

SANDHOUSE FARM, APPLEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

**Archive Report For:
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

For

Rob Farrow (Design) Ltd

On Behalf of

TW Cook Ltd

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology in advance of a Planning Application Decision at Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire (NGR 495609 412671).

Eleven trenches were excavated in total (Trenches 2 to 5, 6, 7, 8a and 8b, 9,10, 11). Trench 1 was located beneath overhead power lines and was not excavated due to safety concerns.

Trenches 2 to 5 were situated in the western part of the PDA and encountered natural geology at a depth of circa 0.50m below existing ground level. In Trenches 3 to 5 the natural geology was sealed by a modern ploughsoil, with evidence that modern deep ploughing had impacted the upper levels of the natural geology. No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2 to 5.

Trenches 6 to 11 were situated in the eastern part of the site, within the former piggery complex. Deep made ground in excess of 1m deep was recorded in Trenches 6 to 9. A single ditch, thought to be the remnant of a 19th century field boundary, was recorded below the made ground in Trench 6 along with an area of bioturbation. No other archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 6 to 11.

The evaluation was also successful in highlighting the considerable extent of previous groundworks, notably within the eastern part of the development area. Evidence from Trenches 6, 7 8 and 9 indicated that the site had previously been excavated down to at least the level of the natural geology then reinstated and levelled with made ground, probably comprising the previously excavated soils, mixed with rubble, hardcore and building debris



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

This report presents the results of a trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of a Planning Application Decision in regard to proposed development at Sandhouse Farm, Appleby (Figure 1).

The evaluation comprised eleven trenches total located across the proposed development area (PDA), the results designed to inform North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) of the location, geoarchaeological context, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and to inform the scope of archaeological investigation required in any mitigation of the construction impact.

1.2 Stakeholders

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ● Applicant | Rob Farrow (Design) Ltd |
| ● Client | TW Cook Ltd |
| ● Archaeological Contractor | Network Archaeology |
| ● Planning Archaeologist | North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) |

1.3 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.

1.4 Baseline data

1.4.1 Location, Description and natural environment

- **Location:** The 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 (NGR 495609 412671) (Figure 1).
- **Works area description and land use:** 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 (Figure 2).

- **Access:** 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..
- **Solid geology:** The British Geological Survey geology viewer (BGS) substantiated by borehole logs (Parsons 2020) records:
 - Limestone of the Cornbrash Formation
 - superficial geology consisting of blown sand (BGS)
- **Soils:** These are recorded as freely draining very acidic sandy and loamy (LandIS).. Given the brownfield nature of the site, soils may be mixed or redeposited.
- **Ground level:** The topography of the PDA is gently downward sloping from west to east between 20m and 13m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.5 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.*

Following the submission of a combined Heritage Statement and Setting Appraisal with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation in support of the application in August 2023 (Network Archaeology, 2023a) the Heritage Officer, North Lincolnshire Council, advised that the PDA is within the setting of Thornholme Priory Scheduled Monument and the submitted heritage statement confirms intervisibility from the monument to the site.

- *The potential for Roman and medieval archaeology within the application site is high as confirmed by existing records and recent new data received by the HER.*
- *Archaeological field evaluation is required to inform the heritage assessment PRIOR TO DETERMINATION of this planning application.*
- *The field evaluation should comprise the excavation of trial trenches around the application site; the scope of the submitted WSI requires revision for pre-determination field evaluation.*
- *The HER advises a HOLDING OBJECTION until the results of the field evaluation are available to adequately assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological significance.*
- *This procedure is in accordance with the NPPF and local planning policies CS6 and HE9.*

Accordingly, a revised Witten Scheme of Investigation was produced in order to set out the proposed operational procedures and standards for archaeological trench evaluation **PRIOR TO DETERMINATION** of the planning application.

1.6 Archaeological context

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, 2023b).

1.6.1 Previous 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.

1.6.2 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.

1.6.3 Archaeological and historical baseline data

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.

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).

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.

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

Post-Medieval (AD 1540-1700) and Modern

Several 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). Several possible sand pits (MLS22609) are also recorded at Appleby Beck.

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.

Historical mapping

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.

Aerial photographs and Lidar

Imagery provided by Google Earth has been checked to identify any potential earthworks within the study area. In addition, an historic air photo of the site has been viewed here: <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EAW028911>

and Lidar images viewed here:

https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fenvironment.data.gov.uk%2Fimage%2Frest%2Fservices%2FSURVEY%2FLIDAR_Composite_1m_DTM_2022_Hillshade%2FImageServer&source=sd

Both sources show potential archaeological features in the vicinity of the site. These have been further categorised by the Historic England-funded Scunthorpe and its Environs Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Project; this has resulted in three new monument records relevant to the PDA (MLS26821, MLS26822 and MLS26823) being added to the HER record.

1.6.4 Archaeological potential

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

A series of earthworks (noted in 1966 and subsequently ploughed) are located to the immediate north-east of the PDA (MLS24694). The earthworks are thought to be associated with Thornholme Priory and consist of drainage ditches, an area of possible water meadow, parcels of ridge and furrow, and an area of potential quarrying, with a potential date range of medieval to Post-medieval. A continuation of these features to the south of the railway and within the PDA is also recorded (MLS82).

Also associated with these monuments are a separate group of features representing possible settlement remains (MLS26821). Again, there is the potential for these monuments to continue into the PDA.

To the south of the PDA, a north-east to south-west aligned broad earthwork bank, visible as a low earthwork on LiDAR imagery (MLS26822), may continue northwards 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 1.1: Archaeological potential of the AS

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

Key: ● = low ● = medium ● = high

1.7 Proposed archaeological works

1.7.1 Scope

The scope of the proposed work comprised:

- Archaeological trial trenching to adequately sample the PDA.
- Reporting, including where necessary further research to set results in context (including reference to the results of the Scunthorpe Air Photo project)
- Preparation and deposition of the project archive..

1.7.2 Purpose and aims

The **General** aims of the evaluation were 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;
- determine potential impacts.
- 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

1.7.3 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.

1.8 Methodology

1.8.1 Initial scheme

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology laid out in section 2 of the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Network Archaeology 2023b) and considering existing and developing national and regional research frameworks from the surrounding regions (Historic England, 1991, 1997; Research Frameworks, 2021).

An initial eleven trenches were planned across the PDA, a plan of which can be found in the WSI but are summarised as:

- 7 no. trenches (30m x 2m)
- 2 no. trenches (40m x 2m)
- 1 no. trench (3m x 5m)
- 1 no. trench (2m x 15m)

The initial trenches were targeted as follows:

- **Trench 1** (2m x 30m): This trench was requested by the HER officer, North Lincolnshire Council and was sited perpendicular to the Ermine Street Road to target any potential roadside activity and/or relict roads surfaces associated with this major Roman route.
- **Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5** (2m X50m): These trenches were sited on the route of the proposed new access road.
- **Trench 6** (2m x 50m): This trench was sited in the north-eastern part of the PDA and extends into the built-up area of the piggery, between two standing buildings. It was sited so as to assess the depth of modern overburden and the potential for archaeological survival within the centre of the site.

- **Trenches 7** (2m x 50m) and **8** (2m x30m): These trenches were located to assess whether any archaeological features associated with monument MLS24694 (cropmarks, east of Sand House) extend into the PDA. In addition, **Trench 8** targeted monument MLS26821.
- **Trench 9** (3m x 5m): This trench was located to the west of known modern foot and mouth animal carcass burial pits. It was site to assess any assess whether any archaeological features associated with monument MLS82/MLS24694 extend into the PDA.
- **Trenches 10** (2m x 30m) and **11** (2m x15m): Trenches **10** and **11** were sited along the southern boundary of the PDA, in areas which are known to be less disturbed by the modern piggery development. They are located in the vicinity of findspot MLS17926 and event ELS925. In addition, **Trench 11** targeted MLS26822.

1.8.2 Change control.

Owing to conditions on site (principally, access issues and the discovery of previously unknown services) the proposed trench plan was modified during the works (Figure 2). The modifications involved the sub-division of some trenches (to leave live services in situ) and the relocation of others to avoid hazards. All changes were communicated to North Lincolnshire Council and all modifications to the trenching plan were approved retrospectively by the HER Officer, North Lincolnshire Council, who was unavailable for consultation during the fieldwork itself. The modifications were as follows:

- **Trench 1:** Trench 1 could not be excavated for safety reasons, due to the presence of overhead cables.
- **Trenches 2 to 5:** Moved slightly north and re-aligned due to overhead cables.
- **Trench 7:** Moved slightly north and realigned to avoid a drain and the presence of a steep bank.
- **Trench 8:** Relocated to avoid slurry drain and excavated in two parts (8a and 8b) to avoid concrete hardstanding.
- **Trench 11:** Shortened slightly to avoid a drain.

All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Any archaeological features and deposits uncovered were investigated in compliance with the methodology laid out in section 2.5 of the WSI. Once completed, the trench results were reviewed and the trenches were signed off remotely by the HER Officer, North Lincolnshire Council prior to backfilling.

1.9 Resources

- **Fieldwork Resources**
 - Qualified Team Leader, surveyor and archaeological technician (three-person team).
- **Fieldwork Programme**
 - Start date: November 20th 2023.



- End date: November 24th 2023.



2 Results

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the evaluation in **Trench order**.

Cut features are referred to by unique context numbers and are referenced in **bold type**, whilst deposits such as fills, and layers are referenced in plain type.

Unless otherwise stated, all features truncated the natural geology and were sealed by the overburden.

A summary table of findings for each field is provided below, with a full table of trench specifics provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Summary of results

A total of eleven trenches were excavated, of which, none contained any archaeological features or deposits or produced any finds (Table 1).

Trenches 2 to 5 were located in the western part of the PDA and trenches 6 to 11 in the eastern (Figure 2).

Table 1: Trench findings

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Max depth (m)	Findings
2	50 x 1.8	0.53	Alluvium
3	50 x 1.8	0.52	None
4	50 x 1.8	0.86	None
5	50 x 1.8	0.52	None
6	50 x 1.8	1.12	Made ground 1 x modern ditch Bioturbation
7	50 x 1.8	1.44	Made ground
8a	10 x 1.8	1.18	Made ground
8b	10 x 1.8	1.24	Made ground
9	4.5 x 2	1.1	Made ground
10	50 x 1.8	1.45	Made ground
11	50 x 1.8	0.64	None

A summary of the contexts is provided in the text below with a catalogue provided in Appendix B. Unless otherwise stated, the natural substrate was a loose orange-brown silty sand.

2.3 Trench Results

2.3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was not excavated for safety reasons, due to the presence of overhead cables.

2.3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west (Plate 1). The topsoil *200* comprised 0.4m of loose dark brown silty sand and overlay an alluvial subsoil *201* comprising up to 0.13m of grey-brown silty sand. Below the subsoil was the natural silty sand *202* (Figures 4a to 4c, Plate 2).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east (Plate 3). The topsoil *300* comprising up to 0.44m of loose dark brown silty sand which directly overlay the natural substrate *302* (Figures 4d to 4f, Plate 4).

No subsoil was recorded and archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was also oriented west-north-west to east-south-east (Plate 5). The topsoil *400* comprised 0.7m of loose dark brown silty sand which directly overlay the natural substrate *402* (Figures 4g to 4i, Plate 6).

No subsoil was recorded and archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was oriented broadly north-east to south-west (Plate 7). The topsoil *500* comprised 0.4m of loose dark brown silty sand which directly overlay the natural substrate (*502*) (Figure 5j to 5k, Plate 8).

No subsoil was recorded and archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was oriented broadly north-west to south-east (Plate 9). The uppermost deposit *603* comprised 0.48m of made ground consisting of compact dark yellow clay and gravel. Below this in the north-west part of the trench was a further 0.38m of made ground comprising mixed dark brown and yellow loose sandy clay which contained frequent building rubble *604*. Across the rest of the trench, the uppermost made ground *603* overlay 0.1m of made ground comprising loose mid brown sand with frequent stone *610* which overlay 0.12m of apparently redeposited topsoil *611*. Below this was a further 0.08m of made ground comprising compact dark yellow sand and gravel *612* which overlay 0.18m of crushed rubble and concrete *608*. Below this was 0.2m of buried dark brown silty sand topsoil *605* which overlay a natural deposit of dark pink and orange fine wind-blown sand *606* (Figures 4l to 4n, Plate 10).

The only feature identified in this trench was a single ditch **601** oriented north to south (Figure 3a) which had moderate concave sides and concave base (1.4m wide and 0.26m deep). The sole fill **609** was a loose mid brown silty sand with frequent stones from which no finds were recovered. This ditch truncated the wind-blow sand **606** and was sealed by the buried topsoil **605** (Figure 3b and 4n, Plates 11 and 12).

In addition, an area of disturbance **602**, likely caused by bioturbation was identified close to the centre of the trench (Figure 3a) again being sealed by the buried topsoil **605**.

2.3.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was oriented broadly west-north-west to east-south-east (Plate 13). The overburden comprised an upper deposit of 1.42m of loose dark brown silty sand made ground **700** and a lower deposit **701** of 0.8m of yellow-grey sand made ground with frequent stone and fragments of ceramic building material, noted in a deep sondage excavation. Due to health and safety concerns, the natural substrate was not reached (Figures 7a and 7b, Plate 14).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was divided into two parts (8a and 8b) to avoid an area of pre-existing hardstanding (Plates 15 and 17). Due to health and safety concerns, the natural substrate was not reached.

Trench 8a was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. The overburden comprised a 0.30m deep upper deposit of loose dark brown silty sand made ground **800** and a lower 0.14m deep deposit of made ground **801** consisting of orange-brown gravelly sand. Below this was a further 0.8m deep deposit of made ground **802** consisting of dark brown loose sand with frequent small stones (Figure 5c, Plate 16).

Trench 8b was oriented north-west to south-east. The overburden comprised a 0.34m deep upper deposit of loose dark brown silty sand made ground **803**. Below this was 0.1m of yellow-brown gravelly sand made ground **804**. Below this was a further 0.84m of made ground **805** consisting of dark brown sand (Figure 5d, Plate 18).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was oriented east-north-east to west-south-west (Plate 19). The overburden comprised a 0.10m deep upper deposit of loose dark brown silty sand made ground **900**. Below this was 0.4m of made ground **901** consisting of mid yellow-brown loose clayey sand containing building detritus. This deposit sealed a further 0.3m of made ground **902** comprising loose dark yellow-brown clayey sand. Below this was a further 0.32m of made ground consisting of compact dark yellow coarse clay which contained crushed building material **903** (Figure 5e, Plate 20).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was also oriented east-north-east to west-south-west (Plate 21). The overburden comprised a 0.7m deep upper layer of loose dark brown silty sand made ground *1000*, sealing a lower made ground layer consisting of up to 0.45m of yellow-grey sand with frequent stone *1001*. Directly below this was the natural geological substrate *1002* (Figures 5f and 5g, Plate 22).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was oriented broadly north-east to south-west (Plate 23). The topsoil *1100* comprised 0.54m of loose dark brown silty sand, which directly overlaid the natural geological substrate *1102* (Figures 5h and 5i, Plate 24).

No subsoil was recorded and archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

3 Interpretation and Discussion

No significant archaeological features were encountered during the trial trench evaluation. In particular, no evidence was seen which might relate to monuments MLS24694, MLS26821 or MLS82.

The absence of any subsoil in Trenches 3, 4, 5, in a relatively undisturbed part of the PDA, is attributed to deep modern ploughing. In this respect, thin lenses of the natural geology which had been 'brought up' into the topsoil by plough action, were noted in the sections of Trenches 3, 4 and 5. Subsoil was recorded in Trench 2, the most westerly of the trenches excavated in this area.

The made ground deposits recorded in the eastern part of the PDA (Trenches 6 to 10) relate to the developments on this part of the farm complex during the later 20th century. Within Trenches 6 to 10, these deposits were in excess of 1m deep. The relatively consistent level of the landscape to the south, north and east (approximately 13m aOD) suggests that the land has been reduced, and then built back up with a mixture of redeposited soils and imported material.

The remains of a vertically-truncated ditch **601** In Trench 6 confirms a 20th century date for the landscaping/reduction in this part of the site, in that this feature corresponds with a field boundary visible on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1892-1914 map (National Libraries of Scotland). The fact this ditch was sealed by successive deposits of made ground prove that these layers post-date the 19th century whilst satellite imagery (Google Earth) combined with historical mapping show that the eastern part of the PDA, where the made ground was recorded, was developed sometime between 1953 and 1983.

4 Conclusion

The results of the evaluation highlight the considerable extent of previous groundworks on the PDA, notably in the eastern part where the ground level had been reduced then reinstated and levelled with made ground probably comprising the previously excavated soils, mixed with rubble, hardcore and building debris. The exact date of this landscaping was not apparent although it was likely undertaken during expansion of the farmyard in the mid to late 20th century.

Ditch **601**, which aligned with a boundary visible on the 19th century mapping, was sealed by successive deposits of made ground, further indicating that the made ground deposits were of 20th century origin.

No evidence of any activity related to Thornholme Priory or of any contemporary medieval activity was identified. In particular, no evidence was seen which might relate to monuments MLS24694, MLS26821 or MLS82. There was also no evidence of any prehistoric or Roman activity within the evaluated parts of the PDA.

Overall, there is a high level of confidence in the factual results of these works, and in the interpretations made, due to the clarity of the archaeology, the stratigraphic relationships, and the prevailing site conditions at the time of the fieldwork, despite the natural substrate not being reached in Trenches 7 to 9 due to health and safety concerns.

The archaeological works have ensured the long-term survival of the data collected, through the compilation of the site archive and this report.

5 Archive

The investigation produced the following document archive, recorded under the site code of SFA24. The physical archive will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum in accordance with their guidelines (NLC 2021) and in line with the agreed WSI timescales.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository.

The recipient museum is North Lincolnshire Museum Service and the museum site code for the project is APAU.

Table 2: Archive quantification

Document Archive	Total
Trench Index	1
Trench Sheets	10
Context Index	2
Context Sheets	30
Drawing Sheets (A3 Permatrace)	3
Drawing Index	1
Photographic Index	8
Digital Images	214

Copies of this report will be submitted to Robert Farrow (Design) Ltd and NLC. The report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and OASIS websites.

A copy of the OASIS data collection form can be found in Appendix F.

6 Acknowledgements

Network Archaeology would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance during the investigation and the production of this report.

Table 3: Acknowledgements

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
North Lincolnshire Council	Alison Willams	HER Officer	Archaeological curator
Rob Farrow Design Ltd.	Rob Farrow	Client's agent	Facilitation of fieldwork
Trevor Cook Ltd.	Trevor Cook	Landowner and client	Provision of fieldwork welfare facilities and plant
Network Archaeology	Nigel Cavanagh	Project Manager	Project Management
Network Archaeology	Annemarie Gaunt	Geomatics Manager	Geomatics
Network Archaeology	Agnieszka Trambowicz	GIS Supervisor	Report Figures
Network Archaeology	Gabriel Impiombato	Project Supervisor	Site Director
Network Archaeology	Bradley Groves	Project Archaeologist	Excavation and Surveying
Network Archaeology	Alexandra Wilford	Project Archaeologist	Excavation

7 References

7.1 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	2023a	Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire: Heritage Statement and Setting Appraisal with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation	
Network Archaeology	2023b	Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
NLC	2021	Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museums	
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

7.2 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/
National Libraries of Scotland	Map Finder	https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=15.0&lat=52.85740&lon=0.68930&layers=1&b=1
Open Domesday	Domesday Book: Appleby	https://opendomesday.org/place/SE9414/appleby/
Research Frameworks, 2021	East of England Regional Research Frameworks	https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/



APPENDIX A

OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary for networka2-521134

OASIS ID (UID)	networka2-521134
Project Name	Evaluation at Sandhouse Farm
Sitename	Sandhouse Farm
Sitecode	SFA24
Project Identifier(s)	Sandhouse Farm, Appleby, North Lincolnshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	PA/2022/946
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	20-Nov-2023 - 24-Nov-2023
Location	Sandhouse Farm NGR : SE 95609 12671 LL : 53.60189158600442, -0.556644899885069 12 Fig : 495609,412671
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : North Lincolnshire Local Authority District : North Lincolnshire Parish : Appleby
Project Methodology	Trial trench evaluation in advance of development
Project Results	Eleven trenches were excavated, none of which contained any archaeological finds, features, or deposits with only made ground identified in trenches 6, 8 and 9 and a ditch, thought to be a 19th century field boundary, alongside an area of bioturbation also identified in trench 6. The evaluation was also successful in highlighting the considerable extent of previous groundworks, notably within the eastern part of the development area. Evidence from trenches 6 to 10 indicated that the site had previously been excavated down to at least the level of the natural geology then reinstated and levelled with made ground probably comprising the previously excavated soils, mixed with rubble, hardcore and building debris.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation TW Cook Ltd
HER	North Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Nigel Cavanagh
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - APAU
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

APPENDIX B

Summary Trench Data

Appendix B
Summary trench data

Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
		Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil / Made Ground Depth		
2	ENE-WSW	495322.3014	412634.1531	495372.3992	412643.0205	50 x 1.8	0.53	0.4	0.13	Alluvium	N
3	WNW-ESE	495381.3574	412641.8113	495418.06	412635.9673	50 x 1.8	0.52	0.44	-	None	N
4	WNW-ESE	495423.9349	412640.6338	495468.8462	412629.1641	50 x 1.8	0.86	0.7	-	None	N
5	NE-SW	495481.9618	412628.2514	495526.6334	412648.4923	50 x 1.8	0.52	0.4	-	None	N
6	NNW-SSE	495582.8012	412706.4246	495565.9893	412753.7911	50 x 1.8	1.12	-	1.2	Made ground 1 x Ditch Bioturbation	N
7	WNW-ESE	495597.1911	412755.1501	495625.3344	412748.7184	50 x 1.8	1.44	1.42	0.8	Made ground	N
8a	NW-SE	495710.1121	412691.2389	495716.7142	412686.5216	10 x 1.8	1.18	0.3	0.94	Made ground	N
8b	NNW-SSE	495722.7378	412683.7968	495725.3398	412676.0208	10 x 1.8	1.24	0.34	0.94	Made ground	N
9	ENE-WSW	495765.4314	412609.0197	495761.3685	412607.3014	4.5 x 2	1.1	0.1	1.02	Made ground	N
10	ENE-WSW	495697.5807	412583.5395	495669.9899	412574.896	50 x 1.8	1.45	0.7	0.45	Made ground	N
11	NE-SW	495664.2044	412578.4736	495650.0643	412567.2629	50 x 1.8	0.64	0.54	-	None	N

APPENDIX C

Summary Context Data

Appendix C
Summary context data

Trench	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Cut by	Cuts	Diameter	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
2	200	Layer	-	-	300 400 500	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	None
2	201	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	Grey-brown silty sand	Alluvial subsoil	None
2	202	Layer	-	-	302 402 502	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orange-brown silty sand	Natural substrate	None
3	300	Layer	-	-	200 400 500	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	None
3	301	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
3	302	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loose orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	None
4	400	Layer	-	-	200 300 500	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	None
4	401	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
4	402	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loose orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	None
5	500	Layer	-	-	200 300 400	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	None
5	501	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
5	502	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loose orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	None
6	601	Cut	609	-	-	-	606	-	-	1.4	0.26	Linear oriented N-S with moderate concave sides and concave base	Ditch	None
6	602	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	Dark grey-brown loose clayey silty sand	Bioturbation	None
6	603	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	Compact dark yellow clay with gravels	Made ground	None
6	604	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	Mixed dark brown and yellow loose sandy clay with frequent building rubble	Made ground	None
6	605	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	Loose dark brown silty sand	Possible buried topsoil	None
6	606	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mixed dark pink and orange fine sand	Wind-blown sand	None

Appendix C
Summary context data

Trench	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Cut by	Cuts	Diameter	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds
6	607	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
6	608	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	Crushed rubble and concrete	Made ground	None
6	609	Fill	-	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	Loose mid brown-grey loamy sand	Sole fill of ditch	None
6	610	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	Loose mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Made ground	None
6	611	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	Loose dark brown silty sand	Redeposited topsoil	None
6	612	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	Compact dark yellow sand with angular gravel	Made ground	None
7	700	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	Dark brown silty sand	Made ground	None
7	701	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	Yellow-grey sand with frequent stone and ceramic building material	Made ground	None
8a	800	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	Loose dark brown silty sand	Made ground	None
8a	801	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	Orange-yellow gravelly sand	Made ground	None
8a	802	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	Dark brown loose sand with frequent small stones	Made ground	None
8b	803	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	Loose dark brown silty sand	Made ground	None
8b	804	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	Yellow-brown gravelly sand	Made ground	None
8b	805	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	Dark brown sand	Made ground	None
9	900	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	Loose dark brown silty sand	Made ground	None
9	901	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	Mid yellow-brown loose clayey sand with modern building detritus	Made ground	None
9	902	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	Loose dark yellow-brown clayey sand	Made ground	None
9	903	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	Compact dark yellow coarse clay with crushed building material	Made ground	None
10	1000	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	Loose dark brown silty sand	Made ground	None
10	1001	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	Yellow-grey sand with frequent stone	Made ground	None
10	1002	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brown-grey sand	Natural substrate	None
11	1100	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	None
11	1101	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
11	1102	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loose brown-orange sand	Natural substrate	None

APPENDIX D

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 02 camera facing west



Plate 2: Trench 02 representative section. Camera facing south



Plate 3: Trench 03 camera facing east



Plate 4: Trench 03 representative section. Camera facing north-east



Plate 5: Trench 04 camera facing west



Plate 6: Trench 04 representative section. Camera facing south



Plate 7: Trench 05 camera facing east-north-east



Plate 8: Trench 05 representative section. Camera facing south-east



Plate 9: Trench 06 camera facing south-south-east



Plate 10: Trench 06 representative section. Camera facing north-east



Plate 11: Ditch 601 and stratigraphy



Plate 12: Trench o6. Ditch 601



Plate 13: Trench 07 camera facing east-south-east



Plate 14: Trench 07 Sondage section



Plate 15: Trench 08a camera facing north-west



Plate 16: Trench 08 Sondage section



Plate 17: Trench 08b camera facing north-west



Plate 18: Trench 08b Sondage section



Plate 19: Trench 09 camera facing east-south-east



Plate 20: Trench 09 representative section. Camera facing east-south-east



Plate 21: Trench 10 camera facing east-north-east



Plate 22: Trench 10 Sondage. Camera facing south



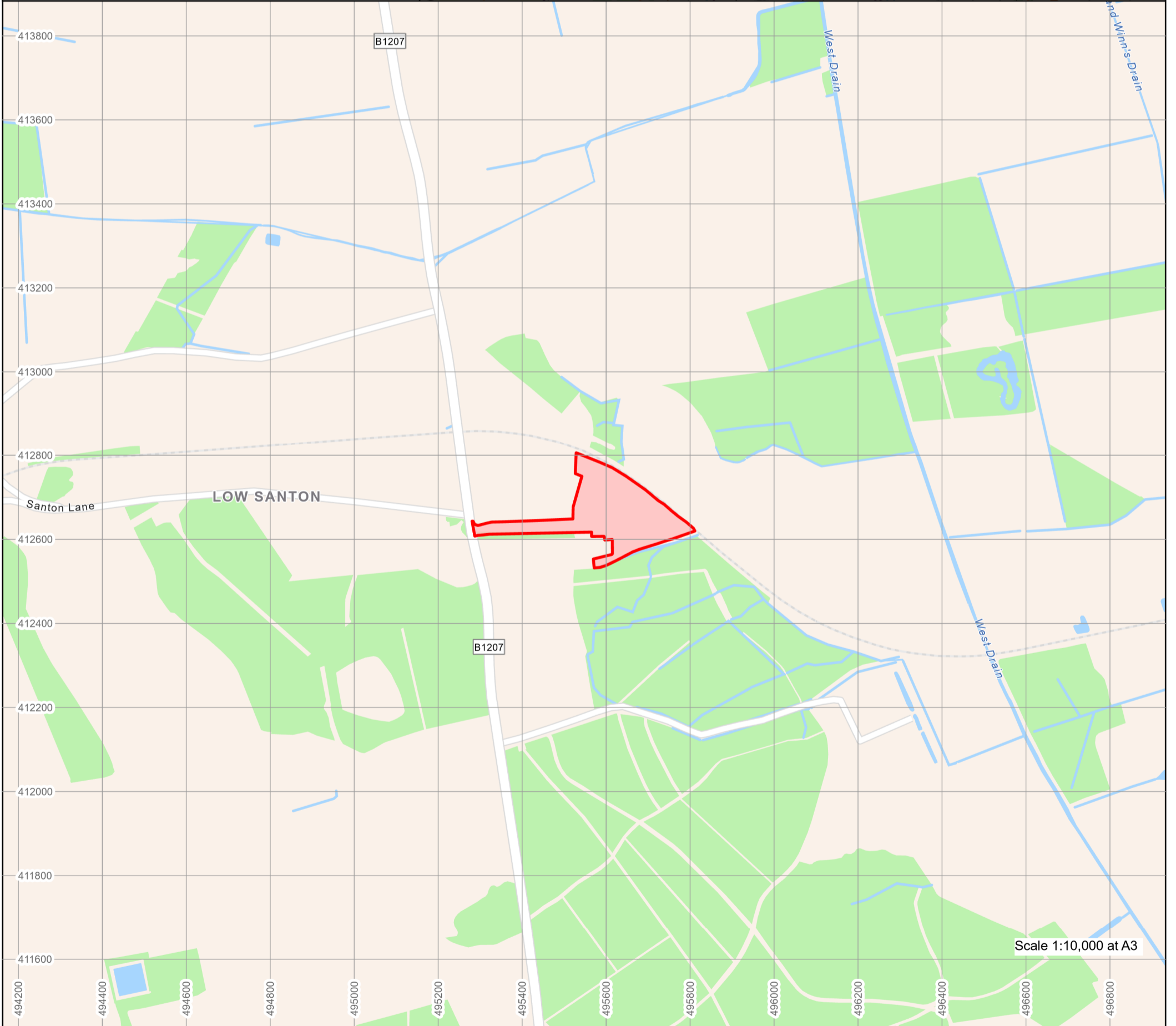
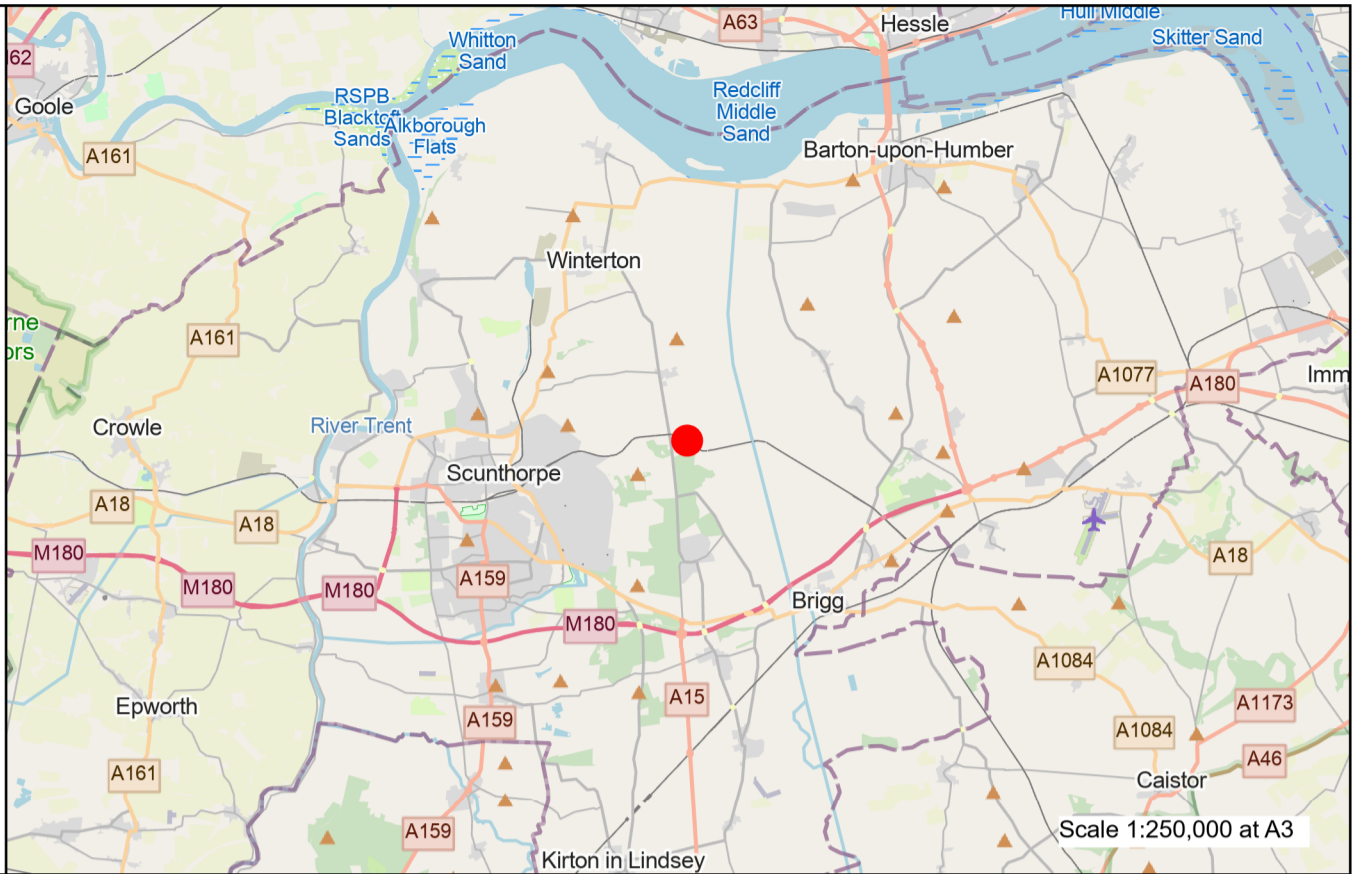
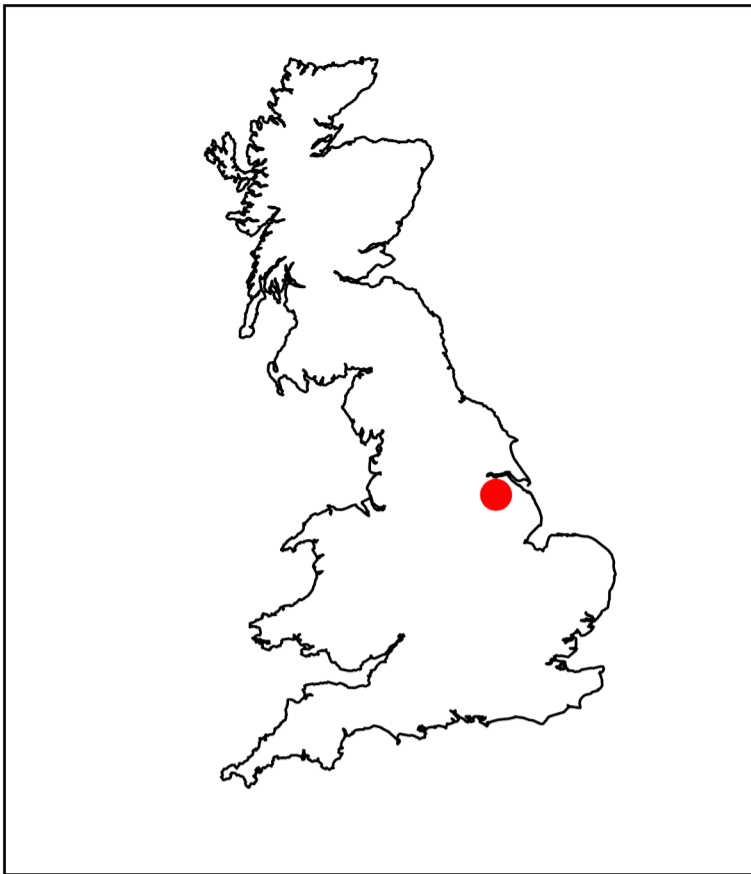
Plate 23: Trench 11 camera facing west-south-west




Plate 24: Trench 11 representative section. Camera facing north-west

APPENDIX E

Figures



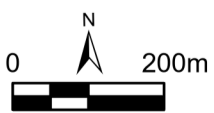


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 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2023
 Produced by Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of the client - Robert Farrow (Design) Ltd.

- Site location
- Proposed development area


Sandhouse Farm, Appleby,
 North Lincolnshire

 Figure 1
 Site Location

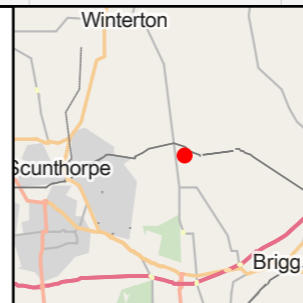


Site Code: SFA14
 Drawn By: H. Tesseyman
 Approved By: N. Cavanagh
 Date: 14/08/2023
 Ver: 1.00
 Scale at A3: 1:10,000



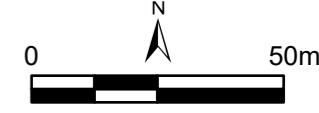

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 Contains data from OS Zoomstack
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2023
 Produced by Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of the client - Robert Farrow (Design) Ltd.

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Unexcavated trench
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological deposit
- Buildings proposed for demolition
- Buildings retained
- Overhead line stand-off
- Overhead cable

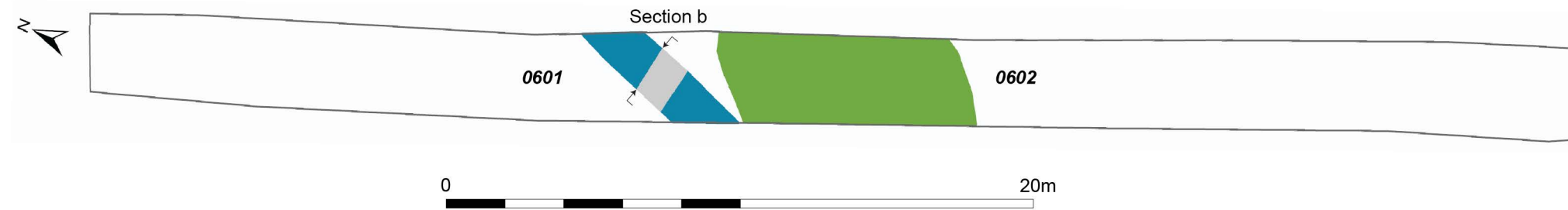


Sandhouse Farm, Appleby,
 North Lincolnshire

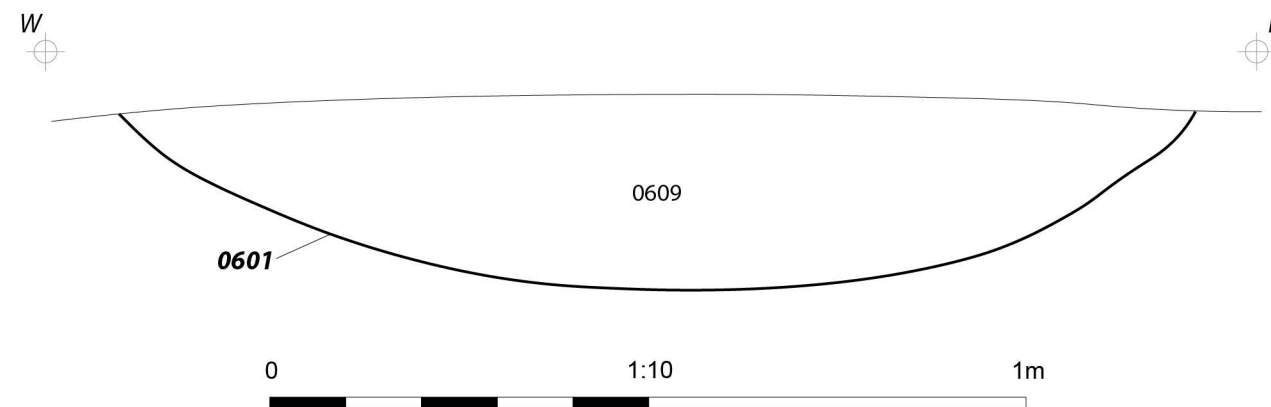
 Figure 2
 Location of archaeological trenches
 and survey results


 Site Code: SFA24
 Drawn By: A. Trambowicz
 Approved By: N. Cavanagh
 Date: 30/11/2023
 Ver: 2.00
 Scale at A3: 1:1,500

a) Trench 6



b)



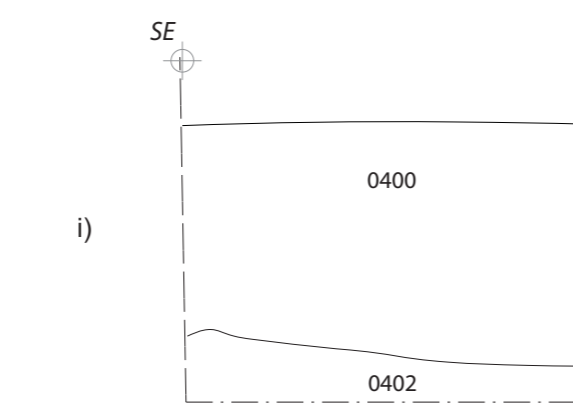
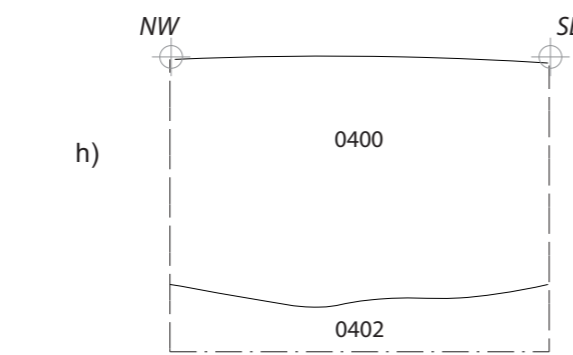
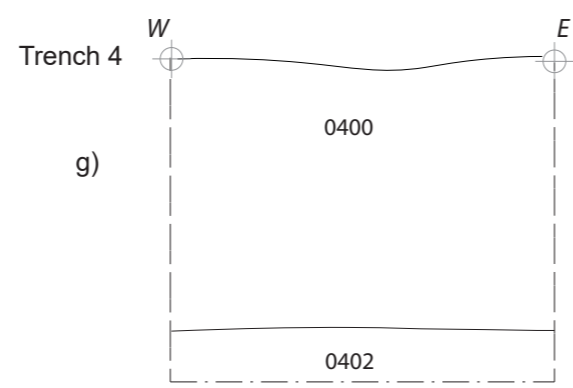
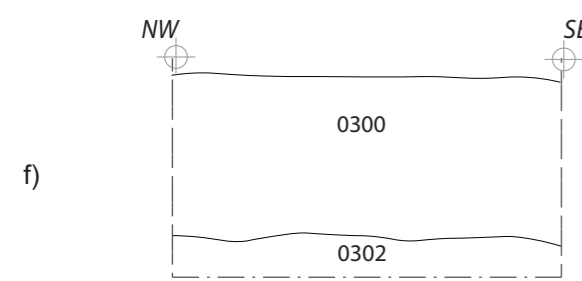
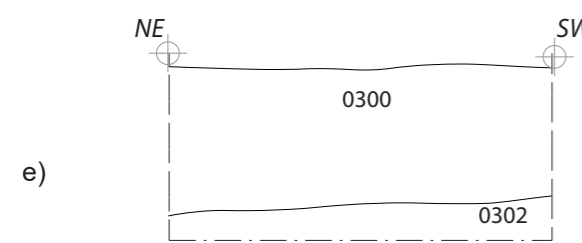
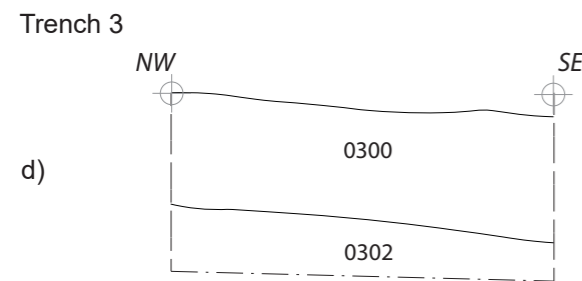
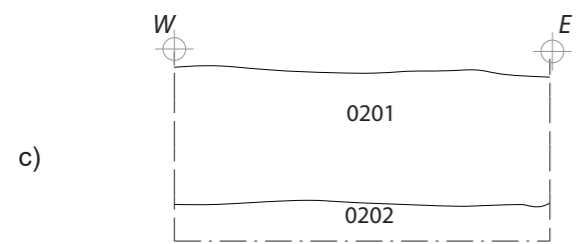
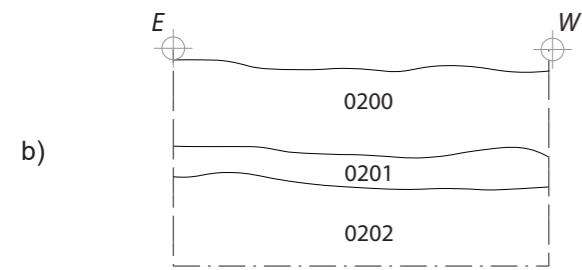
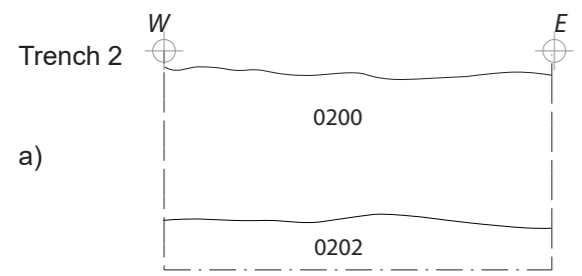
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated part
- Deposit
- Limit of excavation
- Feature line
- Layer line
- 1234** Feature number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section

1.00	02/11/23	First issue	AT	NC	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

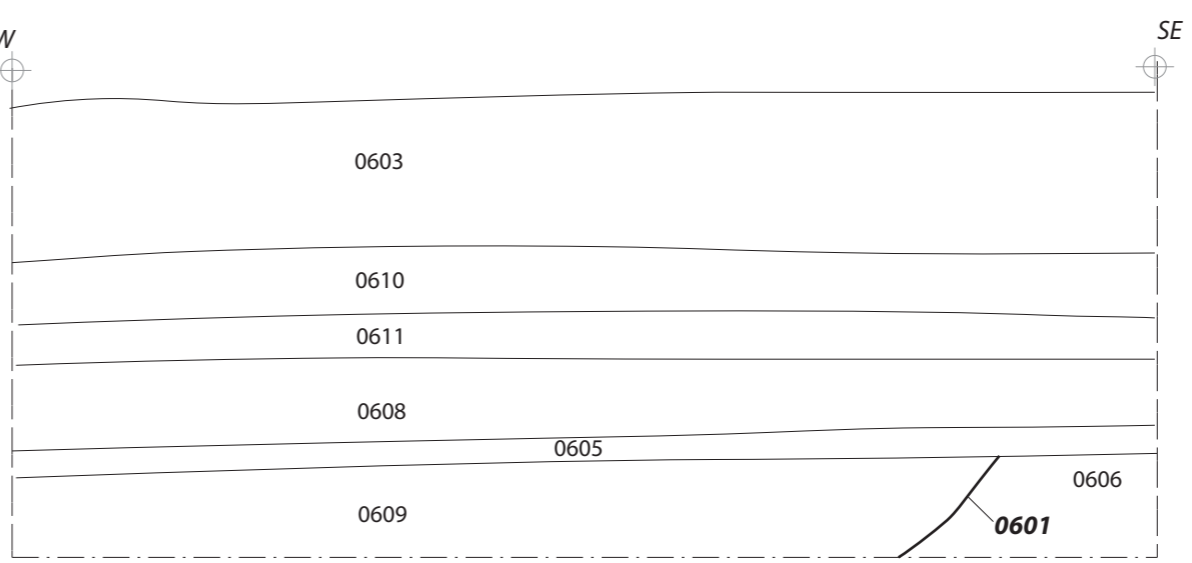
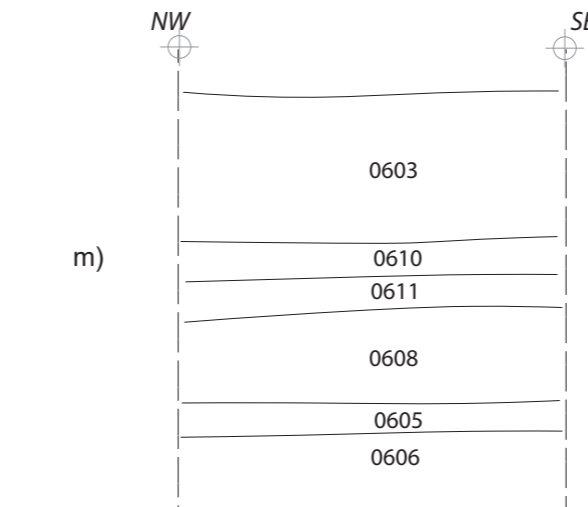
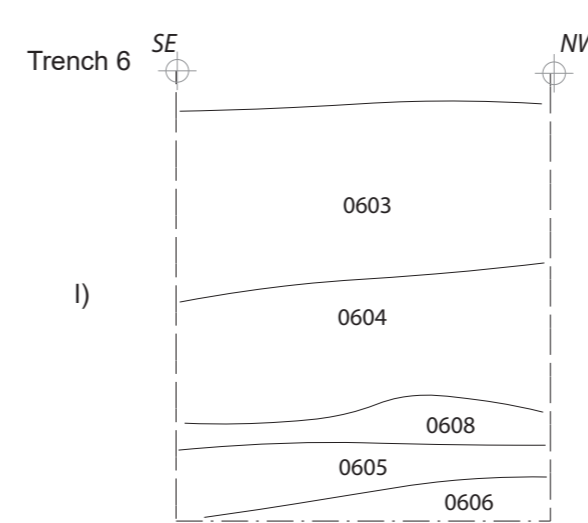
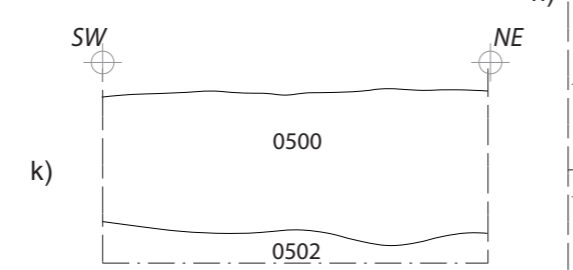
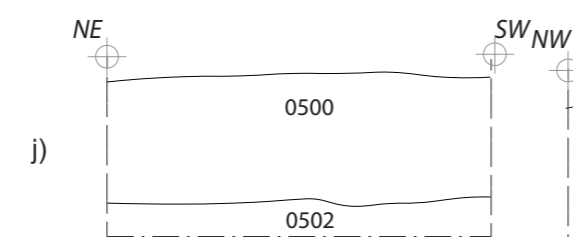


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Figure 3
Trench plan with associated section



Trench 5



- Limit of excavation
- Feature line
- Layer line
- 1234** Feature number
- 1234 Layer/fill number

1.00	02/11/23	First issue	AT	NC	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

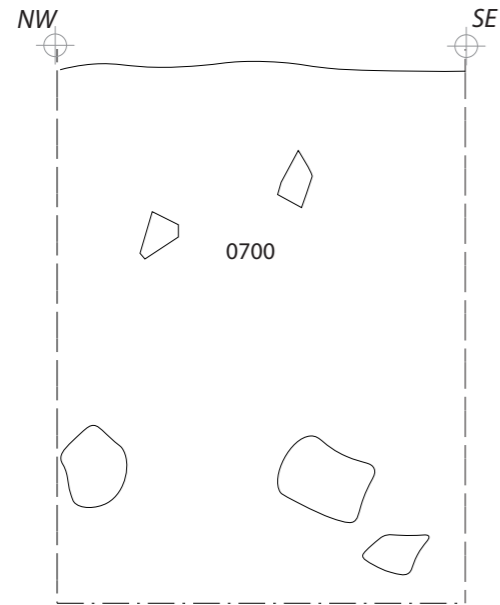


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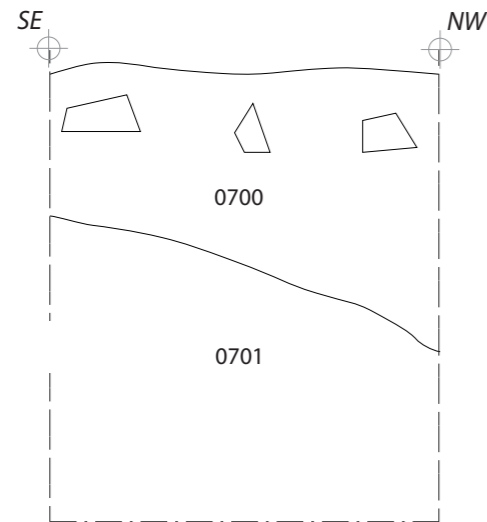
Figure 4
Representative trench sections

Trench 7

a)

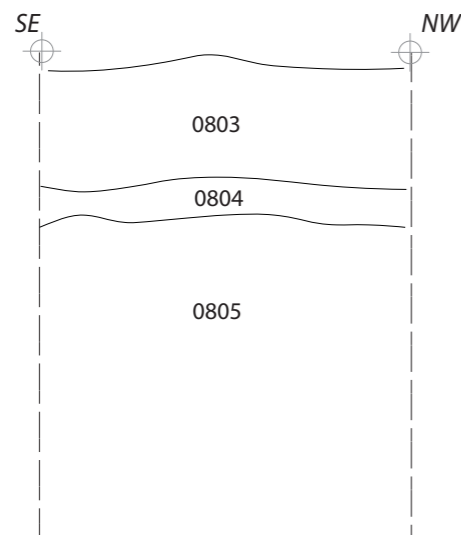


b)

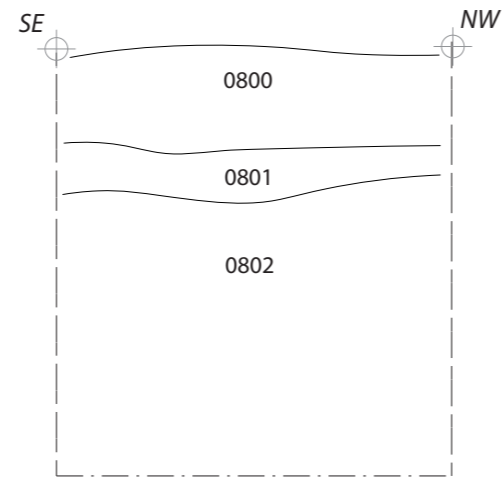


Trench 8

c)

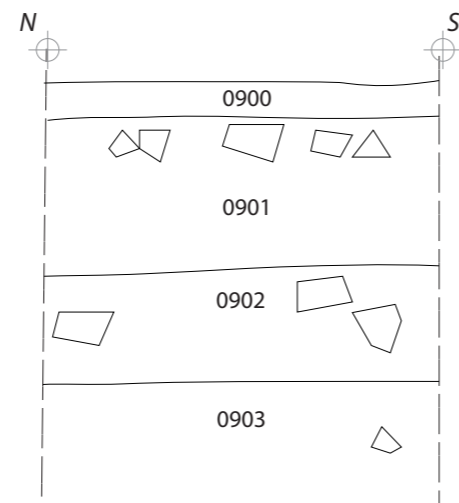


d)



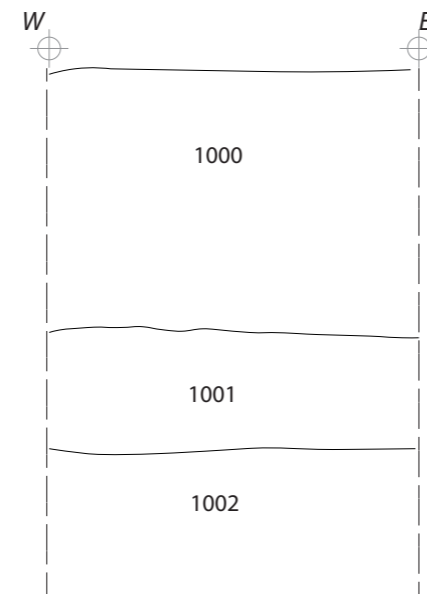
Trench 9

e)

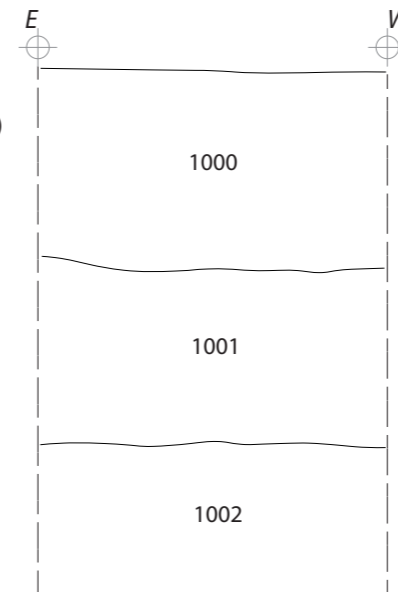


Trench 10

f)

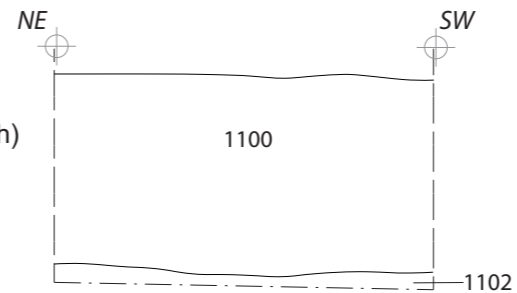


g)

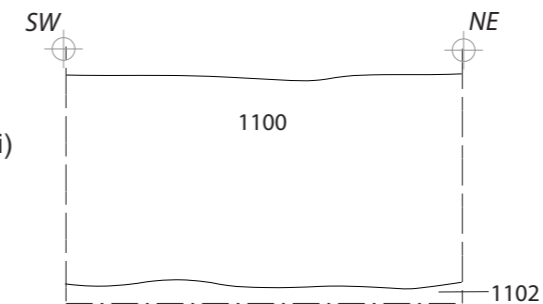


Trench 11

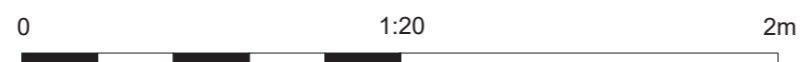
h)



i)



- Limit of excavation
- Feature line
- Layer line
- 1234** Feature number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Stone



1.00	02/11/23	First issue	AT	NC	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 5
Representative trench sections