

**WAREHOUSE EXTENSION, AGRIMIN LTD, SCHIPHOL WAY, KIRMINGTON,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING REPORT

Central NGR: TA 08921 11065
Planning Ref: PA/2015/0764
PCAS site code: KIRM 16
PCAS Job No.: 1635
NLM acc. no.: KMBS

Prepared for

CR Parrott Consultants Ltd.

by

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Summary

To fulfil a condition attached to a planning permission, C R Parrott Consultants Ltd. commissioned a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction of an extension to the Agrimin Ltd. factory on the Humberside Airport Business Estate, Kirmington, North Lincolnshire.

There is evidence for settled occupation in the vicinity of Kirmington from the late Iron Age onwards. The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement lay directly to the north of Kirmington Airport, and occupation has progressed eastwards throughout history, with a Dark Age settlement lying between the focus of Roman occupation and the present village, which emerged during the medieval period.

The archaeological programme involved monitoring excavations up to 0.6m below original ground level within the footprint of the warehouse extension; revealing a natural chalk substrate, three deposits and 33 possible cut features. Only three of these were of convincing archaeological origin, and only one, a pit of probable Neolithic date, could be reliably dated. One of two features interpreted as quarry-pits produced no dating evidence, while the other contained such a wide range as to suggest that it had been back-filled with imported material.

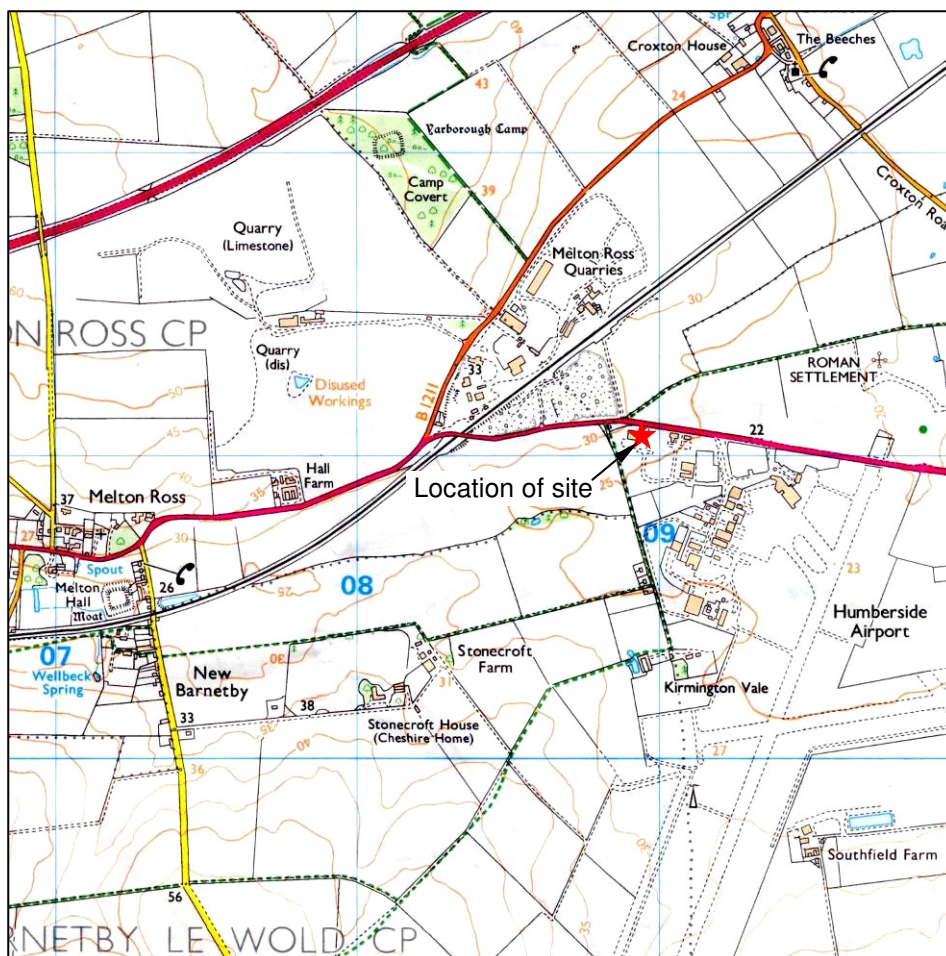


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

To fulfil a condition attached to a planning permission, PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction of an extension to the Agrimin Ltd. factory on the Humberside Airport Business Estate (post code DN39 6YH).

2.0 Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

The village of Kirmington lies within the county of North Lincolnshire, approximately 10km to the north of Caistor and 8km west-south-west of Immingham. The Kirmington Business Park is situated on the south side of the A18, directly to the west of the north end of Humberside Airport, which separates the Business Park from the village of Kirmington, approximately 1km to the east.

The Agrimin Ltd. animal feed supplement factory is situated at the north-west corner of the business park, in a plot fronting on to the A18; the extension is being built against the west side of the existing building. The central NGR of the plot is TA 08921 11065. Prior to groundworks the site was undeveloped, under rough grass and small shrubs, with tarmac-covered roadways and forecourts (L. Harrison & Co., 2015; plate 1).

The new building comprises a 1,363m extension to the existing 1,650m² factory.



Plate 1: Pre-excitation shot of development site to the west of the current warehouse (looking NNW).

3.0 Topography and Geology

The former RAF Kirmington is sited near the crest of the Lincolnshire Wolds, at the top of its east-facing slope. Land in the vicinity of the site slopes down from north-west to south-east, with the site lying between the 30m and 25m Ordnance Survey contour lines (fig. 1); the Design and Access Statement for the site notes that the ground is undulating (L. Harrison & Co., 2015).

No drift geology was expected on the site, which was positioned on an exposed solid geology of Welton Chalk; an area of drift High-Level Laminated Clay and Glacial Lake Deposits underlies the north-west side of the airport, but this did not extend as far westwards as the site (BGS, 1982). The exposed chalk is being commercially quarried directly to the north-west of the site.

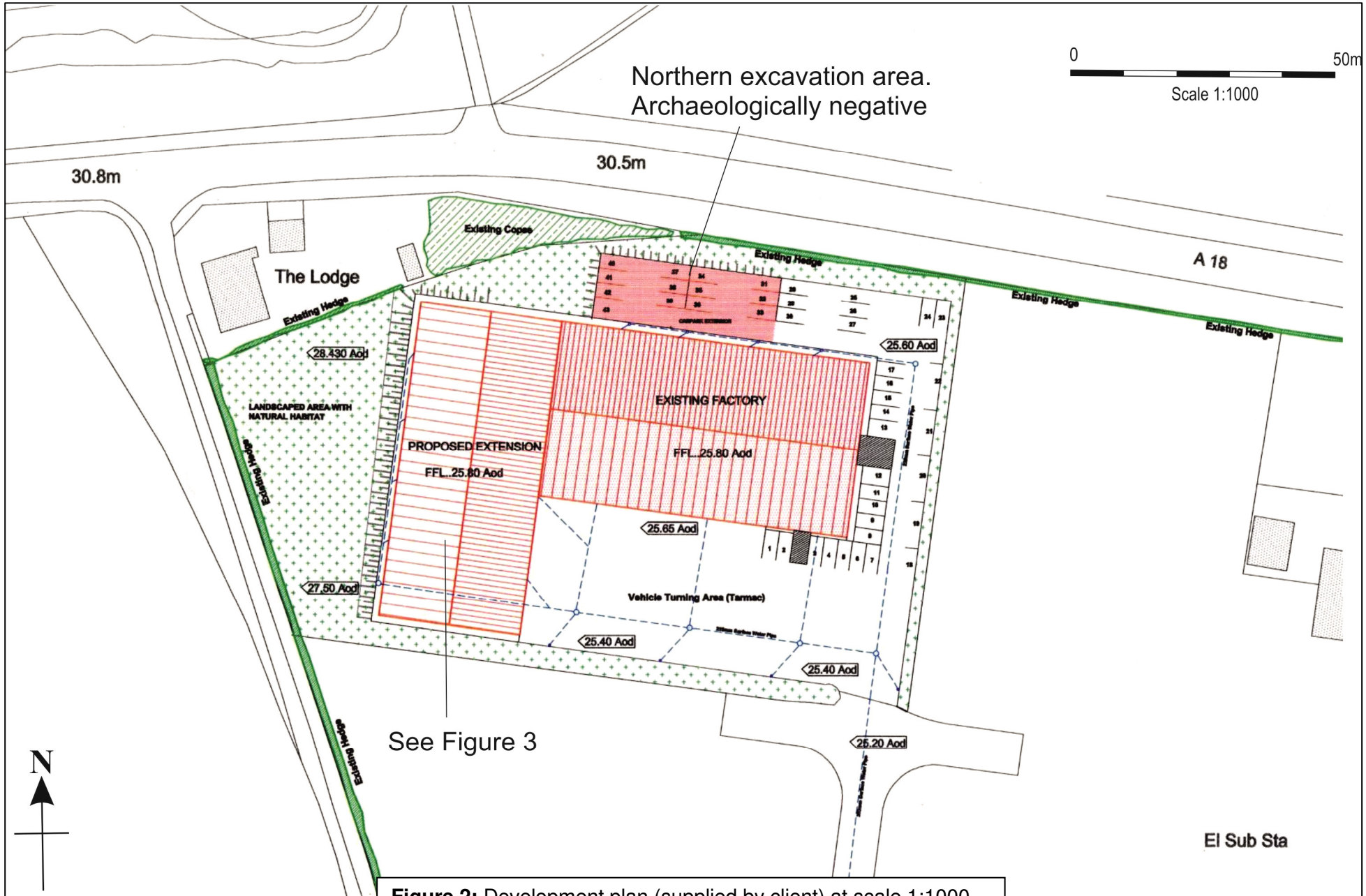


Figure 2: Development plan (supplied by client) at scale 1:1000.

4.0 Planning Background

Full planning permission was granted for the construction of a warehouse extension to the Agrimin Ltd. animal feed supplement factory on Schiphol Way, Kirmington Business Park (Application PA/2015/0704).

As the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, in order to ensure compliance with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, Condition 6 of the grant of planning permission required the submission to and approval in writing by the Local Planning Authority of an archaeological mitigation strategy (in this case a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording), while Condition 7 required the scheme of archaeological mitigation to be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, and Condition 8 requires the deposition of the archaeological report with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the date of completion of the development.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Yarborough Camp, which is situated within woodland approximately 1.2km to the north-west of the development site, is one of a small number of monuments which have been identified as Iron Age hillforts in the Lincolnshire Wolds; finds indicate that it continued in use until at least the 4th century AD, or possibly that it was re-adopted after its initial use. The earthwork is roughly square in plan, measuring 80m x 60m internally, and is formed by a substantial earth and chalk bank with a mainly infilled exterior ditch (NHLfE ref. 1016427; HER ref. 743).

Archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Schiphol Way business park in 1995 retrieved a single worked flint from the south-west edge of the development, and three more, including a probable Neolithic long end scraper, during the construction of Schiphol Way itself (HER ref. 19810). Worked flints have also been found on the surface of the Kirmington Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement site (HER ref. 2268).

Approximately 600m to the north-east of the site is the Kirmington Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is believed to represent the superimposition of a Roman military installation upon a native settlement. Enclosures and roads have been identified on aerial photographs, and large quantities of surface finds have been retrieved from the site, including coins (the Roman coins being chiefly of a 3rd to 4th-century date), ornaments, weapons and votive objects. The scheduled area lies directly to the west of Kirmington village and covers a roughly similar area (SAM NL217). The cropmark of a road running westwards from the Roman settlement is visible on aerial photographs for a length of 470m (HER ref. 20965).

Archaeological intervention during a series of extensions and construction projects on the west side of Kirmington Airport, to the south and south-east of the present development site, have identified a further Romano-British settlement, visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark complex. The features encountered were chiefly ditches, although a number of small pits were recorded within a series of enclosures. Finds included substantial quantities of pottery with some construction material, and indicated occupation between the early 2nd and the 4th century AD (HER ref. 2265).

Archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Schiphol Way business park in 1995 retrieved two sherds of Roman pottery (HER ref. 19809). To the east of the business park, a programme of archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of a hotel development at Humberside International Airport identified a single archaeological feature: a Romano-British ditch which produced grey ware no later than the 2nd century AD, with burnt daub. Three post-holes in the base of the ditch might possibly have supported a light sluice. Other potential features identified by geophysical survey proved to be geological (HER ref. 19321).

Aerial photography has identified a pair of straight parallel ditches, over 20m apart on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, in the open land to the west of the business park, forming an apparent junction with similar east to west-aligned ditches at its southern end. A possible enclosure is conjoined to the south of the second alignment, with indications of further linear cropmarks and possible enclosures to the west. These features have been speculatively associated with the course of a possible Roman road running between South Ferriby and Horncastle (HER ref. 3921).

A series of cropmarks, located south of Forty Foot Lane, are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1992. Multiple fragmentary curvilinear ditches appear to define several large enclosures, some with internal pits and other features. The complex covers c. 2.5 ha, and is characteristic of a Middle Saxon 'Butterwick' type settlement; it may be associated with Anglo-Saxon finds from Kirmington, including 5th century Germanic buckles and brooches, thought to be of military origin and possibly associated with *'laeti'*, barbarian settlers who were obliged to perform military service (HER ref. 20581). Anglo-Saxon occupation of the Kirmington Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement site is principally recorded in the form of metal finds such as brooches (HER ref. 2268).

Although evidence is somewhat limited, occupation at Kirmington was clearly continuous throughout the Saxon period: four manors were recorded in Kirmington in the Domesday Book, giving a total population of 64 households. The manors were considered valuable and by 1086 all four of the manors were held by newly appointed Norman overlords and tenants. The settlement appears to have continued to move eastwards from its Roman and pre-Roman origin: evidence of the medieval village and associated activity is largely indicated by the presence of toft and croft earthworks around the existing village of Kirmington, and ridge and furrow earthworks have been found to the north and south of the village. The Church of St. Helen in the centre of Kirmington dates from the 13th century, and was probably the focus of the medieval village. It is around the church that occupation and activity continued in the later medieval and post-medieval period. Much of the land in the area including the manor of Kirmington was incorporated into the Yarborough estate in the 16th century onwards, centred on Brocklesby Park and House which lies nearly 5km to the east (Lane, 2015).

Kirmington Airport was constructed as a military airfield during the Second World War, occupied by 166 Squadron heavy bombers; the course of the A18 was diverted to the north through the village of Croxton in order to allow the extension of the runway almost up to Kirmington village. At the end of the war, the airfield was closed, most of the site reclaimed for agriculture and the course of the A18 reinstated, but the runways remained and formed the basis of the present regional airport, opened in 1974 (Otter, 1996, pp. 151-158).

6.0 Methodology

The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was required on all groundworks associated with the development. It was anticipated that these would consist of the machine excavation of foundation and surface water drainage trenches, with ground reduction within the building footprint to allow the same floor level as the existing building.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and to create a permanent record.

Excavated archaeological features were to be recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:10). The positions of features and drawn sections were located on a base plan, derived from scale construction plans supplied by the developer, and plotted with survey-grade GPS (typically delivering centimetre accuracy); individual features and excavated sections were plotted on to the base plan with GPS or by

means of triangulation or offsetting using tapes, as necessary. Ordnance Datum heights were recorded by survey grade GPS or by levelling from datum heights previously set out by survey-grade GPS.

Each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was assigned an individual context number and a written record was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These were supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.

A colour slide photographic record (supplemented by monochrome and digital film photography where appropriate) was also maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention.

7.0 Results (see Fig. 3)

Monitoring commenced 16th November 2016 and was completed 11th January 2017; this involved a total of nine site visits.

The excavations involved reducing the ground level within the area of warehouse extension. This began at the southern end of the development, moving to the north. The whole area was stripped to the natural chalk substrate, taking off between 0.5m and 0.6m of overburden (plate 2). Overlying the chalk was a stratigraphy of modern overburden, containing bricks, plastic and other waste, overlying topsoil and subsoil.

Initial excavations exposed a number of small, irregularly shaped features (plate 3). The total number of these was 52. They varied in size and shape, with fairly irregular profiles, with the majority being fairly shallow with narrow concave bases. It was initially believed that these represented the post holes and stakeholes of a possible structure such as a building or fenceline. Excavation of the site was therefore halted whilst features were investigated. A total of 28 were excavated and recorded, but in considering the lack of any clear structural pattern, the absence of finds, or evidence of packing within post hole-like features, it is likely they were of natural origin. A flint flake, without obvious working but with similar patination to a flint retrieved from pit **066** and identified as potentially Upper Palaeolithic, was retrieved from the fill of tree throw hole **069** (Appendix 4).

At the northern end of the development area, three archaeological features were identified; two quarry pits and a single other pit.

The two quarry pits were side by side. Both were large, irregularly shaped in plan, had fairly regularly sloped sides and concave bases. The larger of the two, **058**, had a linear offshoot, running SE-NW and recorded as a possible ramp extending into the pit, which may have been used to ease access during quarrying (plate 4). The second quarry pit, **066**, was



Plate 2: Working shot of western side of development area (looking NW).



Plate 3: Overview of investigated features thought initially to be post holes (looking NW).

immediately to the west and this featured a single fill from which two small fragments of grey ware, broadly dated to the Roman period, three sherds of medieval pottery and a prehistoric flint flake of possible Upper Palaeolithic date were recovered (Appendices 2-4; plate 5). A corroded copper alloy disc from this fill was assessed as likely to have been a coin, but its condition was too poor for it to be identified: it might have been Roman, but was considered more likely to be post-medieval, possibly a late 17th to 18th-century halfpenny minted in Ireland, or a trade token of the same date (Appendix 5).



Plate 4: Excavated slot through quarry pit **058** (looking NW).



Plate 5: Excavated slot through quarry pit **066** (looking NW).

A much smaller pit, **061**, was to the east of the two quarries on the edge of the development area. This feature was circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, and contained two deposits (plate 6). Lower fill 062 produced four flint fragments: two Mesolithic to Neolithic struck flakes, a primary flake which may have been Neolithic, and a fragment of flint which had been burnt but was not otherwise worked (Appendix 4).

A single sherd of hand-made Iron Age or early Roman pottery and an early Bronze Age flint scraper were also retrieved during the monitoring programme, but neither were within stratified contexts (Appendices 2 and 4).

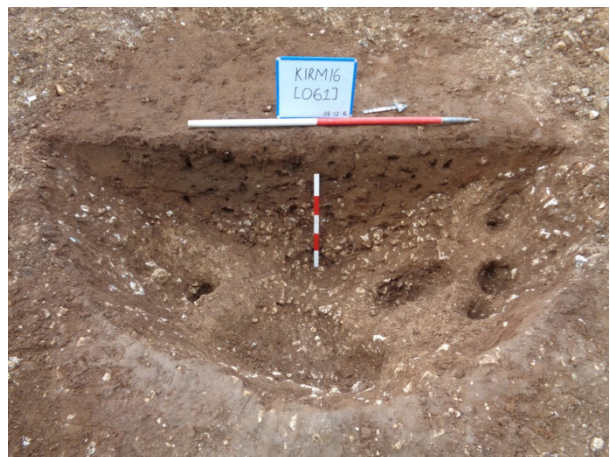


Plate 6: Half-section through pit **061** (looking W).



Plate 7: Pre-excitation shot of area to the north of existing warehouse (looking W).



Plate 8: Post-excitation shot of area to the north of existing warehouse (looking W).

A final phase of monitoring involved excavating a small area to the north of the existing warehouse building. This area was reduced to the natural chalk substrate and was archaeologically barren (plates 7 and 8).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The scheme of monitoring and recording involved excavations up to 0.6m below original ground level within the footprint of the warehouse extension. The excavations exposed the natural chalk substrate, three deposits and a total of thirty-three possible cut features, with only three of these being convincingly archaeological.

The archaeological features were situated at the northern end of the site, with two large quarry pits being identified. The smaller of these, pit **066**, yielded both Roman and medieval pottery, with a Palaeolithic flint flake which, in this context, can only have been redeposited. As two sherds of one and three of the other were retrieved, it is not easy to determine whether the Roman pottery was residual or the medieval intrusive, although the smaller size of the Roman sherds may suggest that they are less likely to be in their original place of deposition. If the tentative interpretation of the copper alloy disc from this fill as a post-medieval coin or token is correct, it is also possible that the pit is post-medieval and the whole of the rest of the finds assemblage redeposited: in this case, the fact of this feature containing the majority of the site's finds could potentially be ascribed to the pit's having been back-filled with imported material.

A smaller pit to the east of the quarrying contained three fragments of worked and one of burnt flint. The usage of this pit is unknown, but as no later finds were retrieved from this pit, a prehistoric date, probably within the Neolithic period, is plausible.

The other 30 recorded features were at the southern end of the development footprint but were most likely of natural origin, displaying no identifiable structure or pattern.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Archaeological monitoring was effective in demonstrating the presence and state of the archaeological remains on site, as well as enabling them to be recorded and, therefore, preserved.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank C R Parrott Consultants Ltd. for this commission.

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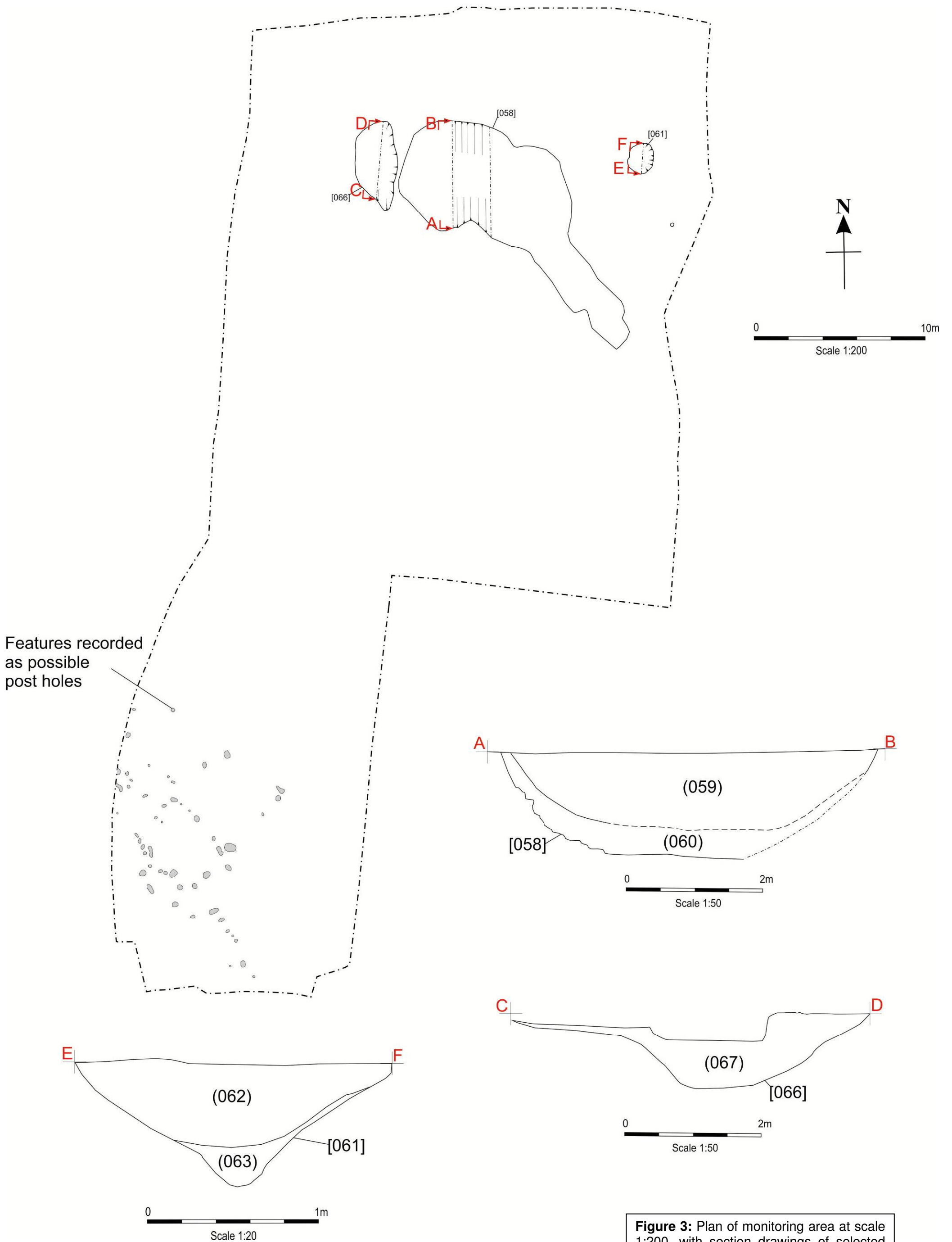


Figure 3: Plan of monitoring area at scale 1:200, with section drawings of selected features at scales 1:20 and 1:50.

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 1	1	1	Layer	Modern overburden. Dark brown silty clay. Chunks of small occasional chalkstone. Inclusions includes concrete, plastic, land drains. Fairly compact and firm. 0.1m to 0.6m thick.	
Trench 1	2	2	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay. Contained occasional chalkstones throughout deposit. Fairly compacted. 0.3m to 0.34m thick.	
Trench 1	3	3	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown silty clay. Firmer than (002). 0.2m to 0.26m thick.	
Trench 1	4	4	Layer	Natural substrate. Chalk. Firm and compact.	
Trench 1	5	5	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, slightly steep sides to an almost 'V' shaped base. 0.21m in diameter and 0.17m deep.	
Trench 1	6	5	Fill	of feature [005]. Dark to mid brown silt clay. Occasional small fragments of siltstone throughout. Fairly compact. No finds.	
Trench 1	7	7	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and an uneven but narrow base. 0.3m in diameter and 0.41m deep.	
Trench 1	8	7	Fill	of feature [007]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	9	9	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, with straight and steep sides. Narrow concave base. 0.18m in diameter and 0.15m deep.	
Trench 1	10	9	Fill	of feature [009]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	11	11	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow 'V' shaped base. 0.17m in diameter and 0.16m deep.	
Trench 1	12	11	Fill	of feature [011]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	13	13	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.08m in diameter and 0.04m deep.	
Trench 1	14	13	Fill	of feature [013]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	15	15	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.18m in diameter and 0.18m deep.	
Trench 1	16	15	Fill	of feature [015]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	17	17	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. 0.33m in diameter and 0.21m deep.	
Trench 1	18	17	Fill	of feature [017]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	19	19	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep uneven sides and a concave base. 0.5m in diameter and 0.38m deep.	
Trench 1	20	19	Fill	Lower fill of feature [019]. Sandy silty clay. Light to mid grey brown. No inclusions. Fairly compact.	
Trench 1	21	19	Fill	Upper fill of feature [019]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	22	22	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.28m in diameter and 0.14m deep.	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 1	23	22	Fill	of feature [022]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	24	24	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.28m in diameter and 0.1m deep.	
Trench 1	25	24	Fill	of feature [024]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	26	26	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.64m in diameter and 0.34m deep.	
Trench 1	27	26	Fill	of feature [026]. Similar in description to (006).	Flint x 1
Trench 1	28	28	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.3m in diameter and 0.24m deep.	
Trench 1	29	28	Fill	of feature [028]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	30	30	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.34m in diameter and 0.42m deep.	
Trench 1	31	30	Fill	of feature [030]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	32	32	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.28m in diameter and 0.24m deep.	
Trench 1	33	32	Fill	of feature [032]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	34	34	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.16m in diameter and 0.1m deep.	
Trench 1	35	34	Fill	of feature [034]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	36	36	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.14m in diameter and 0.06m deep.	
Trench 1	37	36	Fill	of feature [036]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	38	38	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.2m in diameter and 0.13m deep.	
Trench 1	39	38	Fill	of feature [038]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	40	40	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.14m in diameter and 0.6m deep.	
Trench 1	41	40	Fill	of feature [040]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	42	42	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.12m in diameter and 0.09m deep.	
Trench 1	43	42	Fill	of feature [042]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	44	44	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.16m in diameter and 0.1m deep.	
Trench 1	45	44	Fill	of feature [044]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	46	46	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.22m in diameter and 0.13m deep.	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Findings
Trench 1	47	46	Fill	of feature [046]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	48	48	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.34m in diameter and 0.13m deep.	
Trench 1	49	48	Fill	of feature [048]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	50	50	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides, stepped on east side, with a narrow concave base. 0.5m in diameter and 0.22m deep.	
Trench 1	51	50	Fill	of feature [050]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	52	52	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.48m in diameter and 0.05m deep.	
Trench 1	53	52	Fill	of feature [052]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	54	54	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.32m in diameter and 0.36m deep.	
Trench 1	55	54	Fill	of feature [054]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	56	56	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.2m in diameter and 0.14m deep.	
Trench 1	57	56	Fill	of feature [056]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	58	58	Cut	Amorphous and irregular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. 15m long, 5m wide and 1.55m deep. Most likely a quarry pit with a possible ramp running towards the base.	
Trench 1	59	58	Fill	Primary fill of quarry pit [058]. Mixed deposit of natural chalk and flint fragments mixed with re-deposited soils and slumping from weathered chalk.	
Trench 1	60	58	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit [058]. Mid brown slightly sandy silt. Inclusions included small chalk and flint fragments. Main bulk fill of feature. No obvious tip lines suggesting natural silting.	
Trench 1	61	61	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with irregular steeply sloped sides and a curved base.	
Trench 1	62	61	Fill	of pit [061]. Light brown silty clay. Frequent chalk throughout deposit. Fairly compacted.	Flint x 4
Trench 1	63	61	Fill	of pit [061]. Redeposited natural. Loose chalkstone.	
Trench 1	64	64	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.2m in diameter and 0.26m deep.	
Trench 1	65	64	Fill	of feature [064]. Similar in description to (006).	
Trench 1	66	66	Cut	Quarry pit. Irregular in plan. Steep sides and a concave base. Not fully excavated as it was very loose and not safe. 5.5m long, 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep.	
Trench 1	67	66	Fill	of quarry pit [066]. Light brown silty clay. Occasional fragments of chalk. Becomes more frequent near to the base of the feature. Some occasional flecks of charcoal. Very loose.	coin, pottery and flint
Trench 1	68	68	Cut	Probable tree throw. Irregular sides and base. 0.38m wide and 0.36m deep.	

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 1	69	68	Fill	of tree throw [068]. Light to mid brown sandy silt. Loose and friable. Occasional fragments of chalk throughout deposit.	Flint
Trench 1	70	70	Cut	Circular in plan, steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.22m in diameter and 0.28m deep.	
Trench 1	71	70	Fill	of feature [070]. Similar to (069).	
Trench 1	72	72	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.16m in diameter and 0.14m deep.	
Trench 1	73	72	Fill	of feature [072]. Similar to (069).	

Appendix 2: Pre-Roman and Roman Pottery Assessment

By I.M. Rowlandson

Introduction

Five fragments were presented for study (0.049kg, RE 0). The group included sherds from a possible Iron Age to Roman and a Roman vessel.

Methodology

An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below. The date provided represents the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

Results

KIRM16 Dating Summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
67	Roman/?	A small group including grey ware and coarse quartz-gritted sherds possibly of post-Roman date.	4	15	0
U/S	IA-Early Roman	A fragment from a single handmade shell-gritted jar or bowl.	1	34	0

KIRM16 Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
GREY1	Reduced	Reduced fabric 1	2	40.00%	3	6.12%	0
IASH7	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Grittied: coarse shell with some grog/ clay pellets	1	20.00%	34	69.39%	0
PRO	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	2	40.00%	12	24.49%	0

KIRM16 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	1	20.00%	34	69.39%	0
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	4	80.00%	15	30.61%	0

Discussion of Potential

This group suggested limited activity on the site in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Recommendations

The pottery is stable and this assemblage should be deposited in the relevant local museum.

Numerous assemblages of Iron Age and Roman pottery have been retrieved from the area around Kirmington Airfield but only limited amounts of pottery have been retrieved from this investigation.

The possible post-Roman sherds should be presented to Jane Young for identification.

References

Darling, M.J., 2004, *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

KIRM16 Total Sherd Archive									
Context	Fabric	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
67	GREY1		1		BS	2	3	0	0
67	PRO	HM	1		BS; COMMON QUARTZ; THIN WALLED SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR FIRING; POSSIBLY EARLY SAXON	2	12	0	0
U/S	IASH7	HM	1	ABR	BS; IRF	1	34	0	0

Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue

By Jane Young

Site Code	Context	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Description	Date
KIRM 16	067	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	4	neck	reduced suspension glaze	late 12th to early/mid 13th
KIRM 16	067	NLCS	North Lincolnshire Coarse Sandy ware		jar ?	2	1	11	BS	spalling;soot;abraded	late 12th to 15th

Appendix 4: Lithics Report

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Eight flints from Kirmington were submitted for Assessment.

Condition

Those from the early prehistoric period are very abraded, the Early Bronze Age scraper less so. There would be no conservation measures required for long-term storage.

Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
4	End and Side Scraper. Lightly patinated. Steep angle of retouch. Working predominantly on the distal end so technically an end scraper but some retouch along both edges. No Cortex remaining. 43 x 35 x 15mm	1	27	Early Bronze Age
27	Natural Flake. Unworked.	1		
62	Burnt fire-cracked flint. Unworked	1	4	prehistoric
62	Broken flake. Some cortex remaining on dorsal surface. 21 x 10 x 4	1	1	Mesolithic/Neolithic
62	Primary flake. Much cortex on dorsal surface. Patinated. 30 x 25 x 2	1	4	Neolithic?
62	Flake. Slightly patinated. 44 x 22 x 3mm	1	2	Mesolithic/Neolithic
67	Flake. Very heavily patinated. Limited small secondary working on each side. Single dorsal ridge. 42 x 27 x 8	1	18	Upper Palaeolithic?
69	Flake. No obvious working but with the same patination as that from 67. 53 x 30 x 5mm	1	13	Prehistoric

Range

The items are from a very wide date range including a probable Upper Palaeolithic flake. The other pieces are also flakes with the exception of an Early Bronze Age Scraper, technically a side and end scraper but with the predominant working on the distal end. Together the items indicate the presence of flintworkers at very widespread periods in prehistory.

Potential

The presence of these pieces is interesting, particularly the older flints. Their relative lack of numbers suggest little in the way of settlement, although the burnt and fire-cracked piece indicates the one-time presence of a fire.

Appendix 5: Other Finds

By Gary Taylor and Alex Beeby

The other find was examined in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (2016).

Introduction

A single other find weighing 7g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in poor-moderate condition, quite corroded and with some encrustation.

Results

Table 1, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
67 Δ1	Copper alloy	Disc, 28mm diameter,	1	7.3	c. 1680-1795?

Provenance

The other find was recovered from the fill of a quarry pit (67).

Range

A copper alloy disc was found. Although in poor condition this appears to be a probable coin – there are vaguely raised areas on both faces, but other than the prominence the possible design is illegible.

In diameter the disc is about the same size as Roman coins of the mid-late 1st to mid 2nd century AD. However, it is rather thin for Roman coins, though not dissimilar to the thickness of contemporary copies.

Perhaps more likely is a post-medieval date. It is the same diameter as copper half-pennies of the period from the late 17th to end of the 18th century, and comparable thickness of coins of the period c. 1680 – 1795, thicker versions being produced from 1799. Although, as noted above, the designs are illegible, a vaguely triangular shape of the raised area on one face may suggest a harp, a motif used on Irish coinage. Small denomination Irish coinage occurred commonly in mainland Britain and there is therefore the tentative suggestion that this may be a post-medieval Irish half-penny. An alternative identification may be as a trade or company token of the same post-medieval period, as these copied the size of legal tender coinage.

Potential

The probable coin is of uncertain identification and of limited potential. It is perhaps most likely to be post-medieval but this is unclear. Clarification of the identification and date of the object may be achieved by X-radiography.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
67	Post-medieval?	Uncertain identification

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2016, Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>>

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID - preconst3-279015**Versions**

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Leigh Brocklehurst	leigh@pre-construct.co.uk	13 March 2017
View 2	2	Mrs. R. D. Savage	rachel.savage@pcas-archaeology.co.uk	11 July 2017

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
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