

**Written Scheme of Investigation:  
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

**Land at Manor Farm, East end / Post Office Lane,  
Kirmington, DN39 6YS**

NGR: TA 10320 11178  
Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council  
Planning app.: PA/2019/2025  
PCAS Job No.: 2583  
PCAS Site Code: KMFM 22  
NLM sitecode: KMCA

Prepared by

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For

Mr. G. Wise

January 2022



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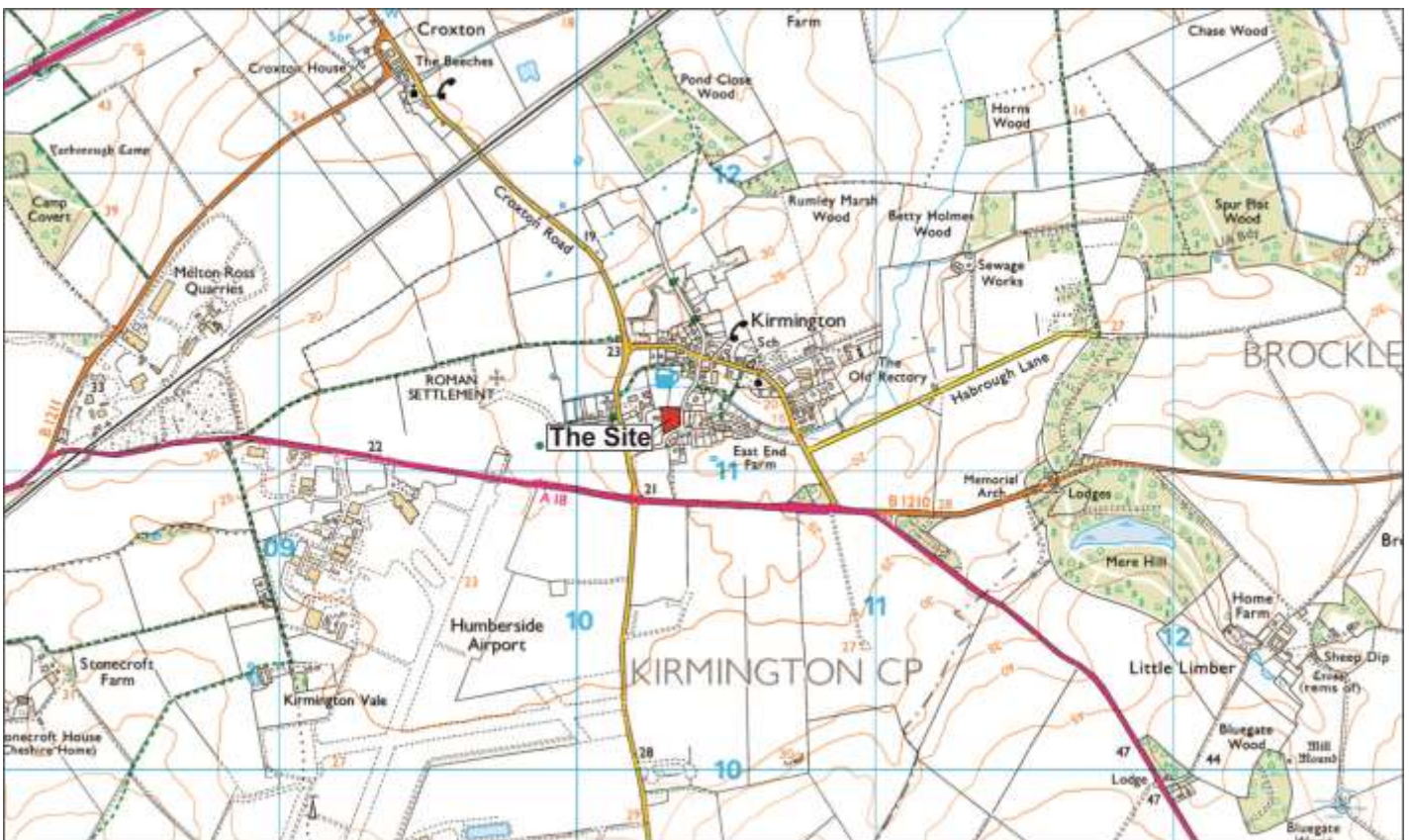
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## Non-technical summary

*This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Mr. G. Wise for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during the groundworks for residential development and barn conversion at Manor Farm, Kirmington.*

*Iron Age and Roman settlement along a Prehistoric track immediately west of the village have been identified as cropmarks later verified through excavation, the area now protected as Scheduled. The extent of this activity has not been determined but is known to extend beyond the Scheduled area. Occupation continued into the post-Roman period, with a substantial settlement recorded here in the Domesday Book, with the medieval village core focused around the Church of St. Helen. Settlement shift / contraction in the later medieval period and post-medieval period have left earthwork traces of the medieval village, best preserved to the north of modern Kirmington, and the manor was absorbed into the Brocklesby estate throughout the post-medieval period. Manor Farm is thought to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however the name and its position close to Kirmington House suggests this was the medieval manor.*

*This document details the methodology to be employed during the archaeological monitoring and the post-excavation reporting and archiving. This methodology is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.*



**Figure 1:** Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

## **1.0 Introduction**

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was requested by Mr. G. Wise to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken in association with residential development on land at Manor Farm, Kirmington.

The site lies close to the Scheduled Iron Age and Roman site to the north of Humberside Airport, in the historic core of the medieval village (the name suggesting this was part of the medieval manor house). Manor Farm dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there may have been a farm or other occupation already on the Site prior to its construction. The impacts of the existing farm construction and use are unknown.

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer has recommended archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the development, to ensure any encountered buried features are identified and recorded.

This WSI details the methodology to be employed during the fieldwork, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2021)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2019);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2020);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (2014)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2019)

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

## **2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1)**

Kirmington is a village and civil parish in North Lincolnshire lying on the north side of the A18 between Barnety-le-Wold and Brocklesby, to the north of Humberside Airport.

The Site lies in the southwest quadrant of the village, to the northwest of the junction of East End and Post Office Lane. It comprises 0.49hectares of land in the southeast corner of the farmyard, currently occupied by a range of historic farm buildings including three barns arranged around three sides of a yard, open to the south, a discrete barn in the northeast corner of the plot and a range of stables along the northern boundary. The current access is from East End.

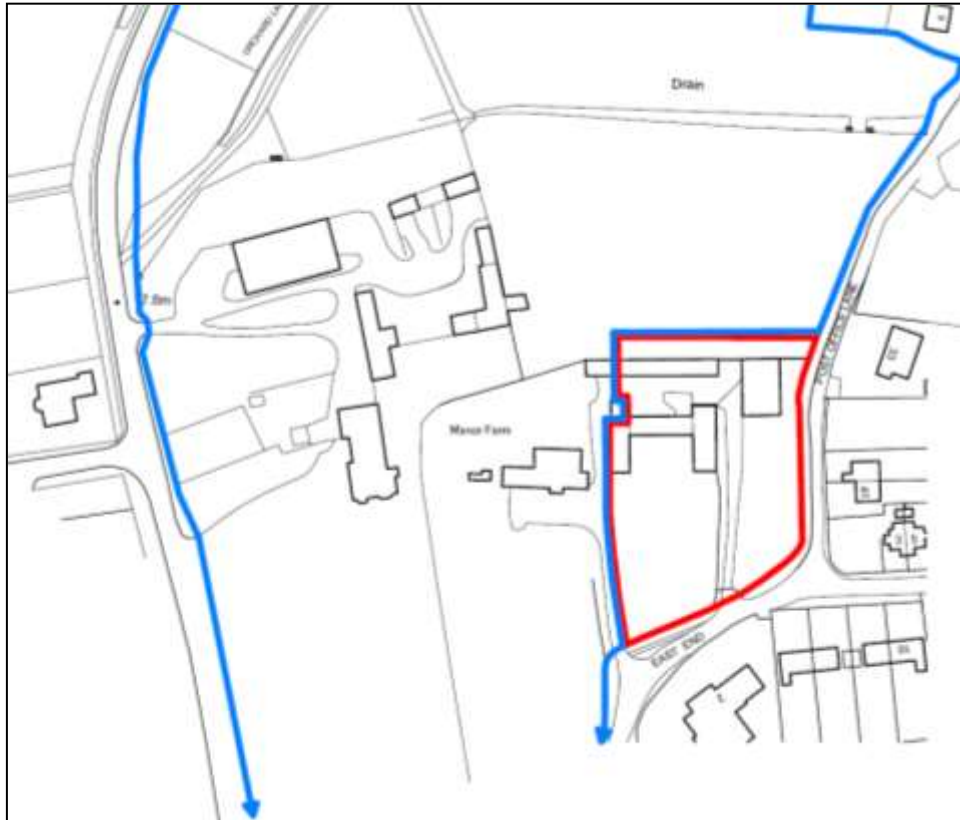
The approximate central NGR of the Site is TA 10320 11178.

## **3.0 Topography and geology**

Kirmington lies on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, on a gentle south facing slope overlooking the stream that feeds northwards into the Skitter Beck. The site lies on the south side on the stream at around 20mOD.

The bedrock geology of Kirmington is recorded as Welton Chalk formation – Chalk, described as white, massive or thickly bedded chalk with common flint nodules and sporadic marl seams. This is overlain by Till, Devensian – Diamicton (southern half of the Site) and Glaciofluvial Sheet

Deposits, Devensian Sand and Gravel (north half of the Site). boreholes around Kirmington have recorded interglacial, former beach and peat deposits resulting from the changing environment of this area.



**Figure 2:** Plan of Manor Farm showing the redline Site. Not to scale. Extract from RD4116-04b

#### 4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012, revised July 2021. This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s205).

A planning application to convert existing agricultural buildings to provide two new dwellings; demolish existing agricultural buildings and associated structures; erect six dwellings to be provided as affordable housing; and erect one detached dwelling, alongside vehicular access provision from East End and Post Office Lane at Manor Farm has been conditionally approved by North Lincolnshire Council, application ref PA/2019/2025.

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer has advised that as the Site lies in the historic core of the village, within the 19<sup>th</sup> century Manor Farm, there is the potential to encounter buried remains relating to the medieval or post-medieval village and farm. In addition the Site lies close to the Scheduled Roman settlement north of the airfield, with the potential of features contemporary with the settlement to extend into the Site. A scheme of monitoring and recording of development groundworks is required to ensure any encountered features are identified and recorded.

This document details the fieldwork methodology and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures for the archaeological mitigation. It is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

## 5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A Heritage Statement submitted with the planning application will be made available to all those undertaking fieldwork and post-excavation reporting (Hornsby, 2019).

Early Prehistoric activity around Kirmington is represented by the scatter of Palaeolithic stone tools that have been recovered during gravel extraction north of the village; these tools are evidence of what was probably transitory activity in this period on the higher ground above the low-lying flood plains of the Rivers Ancholme and Humber. Cropmarks of a double ditched enclosure to the northeast of the village may be prehistoric in date, and a possible Bronze Age barrow lies c.350m southwest of the Site.

It is from the Iron Age that permanent settlement in the vicinity has been confirmed; excavations north of the runway at Humberside airport, c.500m west of the Site, has revealed Iron Age features yielding La Tene pottery. This activity almost certainly is contemporary with the Yarborough Camp univallate fort that lies a little over 2km west, a Scheduled hillfort (SM ref 1016427) that lies close to a prehistoric trackway now largely represented by the road commonly known as Caistor High Street, here closely followed by Croxton Road on the west side of Kirmington.

Excavations at the hillfort have recovered Roman dated artefacts, however the focus of Roman dated occupation is around Humberside airport. The excavations to the north identified the north and west sides of a large rectilinear double ditched enclosure with roads extending around and through the site. Complexes of linear and discrete pit-type cropmarks can be seen on aerial photographs extending into fields north and south of Forty Foot Lane on the west side of Kirmington (c.300m from the Site), demonstrating the settlement here exceeds the Scheduled Monument (SM ref: 1005206).

Saxon dated features have also been found during work north of the airport, confirming the continuation of post-Roman settlement here. Kirmington is recorded in four entries in the Domesday Book, a substantial settlement; evidence suggests the settlement had shifted to the east during the Saxon period towards the existing village today. The place name elements *ing* and *tun* both derive from Old English, further evidence of the Saxon settlement, the prefix "*kir*" possibly deriving from a number of Old English personal names.

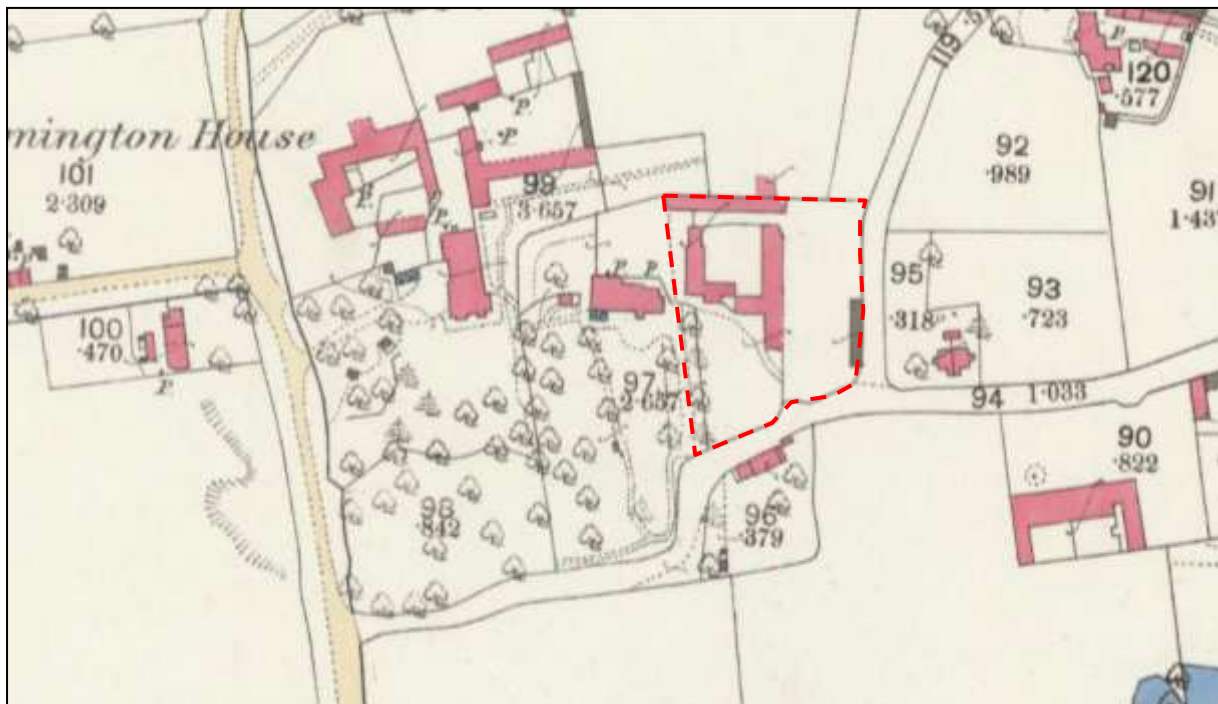
The Domesday settlement is recorded as a) The King's Land: In Chernitione four caurcates and 6 bovates of land. There are 20 sokemen and 1 villein and 14 bordars with 3 and a half teams. b) Land Of Count Alan: In Chernitone Aschilbar had four bovates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for one and a half teams. Now there is one team there in demesne and 1 villein and four sokemen with one team. T.R.E it was worth 40 shillings, now 20 shillings. c) Land of Hugh Son of Baloric: In Chernitone Tope had two bouates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for two teams. Hamelin, Hugh's man has one team there in demesne and 5 villeins and 8 bordars and 10 sokemen with one teams, having 18 tofts. T.R.E. it was worth 40 shillings,; now 30 shillings; tallage 10 shillings. d) Land of Drew De Beurere. In Chernitone Ulf had four bouates of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 12 oxen. Robert Drew's man has one team there in demesne and 1 villien. T.R.E it was worth 40 shillings now 20 shillings.

The medieval village was primarily agricultural, with earthworks of toft and croft, building platforms etc to the north of the existing settlement showing either settlement shift or settlement contraction. Ridge and furrow is also recorded around the village, the open common fields of the medieval and early post-medieval period. Settlement here would likely have been closely related to the nearby settlement at Croxton, another shrunken village with surviving earthworks protected as Scheduled (SM ref: 1016858) just over 1km from the Site. The Church of St. Helen ((GII\*, 13<sup>th</sup> century) lies c.300m northeast of the Site, and this a the Manor House would have been key buildings in the medieval village.

Kirmington was on the boundary of the Brocklesby manor bought in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century; the Pelham family rapidly expanded the estate by purchasing a significant proportion of the surrounding land including the majority of Kirmington, and remained part of the estate throughout the post-medieval period.

Kirmington Class A airfield was built and opened in the early 1940's, with three runways, hangars and hardstanding suitable for heavy bombers. The main north-south runway extended further north across the A18 than the remaining runway today. The squadrons based here were involved with bombing raids throughout the war, and post-war used for storage. The site was sold in the early 1950's and largely returned to agriculture. In the late 1960's Humber Airways was established and the airfield updated to operate as a regional passenger airport.

Manor Farm is thought to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a "H" plan range around two courtyards and a separate farmhouse. The 1887 25" OS mapping records the layout of the complex at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure ?). The Site occupies the eastern half of the farmyard.



**Figure 3:** Extract from the 1887 25" OS map sheet Lincolnshire XX.4, showing the redline Site. Not to scale.

## 6.0 Archaeological Requirement (Fig. 4 & 5)

The development site lies in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Manor Farm, within the historic core of the village, and close to the Scheduled Roman settlement. No previous intrusive archaeological investigation of the Site has been undertaken.

The development will renovate and convert some of the existing buildings into dwellings properties, and require others to be demolished to make room for the new properties and access etc.

To ensure any encountered archaeological remains are identified and recorded, archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during **all** development groundworks. The works may include:

- Excavations for the removal of existing building foundations;
- Excavations for new access road and driveways;
- Excavations of all new building footings;

- Excavation of services / drainage features;
- Landscaping of open spaces.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be 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. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results. The results will be considered in light of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (Knight et al, 2012).

An online record of the project data will be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database). This online record shall be updated and completed as the project progresses, and will include an uploaded digital copy of the final report of the results of the monitoring.

The archaeological fieldwork will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below. The attending archaeologist will have a copy of this WSI available at all times during the project groundworks

## **7.0 Fieldwork methodology**

All archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists/ PCAS Project or Field Officers.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise, all machine excavation subject to archaeological monitoring will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat toothless blade. If a toothed blade is required to remove tarmac etc, the excavator will revert to using a smooth blade as soon as possible to allow for archaeological features to be identified.

The archaeologist monitoring the ground-works will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in groundworks to assess any potential features or deposits; and to allow for the careful cleaning, excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the groundworkers informed of developments and progress.

Subject to Health & Safety regulations, all archaeological deposits and features manually cleaned and examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition.

The basis for field recording will be measured scale plans based on plans supplied by the developer. Any archaeological remains within the site area will be accurately plotted on the master plan by triangulation, or where possible by GPS.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made. A description of each horizon will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. All sections will be drawn at scales 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate, and plotted on plans of the groundworks.

These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may necessitate a rudimentary assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. The photographic record will include:

- general site shots;
- specific stages of fieldwork;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

### *Artefacts*

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning, marking and analysis. A specialist assessment will be made of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. The local Finds Liaison Officer may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

### *Human Remains*

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains was updated in 2014 (Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, No. 1 Section 2).

If human remains are encountered, they will be left *in situ* where possible, and only disturbed if their continued presence will severely hinder the development processes, or if there are sound academic/scientific justifications for removal. If appropriate, an Exhumation License will be requested from the Secretary of State/Ministry of Justice and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains, and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the ClfA guidelines.

All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, re-interral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

### *Environmental Sampling*

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled. Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary, and returned to PCAS offices prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Campbell *et al*, 2011, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition).

## **8.0 Post-fieldwork methodology**

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following depending on suitability/availability etc:

Archaeological Contractors':

- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) staff – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) staff – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post excavation analysis.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification / assessment of Prehistoric and Roman ceramics and building materials
- A. Peachey – specialising in Prehistoric and Roman pottery, ceramic building materials and lithics;
- M. Wood – specialising in registered and other finds, including slag, metal objects, worked stone and glass;
- J. Wood – specialising in the identification / assessment of animal and human bone;
- R. Sillwood – specialising in the identification / assessment of slag;
- Dr Phil Mills & Dr J Evans – specialising in the identification / assessment of Roman pottery, and Roman & Medieval ceramic building materials
- J Curl – specialising in the identification / assessment of animal bone & human remains.
- J Young / J. Grey / A. Daubney – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman pottery, ceramic building materials & fired clay.
- Z. Tomlinson – specialising in the identification / assessment of metal objects, ceramic building materials, small finds.
- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification of Pre-Historic pottery /ceramics
- C. Simpson – specialising in processing and assessment of environmental remains
- M Bamforth – specialising in the identification / assessment of waterlogged wood
- Dr Rachel Tyson – specialising in the identification / assessment of glass.
- Dr Rod Mackenzie – specialising in the identification / assessment of waste metal working residues.
- Dr K Leahy – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman & early Medieval artefacts inc metal work.
- T Lane – specialising in the identification / assessment of lithic materials and tools and small finds.
- G. Taylor – specialising in the identification / assessment of small artefacts, including clay tobacco pipe, worked stone, metal objects etc.

- Q Mould – specialising in the identification / assessment of leather artefacts.

Subject to the receipt of any specialist accounts/archive reports, within three months of the completion of fieldwork a fully illustrated and appended text will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire for approval. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- Scaled section and plan drawings of archaeological features encountered within the excavated area.
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the approved report shall be sent to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, the client and the North Lincolnshire HER. The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the North Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, an inventoried project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). The entire archive will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS until deposition with North Lincolnshire Museums can be arranged. As the project is currently pending planning approval, the North Lincolnshire Museums Service has not been contacted regarding this project; should planning be approved then a unique museum sitecode should be requested from the Museum prior to the start of field work for use throughout the project; an accession number will be assigned by the museum at the time of deposition. No variation of this arrangement will take place without the prior written consent of the LPA.

## **9.0 Timescale and personnel**

The archaeological monitoring is anticipated to commence in spring 2022, reliant on instruction to proceed from the client. The Historic Environment Officer will be given at least 7 days notice by the client (or by the archaeological contractor upon instruction from the client) in writing ahead of the start of works. Archaeological monitoring will continue according to the construction timetable.

The site team will include an experienced archaeologist as a minimum. Details of the site team and CV's will also be provided if requested.

A full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6 months of the completion of the onsite groundworks, subject to the receipt of any specialist reports.

## **10.0 Health and Safety**

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of PCAS Archaeology Ltd. will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2021). Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act.

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place.

## **11.0 Monitoring arrangements**

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Project Manager Leigh Brocklehurst and PCAS Director Colin Palmer-Brown. The Historic Environment Officer for NLC will be informed of the start of the archaeological intervention. She will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

All phases of fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Historic Environment Officer.

## 12.0 Contacts

Alison Williams, North Lincolnshire Council	01724 297 471
Leigh Brocklehurst, PCAS Project Manager	01522 703 800

## 13.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

## 14.0 References

Hornsby, D, 2019, Heritage Statement (*Incorporating Record*) *Manor Farm Buildings Kirmington North Lincolnshire*. Grey Literature Document By David Hornsby Conservation & Chartered Surveyors

Knight, et al, 2012, *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust

NLC, 2021, Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museums

Ordnance Survey, 2012, Explorer map 25,000, *Isle of Axholme: Scunthorpe and Gainsborough map 280*.

Websites:

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>  
<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>  
<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/>  
<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>  
<https://apps.northlincs.gov.uk/application/pa-2019-2025>





**Figure 5:** Approved development layout at Manor Farm, Kirmington. Extract from drawing ref RD:4116 - 12. 1:500