of the existing piggery buildings, and
- the change of use from the site from a piggery to a distribution and storage centre.

With the exception of the access road, no intrusive groundworks are proposed under the current Planning Application.

The proposed demolition of the piggery buildings has the potential to impact upon buried archaeology if the demolition included the removal of floors and/or the grubbing out of the sub-floor foundations. However, given the post-built, steel framed method of construction, the foundations are likely to be relatively insubstantial and consequently the impact is likely to be small.

5.13 Indicative evaluation

As the only part of the current Planning Application where intrusive groundworks are proposed, and given that it could have some hitherto unidentified archaeological potential, the most appropriate area of the PDA to evaluate via trial trenching is the location of the proposed access road in the western part of the PDA.

A maximum number of four 50m long trenches are proposed in this area; full specifications for the proposed evaluation and an indicative plan of the trench locations are included within Appendix C.

5.14 Watching brief

As noted in Section 5.12 above, the proposed demolition of the piggery building has the potential to impact upon any buried archaeological remains if it involves the grubbing out of building foundations. Consequently, it is proposed that, if this is the case, then a programme of archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) should be conducted during the demolition works. This would mitigate against damage to any below ground archaeology and would also allow the nature of the ground beneath the buildings to be viewed and recorded. Full specifications for the proposed Watching Brief and an indicative plan of the areas to be monitored (i.e., the buildings scheduled for demolition) are included within Appendix C.

6 Conclusions

This appraisal has established that there are no designated heritage assets within the PDA. There is one non-designated heritage asset recorded within the PDA; a fragment of medieval sculptural stone (MLS17296).

The appraisal has established that the proposed development has no physical or settings impact upon the designated assets of Thornholme Augustinian priory Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1017821;MLS84) or Appleby Signal Box (NHLE 1161513; MLS9195), both of which lie within the 1km study Area. Similarly, there is no physical impact or settings impact upon the non-designated asset of the ruins of Appleby Carr Farmstead (MLS25147), which form an upstanding monument within the NHLE 1017821; MLS84 SAM boundary.

The appraisal has identified significant archaeological features immediately to the north-east of the PDA in the form of recorded earthworks and cropmarks (MLS82). Whilst these features may reasonably be assumed to continue into the PDA, this part of the site is currently covered by standing buildings. Since no demolition or groundworks are proposed in this area under the current Planning Application, then it follows that the proposed development does not have the potential to impact any below-ground archaeology that may survive in this area and consequently does not threaten these assets.

The appraisal has ascertained that the construction of the proposed access road in the western part of the PDA may have an archaeological impact. It has therefore proposed a trial trench evaluation to ascertain the nature of any archaeological deposits in this area prior to construction being undertaken. Similarly, there is limited potential for the proposed demolition of piggery structures within the PDA to impact upon buried archaeology and therefore a programme of archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) has been proposed during the demolition.

7 References

7.1 Secondary sources

Allen Archaeology (AAL)	2010	Archaeological Watching Brief Report: 24 Church Street, Elsham, North Lincolnshire Planning Reference Pa/2008/0560 NGR: TA 03617 12517 AAL Site Code: ELCS 10 North Lincolnshire Site Code: ELAS OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-72551
AAL	Forthcoming	Archaeological watching brief interim report: Land at 16 Church Street, Elsham, North Lincolnshire, Allen Archaeology Limited unpublished report
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)	2014a	Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment
CIfA	2014b	Code of Conduct
CIfA	2014c	Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
English Heritage	2008	Conservation Principles
Halpenny, B.B	1981	Action Stations: Wartime Military Airfields of Lincolnshire and the East Midlands v. 2. Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, Patrick Stephens Ltd
Historic England (HE)	2015	Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision; Taking in The Historic Environment
HE	2015	Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3; The Setting of Heritage Assets
HE	2020	Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 4; Enabling Development
Lord, J and MacIntosh, A	2011	The Historic Character of The County of Lincolnshire
Ministry of Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	2019	National Planning Policy Framework
North Lincolnshire Council (NLC)	2011	Core Strategy
NLC	2021	North Lincolnshire Local Plan
NLC HER	2020	PRE-APPLICATION - Residential development with new vehicular access, land east of Orchard Barn, 27 Front Street, Elsham Ref: PRE/2020/134

7.2 Website sources

British Geological Survey, undated	Geology of Britain viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?
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British History Online	Houses of Austin canons: The priory of Elsham', in A History of the County of Lincoln: Volume 2, ed. William Page (London, 1906), pp. 171-172.	http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lincs/vol2/pp171-172 [accessed 22 February 2022].
Cranfield University/NSSI, undated	Soilscapes Viewer	https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/
Department for Communities and Local Government, undated	National Planning Policy Framework	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2
Domesday Book online	Elsham	https://opendomesday.org/place/TA0312/elsham/
Heritage Gateway		http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx
Historic England	National Heritage List	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/
National England	Landscape Characterization	https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/national-historic-landscape-characterisation-250m-grid-england/explore?location=53.597330%2C-0.432858%2C16.70
Portable Antiquities Scheme		https://finds.org.uk/database
War Memorials Trust	War memorial list	https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk

APPENDIX A

Gazetter of Heritage Assets

17/07/2023

Number of records: 33

Licence 406

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
78 - MLS78	THORNHOLME AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY (SITE OF)	Monument
Site of Thornholme Augustinian Priory, founded circa 1150, dissolved 1536. Scheduled Monument.		

Monument Types and Dates

AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY (MED:C12, Medieval - 1100 AD to 1199 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PRIORY (MED:C12, Medieval - 1100 AD to 1199 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence EXCAVATED FEATURE

CEMETERY (MED, Medieval - 1150 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

SE965125. Thornholme Priory, Augustinian Priory founded by King Stephen c.1150, dissolved 1536 (VCH lincs, 166-8; Knowles and Hadcock 1971, 144, 176). Site has series of earthworks which outline major claustral buildings and church, with a fine series of fishponds to South. This area, East of the West Drain, is scheduled. Medieval pottery, glazed tiles: SM APAA. C.17th century farmhouse, now demolished, contained much re-used dressed masonry, some in Scunthorpe Museum; APAB-AC (EMAB 1961, 11). Further carved stones, including carved stone mitred head in pp. "Roman wall 5ft. thick, 8ft-7ft. long, and two or three stone coffins" found whilst cutting the Catchwater (ie West) Drain through the priory site (Andrews 1836, 47-8). Chancel of sanctuary exposed c.1873, said to be "in beautiful condition", again exposed in small-scale amateur excavations 1960s. Excavations in W area (not scheduled), threatened by plough, began 1974, directed by G Coppack. Features excavated include approach causeways and road, outer court industrial areas; buildings associated with baking, brewing, brick and malting kilns, dovecote or possible mill footings. (1. LHA 10, 1975, 60; 2. LHA 11, 1976, 56, illus.; 3. CUAC obs. 1957, 1966, SM, AP/05; 4. OS 25in. Survey 1964; 5. DOE AM List).

Black and White aerial photograph showing Thornholme Priory earthworks from the north-west. The ruins visible are those of the post-medieval farm. [1]

SE96531250. Thornholme on site of PRIORY (GT) (Augustinian).

Area SE96721249 (4) The Augustinian priory of Thornholme appears to have been founded by King Stephen. The prior and nine canons subscribed to the act of supremacy in 1534 and the house was surrendered in 1536.

The priory site is quite apparent as an area of banks and mounds with strewn and protruding stone. Immediately to the North are the ruins of Priory Farm, buildings incorporating old stone, obviously from the Priory. Fishponds to the South and a pond-bay to the West complete the complex. Remains surveyed at 1/2500.

(1. OS 6" 1956; 2. D Knowles and R N Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses England and Wales, 1953, 155; 3. Sister Elspeth, VCH Linc. 2, 1906, 166-8; 4. A/Ps (CPE/UK 2043, 29.4.47, 2038, 2039) D A 25.5.62; 5. F R Harper field inspection 19.2.64). [2]

SE96551250. Thornholme Priory Church, a conventual church of the Augustinian Order. Site occupied by Thornholme. The greater part of the priory stood until the 17th century. During the enlargement of a drain on part of the priory lands, a Roman wall, 5' thick and 6-7' long, was discovered, with a quantity of Roman tiles. A few English coins and 2 or 3 stone coffins were also found. One coffin is used in Appleby as a water trough.

(1. Arch. Journal 41, 1884, 410; 2. Other Information D J 20.9.1978; 3. W Andrew, History of Winterton, 1836, 43, 47) [3]

THORNHOLME PRIORY, 2m. SE. A house of Augustinian canons founded in the mid C12 and excavated in 1974-7. The site of the church is east of a dyke, and an adjacent BARN incorporates fragments of tracery. South of it are fishponds and the excavated area, the site of the gatehouse, brewery, and other workaday buildings.

In the vestry of St Bartholomews Church, SMR92, is a square panel with a rose window, its centre a quatrefoil, reputed to be from Thornholme Priory. [4]

Plan of a survey undertaken after excavation by G Coppack during 1970s. [5]

Drawing of the Thornholme Priory and Scunthorpe jet crosses. [6]

Excavations in the 1970s at Thornholme Priory were intended to record areas which will not ultimately be preserved and to examine the domestic buildings of the priory. Approximately half the site was being plough damaged. The first season of excavations in 1974, were concentrated on the western part of the outer works of the main gatehouse.

Two earthen banks flanking the entrance to the site were examined. The southern bank had been almost obliterated by bulldozing and ploughing, but sufficient remained of the northern bank to show that it was made up of alternating deposits of sand and rubble. One building, apparently outside the priory precinct, on the surface of the northern bank, was partly examined, and found to be late medieval in date. The northern bank produced only a few sherds of Roman pottery, and it is most likely that the banks were raised in the mid-12th century when the abbey was founded. A machine-trench inside the presumed line of the precinct wall showed that the banks continued inside the outer court, and had originally been approximately 2m high. Their eastern ends were cut away by a 19th century drain.

A spread of burned rubble and brick on the surface of the southern bank was examined and proved to be a circular brick-kiln of 14th century date. Although much of the upper structure had been bulldozed in 1973, enough remained to show that it was of 'bottle' shape, was loaded from the north, and had flues on the east and west sides. Samples have been lifted by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for geophysical dating.

Within the precinct two buildings were examined. Neither appeared on the aerial photographs, and both were heavily robbed. The main building lay about 12m inside the presumed precinct wall south of the gatehouse, and was part of the baking and brewing complex. The building contained an inserted malting kiln of the 14th century, the flue of which was lined with brick apparently made in the brick kiln. Two millstones were set in the floor. The actual malting kiln was exceptionally well preserved, whilst the outer walls of the building were almost totally robbed. An earlier building with ovens lies below this building, and will be excavated in 1975. Both buildings are dug into the southern bank. The other structure, a small square building with a door in its north wall, lay to the east. No floor levels survived, and no use can be ascribed to the building at the moment. A fragment of late 13th century knight jug was associated with its construction. This building also seals an earlier building of approximately the same proportions, to be excavated in 1975. [7]

The first interim report on excavations in 1974 and 1975 notes that throughout the medieval period, when the River Ancholme was tidal as far inland as Brigg, the priory site must have regularly been surrounded by water, and could be reached only from the Ermine Street by the means of a narrow causeway. [8]

Work continued on the buildings revealed in 1974 in the western part of the outer court. The two banks flanking the western approach to the precinct were further examined. The northern bank was found to consist of six superimposed roadways of pitched or laid limestone, all of which were heavily worn and rutted. A 14th century building which overlay the upper most road surface was examined in 1974. An earlier building was found to overlie the third roadway down. At least two of the roads had been double laned with two sets of wheel ruts. The brick kiln dug into the southern bank was further examined and was dated by pottery to the first half of the 14th century. A palaeomagnetic date of cAD1300-1310 has now been suggested. To the south of the kiln was a narrow path or roadway of pitched limestone following the outer edges of the bank.

Both buildings within the precinct excavated in 1974 were further examined. The large building was identified as the brewhouse, and was removed to reveal a longer but slightly narrower structure below. This building consisted of a range of four rooms running from north to south and had been demolished to floor level early in the 14th century when the later building replaced it. Although most of the internal fittings had been removed, the presence of benches or thralls in the southernmost room would suggest the earlier building had also been a brewhouse. There is a possibility that the earlier building, which seems to have been two storied, was erected in the late 12th century. There was no evidence of a timber building below it. Both brewhouses had paved yards to the east, in which the other buildings examined lay. When the later brewhouse was erected, this yard was enlarged to the south, and was served by a drain. The small square building was found to have three phases of development. The final phase, partially examined in 1974, is now interpreted as the base for a post-mill, an adaptation of an earlier building by thickening the walls on the inside, and filling it with rubble. The earlier building had been a dovecote, with nesting boxes built into all four walls, with a socket for a potence in the centre of the floor.

It had succeeded an earlier structure which had been rectangular in plan, and which had been demolished in the 13th century. The east and south walls were retained, the north was rebuilt on old foundations and the west wall rebuilt inside its original line. The earliest building was apparently contemporary with the original brewhouse. Below both buildings was a pathway of mortar and gravel of 12th century date which must belong to the earliest occupation of the priory. It had subsided into a large undated ditch which had been apparent in the 12th century and levelled up at that period.

A further building was examined at the eastern end of the northern bank. It had been heavily robbed, and modern bulldozing had removed part of the north side. The building was apparently a stable and had a fine cobbled floor, apparently a secondary feature. The building had no foundations, and must have been timber-framed. Two earlier buildings are known to underlie this structure.

Illustration shows the first stone phase of dovecote looking north. [9, 10]

Two separate excavations were carried out within the western part of the Outer Court of the priory in 1976. At Easter, the area to the west of the brewhouse, excavated in 1974-75, was examined, revealing that all pre-14th century deposits had been destroyed by the cutting of a ditch 5m wide and 4m deep. The ditch was dug after the final rebuilding of the brewhouse,

and seems to date to the latter part of the 14th century. It was defensive, with a row of vertical wooden stakes in the bottom. After being in commission for only a few years, it was allowed to fill up with sand, or was intentionally backfilled. The line of the ditch was traced running north - south up to the road leading into the site, where it stopped. The site first examined in 1975 at the east end of the northern road bank, was further excavated to reveal the priory bakehouse built between 1290 and 1300, dates attested by four coins from construction deposits. The principal features of the building are its substantial pitched stone floor, underfloor drains, and a large bake-oven. Further buildings lie below.

In the Autumn, the area to the south of the brewhouse was excavated to reveal a hitherto unexpected series of buildings. The two latest phases, dated provisionally to the 15th and 16th centuries, were timber framed buildings on stone cill-walls, with clay floors. There was no immediate indication of the function of these buildings, which overlay a strongly built range of rooms which were contemporary with the latest phase of the brewhouse. Major buildings of the 13th century lie beneath, and the quantity of residual Roman pottery would suggest the existence of Roman features below them.

Illustration shows the mid-14th century phase of the bakehouse from the west. [11, 12]

Excavation continued in 1977 within the Outer Court of the priory, and concentrated on the further excavation of the bakehouse and the area to the south of the kiln house and dovecote. Part of the great gatehouse was also examined. In addition, a further area of the priory church was examined on behalf of the Thornholme Priory Group.

The early 14th century bakehouse revealed in 1976 was dismantled, and was found to be a rebuilding of a mid-13th century structure of similar layout, again with substantial floor of pitched limestone with substantial drains beneath it. When this floor was removed, the original use of the building, which is dated to c.1180 by architectural detail was found to be domestic, with opposed doors in the north and south walls, and a substantial hooded fireplace inserted in the east wall. The west wall was in fact the 12th century precinct wall, and part of the contemporary gatehouse lies immediately to the north. The building seems to have had an upper storey, reached by a timber stair against the inner side of the north wall. Two possible uses are suggested: the almonry or a guest house. Either use would be appropriate in such a position. The gatehouse to the north was of two phases, the earlier being apparently of late 12th century date, and was demolished late in the 13th century, a new gatehouse being built further west, its east wall lying over the west wall of its predecessor. This new gate was later altered to provide a room for the porter on its south side, with outer and inner gate halls to the north. When the gate was moved westwards, a new precinct wall was built, providing a small yard west of the bakehouse. A range of timber buildings outside the gate most probably comprise the 14th century almonry.

South of the kiln house, excavation revealed a complex series of structures built into the south-western corner of the precinct. The latest phase was represented by a large aisled building, almost entirely of timber, with its north wall butting the south gable of the kiln house. A hearth in the northern bay suggest living accommodation partitioned off from what must have been a barn. At the south end, running east-west, were a range of workshops with stone sill-walls and substantial stone floors. There was evidence for an upper storey, most probably a granary. Although very few artifacts were found associated with this phase, it would seem to date from the late 15th century and replace an earlier series of buildings of general 15th century date. Below the southern half of the barn, and the workshop range, excavation revealed a substantial and important aisled hall, butting the precinct wall at its west end, and with a service room to the east. It had been rebuilt at least twice since its construction early in the 13th century, when a chamber block was provided outside the precinct wall, and the stylobates for the aisle posts were altered. It must be the successor to the hall and chamber of later 12th century date below the kiln house, and probably served as accommodation for the lay steward, who must have been a person of rank. The hall had ceased to be used for domestic purposes by the second quarter of the 14th century, when it was altered to act as a barn and workshop.

Further work on the church revealed the north side of the quire, showing it to be unaisled, and together with the eastern part of the north transept to be a rebuilding of later 13th century date. The footing of the late 15th century choir-stalls were revealed, as was the base of the rood screen, built largely out of reused mouldings of its late 13th century predecessor. A small section of the nave was also examined and found to be unaisled, of late 12th century date and contemporary with the west wall of the north transept. [13, 14]

"They talk that there has been a religious house here, or however, as I am rather apt to believe, a college of monks belonging to Thornholm in the parish of Appleby, and very probable it is that the lord of this Rantrop, tho' it was in Broughton parish, might give the same unto the monks of Thornholm, and so by that means it perhaps came to be annexed to Appleby parish, tho' it be really and truly in this of Broughton". [15]

Black and white AP's showing the earthworks of Thornholme Augustinian Priory. The building ruins are the post-medieval farmhouse built on the site using stone from the priory. [16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]

SE96701248 and SE96451241. Scheduled Monument. Scheduled area extended and affirmed November 1988 and July 1998', national monument number 30125. Old Scheduled Ancient Monument County Number 109. [25]

Thornholme Augustinian Priory. Founded during the reign of Stephen, dissolved 1536. Net income c.1535 over £105.

THORNHOLME. The priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary appears to have been founded by King Stephen, perhaps for 12 canons; the patronage passed to John Malherbe, and the temporal income in 1291 was assessed at over £75, which was later acknowledged to be too high: v. VCH. The number of canons may have reached 18 or more. After the Black Death,

there were 14 canons in 1377 (JCR); and 9 in 1440 (AHT). The prior and 9 canons subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534, and at the suppression in 1536 there was also a novice. [26]

THE PRIORY OF THORNHOLME appears to have been originally founded by King Stephen; but the manor of Appleby, on which it stood, passed afterwards into the hands of John Malherbe, so that it soon ceased to reckon as a royal foundation. And in 1271-2 the prior acknowledged John Malherbe as founder, and asserted that the patronage of the house belonged to Hugh de Nevill of Cadney as descended from John's eldest daughter Mabel. The patronage during the reign of Edward III was in the hands of William and Michael de la Pole. The endowment of the house was never very large, but it may have supported 12 canons in early days: at the dissolution there were 9 beside the prior. [27]

Press cuttings from the 1970's excavations at Thornholme Priory. [28]

Minutes of the first meeting of the Thornholme Priory Group, whose purpose was to assemble people interested in the history of the priory, with a view to recording information about the site for future reference and to survey the site. The minutes contain a brief history of the Augustinian Canons and an overview of what the group expect to find at Thornholme Augustinian Priory. According to the account of Bishop William's Visitation of the Priory, printed by Lincoln Record Society, in 1440 the priory's buildings included the Chapter House, infirmary, Canon Hall, dormitory, guest chambers, granaries, the church, cloister and fisheries. Oblique reference is also made to a prison, a separate household for the prior and houses outside the claustral buildings to house at least two corrodiers (permanent guests). [29]

Notes on the dissolution of the monasteries which mentions Thornholme Augustinian Priory. On the dissolution the Prior of Thornholme received a pension of £20 pa. The canons received a pension of 20s pa and the novice 10s. Thornholme was surrendered before Michaelmas 1536. [30]

Abraham de la Pryme, in his letter to the Dean of York already mentioned, refers to "ye ruins of ye stately priory of Thornholm" (in Appleby parish) and continues:- "opposite to this priory, about a quarter of a mile on ye west side of ye street (Ermine Street) is a place called Santon, from ye flying sands there, which have overrun and ruin'd some hundreds of acres of land, amongst which sands was, in antient times, a great Roman pottery, as ye learned doct(or) Lister shews, in ye Trans. Of R. S., from ye reliques of ye ruinous furnaces, and ye many fragments of Roman urns and potts yet to be met with. I have also found a great piece of brass, in ye bottom of ye ruins of one of ye furnaces, like a cross, which perhaps was part of a grate to set some potts on". [31]

Drawing and photograph of a window form Thornholme Augustinian Priory which had been reused and built into the wall of scullery of the post-medieval farmhouse on the priory site. [32]

Black and white prints of the brick kiln and malting kiln excavated by Glyn Coppack in the 1970s. [33]

Copy of the reply from the Procurator of Thornholme Priory to the title demands of the Rector of Frodingham about 1297. Photocopy of the original alongside the Latin transcript. [34]

THORNHOLMES The monks of the Priory of Thornholmes, situated in the parish of Appleby, north-east of Glanford Bridge, having a small manor in Owston and several parcels of land in Epworth and Haxey, built a convenient house on a holme or small island between Owston and Gulnethorpe, which, before the works or drainage, must have been surrounded with wet marshy ground in summer and with water in winter. The subterraneous forest skirts this little oasis on all sides; but as no trees are found upon the hill, it was most probably in its original state an open glade, or that description of country which in Domesday Book, is termed 'silva pascua'. Dominus Isaac Scott, as appears from the old Register Book of the Parish of Epworth which escaped destruction in the fire in Wesley's house, was Provost of the Canons Regular there; and dying on the Vigil of the Feast of Assumption, A.D. 1543, was buried in that church. He had probably retired to live at Epworth on his pension after the dissolution of the religious houses. This Manor of Thornholmes was granted by the Crown, together with Castle Garth, to one Nicholas Poutrell, Serjeant-at-Law. The house, and a grass paddock adjoining, were held of the Crown as of the Manor of Epworth, in free soccage and not in capite, so also was Castle Garth; but the rest of the Manor was held in capite by military service, but by what part of a knight's fee is not known. It was alienated by Poutrell, on payment of a fine to Queen Elizabeth of twenty pounds, to one William Thornhill, of Loughton, in whose family it remained for many generations, until it came by descent to Ann, a daughter, who married Mr Banks, who sold it to Mr Woodhouse, of Owston Place, of whom it was purchased by Mr Purvis, who occupied it a few years. It was afterwards purchased by Mr Chamberlain of Stapleford Hall, near Derby, who sold it in the year 1861 to Mr Joseph Lockwood.

The ruins of this monastic establishment were removed some years since. They were of considerable extent, and the floors had been curiously inlaid with bricks.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., the lands in Manley, including those in Haxey, Epworth, and Owston, are valued at £58 16s. 3d.

A considerable quantity of the land has been enhanced in value, and been made more productive, having recently undergone the process of warping. [35]

Article by Glyn Coppack on two jet crucifixes, one from Scotter and one found during the 1976 excavations at Thornholme Augustinian Priory. The Thornholme crucifix was found during clearance of topsoil above a building immediately outside the

great gate. The crucifix has a stylish representation of Christ crucified on one side. The article also mentions jet rosary beads found at Thornholme Priory. [36]

Chris Knowles' file on the excavations at Thornholme Augustinian Priory by Glyn Coppack. The file contains notes by Glyn Coppack, a plan of the site, drawings of the Scotter and Thornholme Priory crucifixes, a description of the excavation of the north transept in 1975-76 and a plan of the north transept.

Amateur excavation of the chancel in 1964 damaged the choir and led to the site being partially scheduled. However, much of the scheduled area was ploughed in 1968, only the cloistral buildings remained untouched. This was followed in 1972 by the bulldozing of earthworks outside the scheduled area and the continued ploughing of most of the site. The DOE entered into a restrictive agreement with the tenant farmer in 1973 whereby the scheduled area was to be returned to permanent pasture and to be tidied up under archaeological supervision. The areas not scheduled were badly damaged by bulldozing and preservation was deemed unnecessary. [37]

Press cutting on the excavations at the Priory in 1979, reporting on the discovery of a toilet, brick kiln, gatehouse and hospital. [38]

Article on seal matrices which mentions a seal found at the priory in excavations in 1976 under G Coppack. Elliptical face 25 x 19 mm; height 28 mm; unequal double neck-roll terminal trilobe with circular piercing. Initial mark star. Figure of St. Margaret, holding cross stuck in mouth of a little rocker-like dragon on which she stands, palm to right. Lettering SAVNTA MARGARETA. Late thirteenth century. [39]

Aerial photograph showing the priory site and post-medieval farm buildings published in a volume on monasteries. [40]

Black and white aerial photographs of the priory site. [41, 42]

Article and covering letter written by Glyn Coppack on the Fowlers and Thornholme Priory. The article lays out the research which has untangled the sequence of 19th century excavations, previously thought to be a single event. Coppack's excavations in 1974-81 uncovered evidence of old excavation trenches. Research in 1979 produced a possible date of 1873 as published in Loughlin and Miller. In 1997 Kevin Leahy found two papers pertaining to excavations at Thornholme Priory in the William Fowler archive lodged at North Lincolnshire Museum Service. One plan is dated March 1818, making it the earliest monastic excavation for which there is a contemporary written record and drawings by someone who was present during the work. The two areas investigated were the priory church and the great gatehouse. The article relates Fowler's excavations to Coppack's findings.

For the church there is no plan but a good description. Interest in the church was occasioned by a chance discovery, recorded in William Fowler's hand: "This was being discovered on the intake of C. Winn Esq. at Thornham near the river Ancholme, a stone coffin a very little below the surface of the ground. A labourer was cleaning a ditch and found some opposition to his pursuit which led to the exposure of this piece of antiquity. There was formerly a Priory here which is quite demolished with the exception of the foundations and some parts of the walls that are now overgrown with the sward - the ground form of the building may yet be traced and Mr Winn has opened a part where he discovered a doorway and some fragments of window tracery etc."

"This coffin lay in the usual direction having the feet towards the east and was placed in a S.E. direction at a distance of a few yards from the chancel end. The top was composed of small rough unhewn slabs cemented with lime mortar, and the receptacle contained a perfect skeleton imbedded in earth which appeared to have lain [illegible? Without] disturbance. The coffin is of one stone and cut as if it had been designed for fitting the corpse. A round part 10in diameter is sunk for the head; the part for the neck is 7 1/2 in wide, immediately below the width increases to 1-5 for the shoulders and gradually tapers to the feet where it is only 11in wide within. There is something peculiar in the formation of the bottom of the coffin. It has a curvature similar to the outline of a man's back, and is 8in deep at the head, 11in deep from shoulders to the lower part of the back, 8in deep at the knees, and 10in deep at the feet, and at the two hollow places near the lower part of the back and the feet are two holes cut through the bottom of the coffin, each about 1in in diameter. The outer dimensions are 6-8 in the length, 2-1 at the top and 1-5 at the bottom in width and 1-2 in depth without the cover." Appended is a sketch of the coffin in plan and perspective.

The discovery of the coffin led to Charles Winn opening the site further. A record of Winn's excavation, made at the time and transcribed by Fowler's son Joseph in 1868 and associated with drawings in William's hand follows: "Thornholm Priory (Excavations) 3rd Augt 1868. Observed several foundations cleared and plinths of jambs etc., with two patches of encaustic tiles, and one of flag pavers. All the former being glazed and laid alternated of yellow and dark brown, but some of a greenish cast. The one patch being in squares 7 x 7, and the other 9 x 9, whilst the limestone (oolite) pavement is in squares 15 x 15. Many disjointed parts of a zigzag arch, with fragments of jambstones, mullions, tracery, dripstones, round shafts, and numerous mouldings in good preservation and relief. A very fine early English capital, also with the other indications of the transition from Norman to early English as well as evidences of construction of a later date. Several human bones were found and decently reburied, and some larger bones, probably of an ox, were lying beside one of the diggings - round and bleached. From two or three pieces of flat red tile, each having a perforation, it is inferred that the building was covered with this material so common in medieval times. Some lumps of a metallic composition resembling fused and corroded bronze and iron were also collected, together with several bits of sheet lead whitened by their long subjection to corrosion."

"The glazing of the encuastic paviers is quite clear as if used, though it appears that later work has been set on one part of a floor, and that all the tile and stone pavements were laid with joints parallel to the walls, as none of any sort are seen lying diagonalwise, in situ. The undersides are flat - not sunk for holding more firmly in cement. Semicircular stone, probably the head of a narrow Norman window, - chamfered on the outside at the aperture."

Wm Winn, Watson, Lee, my Father, Old Tommy, etc. 24 March, 1818. At Thornholm.

Coppack places the coffin described by Fowler on the north side of the road in a ditch that is still apparent on the surface. That is on the south side of the presbytery, opposite or to the east of the burials found in 1976. That the coffin was capped with rough limestone slabs would suggest it was originally covered with a raised tomb, though this would have been removed when the later medieval choir stalls were inserted into the western half of the presbytery.

Reclaimed materials from the priory were used in the construction of a small courtyard farm on the site on 1860s or 70s. It's barn included elements of a window with reticulated tracery recorded by Fowler. Other material appears to have been included within the folly and 'medieval cottage' that Fowler built in his garden at 53 West Street, Winterton in 1827-8.

Coppacks excavations revealed the priory to have a typical canon's church, unaisled, with shallow two-bay transepts each with two eastern chapels. Originally, the transepts did not have eastern chapels, and this first phase was dated to 1170 by a lancet window and a mass of transitional architectural detail. The transepts were rebuilt in the first quarter of the 13th century. Thornholme was a relatively modest monastery, but typically had high quality decorative carving that belies its simple plan. Its development follows that of Kirkham in Yorkshire.

In Fowler's archive there is a measured plan with dimensions of the great gatehouse proves he returned to the site to examine the gatehouse. The gatehouse had been robbed in the 1830s when the West Drain was cut through the site and a bridge built across it to carry the road that still runs through the 14th century gate passage. The notes on Fowler's plan indicate that some 3ft of masonry remained above the foundations and Fowler was able to record the location of doors and wall fireplaces that no longer existed when the site was re-excavated. The gatehouse was rebuilt in the mid-14th century to the standard plan of a central porch and gate hall flanked by guard chambers. This was the third gatehouse to be built and incorporated the remains of the second, built in the early 14th century.

The great gatehouse was approached along a walled lane. It stood in the north-west corner of a walled precinct at the end of a short causeway that brought the entrance road onto the island. The almonry stood on damp ground on the north side and the gate chapel stood on the south side of the road immediately to the west of the gate. The guest stable stood immediately to its south east. Within the gate was a substantial paved yard, bounded to the north by the precinct wall. To the north of the gate was a detached latrine tower. [43]

Parish files contain copies of some of the above sources and correspondence relating to the damage done to the site by the tenant farmers in the 1960s and 70s. [44]

SMR record card. [45]

"THORNHOLME. In the reign of King Stephen a priory of Augustine canons was founded here, which at the dissolution, was valued at £155 19s. 6d. Per annum; it was granted in 1538 to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. So late as the 17th century, the greater part of this priory was then standing, to which an illusion is made by an historian of that period. "The causeway all along continues to be paved about a mile further to the entrance of Thornholme-moor, where there is a place in the street called Bratton-graves; and a little east by brough-ton-woodside is a spring that turns moss into stone. Not far off are seen the ruins of the stately priory of Thornholme".

"These remains lie eastward of the Roman road, nearly opposite to Santon, and the manor or hamlet, has long been held by the worthy proprietor of the estate at Appleby. During the enlargement of a stream called Catch-water drain, it was found necessary to cut through part of the priory lands. A Roman wall five feet thick, and six or seven feet long, was discovered, with a quantity of Roman tiles; it was expected that other valuable antique relics would be brought to light, but with the exception of a few English coins, and two or three stone coffins, nothing of consequence was produced. These coffins had grooves formed in them for the head and feet, and one of them is now used in Appleby as a trough for water; the others remain on the grounds occupied by Mr. Wharton of Thornholme." [46]

English Heritage Monuments at Risk report. [47]

Aerial photographs, July 2012. [48 - 60]

Sources

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- (2) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE91SE 2 (SLS1263)
- (3) CARD INDEX/INDEX CARD: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. YAS card index. 6308 (SLS1339)

- (4) BOOK: Pevsner, N and Harris. 1989. The Buildings of Lincolnshire. 103 (SLS2706)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. (SLS7081)
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- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE9612/4. (SLS7079)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. (SLS7082)
- (5) DRAWING - TOPOGRAPHICAL: Glyn Coppack. 1987. Survey Undertaken After Excavation by G Coppack at Thornholme Augustinian Priory. (SLS3031)
- (6) ILLUSTRATION: F J H Gardiner. Drawing of the Scunthorpe and Thornholme Priory Crosses. (SLS3032)
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- (23) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 15. CUC UB15 (SLS567)
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- (32) PHOTOGRAPH - PRINT: Window from Thornholme Augustinian Priory Reused in Farmhouse. (SLS3049)
- (33) PHOTOGRAPH - PRINT: Glyn Coppack. 1970's. Black and White Prints of the Brick Kiln and Malting Kiln. (SLS3051)

- (34) ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS: Procurator of Thornholme Priory. 1297. Reply form the Procurator of Thornholme Priory to the Tithe Demands of the Rector of Frodingham. (SLS3050)
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Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9680 1249 (547m by 212m)

SE91SE

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - 1017821

Thornholme Priory (remains of)

Active

DLS1741

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 63730	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE91SE 2	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 78	Active
Mon within HLS management - AG00179457	Revoked

Ratings and Scorings

MPP Total Score 36/54 HU104

Land Use**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments**

17296 STONE HEAD, THORNHOLME PRIORY Geographical

Associated Finds

FLS2289	SEAL (1) (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1299 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
FLS8047	SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS8055	SHERD (Small quantity) (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	POTTERY
FLS8056	TILE (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	CLAY
FLS8057	DRESSED STONE (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	STONE
FLS8058	COFFIN (1) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	STONE
FLS8059	COFFIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	STONE
FLS8060	COIN (Small quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	
FLS8061	TILE (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FLS8076	ROSARY (3) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	JET

Associated Events/Activities

ELS929	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS2571	Discovery of a coffin and skeleton, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby 1818 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2570	Excavation of priory church, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby 1818 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2573	Excavation of Great Gatehouse by William Fowler, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby, 1831 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2574	Discovery of wall and stone coffins, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby 1836 (Event - Intervention)
ELS801	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS2584	Amateur excavation of chancel, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby 1964 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2564	Ordnance Survey field inspection, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, 1964 (Event - Survey)
ELS2569	Collection of pottery and tile, Thornholme Priory, Appleby 1965, 1967 (Event - Intervention)
ELS1395	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS925	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS2565	Excavations by Glyn Coppack, Thornholme Augustinian Priory, Appleby 1974-1981 (Event - Intervention. Ref: TP74-81)
ELS3236	Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3893	Air photography (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**Associated Files**

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00078.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

Document/web page: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1017821>

Notes: National Heritage List entry

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00078b.pdf

Notes: Old HER recort sheet attachments

Document/web page: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=63730

Notes:

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
82 - MLS82	EARTHWORKS AND CROPMARKS NE OF SAND HOUSE	Monument

Earthworks and cropmarks north east of Sand House.

Monument Types and Dates

BANK (EARTHWORK) (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Evidence CROPMARK

BUILDING (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Evidence CROPMARK

RIDGE AND FURROW (MED, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

SE957127 (centre). Earthworks on AP, continuation of track to Thornholme Priory, series of banks - (continue as cropmarks in direction of Priory), rectangular building, East end of which is cut by railway. Some features are apparently connected with drainage. Part of area to North (with rig and furrow on AP) when ploughed 1969 produced RB greyware sherds, see SE 957129 (SMR MLS94). (CUAC obl. 1966; SM, AP/07). [1]

SMR record card. [2]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 182 (SLS523)
- (2) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 82 (SLS527)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 957 127 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Unidentified cropmark features, north east of Sand House	Active	DLS2067
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 82 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

SMR Number 82 - MLS82

Site Name EARTHWORKS AND CROPMARKS NE OF SAND HOUSE

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00082.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
84 - MLS84	THREE BARROWS (SITE OF), THORNHOLME PRIORY	Monument

Three barrows (site of), Thornholme Priory

Monument Types and Dates

BARROW (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

SE965125. "Three barrows, supposed to be Roman, lying opposite to Thornholme. These barrows are now levelled" (Andrews, 1836, 40).

Appleby provenance. "In this parish there were three barrows previous to its inclosure". (Trollope 1868, 178, n.33). [1, 2]

(W. Andrew 'History of Winterton', 1836, p.40.) [3]

AP's. Only earthworks relating to priory visible. Possibly mistaken for barrows? [4]

Black and white aerial photographs of the Thornholme Priory area, showing just the priory earthworks. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

SMR record card. [13]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 182 (SLS523)
- (2) BOOK: W Andrew. 1836, 1973. The History of Winterton and the Adjoining Villages. 39-40 (SLS3046)
- (3) CARD INDEX/INDEX CARD: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. YAS card index. 8679 (SLS1339)
- (4) PERSONAL OBSERVATION: Mike Hemblade. 1995. Pers. Obs. Mike Hemblade, March 1995. (SLS3062)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 13. UB13 (SLS563)
- (6) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 14. UB14 (SLS564)
- (7) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 15. UB15 (SLS567)
- (8) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. NMR SE 9611/5. UB16 (SLS568)
- (9) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 17. UB17 (SLS565)
- (10) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1957. UB 18. UB18 (SLS566)
- (11) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: 1957. UB 18. UB18 (SLS1444)
- (12) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1966. AQG 51. CUAC AQG 51 (SLS543)
- (13) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 84 (SLS527)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 965 125 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SMR Number 84 - MLS84

Site Name THREE BARROWS (SITE OF), THORNHOLME PRIORY

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

YAS Reference - 8679

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 84

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00084.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 85 - MLS85

Site Name BARROW (SITE OF), E OF LOW SANTON

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
85 - MLS85	BARROW (SITE OF), E OF LOW SANTON	Monument

Site of a Barrow, east of Low Santon.

Monument Types and Dates

ROUND BARROW (PRE:BA, Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

SE944127. Symbol for a tumulus (though not labelled as such) on OS 1in. 1st Ed. 1824. The site lies East of Low Santon in (or near) the area now occupied by a railway embankment. [1]

SMR record card. [2]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 180 (SLS523)
- (2) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 85 (SLS527)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 944 127 (point) SE91SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 85	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00085.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
89 - MLS89	SOCKETED AXE, FOUND AT MAUD HOLE QUARRY, 1847	Find Spot

Late Bronze Age socketed axe, found at Maud Hole quarry in 1847.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (PRE:BA, Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

SE95331170? Two socketed axes, one ribbed and the other an unlooped faceted axe, discovered recently in a package at Nostell Priory accompanying a Late Bronze Age weapon hoard from Mickleholme, SMR 88, but wrapped up separately from them. The axeheads were wrapped in an additional sheet of paper to the hoard and accompanied by a loose manuscript label inscribed 'Novr. 1847. A Celt found in digging out a Rubbish hole in an Antient Stone Quarry called Maud Hole, at Appleby Linc.' Provenance of the second is not given. Of the two axes, the ribbed axe is assumed to be from the Appleby Hoard because the patination is the same as on other items from the hoard. Thus it is probable that the axe from Maud Hole quarry is the unlooped faceted axe. (Other information D.J. 25.9.78) [1, 2]

Unlooped socketed axe; almost round at the mouth; octagonal faceted body expanding to a crescentic cutting edge. That the axe was cast without a loop is clear from the casting seams, which, though filed down, are clearly visible for the whole length of both sides of the body. Length 9.9cms. The smooth dark patina sets this item aside from the other objects in the Appleby Hoard. [2]

The axe is listed, along with the other axe assumed to be from the Appleby Hoard, in Davey's catalogue of Bronze Age metalwork from Lincolnshire. [3]

The axe is referred to in sources on SMR 88. [4]

SMR record card. [5]

Sources

- (1) CARD INDEX/INDEX CARD: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. YAS card index. 6322 (SLS1339)
- (2) SERIAL - PERIODICALS, ANNUAL REPORTS, MONOGRAPH SE: The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Archaeological Journal. Vol. CXXVIII 154-155, 159-160, fig.4, no.14 (SLS2944)
- (3) SERIAL - PERIODICALS, ANNUAL REPORTS, MONOGRAPH SE: Davey, P.J.. 1973. Bronze Age Metalwork from Lincolnshire. Archaeologia 104. 93 (SLS1234)
- (4) PERSONAL OBSERVATION: R. Teal. 1990. Pers. Obs. Ray Teal, 1990. (SLS3068)
- (5) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 89 (SLS527)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9533 1170 (point)	SE91SE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 89	Active
YAS Reference - 6322	Active

SMR Number 89 - MLS89

Site Name SOCKETED AXE, FOUND AT MAUD HOLE QUARRY, 1847

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2246 SOCKETED AXEHEAD (1) (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC) BRONZE

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2598 Finding of a Socketed Axehead, Maud Hole Quarry, 1847 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00089.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 94 - MLS94

Site Name RB POT, NNE OF SAND HOUSE FARM, 1969

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
94 - MLS94	RB POT, NNE OF SAND HOUSE FARM, 1969	Find Spot

Romano-British pot found NNE of Sand House Farm in 1969.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

SE957129. Romano-British greyware sherds found after old pasture ploughed up at Appleby in 1969. Now in Scunthorpe Museum: APBC. [1, 2, 3]

SMR Record Card. [4]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 180 (SLS523)
- (2) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE91SE 9 (SLS1263)
- (3) JOURNAL - RECORD OF EVENTS: Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 1966 -. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. No.5, 1970, 7 (SLS1352)
- (4) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 94 (SLS527)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 957 129 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 63751	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE91SE 9	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 94	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2248	SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities

SMR Number 94 - MLS94

Site Name RB POT, NNE OF SAND HOUSE FARM, 1969

ELS2606 Finding of Roman pottery, Old Pasture Field, Sand House Farm, Appleby 1969 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00094.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

Document/web page: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=63751

Notes:

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
96 - MLS96	ROMAN POTTERY KILNS (SITE OF), SANTON	Monument

Site of Roman pottery kilns, Santon.

Monument Types and Dates

POTTERY KILN (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

SE94321273. Roman urns and pots and quantities of sherds, remains of furnaces, slag and cinders are reported at Santon, less than a mile from the Roman road, as early as 1682.

Quantities of Roman pottery have been found here by H.E. Dudley, and C. W. Phillips considers this the site of the potteries.

(1.H.E. Dudley, 1949, Early days in North-west Lincolnshire, 155-6; a. M. Lister, Philosophical Coll. No. 4, 1682; 2.TM. Allen, History of Line. 2, 1834, 219-220; 3. C.W. Phillips, Utd., Pte. Index; b. Stukeley's letters 2, 252; 4. Corr. 6" H.E. Dudley 1950; 5. R.B. Map, 3rd edition, 1956, 38. D.A. 26.3.63; 6. F.R.Harper field inspection 9.6.64)

The small area indicated is old quarrying, now tree covered.

A large collection of Roman pottery from Appleby is held by Scunthorpe Museum; it is mainly crated and has not been examined or precisely sited. [1]

SMR record card. [2]

'..on the West-side of the Street, is a place called Santon, so called from the flying Sands there, which have over-run and ruin'd above a hundred Acres of Land. Among these Sands was a great Roman Pottery, where has been found several Roman Coins, and a great Piece of Brass was lately taken out of the Bottom of one of the Furnaces, like a Cross, which perhaps was part of a Grate to set Pots on, while they were baking or drying.' [3]

Sources

- (1) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE91SW 20 (SLS1263)
- (2) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 96 (SLS527)
- (3) BOOK: Thomas Cox. 1700. A Topographical, Ecclesiastical, and Natural History of Lincolnshire. 1453 (SLS3910)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9432 1273 (point)	SE91SW	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 63827	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE91SW 20	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 96	Active

Ratings and Scorings

SMR Number 96 - MLS96

Site Name ROMAN POTTERY KILNS (SITE OF), SANTON

MPP Total Score 13/40 HU158

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2250 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

POTTERY

FLS2251 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2608 Ordnance Survey field inspection, Santon pottery kilns, Appleby 1964 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00096.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

Document/web page: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=63827

Notes:

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
100 - MLS100	ERMINE STREET	Monument
Ermine Street Roman Road		

Monument Types and Dates

ROAD (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Abraham de la Pryme refers to Ermine Street in a letter dated July 22, which describes its route from Spittle in the Street to Winteringham, as well as archaeological remains adjacent to the road. "I have observed many Roman ways in that county of Lincoln, but none more observable than this, which runs almost directly in a straight line from London to Humber side. This is it that is slightly mentioned by Mr Cambden as running, he says, from Lincoln northwards, unto ye village call'd Spittle in ye Street, and somewhat further, I shall continue it's course ... unto Humber aforesayd.

... this way is call'd ... ye high street, and is so visible that it is a great direction and guide to strangers and passengers to keep the road. It is cast up on both sides, with incredible labour, to a great height, and discontinued in many places, and then begun again, and so on to Humber side. I have observed, that where it runs over nothing but bare wouldes and plain heath, that there it consists of nothing but earth, cast up, but where it comes to run through woods, there it is not only raised with earth, but also paved with great stones set edge-wise, very close to one another, in a strong cement or mortar, that ye roots of ye trees which had been cut down, to make way for ye causey, might not spring up again and blind ye road. Which paved causey is yet very strong, firm and visible in many places of this street, where woods are yet standing on both sides, as undoubtedly they were in ye Roman times, else it had not been paved, and in other places it is paved, where nothing of any wood is to be seen, tho' undoubtedly there was when it was made. In one place I measured ye bredth of ye sayd paved street, and I found it just seven yards broad.

This street, or causey, in its course full north from Spittle ... runs by ye fields of Hibberston, in which fields, not farr of this street, is ye foundations of many Roman buildings to be seen. ... About a mile further to ye northwards., on ye west side of sayd street, upon a great plain or sheep-walk, there is very visible the foundations of another old town. ... Tradition calls this place Gainstrop. ... About a mile or two hence, ye street runs through Scawby wood, where it is all paved, and from thence close by Broughton town end. ... From thence ye causy, all along paved, is continued about a mile further, to ye entrance upon Thornholm moor. ... Entering ... into Appleby lane, ye street leads through ye end of ye town. ... From hence ye street runs straight on, leaving Roxby, a little town, half a mile on ye west ... and Winterton. ... Then, about three or four miles further, leaving Winteringham about half a mile to ye west, ye said street falls into Humber, and there ends." [1]

"The Roman road system in Humberside was largely established in the early days of the conquest and brought the region securely within the transport system of southern Britain. Originally the roads were built to make it easier for the army and government officials to maove around the newly conquered territory but later they became increasingly important as trade routes. The major road connecting the region to the south was Ermine Street, coming from London to Winteringham, with attendant settlements at regularly spaced intervals. From there a ferry crossed the Humbertro Brough." [2]

"Ermine Street (2d) continued its northward course to the Humber in a most impressively undeviating fashion." [3]

"Ermine Street continues with the same magnificence, generally 45 feet wide and 3-4 feet high, right on to the 16th mile from Lincoln, where it ceases to be followed by the main road, that here diverges to Brigg. But though now a minor road the agger continues to show the same proportions right on to Broughton. The road is now metalled although narrow, but it is noticeable how the roads that cross it now have priority of traffic, as shown by the grass triangles at the junctions. At Broughton a very short piece has gone out of use where two roads join, but a footpath maintains the line with traces of the agger. More important modern roads join the alignment again at and after Broughton, and, just beyond, near Haverholme House, the long alignment from Lincoln ends and a very slight turn more to the west is made. The point lies just where the road is leaving the high ground to approach the Humber, and it is the natural place to make an adjustment of the line for the approach to the crossing. The dimensions of the road continue unaltered upon the new line, generally 45 feet wide and 4-5 feet high. After passing Appleby the main road turns off to Winterton, but the Roman road continues very plainly in the same line, with a narrow metalled road upon it and wide grass verges. This part is raised at first 2-3 feet and later 3-4 feet, and then the road to Winteringham rejoins it. Here the Roman road appears to make a slight divergence to the east and back again past Winteringham Grange, on the course of the present road, which is somewhat raised. Just beyond the Grange it ceases to be traceable across low-lying ground in the last 1,400 yards to the Humber, which it evidently approached at Winteringham Haven, a suitable point from which a ferry could be worked to Brough on the opposite shore, where the continuation of the road is clearly traceable in a north-westerly direction on its way to York.

This route is, as it were, duplicated by an old trackway, known locally as Middle Street, which follows the crest of the western escarpment all the way from Lincoln to near Scunthorpe at a distance of a mile or so, never more than 2 miles, to the west of Ermine Street. Many Roman sites lie near it and it may well have been used by local traffic, though it seems unlikely that such a nearby road would have been maintained officially when the main highway was available." [4]

APPLEBY PARISH SE953126 SE962982 SE942205. Ermine Street, section of Roman road exposed in machine-cut trench, 1936. Surface paved with limestone blocks laid in up to 3 courses, stones at edge laid on edge. Section further North at SE 953 127 revealed similar construction. Neither section was across full width of road which was estimated to be 14-15 ft. (Walshaw and Baker 1937, 76, figs.; Dudley 1949, 145-7, illus.). [5]

Description of section of road exposed by machine-cut trench, including two section drawings and a black and white photograph of the exposure. "In 1936, opportunities of investigating the construction of the old road were afforded in Appleby parish during the laying of a pipe-line for the North Lindsey Water Board, to connect up a pumping station at Wressle (in Broughton parish) with a reservoir at Sawcliff. ... The evidence was recorded by Ald. G. R. Walshaw and Mr. F. Baker in The Lincolnshire Magazine, 1937, vol. iii, No. iii.

We are here concerned mainly with the Appleby exposures, which were two in number. The first was in the grass verge close to the boundary hedge of the garden of Haveholme House, 245 yards south of the railway crossing [see figures 53 A and B in book]. Here a fairly large excavation had been made ... thus exposing the edge of the Roman roadway as described in the following extract from the above-mentioned article: - "The machine trench digger had broken right through the road surface and uplifted the stones indiscriminately, thus hiding the real nature of the work. Some of the stones had been left on the side of the manhole and larger pieces had been carried into the garden of the house to make a rockery. The stone was limestone, which outcrops half a mile away on the 'Cliff' hills, and the pieces varied in size from about 15 inches to about 5 inches square, though many were very irregular. As some of the stones were well worn on the large flat surface it was evident that they had lain flat 'in situ' and not on the edge. A brief examination of the excavated manhole showed the layer of stones, resting on a bed of natural sand at a depth of about one foot below the surface of the grass verge. Examination of the remaining edge of the road showed that the old road was about 8 inches thick and was made up of large and small stone laid flat in sometimes one, sometimes two or three layers. The surface appeared to be mortared together but not the underside or the middle of the thickness. This mortaring may only have been the cementing together of wet limestone road-dust and blown sand which is abundant in this locality. The stones on the extreme edge of the road were set on edge, presumably to form a buttress similar to a curb stone but not raised above the surface of the road."

Permission having been obtained to excavate at another point in the grass verge a little farther north (185 yards from the railway crossing) the Roman road surface was found intact and undisturbed (fig 53.b). This was smooth and worn and appeared to be grouted with mortar as in the Haverholme House exposure. In two places were slightly worn grooves similar to wheel tracks, but the evidence was not definite. The road was highly cambered and was estimated to have been not more than 14 to 15 feet wide." [6]

Two drawings by E.H. Rudkin of sections through the Roman road exposed at Haverholme House. [7]

BROUGHTON PARISH SE90NE/91SE 95740610-95481078. The Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber crossing at Winteringham runs on the west side of Broughton and forms the modern thoroughfare. A short stretch has gone out of use (at SE957087) where it forks off on the north and south to connect with Broughton High Street. Its line is maintained as a footpath in Manby Wood, however, and traces of agger occur. After Broughton the long, straight alignment from Lincoln ends and a turn to the west is made at Haverholme House (SE95251266) in the direction of the Humber crossing. (1. H.E. Dudley, 'History of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Diocese', 1931, 34; 2. I.D. Margery, 'Roman Roads in Britain' (Rev. Ed 1967), 237; 3. Other information D.J. 21.5.81). [8]

ROXBYPARISH SE94531757. Ermine Street, section of Roman road exposed whilst laying water main, 1970. The former road surface lay 0.6-0.8m below present ground level, and consisted of clean sandy gravel and limestone rubble. The road had been flanked by ditches and, at the point sectioned, the metalling had spread to fill ditches. Between ditches the gravel of the road was up to 0.5m deep, and had been laid directly on the brown clay. RB sherds and whetstone fragments recovered. SM RXBF (AN 1970, 10). See also cropmark site SE945174. [9]

Excavation carried out by Keith Miller at Appleby Station, Ermine Street during road works. Humberside Archaeology Unit site code APP81. [10]

Archive catalogue pro-forma for APP81 Keith Millar's excavation at Appleby Station. [11]

A file previously noted as being with Ben Whitwell and containing Keith Millers work and photographs relating to APP81, Appleby Station can no longer be located and no other report can be found. [12]

SE90NE/91SE BROUGHTON PARISH SE95740610 - 95481078

The Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber crossing at Winteringham runs on the west side of Broughton and forms the modern thoroughfare. A short stretch has gone out of use (at SE957087) where it forks off on the north and south to connect with Broughton High Street. Its line is maintained as a footpath in Manby Wood, however, and traces of agger occur. After Broughton the long, straight alignment from Lincoln ends and a turn to the west is made at Haverholme House (SE95251266) in the direction of the Humber crossing. (1. H.E. Dudley, 'History of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham District', 1931, 34; 2. I.D. Margery, 'Roman Roads in Britain', revised edition 1967, 237; 3. Other information D J 21.5.81). [13]

Information and correspondence relating to two planning proposals in Broughton parish. The first is a proposed motel complex at the junction of the A18 and Ermine Street. The second is a proposed motorway maintenance compound on land adjacent to Briggate Lodge, Ermine Street, Broughton. [14]

Planning file containing correspondence and the application for a golf course development at Manby Wood, Broughton. [15]

Fieldwork record sheet for a watching brief at the golf course development at Manby Wood, Broughton. [16]

Watching Brief report by Lindsey Archaeological Services on the golf course development at Manby Wood, Broughton. The watching brief found no evidence of any past human activity earlier than the plantation in the monitored area, although a natural depression may have been used on a limited scale as a quarry. It is unlikely that any such quarry was of great antiquity. It is not thought that an archaeological site of any period lies on or close to the area of Holes 12 and 13. [17]

HIBALDSTOW PARISH Three black and white oblique aerial photographs of Ermine Street in Hibaldstow parish. [18, 19, 20, 21]

REDBOURNE PARISH SK963968 SK962982 Ermine Street, from South parish boundary to approx. point where A18 branches East towards Redbourne village former Roman road is apparently overlain by modern A18.

SK962982 SK961992 Ermine Street, from junction with A18 to crossroads with B1206 the agger of the Roman road runs along West side of present Ermine Street (Trollope 1868, 169; HAC A15 (South) Report 1975, 6-7, n.1) Limestone rubble, presumably material from disturbed agger, visible in garden at SK962986 (1975). Road shows as light strip on AP at SK961988 (CUAC obl. 1962; SM, RD/05).

SK961992 SK960006 Ermine Street, from crossroads with B1206 to Northwood Farm on North parish boundary, the agger of the Roman road runs along East side of present Ermine Street (Trollope 1868, 169). Limestone blocks and gravel visible in section of roadside bank at SK961999, 1975. (HAC A15 (South) Report 1975, 6-7, n.2). [22]

Black and white oblique aerial photograph of Ermine Street running through Redbourne parish. [23]

ROXBY CUM RISBY PARISH SE94531757 Ermine Street, a section of Roman road was exposed whilst laying water main in 1970. The former road surface lay 0.6-0.8m. below present ground level, and consisted of clean sandy gravel and limestone rubble. The road had been flanked by ditches and, at the point sectioned, the metalling had spread to fill ditches. Between ditches the gravel of the road was up to 0.5m. deep, and had been laid directly on the brown clay. Romano-British sherds, oyster shells and a whetstone fragment were recovered. The small number of sherds included an amphora body sherd and a mortarium rim. The finds are in North Lincolnshire Museum, parish code RXBF (AN 1970, 10). See also cropmark site at SE945174. [24, 25, 26]

SCAWBY PARISH A watching brief along a 150m length of open cut trench for a replacement water main within the eastern roadside verge of Ermine Street. The trench was 0.35m wide and was between 1.0m and 1.15m deep. The exposed stratigraphy was 15cm loamy topsoil overlying natural mid orange brown sand. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified. [27, 28]

WINTERINGHAM PARISH SE942205 SE950215 Ermine Street, from c.SE942205 to SE943211 cropmarks and surfaces scatter of road metalling indicate the course of former Roman road, flanked by ditches, to the east of the present road, A1077/Cockthorpe Lane. At SE94332098, South of the present road junction, there appears to be a branch turning North towards an area of enclosures - see cropmark sites below. At SE94452125 a section of the Roman road surface and one of the flanking ditches was exposed during construction of a barn 1965. At SE945213 a portion of metalled road was exposed in Stead's excavations 1964-5; the road forked at this point - cropmarks show one arm running North East along a low ridge to c.SE950215; the other, traced for a short distance, runs North. Excavation suggested that the use of the northern arm ceased during the Roman period. (1. DNR 1971; 2. SM, WGM/02, 03; 3. Riley 1974, 375-77 fig.1. Pl. XXXi B, Stead, forthcoming). [29]

The End of Ermine Street at the South Shore of the Humber. Article includes a map of the area under discussion with sites marked from A to F, and a plate. Mr. D. N. Riley writes: "There has long been debate about the course of the final part of Ermine Street, north of Lincoln, which must have approached the Humber near the village of Winteringham. The road has only a single slight change of direction in 30 miles and the Roman line is very clear until a point about one-and-a-quarter miles from Winteringham, where the modern road is deflected eastwards and the further line of the original Ermine Street becomes uncertain.

New information has now become available from excavations directed by Dr. I.M. Stead in 1964 and 1965 on a site north of Eastfield Farm and from air-photographs of cropmarks in the same vicinity taken by the writer in 1971 and 1973. The two sources of information are complementary, since aerial observation showed the line of a former road between A and Eastfield Farm and between E and F, while the gap between the two sets of cropmarks was partly filled by the excavations near E, which revealed a short stretch of metalled road datable to the Roman period. It thus appears to be possible to trace Ermine Street, from the end of its long direct run at A, by two or possibly three short straight lengths, turning progressively from a northerly to a north-easterly direction, to a terminus near F, which is only 400 yards from the modern Humber shore.

A description of this new stretch of road in more detail may conveniently be dealt with in four parts.

- (i) From A to B the modern road evidently overlies the Roman road and obscures the detail of its exact line.
- (ii) From B to C a light-coloured cropmark shows the presence of road-metal below the surface - confirmed by a line of gravel

in the plough soil when the field is cultivated - and dark cropmarks indicate the position of roadside ditches. At C there appears to be a branch road turning off to the north, and between C and Eastfield Farm the road is shown only by the dark cropmarks on its side ditches.

(iii) The excavations of 1964 and 1965 in a pasture north of Eastfield Farm uncovered near E a portion of road with gravel surface and side ditches, together with remains of buildings of Roman date. The road forked at this point, one arm running north-eastwards to link with a line of cropmarks in the next field, and the other, which was traced for a short distance, going northwards to an unknown destination. There was some evidence that use of the northern arm ceased during the Roman period. To the south-west of the fork the gravel road-surface could not be found, but it appeared again at D immediately north of Eastfield Farm, where Dr. I. M. Stead reported that a patch of road-surface and one of the side ditches were exposed during the construction of a barn in 1965.

(iv) Further to the north-east, in the adjacent cultivated fields, the cropmarks between E and F showed either buried road metalling or side ditches, or both together. This length of road ended at F, near the tip of a low ridge ... Between the ridge and the modern Humber bank there is low-lying pasture. It may be presumed that the road goes no further than the tip of the ridge, though only excavation could show whether the original terminus still remains or whether erosion by the river has destroyed it.

At first sight it seems surprising that the stretch of road here described turns so much to the east in a short distance, when Ermine Street is so straight for most of its length. A direct line from the south to the terminus at F, however, would have taken the road through the low-lying land bordering the River Ancholme, whereas the actual line of the road between A and F follows much better terrain at higher level.

The destinations of the branch roads at C and E are not known and observation of the fields towards Winteringham Grange has not produced any information ... It is possible that the side road at C may have served the small Roman settlement, the remains of which were found in the 1930's in a sand-pit; the northwards arm of the fork at E may similarly be connected with the settlement excavated in 1964 and 1965. Other cropmarks seen to the west of the old sand-pit near C and in the field east of E are likely to be connected with Roman settlements and further study from the air may yield more information on these sites." [30]

Oblique black and white aerial photographs of Ermine Street at various points in Winteringham Parish, including adjacent to Old Winteringham Roman settlement. [31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87]

Winteringham line of road shown by light-coloured mark with dark marks on each side indicating ditches, running North East from SE942206 near present end of Ermine Street to SE946214 from where it runs East for short distance. [88]

Photocopied extract of a paper archive relating to a section being put across Ermine Street at SE94212068 recorded in 1982 during excavations of Winteringham Roman settlement (SMR2068). Humberside Archaeology site code WGM 81. Copied extracts of sections 4.8, 16.2 and 7. [89]

Humberside Archaeology Unit watching brief on the A1077 road widening and drainage scheme between Mere Cross Roads and Low Farm, Winteringham, site code TSS 93. [90]

Humberside SMR fieldwork record sheet for the watching brief between Mere Cross Roads and Low Farm, Winteringham, TSS 93. [91]

Archive catalogue pro-forma for the watching brief between Mere Cross Roads, and Low Farm, Winteringham, TSS 93. [92]

Correspondence and planning information file relating to the watching brief on the A1077 between Mere Crossroads and Low Farm, TSS 93. [93]

Report on an archaeological watching brief on the A1077 between Mere Cross Roads and Low Farm, TSS 93. Two sherds of greyware were recovered from the spoilheap at SE94312095. The west side of the Roman road was encountered at SE94202062 and the east side at SE94182056. It was made from compacted gravel, 0.60m thick, laid directly onto the original ground surface. No other features were identified and no finds were retrieved. [94]

WINTERTON PARISH SE944184 SE942197 Ermine Street, course of former Roman road lies on East side of present street between above grid references. A section of the road was exposed in 1961 by a firm of contractors laying a sewage outfall from Winterton village. They cut a trench some 3ft wide at SE94241945. The Roman road exposed was found to be a 14ft wide road surface of limestone rubble lying on flinty gravel, approximately 12ins thick. The road lay 14ft east of present road surface, 2ft below grass verge. [95, 96]

Planning application 7/75/87 for exploration boreholes at SE942206 and correspondence. [97]

Cropmark plt rectified from aerial photographs. [98]

Slide set 'Romans in Humberside Display II'. [99]

SMR record card. [100]

SK96139897. Possible short stretch of agger of the Roman road, seen as cropmarks. Source : Helen Winton/30-SEP-1994/RCHME: Lincolnshire NMP. [101]

The section of Ermine Street running through Hibaldstow parish was mentioned in a desk-based assessment carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007. No additional information. [102]

A watching brief was carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services during the construction of a temporary access road to the Broughton Forest Pines Golf Club, 2006. A roadside ditch to Ermine Street was recorded.

The access road was machined by mechanical excavator from the existing asphalt surfaced path on the western side of Ermine Street. A ditch and bank were recorded after stripping; the western edge of the ditch was visible, cutting through natural brown-orange aeolian sand. The fill of the ditch was a dark brown-grey silt sand, and produced a sherd of modern pottery and ceramic drain. This fill was machined to a depth of 0.55m; a full profile could not be obtained.

The report concluded that the ditch was likely to be a roadside ditch to the Roman road, later reused as part of a boundary when a bank was constructed to its western side. [103]

Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out a watching brief during a water main replacement in the Low Risby and Appleby area, 2000. Road surfaces were recorded in four locations along Ermine Street, although in some cases it was unclear if they were of Roman date.

Test Pit D was located alongside Broom Hill Plantation, area SE95441135. Below the subsoil was a metallated surface, a layer of compact pebbles set in yellow/brown sand, 0.15m thick. This lay above 0.06m of yellow sandy soil mixed with limestone fragments (a possible bedding layer) and 0.12m of compact mid grey/brown sandy silt. Below this, a 0.06m layer of angular crushed limestone, overlying 0.1m of silty sand. The lowest layer was 0.2m of limestone chunks resting on natural sand.

Access Pit C was located in area SE95361195, on the immediate west side of Ermine Street. Up to 50cm of modern road deposits sealed a series of four relatively thin layers that overlay a horizon of limestone, bonded by compact light yellow sand. This may have been the Roman metallated road surface. Underneath this was a possible bedding layer of sand and pebbles, over 30cm thick. No surface was observed in the western face of the pit, suggesting that it was the western edge of the road that had been recorded.

In the road verge near Haverholme House (area SE95271262), a trench exposed a small area of metallated limestone surface, c.40cm below the top of the verge. It comprised small to medium sized limestone fragments, closely packed in yellow clay. The surface was worn, and a depression was observed that was suggested to be evidence of rutting caused by wheeled carts.

An open cut section was also observed just to the north of this, at the junction of Santon Lane with Ermine Street (area SE95261265). In the verge area, 35cm below the modern ground surface, was a horizon of densely packed limestones, described as pebble-sized and cobble-sized. It rested directly on natural sand. The stones also appeared to be worn. A potential wheel rut was later dismissed, as it was on the wrong alignment.

The fourth observation was to the north of Linden House, area SE95191314. The recorded sequence was described in the revised report as confused, but the excavator did associate some deposits with the Roman Road. [104]

A field to the south of the A1077, opposite Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, was fieldwalked on three occasions in 1981 and 1982. The field was linewalked before and after ploughing in 1981, when Roman pottery and building stone was found in the north-western corner of the field. The following year, a 10m grid walk in the northern section produced freshly broken Roman pottery and further building stone. The line of Ermine Street through the field was visible as a light soilmark. [105]

A geophysical survey of six sample areas was carried out at Eastfield Farm in 1996.

Area 2B was located to the north of the farm buildings, and was targeted on the probable course of Ermine Street. Modern magnetic disturbance was evident, but several linear anomalies and also some pit-type anomalies could be distinguished. They may have been Roman-British, or possibly modern drains or field boundaries. The expected alignment of Ermine Street was not detected. [106]

Humber Field Archaeology carried out a watching brief during the installation of electricity cables at Eastfield Farm in 1997. This was in the same area as the geophysical survey the previous year.

At the southern end of Trench 1, a compacted gravel was noted. It was on the expected alignment of Ermine Street, and was interpreted as part of the road. Two sherds of samian ware pottery were recovered from this area. [107]

Pre-Construct Geophysics carried out a 2-hectare geophysical survey, south of the A1077, in 2001. The survey detected

many magnetic anomalies corresponding to features visible in aerial photographs.

The most conspicuous anomalies were linear, and on a NNE-SSW alignment. They were interpreted as the ditches defining the edges of Ermine Street Roman road, an arterial highway constructed shortly after the Conquest. The survey appeared to indicate that the boundaries were redefined on at least one occasion. A broad, uniform band of magnetic variation mirrored the course of these ditches, but was located about 16m to the south. If this was road metalling, then it raises the possibility of an earlier alignment, pre-dating the linear ditches. [108]

Desk-based assessment gazetteer entry. [109]

Linear earthwork features in area SE95610872, west of Appleby Lane, Broughton, were plotted from 1947 and 1953 RAF air photographs by Alison Deegan in 2005. Broad-ditched linear features were interpreted as an earlier route of Ermine Street Roman road, where the modern road veers east into Broughton Village. Sources: NMR - RAF/58/1096 F22 30-31, RAF/CPE/UK/2042 3086. [110]

The section of Ermine Street within Manby Wood (see Ref 110 above) was visited as part of an archaeological walkover survey in 2005. 'Possible traces of agger' were observed, although no precise locations were defined in the report. [111].

Aerial photograph, taken in 1995, showing Ermine Street in Roxby and Winterton parishes. [112]

General aerial views of Ermine Street in Hibaldstow parish, 1988. [113, 114]

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- (106) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Gater, J.. 1996. Report on Geophysical Survey: Eastfield Farm, Winteringham. (SLS3571)
- (107) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Atkins, D. 1998. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Eastfield Farm, Winteringham. (SLS3569)
- (108) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Bunn, D.. 2001. Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Land at Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire. 9-10, Fig 8 (SLS3572)
- (109) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT: 2000. South Ferriby Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Appendix B (SLS3606)
- (110) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Deegan, A. 2005. Air Photo Mapping and Interpretation at the land at Forest Pines Golf Course, Broughton, North Lincs.. Fig 3, Appendix 2 site no. 5 (SLS3523)
- (111) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT: Jobling, D.. 2006. Assessment of Archaeological Potential: Forest Pines Golf and Country Club, Broughton, North Lincolnshire. 17 (SLS3525)
- (112) AP SLIDE: K Leahy. 1995. T3C7183 16. (SLS5527)
- (113) AP SLIDE: K Leahy. 1988. 3 3 06 88. (SLS5716)
- (114) AP SLIDE: K Leahy. 1988. 3 4 06 88. (SLS5717)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 951 091 (2157m by 24660m) SE90NE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	BROUGHTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	HIBALDSTOW, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	REDBOURNE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	ROXYBY CUM RISBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	SCAWBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	WINTERINGHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	WINTERTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Conservation Area	Appleby Conservation area	Active	DLS1916
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 1056663	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
National Monuments Record - SK99NE 61	Active
National Monuments Record - SE92SW SE92SE SE92SW SE90SE SE	Active
YAS Reference - 8543	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 100	Active
Mon within HLS management - AG00240915	Revoked
Mon within HLS management - AG00179457	Revoked

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments**

22646	ROMAN ROAD, EASTFIELD FARM	Geographical
2005	CROPMARK ENCLOSURES, ROXBY CAUSEWAY	Contemporary Complex
2063	TRACKWAY, ENCLOSURES (CM) & BUILDING (SITE OF)	Contemporary Complex
2068	OLD WINTERINGHAM	Contemporary Complex
2074	RB SETTLEMENT SITE, WINTERINGHAM SANDPIT	Contemporary Complex
10729	ENCLOSURES AND RING DITCH (CM)	Contemporary Complex
17636	RB OCCUPATION, S OF EASTFIELD FARM (OS 2149)	Contemporary Complex
20754	WOODLAND BOUNDARY BANK, LUNDIMORE WOOD	Functional Association

Associated Finds

FLS8188	SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS8189	MORTARIUM (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS8190	AMPHORA (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS8191	WHETSTONE (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	STONE
FLS8192	OYSTER SHELL (2) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	SHELL
FLS8200	SHERD (2) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2623	Laying of a water pipeline, Wressle Pumping Station to Sawcliff Reservoir, Appleby 1936 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2655	Laying of a sewage outfall, Winterton, 1961 (Event - Intervention)
ELS775	Aerial photographic sortie, 1962 (Event - Survey)
ELS2648	Eastfield Farm, Winteringham 1964 and 1965 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2647	Construction of a barn, Winteringham, 1965 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2646	Laying of a water main, Roxby cum Risby, 1970 (Event - Intervention. Ref: RXBF)
ELS903	Aerial photographic sortie, 1971 (Event - Survey)
ELS837	Aerial photographic sortie, 1973 (Event - Survey)
ELS2628	Aerial photographic sortie, 1973 (Event - Survey)
ELS2632	Aerial photographic sortie, 1973 (Event - Survey)
ELS823	Aerial photographic sortie, 1974 (Event - Survey)
ELS830	Aerial photographic sortie, 1974 (Event - Survey)
ELS854	Aerial photographic sortie, 1974 (Event - Survey)

ELS828	Aerial photographic sortie, 1975 (Event - Survey)
ELS911	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS913	Aerial photographic sortie, 1976 (Event - Survey)
ELS815	Aerial photographic sortie, 1976 (Event - Survey)
ELS921	Aerial photographic sortie, 1976 (Event - Survey)
ELS51	APPLEBY STATION, ERMINE STREET, 1981 (Event - Intervention. Ref: APP 81)
ELS94	Excavations at Old Winterringham, Ermine Street, North Lincolnshire, 1981 (Event - Intervention. Ref: WGM 81)
ELS125	RB OCCUPATION, `DOW 2149' (FW) (Event - Survey. Ref: WGM 81)
ELS3431	Fieldwalking south of the A1077, Eastfield Farm , 1981 (Event - Survey. Ref: WGM 81)
ELS2630	Aerial photographic sortie, 1983 (Event - Survey)
ELS2629	Aerial photographic sortie, 1983 (Event - Survey)
ELS2631	Aerial photographic sortie, 1984 (Event - Survey)
ELS91	Watching brief during the A1077 Road Widening, Winterringham, North Lincolnshire, 1993 (Event - Intervention. Ref: TSS 93)
ELS2635	Manby Wood Golf Course, Broughton (WB), 1994 (Event - Intervention. Ref: BHBV)
ELS3145	Watching Brief on Sawcliffe Area Water Mains Replacement Scheme, North Lincolnshire, 1999 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2497	Desk based assessment, 4KG Keadby - Grimsby overhead transmission line refurbishment, 2000/2001 (Event - Interpretation. Ref: NGC 2000)
ELS1868	Watching Brief, Kirton Lindsey Mains Relay Scheme, Ermine Street north of Messingham Lane, 2001-2 (Event - Intervention. Ref: KLW2001)
ELS2962	Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed golf course at Forest Pines, Broughton, North Lincolnshire (Event - Interpretation)
ELS2963	Aerial photographic mapping and interpretation of land at Forest Pines Golf Club, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, 2005 (Event - Interpretation)
ELS2964	Walkover Survey at the proposed Golf Course Development at Forest Pines, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, 2005 (Event - Survey)
ELS2933	Watching brief at Access Road, Broughton Forest Pines Golf Club, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, 2006 (Event - Intervention. Ref: BFPG 06)
ELS3297	Desk-based assessment, Home Farm, Sturton, Scawby 2009 (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3321	Desk based assessment, Home Farm, Sturton, Scawby, 2009 (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3848	Warren Single Field Turbine, Horkstow - Desk Based Assessment (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4130	Solar Park on Land at Raventhorpe Farm, Scunthorpe (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4160	Archaeological Desk-based assessment for Land off Appleby Lane, Broughton (Event - Interpretation. Ref: 15/2)
ELS4282	Desk-Based Assessment, land to rear of the Red Lion (Event - Interpretation. Ref: BRHS 15)
ELS4147	Heritage Assessment, Land Off North Street, Winterton (Event - Interpretation. Ref: WINS 14)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**Associated Files**

Document/web page: D:\NLFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS13 - MLS1999\MLS00100.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

Document/web page: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1056663

Notes:

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
8828 - MLS8828	FORMER BARNESLEY TO BARNETBY RAILWAY	Monument

The Trent, Ancholme & Grimsby Railway line (M.S. & L.R.), later the Barnsley to Barnetby line (G.C.R.).

Monument Types and Dates

RAILWAY (PM:C19, Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

SMR Record Card. [1]

The Trent, Ancholme and Grimsby Railway line received the Queen's assent in July 1861, although the line was already under construction. It continued from the South Yorkshire Railway at Keadby, which had opened in September 1859. It ran through Frodingham to Wrawby Junction near Barnetby, and included railway stations at Appleby and Elsham. The line also included two branches to Gunness and Gunness Wharf on the Trent. The line later became part of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, which in turn was renamed the Great Central Railway. As part of the G.C.R., it was known as the Barnsley to Barnetby line. [2 - 6]

Five black and white prints of different views of the railway line, including one of the Appleby signal box. [7]

Sources

- (1) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 8828 (SLS527)
- (2) WEBSITE: Wikipedia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/>.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trent,_Ancholme_and_Grimsby_Railway (SLS4114)
- (3) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1886-88. OS 25 inch series 1st edition Lincolnshire. (SLS1439)
- (4) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1906-08. OS 25 inch series 2nd edition Lincolnshire. (SLS1440)
- (5) WEBSITE: History of Scunthorpe. <http://historyofscunny.piczo.com/?g=937235&cr=5&linkvar=000044>.
<http://historyofscunny.piczo.com/therailway?cr=5&linkvar=000044> (SLS6336)
- (6) WEBSITE: 2010. Crowle Community Forum. <http://crowle.org/?p=1803> (SLS4104)
- (7) PHOTOGRAPH - PRINT: Uncertain. Black and white prints of Brigg-Scunthorpe Railway. (SLS3237)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 90 11 (30785m by 3837m) SE91SW Line

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	BARNETBY LE WOLD, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	CROWLE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	ELSHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	GUNNESS, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	WORLABY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	WRAWBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 8828 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

22619	ALTHORPE RAILWAY STATION	Geographical
22620	CROWLE RAILWAY STATION	Geographical
20362	SIGNAL BOX, WRAWBY JUNCTION	Functional Association
24738	TRENT RAILWAY BRIDGE (SITE OF)	Functional Association
24753	THE OLD STATION (SITE OF), ALEXANDRA ROAD	Contemporary Complex

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4165	Old River Don Windfarm cultural heritage assessment (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4135	Desk Assessment - Lincolnshire Lakes, Scunthorpe (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4146	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Brumby Rose Cottage, Burringham (Event - Interpretation. Ref: 01/05)
ELS4181	Cultural Heritage Assessment, Ealand (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SLD15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS8000 - MLS9999\MLS08828.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 9195 - MLS9195 **Site Name** APPLEBY SIGNAL BOX, 10m NW OF LEVEL CROSSING, ERMINE STREET

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
9195 - MLS9195	APPLEBY SIGNAL BOX, 10m NW OF LEVEL CROSSING, ERMINE STREET	Building

Appleby signal box, 10m north west of level crossing, Ermine Street.

Monument Types and Dates

SIGNAL BOX (PM, Post Medieval to Modern - 1840 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

SE 91 SE 4/15 metres II	APPLEBY	ERMINE STREET Appleby Signal Box north-west of level crossing	(west side) approximately 10
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Railway signal box. Late C19 for Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company by the Railway Signal Company of Fazakerley, Liverpool. Timber frame, weatherboarded; Welsh slate roof. Cast-iron lever frame. Rectangular on plan. Entrances to left return (west side). South front, facing railway: 2 storeys, 2 bays. Ground floor: two 2-pane casements with sills. First floor: plank walkway on cast-iron brackets, iron handrail beneath full-width window with a central 24-pane window flanked by 4-pane sliding sashes to each end. Cast-iron gutter. Swept roof with ornate bargeboards and wooden finials. Iron stovepipe chimney to rear. Left return: board door to right; wooden staircase with plain treads, newel and handrail, rising to landing on right supported on cast-iron brackets, with enclosed lean-to porch, outer glazed door and half-glazed inner door. First floor: hinged plank walkway on brackets beneath full-width window with glazing bars incorporating sliding sashes similar to front; 4-pane attic casement. Right return has similar plank walkway, first-floor and attic windows; original nameboard with raised lettering APPLEBY LINCS. Rear has 4-pane casement to left, overlooking road. Interior contains original 23- lever frame bearing manufacturer's name, operated from first floor. Mechanism for operating level crossing gates for London and North Eastern Railway by the Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company has hand-wheel inscribed LNER 1942. Included (together with the nearby Elsham Signal Box approximately 5 miles south-east) as a representative example of the standard design of signal box (used 1881-1923) of the most successful signalling firm of the later pre-grouping period. Listing NGR: SE9522612871 [1, 2]

Black and white photograph of the signal box. [3]

SMR Record Card. [4]

56 photographs, mainly of the internal machinery, taken in 2004. [5]

Sources

- (1) COMPUTER DISK/TAPE: English Heritage/NMR. 2005. Listed building system data in MIDAS XML format. 165974 (SLS2963)
- (2) LISTED BUILDING LIST: Department of the Environment and Transport. Twentieth List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest. SE91SE 4/15 (SLS2913)
- (3) PHOTOGRAPH - PRINT: Uncertain. Black and white print of Appleby Signal Box. (SLS3238)
- (4) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 9195 (SLS527)
- (5) PHOTOGRAPH - DIGITAL: North Lincolnshire HER. 2004. Appleby and Elsham Signal box. (SLS5158)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9523 1286 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SMR Number 9195 - MLS9195 **Site Name** APPLEBY SIGNAL BOX, 10m NW OF LEVEL CROSSING, ERMINE STREET
Listed Building (II) - 1161513 APPLEBY SIGNAL BOX APPROXIMATELY Active DLS1284
10 METRES NORTH WEST OF LEVEL CROSSING

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 498204 Active
National Monuments Record - SE91SE 20 Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 9195 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS3801 BOX (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2205 Photographic survey, Appleby Signal Box, July 2004 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS8000 - MLS9999\MLS09195.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Planning\Constraints>Listed Buildings Comments\Appleby Signal Box, Appleby.pdf

Notes: Environment Team building survey. Original file path:
#T:\Environment\Planning\Constraints>Listed Buildings Comments\Appleby\Appleby Signal Box, Appleby.pdf#

Document/web page: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1161513>

Notes: National Heritage List entry

Document/web page: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=498204

Notes:

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
9456 - MLS9456	MINE, SANTON	Monument
Mine at Santon.		

Monument Types and Dates

ADIT (PM:C20:1957, Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1957 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

MINE (PM:C20:1957, Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1957 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

SE949133 (Centre) SE91SW

Photograph of Santon Mine entrance at SE94911330. [1]

Aerial photograph. Shows possible adit, to north of mine enclosure. [2]

SMR Record Card. [3]

Note that the parallel cropmarks interpreted as a mine adit (see ref. 2 above) reflect a geological change between two underlying types of oolitic limestone. They may therefore be natural features, particularly as there are no Ordnance Survey depictions of an adit at this location. [4]

Desk-based assessment gazetteer entry. [5]

Sources

- (1) PHOTOGRAPH - PRINT: Scunthorpe C. P. Team. 1987?. Black and white print of Santon Mine entrance. (SLS3240)
- (2) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1990. HAP 90/7/17. HAP 90/7/17 (SLS557)
- (3) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 9456 (SLS527)
- (4) PERSONAL OBSERVATION: M Hemblade. 2011. (SLS4261)
- (5) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT: 2000. South Ferriby Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Appendix B (SLS3606)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9486 1351 (302m by 426m) SE91SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 9456	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

20834	LINEAR CROPMARKS, NORTH OF APPLEBY BECK	Interpretational Group
20836	CROPMARKS, MILL FARM	Interpretational Group

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236	Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)
ELS867	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS8000 - MLS9999\MLS09456.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 12136 - MLS12136 **Site Name** EARTHWORKS, E OF ERMINE STREET

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
12136 - MLS12136	EARTHWORKS, E OF ERMINE STREET	Monument

Two parallel linear earthworks of unknown date, east of Ermine Street

Monument Types and Dates

LINEAR EARTHWORK (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence	EARTHWORK
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Description and Sources

Description

Aerial photograph shows two approximately parallel earthworks, each 200-230m long, running in a NNW-SSE direction. [1]

Sources

(1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1990. HAP 90/8/1. (SLS559)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 956 120 (127m by 246m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 12136 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236 Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)

ELS867 Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS12000 - MLS14999\MLS12136.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 17296 - MLS17296 **Site Name** STONE HEAD, THORNHOLME PRIORY

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
17296 - MLS17296	STONE HEAD, THORNHOLME PRIORY	Find Spot

Stone head, Thornholme priory

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (MED, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Found at Appleby, approx SE957 126. A stone carving of a mitred head from the site of Thornholme Priory. [1]

Stone corbel in the form of a bishop's head. Findspot: Thornholme Priory, SE965 125. Accession: SMAG:18.3.1980/2. Sitecode: APAB 2L. On display, as at March 2011. [1]

Sources

- (1) JOURNAL - RECORD OF EVENTS: Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 1966 -. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 7, 1972, 12 (SLS1352)
- (2) MUSEUM RECORDS: North Lincolnshire Museum. NLM accession database. APAB 2L (SLS1205)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 957 126 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded ---

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 17296	Active
NL - Cancelled records ? - 10297	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded ---

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded ---

Related Monuments

78	THORNHOLME AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY (SITE OF)	Geographical
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Associated Finds

FLS4130	Carved Stone (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	STONE
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 17296 - MLS17296 **Site Name** STONE HEAD, THORNHOLME PRIORY

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLCFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS15000 - MLS19999\MLS17296.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number 18495 - MLS18495 **Site Name** APPLEBY MILL (SITE OF), NE OF LOW SANTON

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
18495 - MLS18495	APPLEBY MILL (SITE OF), NE OF LOW SANTON	Monument

The site of Appleby watermill, north east of Low Santon

Monument Types and Dates

WATERMILL (PM, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1850 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

'Appleby Mill' printed and shown as a group of buidings on the Ordnance Survey 2" surveyor's map of 1819. The buildings are located just north of a sinuous channel that appears to run eastwards from a pond at Low Santon. [1]

By 1887, the same location was occupied by 'Mill Farm'. [2]

Sources

- (1) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1819. Ordnance Survey 2" Survey - Kirton. (SLS3695)
- (2) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1886-88. OS 25 inch series 1st edition Lincolnshire. 11/14 (SLS1439)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 947 130 (point) SE91SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 18495	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files

Document/web page: D:\NLFiles\Smvr2\HER record sheets\MLS15000 - MLS19999\MLS18495.pdf

Notes: Old HER record sheet

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20834 - MLS20834	LINEAR CROPMARKS, NORTH OF APPLEBY BECK	Monument

Cropmarks of linear ditches, visible on aerial photographs

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH? (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence	CROPMARK
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Description and Sources

Description

Linear cropmarks north of Appleby Beck, photographed from the air several times between 1971 and 2013.

A series of sinuous linear cropmarks appear to have origins as trackways, but probably represent the underlying geological interfaces between mudstone and limestone. A dark, sub-rectangular mark centred to SE95261360 appears to be a quarry of recent origin.

Two straight, roughly parallel linear ditches are visible at the eastern side of the field. They are on a NE-SW orientation. Not of geological origin, but date uncertain. [1 - 4]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Google. 2008 -. Google Maps AP dataset. <http://maps.google.com>. (SLS3453)
 - (2) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Ordnance Survey. 1971. 71/136/049. (SLS4743)
 - (3) PHOTOGRAPH - DIGITAL: English Heritage. 2013. 28441_051.jpg. (SLS6429)
 - (4) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. MLS20834 (SLS4183)
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Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9540 1360 (559m by 265m)	SE91SE	Area
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20834	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

9456	MINE, SANTON	Interpretational Group
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3228 OS 1:2500 verticals - cropmark plotting (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3712 Aerial photographic assessment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4018 English Heritage survey flight N853 (Event - Survey. Ref: N853)
ELS4019 Aerial photographic assessment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 20835 - MLS20835 **Site Name** CROPMARK TRACKWAY?, CARRSIDE FARM

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20835 - MLS20835	CROPMARK TRACKWAY?, CARRSIDE FARM	Monument

Cropmark, possibly a trackway, visible on an aerial photograph south of Carrside Farm

Monument Types and Dates

TRACKWAY? (PU, Unknown date)
CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

A single linear feature running north north west - south south east for approx 297m. [1]

Sources

(1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Ordnance Survey. 1971. 71/136/050. (SLS4794)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9611 1336 (157m by 316m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20835	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3228 OS 1:2500 verticals - cropmark plotting (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 20836 - MLS20836 **Site Name** CROPMARKS, MILL FARM

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20836 - MLS20836	CROPMARKS, MILL FARM	Monument

Cropmarks, visible on an aerial photograph to the east of Mill Farm. Possibly connected with the mill, or a nearby mine.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Unknown date)

CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

Cropmarks, visible on an aerial photograph to the east of Mill Farm. Possibly connected with the mill, or a nearby mine. [1]

'Old Shaft' printed and shown at this location on Ordnance Survey 6" map. [2]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1990. HAP 90/7/18. (SLS558)
 - (2) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1945. 1945 6" map. (SLS2722)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9504 1327 (103m by 69m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20836	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

9456	MINE, SANTON	Interpretational Group
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236 Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20837 - MLS20837	LINEAR CROPMARKS, N OF ROWLAND PLANTATION	Monument

Field drainage system visible in cropmarks

Monument Types and Dates

NON ANTIQUITY (Undated)

Description and Sources

Description

Field drainage system visible as cropmarks [1]

Sources

(1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Ordnance Survey. 1971. 71/130/045. (SLS4801)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9550 1225 (157m by 131m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 20837 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236 Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 20843 - MLS20843 **Site Name** POST MEDIEVAL CROPMARKS, SANTON

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20843 - MLS20843	POST MEDIEVAL CROPMARKS, SANTON	Monument

Post medieval cropmarks which continue boundaries visible in the modern landscape.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (PM, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

Cropmarks visible on a 1947 aerial photograph to the west of Scab Hill, Santon. The cropmarks are extension of modern boundaries in existing landscape. The longest cropmark measures approx 325m and connects the boundary of Padmoor Plantation to Scab hill plantation. [1]

Sources

(1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: RAF. 1947. CPE/UK/2042. (SLS1066)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9426 1328 (562m by 265m) SE91SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Anglo-Saxon settlement, Low Santon	Active	DLS2127
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20843	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236 Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 21067 - MLS21067 **Site Name** CROPMARK, APPLEBY CARRS

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
21067 - MLS21067	CROPMARK, APPLEBY CARRS	Monument

An east-west curvilinear cropmark, plotted from an unknown aerial photograph. Probably a post-medieval drainage ditch.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (PM, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)
CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

A linear cropmark which is a field boundary visible on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map of 1887. In total it measures 297m [1]

The original source is unknown [2]

Sources

- (1) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. (SLS4183)
 - (2) PERSONAL OBSERVATION: Alice Beasley. 2011. (SLS4805)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9649 1288 (303m by 99m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 21067	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3232 Keith Miller AP transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 21068 - MLS21068 **Site Name** RECTANGULAR CROPMARK, APPLEBY CARRS

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
21068 - MLS21068	RECTANGULAR CROPMARK, APPLEBY CARRS	Monument

A rectangular cropmark, visible on an aerial photograph. Parallel to modern boundaries; now partly destroyed by a pond.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (PM, Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)
CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

A rectangular enclosure measuring 54 by 75m. The enclosure has been divided into four sections. The northern two measure approx 21x21m and 21x31m. The southern two measure approx 25x51m and 52x28m. The southeastern corner appears to be an entranceway.

On the south side of the site are three parallel features which are probably modern field drainage. They are on a north-south alignment and measure between 13 and 93m [1]

Sources

(1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Ordnance Survey. 1971. 71/136/049. (SLS4743)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9661 1289 (205m by 250m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 21068	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3228 OS 1:2500 verticals - cropmark plotting (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
21071 - MLS21071	CROPMARKS, SOUTH OF THORNHOLME PRIORY	Monument

Cropmarks, visible on an aerial photograph. Possible medieval or post-medieval drainage ditches.

Monument Types and Dates

DRAIN (MED/PM, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

The northern part of the complex (NGRSE963123) consists of two short parallel features measuring approx 11m. They are on a north-south alignment.

To the south is a probable drainage system measuring approx 171m long. From the northern most point (NGR SE964122) is a second feature running north-south which measures 45m. [1]

Original source is not held within HER

Sources

(1) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. (SLS4183)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9643 1226 (183m by 210m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 21071 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3236 Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
21374 - MLS21374	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT, LOW SANTON	Monument

Anglo-Saxon finds in some quantity, collected during metal detecting at Low Santon in 2004. They indicate the location of a settlement, the extent of which is uncertain.

Monument Types and Dates

SETTLEMENT (EMED:AS, Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

Evidence	FIND
Evidence	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE
Evidence	PLACENAME EVIDENCE

INHUMATION CEMETERY? (EMED:AS, Early Medieval/Dark Age - 500 AD to 900 AD)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

North Lincolnshire Museum holds a collection of Middle Saxon metal items found during metal detecting at Low Santon in 2004. They were recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and donated to the museum, apart from one pin that was purchased.

They comprise one iron adze, 6 iron knife blades, two rolled lead weights, two copper alloy strap ends, two biconical head pins and one silver gilt dress pin.

The silver gilt disc-headed pin is set with a single garnet. The expanded disc head, which has one ragged edge, supports a setting composed of a gilded/gold collet containing a red glass cabochon within a broad collar. This is made up an inner strand of beaded wire surrounding the central cell which is flanked by three strands of S and Z twisted wire. The pin shank is stout, marginally hipped and slightly bent. The back is plain with a central piercing presumably to attach the setting with a rivet seated beneath the glass cabochon. 7th century. Treasure case 2004 T171.

One coin (silver sceat, series K, 720 - 738AD) was also recorded by the PAS and returned to the finder. [1, 2]

A geophysical survey was carried out by Phase Site Investigations Ltd at Low Santon Farm in 2012. This was commissioned in order to provide information for a proposed Higher Level Stewardship application. Survey Area C targeted the field containing the Anglo-Saxon finds.

The results showed a series of strong linear responses crossing the area. They were thought to have a modern origin.

Other curvilinear trends were detected, but in the opinion of the surveyors, not indicative of archaeological enclosures. [3]

Sources

- (1) PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES PROJECT: Portable Antiquities Scheme. Portable Antiquities scheme database. (SLS2749)
 - (2) MUSEUM RECORDS: North Lincolnshire Museum. NLM accession database. APSB (SLS1205)
 - (3) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Mark Whittingham, Phase Site Investigations. 2012. Site at Low Santon Farm, North Lincolnshire. 13-14 (SLS5767)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 94 12 (379m by 275m) SE91SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Anglo-Saxon settlement, Low Santon	Active	DLS2127
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 21374 Active
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS9457	ADZE (1) (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 500 AD to 900 AD)	IRON
FLS9458	KNIFE (6-10) (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 500 AD to 900 AD)	IRON
FLS9459	WEIGHT (2) (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 500 AD to 900 AD)	LEAD
FLS9460	STRAP END (2) (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 500 AD to 900 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
FLS9462	COIN (1) (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 720 AD to 738 AD)	SILVER

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3369 Metal detecting (Event - Survey)
ELS3919 Magnetometer survey, Low Santon Farm (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 22188 - MLS22188 **Site Name** APPLEBY SAWMILL, ERMINE STREET

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22188 - MLS22188	APPLEBY SAWMILL, ERMINE STREET	Building

Appleby sawmill buildings recentley converted to housing

Monument Types and Dates

SAW MILL (PM:C19, Post Medieval to Second World War - 1850 AD to 1940 AD?)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

'Appleby saw mill' is printed and shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" 2nd edition map of 1907 [1]

The building is also visible on the 1st edition map of 1887 however it is not marked as the saw mill. The rail link to the Barnsley-Barnetby track is visible so the mill was probably in use at this time [2]

All of the original buildings have survived and have been converted into residences however the rail link has been removed [3]

Sources

- (1) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1906-08. OS 25 inch series 2nd edition Lincolnshire. 11/14 (SLS1440)
 - (2) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1886-88. OS 25 inch series 1st edition Lincolnshire. 11/14 (SLS1439)
 - (3) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 2004 onwards. Ordnance Survey MasterMap Dataset. Digital. (SLS4594)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 9514 1322 (41m by 39m) SE91SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22188 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22609 - MLS22609	SAND PITS OR RETTING PITS (SITE OF), APPLEBY BECK	Monument

The cropmarks of a group of small pits, probably caused by sand extraction. Another possibility is that these are flax retting pits, known to have been dug at Carrside in the 17th century.

Monument Types and Dates

SAND PIT? (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence CROPMARK

RETTING POND? (PM:C17?, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1800 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Cropmarks, south of Appleby Beck. A group of about 25 small oblong cropmarks, most measuring between 7m and 14m long.

Probably sand extraction pits of unknown date. [1, 2]

Another possibility is that these cropmarks are former 'retting' pits, used to break down flax fibres before processing into linen.

The manor of Appleby came into possession of George Winn during the 17th century. He introduced the growing of flax and the weaving of linen as a means of relieving poverty in the parish. Weaving sheds containing hand-loom were erected in the village; three foremen weavers were recorded in a document of 1682. 42 pits were dug at Carrside to steep the flax. They were located alongside a dyke so that they could easily be flooded. In 1933, this area was still known as 'The Hemplins'. This village industry flourished during the 18th century, but declined when power looms were introduced in the industrial towns during the early 19th century. [3]

The eastern group of pits were visible on an air photograph taken in 1989. [4]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Google. 2008 -. Google Maps AP dataset. <http://maps.google.com>. (SLS3453)
 - (2) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. MLS22609 (SLS4183)
 - (3) SERIAL - PERIODICALS, ANNUAL REPORTS, MONOGRAPH SE: The Lincolnshire Magazine. Dudley, HE, 'Linen Weaving at Appleby', Vol 1, No 8, 1933 (SLS4175)
 - (4) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: JASAIR. 1989. 28_89_39. (SLS7174)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 956 135 (211m by 127m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22609	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS922 Aerial photographic survey (Event - Survey)

ELS3895 Aerial photographic Assessment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 22610 - MLS22610 **Site Name** LINEAR DITCHES, CARRSIDE FARM

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22610 - MLS22610	LINEAR DITCHES, CARRSIDE FARM	Monument

The cropmarks of at least two linear ditches, in the field south-west of Carrside Farm. Period uncertain.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Unknown date)

SAND PIT? (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

Cropmarks, south-west of Carrside Farm.

A SSW-NNE ditch, visible for about 90m between SE95741336 and SE95761345. An E-W ditch 55m long intersected the first ditch towards its southern end.

Also visible was a possible sub-circular cropmark, 3m wide, centred to SE95761340. [1, 2]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Google. 2008 -. Google Maps AP dataset. <http://maps.google.com>. (SLS3453)
 - (2) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. MLS22610 (SLS4183)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 957 134 (130m by 162m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22610	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3895 Aerial photographic Assessment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22642 - MLS22642	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURES, E OF PADMOOR PLANTATION	Monument

A geophysical survey in 2012 detected a series of fragmentary magnetic anomalies, thought to represent at least 5 enclosures.

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (RO?, Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

A geophysical survey was carried out by Phase Site Investigations Ltd at Low Santon Farm in 2012. This was commissioned in order to provide information for a proposed Higher Level Stewardship application.

Survey area 'A' was located to the north of the farm, east of Padmoor Plantation. The western part of the area was dominated by a series of strong magnetic responses, probably of geological origin.

The central and eastern parts of the field also had a disturbed magnetic background, perhaps caused by a combination of underlying geology soil type and ploughing marks. However, there was also a series of discontinuous linear responses that may have been of archaeological origin.

A possible enclosure centred to SE94401356 was an irregular shape, measuring a minimum of 48m across. It appeared to extend beyond the northern limit of the survey. There was at least one possible internal subdivision, and a series of strong, isolated responses within and around the enclosure could have been pits or burnt areas.

The clearest enclosure was centred to SE94491351. It was a broad L-shape, measuring up to a maximum of 45m x 85m. A number of internal responses could have been pits or burnt areas.

Two linear anomalies formed a corner of a possible enclosure at SE94551342. There were a number of discrete pit-type anomalies in the area, and two larger anomalies to the west (SE94511342) and east (SE94601339). A linear response, running E-W between SE94581340 and SE94651339, may also have been associated.

Smaller incomplete sub-rectangular shapes, measuring c. 23m across, were on similar alignments. They were centred to SE94671342 and SE94711347. [1]

Sources

- (1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Mark Whittingham, Phase Site Investigations. 2012. Site at Low Santon Farm, North Lincolnshire. 9-11 (SLS5767)
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Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 945 134 (408m by 250m) SE91SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE Anglo-Saxon settlement, Low Santon Active DLS2127

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 22642 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3919 Magnetometer survey, Low Santon Farm (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 22772 - MLS22772 **Site Name** RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES, NORTH OF APPLEBY BECK

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22772 - MLS22772	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES, NORTH OF APPLEBY BECK	Monument

Cropmarks of two small rectangular enclosures, visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013.

Monument Types and Dates

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE? (PRE:IA/RO, Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC? to 409 AD?)

Evidence	CROPMARK
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Description and Sources

Description

Cropmarks of two small sub-rectangular enclosures, visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2013. Date uncertain, but possibly late prehistoric.

One was centred to SE95361376. Its maximum dimensions appeared to be c. 30m by 18m. Possible internal features, but nothing clearly visible.

The second enclosure was located 30m to the south, and was very faint. Centred to SE95381371, it measured c. 24m by 16m. [1, 2]

Sources

- (1) PHOTOGRAPH - DIGITAL: English Heritage. 2013. 28441_051.jpg. (SLS6429)
- (2) AP TRANSCRIPTION: 1998. CMsketchplots.TAB. MLS20834 (SLS4183)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 953 137 (94m by 106m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Multi-period cropmarks, south of Appleby	Active	DLS2155
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 22772	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4018	English Heritage survey flight N853 (Event - Survey. Ref: N853)
ELS4019	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 22772 - MLS22772 **Site Name** RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES, NORTH OF APPLEBY BECK

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22839 - MLS22839	TRACKWAY, N OF STONE PIT PLANTATION	Monument

A sinuous double-ditched trackway, visible as a cropmark on air photographs, field north of Stone Pit Plantation.

Monument Types and Dates

TRACKWAY (RO?, Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Evidence	CROPMARK
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Description and Sources

Description

A sinuous double-ditched trackway, visible as a cropmark on air photographs taken c. 2010. Located in the field north of Stone Pit Plantation.

The trackway was indistinct, but appeared to be double-ditched. It was traceable over a distance of c.170m, running in a NNW-SSE direction between SE95361329 and SE95451315. [1]

This appears to be one of a series of similarly aligned trackways in Roxby and Appleby parishes, all potentially Iron Age/Romano-British in date. [2]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DigitalGlobe. 2010. Bing Maps Aerial Photographs. (SLS5078)
 - (2) PERSONAL OBSERVATION: M Hemblade. 2014. (SLS6523)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 954 132 (115m by 162m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22839	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

18471	TRACKWAY & ENCLOSURES (CM), SE OF BRACKENHOLMES	Interpretational Group
18472	LINEAR TRACKWAYS, NW OF APPLEBY	Interpretational Group
22773	TRACKWAY AND ENCLOSURE, SOUTH OF APPLEBY	Interpretational Group

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4070 Aerial photographic assesment and transcription (Event - Interpretation)

SMR Number 22839 - MLS22839 **Site Name** TRACKWAY, N OF STONE PIT PLANTATION

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
24694 - MLS24694	CROPMARKS, EAST OF SAND HOUSE	Monument

Linear cropmarks, east of Sand House Farm and the railway line. Possibly associated with Thornholme Priory.

Monument Types and Dates

DRAIN? (PU, Unknown date)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A series of linear earthworks were visible on an air photograph taken in 1966, west of Thornholme Priory and north of the railway line. Further photographs taken in 1976 showed that they had been ploughed at some time during the previous decade, but were still visible as soilmarks.

Most of the earthworks were in the area centred to SE957127, east of Sand House Farm. They were mainly orientated east-west, and at least one of them appeared to be a continuation of a drain still in use. They were probably water channels of different phases. It is possible that some were mediaval in date and associated with Thornholme Priory.

A trackway seemed to pass across one of the earthworks at SE95801275; it then led south-westwards towards the Priory, just to the north of a modern trackway still in use.

Centred to SE96131251 was a series of rectilinear pits and mounds. They had some resemblance to building foundations on the Priory site. Another possibility might be quarry pits, as the underlying limestone geology is near to the surface at this location. [1, 2]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: 1966. AQG 52. CUAC AQG 52 (SLS1443)
 - (2) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Meridian Airmaps. 1976. 36/76/230. (SLS6672)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 960 126 (746m by 513m) SE91SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 24694	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

SMR Number 24694 - MLS24694 **Site Name** CROPMARKS, EAST OF SAND HOUSE

ELS4112 Aerial photographic survey (Event - Survey)

ELS4107 Aerial photographic assessment & transcription (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 25145 - MLS25145 **Site Name** MILL FARM, APPLEBY

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
25145 - MLS25145	MILL FARM, APPLEBY	Building

Mill Farm, Appleby. Extant 19th century unlisted farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Mill Farm, Appleby. Extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site. [1]

Sources

(1) TABLE: Locus Consulting. 2014. Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping. 623 (SLS6966)

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9474 1311 (point) SE91SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 25145 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4154 Farmstead characterisation for historic Lincolnshire (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 25146 - MLS25146 **Site Name** CARRSIDE FARM (CARR FARM), APPLEBY

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
25146 - MLS25146	CARRSIDE FARM (CARR FARM), APPLEBY	Building

Carrside Farm (Carr Farm), Appleby. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Carrside Farm (Carr Farm), Appleby. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. [1]

Sources

(1) TABLE: Locus Consulting. 2014. Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping. 624 (SLS6966)

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9603 1364 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 25146 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4154 Farmstead characterisation for historic Lincolnshire (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

SMR Number 25147 - MLS25147 **Site Name** SITE OF APPLEBY CARRS, APPLEBY

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
25147 - MLS25147	SITE OF APPLEBY CARRS, APPLEBY	Monument

Site of Appleby Carrs, Appleby. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMSTEAD (Post Medieval to Late 20th Century - 1800 AD to 1980 AD)
Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Appleby Carrs, Appleby. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. [1]

Sources

(1) TABLE: Locus Consulting. 2014. Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping. 625 (SLS6966)

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 9654 1251 (point) SE91SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 25147 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

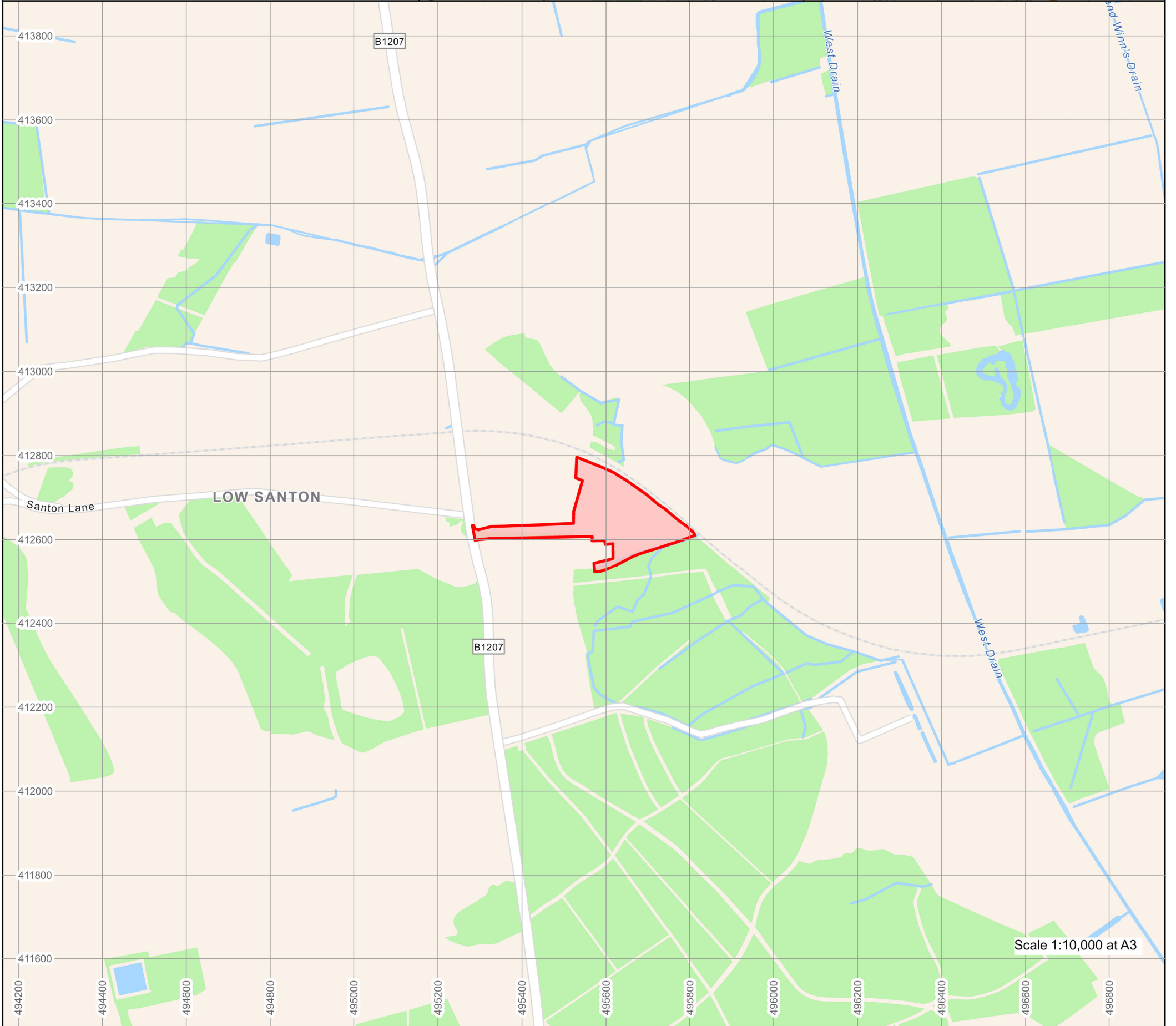
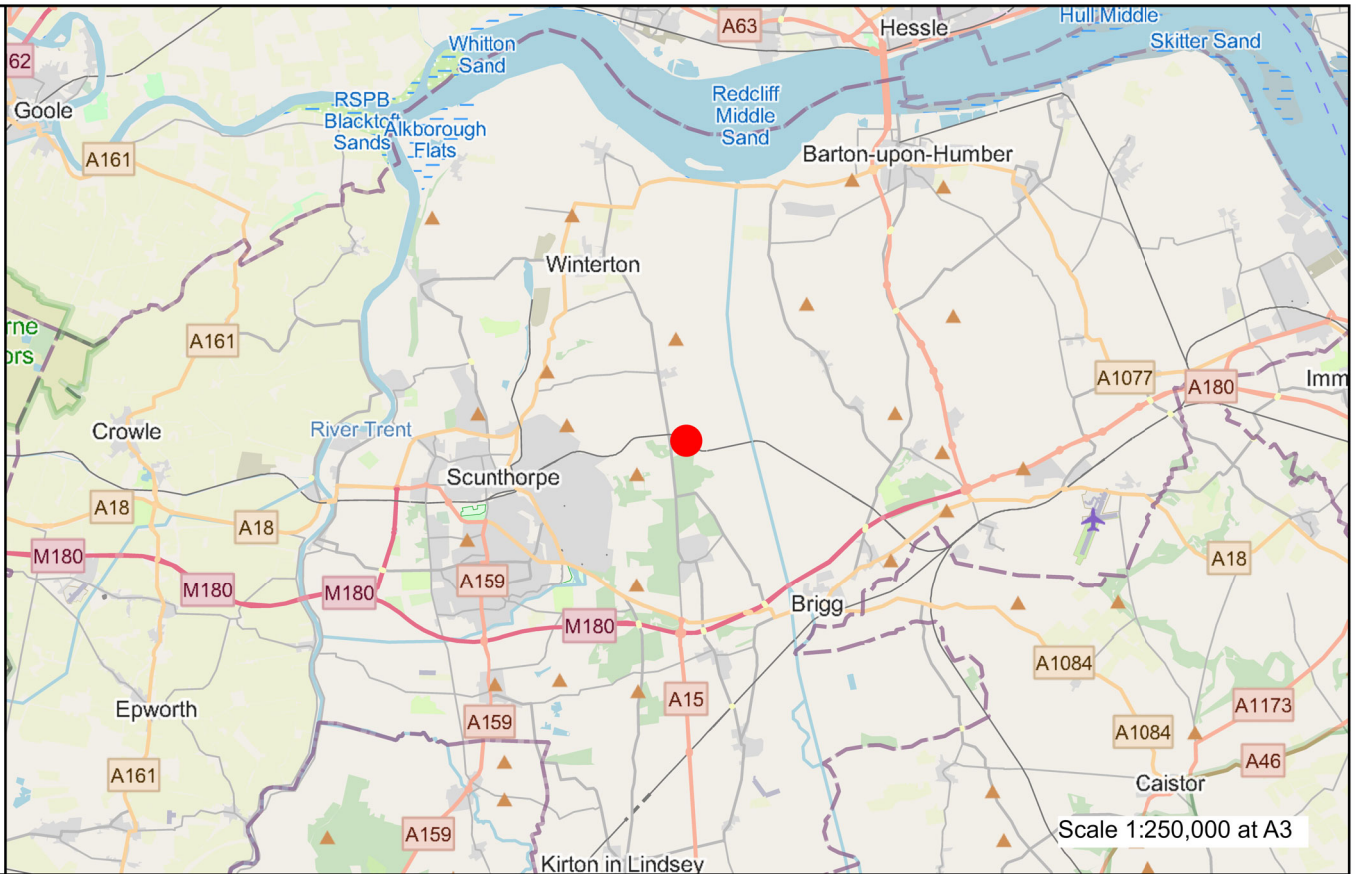
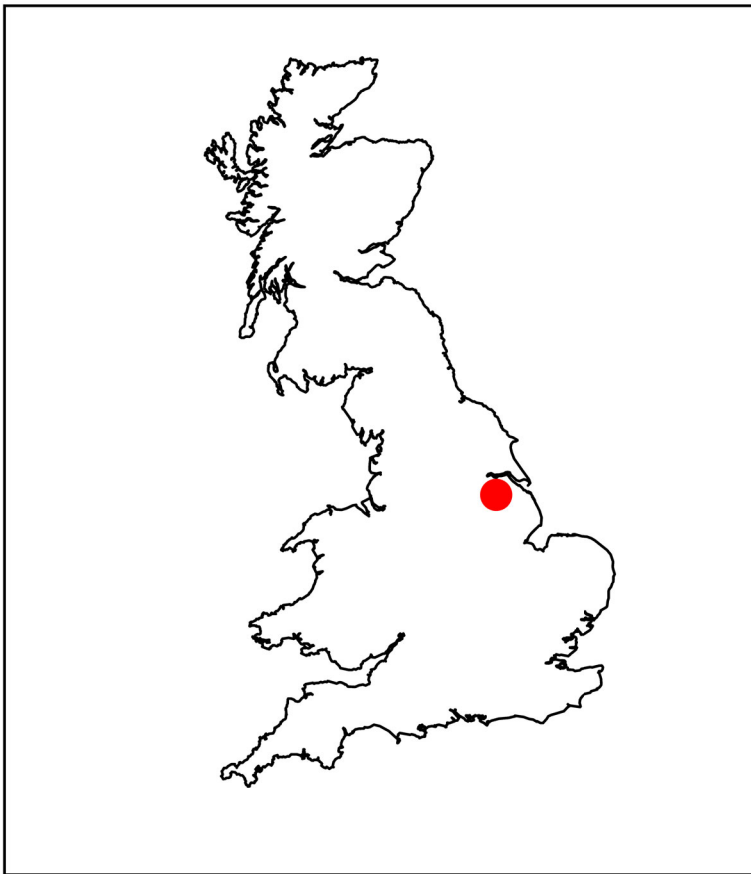
ELS4154 Farmstead characterisation for historic Lincolnshire (Event - Interpretation)

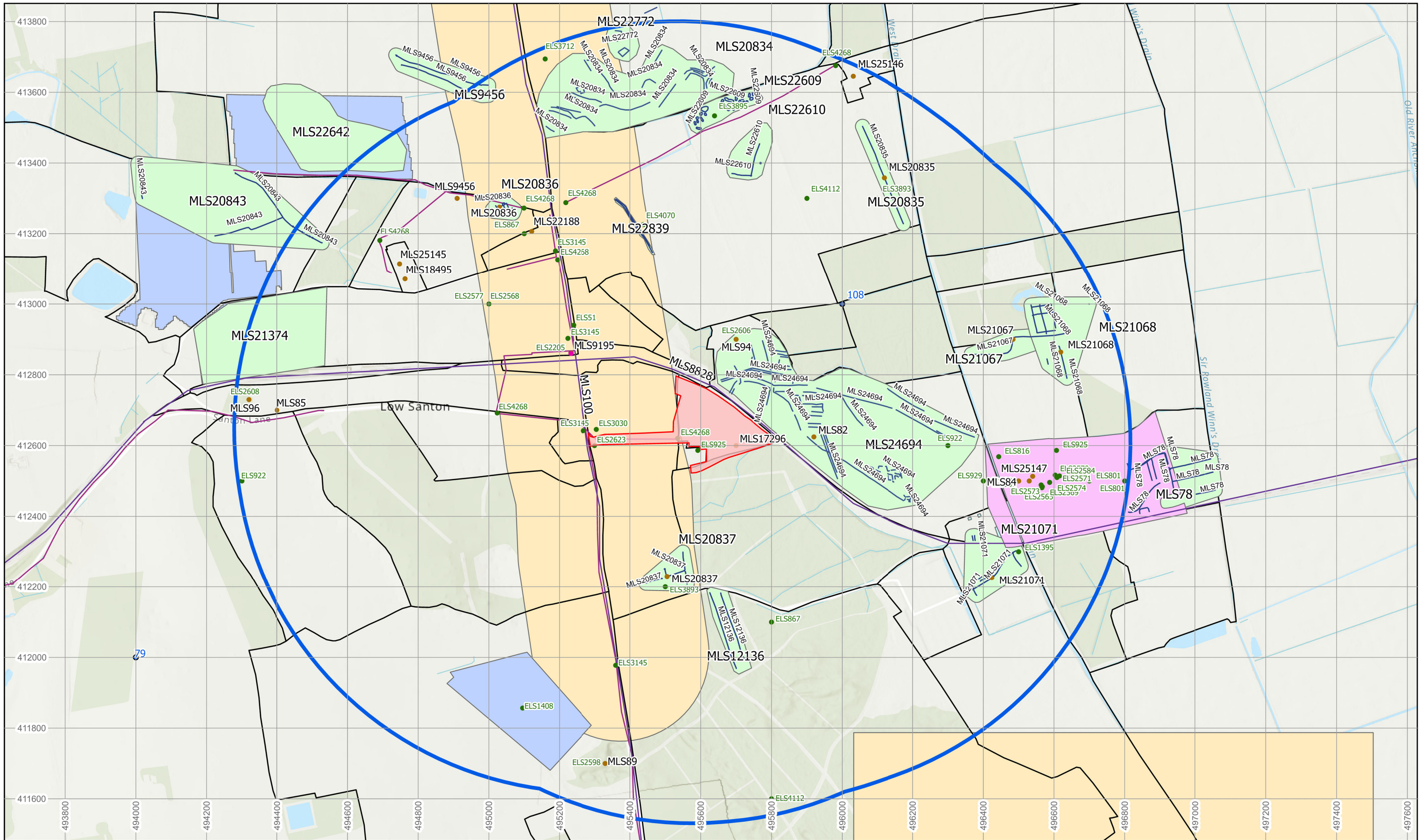
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Associated Files - None recorded

APPENDIX B

Figures

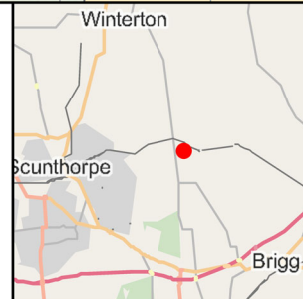




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- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Proposed development area | Cropmarks | Geophysical Surveys |
| 1000m study area | Cropmark Sketch Plots | Excavation Areas |
| ● HBSMRGIS Monuments | Watching Briefs | Desk Based Assessments |
| ● Listed Buildings | Scheduled Monuments | ● Appleby Marginal Monuments |
| ● HBSMRGIS Events | HBSMRGIS Monuments | |
| ● HBSMRGIS Monuments | HLC Types | |
| ● HBSMRGIS Events | | |



Sandhouse Farm, Appleby,
North Lincolnshire

Archaeology
Desk Based Appraisal

Figure 2
Heritage assets

0 400m

Site Code: SFA12
 Drawn By: A. Gaunt
 Approved By: N. Cavanagh
 Date: 14/08/2023
 Ver: 2.00
 Scale at A3: 1:10,000

APPENDIX C

WSI for Trial Trenching and Watching Brief

SANDHOUSE FARM, APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological
Trench Evaluation and Archaeological monitoring
(Watching Brief)

Prepared By

Robert Farrow (Design) Ltd

For

Rob Farrow (Design) Ltd

On Behalf of

TW Cook Ltd

PROJECT CODE: **SFA14**

PLANNING REFERENCE:

PA/2022/946

July 2023

Document Control Sheet

Project title	Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire			
Document title	Written Scheme of Investigation for: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation			
Project code	SFA12			
Accession Number	TBC			
County/ UA	North Lincolnshire			
Borough	Appleby			
Civil Parish	Broughton and Appleby			
Postcode	DN15 0DA			
NGR	495609 412671			
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Document Comprises	Doc. Control Sheet	Tables of Contents Lists of Apps, Tables, Plates & Figs	Text	Appendices
	1	2	18	3

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Internal Review	Internal Approval	Client Approval	County/Planning Approval
01.00	Draft	Steve Thorpe Snr Project Officer	Nigel Cavanagh Project Manager	Derek Cater Senior Project manager		

N.B: THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT COUNTY/PLANNING APPROVAL

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Our operating systems have been verified by:



servicing the procurement professional





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Figure 2	Proposed trenches and Watching Brief areas (1:1,500)



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this WSI

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) presents the proposed operational procedures and standards for archaeological trench evaluation in advance of development works at Sandhouse Farm, Appleby (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Stakeholders

Client: Rob Farrow Design Ltd

Applicant: TW Cook Ltd

Archaeological contractor: Network Archaeology

Planning: North Lincolnshire Council (NLC)

1.3 Project Background

1.3.1 Proposed development

The proposed development involves the change of use of existing agricultural buildings (formerly a piggery) to storage and distribution. As part of the proposed development, a new access road will be constructed in the western part of the PDA and several of the existing piggery buildings will be demolished.

No other groundworks are planned as part of the proposed development.

1.3.2 Location and description and natural Environment

The proposed development area (PDA) is located to the south of Appleby Village, approximately 2km south of St Bartholomew Church, east of The B1207 (Ermine Street) 1.5km east-south-east of Low Santon (Figure 1).

The PDA occupies approximately 4.6ha and comprises a number of structures associated with the former piggery with associated access tracks. Between the piggery buildings are areas of rubble and concrete hard standing.

The proposed site of the new access road lines to the west of the piggery complex in a currently undeveloped agricultural field

The PDA is accessed from Ermine Street to the west and is bounded to the west by agricultural fields, the south by Keb Wood, and to the north and east by the Settle and Carlisle Railway Line.

The underlying bedrock is Limestone of the Cornbrash formation with superficial deposits of blown sand recorded (BGS). The local soils are described as freely draining very acidic sandy and loamy (LandIS).



1.4 Planning History

A planning application (PA/2022/946) was submitted in May 2022 for:

Proposed change of use of agricultural buildings(piggery) to storage and distribution

In response, the Historic Environment Record of North Lincolnshire Council advised:

- The application site lies between Roman Ermine Street and Thornhome Priory, a Scheduled Monument, within an area where archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date can be anticipated.
- The applicant has not submitted a heritage statement contrary to paragraph 194 of the NPPF and local planning policy.
- A programme of archaeological assessment, excavation and recording should be undertaken in advance of and during all groundwork associated with the development to offset any harm to archaeological remains.
- A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological work to be undertaken should be submitted and approved **PRIOR TO DETERMINATION** of the planning application.
- The HER advises a **HOLDING OBJECTION** until this information is submitted.
- Following receipt of an acceptable WSI, planning conditions would be recommended to secure the implementation of the agreed programme of works.
- This procedure is in accordance with the NPPF and local planning policies CS6 and HE9.

1.5 Archaeological and historic background

This section provides a brief overview of the history and known heritage assets in the vicinity of the PDA. Below is a summary of the information supplied by North Lincolnshire HER (NLHER) and supplementary information taken from publicly available sources and Network Archaeology's own library.

A more detailed summary of the identified heritage assets within the vicinity of the PDA can be found in the site-specific heritage assessment (Network Archaeology, forthcoming).

1.5.1 Designated Assets

No designated assets are recorded within the PDA. The nearest designated asset is the site of Thornholme Augustinian priory (MLS78), a Scheduled Ancient Monument (1017821) located 0.9km east of the PDA.

1.5.2 Previous Archaeological Works

A number of archaeological surveys have taken place within the vicinity of the PDA, these are recorded on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). A watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the refurbishment of overheads to the west of the PDA identified no archaeological remains (NHLE 1827789) whilst a building survey undertaken at Mill Farm (NHLE 3490202) identified 18th to 20th century farm buildings.



A geophysical survey (NHLE1834980) undertaken east of Common Plantation, immediately west of Ermine Street, identified possible archaeological anomalies whilst a geophysical survey undertaken in 1985 (NHLE1848356) recorded sand banks with possible stone surfacing.

1.5.3 Prehistoric and Iron Age (Pre-ca 2400BC – AD43)

No heritage assets of prehistoric date have been recorded within the PDA.

The site of a barrow (MLS85) has been recorded 1.25km to the west of the PDA whilst a Bronze Age socketed axe (MLS89) was found approximately 0.95km to the south-south-west. A flint scraper and core have been recovered from a field south-east of Risby Warren (MLS105) with flint flakes also recovered from Appleby Carrs (MLS108) and Santon (MLS112).

A possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure is visible as a cropmark north of Appleby Beck (MLS22772) whilst an Iron Age Terret ring (MLS13185) has been found in the Parish of Appleby.

1.5.4 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

The most notable heritage asset attributed to the Roman period is the Roman Road of Ermine Street (MLS100). The Roman road follows broadly the same north to south route of the current B1207 and passes approximately 365m to the west of the PDA.

Roman pottery has been recovered north-north-east of Sandhouse Farm (MLS94) whilst Roman pottery kilns (MLS96) have been recorded at Santon. Mounds of kiln waste were also recorded at the Thornholme Priory site in the 17th century (MLS79) and a Roman pottery lamp has been found at High Santon (MLS97).

A possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure is visible as a cropmark north of Appleby Beck (MLS22772) whilst a number of Roman coins have been found in the wider landscape of the PDA (MLS19842 and MLS20456).

1.5.5 Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

No early medieval heritage assets have been identified within the PDA or its immediate environs.

A significant number of Anglo-Saxon finds indicative of settlement activity have been recovered at Low Santon, 1.5km west of the PDA (MLS21374) whilst an Anglo-Saxon coin has also been found in Appleby (MLS15907).

The place name of Appleby has early medieval origins, being a mix of the Anglian “*æppel*” meaning apple and “*by*” which is Old Norse for a farmstead or village.

1.5.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

The village of Appleby appears in the 11th century Domesday Book as “*Aplebi*” and is recorded as having 26 households, making the settlement one of the 40% largest recorded (Open Domesday).

The most notable heritage asset attributed to the medieval period is the site of the former Augustinian Priory of Thornholme (MLS78 / SAM 1017821), located approximately 0.9km east of the PDA.



The Priory was by King Stephen c.1150 and dissolved 1536 during the dissolution of the Monasteries. The site comprises a series of earthworks which outline major claustral buildings and church, with a fine series of fishponds to South. A carved stone head (MLS17296) has also been recovered in the area of the Priory.

Closer to the PDA, earthworks and cropmarks potentially associated with the Priory (MLS82) are recorded north-east of Sand House

1.5.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1540-1700) and Modern

A number of post-medieval heritage assets are recorded within the vicinity of the PDA with Sand House appearing on the available 19th century mapping, the farm being constructed of reused stone from the former Priory Site. Mill Farm and Carrside Farm (MLS25146), both in Appleby (MLS25145) are also of 19th century date.

The Trent, Ancholme and Grimsby Railway Line (MLS8828), later known as the Barnsley to Barnetby Line and part of the Great Central Railway, passes to the north and east of the PDA and was opened in July 1861. A signal box (MLS9195) associated with the railway is also recorded to the north of the PDA.

The site of Appleby Mill (MLS 18495) is recorded 900m to the north-east of the PDA whilst post-medieval cropmarks are recorded at Santon (MLS20843), south of Thornholme Priory and Appleby Carrs (MLS21067, MLS21068). A number of possible sand pits (MLS22609) are also recorded at Appleby Beck.

1.5.8 Undated

A number of undated earthworks and cropmarks are recorded within the vicinity of the PDA, including to the north of Rowland Plantation (MLS20837), east of Ermine Street (MLS12136) and east of Sand House (MLS24694).

A possible infant burial (MLS80) was recovered near Appleby village whilst a spot called "Britons Graves" (MLS86) is recorded to the south-west of the PDA on the edge of Thornholme Moor.

1.5.9 Assessed Potential

Although no intrusive archaeological works have been undertaken within the PDA, a number of heritage assets have been identified within its immediate environs.

Most notable of these is the site of Thornholme Priory which lies to the immediate east of the PDA with stone from the Priory reused in the construction of the farm buildings (MLS78 / SAM1017821). Earthworks to the immediate north-east of the PDA (MLS24694) may also be related to the Priory. It is therefore possible that remains associated with the Priory may extend into the PDA.

The PDA is also located to the immediate east of Ermine Street (MLS100), a major route during the Roman period. It is therefore considered possible that Roman remains may exist along the line of the road and may extend into the PDA.

Table 1 summarises the considered potential for archaeological remains within the PDA.

Table 1: Archaeological Potential of the PDA



CLASSIFICATION PERIOD	Agricultural	Boundaries	Communications	Funerary	Industrial	Lithic scatters	Settlement	Overall Potential
	Early Prehistoric	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Late prehistoric	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Romano-British/Roman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Early Medieval	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medieval	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Post-Medieval	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Modern	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Key: ● = low ● high ● medium

1.6 Proposed archaeological works

1.6.1 Scope

The scope of the proposed work comprises:

- Archaeological trial trenching to adequately sample the available part of the PDA not currently under the existing piggery, namely the location of the proposed new access road
- Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) on the proposed demolition of the piggery buildings.
- Reporting, including where necessary further research to set results in context, and
- Preparation and deposition of the project archive.

1.6.2 Purpose and aims

The **General** aims of the evaluation are to gather sufficient information to:

- generate a reliable predictive model of the location, extent, date, character, date, condition and quality of any archaeology in the PDA;
- ascertain significance, and
- determine potential impacts.
- The general aims of the evaluation are to:
 - determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeology;
 - assess preservation levels;
 - determine truncation levels;
 - elucidate site formation processes;
 - determine the presence or absence of any natural deposits or features;
 - define the extent of previous ground disturbance and made-ground;
 - undertake research, synthesis, publication, and dissemination of results, and



- deposit the project archive.

The **Specific** aims of the evaluation are to:

- Establish whether any remains associated with Thornholme Priory exist within the PDA
- Identify any religious or ritualistic remains that may pre-date the 12th century Priory
- Identify any remains that may allude to the use of the land occupied by the Priory following its dissolution in the 16th century
- Is there any evidence of Roman settlement within the PDA

1.6.3 Research frameworks

All archaeological work will consider existing and developing national and regional research frameworks (Historic England, 1991, 1997), primarily the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, which covers this area.

1.6.4 Archaeological resourcing and programme

- **Fieldwork resources:** plant and up to three archaeologists;
- **Provisional start date:** To be confirmed;
- **Duration of fieldworks:** up to 7 days, assuming no findings;
- **“Safety” margin:** up to 3 days
- **Interim Statement/Report:** up to 2 weeks, assuming no findings.
- **Report:** up to 6 weeks, assuming archaeology is found

The above may be subject to change.

1.7 Insurance

Network Archaeology carries appropriate levels of public liability, employer’s liability and professional liability insurances, details of which are available on request.



2 Fieldwork Procedures

2.1 Introduction

This chapter details the standards and methodology that will be adopted for investigating and recording archaeological remains during fieldwork.

2.1.1 Terms of reference and abbreviations

- 'Overburden': Layers which lie above any archaeological horizons, buried soils of old land surfaces or in their absence, the natural (solid or drift) geology.
- 'Subsoil': Naturally-formed layers in-between the topsoil and natural geology and may include alluvium and colluvium.

2.2 Health and Safety

All works will be undertaken following the methodology laid out in the Risk Assessment and Method Statement (Network Archaeology 2023).

2.3 Trench Locations and Specifications

A total of 4 trenches are proposed, each 50m long x 2m wide (Figure 2) totalling 400m² and representing approximately a 2% sample of the PDA. Final trench locations may be revised on site working around access and any as yet unknown restrictions.

The centre end point of the trench will be located on the ground/recorded using dGPS technology or hand-measured to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$.

2.4 Mechanical Excavation

The normal sequence and standard methodology for mechanical excavation will be:

1. CAT-scan trench area;
2. Excavate trench using mechanical excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket of suitable width;
3. Soil overburden removed in arbitrary spits of up to 300mm thickness to the top of the first archaeology or natural geology, whichever is reached first. Depth of each spit to be determined on professional judgement by the supervising archaeologist;
4. Excavated topsoil and subsoil will be temporarily stored in separate stacks, alongside the trenches;
5. Excavated soils will be set back c.2m from the edges of excavated trenches (i.e. soil will NOT be stored on the edge of the trenches);
6. Each spit will be examined sufficiently to determine whether archaeology is or is not present, and thereby also determine whether machining will recommence or cease;
7. Finished surface will be machined to a suitably 'clean' state;
8. At least one end of trench will be ramped to allow safe egress for fallen animals;
9. Plant will not be allowed to track within excavated trenches prior to reinstatement;
10. All trenches will be suitably fenced when staff are not on site (overnight, weekends etc.)



11. All trenches will be assessed for stability prior to works commencing.

All work will be conducted with due consideration for health and safety requirements, soil handling/storage, ground stability, engineering strengths and the future integrity of the proposed development, in the context of the need to fulfil this WSI (see Section 2.7).

2.4.1 Deep excavation

Throughout mechanical excavation, continual assessment of the maximum safe depth of vertical trench will be determined at each location. Professional advice will be sought, where necessary, and an appropriate, safe working methodology will be implemented.

2.4.2 Trench reinstatement

Upon completion of the evaluation, the excavated material will be reinstated in the reverse order within each trench, to a state where the ground is level and considered to be safe for both pedestrians and animals.

The Heritage Officer for North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) will be consulted and must approve any trenches being backfilled.

- Where possible, photographs of blank or completed trenches will be sent to the Heritage Officer to allow trenches to be signed-off remotely.

2.4.3 Methodology for Watching Brief

The archaeological work will include the **continuous** observation of:

- Grubbing out of the foundations of any and all piggery structures scheduled for demolition
- Any related ground reduction to reduced levels within the PDA;
- Any associated groundworks.

The frequency and intensity of the archaeological investigation will be subject to assessment and review in liaison with NLC, the principal contractor and TC Cook.

Where areas of mechanical excavation are considered unsafe to enter, a visual inspection will be conducted ensuring that a safe distance is maintained.

Mechanically excavated areas and spoil will be visually searched for archaeological remains. All features revealed within mechanically excavated areas, which cannot be positively eliminated as natural in origin, will be cleaned and investigated sufficiently to positively determine whether or not they are of archaeological origin.

All plant will be provided by and be under the control of the principal contractor but will be monitored by the attending archaeologist.



The attending archaeologist will monitor the groundworks and, should any potential remains be identified, signal the plant to stop to enable investigation. The methodologies for safely monitoring plant and communicating with the operator are provided in the site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS).

2.5 Hand-investigation and Recording

Each trench will be examined and investigated by hand and recorded both in plan and section. Work will focus upon obtaining a thorough record and good understanding of the stratigraphic sequence with a view to achieving the stated aims.

Should it be necessary, a contingency will be agreed with the Heritage Officer to expand the sampling of features in order to obtain the best possible record.

2.5.1 Metal detectors

All trenches and excavated soil will be scanned using a metal detector by an experienced user.

2.5.2 Hand-investigation

Archaeological remains will be hand-excavated in a controlled and stratigraphic manner, and in sufficient quantities to establish their date, nature, extent, and condition.

Naturally-derived soil horizons will also be investigated, especially where these are organically-preserved and laid down within archaeological periods. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the recording and sampling of peat, palaeo-channels, and alluvial formations, so as to gain an understanding of the natural environment before, during and after any human occupation of adjacent or inter-stratified landscapes.

2.5.3 Recording

Each investigated deposit will be given a unique context number and will be recorded on its own pro-forma context sheet.

The location of archaeological deposits and interventions will be recorded by means of measured plan or total station/GPS.

Measured plans and sections will use appropriate scales (normally 1:20 and 1:10 respectively) and will record the OD height of all principal strata.

A full photographic record will be undertaken in both conventional silver halide and digital formats. The record will incorporate an identification board, scales, and a directional arrow as appropriate.

2.6 Survey

All spatial setting out and recording shall be in accordance with the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active GNSS network and use of a Virtual reference system.



Trial trenches shall be located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm. The corner points of each trench location shall be set out with Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment or other suitable automated equipment.

Surface heights shall be recorded using RTK GNSS and related to PGMs. Ordnance Survey Bench Marks (OSBM) are not to be used.

All trench limits, and significant archaeology detail are surveyed 'as dug' in relation to the project grid before leaving the site. Ground level height data shall be recorded for each trench.

2.7 Preservation In-situ

All archaeological work will be undertaken with a view to avoiding deposits worthy of preservation in situ, where practicable and desirable. Any such areas will be marked clearly on the ground, protected where necessary and their location recorded within the project archive.

2.8 Finds

All stratified finds and unstratified finds with the potential to elucidate the nature of on-site activity and site-formation processes will be collected. Finds will be:

- 'bulk' collected by stratigraphic unit or individually 'registered', as appropriate, and
- stored in bags labelled with the project code and context number.

Initial handling and packaging will conform to best practice (Watkinson & Neale 1998).

2.8.1 Treasure

Finds that qualify as "treasure" under the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended) will be:

- excavated and removed from site to a secure location on the day of their discovery. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- reported to Northern Lincolnshire FLO, Heritage Officer for NLC and Robert Farrow Design Ltd within 2 days of discovery, and
- notified to the local coroner within 14 days of their discovery.

2.8.2 Human remains

The response sequence and methodology for the discovery of human remains will be:

1. Contact the Police if there is doubt over the antiquity of the remains;
2. Report to Heritage Officer for NLC and the client immediately;
3. Obtain Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence, if remains are of antiquity and it is determined it is imperative to lift them, in all other cases the presumption is in favour of leaving remains in situ;
4. Leave remains *in situ*, covered over and implement adequate security measures until Licence in place, and
5. Excavate, record, and remove the remains in accordance with best practice (McKinley and Roberts 1993) if this is determined in conjunction with NLC and MOJ.



2.8.3 Soil samples

The sampling strategy, where suitable deposits are present, may include:

- retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and molluscs;
- soil pollen analysis from dry-land palaeosols and sealed fills of cut features, and
- retrieval of plant macrofossils, insects, molluscs, and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
- Any possible metal working debris such as hammerscale or slag.

Sampling and processing will conform to national guidelines (AEA 1995; Historic England 2011; Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A. 1992; Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994).

2.9 Safety, Health & Environment

All work will comply with:

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations, and codes of practice, and
- NAL's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS).

2.10 Quality Standards

All work will comply with:

- NAL's quality management system, and
- relevant professional standards and guidance (ALGAO, 2003; CifA, 2014a, 2014b, 2015, 2020, 2022a, 2022b).

2.11 Inductions & Tool-box Talks

The Senior Site Archaeologist (SSA) will receive a copy of this WSI and all relevant documentation. The SSA will be responsible for communicating the archaeological requirements, the recording procedures and related health, safety and environmental issues to the project team and any sub-contractors via toolbox talks.

2.12 Documentation

The attending archaeologist will familiarise themselves with:

- WSI
- RAMS
- NAL's QMS
- NAL's Site Recording Manual and site recording forms

2.13 Compliance Monitoring by NLC

NLC will be notified of the start of fieldwork at least one week in advance and arrangements agreed to facilitate compliance monitoring.



2.13.1 Progress reporting

Progress reports, conveying current status, key findings, and any changes to resource levels, will be submitted at regular intervals to NLC.



3 Archive Report

3.1 Overview

A programme of post-fieldwork assessment and reporting will be initiated upon completion of archaeological fieldwork. This will include the preparation, processing, research, assessment, analysis and investigative conservation necessary to prepare the project archive for preservation in a usable form and to produce an archive. This work will comply with the relevant standards of the recipient museum and current national guidelines (Historic England 2006).

3.2 Report Outline

An Archive Report, presenting the findings of the archaeological work will include:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction – description of the development, the baseline environment, the planning background and the archaeological scope and aims;
- Methodologies;
- Results and interpretation – description of the factual results;
- Discussion and Conclusions – placing the findings in their archaeological context, including a statement of their significance;
- Appendices – table of context descriptions, finds catalogues, specialist reports, archive contents, HER summary sheet, figures, plates.

3.3 Report Dissemination and Programme

The provisional reporting programme is presented in Table 3. This may be subject to change.

Table 2: Report recipients and provisional program

Item	Timescale	Format	Organisation
Interim Statement	1 week	Digital file	NLC, Robert Farrow Design Ltd
Archive report (draft)	3 weeks	Digital file	NLC, Robert Farrow Design Ltd
Archive report (final)	1 week after comments	1 bound copy PDF/A file (300 dpi)	NLC, Robert Farrow Design Ltd
Publication Note	1 week after final issue	Unformatted text	Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology
Digest of results	1 weeks after final issue	On-line submission	OASIS

3.4 Copyright and Confidentiality

Copyright of all documents will remain in the ownership of Network Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright Designs and Patent Act, 1988, although they will grant an exclusive licence to Robert Farrow Design and NLC in respect of this work, to reproduce all or part of any report, drawing or other documentation produced by them as part of this project. Network Archaeology Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author in any such reports, drawings, or documentation.



4 Archive Deposition

4.1 Archive Preparation

The archive will be compiled in a format agreed in advance with the recipient museum and in accordance with current best practice (Brown 2007; Walker 1990; Museums & Galleries Commission 1992; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995; Ferguson & Murray 1997; ClfA 2014b).

4.2 Contents of Archive

The deposited archive will include all written, drawn, and photographic records, including copies of relevant reports, digital data (see below) and any finds for which transfer of ownership from the landowner has been obtained.

4.2.1 Digital data

Digitally generated material will be supplied 'as is' (i.e. in its native format). Hand drawn/written material of A4 size or smaller will be submitted as scanned copies in PDF/A format, at a resolution of 150dpi, and for all hand drawn material of larger than A4 size, at a resolution of 300dpi.

4.2.2 Excluded items

A selection strategy will be agreed with the LPA following the guidelines provided by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a).

The following will be excluded from the deposited archive:

- Items declared by a Coroner's Inquest to be "treasure", and
- Finds or ecofacts that have been discarded, following agreement over the retention policy.

Should certain categories of artefact (e.g. modern and post-medieval pottery, undiagnostic tile/brick, glass, and animal bone, etc.) be selected for disposal then this will be agreed in advance with the recipient museum and the LPA.

4.3 Archive Deposition

The physical archive will be deposited in accordance with the requirement of the recipient museum.

The digital archive will be deposited with ADS.

4.4 Recipient Museum

The recipient museum will be North Lincolnshire Museum Service, Oswald Rd, Scunthorpe DN15 7BD. An accession number has been requested.



5 Staffing

5.1 Management Responsibilities

- The Project Manager will be a full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MCI(A) and will be responsible for:
- Assigning appropriate resources to enable the implementation of this WSI;
- Assessing and monitoring performance of staff, adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets;
- Ensuring adherence to any external and internal management and monitoring systems set up as part of the project documentation;
- Communicating with all relevant parties and authorities, and
- Addressing, investigating, and resolving any enquiries or complaints from relevant parties and authorities.

The Senior Archaeological Representative (SAR) will be responsible for:

- Implementing this WSI;
- Managing health, safety, and environmental issues;
- Ensuring that quality standards are achieved;
- Undertaking staff inductions, toolbox talks and carrying out safety audits/reviews;
- Liaising with the Principal Contractor and Network Archaeology's sub-contractors, and
- Maintaining and safeguarding the integrity of the archaeological archive.

The GIS Manager will be responsible for:

- Collating, securing the integrity and processing of site survey data;

5.2 Key Staff for the Evaluation

A summary of anticipated key staff is provided below.

Table 3: Key staff

Name	Post
Nigel Cavanagh	Project Manager
Olwyn Moyne	Project Officer
Annemarie Gaunt, BA (Hons), PGDip	GIS Manager



5.3 Proposed sub-contractors

Table 4: Table of proposed specialists

Animal bone	Jennifer Wood
	Matilda Holmes
Artefact conservation	York Conservation Trust
Flint	Rebecca Devaney
Human remains	Jennifer Wood
	Malin Holst
Palaeo-environmental analysis	Val Fryer
	EAC
Production process residues	Dr Roderick Mackenzie
	Lynne Keys
Post-Roman pottery and other ceramic material	Jane Young
Ceramic Building Material and fired clay	Zoe Tomlinson
Prehistoric pottery and other ceramic material	Emily Edwards
Roman pottery and other ceramic material	Ian Rowlandson
Registered finds	Kevin Leahy, Adam Daubney or Mike Wood
Wood	Jacqui Hutton



6 Bibliography

Table 5: Secondary sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014a	Code of Conduct	CIfA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014b	Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives	CIfA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2015	Regulations for Professional Conduct	CIfA Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2020a	Standards and Guidance for The Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials	CIfA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2020b	Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations	CIfA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2022	Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology	CIfA, Reading
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	1996	The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision)	
Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A.	1992	A Working Classification of Sample Types for Environmental Archaeology	Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26
Ferguson L.M. & Murray D.M.	1997	Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage, Paper 1,	Institute of Field Archaeologists' Manchester
Historic England	1991	Exploring Our Past	London
Historic England	1997	Historic England Archaeology Division Research Agenda (Unpublished draft)	London
Historic England	2001	Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy	London
Historic England	2014a	Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports	
Historic England	2008	Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use	
Historic England	2009	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment and MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Excavation	London
Historic England	2011	Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (second edition) (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)	London
Historic England	2014b	Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice.	



Historic England	2012	Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation	London
Historic England	2015	Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record	
McKinley J.I. & Roberts C.	1993	Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains	Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 13
Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J.,	1994	A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.	
Museums & Galleries Commission	1992	Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections	London
Network Archaeology	2020	Health, Safety and Welfare Policy	
Network Archaeology	Forthcoming	Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire: Heritage Statement and Setting Appraisal with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation	Forthcoming Client Report
Society of Museum Archaeologists	1995	Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales	Society for Museum Archaeologists, London
UKIC	2001	Excavated Artefacts and Conservation	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 1, revised
Walker, K.	1990	Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London)
Watkinson, D & Neal A. V	1998	First Aid for Finds	Rescue Publications, Hertford

Table 6: Website sources

ADS (Archaeological Data Service),	Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity - Guides to Good Practice	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/
AHDS, undated	Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice Second Edition	http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/
British Geological Survey, undated	Geology of Britain viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
CifA	The Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives	http://cifa.heritech.net/selection-toolkit
Department for Communities and Local Government, undated	National Planning Policy Framework	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2
Heritage Gateway	Heritage Gateway	https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/
Historic England	National Heritage List for England	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/



LandIS, 2021	Soilscapes Viewer	https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/
Open Domesday	Domesday Book: Appleby	https://opendomesday.org/place/SE9414/appleby/
Research Frameworks, 2021	East of England Regional Research Frameworks	Historic England



APPENDIX A

WSI Receipt Confirmation



**Project Name: Land East of Orchard Barn, 27 Front Street, Elsham:
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation**

Project Code: EFS24

Staff confirmation of receipt of **WSI version 1.0**

Staff grade	Print Name	Signature	Date
Project Manager			
Project Officer			
Project Supervisor			
Project Supervisor			
Project Assistant			
Project Assistant			
Project Assistant			



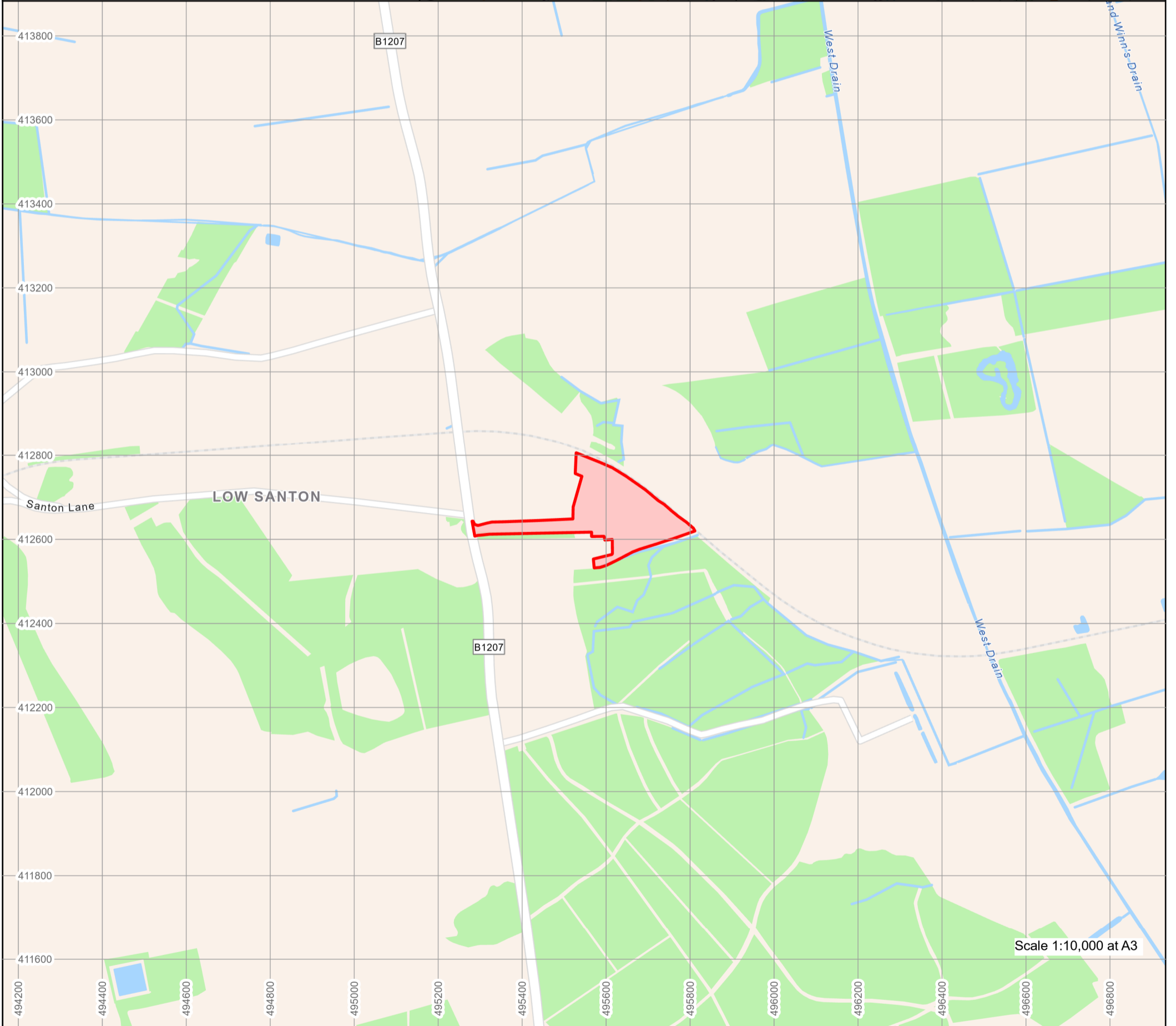
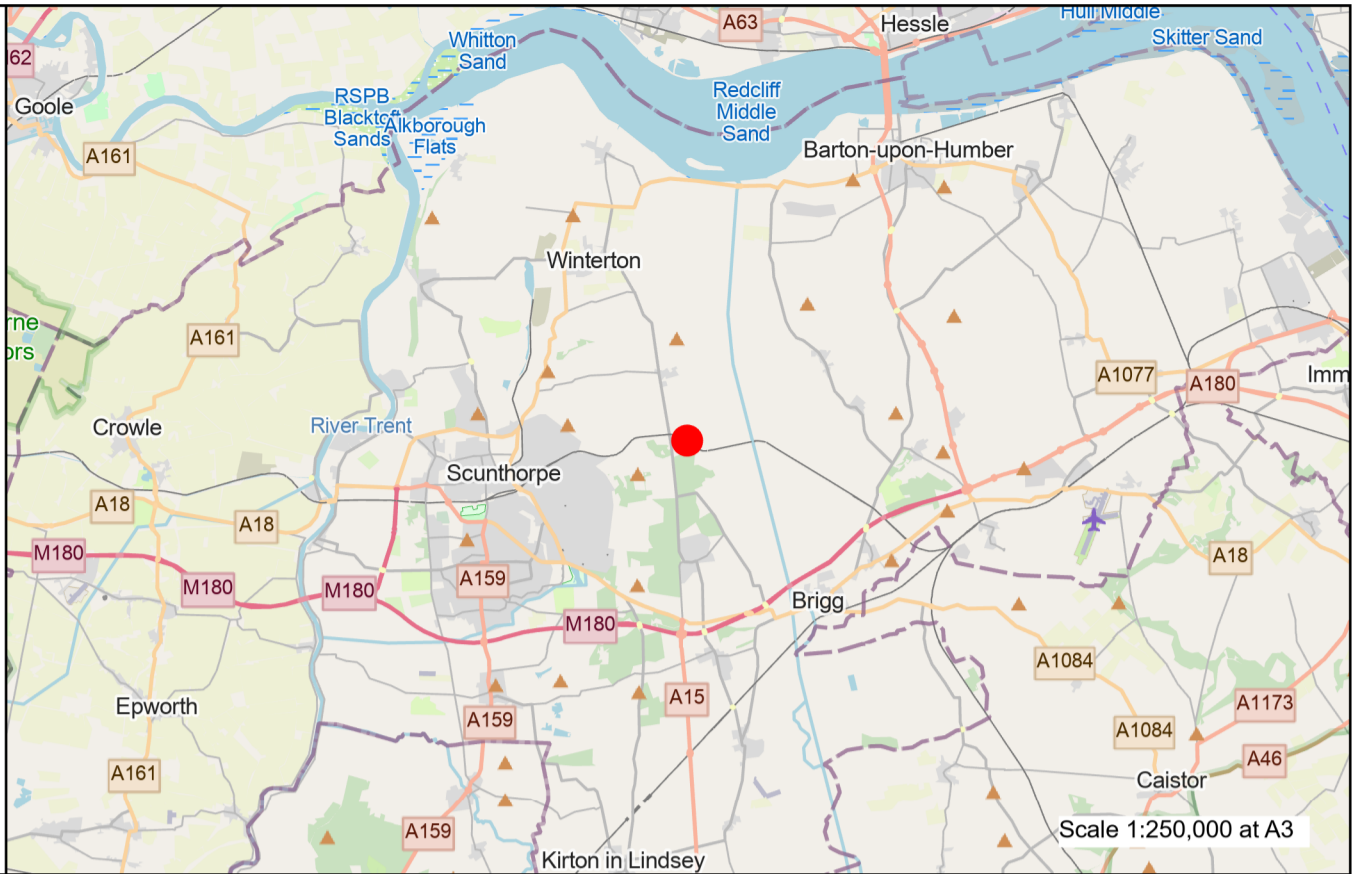
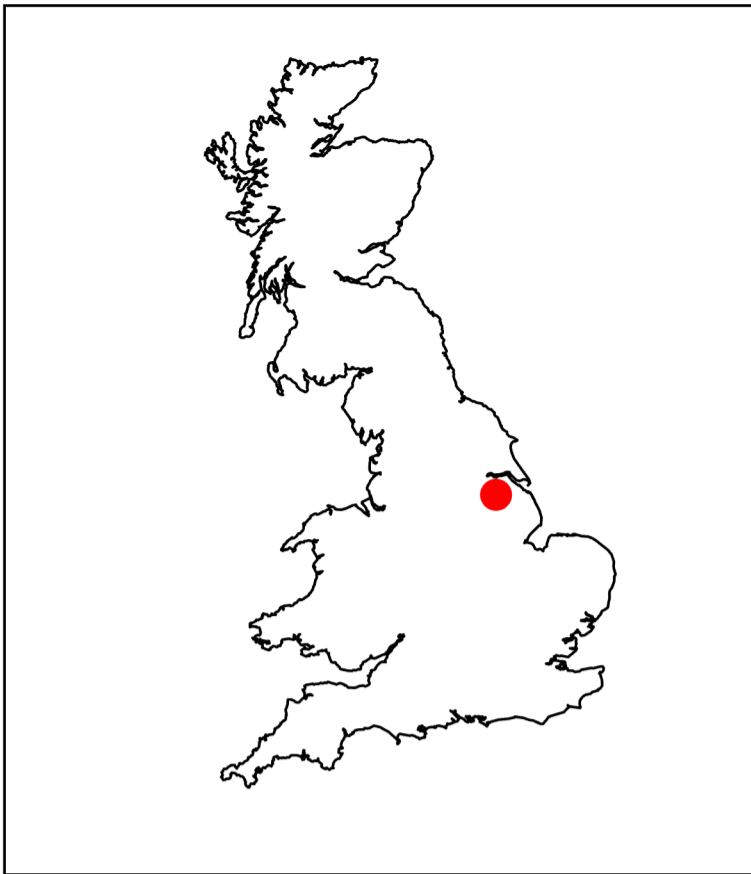
APPENDIX B

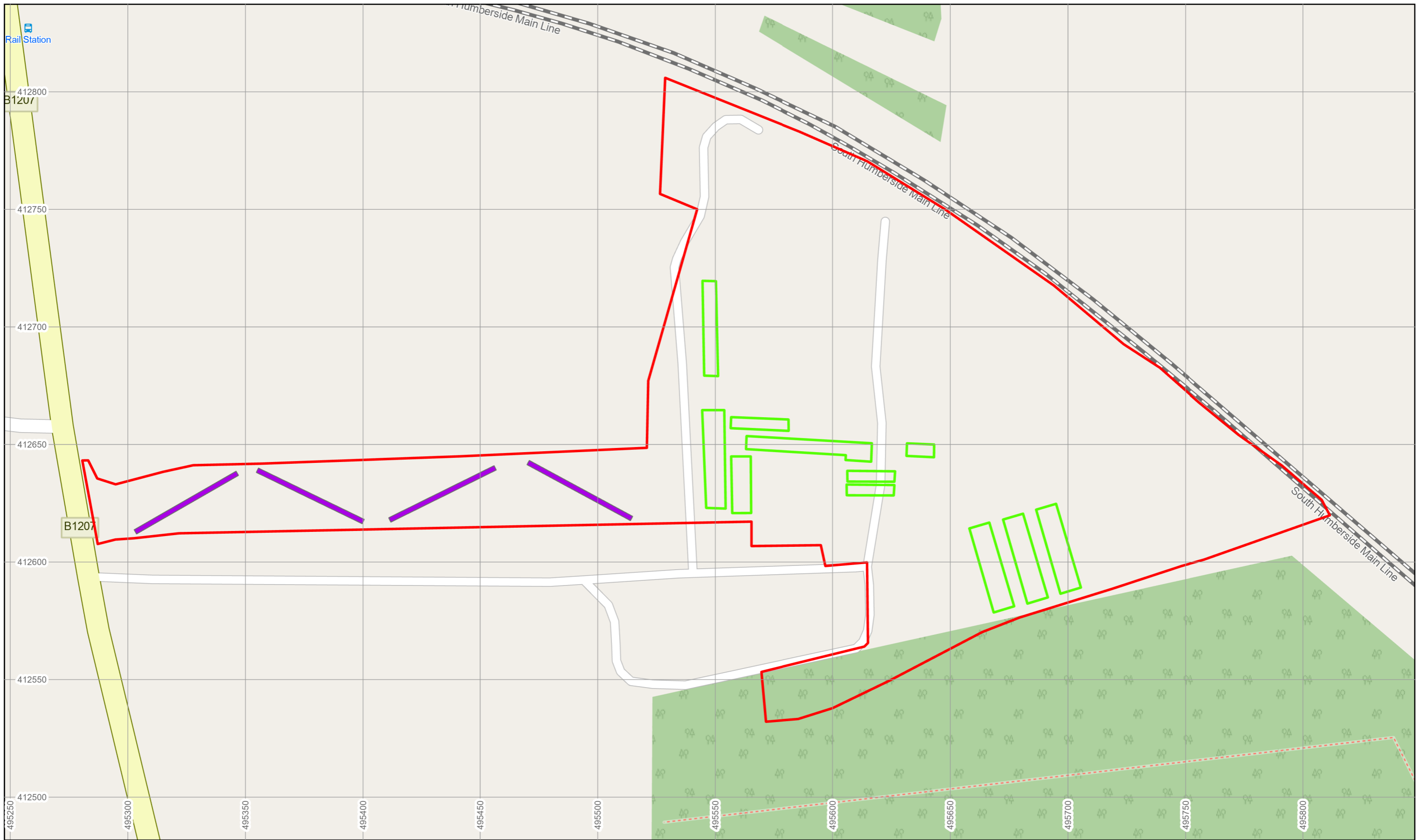



APPENDIX C

Figures





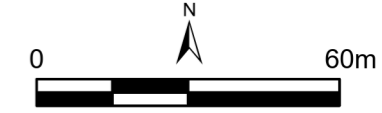



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Sandhouse Farm, Appleby,
 North Lincolnshire

 Figure 2
 Site plan


 Site Code: SFA14
 Drawn By: H. Tesseyman
 Approved By: N. Cavanagh
 Date: 14/08/2023
 Ver: 2.00
 Scale at A3: 1:1,500