

maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land off Pit Lane, Barnsley
Wombwell
South Yorkshire

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching



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MAP Archaeological Practice

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Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., on land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, in September and October 2025. The evaluation was undertaken to inform South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) of the archaeological potential of the site and to allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work, in advance of housing development.

The Trial Trenching, which followed a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, identified features highlighted in the results of the survey. The majority of excavated features within the northern half of the site appeared to represent geological or agricultural activity with some evidence of modern truncations possibly linked with the nearby Wombwell Colliery to the northwest.

Along the eastern edge of the site a pit containing fired clay and charcoal may be evidence of some form of industrial or occupational activity in the vicinity, however, it was not clear whether this burning was in-situ or whether the pit was for disposal of fired material.

Ditches were observed within the southern half of the site but appeared not to form any distinct enclosures and may be boundary ditches, however, they were undated.

19th century finds were recovered from one feature. Oak charcoal was recovered from environmental samples from features in six trenches.

1. Introduction & Planning History

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching which was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, in October 2025.
- 1.2 An application has been made, to Barnsley Metropolitan Brough Council, for outline planning permission for the construction of up to 220 dwellings (planning reference 2025/0514). At the time of writing the application is under consideration.
- 1.3 The work, which followed a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, was carried out to inform South Yorkshire Archaeology Services (henceforth SYAS) of the archaeological potential of the site, and to allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work in advance of development.
- 1.4 The work was carried out in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) which states that; *'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'*. The works have been undertaken in adherence with a specification that was prepared by MAP and approved by SYAS in their role as archaeological advisor to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. This specification can be found at Appendix 8.
- 1.5 MAP adhered to the principles of both the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *'Code of Conduct'*(2025), *'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation'*(2023) and SYAS Standards for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2025) throughout the duration of the project.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License AL50453A). Additional mapping data has been derived from OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located to the south of Pit Lane, west of Wombwell (centred at SE 38705 02970, Fig. 1) and currently three parcels of agricultural land bisected by hedgerows. The site is bounded to the east by a housing estate, and to the south by a further housing estate and sports fields. To the north the land is bounded by Pit Lane and to the west by further agricultural land and a trackway.
-

2.2 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists deposits of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, in sinuous bands across the site) (BGS. 2025). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscales (2025) records 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils'.

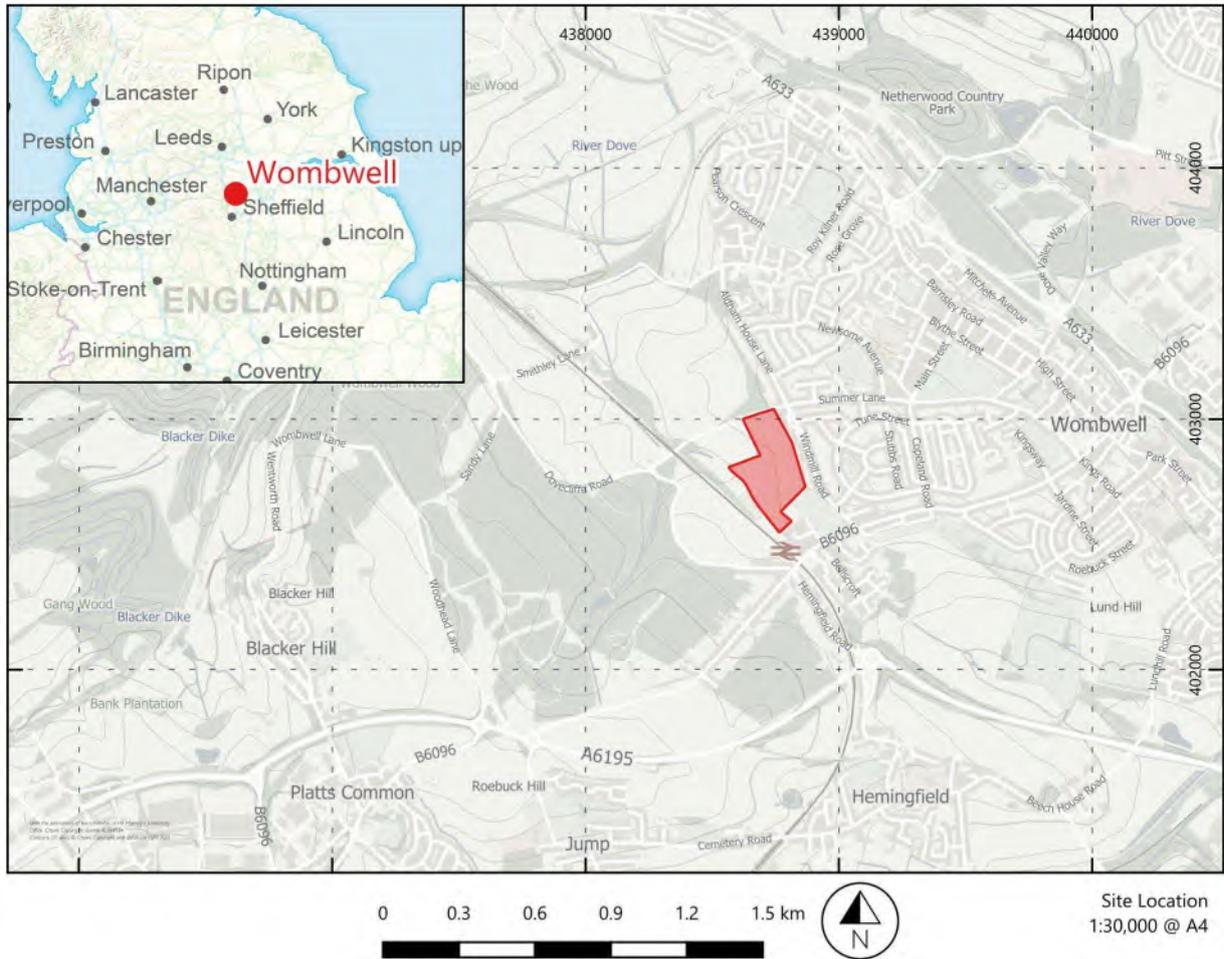


Figure 1: Site Location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 A full Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment supports the application and should be consulted for a wider archaeological and historical background.
- 3.2 Prehistoric activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, particularly at Wombwell Woods to the west. Flints of Mesolithic date were recovered from land to the west of the woodland (Historic England Monument Number 52441), whilst implements have also been recovered from an outcrop within the woods (Historic England Monument Number 52441).

- 3.3 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, an area of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, part of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England; 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data
- 3.4 Further activity is speculated by the presence of cropmarks depicting potential archaeological features, such as a possible enclosure located some 190m west of the site boundary (HER ID 03806/01)
- 3.5 A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was carried out across the site. Magnetometry is generally considered the preferred geophysical technique for archaeological prospection unless any site-specific preclusions are identified (Ibid). The survey was carried out in December 2024 and identified a number of linear features which may be of archaeological origin although they are defuse in places. These features have the potential to relate to the wider archaeological activity identified within the vicinity of the site (Phase. 2024).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the presence and/or absence of archaeological features. Where archaeological features were encountered, their extent, depth, character and significance would be investigated and recorded to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential. This would allow the Archaeologist at SYAS to make a reasoned decision regarding any required mitigation.
- 4.2 Based on known archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site, and the results of the Geophysical Survey, the evaluation had the potential to inform the following research questions outlined in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework.
- QSY0029: Can we characterise different types of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems in different landscape zones and environments?
 - QSY0030: What were the economic, social or political roles of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems?
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- QSY0032: How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods?
- QSY0036: How can a study of field systems improve our understanding of Iron Age and Romano-British arable and pastoral practices.

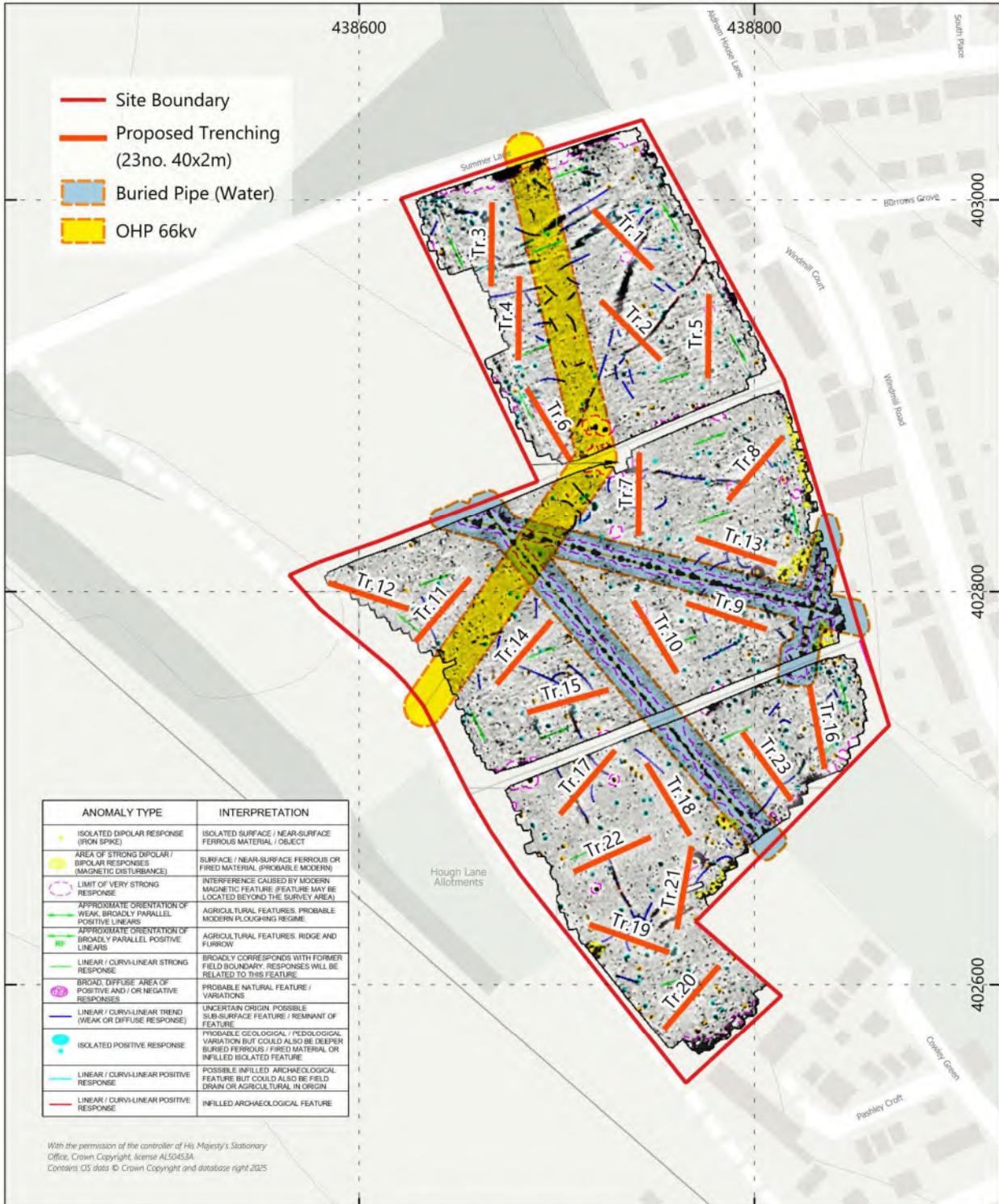


Figure 2: Trench Locations

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Twenty-three trenches were located and levelled using a Trimble GPS Rover (Fig. 2). The trench positions were selected to assess anomalies highlighted in the results of the Geophysical Survey and also to cover areas which the Geophysical Survey suggested would be devoid of archaeological activity. All trenches measured 40m x 2m. The intention of the wider trenches was to allow for a wider view of geophysical anomalies in areas of presumed archaeological activity.
- 5.2 Once positioned the trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a wide toothless bucket operating under close archaeological supervision. In each trench, soils were removed down to the perceived archaeological or natural horizon, whichever was encountered sooner. The exposed surfaces were cleaned appropriately, and all subsequent excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3 A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated, to address the aims of the Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. All excavation and recording were carried out in line with the approved specification (Appendix 8).

6. Results

- 6.1 Excavation of the twenty-three trenches revealed a deposit of topsoil that consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay, with a mid-orangey brown silty clay subsoil only identified in trenches 6 and 15. Natural deposits of a light-yellow brown silty clay was noted across the trenches. The total depths of excavation, depths of the topsoil, and elevations of all trenches are displayed in the table below, along with their orientation within the site.

Trench	Orientation – Elevation	Excavation Depth	Topsoil Thickness	Subsoil Thickness
TR.1	North-west – 84.91m AOD South-east – 85.43m AOD	0.38m- 0.27m	0.32m-0.24m	-
TR.2	North-west –82.28m AOD South-east-82.83m AOD	0.39m- 0.25m	0.24m-0.33m	-
TR.3	North – 81.74m AOD South –86.25m AOD	0.28m- 0.55m	0.20m-0.44m	-
TR.4	North – 82.458m AOD South – 80.40m AOD	0.40m- 0.29m	0.19m-0.29m	-
TR.5	North – 84.92m AOD South – 82.70m AOD	0.32m- 0.24m	0.22m-0.28m	-
TR.6	North-west – 79.48m AOD South-east – 77.79m AOD	0.23m- 0.60m	0.22m-0.44m	0.18m-0.10m

TR.7	North – 79.62m AOD South – 80.03m AOD	0.25m- 0.48m	0.25m-0.35m	
TR.8	North-east – 82.58m AOD South-west – 84.66m AOD	0.25m- 0.45m	0.25m-0.30m	
TR.9	North-west – 84.06m AOD South-east – 81.66m AOD	0.42m- 0.26m	0.32m-0.25m	
TR.10	North-west – 80.16m AOD South-east – 79.15m AOD	0.25m- 0.45m	0.17m-0.25m	
TR.11	North – East-74.55m AOD South – West-71.41m AOD	0.25m- 0.40m	0.24m-0.28m	
TR.12	North-west – 71.50m AOD South-east – 69.25m AOD	0.27 (avg.)	0.18m-0.28m	
TR. 13	North-west – 81.98m AOD South-east – 84.75m AOD	0.28m- 0.43m	0.22m-0.32m	
TR.14	North-east – 76.46m AOD South-west – 73.75m AOD	0.28m- 0.45m	0.25m-0.32m	
TR.15	North-east – 77.63m AOD South-west – 74.71m AOD	0.27m- 0.55m	0.25m- 0.38m	
TR.16	North – 85.83m AOD South – 85.51m AOD	0.28m- 0.45m	0.25m-0.39m	0.20m (max.)
TR.17	North-east – 77.85m AOD South-west – 75.00m AOD	0.32m- 0.54m	0.24m—0.40m	–
TR.18	North-west – 78.98m AOD South-east – 79.82m AOD	0.32m- 0.45m	0.28m-0.32m	-
TR.19	North-west – 77.44m AOD South-east – 78.94m AOD	0.30m- 0.55m	0.20m-0.35m	-
TR.20	North-east – 76.52m AOD South-west – 79.93m AOD	0.30m- 0.45m	0.29m-0.35m	-
TR.21	North-east –80.11m AOD South-west – 78.57m AOD	0.21m- 0.45m	0.15m-0.40m	-
TR.22	North-east- 78.00m AOD South-west- 74.96m AOD	0.30m- 0.45m	0.27m-0.35m	
TR.23	North-west – 84.34m AOD South-east – 83.69m AOD	0.28m- 0.45m	0.27m-0.35m	-

- 6.2 Trenches 10-15, and 23 contained no archaeological finds, features, or deposits.
- 6.3 Trench 1 was located towards the northern-eastern corner of the site and was positioned in order to investigate two linear anomalies present in the geophysical survey; three possible linear features were recorded.
- 6.4 Recorded as segment [106] and present at the north-western end of the trench, a possible linear feature was oriented north-east to south-west, measuring 5.12m wide, 0.55m deep and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The feature contained five fills consisting of a mid-greyish brown, light brownish yellow, mid brownish grey and light greyish orange silty clays, clayey silts and sandy clays. No archaeological material was recovered from the feature with the environmental sample containing only unidentifiable degraded charcoal.

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- 6.5 At the centre of the trench and also oriented north-east to south-west was a shallow possible linear feature recorded as segment [109], measuring 2.09m wide and 0.11m deep. This feature contained a single fill consisting of a light greyish brown silty clay which contained no archaeological or archaeobotanical material.
- 6.6 Towards the south-eastern end of Trench 1 and recorded as segment [115] was a possible wide linear feature which was oriented north-east to south-west. This feature measured 5.12m wide and 0.20m deep and contained three fills consisting of light yellowish white and mid yellowish orange sandy clays. This feature was truncated by a later linear feature on the same orientation. Recorded as segment [111] the feature measured 4.54m wide and 0.18m deep, containing a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay. Two possible land drains were present and appeared contemporary with this feature suggesting a post-medieval date.
- 6.7 No archaeological materials were recovered from any of the features within trench 1 and it is unclear if they represent linear features or infilling both natural (subsoil/colluvial) and deliberate of a natural possibly glacial linear depression within the landscape.
- 6.8 Trench 2 was located at the north of the site in order to target three anomalies present on the geophysical survey. Four linear features were located within the excavated trench all oriented north-east to south-west.
- 6.9 A linear feature was present at the north-west end of Trench 2 and was likely a continuation of feature [115]. The feature was recorded as segment [206] and measured 7.36m wide and 0.48m deep, containing three fills consisting of dark brownish grey, mid greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey silts and medium silty sands. As with segment [115], two land drains were present within the feature although their relationship to linear [206] was hard to determine, possibly indicating a post medieval to modern date for the feature. The uppermost fill of the feature contained coal inclusions likely linking it to the nearby Wombwell colliery.
- 6.10 Located towards the southeastern end of Trench 2 was a linear feature recorded as segment [210], measuring 0.70m wide and 0.27m deep. This feature contained a single fill of light orangey brown silty clay with no archaeological materials recovered.
- 6.11 To the south of [210] was a gully terminus recorded as segment [202], the gully extended from the north-eastern edge of the trench and measured 0.64m wide and 0.10m deep. The gully contained
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two fills consisting of dark greyish brown and mid orangey brown medium clayey sands and silty clays containing no archaeological materials.

- 6.12 To the immediate south was a ditch excavated in segment [214], measuring 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep, the ditch contained a single fill consisting of a mid-orangery brown silty clay containing no datable materials.
- 6.13 Trench 3 was located at the north of the site and was oriented north to south, it was positioned to target a set of linear anomalies present on the geophysical survey. The northern end of the trench contained several modern truncations with the only possible archaeology present at the southern end of the trench.
- 6.14 An east to west oriented linear feature was excavated as segment [305] and measured 10.90m wide and 0.32m deep. The feature contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay which contained no archaeological material.
- 6.15 Also oriented east to west and truncating linear [305] was a shallow linear feature, recorded as segment [303]. This feature measured 6.80m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill of dark blackish grey silty clay with coal inclusions. Eleven sherds of pottery and clay pipe fragments dating to the 19th century was recovered from the feature along with slag (Appendix 5).
- 6.16 Trench 4 was also oriented north to south and positioned to target linear anomalies, a single shallow linear feature and a pit were recorded.
- 6.17 A gully was present at the northern end of the trench, it was excavated as segment [403] and measured 0.53m wide and 0.09m deep. The gully contained a single fill of light brownish yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions with no archaeological materials present.
- 6.18 A pit excavated in segment [405] was located towards the southern end of the trench and extended from the western edge of the trench, the visible element of the pit measured 0.90m long, >0.58m wide and had a depth of 0.18m. A single fill consisting of light yellowish brown silty clay contained no archaeological material.
- 6.19 Trench 5 was located along the eastern edge of the site towards the north to target anomalies on the geophysical survey and was oriented north to south.
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- 6.20 A pit was located at the northern end of the trench and was excavated in segment [507], this pit was circular in plan and measured 1.30m long, >1.20m wide and had a depth of 0.30m, the eastern edge of the pit continued beyond the limits of excavation. The pit fills consisted of mid greyish brown, mid yellowish brown and light reddish brown silty clays with charcoal and heated affected stone inclusions present. The surrounding geological clays were heated affected; however, it was unclear whether the burnt clays and charcoal were evidence of in-situ burning or evidence of a waste pit from a nearby source. An environmental sample taken from the pit contained a concentration of oak charcoal (Appendix 6).
- 6.21 Two probable tree boles were also present within the northern half of the trench, recorded as [503] and [512]. Both were sub-oval in plan and measured between 0.67m and 0.95m long, >0.36m and >0.58m wide and 0.08m and 0.12m deep. The fills consisted of light greyish brown and light whitish brown silty clays, with no archaeological material present. Oak charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 6)
- 6.22 A possible shallow wide linear feature was present at the south of the trench (cut 510), oriented east to west measuring >5.54m wide and 0.24m deep, the features southern edge was not located and the feature continued beyond excavation limits to the south. Fills recorded consisted of light greyish brown and light brownish grey clayey silts and sandy clays with charcoal inclusions, no archaeological materials were recovered. Oak charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 6)
- 6.23 Trench 6 was located in the south-western corner of the northern most parcel of land, to target a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench was oriented north-west to south-east with three linear features identified.
- 6.24 A small gully terminus was located at the northwest end of the trench extending from the north-eastern edge of excavation, excavated in segment [609]. The feature measured >0.39m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill of mid orangery brown medium clayey sand from which, no datable material was recovered.
- 6.25 At the centre of the trench was a ditch excavated in segment [605], oriented north-east to south-west measuring 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep. The ditch contained fills consisting of mid greyish brown and mid brownish white fine and medium clayey sands. No datable evidence was recovered
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although a small amount of oak charcoal was identified within an environmental sample taken from the feature (Appendix 6).

- 6.26 At the southern end of the trench a segment was recorded as gully [607], which measured >0.26m wide and between 0.10m and 0.20m deep. This gully was heavily truncated on both sides and only partially visible in plan and section. A single fill consisting of a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt was recorded with no archaeological material recovered.
- 6.27 Trench 7 was oriented north to south and was located towards the centre of the site to assess a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical data. A single linear feature was located and excavated in segment [704]. The feature was oriented east to west and measured 3.58m wide and 0.12m deep, containing fills of dark brownish grey and mid orangey yellow clays with no datable material recovered.
- 6.28 Trench 8 was oriented north-east to south-west and located centrally along the eastern edge of site to target two linear anomalies. A single shallow linear feature was recorded within segment [802], measuring 4.30m wide and 0.13m deep. The single fill of the feature, a light greyish brown silty clay, contained no archaeological material.
- 6.29 Trench 9 oriented north-west to south-east was located at the centre of the site to target a linear anomaly. A single linear terminus was located at the north-west end of the trench, extending from the north-eastern edge. Excavated in segment [903], the feature measured 0.54m wide and 0.18m deep and with a single fill of mid brownish orange sandy clay recorded. The feature contained no datable evidence.
- 6.30 Trench 16 was located along the eastern edge of the site and oriented north-west to south-east, three linear features all oriented northeast to southwest were present.
- 6.31 A gully was identified towards the north-western end of the trench and was excavated in segment [1605]. The gully measured 0.79m wide and had a depth of 0.28m with a single fill of dark yellowish brown silty clay which contained no archaeological material. Oak charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 6)
- 6.32 Towards the southern end of the trench was a ditch, excavated in segment [1609] and measuring 2.37m wide and 0.43m deep. The feature contained three fills consisting of dark yellowish brown,
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dark brownish yellow and dark greyish brown sandy and silty clays with iron panning and chalk inclusions although no archaeological material was recorded. Degraded oak charcoal was recovered from within a sample taken from the feature (Appendix 6).

- 6.33 At the south-east end of the trench and excavated in segment [1603] was a gully measuring 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep, it contained a single fill of light yellowish brown sandy clay with iron panning present towards the centre, no datable evidence was recovered.
- 6.34 Trench 17 was oriented north-east to south-west and positioned along the western side of the site to target a linear anomaly. A single shallow linear feature oriented north to south was present measuring 3.30m wide and 0.20m deep. The feature contained a single fill consisting of a light brownish yellow silty clay from which no datable evidence was recovered.
- 6.35 Trench 18 was located towards the south of the site and was oriented north-west to south-east and contained a single north-east to south-west oriented gully excavated in segment [1804]. The gully measured 0.62m wide and 0.10m deep, containing a single fill of light brownish yellow sandy clay, from which no archaeological material was recovered.
- 6.36 Located at the south of the site and oriented north-west to south-east Trench 19 was positioned to target linear anomalies identified in the results of the geophysical survey. Four possible features were located within the trench, three north-east to south-west oriented linear features and a small burnt pit.
- 6.37 A ditch excavated in segment [1908] was located within the north-western half of the trench, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.70m deep containing three fills of mid brownish orange and dark brownish orange clayey silts and silty clays. This ditch was truncated by a later recut [1904], which itself measured 1.62m wide and 0.40m deep, containing two fills of mid greyish brown and mid orangey brown clayey sands and sandy clays. Neither feature contained any archaeological material.
- 6.38 A third possible linear feature, recorded as segment [1911], was present running on the north-western edge of and truncating the above aforementioned ditch [1908]. This feature was only located in section and measured 0.26m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay. No archaeological materials were located in any of the above features.
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- 6.39 At the south-eastern end of Trench 19 a burnt pit was excavated in segment [1903], this pit was sub-oval in plan measuring 0.54m long, 0.43m wide with a depth of 0.16m. The pit contained a single fill of mid brownish red silty clay with the surrounding geology having been heated affected, although no archaeological material was recovered. As with pit [507], oak charcoal was recovered from the feature (Appendix 6).
- 6.40 Trench 20 was located at the southern-most point of the site and was oriented north-east to south-west. At the north-eastern end of the trench a north-west to south-east oriented ditch was excavated within segment [2005]. The feature measured 1.66m wide and 0.54m deep with a single fill of light yellowish brown sandy clay with charcoal and iron panning present, no datable material was present. A small amount of oak charcoal was identified within an environmental sample taken from the feature (Appendix 6).
- 6.41 Within the south-western half of the trench a possible pit was excavated in segment [2003], irregular ovate in plan and continuing beyond excavation limits to the north-west, this pit measured >1.02m long, >0.56m wide and had a depth of 0.23m. A single fill of mid reddish brown silty clay was present with no finds recovered. Oak charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 6)
- 6.42 Trench 21 was located at the south of the site to target linear anomalies on the geophysical survey; a double linear feature oriented east to west was excavated within segment [2107] and [2108], both features were interpreted as contemporary measuring 2.40m wide, with ditch [2107] having a depth of 0.60m and ditch [2108] a depth of 0.54m. These ditches contained fills consisting of light blackish yellow, mid brownish grey, light pinkish grey, very light brownish white and very light greyish white silty clays and clayey sands with iron panning and sandstone inclusions present, no archaeological materials were present. Ditch [2108] was truncated by a later land drain along its northern edge.
- 6.43 Trench 22 was positioned close to the south-western edge of the site to test a linear anomaly identified in the results of the geophysical survey, with a single linear feature being recorded within segment [2204]. Measuring 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep the feature contained a single fill of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with no datable evidence recovered.
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7. Conclusions & Recommendations

- 7.1 The Archaeological Evaluation has corroborated the results of the geophysical survey, although the majority of the anomalies were deemed to be of a natural or agricultural origin within evidence of modern intrusions also present.
- 7.2 The majority of the excavated features at the north of the site consisted of shallow and wide linear features that were interpreted as being either natural depressions possibly formed by glacial action which had been infilled by subsoil or possibly agricultural in origin. The only datable evidence recovered was located within Trench 3, where modern material and the presence of large amounts of coal inclusions would suggest a link between the feature and the nearby Wombwell Colliery.
- 7.3 Burnt pits [507] and [1913] contained concentrations of oak charcoal which is likely to represent either in-situ burning taking place within the features themselves or from a nearby source, however, the date of the feature is unclear, and the material has not been deemed to be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 7.4 This evaluation by trial trenching has identified low level archaeological remains of only local significance and preservation in situ is not necessary. Pits deemed to be of archaeological origin have, at the request of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service have been subject to 100% excavation and sampling, thus removing the requirement for archaeological mitigation ahead of development. Ditch [1908] represents the most reliable evidence of human intervention on the site, although the feature is, at this stage undated, it is noted that it runs on the same alignment as extant field boundaries and as such may be of post-medieval origin.
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Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing south-east. 1m scale



Plate 2: South-west facing section of linear [106]. 2m scale



Plate 3: South-west facing section of linear features [111] and [115]. 2 x1m scale



Plate 4: Trench 2 facing south-east. 1m scale



Plate 5: South-west facing section of linear [206]. 2x 1m scale



Plate 6: Trench 5 facing north. 2x 1m scale



Plate 7: South facing section of Pit [507] 1m scale



Plate 8: Trench 7 facing south. 1m scale



Plate 9: West facing section of linear [704]. 2m scale



Plate 10: Trench 8 facing north-east. 1m scale



Plate 11: West facing section of linear [802]. 2m scale



Plate 12: Trench 9 facing south-east. 1m scale



Plate 13: South facing section of gully terminus [903]. 0.5m scale



Plate 14: Trench 16 facing north. 1m scale



Plate 15: West facing section of gully [1603]. 1m scale



Plate 16: north-east facing section of ditch [1609]. 2m scale



Plate 17: Trench 19 facing south-west. 1m scale



Plate 18: North-east facing section of ditches [1904], [1908] and [1911]. 2m scale



Plate 19: South-east facing section of Pit [1913]. 0.4m scale



Plate 20: Trench 20 facing north-east. 1m scale



Plate 21: South-west facing section of Pit [2003]. 1m scale



Plate 22: Sout-east facing section of ditch [2005]. 1m scale



Plate 23: North-east facing section across ditches [2107] and [2108]. 2m scale



Plate 24: Trench 22 facing south-west. 1m scale



Plate 25: North facing section across ditch [2204], 0.5m scale

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
101	1	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
102	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
103	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: light brownish yellow Compaction: dry, malleable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
104	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of iron pan, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
105	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: occasional flecks of iron pan, evenly distributed	Lower ditch fill

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
106	1	Cut	Ditch	106	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: regular Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: 1) southeast: gentle, straight 2) northwest: gentle, concave	Cut of ditch
107	1	Fill	Ditch	106	Colour: light greyish orange Compaction: dry, malleable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to large angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
108	1	Fill	Shallow linear	109	Colour: light greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional flecks of iron pan, evenly distributed	Fill of shallow linear
109	1	Cut	Shallow linear	109	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: 1) SE: imperceptible 2) northwest: gradual Base: uneven Sides: 1) southeast: gentle, straight 2) northwest: gentle, concave	Cut of very shallow linear
110	1	Fill	Ditch	111	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay	Post med fill of ditch
111	1	Cut	Ditch	111	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of post med ditch
112	1	Fill	Ditch	115	Colour: light yellowish white Compaction: dry, firm Composition: sandy clay	Fill of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
113	1	Fill	Ditch	115	Colour: light yellowish white Compaction: dry, firm Composition: sandy clay	Sandy fill of ditch
114	1	Fill	Ditch	115	Colour: mid yellowish orange Compaction: dry, firm Composition: sandy clay	Redeposited natural
115	1	Cut	Ditch	115	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Initial cut of ditch
200	2	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
201	2	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
202	2	Cut	Gully	202	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of linear gully terminus
203	2	Fill	Ditch	206	Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: dry, firm Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded elongate coal, evenly distributed	Upper fill of large linear ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
204	2	Fill	Ditch	206	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal stones, evenly distributed	Middle fill of linear ditch
205	2	Fill	Ditch	206	Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: medium silty sand	Lower fill of wide linear ditch
206	2	Cut	Ditch	206	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: irregular, linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of shallow linear ditch
207	2	Fill	Ditch	208	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: dry, friable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of linear ditch recut
208	2	Cut	Ditch	208	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: imperceptible Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Recut of linear ditch
209	2	Fill	Ditch	210	Colour: light orangey brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular spheroidal stones, concentrated base and se side	Fill of linear ditch
210	2	Cut	Ditch	210	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of linear ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
211	2	Fill	Gully	202	Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: very dry, loose Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-angular platy stones, evenly distributed	Upper fill of gully terminus
212	2	Fill	Gully	202	Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded elongate stones, concentrated base	Lower fill of gully terminus
213	2	Fill	Ditch	214	Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay	Fill of linear ditch
214	2	Cut	Ditch	214	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of linear ditch
300	3	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
301	3	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
302	3	Fill	Ditch	303	Colour: dark blackish grey Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to medium angular platy coal, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to medium sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed	Fill of pm ditch
303	3	Cut	Ditch	303	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of post med ditch
304	3	Fill	Ditch	305	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to rounded platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of linear
305	3	Cut	Ditch	305	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: irregular, shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: gentle, straight	Cut of linear
400	4	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
401	4	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
402	4	Fill	Gully	403	Colour: light brownish yellow Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed	Fill of shallow gully
403	4	Cut	Gully	403	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of shallow gully
404	4	Fill	Pit	405	Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: moist, firm Composition: silty clay	Full of shallow pit
405	4	Cut	Pit	405	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: regular, semi-oval Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Base: uneven, sloping towards east Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of shallow pit
406	4	Fill	Posthole	407	Colour: mid brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay	Fill of stakehole
407	4	Cut	Posthole	407	Orientation: N/A Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: sharp Base: flat Sides: 1) east: vertical, concave, undercut 2) west: vertical, straight	Cut of stakehole
500	5	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
501	5	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium very angular to angular spheroidal coal, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
502	5	Fill	Pit	503	Colour: light greyish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay	Fill of shallow pit
503	5	Cut	Pit	503	Orientation: N/A Shape in plan: irregular, sub-oval Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat, sloping towards south Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of small shallow pit
504	5	Fill	Pit	507	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-angular spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed	Upper fill of pit.
505	5	Fill	Pit	507	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to large angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, concentrated surface	Middle fill of pit.
506	5	Fill	Pit	507	Colour: light reddish brown Compaction: moist, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) moderate medium to large angular to sub-rounded spheroidal heat-affected stone, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large angular spheroidal charcoal, concentrated base	Lower fill of pit.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
507	5	Cut	Pit	507	Orientation: N/A Shape in plan: regular, circular Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: moderate, concave	Circular shallow pit.
508	5	Fill	Shallow possible linear	510	Colour: light greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of shallow linear
509	5	Fill	Shallow possible linear	510	Colour: light brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of iron panning, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small charcoal, concentrated south of feature	Fill of shallow linear
510	5	Cut	Shallow possible linear	510	Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: 1) S: imperceptible 2) north: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Base: uneven Sides: 1) north: gentle, straight 2) south:	Cut of possible shallow linear
511	5	Fill	Tree throw	512	Colour: light whitish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay	Fill of tree throw
512	5	Cut	Tree throw	512	Orientation: N/A Shape in plan: irregular, sub-oval Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Tree throw cut
513	5	Fill	Pit	507	Colour: light reddish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay	Fill on north side of pit.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
600	6	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
601	6	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: dry, malleable Composition: silty clay	Layer of subsoil present in a dip the terrain - not found higher up.
602	6	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium very angular to sub-angular spheroidal coal	Natural geology.
603	6	Fill	Ditch	605	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: wet, friable Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal stones, concentrated base	Upper fill of linear ditch
604	6	Fill	Ditch	605	Colour: mid brownish white Compaction: moist, friable Composition: fine clayey sand Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stones, concentrated base	Lower fill of linear ditch
605	6	Cut	Ditch	605	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of shallow linear ditch
606	6	Fill	Gully	607	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of linear gully

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
607	6	Cut	Gully	607	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave Notes: feature truncated by field drains in both sections, so measurements aren't accurate	Cut of linear gully
608	6	Fill	Gully	609	Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular platy stones, concentrated base and lower half	Fill of linear gully terminus
609	6	Cut	Gully	609	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of linear gully terminus
700	7	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
701	7	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
702	7	Fill	Possible linear	704	Colour: dark brownish grey Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Upper fill.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
703	7	Fill	Possible linear	704	Colour: mid orangey yellow Compaction: moist, plastic Composition: clay	Lower fill.
704	7	Cut	Possible linear	704	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: irregular, shallow Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of possible shallow linear.
800	8	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
801	8	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
802	8	Cut	Possible linear	802	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: gentle, straight	Wide shallow linear.
803	8	Fill	Possible linear	802	Colour: light greyish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed	Single fill of shallow linear.
900	9	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
901	9	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
902	9	Fill	Terminus	903	Colour: mid brownish orange Compaction: wet, loose Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular platy sandstone, evenly distributed	Fill of terminus
903	9	Cut	Terminus	903	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: sharp Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of terminus
1000	10	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
1001	10	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1100	11	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1101	11	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1200	12	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
1201	12	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1300	13	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
1301	13	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to very large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1400	14	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
1401	14	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1500	15	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
1501	15	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: dry, malleable Composition: silty clay	Subsoil present in parts of Trench 15.
1502	15	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1600	16	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1601	16	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
1602	16	Fill	Gully	1603	Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: moderate small ironpanning, concentrated centre	Fill of gully
1603	16	Cut	Gully	1603	Orientation: E-W Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of gully

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1604	16	Fill	Gully	1605	Colour: dark yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalk, evenly distributed	Fill of gully
1605	16	Cut	Gully	1605	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of gully
1606	16	Fill	Ditch	1609	Colour: dark yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalk, evenly distributed	Fill of gully
1607	16	Fill	Ditch	1609	Colour: dark brownish yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: occasional flecks to small ironpanning, evenly distributed	Fill of gully
1608	16	Fill	Ditch	1609	Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay	Fill of gully
1609	16	Cut	Ditch	1609	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow v-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, convex	Cut of gully
1700	17	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1701	17	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
1702	17	Fill	Ditch	1705, 1707	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed	Upper fill of shallow linear ditches
1703	17	Fill	Ditch	1705	Colour: light brownish yellow Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay	Redeposit within shallow linear ditch
1704	17	Fill	Ditch	1705	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: clayey silt	Lower fill of shallow linear ditch
1705	17	Cut	Ditch	1705	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of shallow linear ditch
1706	17	Fill	Ditch	1707	Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clayey silt	Fill of linear ditch
1707	17	Cut	Ditch	1707	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, straight	Cut of shallow linear ditch
1800	18	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1801	18	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
1803	18	Fill	Gully	1804	Colour: light brownish yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay	Fill of shallow gully
1804	18	Cut	Gully	1804	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, concave	Cut of gully
1900	19	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
1901	19	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
1902	19	Fill	Ditch	1904	Colour: mid greyish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: fine clayey sand Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed	Upper fill of linear ditch recut
1903	19	Fill	Ditch	1904	Colour: mid orangey brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: sandy clay	Primary fill of linear ditch recut

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1904	19	Cut	Ditch	1904	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: imperceptible Base: rounded Sides: moderate, concave	Recut of linear ditch
1905	19	Fill	Ditch	1908	Colour: mid brownish orange Compaction: dry, friable Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed	Upper fill of linear ditch
1906	19	Fill	Ditch	1908	Colour: dark orangey brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed	Deposit of oxidised mineral rich silt
1907	19	Fill	Ditch	1908	Colour: mid brownish orange Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stones, concentrated base	Lower fill of linear ditch
1908	19	Cut	Ditch	1908	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: deep u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: steep, straight	Cut of linear ditch
1909	19	Fill	Ditch	1911	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded to rounded platy stone, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
1910	19	Fill	Ditch	1911	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
1911	19	Cut	Ditch	1911	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: regular, linear Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: sharp Sides: gentle, concave Notes: no base of feature remaining due to later features [1908] and [1904]	Cut of shallow linear ditch
1912	19	Fill	Pit	1913	Colour: mid brownish red Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small burnt clay, evenly distributed	Fill of pit
1913	19	Cut	Pit	1913	Orientation: N/A Shape in plan: sub-oval Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: moderate, straight	Cut of pit
2000	20	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
2001	20	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology
2002	20	Fill	Pit	2003	Colour: mid reddish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of possible pit
2003	20	Cut	Pit	2003	Shape in profile: shallow Break at top: 1) SE: gradual 2) southwest: gradual Break at base: 1) SE: gradual 2) southwest: gradual Base: flat Sides: 1) southeast: gentle, straight 2) southwest: gentle, concave	Cut of possible pit.

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2004	20	Fill	Ditch	2005	Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: moist, friable Composition: sandy clay Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of ironpanning, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
2005	20	Cut	Ditch	2005	Orientation: NW-SE Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped Break at top: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: flat Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of ditch
2100	21	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
2101	21	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
2102	21	Fill	Ditch	2107, 2108	Colour: light blackish yellow Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of ditch
2103	21	Fill	Ditch	2107, 2108	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of ditch
2104	21	Fill	Ditch	2107, 2108	Colour: light pinkish grey Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Fill of ditch
2105	21	Fill	Ditch	2107, 2108	Colour: very light greyish white Compaction: moist, loose Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: moderate flecks of ironpanning, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2106	21	Fill	Ditch	2107	Colour: very light brownish white Compaction: moist, loose Composition: medium clayey sand Inclusions: frequent flecks to small ironpanning, evenly distributed	Fill of ditch
2107	21	Cut	Ditch	2107	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: irregular Break at top: 1) N: imperceptible 2) south: gradual Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: gentle, straight	Cut of ditch
2108	21	Cut	Ditch	2108	Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: irregular Break at top: 1) gradual 2) north: imperceptible Break at base: gradual Base: rounded Sides: 1) south: dipping, straight 2) north:	Cut of ditch
2109	21	Fill	Land drain	2111	Colour: light brownish yellow Compaction: moist, friable Composition: silty clay	Back fill of drain
2110	21	Fill	Land drain	2111	Colour: mid brownish grey Compaction: moist, very loose Composition: clay Inclusions: frequent small to very large angular to rounded spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed	Lower fill of drain
2111	21	Cut	Land drain	2111	Orientation: NE-SW Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: deep u-shaped Break at top: 1) S: sharp 2) north: gradual Break at base: imperceptible Sides: 1) north: steep, convex 2) south: steep, concave	Cut of field drain

Context no.	Trench	Type	Feature	Cut no.	Description	Interpretation
2200	22	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil.
2201	22	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology.
2203	22	Fill	Ditch	2204	Colour: mid yellowish brown Compaction: moist, malleable Composition: clayey silt Inclusions: occasional small angular to sub-angular platy stones, concentrated west side	Fill of linear ditch
2204	22	Cut	Ditch	2204	Orientation: N-S Shape in plan: linear Shape in profile: u-shaped Break at top: sharp Break at base: gradual Base: uneven Sides: moderate, concave	Cut of linear ditch
2300	23	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown Compaction: dry, friable Composition: silty clay Inclusions: small to medium angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed	Topsoil
2301	23	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown Compaction: dry, firm Composition: silty clay Inclusions: occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular platy stone, evenly distributed	Natural geology

APPENDIX 2

Drawing Listing

Drawing No.	Sheet no.	Type	Description	Facing	Scale
1	1	Section	Gully [403]	E	1:10
2	1	Plan	Gully [403]		1:20
3	1	Section	Ditch [206]	SW	1:20
4	1	Plan	Ditch [206]		1:50
5	2	Section	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	SW	1:50
6	2	Plan	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]		1:10
7	2	Section	Ditch [208], Ditch [210]	SW	1:20
8	2	Plan	Ditch [208], Ditch [210]		1:10
9	1	Section	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	E	1:10
10	1	Section	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	E	1:10
11	1	Plan	Pit [405], Posthole [407]		1:20
12	3	Section	Ditch [106]	SW	1:20
13	3	Plan	Ditch [106]		1:50
14	1	Section	Gully [202]		1:10
15	1	Section	Gully [202]	S	1:10
16	1	Plan	Gully [202]		1:20
17	3	Section	Shallow linear [109]	NE	1:20
18	3	Plan	Shallow linear [109]		1:20
19	4	Section	Ditch [214]	SW	1:10
20	4	Plan	Ditch [214]		1:20
21	5	Section	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]	SW	1:20
22	5	Plan	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]		1:50
23	4	Section	Ditch [605]	S	1:10
24	4	Plan	Ditch [605]		1:20
25	6	Section	Pit [503]	W	1:10
26	5	Plan	Pit [503]		1:20
27	5	Section	Pit [507]	S	1:20
28	5	Plan	Pit [507]		1:50
29	6	Section	Shallow possible linear [510]	E	1:20
30	6	Plan	Shallow possible linear [510]		1:50
31	6	Section	Tree throw [512]	N	1:10
32	6	Plan	Tree throw [512]		1:20
33	5	Section	Gully [607]	N	1:10
34	5	Section	Gully [607]	S	1:10
35	5	Plan	Gully [607]		1:20
36	5	Section	Gully [609]		1:10
37	5	Plan	Gully [609]		1:20
38	7	Section	Possible linear [704]	SW	1:20
39	7	Plan	Possible linear [704]		1:20
40	5	Section	Gully [609]	W	1:10
41	6	Section	Terminus [903]	E	1:10
42	4	Section	Terminus [903]	S	1:10
43	4	Plan	Terminus [903]		1:20

Drawing No.	Sheet no.	Type	Description	Facing	Scale
44	7	Section	Possible linear [802]	W	1:20
45	7	Plan	Possible linear [802]		1:50
46	5	Section	Pit [507]	W	1:20
47	8	Section	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	SE	1:20
48	8	Plan	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]		1:20
49	8	Section	Ditch [2204]	N	1:10
50	8	Plan	Ditch [2204]		1:20
51	6	Section	Gully [1804]	NE	1:10
52	6	Plan	Gully [1804]		1:20
53	9	Section	Ditch [1609]	NE	1:20
54	9	Plan	Ditch [1609]		1:50
55	9	Section	Gully [1603]	E	1:10
56	9	Plan	Gully [1603]		1:20
57	9	Section	Gully [1605]	NE	1:10
58	9	Plan	Gully [1605]		1:20
59	10	Section	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]	NE	1:20
60	10	Plan	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]		1:50
61	11	Section	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	NE	1:20
62	11	Plan	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]		1:20
63	10	Section	Pit [2003]	SE	1:10
64	10	Section	Pit [2003]	NE	1:10
65	10	Plan	Pit [2003]		1:20
66	11	Plan	Pit [1913]		1:10
67	10	Section	Ditch [2005]	SE	1:20
68	10	Plan	Ditch [2005]		1:50
69	11	Section	Pit [1913]	SE	1:10
70	70	Section	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	NE	1:20

APPENDIX 3

Photo Listing

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale (m)	Direction
0001	Trench shot	Trench 18	18	1	NW
0002	Trench shot	Trench 21	21	1	SW
0003	Trench shot	Trench 21	21	1	SW
0004	Trench shot	Trench 21	21	1	NE
5	Trench shot	Trench 20	20	1	SW
6	Trench shot	Trench 20	20	1	NE
7	Trench shot	Trench 19	19	1	SW
8	Trench shot	Trench 19	19	1	NE
9	Trench shot	Trench 23	23	1	NW
10	Trench shot	Trench 23	23	1	SE
11	Trench shot	Trench 16	16	1	S
12	Trench shot	Trench 16	16	1	N
13	Post-excavation shot	Gully [403]	4	0.4	W
14	Post-excavation shot	Gully [403]	4	0.4	W
15	Post-excavation shot	Gully [403]	4	0.4	W
16	Post-excavation shot	Gully [403]	4	0.4	SW
17	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	2	E
18	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	2	N
19	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	2	N
20	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	2	E
21	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	1	NE
22	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [206]	2	1	NE
23	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	N
24	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	N
25	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	SE
26	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	SE
27	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	1	NE
28	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
29	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
30	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
31	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
32	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
33	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
34	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
35	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
36	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [303], Ditch [305]	3	2	NE
37	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	1	W
38	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	1	W
39	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	1	W
40	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	0.2	W
41	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	0.2	W
42	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	1	W
43	Post-excavation shot	Pit [405], Posthole [407]	4	1	NW
44	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [208], Ditch [210]	2	1	NE

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale (m)	Direction
45	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [208], Ditch [210]	2	1	NE
46	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [106]	1	2	SE
47	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [106]	1	2	SE
48	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [106]	1	2	N
49	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [106]	1	2	N
50	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [106]	1	2	NE
52	Post-excavation shot	Gully [202]	2	0.5	W
53	Post-excavation shot	Gully [202]	2	0.5	W
54	Post-excavation shot	Gully [202]	2	0.3	N
55	Post-excavation shot	Gully [202]	2	0.5	N
56	Post-excavation shot	Gully [202]	2	0.5	N
57	Post-excavation shot	Shallow linear [109]	1	1	SW
58	Post-excavation shot	Shallow linear [109]	1	1	SW
59	Post-excavation shot	Shallow linear [109]	1	1	SW
60	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [214]	2	1	NE
61	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [214]	2	1	NE
62	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [214]	2	1	NE
63	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]	1	2	E
64	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]	1	2	E
65	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]	1	2	N
66	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [115], Ditch [111]	1	2	N
67	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [605]	6	0.5	N
68	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [605]	6	0.5	N
69	Post-excavation shot	Pit [503]	5	0.4	E
70	Post-excavation shot	Pit [503]	5	0.4	E
71	Post-excavation shot	Pit [503]	5	0.4	E
72	Post-excavation shot	Pit [503]	5	0.4	E
73	Post-excavation shot	Pit [507]	5	1	N
74	Post-excavation shot	Pit [507]	5	1	N
75	Post-excavation shot	Pit [507]	5	1	N
76	Post-excavation shot	Shallow possible linear [510]	5	2	SW
77	Post-excavation shot	Shallow possible linear [510]	5	2	SW
78	Post-excavation shot	Shallow possible linear [510]	5	2	NW
79	Post-excavation shot	Shallow possible linear [510]	5	2	NW
80	Post-excavation shot	Gully [607]	6	0.5	N
81	Post-excavation shot	Gully [607]	6	0.5	N
82	Post-excavation shot	Gully [607]	6	0.5	S
83	Post-excavation shot	Gully [607]	6	0.5	S
84	Post-excavation shot	Tree throw [512]	5	1	S
85	Post-excavation shot	Tree throw [512]	5	1	S
86	Post-excavation shot	Tree throw [512]	5	1	S
87	Post-excavation shot	Tree throw [512]	5	1	S
88	Post-excavation shot	Gully [609]	6	0.5	N
89	Post-excavation shot	Gully [609]	6	0.5	N
90	Post-excavation shot	Gully [609]	6	0.2	E
91	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	E
92	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	E
93	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	E
94	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	E

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale (m)	Direction
95	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	SE
96	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [704]	7	2	NE
100	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	1	W
101	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	1	W
102	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	1	W
103	Post-excavation shot	Gully [609]	6	0.3	E
104	Post-excavation shot	Gully [609]	6	0.3	E
108	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [802]	8	2	NE
109	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [802]	8	2	NE
110	Post-excavation shot	Possible linear [802]	8	2	NE
113	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	0.5	N
114	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	0.5	N
115	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	0.5	N
116	Post-excavation shot	Terminus [903]	9	0.5	NE
117	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	17	2	NW
118	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	17	2	N
119	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	17	2	W
120	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	17	2	W
121	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1705], Ditch [1707]	17	2	N
122	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1804]	18	0.2	SW
123	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1804]	18	0.2	SW
124	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1804]	18	0.2	SW
125	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1804]	18	0.2	W
130	Post-excavation shot	Pit [507]	5	1	E
131	Post-excavation shot	Pit [507]	5	0.2	E
132	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2204]	22	0.5	N
133	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2204]	22	0.5	N
134	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1603]	16	0.5	W
135	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1603]	16	0.5	E
136	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1603]	16	0.5	SW
137	Post-excavation shot	Gully [1603]	16	0.5	E
140	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2204]	22	0.5	S
141	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2204]	22	0.5	S
142	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1609]	16	1	SW
143	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1609]	16	1	SW
144	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1609]	16		SW
145	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1609]	16	1	S
146	Post-excavation shot	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]	21	2	SW
147	Post-excavation shot	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]	21	2	SW
148	Post-excavation shot	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]	21	2	S
149	Post-excavation shot	Land drain [2111], Ditch [2107], Ditch [2108]	21	2	S
150	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	19	2	SW
151	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	19	2	SW
152	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	19	2	NW
153	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [1904], Ditch [1908], Ditch [1911]	19	2	SW
154	Representative section	Trench 9	9	1	N
155	Representative section	Trench 9	9	1	N
156	Representative section	Trench 13	13	1	NE
157	Representative section	Trench 13	13	1	NE

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale (m)	Direction
158	Representative section	Trench 7	7	1	W
159	Representative section	Trench 7	7	1	W
160	Representative section	Trench 8	8	1	NW
161	Representative section	Trench 8	8	1	NW
162	Representative section	Trench 15	15	1	N
163	Representative section	Trench 15	15	1	N
164	Representative section	Trench 10	10	1	SW
165	Representative section	Trench 10	10	1	SW
166	Representative section	Trench 14	14	1	SE
167	Representative section	Trench 14	14	1	SE
168	Representative section	Trench 11	11	1	NW
169	Representative section	Trench 11	11	1	NW
170	Representative section	Trench 12	12	1	S
171	Representative section	Trench 12	12	1	S
172	Representative section	Trench 23	23	1	NE
173	Representative section	Trench 23	23	1	NE
174	Representative section	Trench 18	18	1	SW
175	Representative section	Trench 21	21	1	W
179	Post-excavation shot	Pit [2003]	20	1	NW
180	Post-excavation shot	Pit [2003]	20	1	NW
181	Post-excavation shot	Pit [2003]	20	1	N
182	Post-excavation shot	Pit [2003]	20	1	N
183	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2005]	20	1	NW
184	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2005]	20	1	NW
185	Post-excavation shot	Ditch [2005]	20	1	NW
188	Post-excavation shot	Pit [1913]	19	0.4	NW
189		Pit [1913]	19	0.4	NW
190	Post-excavation shot	Pit [1913]	19	0.4	NW
191	Representative section	Trench 19	19	1	NE
192	Representative section	Trench 19	19	1	NE
9962	Trench shot	Trench 8	8	1	NE
9963	Trench shot	Trench 8	8	1	NE
9964	Trench shot	Trench 8	8	1	SW
9965	Trench shot	Trench 7	7	1	N
9966	Trench shot	Trench 7	7	1	S
9967	Trench shot	Trench 13	13	1	SE
9968	Trench shot	Trench 13	13	1	NW
9969	Trench shot	Trench 9	9	1	SE
9970	Trench shot	Trench 9	9	1	NW
9971	Trench shot	Trench 5	5	1	N
9972	Trench shot	Trench 5	5	1	S
9973	Trench shot	Trench 1	1	1	NW
9974	Trench shot	Trench 1	1	1	NW
9975	Trench shot	Trench 1	1	1	SE
9976	Trench shot	Trench 2	2	1	SE
9977	Trench shot	Trench 2	2	1	NW
9978	Trench shot	Trench 4	4	1	N
9979	Trench shot	Trench 4	4	1	S
9980	Trench shot	Trench 3	3	1	N

Shot no.	Type	Description	Trench	Scale (m)	Direction
9981	Trench shot	Trench 3	3	1	S
9982	Trench shot	Trench 6	6	1	NW
9983	Trench shot	Trench 6	6	1	NW
9984	Trench shot	Trench 6	6	1	SE
9985	Trench shot	Trench 10	10	1	SE
9986	Trench shot	Trench 10	10	1	NW
9987	Trench shot	Trench 15	15	1	SW
9988	Trench shot	Trench 15	15	1	NE
9989	Trench shot	Trench 14	14	1	SW
9990	Trench shot	Trench 14	14	1	NE
9991	Trench shot	Trench 11	11	1	SW
9992	Trench shot	Trench 11	11	1	NE
9993	Trench shot	Trench 12	12	1	NW
9994	Trench shot	Trench 12	12	1	SE
9995	Trench shot	Trench 17	17	1	SW
9996	Trench shot	Trench 17	17	1	NE
9997	Trench shot	Trench 22	22	1	NE
9998	Trench shot	Trench 22	22	1	SW
9999	Trench shot	Trench 18	18	1	SE



IMG_0001



IMG_0002



IMG_0003



IMG_0004



IMG_0005



IMG_0006



IMG_0007



IMG_0008



IMG_0009



IMG_0010



IMG_0011



IMG_0012



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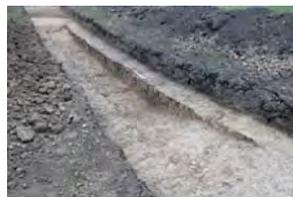
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APPENDIX 4

Sample Listing

Sample no.	Context no.	Context Title	Trench	Reason
1	402	Fill - Gully [403]	4	Bulk
2	205	Fill - Ditch [206]	2	Bulk
3	304	Fill - Ditch [305]	3	Bulk
4	204	Fill - Ditch [206]	2	Bulk
5	404	Fill - Pit [405]	4	Bulk
6	406	Fill - Posthole [407]	4	Bulk
7	209	Fill - Ditch [210]	2	Bulk
8	104	Fill - Ditch [106]	1	Bulk
9	105	Fill - Ditch [106]	1	Bulk
10	212	Fill - Gully [202]	2	Bulk
11	108	Fill - Shallow linear [109]	1	Bulk
12	110	Fill - Ditch [111]	1	Bulk
13	213	Fill - Ditch [214]	2	Bulk
14	604	Fill - Ditch [605]	6	Bulk
15	502	Fill - Pit [503]	5	Bulk
16	506	Fill - Pit [507]	5	Bulk
17	509	Fill - Shallow possible linear [510]	5	Bulk
18	509	Fill - Shallow possible linear [510]	5	Bulk
19	506	Fill - Pit [507]	5	Bulk
20	511	Fill - Tree throw [512]	5	Bulk
21	703	Fill - Possible linear [704]	7	Bulk
22	606	Fill - Gully [607]	6	Bulk
23	608	Fill - Gully [609]	6	Bulk
24	902	Fill - Terminus [903]	9	Bulk
25	803	Fill - Possible linear [802]	8	Bulk
26	2203	Fill - Ditch [2204]	22	Bulk
27	1803	Fill - Gully [1804]	18	Bulk
28	1606	Fill - Ditch [1609]	16	Bulk
29	2106	Fill - Ditch [2107]	21	Bulk
30	2002	Fill - Pit [2003]	20	Bulk
31	1704	Fill - Ditch [1705]	17	Bulk
32	1907	Fill - Ditch [1908]	19	Bulk
33	1912	Fill - Pit [1913]	19	Bulk
34	2004	Fill - Ditch [2005]	20	Bulk
35	1602	Fill - Gully [1603]	16	Bulk

APPENDIX 5

Finds Catalogue

Context No.	Type	Quantity	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
302	Clay tobacco pipe	2	2 clay pipe stem fragments	14	Post-medieval (19th century)
	Metal production waste	1	1 slag fragment	9.54	
	Pottery	11	1 rim and 1 body sherd, plant pot 1 body and 1 base sherd, white glazed earthenware 2 base and 4 body sherds, transferware 1 body sherd, glazed stoneware	32.7	

Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire 05-26-23

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1. Introduction

1.1 Twenty three environmental sample flots and one charcoal spot sample taken during trial trenching evaluation work on land at Wombwell, Barnsley (05-26-23) were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Charred material from the sample retents was also examined. Samples were taken from a series of ditches, linear features, gullies and pits, which included some Post Medieval activity, probably agricultural field boundaries, but with the majority of features of unknown date. Discrete concentrations of charcoal were recovered from the pit and linear features in trench 5, which was probably the main focal point for burning activity, whilst smaller quantities of charcoal were present in trenches 6, 16, 19 and 20.

2. Methodology

2.1 The bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were 10litres to 40litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

2.2 Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3. Results

3.1 The samples produced small to moderate amounts of carbonised remains <2.5ml up to 320ml in volume with the majority of recovery at the lower end. The remains consist of charcoal fragments <5mm to 30mm in size in amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. No cereal grain, weed seeds or other identifiable carbonised remains were present. Modern remains were recorded <2.5ml to 100ml, mainly root detritus and modern straw with rare finds of modern seeds indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was taking place.

3.2 Results are given in table 1 discussed below.

4. Discussion

4.1 *Trench 1*

4.1.1 Ditch [106] fill 104 and linear [109] fill 108 contained trace charred detritus probably degraded charcoal but with nothing identifiable. Ditch [111] fill 110 was sterile.

4.2 *Trench 2*

4.2.1 Ditches [206] fill 204 and [210] fill 209 were sterile with only geological remains recovered, suggesting these features probably silted up naturally.

4.3 *Trench 5*

4.3.1 Pit [507] was probably a large fire or refuse pit with fill 506 found to contain a concentrated deposit of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal perhaps remains burnt in situ or a waste deposit from nearby burning activity. Linear [510] fill 509 also contained a significant amount of oak charcoal likely to be a deposit of fuel waste. Tree throw [512] fill 511 had a few slivers of oak charcoal, possibly background trample and bioturbated remains.

4.3.2 Pit [503] fill 502 contained trace charred remains with nothing identifiable.

4.4 *Trench 6*

4.4.1 Ditch [605] fill 604 contained a small amount of oak charcoal, perhaps fuel waste sweepings from nearby burning activity or plough mixed material.

4.4.2 Gullies [607] fill 606 and [609] fill 608 were sterile.

4.5 *Trench 7*

4.5.1 Possible linear [704] fill 703 was sterile and perhaps a natural sediment accumulation.

4.6 *Trench 8*

4.6.1 Possible linear [802] fill 803 contained trace charred remains probably residual detritus.

4.7 *Trench 9*

4.7.1 Terminus [903] fill 902 was sterile.

4.8 *Trench 16*

4.8.1 Ditch [1609] fill 1606 produced a few fragments of degraded oak perhaps waste sweepings or residual remains.

4.9 *Trench 18*

4.9.1 Gully [1804] fill 1803 was sterile.

4.10 *Trench 19*

4.10.1 Pit [1913] fill 1912 produced a small deposit of oak charcoal suggesting this may have been a small fire or waste pit.

4.11 *Trench 20*

4.11.1 Ditch [2005] fill 2004 produced a concentration of oak charcoal probably a deposit of fuel waste from nearby burning activity. Pit [2003] fill 2002 contained a single trace sliver of oak charcoal perhaps hearth waste or residual detritus.

4.12 *Trench 21*

4.12.1 Ditch [2107] fill 2106 was sterile.

4.13 *Trench 22*

4.13.1 Ditch [2204] fill 2203 was sterile.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The samples produced discrete concentrations of oak charcoal mainly recovered from pit [507] and linear [510] indicating a focal point for burning activity taking place in trench 5. Similarly in trench 20, ditch [2005] produced a small concentration of oak charcoal likely to be a deposit of fuel waste. Pits [1913] and [2003] may have been isolated fire or refuse pits but only produced small amounts of charcoal remains.
- 5.2 No further identification work is recommended on the samples and the charcoal is all oak type therefore provides limited dating potential. Further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised remains in the vicinity of trenches 5 and 20 with limited recovery probable elsewhere.

6. References

- French, D. H., 1971, 'An Experiment in Water Sieving'. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.
- Schweingruber, F. H., 1990, *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.
- Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.
- Zohary, D. and Hopf, M., 2000, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford University Press.
-

Pit Lane, Wombwell, South Yorkshire

(05-26-23)

Finds Assessment

1. Pottery

1.1 *Introduction and Methods*

1.1.1 Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered from the Trial Trenching at Pit Lane, Wombwell; all were visually inspected and assigned to fabric type. The weight of the assemblage was 302g, leading to an Average Sherd Weight of 27.45g. The sherds were recovered from a single context – ditch fill (302) - and dated to the first half of the 19th century.

1.2 *Pottery Catalogue*

Pottery Codes:

CRW	Cream Ware
PP	Plant Pot
PRLW	Pearl Ware
WE	White earthenware

1.3 *Context 302*

1 CW	body sherd
2 PP	body sherds
4 PRLW	body sherds
4 WE	3 transfer-decorated sherds plus a sherd with yellow glaze

Spot date: first half C19

1.4 *Conclusions*

1.5 This is a small assemblage dating to the first half of the 19th century. Three of the transfer decorated sherds are from a bowl depicting a box-type railway bridge, the other has red floriate/leaf decoration. The transfer decorated material likely has its origins in Sunderland (although the railway bridge depicted on the probable bowl is *not* the arched Wear Bridge often shown on vessels from Sunderland).

2. Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 2.1 Two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from (302). The 'metal' and bore-size of the pipe fragments is consistent with a 19th century date.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The finds assemblage should be retained along with the rest of the archive. None of the material requires illustration.
-



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land off Pit Lane
Wombwell
South Yorkshire

MAP 05-26-23

Written Scheme of Investigation-Archaeological Evaluation
by Trial Trenching



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Client	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd
Work Type	Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Address	Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire
LPA Archaeologist	Andrew Lines – South Yorkshire Archaeology Services
NGR	SE 38705 02970
Oasis Ref	maparcha1-536279
Site Code	05-26-23
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Project Team	TBC

Version History	Edited/QA by
A270825	Max Stubbings
B300925	Max Stubbings

Land off Pit Lane
Wombwell
South Yorkshire

05-26-23

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Notes:

[The South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation \(2025\)](#) will be adhered to throughout the project. If, during the project, it is deemed necessary to deviate from the standards, this will be discussed with the Archaeologist at SYAS where a rationale will be given and any deviations explicitly specified.

1. Background

- 1.1 The site is located to the south of Pit Lane, west of Wombwell (centred at SE 38705 02970, Fig. 1).

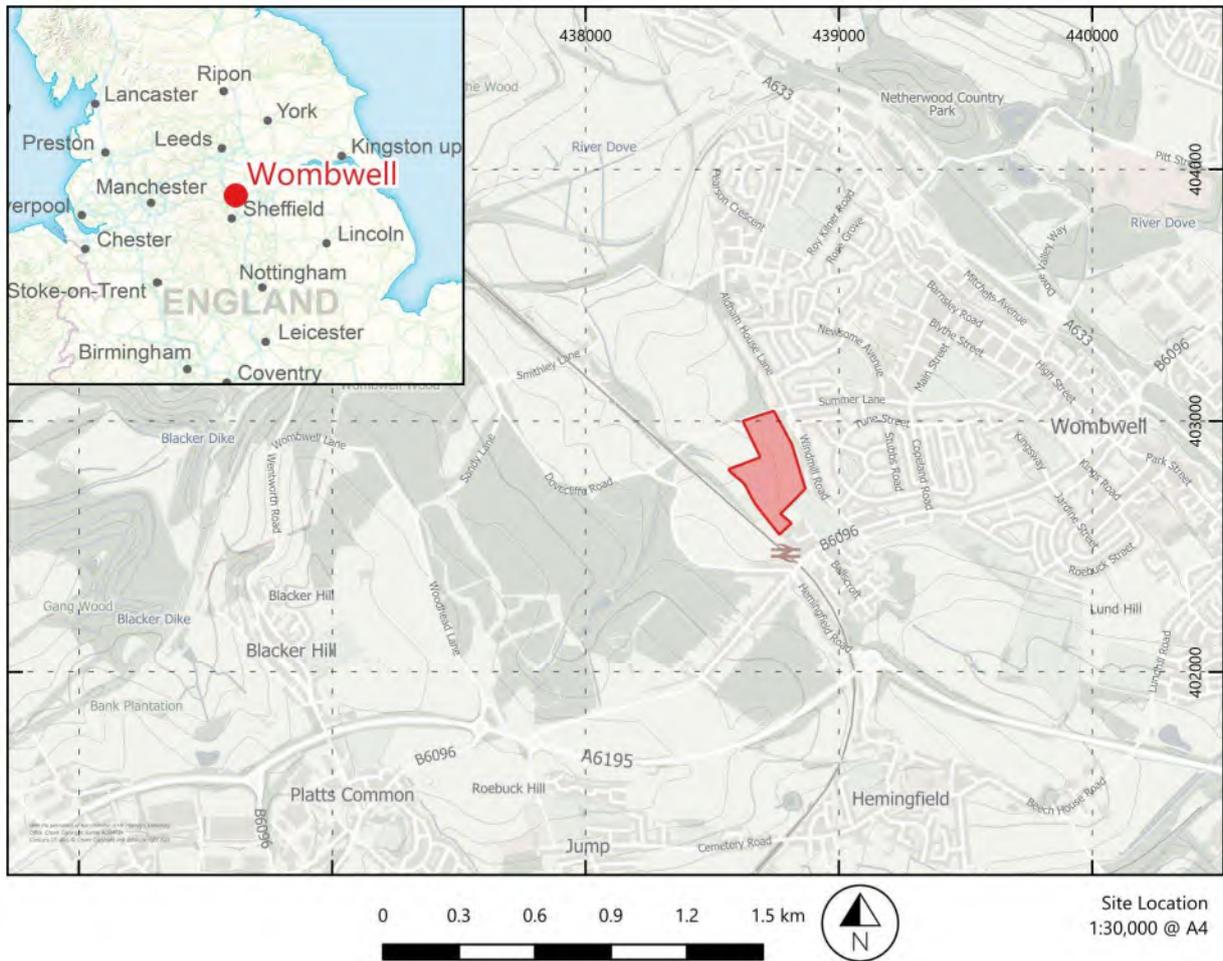


Figure 1: Site Location

- 1.2 A planning application is being prepared for submission to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for a residential development at the site.
- 1.3 An Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment (MAP. 2023), which will support the planning application recommended 'It is recommended that a Geophysical Survey, followed by Trial Trenching take place across the site in the first instance, in order for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the potential survival of archaeological features or deposits'.
- 1.4 Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site and identified anomalies relating to probable and possible archaeological features, although some may be of natural origin (Phase. 2024).

- 1.5 The work will be monitored under the auspices of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (henceforth the Curator) who will be consulted at least one week before the commencement of site works. Where necessary the regional Science Advisor at Historic England may also be contacted about the work.
- 1.6 In addition to the SYAS Archaeological Field Evaluation Standards and Guidance, MAP will adhere to the principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022) throughout the project and to the ClfA 'Standards and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations' (CIFA 2023).
- 1.7 The project will be continuously reviewed in order to monitor the projects progress towards meeting its aims and objectives. As a minimum the results of the evaluation will be assessed during the fieldwork is taking place, to allow for any necessary changes to the agreed methodology. Any deviance from the methodology outlined in this document must be agreed by the Curator and an updated document will be produced. At the reporting stage of the project discussions will be held with the Curator regarding the need for additional field work through mitigation, or any changes to the proposed post-excavation analysis at Evaluation stage.
- 1.8 Following the acceptance of this Written Scheme of Investigation it is considered that, subject to the developers own timetabling, MAP could carry out the evaluation with approximately 4 weeks' notice, with up to 6 weeks being allowed for the on-site work. Dependant on the availability and need of specialist input, it is anticipated that a report would be produced within twelve weeks following the completion of the on-site work. At the time of writing the dates of fieldwork are to be confirmed given the post-harvest agricultural nature of the site.
- 1.9 The results of the Evaluation by Trial Trenching, and subsequent reporting will allow the Curator to make a reasoned decision regarding the archaeological potential of the site. Should archaeological features be identified which warrant preservation in situ, this would be the preferred option however should any further archaeological work be necessary it will be the subject of a new WSI which will reflect on the results of the evaluation and will put forward updated research questions.

2. Site Information

2.1 *Land Use and Geology*

- 2.1.1 Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded to the west and south by further agricultural land, to the north by Pit Lane and to the east by residential properties at Windmill Court.

2.1.2 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists deposits of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, in sinuous bands across the site) (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscales (2023) records '*slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*'.

2.1.3 The site falls within Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) zone HNY7106 (former open fields) which is defined as

'Piecemeal enclosures probably on the edge of the medieval town field. There has been some boundary loss, particularly where the A6195 has cut through fields. There is no legibility of the former open field. Within this polygon are surviving earthworks from railway lines associated with Lundhill Colliery.'

2.2 ***Archaeological Potential***

2.2.1 A full Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment supports the application and should be consulted for a wider archaeological and historical background.

2.2.2 Prehistoric activity is well recognised within the vicinity of the site, particularly at Wombwell Woods to the west. Flints of Mesolithic date were recovered from land to the west of the woodland (Historic England Monument Number 52441) , whilst implements have also been recovered from an outcrop within the woods (Historic England Monument Number 52441).

2.2.3 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is well recognised within Wombwell Woods, an area of which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004796). The complex, which comprises settlement features, enclosures, a trackway and field systems, is visible as earthworks (Historic England 2023) and can clearly be discerned in LiDAR data.

2.2.4 Further activity is speculated by the presence of cropmarks depicting potential archaeological features, such as a possible enclosure located some 190m west of the site boundary (HER ID 03806/01)

2.2.5 A Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey was carried out across the site. Magnetometry is generally considered the preferred geophysical technique for archaeological prospection unless any site-specific preclusions are identified (Ibid). The survey was carried out in December 2024 and identified a number of linear features which may be of archaeological origin although they are defuse in places.

These features have the potential to relate to the wider archaeological activity identified within the vicinity of the site (Phase. 2024).

3. Project Details

3.1 *Aims and Objectives*

3.1.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to determine the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made.

3.1.2 It is anticipated that the evaluation will allow for sufficient information to be gained regarding the archaeological potential of the site. The results will allow for a reasoned decision to be made regarding the need for further archaeological work prior to development.

3.1.3 Based on the known archaeological resource within the vicinity of the site, the evaluation has the potential to inform the following research questions as outlined in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework;

- QSY0029: Can we characterise different types of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems in different landscape zones and environments?
- QSY0030: What were the economic, social or political roles of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems?
- QSY0032: How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods?
- QSY0036: How can a study of field systems improve our understanding of Iron Age and Romano-British arable and pastoral practices.

3.2 *Excavation Rationale*

3.2.1 Twenty three trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m are proposed, positioned in order to offer an appropriate spread and coverage of the site and the geophysical anomalies therein (Fig 2, Table 1). Trench positioning has also been weighted against known services within the site.

Trench Number	Orientation	Rationale
1	NW-SE	Positioned close to the north-eastern corner of the site to investigate to north-east to south-west oriented geophysical anomaly

2	NW-SE	Located south of T1, to target two linear anomalies, one running through the northern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment (assumed same feature as T1) and the other running on a similar alignment to the south
3	N-S	Located in the north-western corner of the site to target a potential east to west oriented linear anomaly. Anomaly becomes more defuse near the trench however trench is located to avoid overhead powerlines.
4	N-S	Located to the south-east of T3 to target a potential east to west oriented linear anomaly.
5	N-S	Located close to the eastern boundary of the site. No obvious geophysical anomalies identified
6	NW-SE	Located close to the western boundary of the site. No obvious geophysical anomalies identified
7	N-S	Located in the central parcel of land in order to assess a roughly east to west aligned anomaly
8	NE-SW	Located in the central parcel of land in order to assess the same roughly east to west aligned anomaly as T7
9	NW-SE	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
10	NW-SE	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
11	NE-SW	Located within the central parcel to target a possible north to south orientated geophysical anomaly
12	NW-SE	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
13	NW-SE	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
14	NE-SW	Located within the central parcel to target a possible north-west to south-east orientated geophysical anomaly
15	NE-SW	Located within the central parcel to target a possible north to south orientated geophysical anomaly
16	N-S	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
17	NE-SW	Located within the southern parcel to target a possible north to south orientated geophysical anomaly (poss. same feature as T15)
18	NW-SE	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
19	NW-SE	Located within the southern parcel to target a possible north-east to south-west orientated geophysical anomaly
20	NE-SW	Located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies
21	NE-SW	Located within the southern parcel to target a possible north-east to south-west orientated geophysical anomaly (poss. Same feature as T19)
22	NE-SW	Located within the southern parcel to target a possible north to south orientated geophysical anomaly (poss. Same feature as T15 & T17)
23	NW-SE	Located within the southern parcel to target a possible north-east to south-west orientated geophysical anomaly

3.2.2 The following contingencies should be considered at the inception of the project

- Should significant archaeology be encountered, a contingency of up to 5% of the original sample area should be allowed for

- Specialist sampling and/or scientific dating may be required during the evaluation. This should be discussed at a mid-point review
- Conservation of artefacts
- Full post-excavation analysis and/or publication should further fieldwork not be required

3.3 *Output and Dissemination*

3.3.1 It is anticipated that the project will produce the following output

Data type	Detail
Physical Archive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawn plans and sections- permatrace • Site indices (context, photograph, drawing, samples) • Finds collected during the evaluation • Environmental material retained from samples collected during the evaluation
Digital Archive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diggit derived data (PDF context sheets and indices. .xlsx indices) • GIS ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf, plus associated files) • Photographs .jpg, .raw (to be deposited as .tiff). to include all photographs taken during the project • Reports (.docx & PDF). WSI, evaluation report and all associated specialist reports
Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printed evaluation report

3.3.2 All digital data will be curated in line with the attached Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 MAP undertake public engagement for all appropriate projects. This will be offered in numerous ways to reflect the nature of the archaeological works. Public engagement will be via site notices and discussions with the public during the duration of the fieldwork. A copy of the evaluation report will be submitted to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for public access.

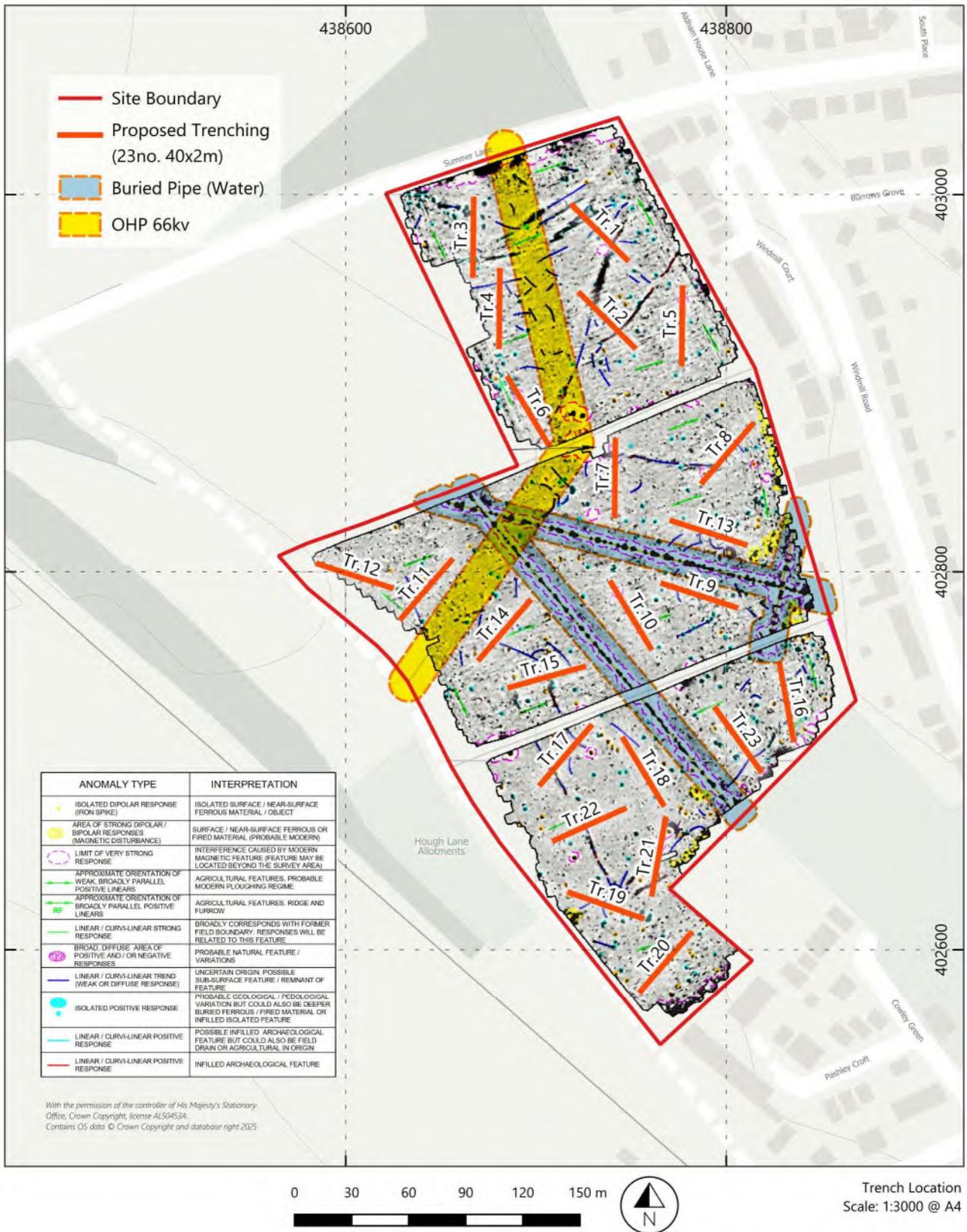


Figure 2: Trench Location

4. **Fieldwork and Recording Methodology**

- 4.1 All fieldwork and recording will be carried out in accordance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (see notes & Appendix 5).
- 4.2 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using DiggIt Archaeology, a digital recording system which is compatible with the MoLAS recording system. All indices will be produced using MAP's pro forma sheets. The MAP recording manual will be used on site where necessary.
- 4.3 All environmental samples will be collected in line with the sampling strategy (see appendix 2).

5. **Post-Investigation Assessment, Analysis and Reporting**

- 5.1 All post-excavation analysis and reporting will be carried out in accordance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (see notes & Appendix 5).

6. **Security of Archaeological Material and Equipment**

- 6.1.1 To maintain the security and integrity of excavated finds all '*special finds*' and human remains (if their removal during evaluation is deemed necessary) will be removed from site at the end of each day. Bulk finds and samples should be made secure overnight and removed at least weekly, to be returned to MAP's office. Aside from instances discussed in 4.5.4 where specific measures are in place, no finds or samples will be left in trenches overnight.
- 6.1.2 All finds and samples leaving site will be added to MAP's proforma transfer sheet which will be deposited with MAP's post-excavation department.
- 6.1.3 All physical archive materials and electronic equipment will be removed from site each night and stored in a secure location. All hand tools will be securely stored in a secure unit on site.

7. **Archive *Working Archive***

- 7.1.1 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the field evaluation project will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be

undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (appendices 1 & 2).

7.1.2 All physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.

7.1.3 Digital security copies will be made of physical and born digital records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (see appendix 2).

7.2 *Archive Deposition*

7.2.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the Experience Barnsley & Barnsley Museum Service who will be contacted before commencement of fieldwork. In line with the "*Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*", produced by Renaissance Yorkshire, the museum will also be contacted during a mid-point review of the project during which information will be passed to the museum regarding the archive and the proposed timescale for deposition, and following the completion of work.

7.2.2 Guidance set out in the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archives (2019) will be followed, prior to the commencement of fieldwork in order to establish project-specific strategies for the retention or discarding of material. The retention of material will also be discussed with the Experience Barnsley with regards to the significance and research potential of the archive.

7.2.3 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the museum and Curator, and in accordance with their deposition policy relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to the Curator.

7.2.4 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to the Curator.

8. Staffing

8.1 At the time of writing the field work team is to be confirmed however as a minimum, the following contacts will be relevant for the duration of the project.

- Charlie Puntorno - MAP Project Manager
Telephone - 07879791369
Email - charlie@maparchltd.co.uk
- Andrew Lines - South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (Curator)
Telephone - 0114 2736354
Email – andrew.lines@sheffield.gov.uk
- Andy Hammon - Historic England Science Advisor
Telephone - 07747486255
Email - andy.hammon@historicengland.org.uk
- Amy Downes - South and West Yorkshire Finds Liaison Officer
Telephone - 0113 5350173
Email - amy.downes@wyjs.org.uk

8.2 The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on the project:

- Prehistoric pottery – M.R. Stephens (MAP)
- Medieval & Post-medieval pottery – M.R. Stephens (MAP)
- Roman pottery – Dr D Griffiths
- Flint – P Makey
- Animal Bone – Jane Richardson
- Environmental Sampling – Diane Alldritt
- Conservation – York Archaeological Trust
- Human Remains – York Osteology
- Ceramic Building Material – Dr David Griffiths
- Clay Tobacco Pipe – M.R. Stephens (MAP)

8.3 MAP has an Environmental Policy which outlines our commitment to reducing the impact our work has on the environment. We are committed to reducing our carbon footprint as much as possible be it through the considered use of vehicles or reducing paper usage through digital recording,

9. Bibliography

British Geological Society. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 22.08.25]

Lines, A. Marchant, J. and Ratcliffe, D., 2008. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation. Unpublished. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield; English Heritage, London.

Phase Site Investigations. 2024. Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey

MAP. 2023. Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, South Yorkshire. Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service & Historic England. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. Web Resource. Available at <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/> [Accessed 22.08.25]

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. 2025. Archaeological Field Evaluation. Standards & Guidance. Available at https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-06/standards_for_archaeological_field_evaluation_updated_2025.pdf [accessed 28.08.25]

Appendix 1: Digital Data Management Plan

Project Administration	
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Site Code	05-26-23
Project Description (Eg, number of trenches, area of excavation)	Excavation of twenty one archaeological trenches
OASIS ID	maparcha1-536279
Museum Name & Accession code (where applicable)	Experience Barnsley Accession Code TBC
Client/ Landowner (where applicable)	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd
Project Lead	TBC
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Date & Version	A-22.08.25

Data Collection

Data to be Collected/ Created (to be updated throughout duration of project)		
Type	Format	Volume
GIS	ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf, plus associated files) (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	WSI= 2 shapefiles
CAD	.dwg, .dxf (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	
Spreadsheets & databases	Excel (.xlsx) Access (.accdb) (to be deposited as .csv)	
Images	.jpg, .raw (to be deposited as .tiff)	WSI=1 .jpg
Text/ Documents	Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf)	WSI = 3.docx & 5 pdf

- All data will be collected in line with the project specific Written Scheme of Investigation, *Guides to Good Practice* produced by the ADS and MAP's guidance on the *Creation and Treatment of Documentary, Digital and Material Archives*.

- The digital archive will be stored in an appropriately named project specific folder which will be regularly backed up. All data raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder. Version control will be maintained throughout the project.

Documentation and Metadata

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Written Scheme of Investigation. Following the completion of the project all paper-based material will be digitised and included within the archive.
- A metadata form consistent with ADS examples will be completed for each dataset and included within the final archive. As a minimum the metadata will include a file name, keywords & dates, creator & date of creation, copyright holder, location (site address or coordinates as appropriate), software and version
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (ADS).

Ethics and Legal Compliance

- MAP staff must only participate in work which conforms to accepted ethical standards and which they are able to competently perform. Where there is any doubt, which should be raised with management.
- MAP places an emphasis on internal peer review of documents and the discussion of results. All Written Schemes of Investigations are reviewed by the relevant Local Authority Archaeologists prior to submission. Where confidentiality is requested by a client, this is strictly upheld by MAP.
- The project archive will include the names of all individuals who contributed to the project unless it is requested otherwise. No personal data will be held within the project archive.
- MAP have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy underpins the management of all personal data. Such data is not retained in project specific folders and is not accessible to unauthorised staff nor will it be shared with any third-party companies.

- Unless otherwise agreed at the inception of a project, the copyright of all data collected throughout the project belongs to MAP. The inclusion of data derived from external specialists and/or contractors is secured at the point of agreement of their participation on the project.
- By depositing an archive with an HER or museum MAP gives permission for the material presented to be used by the recipient, in perpetuity, although MAP retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, section 79).
- All relevant licences and permissions to reproduce external data are discussed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation and all subsequent reporting, including Desk Based Assessment. Where site specific licences are required (i.e. for the removal of human remains), licence numbers and dates will also be included within site reports and a copy of the licence held within the archive.

Data Security: Storage and Backup

- MAP's current IT infrastructure is divided between SharePoint for documents and an NAS (Network Attached Storage) drive for larger data files (acting as back up of locally held files on work laptops). Both require username and password intrinsic to the individual users.
- Digital Recording is currently provided by DiggItArchaeology.com, who provide access to their mobile app and web app via email and password login. The backup of recorded material is provided by DiggIt's use of the three-point server system with automatic backups working in tandem. DiggIt's data is encrypted in transit and stored and backed up on a MongoDB Atlas server cluster of 3 replicate nodes in the Republic of Ireland (in the GDPR-compliant EEA). In the rare event that one server is down, a replicate node instantly replaces it with no perceptible change in behaviour or functionality. These servers are backed up daily, and the datacentres housing them are accredited to ISO 27001 (2005) or higher. In the very unlikely scenario that data must be restored from a backup, we estimate the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) for restoring this data to be approximately 10 minutes of downtime. At the close of the site material will be downloaded and stored using SharePoint.

- In regard to filing within the SharePoint and NAS, a folder template sets out the associated locations of files; these folders should be appropriately named and populated with file names for field data stored on the NAS. See section on “Naming Conventions”
- SharePoint is maintained/delivered under licence by Practical Networks with in-house maintenance by the Commercial Director. The NAS drive is a WD PR2100 and is maintained by the Archaeology and Geomatics Manager with weekly backups and checks of the data; field data such as photographs and survey data to be uploaded weekly by the Project Officer.
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Selection and Preservation

- A selection strategy and the DMP for each project will be considered from the inception of the work. The process of selection should be devised in consultation with LPA frameworks, guidance and individual stakeholders, reviewed by the Appointed Project Manager at each milestone of a project’s lifespan; inclusive a peer review and appropriate consultation with stakeholders to provide quality assurance.
- The strategy should dictate which parts of the archive, both digital and analogue, are relevant and would provide future generations with a soundly curated archive. Documents and Data should be quality assured prior to deposition, checking for consistency and following any deposition guidance of the eventual repository
- All costs relating to the digital archiving have been factored into the original quote and intended repository will be notified. At each milestone costing considerations must be undertaken to ensure that deposition is not out of pocket or unexpectedly above factored levels.

Data Sharing

- A summary of the site will be made available at the earliest opportunity, latterly curated and adapted at each major milestone to reflect most up to date information regarding the site.
- All reports relevant to the site will also be curated and added to the OASIS record, updated at pertinent milestones of the project; the final report must be lodged with the HER in the first instance.
- Any archive material must be authorised for dissemination by the relevant stakeholders, primarily this is likely to be the client; though any such action will only be temporary, and usually as a result of planning issues.

Responsibilities

- The appointed Project Manager shall ensure the DMP is correctly followed, reviewed and adapted (where appropriate) at each milestone. In the unlikely event that the project changes hands, the responsibility will ultimately rest with the Managing Director, who will ensure the needs of the DMP are addressed and properly handed over to the next Project Manager.
- Curation of the field data, data synthesis/analysis, quality assurance should be the responsibility of senior figures of the project team, usually the Project Officer/Supervisor. They will make sure that all data is stored correctly and backed up to minimise any loss of integrity of the archive.
- Reports both internal and external shall be subject to MAP's ideal naming preferences of project files. It is the responsibility of each department to ensure their curated report/work is correct, quality assured and seek clarification from the authors (external or otherwise) of any document which contains errors.
- All work will be latterly audited by the Project Manager working towards creating an archive and level of reporting which is both ethically sound, accurate and reliable for future use by anyone internal or external to the company.

Naming Conventions

- Files and Folders should be named consistently throughout the project folder. The use of an _ (underscore) should be used to separate words instead of spaces e.g. use Pott_Asmnt instead of Pottery Assessment. File names vary according to the content of the file, the _ rule still applies here.
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 - No symbols (e.g. #?,) should be used as they are not ADS compliant
 - Full stops in file names are not accepted, except between file name and file type
 - Abbreviate where possible, losing extraneous vowels and consonants, as file paths are cumulative and cannot exceed a certain number of characters
 - Naming Examples.
- Reports and digitised registers
- Should follow the structure of: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Component, Version. Varied slightly for digitised registers as per example:
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- 05-26-19-EXC_PhsB_App01_CtxtListing
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- Should include the Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), and Frame No, varied slightly for B&W film:
- e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Digi_001
- 05-26-19-EXC_PhsB_BW_FLM01-001
- NB be aware that jpegs and raw (as well as selected archive tiff's) should be in separate folders and be concurrent with each other
- Scanned Site Registers
- Should be scanned in pdf format and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Register Name.
- e.g. 05-08-20-TT_CtxtReg
- 05-26-19-EXC_PhsB_DrawReg

- Scanned Context Sheets & other site sheets
Should be scanned in pdf format and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation Phase if required), Type of Sheet, Sheet Nos.
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Ctxt-0001-0050
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_Ctxt0001-0050

- Site Drawings and Plans
Should be scanned as TIFF's and be formatted as: Site Code, Type of Work (Adding excavation phase if required), Drw, Sheet No
e.g. 05-08-20-TT_Drw_Sh-001
05-26-19-EXC_PhB_Drw_Sh-001

NB. The phase of work or field numbers may only be relevant at the time the work was undertaken, if work is part of a larger continuing outline, check where the next tranche of numbers will start and bare that in mind or check with PM prior to archiving reports.

List of Abbreviations

Registers

Ctxt

Drw

Digi

BW

Env

SF

Specialist Reports

Pott Pottery

ABn Animal Bone

FeR Iron Waste Residues

Crbn Carbonised Plant Remains

Cnsrv Conservation

Appendix 2: Environmental Strategy

by Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 40litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors' discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not

suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

There is the possibility that the waterlogged deposits may require parasite egg analysis. It is proposed that the 'squash' technique is adapted, this would require small lumps of raw sediment approximately 3mm in diameter taken from three separate points from within the sample and homogenised in a little water by shaking. After allowing coarse particles to settle for a few moments, a drop of the supernatant was removed. This work would be undertaken by either John Carrott or Harry Kenwood if necessary.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

References

- Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.
- French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Appendix 3: Conservation Strategy

by Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Brunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

Appendix 4: Selection Strategy

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Appendix 5: South Yorkshire Standards & Guidance

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Appendix 1: Digital Data Management Plan

Project Administration	
Project Name	Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell
Site Code	05-26-23
Project Description (Eg, number of trenches, area of excavation)	Excavation of twenty one archaeological trenches
OASIS ID	maparcha1-536279
Museum Name & Accession code (where applicable)	Experience Barnsley Accession Code TBC
Client/ Landowner (where applicable)	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd
Project Lead	TBC
Project Manager	Charlie Puntorno
Date & Version	A-22.08.25

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Data to be Collected/ Created (to be updated throughout duration of project)		
Type	Format	Volume
GIS	ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf, plus associated files) (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	WSI= 2 shapefiles
CAD	.dwg, .dxf (Metadata to be deposited as .csv)	
Spreadsheets & databases	Excel (.xlsx) Access (.accdb) (to be deposited as .csv)	
Images	.jpg, .raw (to be deposited as .tiff)	WSI=1 .jpg
Text/ Documents	Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf)	WSI = 3.docx & 5 pdf

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Appendix 2: Environmental Strategy

by Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 40litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors' discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not

suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

There is the possibility that the waterlogged deposits may require parasite egg analysis. It is proposed that the 'squash' technique is adapted, this would require small lumps of raw sediment approximately 3mm in diameter taken from three separate points from within the sample and homogenised in a little water by shaking. After allowing coarse particles to settle for a few moments, a drop of the supernatant was removed. This work would be undertaken by either John Carrott or Harry Kenwood if necessary.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

References

- Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.
- French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Appendix 3: Conservation Strategy

by Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

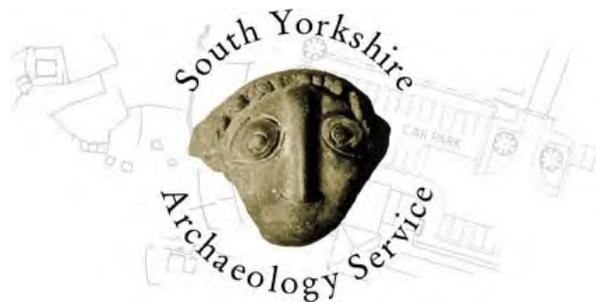
After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Brunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

Appendix 4: Selection Strategy

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Archaeological Field Evaluation

Standards & Guidance

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1 Requirement for Archaeological Field Evaluation

- 1.1 An archaeological field evaluation is undertaken where there is reason to believe that archaeological remains may exist on the site, or where the significance of known remains is inadequately understood, such that the implications of a planning or other proposal cannot be adequately assessed.
- 1.2 SYAS should be consulted in advance of any field evaluation to agree a methodology.
- 1.3 Note: All references are correct at time of publication, and it is the responsibility of the undertaking body to review the guidance and ensure that they refer to the most current.

Professional Standards

- 1.4 Archaeological work should be carried out using appropriate expertise and the archaeologists undertaking the work should be adequately qualified. It is good practice to use professionally accredited experts such as a ClfA Registered Organisation¹. SYAS also maintain an open list of archaeological contractors who operate in the region.²
- 1.5 All archaeological work needs to comply with:
1. the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process;³
 2. the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (ClfA) standards and guidance;⁴
 3. Historic England's guidance on managing archaeological projects (MoRPHE)⁵
 4. Historic England's best practice guidance relevant to the project.⁶

Written Scheme of Investigation

- 1.6 The undertaking body may be required to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to set out a proposed scheme of archaeological investigation in sufficient detail that all relevant parties can understand and agree what will be done.
- 1.7 The requirement and contents of a WSI on any given site should be confirmed with SYAS.
- 1.8 The WSI should be formed in reference to relevant standards, and as a minimum contain:
1. Site location (illustrated on OS MasterMap or similarly detailed survey showing National Grid Coordinates);
 2. Context of the project (including planning background and consultations);
 3. Project timetable/ work stages;
 4. A strategy for seeking preservation in-situ of identified features of importance;
 5. Monitoring arrangements;
 6. A description of the site identifying its geology, topography, condition etc.;
 7. Brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs;
 8. Detail the implications (of 6 & 7 above) for archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential (of both buried and standing remains);

¹ A register of Registered Organisations is available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/lookingforanarchaeologist>

² Available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service>

³ SYAS 2018

⁴ ClfA 2023a & b

⁵ Historic England 2015a

⁶ Available online: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/find/a-z-publications/>

9. Aims and objectives with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework and other period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable;
 10. A table listing the rationale behind the location of each trench and their dimensions and a plan that clearly shows their location within the site;
 11. A summary of the specific outputs of the project (e.g. report, archives etc);
 12. Methodology for site investigation, sampling, assessment, analysis and reporting.
 13. A strategy for the deposition of the project archive (including a selection strategy and data management plan produced in accordance with ClfA guidance);
 14. A strategy for publication and dissemination of the results;
 15. Details of the competent person/persons or organisation undertaking the works.
- 1.9 Appropriate specialists, including the Historic England Science Advisor, should be consulted in formulating sampling strategies and methodologies specific to the site and project objectives. This should include an outline sediment sampling strategy based on deposit modelling, suspected archaeology, and previous nearby discoveries. Provision should be allowed to revise this strategy during the fieldwork, as appropriate, to account for initial results and unexpected discoveries.
- 1.10 A template Written Scheme of Investigation covering intrusive archaeological investigations is available⁷, providing additional guidance and allowing any deviations from these standards to be identified and justified.

Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

- 1.11 A proposed archive selection strategy must be included with the WSI, detailing the project-specific selection process, agreed by all stakeholders, for all records and materials arising from the work in creating the Archaeological Archive.
- 1.12 Where digital data is anticipated as an output of the project, the selection strategy must include a data management plan, setting out the methodology for data management from acquisition to deposition.
- 1.13 This should be produced in accordance with ClfA guidance.⁸

Monitoring

- 1.14 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.
- 1.15 Minor changes to an agreed WSI must be submitted to SYAS for written approval. Major changes will require the preparation of an updated WSI for submission to the approving body (SYAS or planning authority as appropriate).

⁷ See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas>

⁸ Available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> & <https://www.archaeologists.net/digital>

2 Aims

- 2.1 The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:
1. the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation, or management of the resource.
 2. the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.
 3. the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.
- 2.2 The work will be undertaken in reference to general aims and specific objectives formulated with reference to the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework⁹ and other period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable.
- 2.3 The level of detail included should be proportionate to the importance of any heritage assets affected, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological significance.
- 2.4 All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive.

⁹ Available online: <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/>

3 Scope

- 3.1 The field evaluation should investigate the whole of the proposal area, including those areas affected by temporary works such as construction compounds.
- 3.2 The evaluation strategy chosen will represent the best means for evaluating the site, establishing the importance and significance of any remains present, and will be selected to cause the minimum impact to archaeological remains present, operating with due regard to health and safety regulations.
- 3.3 The most common forms of field evaluation employed in the region include:
1. Geoarchaeological investigations and deposit modelling;
 2. Geophysical survey;
 3. Evaluation trenching;
- 3.4 Additionally, other evaluative techniques including shovel/test pitting, fieldwalking and metal detecting may be used, to address the issue of finds present in topsoil.
- 3.5 Field evaluation is often an iterative process, and a combination of strategies may be required dependent on the site and project objectives. For example, after a geophysical survey, trial trenching is usually required.
- 3.6 Field evaluation should be undertaken at a stage when it can inform the design of appropriate mitigation measures, i.e., before the finalisation of any detailed designs and in advance of a planning application being made.
- 3.7 The Historic England Science Advisor can be consulted in respect to advice on appropriate approaches to fieldwork, sampling strategies and any archaeological science components.

Recommended Contingencies

- 3.8 Contingencies should be budgeted for and identified in the WSI, including, where relevant:

Geoarchaeological Investigations and Deposit Modelling

1. Further field survey, up to 10% of the total original boreholes and/or test pits;
2. Specialist analysis and scientific dating

Archaeological Geophysical Survey

1. Additional survey with a complementary technique, up to 10% of the original survey area.

Archaeological Evaluation Excavation

1. Additional trenching or trial pitting, up to 5% of the original sample area;
2. Additional specialist sampling and scientific dating;
3. Conservation of artefacts;
4. For the preparation and submission of a report including the results of post-excavation analysis, in the event that further archaeological fieldwork and follow-on reporting is not required;
5. Publication of results.

4 Geoarchaeological Investigations & Deposit Modelling

- 4.1 Geoarchaeological investigations and deposit modelling will be undertaken in accordance with standards and guidance published by Historic England.¹⁰
- 4.2 Deposit modelling is best deployed early in the planning process as it can be beneficial in identifying areas of archaeological interest/sensitivity; improving cost estimation through determining the depth and range of deposits anticipated at the site; and developing mitigation strategies.
- 4.3 Deposit models can be applied in any landscape where sediments accumulate, either through natural or anthropogenic processes, including sites of:
1. natural Quaternary (superficial) sediments;
 2. deep urban stratigraphy;
 3. other deep anthropogenic deposits, e.g. mining waste.
- 4.4 It is appropriate for the model to be constructed by a geoarchaeologist for large sites or those with complex, deep or significant deposits. On deeply stratified urban sites, they should work in partnership with an experienced urban archaeologist.
- 4.5 Deposit modelling is an iterative process and should be enhanced as additional data is collected during subsequent project stages.

Desk-Based Deposit Modelling

- 4.6 Geotechnical borehole logs for a site and its environs should be obtained from existing sources, with readily accessible information including:
1. British Geological Survey geotechnical data (via Geoindex);
 2. Previous planning applications for the site and land around it which may include geotechnical surveys (via local authority planning portals);
 3. Archaeological reports and archived data for the site and land around it held by the Historic Environment Record and the Archaeological Data Service;
 4. Quaternary Research Association's regional field guides;
 5. Relevant published literature.
- 4.7 Data should be collected beyond the site boundary to reduce discrepancies in the model and contextualise the site.
- 4.8 All data should be reviewed, cleaned, and standardised prior to creating the deposit model. The quality of the data, and its spatial distribution, should be assessed to determine whether a model can be constructed or whether additional field survey (see below) is needed before modelling can take place.
- 4.9 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework and other relevant period-specific and thematic research frameworks and strategies should be consulted in developing research questions for the deposit model.

¹⁰ Historic England 2011, 2015e & 2020

Field Survey

- 4.10 Where gaps exist or questions remain unanswered in any desk-based model, targeted geoarchaeological boreholes and/or test pits and/or deep geophysical survey should be undertaken as an early stage of evaluation.
1. enhance coverage of existing surveys and target areas of uncertainty
 2. enable inspection by a geoarchaeologist to enhance interpretation
 3. enable recovery of finds and samples, enhancing dating
- 4.11 The method of survey will be dependent on the aims of the survey, estimated depth of the sedimentary sequence, the likely sediment characteristics, and the nature of any sampling required. In developing the survey methodology, advice should be sought from appropriate specialists such as a geoarchaeologist and the Historic England Science Advisor.
- 4.12 Borehole should be drilled to the top of the bedrock (i.e., the full Quaternary sequence). Cores can be recorded on or off site, although all samples of potential further research interest should be retained for later project stages and stored in appropriate conditions.
- 4.13 Boreholes are also required to ground truth the results of deeply penetrating geophysical surveys, and to aid in its interpretation.
- 4.14 Where geotechnical site investigations are planned ahead of development, it is encouraged that they are designed in consultation with a geoarchaeologist in order to determine whether the surveys can be integrated, and/or whether they can be monitored by a geoarchaeologist.

Data Processing

- 4.15 Depositional sequences from investigations within and around the site should be reviewed, and interpreted based on physical characteristics, and laterally equivalent deposits linked to identify stratigraphic layers across the site.
- 4.16 The surfaces of deposits derived from geophysical survey should be corroborated by ground truth boreholes.
- 4.17 The method used to prepare the deposit model will be based on the aims of the project, the desired graphical outputs, [data distribution and quality](#), and the size and complexity of the site and depositional sequence. For small or simple sites, a 2D diagram can be produced by hand or computer software. For complex sites, or where more sophisticated graphical outputs are warranted, such as 3D models, specialist software will be required. In either case, the key aim of any deposit modelling exercise is to generate outputs that are clear and informative for all end-users. Guidance from SYAS or Historic England's Science Advisor should be sought on the most appropriate outputs for any given site.

Report

- 4.18 A report will be produced, containing:
1. Non-technical summary;
 2. Site location and description of geology and topographic setting;
 3. Aims and objectives of the deposit modelling exercise;
 4. Justification and rationale for the survey methodology;
 5. Data sources, distribution, and assessment of quality;
 6. Methods used to build the model;
 7. Chronological control;

8. Statement of reliability of the model and the confidence that can be placed in it;
9. Interpretation of the site-wide deposit sequence and supporting illustrations;
10. Preservation assessments (including characterisation of the environmental conditions of the deposits) should be included where retention within the development is likely to be a mitigation outcome;¹¹
11. Recommendations for how the model should be used and archived;
12. Recommendations for further archaeological work, to be determined in consultation with SYAS;
13. Relevant illustrations which should, as a basic minimum, include appropriate annotations and explanations, be clearly related to base mapping, and might include:
 - (a) site location plan;
 - (b) distribution of data points;
 - (c) location of transects (schematic cross-sections);
 - (d) one or more transects, selected, and prepared to address the model objectives
 - (e) key surface plot (eg top of bedrock or pre-Holocene surface);
 - (f) isopach maps showing extrapolated thicknesses of key units;
 - (g) zones of different archaeological potential (character maps).
14. Index to and location of digital archive
15. References
16. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project, including SYAS

Dissemination & Archive

- 4.19 The final report and results of the survey should be disseminated in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 7 below.
- 4.20 A project archive should be maintained and prepared in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 8 below.

¹¹ Historic England 2016

5 Standards for Geophysical Survey

- 5.1 Archaeological geophysical survey will be undertaken in accordance with standards and guidance published by European Archaeological Council (EAC) and ClfA.¹²
- 5.2 The choice of geophysical technique should be formulated in consideration of a deposit model derived from a bespoke borehole survey/ test pitting, or from the desk-based analysis of the topographic and geological context of the site, its past and present land use, and the anticipated form of archaeological remains present. The Geophysical Survey Database¹³, in combination with the British Geological Survey Soil Parent Material Model¹⁴, should be consulted to determine effectiveness of specific techniques on local geology.
- 5.3 Where magnetometry is the chosen technique, a cart mounted system is preferred over a handheld system where terrain allows.
- 5.4 The survey area should be determined in consideration of the aims of the project, and in consultation with SYAS. Where magnetometry is the chosen technique 100% of the suitable area will be surveyed.
- 5.5 Where there is insufficient information to determine the effectiveness of a given technique (including where depth or type of sediment may prevent identification of features) then it may be necessary to trial several strategies.
- 5.6 The geophysical survey report should record the rationale for the survey area, choice of geophysical technique/s employed, and review the success of the methodology.

Survey

- 5.7 The surveyed areas will be accurately tied into the National Grid to enable the surveyed area to be independently relocated by a third party.
- 5.8 For most sites, where a phased investigation is not proposed, the survey should be of sufficient resolution to enable the delineation of individual archaeological features. An appropriate resolution for most such investigations is:
1. For magnetometry, a survey resolution of 0.5m x 0.25m;¹⁵
 2. For earth resistance, a survey resolution of 0.5m x 0.5m.¹⁶
- 5.9 Wherever possible, traverses should be oriented perpendicular to any known linear archaeological features (such as those identified from aerial photos) or else to the direction of recent ploughing.

Data Processing

- 5.10 An unaltered copy of the raw data will be retained. A minimal amount of visual processing may be applied to a copy of the data, such as destaggering, in accordance with best practice guidance.¹⁷

¹² EAC 2016 & ClfA 2020b

¹³ Available online: https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ehgsdb_eh_2011/

¹⁴ Available online: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/datasets/soil-parent-material-model/>

¹⁵ EAC 2016, 13 & 64

¹⁶ EAC 2016, 13 & 72

¹⁷ EAC 2016

Report

- 5.11 A report will be produced, containing:
1. Non-technical summary
 2. Introductory statements
 3. Aims and purpose of the evaluation
 4. Methodology
 5. Survey conditions
 6. Results
 7. Discussion of results
 8. Conclusion
 9. Plans/plots, including:
 - (a) a survey location plan demonstrating relationships to other mapped features and indicating the position of individual data grids (minimum scale 1:2500);
 - (b) a greyscale plot of minimally enhanced survey data (minimum scale 1:1000);
 - (c) a greyscale plot of improved survey data (minimum scale 1:1000);
 - (d) a greyscale plot of processed survey data (minimum scale 1:1000);
 - (e) a X-Y trace plot of improved magnetic data (for large sites a sample of the data might be plotted instead); and
 - (f) an interpretative plan and plans of results superimposed over first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial imagery (minimum scale 1:1000).
 - (g) An interpretative plan showing results on a topographic map with contours and graduated colours at a suitable scale.
 10. Index to and location of digital archive
 11. References
 12. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project, including SYAS

Dissemination & Archive

- 5.12 The final report and results of the survey should be disseminated in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 7 below.
- 5.13 A project archive should be maintained and prepared in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 8 below.

6 Standards for Archaeological Evaluation Excavation

- 6.1 Archaeological excavation will be undertaken in accordance with ClfA standards and guidance.¹⁸
- 6.2 Detailed procedures for excavation and recording will be undertaken in accordance with professional best practice, such as that established in Historic England's *Excavation Recording Manual*.¹⁹
- 6.3 All records, finds and samples generated during the programme of works should be safely stored as part of a Working Project Archive (see Section 7).

Evaluation Strategy

- 6.4 The form of evaluation should reflect the expected nature of the archaeological evidence, and it may be necessary to deploy several strategies. For example, trial trenching for large linear features, shovel testing for flint scatters.
- 6.5 For trial trenching, the location and amount of trenching required will be dependent upon the nature of the site and the amount and quality of data from any previous investigations:
1. Where non-intrusive investigations have been carried out, an appropriate level of trenching will be targeted to test anomalies, apparently blank areas, and any areas un-surveyed.
 2. Where no such work has been carried out, a minimum 5% sample of the site will be tested.²⁰
- 6.6 Where there is potential for spreads of finds or deposits within the topsoil or subsoil, a programme of shovel/test pitting will be required. A suggested approach would comprise:
1. Shovel pits are to be set out across a 10m survey grid;
 2. Pits are to measure 0.25m x 0.25m and hand excavated to a depth of 30-50cm;
 3. Spoil is to be sieved and finds recorded by pit.
- 6.7 The rationale for the chosen strategy will be set out in the written scheme of investigation.

Groundworks

Staking Out

- 6.8 Archaeological trenches/pits will be staked out using a real-time kinematic global navigation satellite system (RTK GNSS), or other suitably accurate survey method of equivalent accuracy, in accordance with the agreed locations set out in the WSI.
- 6.9 Minor adjustments may be undertaken to avoid previously unknown obstacles such as vegetation or services, or to enable machine manoeuvring. Trenches or trial pits located to target specific features should not be moved without prior agreement of SYAS.

¹⁸ ClfA 2023a&b

¹⁹ Available from Historic England's website: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/historic-england-archaeological-recording-manual-2018/>

²⁰ Research suggests this is the optimal minimum percentage to guarantee confidence in identifying archaeological remains across all periods (Hey & Lacy 2001, 55).

Machine Excavation

- 6.10 All machine excavation should be undertaken by adequately qualified and experienced operators, under the supervision and direction of an archaeologist, and cease at the first archaeological horizon or when the natural geology is exposed.
- 6.11 Breaking ground, whether topsoil or hardstanding, should be undertaken with care, mindful of the potential presence of archaeological deposits.
- 6.12 Machine excavation will be undertaken by backactor excavator, using a toothless bucket of appropriate width, to reduce ground levels in level spits of no more than 0.20m. Excavated areas should not be smoothed with the back of the bucket. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.
- 6.13 Toothed buckets are only to be used in exceptional circumstances, and where express permission has been given by the archaeologist.
- 6.14 Care should be taken when excavating onto suspected occupation sites, or entranceways, in order that subtle features or deposits are not machined off. After the depth of the archaeological horizon has been established, it may be appropriate to machine to just above it to enable hand excavation to establish potential before further machine stripping.

Spoil

- 6.15 Spoil should be scanned for metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of discriminating between metals, and operated by an experienced user, to enhance recovery of artefacts.

Deep Excavations

- 6.16 Where necessary to execute the objectives of the project, trenches or trial pits may need to be stepped or shored to reach their final depth. The potential for deep excavation should be identified from geotechnical data, where available, at the outset of the project and appropriate measures included in the WSI.
- 6.17 The base of the excavation will reflect the size specified for the trench/pit.

Removal of Bulk Deposits and Obstructions

- 6.18 With the prior agreement of SYAS, bulk deposits of limited archaeological interest may be machine excavated in spits (such as homogenous deposits of made ground or demolition material).
- 6.19 Large obstructions, such as boulders or engineering structures, will be left *in situ* where it is safe to do so. Removal of such structures by machine will be undertaken where they are assessed to cover archaeological deposits, and only where a strategy has been agreed with SYAS on how disturbance of surrounding deposits or structures will be avoided.

Removal of Contaminated Deposits

- 6.20 The risk of contamination should be established prior to work commencing, and appropriate measures implemented to reduce or avoid risks in accordance with Historic England best practice guidance.²¹

²¹ Historic England 2017a

- 6.21 If excavation needs to cease due to the discovery of contaminated deposits, then guidance should be sought from the appropriate specialist/agency to establish risks and design a forward strategy for safe excavation.
- 6.22 Where hand excavation is not possible, machine excavation should be undertaken under the direction of an archaeologist. An appropriate strategy for recording will be agreed on a case-by-case basis with SYAS.

Investigation of Archaeological Features

- 6.23 Archaeological deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, according to accepted principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of the area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 6.24 All features will be investigated sufficient to determine its nature, extent, and significance:
1. discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance;
 2. linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long;
 3. the deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.
- 6.25 No archaeological deposit will be entirely removed unless this is necessary to meet the aims of the project.

Weathering-out, Drying and Wetting

- 6.26 Depending on the conditions of the site and geology, particularly on Sherwood/Bunter Sandstone sands and gravels, it may be necessary to allow a minimum of one week following stripping to improve visibility of archaeological deposits.
- 6.27 In dry conditions or on clayey soils it may be necessary to spray the site to show up changes in the composition of soils and identify features.
- 6.28 Waterlogged and organic-rich deposits should be kept covered and damp to reduce degradation once exposed.

Features of Unexpected Importance

- 6.29 Should features of unexpected importance or complexity be identified that would warrant special measures to record or protect them, then the supervising archaeologist should notify SYAS at the earliest opportunity to discuss an appropriate strategy for their management.

Recording

- 6.30 A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a documentary record of all archaeological remains that are encountered. The individual contexts will be cross-referenced as appropriate to associated features that are exposed.
- 6.31 Stratigraphy will be recorded in all areas of monitoring, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified, and a Harris Matrix diagram compiled.
- 6.32 All records will be checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships.

Drawn Record

- 6.33 A range of survey methods may be applied depending on the nature of the archaeology encountered, including survey by hand, by total station, real-time kinematic global navigation satellite system (RTK GNSS), or photogrammetry. All measured survey will be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidelines.²²
- 6.34 Hand-drawn and digital surveys will be annotated in the field to produce interpretative drawings with relevant context numbers and boundaries between features.
- 6.35 A drawing register will be maintained, recording the scale, location, date, subject, levels, and surveyor.
- 6.36 The extent of the excavated areas and archaeological features will be recorded in plan at an appropriate scale (1:500, 1:1250 or at most 1:2500), including the position of section lines, and tied into the National Grid.
- 6.37 All archaeological features will be drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (no less detailed than 1:50 for plans and 1:20 for sections) with Ordnance Datum heights on each drawing. At least one representative long section of each trench or trial pit will be drawn, from ground surface.

Photography

- 6.38 Photographic recording (film or digital) will be required showing the site in context, all excavated trenches and individual archaeological features, and including shots of work in progress.
- 6.39 Film photography will be undertaken using panchromatic black and white film no faster than ISO400, supplemented with colour slide film.
- 6.40 Digital photography will be undertaken in accordance with standards set by Historic England and the recipient archive.²³ All digital photography will be undertaken using a high-quality camera recommended to have no less than an APS-C or DX size sensor of 10 megapixels and to be capable of generating images in TIF (v6) or unprocessed RAW format.
- 6.41 A tripod will be used to allow stable longer exposures in low light conditions.
- 6.42 Metric scales of appropriate size will be discreetly placed in photographs to preserve a sense scale. Where colour is an important factor, colour control patches will be used.
- 6.43 A register recording the details of each image will be maintained, including subject, location, date, and photographer.

Finds and Samples

- 6.44 Provisions should be made for relevant specialists to visit the site where required.
- 6.45 The Historic England Science Advisor can be consulted for advice on appropriate approaches to sampling and other archaeological science components.

²² Including Andrews *et al*/2015 and Historic England 2017b.

²³ Historic England 2015c. and Archaeological Data Service 2009

Artefact Recovery

- 6.46 All stratified archaeological finds will be collected, except those from modern contexts (mid-20th century or later). Unstratified finds will be collected where they may be of archaeological interest. All collected finds will be bagged and labelled by context.
- 6.47 Removal, packaging, and labelling of finds will be undertaken in accordance with 'First Aid for Finds'²⁴ and specific Historic England guidance as required.

Environmental/Sediment Sampling and Scientific Dating

- 6.48 All sampling must be undertaken to a bespoke strategy to be set out in the project WSI. It is to be produced in consultation with specialist advice, and in accordance with best practice guidance (including specific guidance on industrial residues, geoarchaeology, animal remains and dating, where appropriate).²⁵
- 6.49 The classes of material to be sampled, and the methodology for collection and assessment, will be dependent on:
1. The nature of past environments, landscape processes and activities;
 2. The types of material to be recovered to address the objectives of the project;
 3. The types of material likely to survive given anticipated ground conditions.
- 6.50 The sampling strategy should also identify a process for determining when scientific dating will be considered, and the most likely forms appropriate to the site (such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating, or dendrochronology).
- 6.51 Provision should also be made in the WSI for the sampling strategy to be refined at suitable stages during the fieldwork programme, utilising appropriate specialists where necessary including the Historic England Regional Science Advisor.

Human Remains

- 6.52 Should any inhumation or cremation burials be encountered, their extent, number and state of preservation will be established and SYAS will be notified to discuss an appropriate strategy for their management. Remains should not be removed or chased beyond the existing limits of excavation prior to agreement with SYAS.
- 6.53 Where it is deemed necessary, a licence for removal will be requested from the Ministry of Justice, and SYAS notified, and no development should take place until burials are removed or alternate arrangements made.
- 6.54 The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law and all relevant best practice guidance.²⁶ The remains will be recorded in-situ before lifting in accordance with best practice guidance.²⁷

Treasure

- 6.55 Written agreement must be sought from the landowner to confirm that they waive their right to receive a reward under The Treasure Act 1996 should eligible finds be made.

²⁴ Watkinson and Neal 1998

²⁵ Historic England 2011, 2015d, 2018b, 2019 and 2022.

²⁶ APABE 2017

²⁷ Brickley, et al., 2004 and 2017 & Historic England 2018c

- 6.56 Artefacts defined as treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 (as supplemented by the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023) will be treated in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.²⁸ All finds of treasure must be reported to the local coroner within 14 days of discovery. In the first instance, it is recommended that details of the find are provided to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer to confirm that it constitutes treasure; they will be able to apply for a Treasure Reference Number and declare the find to the coroner on your behalf. SYAS should also be notified.
- 6.57 A short Treasure Report will be compiled for submission to the coroner.²⁹
- 6.58 Where recovery of treasure cannot be undertaken on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Post-Excavation

- 6.59 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.
- 6.60 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance, including relevant ClfA Toolkits.³⁰
- 6.61 Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 6.62 All sediment samples collected in accordance with the project sampling strategy should be processed, sorted, and assessed (excluding samples from obviously mixed deposits, etc.).
- 6.63 Scientific dating of suitable material should be undertaken during the evaluation phase where it would assist with meeting the aims of the project.
- 6.64 Advice from appropriate specialists should be sought on the storage and conservation of unstable artefactual remains (e.g. metallic, wood or leather).
- 6.65 Ferrous objects, and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed in accordance with Historic England guidance.³¹
- 6.66 The specialists will provide assessment reports describing the material, proposing selection for the permanent archive, and identifying recommendations for further detailed analysis and illustration in consideration of the project research objectives and any unanticipated research potential.
- 6.67 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections, e.g. the South Yorkshire / North Derbyshire Medieval Ceramics Reference Collection.³²
- 6.68 The guidelines for handling Post Roman Ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group are also to be followed, for relevant material: MPRG, 2001 "Minimum

²⁸ DCMS 2008

²⁹ A template treasure report can be requested from the Finds Liaison Officer

³⁰ Watkinson and Neal 1998, Historic England 2011, Barclay *et al.* 2016 & ClfA Toolkits:
<https://www.archaeologists.net/work/toolkits>

³¹ Historic England 2006

³² Available online: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/

Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics” Medieval Pottery Res Group Occ Paper 2.

Reporting

- 6.69 As a minimum, an evaluation report to post-excavation assessment level will be produced. This will provide sufficient objective data to describe and document the results and an assessment of their importance including the research potential of the project archive.
- 6.70 Where, in consultation with SYAS, further investigation and specialist analysis is necessary to achieve the aims of the project, and this will not form part of a follow-on mitigation phase, then an updated written scheme of investigation (sometimes referred to as an updated project design) will be produced. This update will describe the additional work required and how it will be undertaken.

Evaluation Report

- 6.71 An evaluation report shall contain:
1. An introduction including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate);
 2. The original research aims and objectives and rationale for selected area of investigation;
 3. An archaeological and historical baseline;
 4. A description of results;
 5. A report of all find and sample categories to assessment level, by appropriate specialists, including their research potential;
 6. The results of any scientific dating;
 7. A discussion of the results including a phased interpretation of the site;
 8. A summary of the results in their local, regional, and national context, and the extent to which the work has addressed the project aims and objectives;
 9. An assessment of the effectiveness of the evaluation strategy, including earlier stages of work (including geophysical survey);
 10. Preservation assessments (including characterisation of the environmental conditions of the deposits) should be included where retention within the development is likely to be a mitigation outcome;³³
 11. Recommendations for any further investigation, specialist analysis, conservation recording and/or preservation of in situ archaeological remains, to be determined in consultation with SYAS;
 12. Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum:
 - (a) A detailed location map;
 - (b) A detailed site plan showing all trenches or trial pits, as excavated;
 - (c) Plans for all trenches where archaeological features were identified;
 - (d) Detailed plans of archaeological features;
 - (e) Detailed sections of archaeological features;
 - (f) An overall (phased) site plan showing all archaeological features recorded;
 - (g) Selection of photographs of work in progress;
 - (h) Select artefact illustrations and/or photographs.
 - (i) Supporting tables of data, as relevant.
 13. A detailed context index;
 14. An archive index;

³³ Historic England 2016

15. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project, including the support of SYAS.

Updated Written Scheme of Investigation

- 6.72 An updated written scheme of investigation shall contain:
1. Any changes to the aims and objectives of the project;
 2. Schemes of further investigation, conservation or specialist analysis;
 3. The requirement and content of the final analysis report;
 4. Any changes to the archive arrangements, including details of proposed specialist conservation.
 5. Any updates to the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan.

Dissemination and Archive

- 6.73 The reports and results of the evaluation should be disseminated in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 7.
- 6.74 A project archive must be maintained, prepared, and deposited in a publicly accessible repository in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in Section 8.

7 Standards for Public Engagement, Dissemination & Publication

Public Engagement & Outreach

- 7.1 Archaeological work is undertaken for public benefit and SYAS encourage opportunities for public engagement to be integrated from the outset.
- 7.2 As a minimum on all trenching/test pitting evaluation, the WSI will set out the steps taken towards establishing an engagement and outreach strategy. Where no measures are proposed, then the reason why must be clearly stated.
- 7.3 Measures to be considered include:
1. Illustrated notices displayed during fieldwork around the site (with the client's agreement), explaining what work is in progress and why, to keep members of the public informed (minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point);
 2. Social media or newspaper updates;
 3. Site tours and public talks (e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies);
 4. Digital interpretation;
 5. Popular publications;
 6. Permanent public information board; and
 7. Any other opportunities that might be relevant for a given site.
- 7.4 A bespoke strategy shall be produced for each site.

Dissemination of Results

- 7.5 Digital and physical copies of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Copies of select digital data must also be provided, including geophysical results (GeoTIFFs and shapefiles of interpretative plots) and trench/pit locations (shapefiles of extents and features).
- 7.6 Printed copies of reports will be included with the physical archive to the recipient museum.
- 7.7 Copies of the report, or details on where it can be accessed, should be provided to all external specialists involved in the project and, where relevant, the archaeologist responsible for any previous geophysical surveys at the site. This is to assist in the design and implementation of future projects.
- 7.8 The archaeological contractor should initiate or update an online OASIS form³⁴ at commencement of the project. Details of the results and archive are to be added, along with a copy of all formal reports, upon completion of the project.

Formal Publication

- 7.9 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire* or an equivalent SYAS publication.
- 7.10 Where results warrant it, and following discussion with SYAS, formal publication in the form of a journal article or monograph should be produced

³⁴ Via the OASIS online portal hosted by the Archaeological Data Service <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

Furthering Research

- 7.11 Provision must be made for updating the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This is to be achieved by adding 'comments' to relevant research questions briefly summarising the results and providing a bibliographic reference to the relevant report³⁵.

³⁵ The research framework is accessible online: <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/> - new users must register for a new account to add comments.

8 Standards for Archaeological Archives

General

- 8.1 In accordance with regional policy,³⁶ the archaeological contractor must notify the relevant museum at project initiation, mid-point review and completion stages to discuss archaeological archiving requirements. The relevant form (Project Initiation Form/ Mid-point Review Form/ Completion Form) will be filled out and sent to the museum with a copy provided to SYAS. Template forms are available for download from the SYAS website.³⁷
- 8.2 Details of archiving arrangements should be confirmed with the client and landowner at the outset, and a budget allowed for to cover the museum's expected deposition charge.

Working Project Archive

- 8.3 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the field evaluation project will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (see paragraphs 1.11-1.13).

Physical Records

- 8.4 Any physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.
- 8.5 Film photography will be processed at regular intervals throughout the duration of a project.
- 8.6 Digital security copies will be made of physical records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (no less than 300dpi for documents and drawings, 600dpi for photographic prints, and 4000dpi for negatives or slides) and to an appropriate format (e.g. a lossless format, such as TIF, for scale drawings), and scans checked for quality.³⁸ Standards adhered to should be included in the Data Management Plan. If digitised data is to form part of the final digital archive it should be treated as set out for Born Digital Records below.

Born Digital Records

- 8.7 All digital records will be treated in accordance with a project data management plan.³⁹
- 8.8 Digital records will be routinely downloaded, stored, and backed up in a secure location.
- 8.9 All digital records will be consistently labelled, files logically structured, and embedded with appropriate metadata (or have their metadata stored in an accompanying spreadsheet).⁴⁰

³⁶ Turnpenny 2012

³⁷ See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas>

³⁸ For further guidance see: [Digitisation at The National Archives](https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/digitisation/)

³⁹ ClfA guidance available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/diqdigital>

⁴⁰ Archaeological Data Service 2009

Final Archaeological Archive

Selection Strategy

- 8.10 On the completion of fieldwork, the relevant specialists and recipient museum will be consulted to update the selection strategy set out in the WSI in accordance with best practice guidance.⁴¹
- 8.11 This should consider all documents, finds, samples, and digital files generated during the project, including illustrations.
- 8.12 The aim of this process is to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition, or the retention of materials not considered germane to future analysis.

Archive Deposition

- 8.13 The final archive will then be assembled in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum, ClfA, and museum guidelines.⁴²
- 8.14 Agreement in principle for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum needs to be obtained at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form⁴³ to the recipient museum. SYAS will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.
- 8.15 The recipient archive will be licensed to use the deposited material, in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 8.16 It is preferred practice for generated material to be archived in its original medium (i.e. physical or digital). Digitising of physical records will only be considered where it retains the same level of accessibility and information as the original medium.
- 8.17 The physical archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to SYAS.
- 8.18 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (CoreTrustSeal certified). For archaeological archives this is presently limited to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to SYAS.

⁴¹ AAF 2011, SMA 2020 & ClfA toolkit for selection archaeology: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>

⁴² AAF 2011, ClfA 2020e & Turnpenny 2012

⁴³ Utilising the proforma agreement available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service/guidance-for-archaeological-projects>

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