

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: DESK-BASED ASSESMENT AND TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT
APPLEFIELDS, WRAWBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

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Executive Summary

- Keigar Homes Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to prepare a heritage impact assessment comprising desk-based research and trial trenching on land off Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER), Lincoln Archives, historic maps, online resources and a site visit.
- There is little evidence for activity within the study area from the prehistoric period other than a single stone axe, suggesting a negligible archaeological potential for the site.
- A substantial Roman settlement site has been identified at the south edge of the study area and Roman activity has recently been excavated immediately to the east of the site. Two dated Roman ditches were recorded during the trial trenching on this site, as well as a number of undated pits and ditches, likely to be contemporary. The low density of finds suggests that the site is on the periphery of this area of Roman activity.
- There is documentary evidence that the village of Wrawby existed during the early medieval period and 10th century features have been excavated to the east of the site. No remains of this date were recorded during trial trenching on the site or in the works immediately to the east, suggesting a low archaeological potential for this period.
- During the medieval period the proposed development site was likely still within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement. Numerous furrows were recorded during the excavation of the field to east and in the trial trenching on the current site to confirm this, suggesting a low archaeological potential for the proposed development area.
- Despite some expansion of the village in the post-medieval and later periods, the site remained agricultural land, suggesting a negligible archaeological potential.
- There are no designated assets within the proposed development site. Three Listed Buildings are located within the study area but due to a lack of intervisibility the proposed development will not have an adverse effect on the setting or significance of these assets.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Keigar Homes Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) to prepare a heritage impact assessment, comprising desk-based assessment and trial trenching, to evaluate the archaeological and heritage potential of land off Applefields, Wrawby in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020a), 'Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation' (CIfA 2020b) and the Historic England documents 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2017) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is in Wrawby, in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire. It is situated 2km northeast of Brigg and 13km south of Barton-upon-Humber. The site is approximately 1.22 hectares and presently used as arable farmland. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TA 0169 0878 and is c.21m-c.25m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises mudstone from the Ampthill clay formation. Most of the site has superficial deposits of sand and gravel from the mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits. The southwestern corner of the site has superficial deposits of till from the mid Pleistocene – Diamicton (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This heritage impact assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for a residential development. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012, the most recent update was in December 2024 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2024). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 202 – 221 which is 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Paragraph 207 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicants:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include

heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.2 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government launched the planning practice web-based resource (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>) in 2014 (last updated 14th February 2024) 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 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 3.3 The relevant category within the PPG is ‘Historic Environment’ this was published on 10th April 2014 and last updated 23rd July 2019. This has a discrete section on the subject of ‘Why is ‘significance’ important in decision-making?’ which states 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’* (ibid, Paragraph 007).
- 3.4 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances, and 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’* (ibid, Paragraph 018).

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

- 3.5 This document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides detailed advice intended to assist Government policy (Historic England 2017).
- 3.6 Historic England state that *‘While consideration of setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgment, the aim of the guidance is to assist effective and timely decision making by ensuring it takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible.’*
- 3.7 The document defines setting as *‘The surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding 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.’*
- 3.8 A development can potentially affect the setting of the heritage assets within its vicinity. The setting of a heritage asset is the surrounding in which it is experienced (not necessarily everything it is intervisible with). Furthermore, Historic England state that *‘development affecting the setting of a heritage asset is a direct environmental effect in terms of EIA definitions and may constitute a significant effect.’*

Local Planning Policy

3.9 The Core Strategy was adopted by the North Lincolnshire Council in June 2011, replacing the Local Plan of 2003, and sets out the vision for the development of the County up to 2026 (North Lincolnshire Council 2011). It is the most important part of the Local Development Framework and takes into account national planning policies such as Planning Policy Statements (North Lincolnshire Council 2011).

3.10 The relevant policy of the Core Strategy (North Lincolnshire Council 2011) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is CS6:

Policy CS6: Historic Environment

The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's historic assets through:

- Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.
- Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire
- Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.
- Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth.

The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas 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.

All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high heritage value.

Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate.

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.
- Lincoln Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the NLHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- Environment Agency Lidar Data – Downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download website (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/survey>)
- A site visit was carried out on Thursday 31st August 2023 to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England Periods List (Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). All measurements referred to in this section are measured from the proposed development site outline to the edge of the polygon/line in question or to the Site number if one of these is not present. Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

Evaluation Trenching

- 4.3 A program of trial trenching was undertaken comprising four trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide (Figure 10). Fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced archaeologists, over three days, 29th, 30th and 31st August 2023, supervised by Richard Brennan of AAL.
- 4.4 The trenches were located using a survey grade Leica CS10 GPS, which allowed centimetre accuracy, and were tied into the Ordnance Survey national grid. In each trench a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. All further excavation was undertaken by hand. Numbers in square brackets represent cut features, e.g., ditch [303].
- 4.5 A full written record of the deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit was allocated a four or five-digit unique identifier (context number) and accorded a written description. A summary of these is included in Appendix 2.
- 4.6 The stratigraphic sequence in each trench was drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights displayed on each section drawing. Digital colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow where appropriate.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 3)

- 5.1 The natural course of the river Ancholme flows south to north, approximately 2.4km west of the proposed development area. The Ancholme and lower Witham form a low-lying region of fenland known as the Vale that is situated between a line of limestone scarp to the west, the Lincoln Cliff, and the chalk uplands of the Lincolnshire Wolds to the east (May 1976). The relative position of these escarpments and the floodplain of the Ancholme may have been particularly attractive to hunter-gatherer populations due to its advantages of both upland and lowland environments and the varying opportunities these offered from at least the Mesolithic period (Jacobi 1973, 244), with scatters of flint artefacts often found in the wider region (Chapman et al 1998).
- 5.2 Wrawby is located on the edge of the higher ground immediately east of the low-lying floodplains of the Ancholme Valley, with the former presence of floodplain mires evident at Wrawby Carr and Broughton Carr (Neumann 1998), immediately northwest of the search area. There is a high potential for uncovering well-preserved wetland archaeology in the lower peats and lower part of the overlying estuarine sediments in the region although the current site lies a little further to the east on slightly higher ground, and as such is unlikely to contain these deposits with paleoenvironmental potential.
- 5.3 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. There is a single polished stone axe from the Neolithic period which was found in allotments c.320m northwest of the proposed development site (Site 1).
- 5.4 A series of investigations involving fieldwalking, geophysical surveys, metal detecting and trial trenching uncovered evidence of a high-status building c.820m south of the proposed development site, covering an area of some 11ha. No actual structure was found; however, the

high number of tile fragments indicates the presence of a hypocaust system. It is thought that there may have been a proto villa in the area that was made of wood and so has not survived (Site 2).

- 5.5 Archaeological investigations immediately to the east of the site exposed a complex of linear features and pits producing pottery of a probable Roman date (AAL forthcoming). There was no evidence of structures within the excavation area, but the quantity of domestic waste indicates the presence of a settlement nearby (Site 3).
- 5.6 A human burial was uncovered during building work c.120m northeast of the proposed development site. Unusually the body was placed in a ditch rather than a grave cut. There was no datable evidence associated with the body, however further investigations of the site revealed Romano- British features which are thought to have been related to the ditch in which the body was found (Site 4).
- 5.7 A possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been suggested c.900m east of the proposed development site. The cemetery was mentioned in the notes of James Henry Loft as having almost 100 inhumations of men, women and children. There were also associated grave goods, including weapons, pieces of brass, brass harness buckles and various types of coinage. The notes state that the cemetery was found during the excavation of a gravel pit on top of Wrawby Hill but the exact location is unknown (Site 5). The cemetery has been suggested to be close to a windmill, which in this location could refer to the extant Grade II* Listed mid-18th century Wrawby post-mill, but there was a former windmill less than 100m to the north of the site, and the recent discovery of human remains in the vicinity may suggest an alternative location nearer to the site.
- 5.8 Place-name evidence indicates settlement activity in the early-medieval period. Wrawby derives from the Old Danish personal name of *Wraghi* and the suffix *by*, meaning 'Wraghi's farmstead or village' (Cameron 1998). Wrawby is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a moderately large settlement within the Hundred of Yarborough, with a population of 16 villagers, 15 smallholders and a priest, with lands owned by Ralph, the nephew of Geoffrey Alselin (Morgan and Thorne 1986). The settlement's name appears as '*Waragebi*' in the Domesday Book and changes several times in the following centuries. It becomes '*Wragebi*' in c.1115, '*Wragheby*' in c.1200 and '*Wrawby*' in 1276. The core of the settlement is located c.260m east of the proposed development site (Site 7).
- 5.9 An archaeological investigation c.100m east of the proposed development site recorded several features including several shallow linear furrows and several enclosure ditches which are thought to date from the 10th century. These likely indicate farming practices and may be evidence of the agricultural zone around the early settlement of Wrawby (Site 6).
- 5.10 There are six sites within the study area that have been dated to the medieval period. These are focused to the east and south of the proposed development site.
- 5.11 The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary is located c.300m southeast of the proposed development site. It is a limestone and ironstone rubble building constructed in the late 12th or early 13th century. It has had various additions including an upper stage to the tower and a north arcade in the late 13th century, a south arcade and aisle in the 14th century and a chapel, clerestory and tower parapet in the 15th century. There was also a porch added in the 18th century and restoration work was carried out in 1869-70 (Site 8).

- 5.12 There are two roads within the study area which appear on the pre-enclosure plan of Wrawby 1794, with the closes being c.240m south of the proposed development site. These show the previous alignments of roads into Wrawby and are thought to have been medieval hollow ways. (Sites 9 and 10).
- 5.13 An open field system and an area of ridge and furrow earthworks are located c.580m northeast of the proposed development site and are visible on LiDAR (Figure 4). These are thought to have originated in the medieval period and represent part of the agricultural hinterland around Wrawby (Site 11).
- 5.14 Medieval shelly ware and green glazed pottery were found along with post-medieval pottery at a site c.370m east of the proposed development site (Site 12).
- 5.15 A very large limestone mortar was found in the garden of Priory Garth c.140m south of the proposed development site. Its external diameter reached 46cm and it had four external semicircular mouldings around the ring. A mortar of this size would have likely been used in a religious house. It was not in situ when it was recorded. There were also several large blocks of stone and masonry found in the same location (Site 13).
- 5.16 There are seventeen sites within the study area which have been dated to the post-medieval period. The majority of these are within the village of Wrawby to the east.
- 5.17 The Grade II* Listed Wrawby Post Mill is located c.870m east of the proposed development site. It was built in the mid-late 18th century with a two-storey rectangular tower on top of a one storey circular base. It has been fully restored to working order and is the only surviving working post mill in Lincolnshire (Site 14). There is also a windmill noted on the 1819 Ordnance Survey map c.100m to the northwest of the proposed development site, however it is no longer extant (Site 15).
- 5.18 College Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed mid-18th century building with a 19th century attic storey and bay window. It is made from red brick in Flemish bond and is located c.190m east of the proposed development site (Site 16). There are seven other historic farmsteads within the study area from the 19th century (Sites 17-23). These farmsteads consist of a detached farmhouse and several working buildings forming a courtyard. Only four of these sites survive but even these have had significant loss of historic buildings (Sites 17-20). All but one of the farmsteads is in the village of Wrawby with the closest to the proposed development site being c.150m to the east.
- 5.19 The spiritual needs of the community were met by the Church of St Mary and two 19th century chapels. The chapels were located c.200m east (Site 24) and c.270m northeast (Site 25) of the proposed development site. Both have been converted into private residences.
- 5.20 The Ordnance Survey map from 1887 shows the location of a smithy, consisting of two adjoining buildings, c.260m southeast of the proposed development site, abutting directly onto Brigg Road. The Ordnance Survey map of 1907 shows the original buildings have been demolished and rebuilt further back from the road (Site 26).
- 5.21 A school built in c.1842 is located c.200m east of the proposed development site. It consists of two wings aligned east – west and north – south (Site 27).
- 5.22 A circular pinfold was located c.290m south of the proposed development site. It was demolished in c.1900 and was replaced by a private residence. The road layout respects the previous location of the enclosure (Site 28).

- 5.23 The pre-enclosure plan of Wrawby from 1794 shows the location of an area of land covering c.53 acres called 'Hemp pits' c.400m south of the proposed development site. The area would have been used for steeping flax prior to the weaving process (Site 29).
- 5.24 The 1800 pre-Enclosure map of Wrawby and Brigg shows that the southern half of the proposed development site was within the areas of previously enclosed land and the northern half was within a large parcel of land called Brigg Field (Figure 5). The 1805 post-Enclosure map shows that this large parcel was divided into many smaller plots, with the north half of site falling within a plot of land allocated to Clare College (Figure 6).
- 5.25 A roughly square building with two bays known as the 'Vicarage' was located c.280m east of the proposed development site. This is the second such building on this site as it was built to replace the old vicarage which burnt down in 1813 (Site 30). In the 1960s this building was demolished and replaced by a similar building (Site 31).
- 5.26 Other than the vicarage built in the 1960s there is one other site within the study area that has been dated to the modern period. This is a parish hall that has been converted into a private residence and has had an extension to the rear. It is located c.260m east of the proposed development site (Site 32).
- 5.27 The 1887 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps show that Wrawby developed little in this time (Figures 7 and 8). However, the Ordnance Survey map of 1969 (Figure 9) shows that between 1907 and 1969 there was some development within the village, although the site itself remained undeveloped.
- 5.28 A broad linear earthwork runs from the east edge of the study area to the southwest and its closest point to the proposed development site is c.500m to the southeast. It is visible on aerial photographs and LiDAR data (Figure 4) as a consistent c.35m wide, 1m high earthwork. It was likely a raised roadway connecting Melton Ross to Brigg and existed before it was made into a turnpike road in the late 18th century (Site 33).
- 5.29 A complete human skeleton was uncovered beneath the foundations of the Primitive Methodist Chapel during building works c.200m east of the proposed development site. There were no grave goods or related features so the skeleton could not be dated (Site 34).

6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited by Richard Brennan on Thursday 31st August 2023. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are reproduced below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The site is accessed through a gate off Applefields (Plate 1). There is no established trackway to the site, however the site can still be accessed through the neighbouring fields along temporary tracks (Plate 2).



Plate 1: View of entrance into the site, looking east



Plate 2: View of fields neighbouring the site, looking north

- 6.3 The site is divided into two fields by a well-established hedgerow. There are several gaps in the hedgerow that allow access between the two fields (Plate 3).



Plate 3: View of access between two fields, looking south

6.4 The two fields that make up the site are similar sizes and are both arable. Both are flat and bordered by well-established hedgerows and tress (Plate 4 and Plate 5).



Plate 4: View of northern field, looking southeast



Plate 5: View of southern field, looking northwest

- 6.5 The tower of the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary can be seen in some glimpsed views in the south of the site. It is obscured from the rest of the site by intervening buildings and trees (Plate 6).



Plate 6: View of Church of St Mary, looking southeast

7.0 Evaluation Trenching

- 7.1 The stratigraphic sequence was broadly consistent across the site. In all three trenches the uppermost deposit comprised a topsoil of very dark grey sandy silt, up to 0.4m thick, and sealing a dark greyish brown sandy silt subsoil, up to 0.3m thick. This sealed the natural geology of mottled light orange yellow silty clay.

Trench 1

- 7.1 Trench 1 was located near the northwest corner of the site, aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. Six archaeological features were identified and excavated within the trench, two pits, three ditches and a gully, all of which were devoid of finds.
- 7.2 The shallow gully, [103], is on a similar alignment to several linear features which have been identified as furrows during excavations further to the east, suggesting that it is also a furrow.
- 7.3 The three ditches, [107], [109] and [111], have roughly similar dimensions, measuring 1.16m to 1.44m wide by 0.2m to 0.34m deep, but oriented north – south, east – west and northeast to southwest. It is possible that ditches [107] and [109] form the corner of an enclosure, joining up just to the north of the trench. Ditch [109] cuts ditch [111].
- 7.4 A shallow pit, [105] was observed on the southern limit of the trench. It measured 1.6m long and extended c.0.8m into the trench. Another smaller pit, [113] was recorded in the southeast corner of the trench.

Trench 2

- 7.5 Trench 2 was in the centre of the site towards the western border orientated north to south. Ten linear features were identified during the fieldwork with five being identified as furrows and five as ditches. Several furrows were sample excavated to confirm their interpretation.
- 7.6 All features in the trench were aligned east – west, except for a small undated curvilinear gully [214], at the south end of the trench, which ran broadly west from the east edge of the trench then turned south to the southern end of the trench.
- 7.7 Immediately adjacent to [214], was a furrow [206], cutting a steep sided ditch [204], measuring roughly 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a single undated natural silting deposit, 205, which produced 11 fragments of animal bone.
- 7.8 In the north half of the trench was ditch [216], measuring 1.7m wide and 0.42m deep. Its fill, 217, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and three fragments of medium mammal bone.
- 7.9 Immediately to the east of [216], furrow [212] cut an earlier small ditch [210], running on the same alignment. It produced a sherd of late medieval Humberware pottery.
- 7.10 East of this was ditch [208], measuring 2.3m wide, narrowing to 1.7m wide to the east. It contained a single undated silting deposit, 209, which contained a single large mammal bone.

Trench 3

- 7.11 Trench 3 was in the north of the site along the eastern border orientated north to south. Five linear features were identified within the trench, all oriented east – west, and all but one of

which were furrows, which aligned with furrows identified to the east. Two of the furrows, [303] and [307] were sample excavated to confirm their interpretation and were devoid of finds.

- 7.12 The remaining feature, ditch [305] also lines up with a ditch recorded during the previous works to the east. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from within the fill of this ditch.

Trench 4

- 7.13 Trench 4 was located towards the southern end of the site orientated northeast to southwest. Six features were identified within the trench, comprising two furrows, two pits and two gullies. All features were devoid of finds.
- 7.14 Furrow [407] was aligned east – west as with all other furrows. [409] was nearer to west-northwest to east-southeast but exhibited the wide, shallow profile typical of a furrow.
- 7.15 In the centre of the trench was a subcircular pit, [411], extending from the northern edge of the trench, and cut by a later land drain.
- 7.16 To the northeast of, and cut by furrow [407], were two parallel gullies, [403] and [405], aligned broadly north – south. The profiles of the two features were markedly different, with [403] being a very steep sided V-shaped profile and [405] being a shallow rounded profile.
- 7.17 Both gullies were cut to the northeast by large irregular pit [413].

8.0 Assessment of Significance and Impact

- 8.1 The assessment of significance and impacts has been undertaken in accordance with 'Conservation Principles' (Historic England 2008), the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 'Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (Historic England 2019). The assessment methodology and criteria for understanding the significance of heritage values is described below, taken from Statements of Heritage Significance (ibid 2019):

- Archaeological interest

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

- Architectural and artistic interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their

collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 8.2 The NPPF para 194 states: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.* Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest’. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’ and it may derive ‘not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021).

Listed Buildings

- 8.3 There are three Listed Buildings within the study area that are Grade I, II* and II Listed.
- 8.4 The Grade I Listed parish Church of St Mary is a late 12th or early 13th century church with a two-stage square tower (Site 8, HE Ref no. 1281035). The church has had several additions through the centuries including a north and south arcade in the 13th and 14th centuries, a chapel in the 15th century and a front porch in the 18th century. The majority of the church is built from limestone, ironstone rubble and squared blocks of limestone with ashlar dressings. The tower of the church can be seen in some glimpsed views from the southern part of the site, but not from the north part of the site. There is no visibility of the site from the church at ground level. The setting and significance of the church are derived from its place at the centre of the village and its use as the local parish church, as well as the architectural significance reflected in the various phases of its development. Large trees around the churchyard block views to some extent along the A18, particularly when approaching from the east, with perhaps the best views afforded from Vicarage Lane. These key views and the architectural significance of the church will not be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 8.5 The Wrawby Post Mill is Grade II* Listed and was built in the mid-18th century (Site 14, HE Ref no. 1083726). It has a single storey circular base that was rebuilt in the 19th century and a two-storey rectangular revolving tower on top. The mill has been restored to full working order and is the last working mill of its type in Lincolnshire.
- 8.6 Colege Farmhouse is a mid-18th century Grade II Listed building (Site 16, HER No. MLS7701). An additional attic storey and a bay window were added in the 19th century. The building is constructed from red brick in Flemish bond and has a Welsh slate roof.
- 8.7 Due to a lack of intervisibility between these Listed Buildings and the proposed development site there will be no adverse effect on their setting and significance.

Designated assets

- 8.8 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields or Conservation areas within the search area.
- 8.9 There are no designated or undesignated assets within the proposed development site.

9.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 There is little evidence of activity within the study area from the prehistoric period apart from a single polished stone axe and a possible Iron Age roundhouse. This suggests that the potential of finding archaeology from this period is negligible.
- 9.2 Roman activity has been identified at the south edge of the study area, as well as during archaeological investigations immediately to the east. The trial trenching undertaken on the site identified two linear ditches producing a small assemblage of Roman pottery, indicating the continuation of the Roman activity into this site. Several other linear features and pits were exposed which may also be of Roman date. However, the very low number of finds recovered during the works suggests that this site lies on the periphery of the Roman activity.
- 9.3 There is documentary evidence for an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the east of the study area, although there are some suggestions this may be rather nearer to the site. Archaeological investigations a short distance to the east have also recorded features of 10th century date and Wrawby is recorded as a moderate sized settlement in the Domesday Book. The trial trenching on the current site and the excavations immediately to the east however did not identify any activity of this date suggesting it is focussed on the historic core of the village further to the east. The evidence suggests a low potential for archaeology from this period.
- 9.4 The historic core of the medieval settlement lay further to the east, and the works immediately to the east of the site did not expose settlement evidence of this date, identifying only furrows. The trial trenching identified these furrows as well, and further evidences the location of the site in the agricultural hinterland of the village suggesting a low potential for archaeologically significant activity of this date.
- 9.5 The village of Wrawby likely grew during the post-medieval period. Several farmsteads were established on the outskirts of the settlement and there is evidence of small industries such as a blacksmith and two mills. The proposed development site was likely still within the agricultural zone around the settlement, suggesting a negligible potential for evidence of activity of post-medieval and later date.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Keigar Homes for this commission.

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Cartographic Sources

1800 Wrawby-cum-Brigg pre-Enclosure Map (Russell and Russell 1982)

1805 Wrawby-cum-Brigg post-Enclosure Map (Russell and Russell 1982)

1887 Ordnance Survey map (Lincolnshire Archives – Microfiche copy)

1907 Ordnance Survey map (Lincolnshire Archives – Microfiche copy)

1969 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of NLHER Entries within a 1km search area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLS2236		501479	409114	A polished stone axe, thin butted, flattened sides, Group VI medium was found in allotments at Wrawby. It is c.4" long with a 2" cutting edge.	Prehistoric
2	MLS2226		501970	407740	A Romano British settlement, with earlier origins, is located east of St Helen's Well. The site has been investigated, using fieldwalking, geophysical surveys, metal detecting and trial trenching, by the Wrawby Local History Group and the Scunthorpe MD Society, in conjunction with North Lincolnshire Museum. The finds indicate at least one major building with a hypocaust, occupied in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. No stone walls have been found which suggests the site was used for a proto villa. It is possible that more substantial buildings have not been located. A ditch was found that contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone which suggests earlier origins of the site.	Roman
3	MLS26102		501778	408824	Evidence for Romano-British settlement was revealed in trial trenches excavated off Applefields in 2017. Finds included a moderate assemblage of pottery of C1-C2 date and a stamped 'CEN' grey ware dish. These were found within several boundary ditches and pits.	Roman
4	MLS26099		501820	408910	An undated inhumation was uncovered during building works in 2016. The burial had been placed in a ditch rather than being placed in a grave cut. No dating evidence was obtained from the ditch. The burial may suggest an alternative location for an Anglo-Saxon cemetery recorded at Wrawby in 1840. Subsequent trial trenching on the site revealed evidence of Romano-British activity, including a ditch and pits. It is thought that the inhumation and associated ditch are related to these features.	Roman
5	MLS20332		502644	408800	A probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery is mentioned in the notes of James Henry Loft c. 1840. The notes state that 'almost a hundred skeletons of men & women, and many children, spear heads and other	Early medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					weapons, pieces of brass, brass harness buckles, coins of different descriptions' were found during the excavation of a gravel pit on the top of Wrawby Hill. A second possible location of the cemetery could be to the west of the village where an undated inhumation was found.	
6	MLS26759		501858	408796	An archaeological investigation recorded several features including shallow, parallel linear features suggestive of furrows and several enclosure ditches. These are thought to date from C10.	Early medieval
7	MLS9732		502000	408800	Medieval and Post Medieval settlement, Wrawby. Mentioned in Domesday. Wrawby was named 'Waragebi' in the 1086 Domesday book, 'Wragebi' c.1115, 'Wragheby' c.1200, 'Wraweby' 1276. 'Wraghi's farmstead, village' from the Old Danish personal name 'Wraghi' and the Old Danish 'by'.	Medieval
8	MLS2225	I/ 1281035	502020	408600	The late C12- early C13 Church of St Mary has a tower with a later C13 upper stage, a C13 north arcade, a C14 south arcade and aisles and a C15 south chapel, north clerestory and tower parapet. A porch was added in C18 and there were restoration works in 1869-70. The majority of the church is built from limestone, ironstone rubble and squared blocks with limestone ashlar dressings. The south porch is made from brick, partly in Flemish bond.	Medieval
9	MLS24656		501676	408314	A pre-enclosure plan, dated 1794, shows a 'ROAD' representing what is now Highfield Lane. It continues from the village on a straight alignment for 480m, intersecting with another unnamed pre-enclosure road. The post-enclosure plan of c.1805 shows that the lane had been diverted south-eastwards, along the edge of a parcel of land owned by Catherine James.	Medieval
10	MLS24657		502168	408727	A pre-enclosure plan of Wrawby, dated 1794, shows two routes leading into Wrawby village from the east. One route is the same as the current alignment of Melton Road. An earlier alignment is also shown. This road	Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					diverged from the pre-enclosure route to Brigg. The arc of the road north of the A18 is clearly visible on recent Environment Agency Lidar data. The route has a height of c.1m above the surrounding land. This may suggest that the road was originally a hollow way.	
11	MLS21300		502234	409121	Open field system and ridge and furrow, Wrawby parish.	Medieval
12	MLS2235		502100	408700	Medieval shelly ware, green- glazed pottery and post-medieval pottery.	Medieval
13	MLS21464		501710	408570	A very large limestone mortar was found in the garden of Priory Garth. The base of the mortar was missing. Internal diameter was 36cm, external 46cm. Four semicircular external mouldings were present on the rim, each 12cm in height. A mortar this size would have been used in the kitchen of a great house, or more likely a religious house. It was not in situ when it was recorded.	Medieval
14	MLS5060	II*/ 1083726	502603	408753	Wrawby Post Mill was built mid-late C18. Its base was rebuilt and encased in C19. The base is a single storey with a 2-storey revolving mill tower on top of it. The tower is rectangular in plan and has been fully restored into working order. It is the only surviving and working post mill in Lincolnshire.	Post-medieval
15	MLS21973		501607	408925	A windmill is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2" surveyors map of 1819.	Post-medieval
16	MLS7701	II/ 1204763	501920	408700	College Farmhouse is a Mid C18 building with a C19 attic storey and bay window. It is made from red brick in Flemish bond and has a Welsh slate roof.	Post-medieval
17	MLS25511		501959	408547	Partially extant C19 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. Located within or in association to a village.	Post-medieval
18	MLS25512		501886	408713	College Farm, Wrawby. Partially extant C19 unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association to a village.	
19	MLS25514		501697	408452	The Old Barn, Wrawby. Partially extant C19 unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association to a village.	Post-medieval
20	MLS25550		501263	407884	St Helens, Brigg. Extant C19 unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-medieval
21	MLS25455		501886	409039	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Wrawby. It was demolished C19. A regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association to a hamlet.	Post-medieval
22	MLS25510		502009	408565	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Wrawby. It was demolished C19. A regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association to a hamlet.	Post-medieval
23	MLS25513		501762	408532	Site of Priory Garth, Wrawby. Demolished C19 unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association to a village.	Post-medieval
24	MLS21824		501929	408843	The chapel situated on the east side of Little Lane was constructed around 1853. It has been greatly extended and converted into a private residence.	Post-medieval
25	MLS21823		501953	408994	A Methodist chapel built in approximately 1885 lies on the southwest corner of Chapel Lane and Vicarage Road. The building still stands and has been converted into a private residence	Post-medieval
26	MLS22239		501953	408586	A 'Smithy' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1st and 2nd edition maps of 1887 and	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					1907. On the 1887 map the smith consists of two adjoining buildings. By the 1907 version the building has been demolished and rebuilt further to the north, so it is set back from the road.	
27	MLS22238		501942	408763	A 'School' is printed and shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1st and 2nd edition maps of 1887 and 1907 on the east side of Vicarage Lane. The school consisted of two wings. The first aligned east west, the second wing is aligned north south.	Post-medieval
28	MLS22240		501700	408413	A 'Pinfold' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map of 1887. The pinfold is a circular enclosure measuring approx. 10m in diameter. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1907 shows no trace of the pinfold structure other than a curve in the roadside where the pinfold once was. The land has been redeveloped and is now used for a private residence named 'Pinfold House'.	Post-medieval
29	MLS24658		501775	408186	A pre-enclosure plan of Wrawby, dated 1794, names an area of land to the south of Wrawby village as 'Hemp Pitts'. The area indicated on the plan extends over 3 parcels, c.53 acres. No actual pit features are depicted. Hemp pits, also known as retting pits, were required to steep flax in order to break down the fibres prior to the weaving process.	Post-medieval
30	MLS22236		501996	408870	The 'Vicarage' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1st and 2nd edition maps of 1887 and 1907. The building was roughly square with two bays to the south. This vicarage was built to replace one that burnt down in 1813 and was demolished in the 1960s.	Post-medieval
31	MLS7475		502003	408836	The third rectory in Wrawby Village. This structure was likely built after the 1960s demolition of the rectory and named so because it is in a similar location to the original.	Modern
32	MLS22237		501969	408918	The 'Parish Room' is printed and shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1907. The building is set back from the road and has been converted into a residence.	Modern

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
					There has been an extension to the rear, but the front of the building remains intact including the original stone above the door reading 'Parish Church Room'.	
33	MLS22801		501036	407646	A broad linear earthwork, visible on aerial photographs and Lidar data runs from Wrawby to Brigg. It already existed as part of the route from Brigg to Melton Ross when it was upgraded to a turnpike road in the late C18. It has a fairly consistent width of c.35m and a height of 1m. There is no indication of ditches to either side of the bank.	Uncertain
34	MLS22647		501928	408855	A complete human skeleton was discovered beneath the foundations of the Primitive Methodist chapel in 1915 when part of a wall was removed to insert a new door.	Uncertain

Appendix 2: The Finds

Roman Pottery

By Alice Beasley

Introduction

3 sherds of pottery (86g, 0.13RE) were recovered from two contexts during trial trenching. The small size of the assemblage means that little can be concluded from the pottery other than the everted rimmed jar from fill (217) dates to the 1st-2nd century.

Methodology

The assemblage was examined at x20 magnification using a Brunel BM1 long arm stereomicroscope. The pottery was recorded by context, sherd count, weight (g), rim and base diameters (cm) and equivalents were recorded for all suitable sherds in accordance with The Standards set out in Barclay et.al (2016). The code system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014) has been used for the archive. The archive has been entered into Microsoft excel and provided with this document. Following the archive requirements for Lincolnshire the sherds have been bagged by fabric within each context.

Discussion

The pottery aligns with the assemblage found within the same field (WRAF22). Only the sherd from 217 provides any profile/dating information. This assemblage should be used alongside the previous phases of work and should be taken into account for any further stages of work.

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Context	Fabric	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Abrasion	Rim diameter	RE	Decoration	Part	Date
217	IASH1	JEV	1	1	68	sli	20	0.13	SHG	Rim	C1-2
306	GREY1	-	2	2	18	sli				Body	Rom

Post-Roman Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

A single sherd of pottery weighing 79g occurred in context 211. It is from the base of a large jar or cistern in Humberware, fabric HUM of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit type-series (Young and Vince 2005) and broadly dateable to the 14th – mid 16th century. It is unglazed. The outer base-pad has part of a ring of glaze from another vessel showing it was fired upside-down. Such pottery is a fairly common find in the region. The sherd is in good condition and appears reliably stratified.

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Animal Bone

Bryn Leadbetter

Introduction

A small assemblage of 15 specimens of animal bone was submitted for assessment. The remains were recovered from Roman-period deposits during excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited on land at Applefields, Wrawby, North Lincolnshire (Site Code: WRAF23). A brief assessment of the assemblage is presented here.

Methodology

Identification of the remains was aided by use of published guides (Hillson 1996, Schmid 1972) and recording was in accordance with guidelines set out by Baker and Worley (2019). Specimens were counted and any butchery and cut marks (Binford 1981), along with evidence of gnawing, burning and pathological changes were also recorded. Bone fragments unable to be identified to a specific taxon were recorded where possible as either micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep/goat size), or large (cattle size), or as indeterminate where neither element nor taxon identification was possible. The ageing and sexing of the specimens was not attempted at this stage.

Results

The assemblage was heavily fragmented, as a result of which, along with the absence of any defining morphology, none of the 15 specimens could be identified with confidence to either a specific animal or bone element. Three of the specimens could be described as long-bone or rib fragments belonging to a large mammal, and another 4 can be assigned to a medium-sized mammal, but the remaining 8 could not be assigned at all. Fragmentation aside, the condition of the bones varied little, yet with some specimens being stained and others showing some more advanced weathering than others. None of the bones had evidence of burning, butchery, gnawing or pathological alterations.

Discussion

The remains were recovered from 3 contexts, 205, 209, 217, all being described as a natural silting-up deposit of their respective feature – ditches 204, 208 and 216. As such, being of uncertain origin and poor in number and condition, none of the bones can aid an interpretation of the feature from which derived regards function, nor are they of any value in discussing matters of animal husbandry or issues environmental. Given this, no further study of the animal bones from WRAF23 is required.

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Context No.	Taxon	NISP	Indeterminate specimens	Total
205	Large mammal	3	8	11
209	Large mammal	1	-	1
217	Medium mammal	3	-	3

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
100	L	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt.			0.2	Topsoil
101	L	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.			0.26	Subsoil
102	L	Mottled light orange yellow silty sandy clay, with frequent sub-angular chalk stone inclusions.				Natural geology
103	C	Northwest – Southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a gradual concave base.		0.64	0.1	Furrow
104	F	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		0.64	0.1	Fill of [103], natural silting.
105	C	Sub-circular pit, with gradual sloping sides to a gradual break of slope and a concave base.		0.96	0.22	Pit
106	F	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		0.96	0.22	Fill of [105], natural silting
107	C	North – south oriented linear ditch cut, with concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base.		1.36	0.34	Cut of ditch
108	F	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent pea gravels & chalk fleck inclusions.		1.36	0.34	Fill of [107], natural silting.
109	C	Northwest – southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base.		1.44	0.34	Cut of ditch
110	F	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		1.44	0.34	Fill of [109], natural silting.
111	C	North – south oriented linear ditch cut, with concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.		1.16	0.2	Cut of ditch
112	F	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pea gravels and chalk fleck inclusions.		1.16	0.2	Fill of [111], natural silting.

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
113	C	Sub-circular pit, with gradual sloping sides to a gradual break of slope and a concave base.		0.5	0.2	Cut of pit
114	F	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand, with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.		0.5	0.2	Backfill of [113]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
200	L	Loose, dark grey sandy clay.			0.4	Topsoil
201	Void	Void	-	-	-	Void
202	L	Dark grey sandy clay, with chalk inclusions.			0.1	Subsoil
203	L	Mottled light orange yellow silty sandy clay, with frequent sub-angular chalk stone inclusions.				Natural geology
204	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base.		0.56	0.6	Cut of ditch
205	F	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.		0.56	0.6	Fill of [204], natural silting.
206	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.		1.6	0.1	Cut of furrow
207	F	Compact, mid grey sandy clay, with frequent chalk & flint inclusions.		1.6	0.1	Fill of [206]
208	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.		1.5	0.34	Cut of ditch
209	F	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.		1.5	0.34	Fill of [208], natural silting
210	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base.		0.6	0.32	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
211	F	Compact, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk fragment inclusions.		0.6	0.32	Fill of [210], natural silting.
212	C	Northwest – Southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with shallow sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base.		1.2	0.02	Cut of furrow
213	F	Friable dark grey sand, with no inclusions.		1.2	0.02	Fill of [212], natural silting
214	C	North – South curvilinear turning East – West, with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.		0.7	0.34	Cut of ditch
215	F	Compact, mid brownish grey sandy clay, with occasional chalk and flint fragment inclusions.		0.7	0.34	Fill of [214], natural silting
216	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with steep sides and a moderate break of slope to a slightly concave base.		1.7	0.42	Cut of ditch
217	F	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.		1.7	0.42	Fill of [216], natural silting.

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
300	L	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt.			0.16	Topsoil
301	L	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.			0.26	Subsoil
302	L	Mottled light orange yellow silty sandy clay, with frequent sub-angular chalk stone inclusions.				Natural geology
303	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with gradually sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular concave base.		1	0.1	Cut of furrow
304	F	Friable, dark brownish grey silty clayey sand, with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.		1	0.1	Fill of [303], natural silting

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
305	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base.		1.15	0.4	Cut of ditch
306	F	Compact, dark grey sandy clay, with occasional chalk & flint fragment inclusions.		1.15	0.4	Fill of [305], natural silting
307	C	East – West oriented Furrow cut, with gradual sides to a concave base.		0.8	0.04	Cut of furrow
308	F	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.		0.8	0.04	Fill of [307], natural silting

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
400	L	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt.			0.44	Topsoil
401	L	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.			0.02	Subsoil
402	L	Mottled light orange yellow silty sandy clay, with frequent sub-angular chalk stone inclusions.				Natural geology
403	C	Northeast – Southwest oriented linear ditch cut, with very steep near vertical sides and a very sharp break of slope to a pointed base.		0.28	0.38	Cut of gully
404	F	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand, with very occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		0.28	0.38	Fill of [403], natural silting
405	C	Northeast – Southwest oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual sides to a gradual break of slope and a concave base.		0.5	0.06	Cut of gully
406	F	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand, with very occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		0.5	0.06	Fill of [405], natural silting
407	C	Northwest – Southeast oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven/irregular base.		3.34	0.2	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
408	F	Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, with occasional chalk fleck and sub-angular flint inclusions.		3.34	0.2	Fill of [407], natural silting
409	C	East-West oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual sloping sides to a gradual break of slope and a sloping concave base.		1.44	0.2	Cut of furrow
410	F	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		1.44	0.2	Fill of [409], natural silting
411	C	East – West oriented linear ditch cut, with gradual sloping sides to a gradual break of slope and a sloping concave base.		1.44	0.2	Cut of furrow
412	F	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions.		1.44	0.2	Fill of [411]
413	C	Sub-circular cut, with gradual concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.		1.54	0.34	Cut of pit
414	F	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions.		1.54	0.34	Fill of [413], natural silting

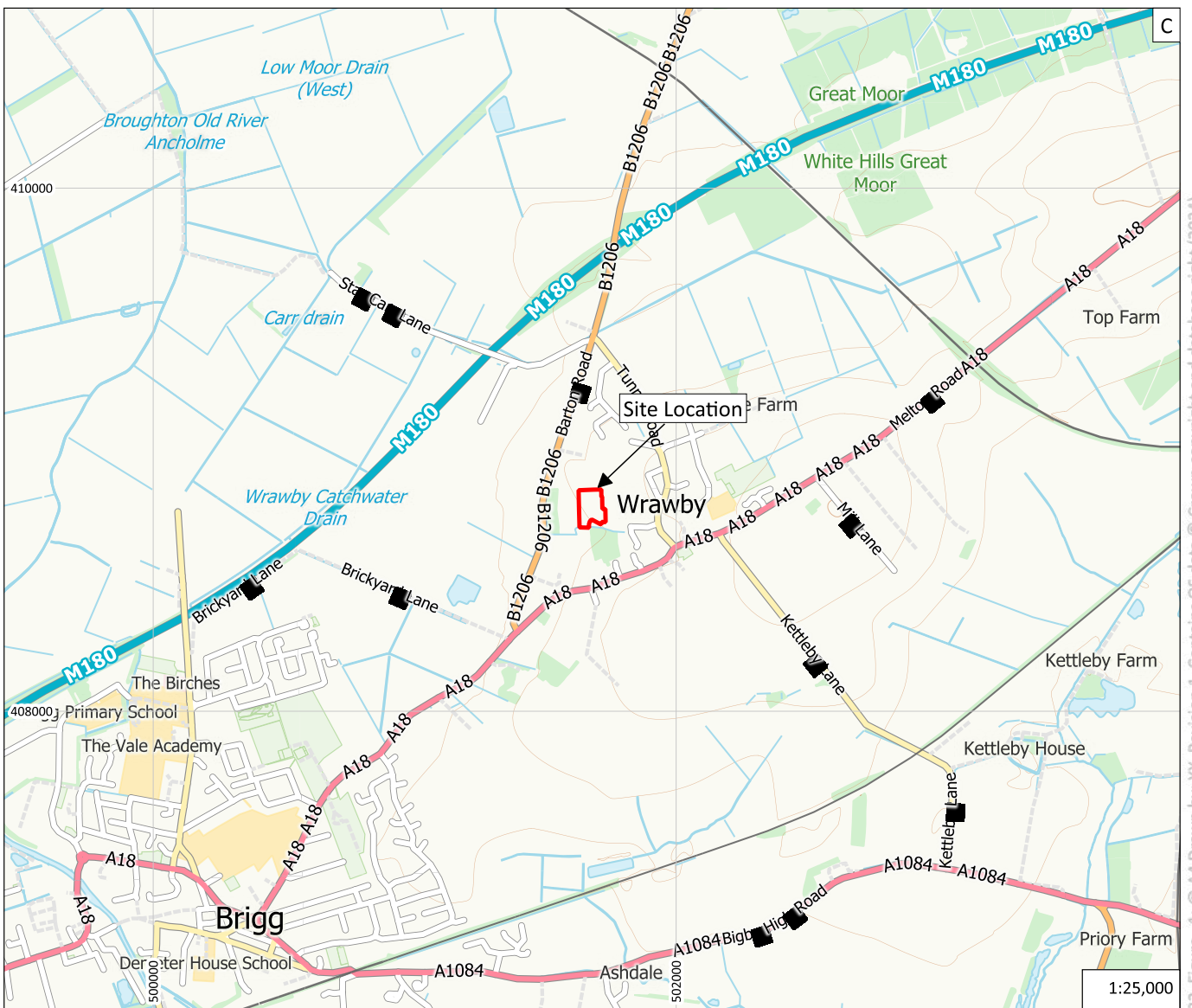
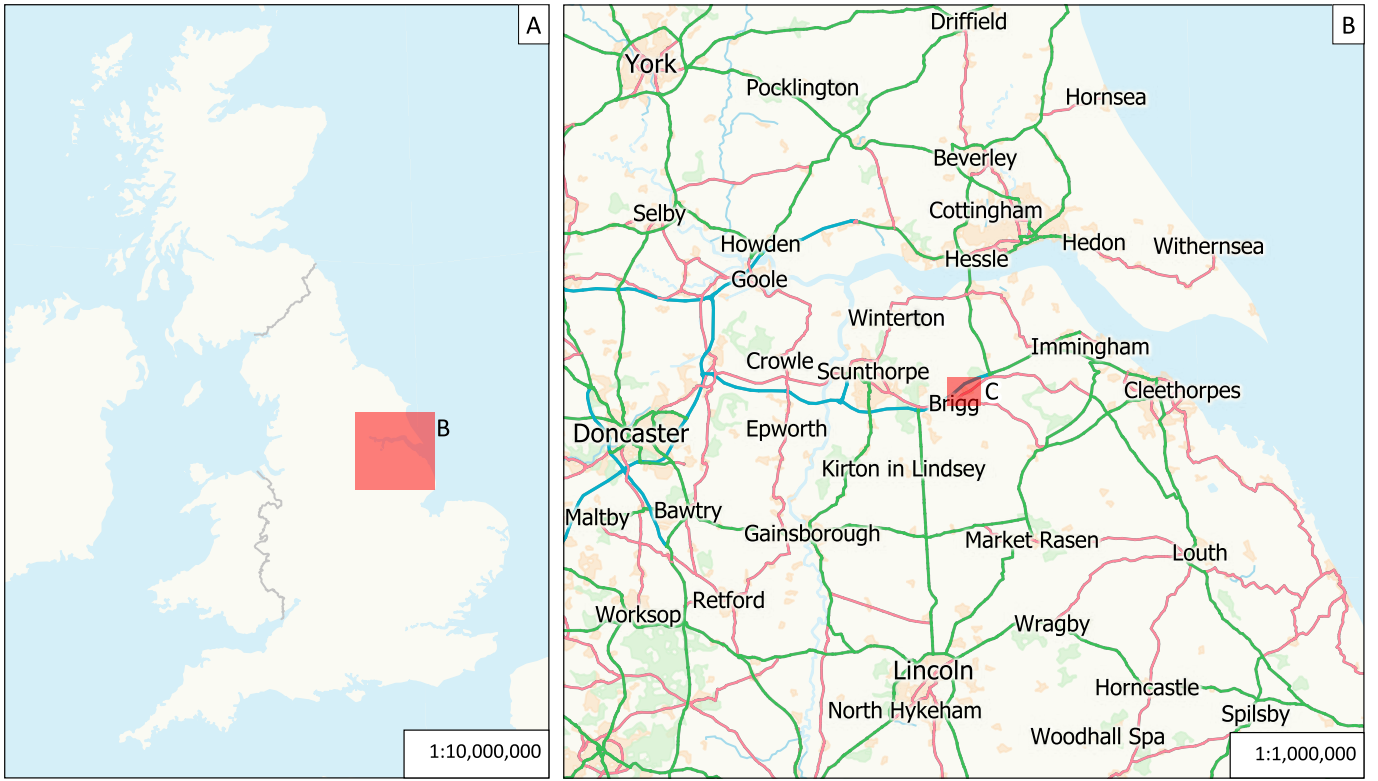
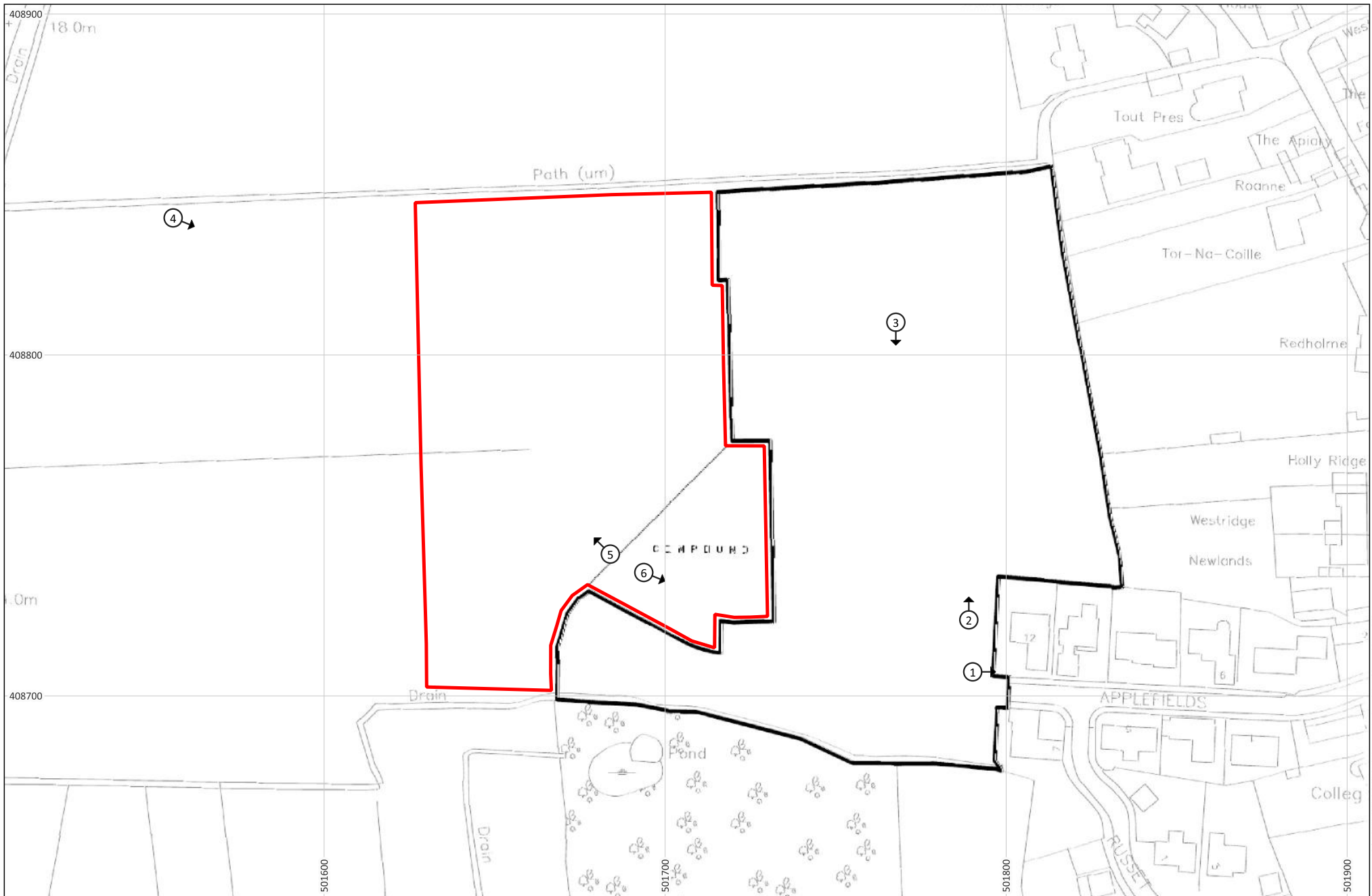



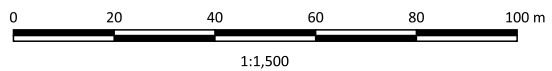
Figure 1: Site location outlined in red



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 Figure 2: Location and direction of site visit photographs with site outlined in red (mapping provided by the client)




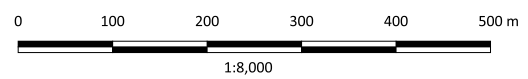
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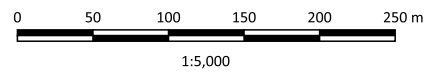
Figure 3: Extract of North Lincolnshire HER with site outlined in red



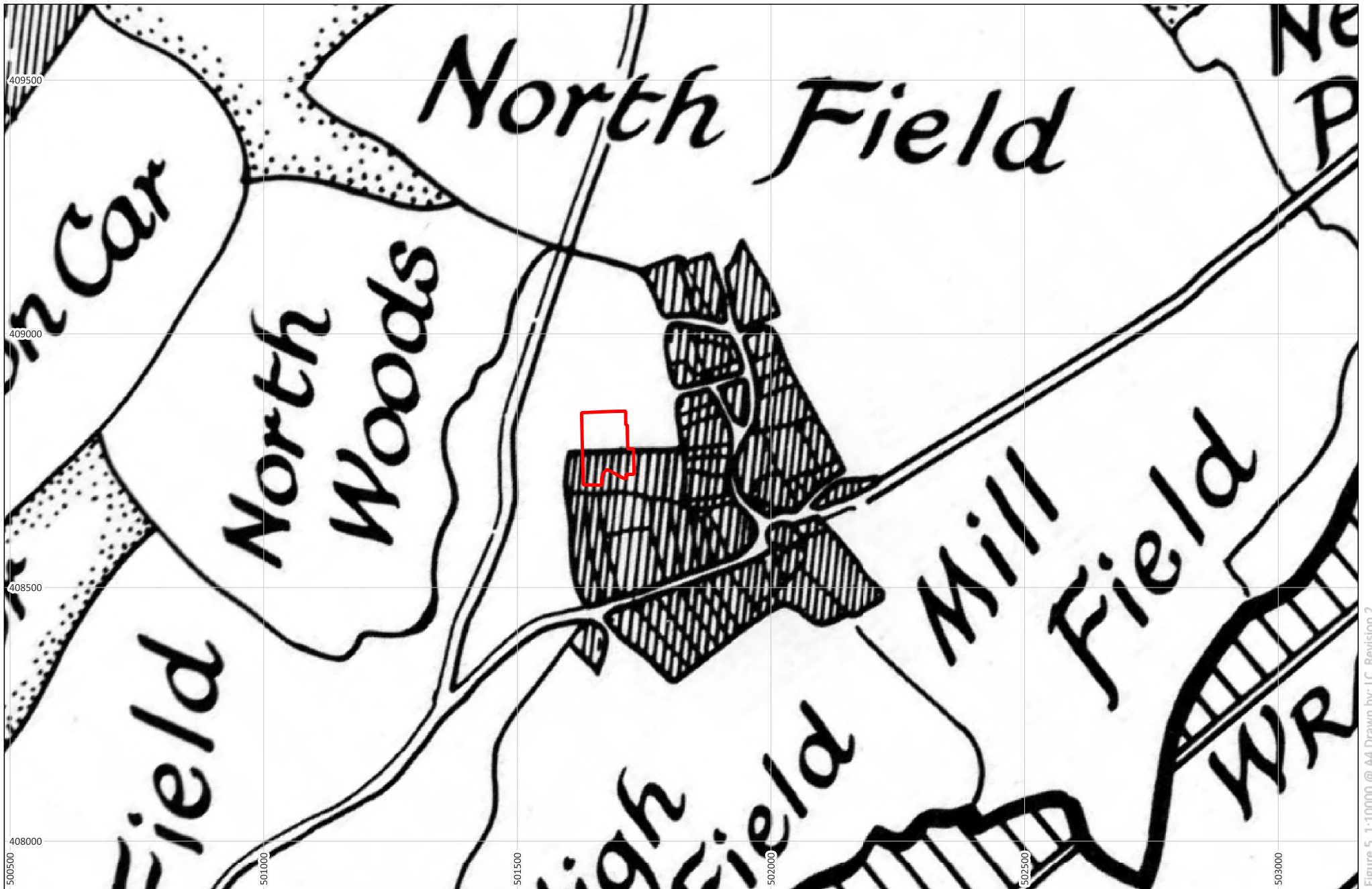
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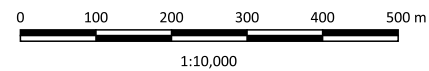
Figure 4: Extract of LiDAR DTM 1m resolution with hillshade and site outlined in red




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 Figure 5: Extract of 1800 Wrawby-cum-Brigg pre-enclosure map (Russell and Russell 1982) with site outlined in red




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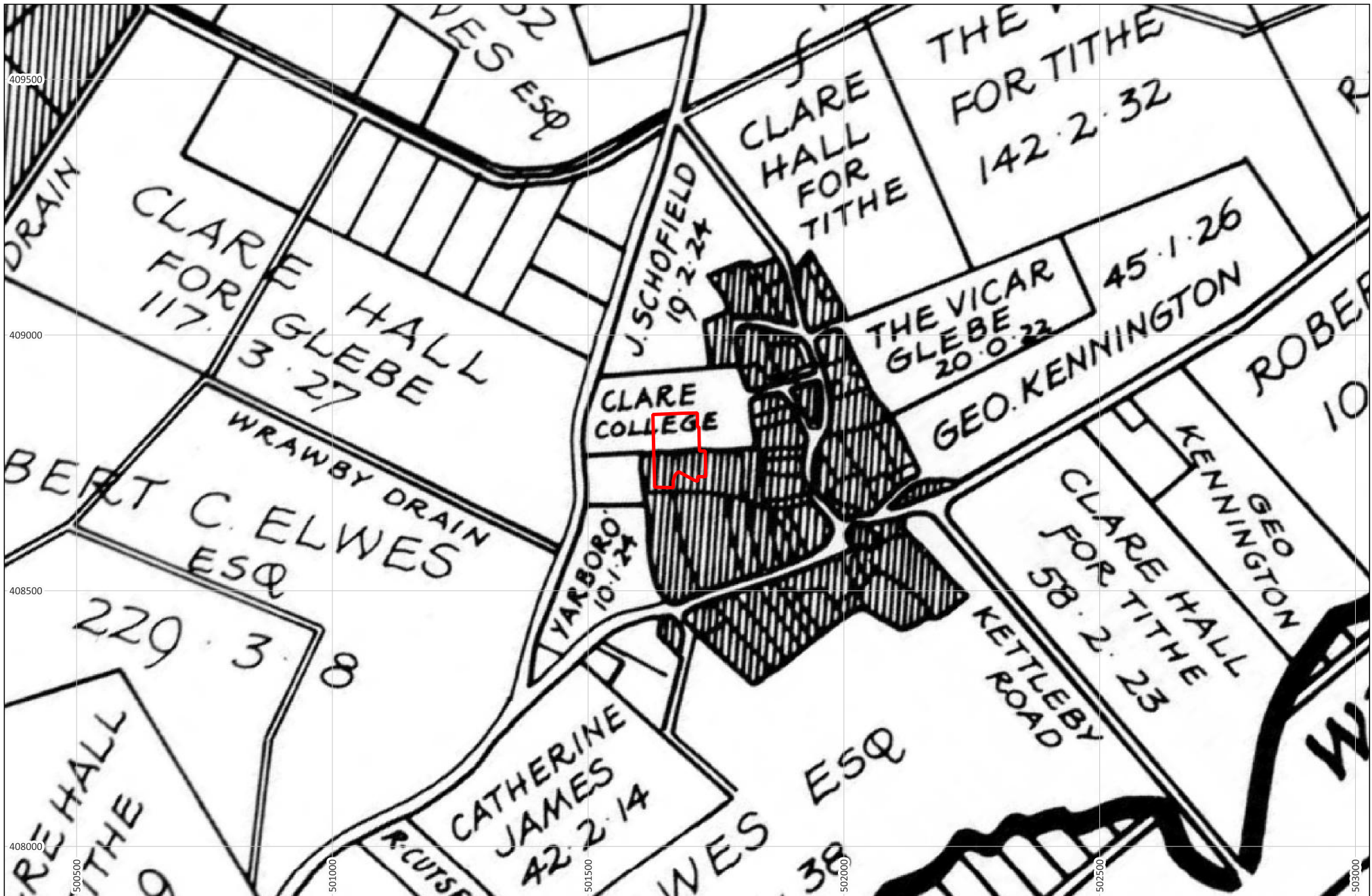
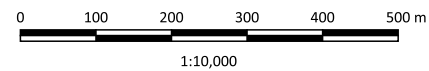


Figure 6: Extract of 1805 Wrawby-cum-Brigg post-enclosure map (Russell and Russell 1982) with site outlined in red



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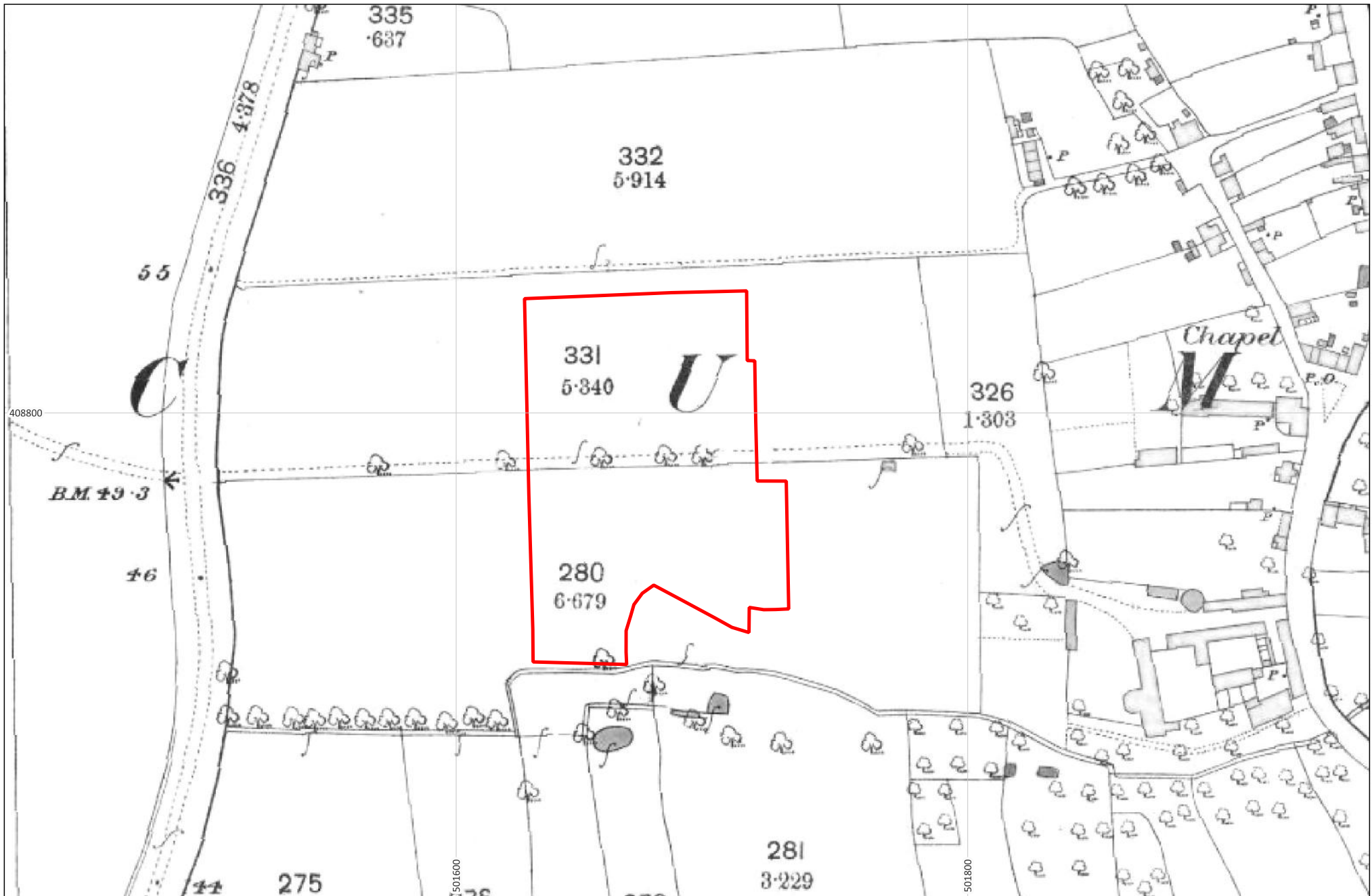
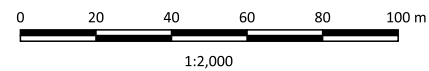


Figure 7: Extract of 1887 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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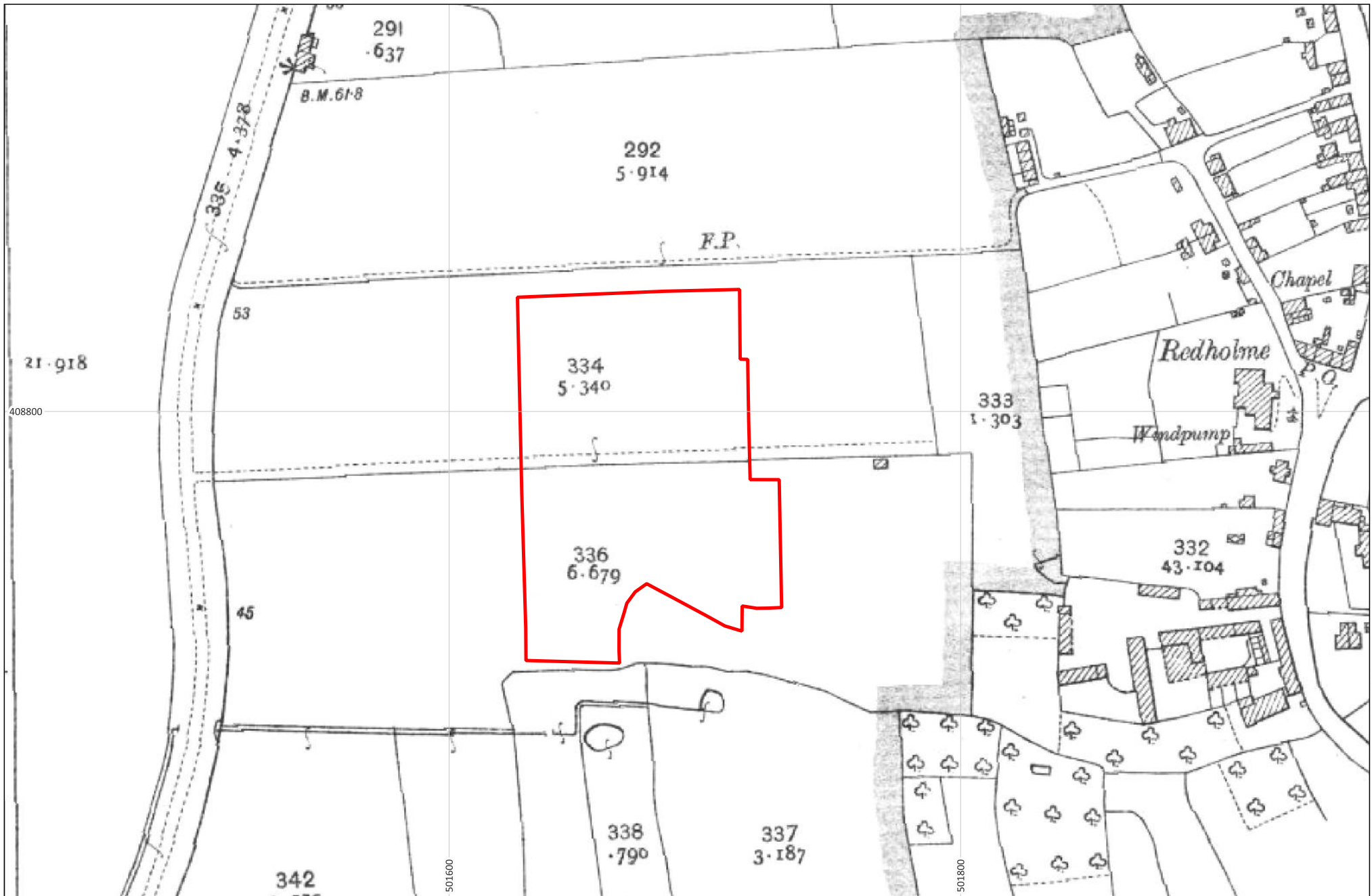
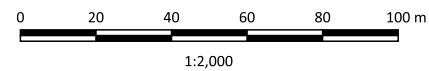


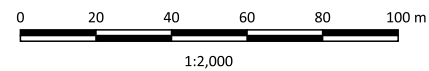
Figure 8: Extract of 1907 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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Figure 9: Extract of 1969 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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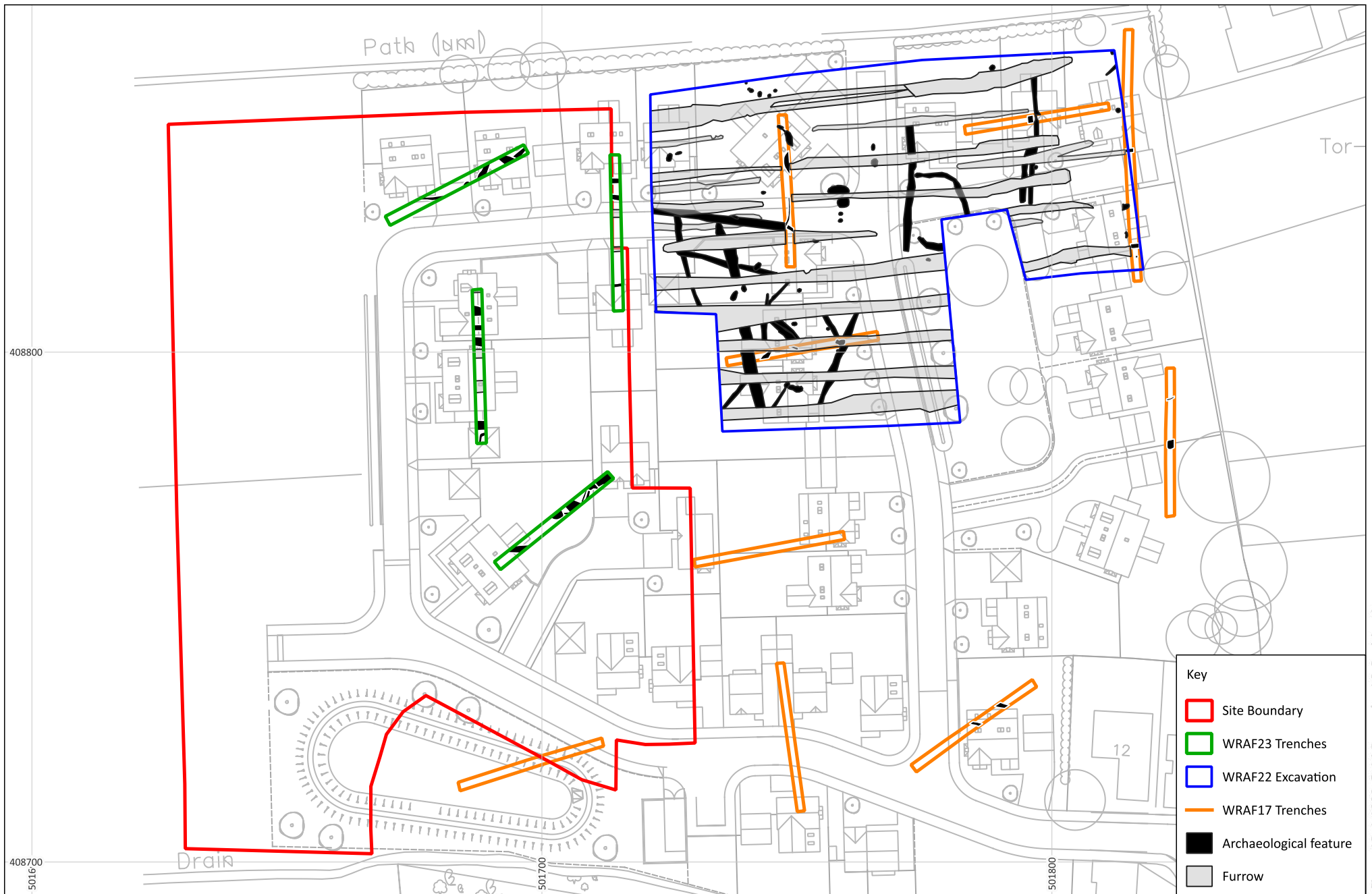
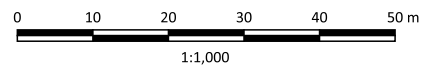
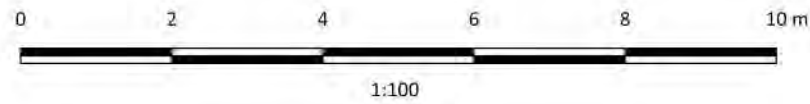
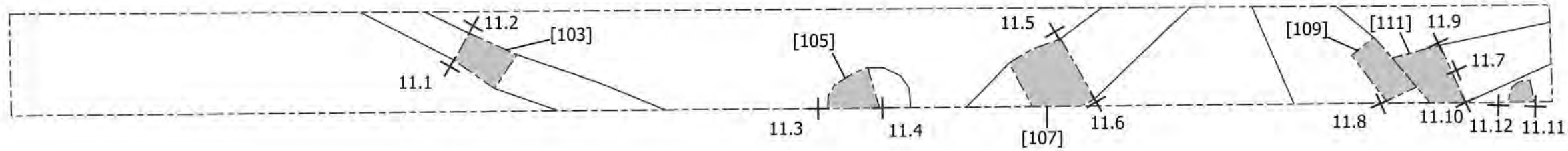


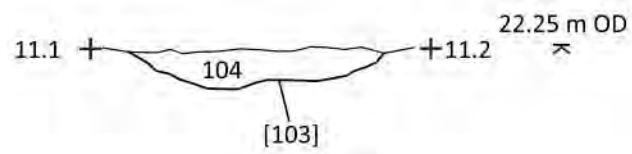
Figure 10: Extract of Site Plan with site outlined in red and evaluation trenches outlined in blue. Showing the results of WRAF22 excavation



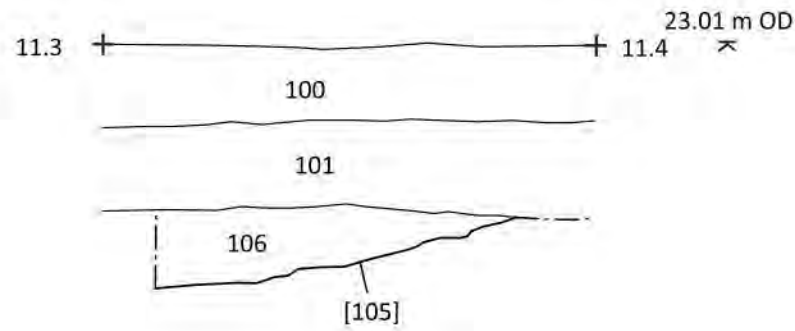
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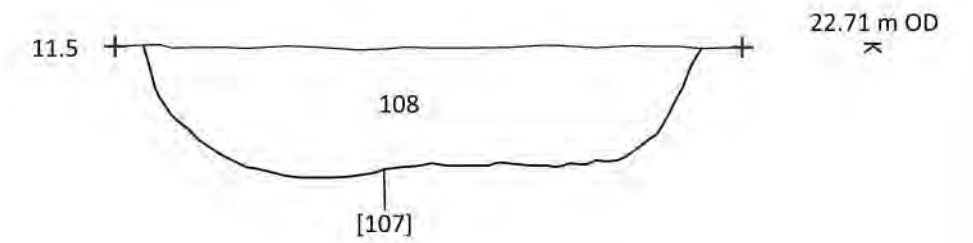
East Facing Section



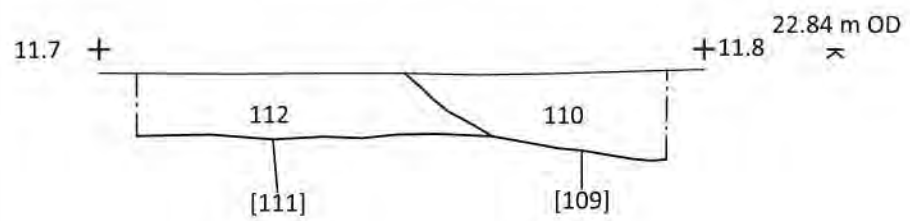
Northwest Facing Section



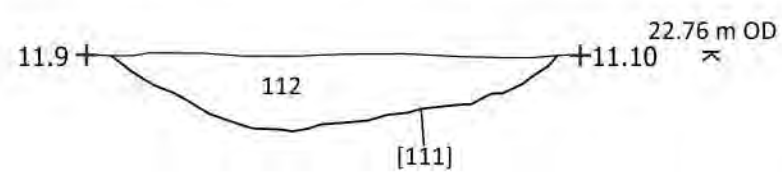
Southwest Facing Section



Northwest Facing Section



Southwest Facing Section



Northwest Facing Section

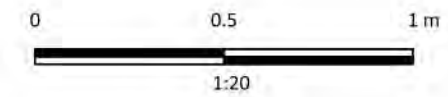
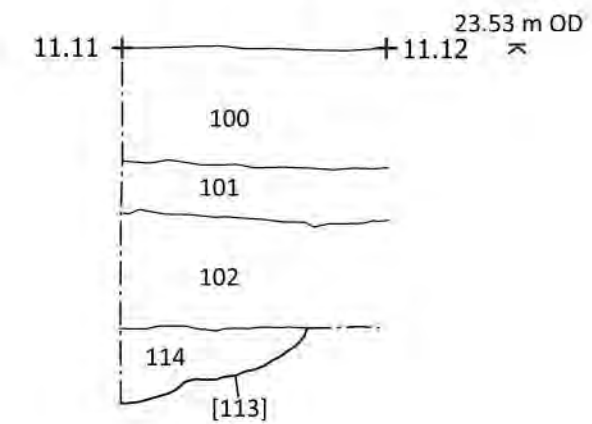
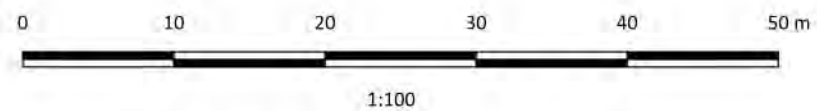
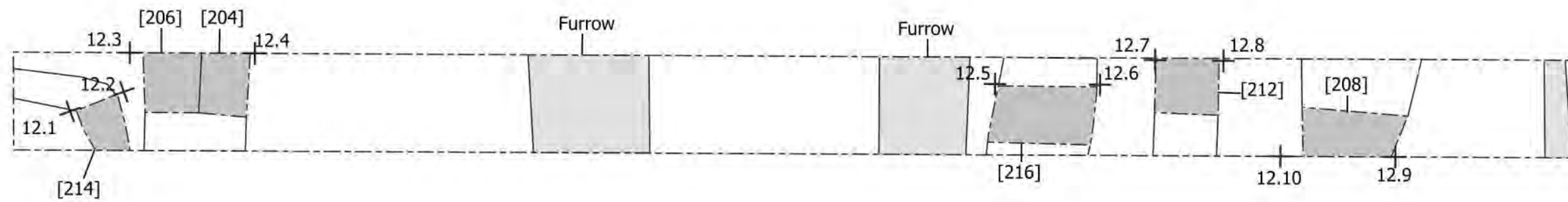
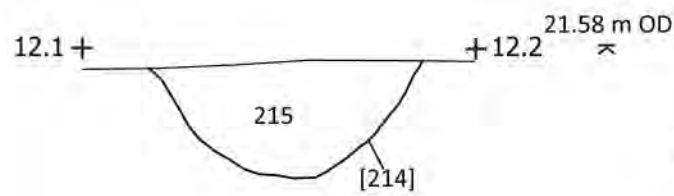


Figure 11: Plan and section of Trench 1

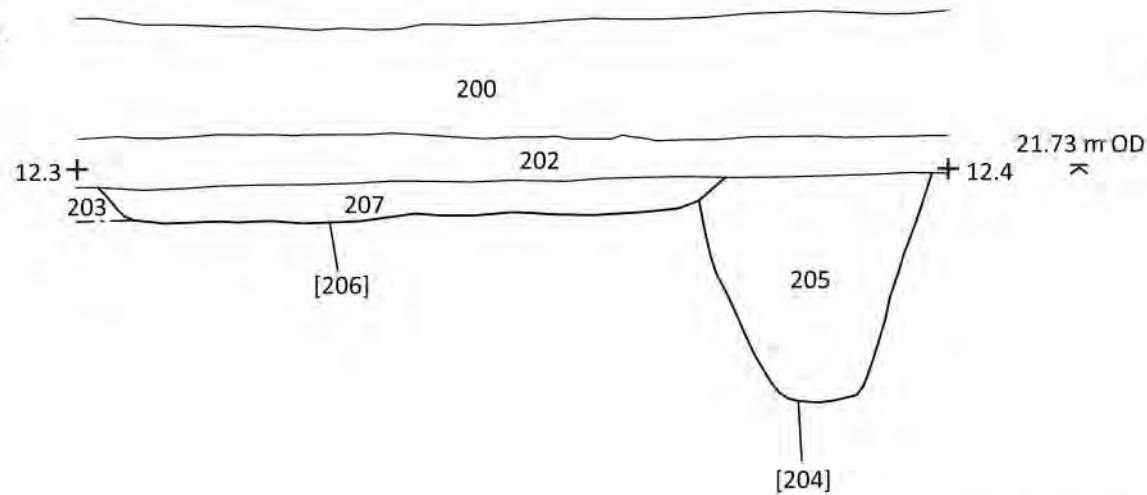




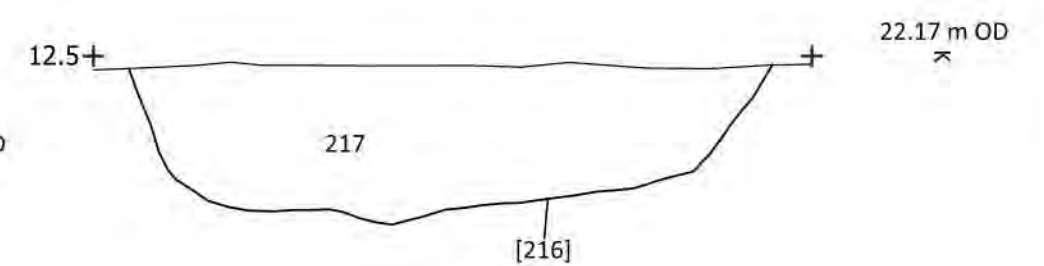
Northeast Facing Section



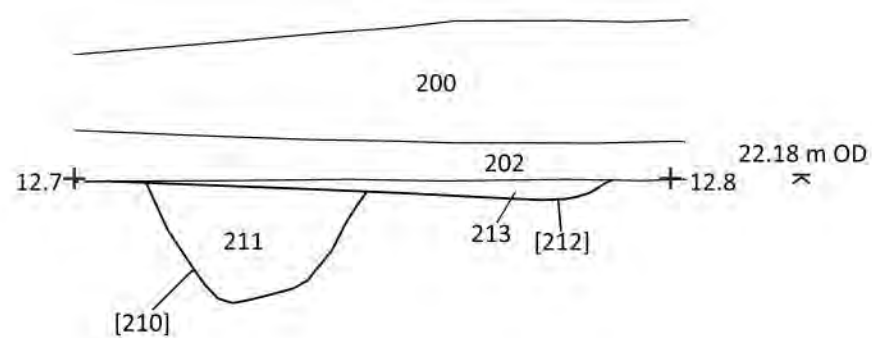
East Facing Section



East Facing Section



East Facing Section



West Facing Section

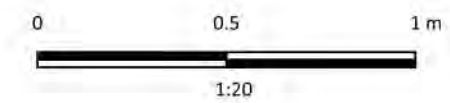
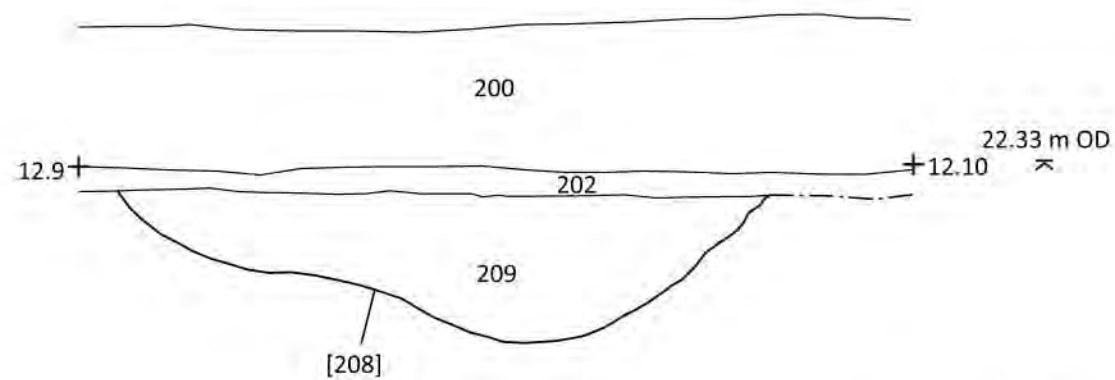
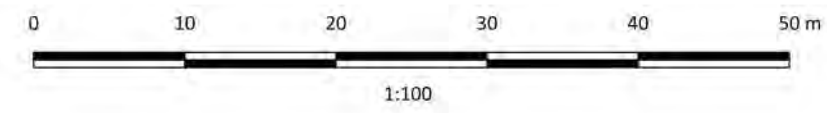
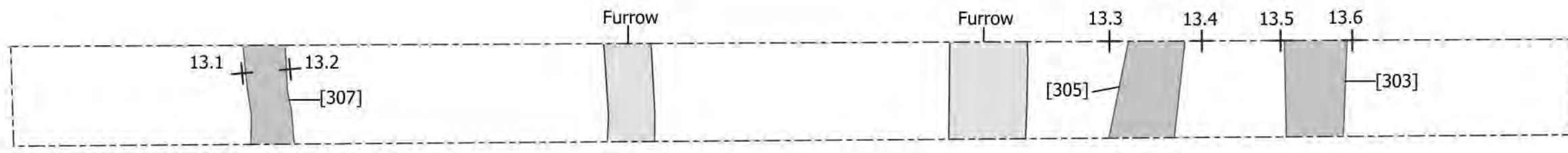


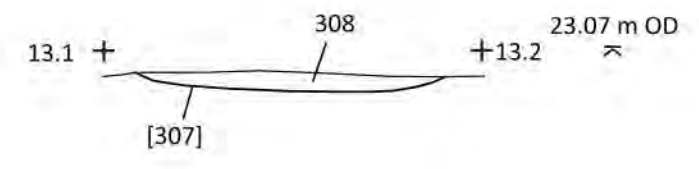
Figure 12: Plan and section of Trench 2



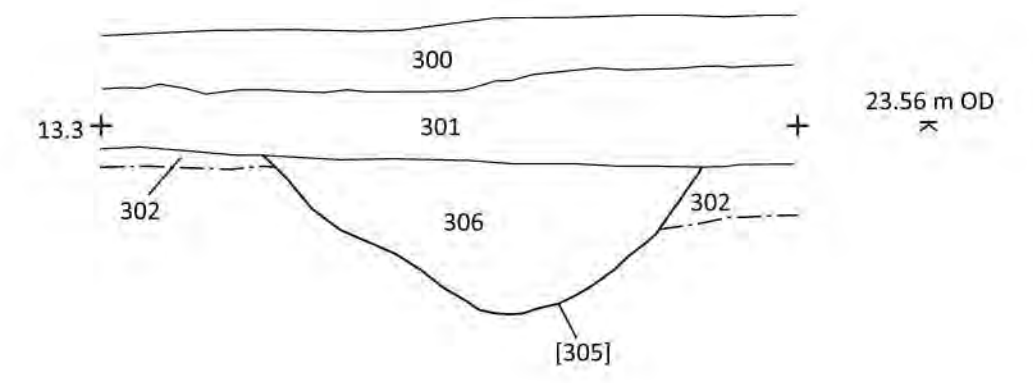
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East Facing Section



East Facing Section



East Facing Section

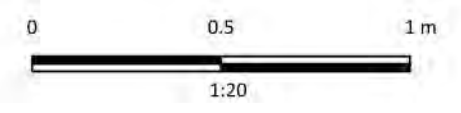
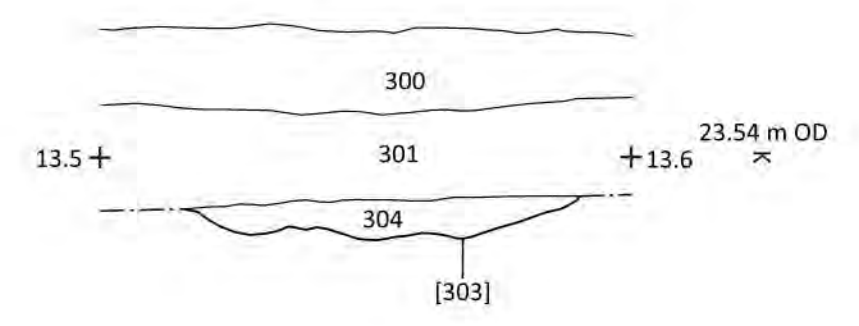
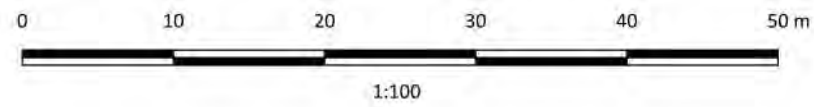
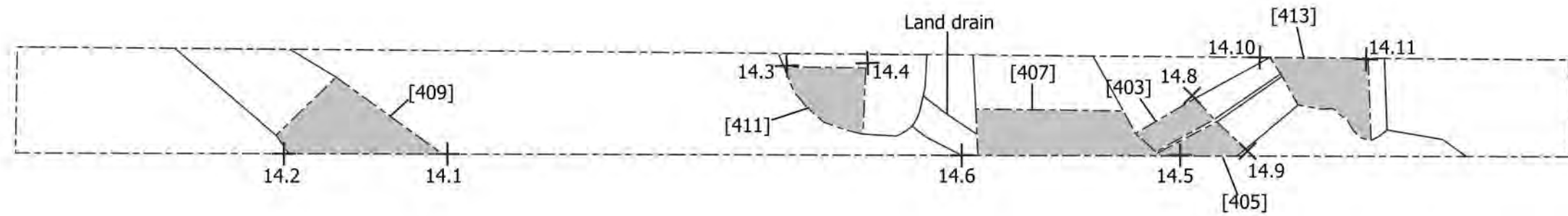


Figure 13: Plan and section of Trench 3

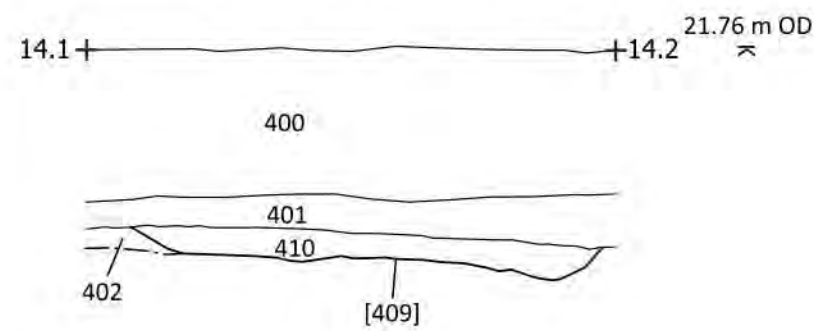


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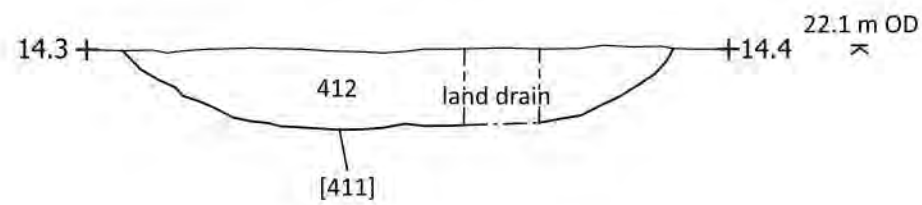
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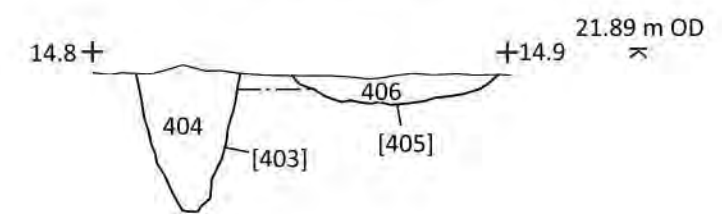
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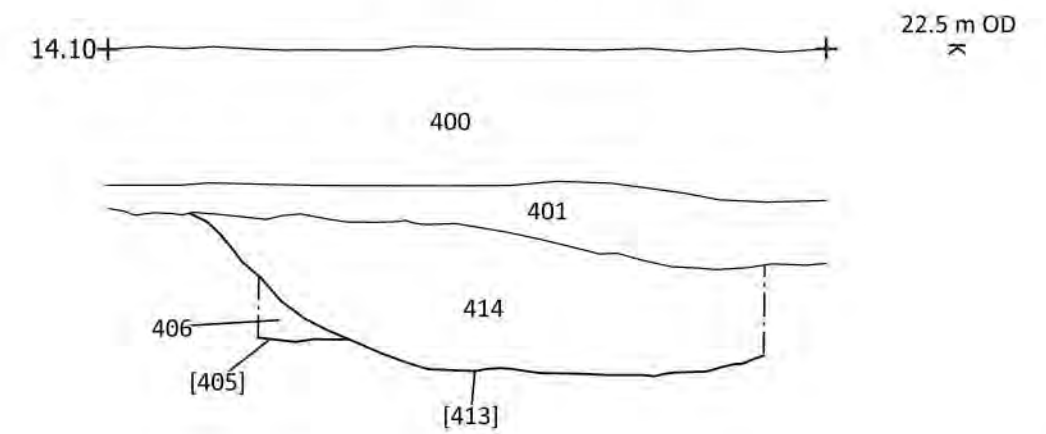
Southeast facing section



South Facing Section



Southeast facing section



Northwest Facing Section

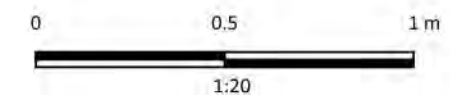
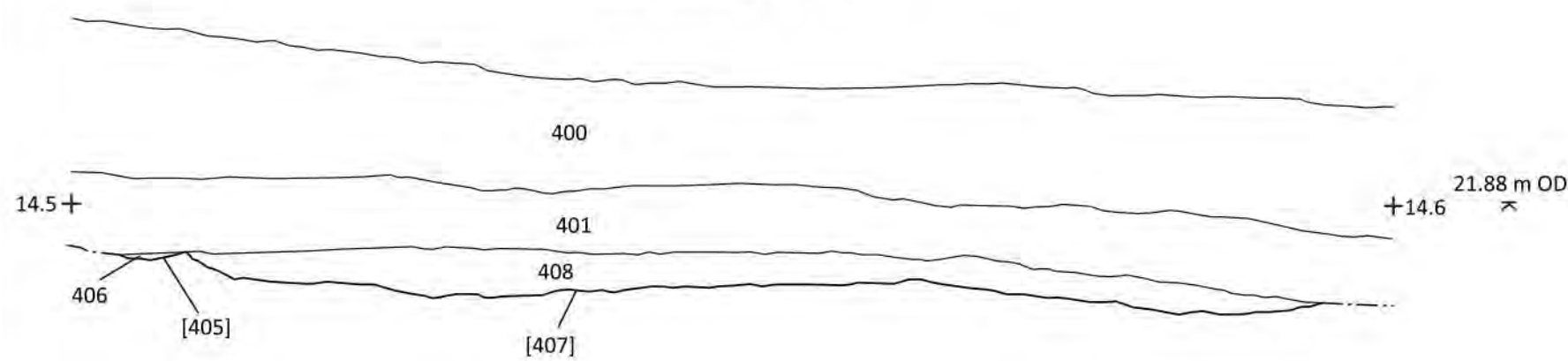


Figure 14: Plan and section of Trench 4



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