WYAS Archaeological Services

Pitt Lane
Darfield
South Yorkshire

Trial Trenching

Report no. 3554
April 2021

Client: BWB Consulting Ltd

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

West Yorkshire Joint Services

Pitt Street
Darfield
South Yorkshire

Trial Trenching

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) undertook a scheme of archaeological trial trenching at Pitt Street, Darfield, South Yorkshire. The works comprised fourteen trenches measuring 20m by 2m. Archaeological features were identified within Trenches 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12. Those within Trenches 11 and 12 appear to be plough furrows, with a former field boundary recorded in Trench 2. This is also suggested by their orientation which follow the existing field boundaries.

The features in the centre of the site may also be post-medieval in date but earlier origins cannot be ruled out.

WYAS
Archaeological
Services

Report Information

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Address:	Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way, Leeds
Report Type:	Trial trenching
Location:	Pitt Lane, Darfield
County:	South Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 46680 04235
Period(s) of activity represented:	Late Iron Age / Roman?
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Project Number:	XB03
Site Code:	DFD21
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Museum Accession No.:	tbc
Date of fieldwork:	March 2021
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Fieldwork supervisor:	Rowan Kendrick
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Contents

Report information ii
Contents iii
Document Issue Record iv
List of Figures iv
List of Plates iv
List of Tables iv

1 Introduction 1
Site location, topography and land use 1
Soils and geology 1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background 1
3 Aims and Objectives 2
4 Methodology 2
5 Results 3
Trench 2 4
Trench 4 4
Trench 5 4
Trench 7 4
Trench 10 4
Trench 11 4
Trench 12 5
6 Artefact Record 5
7 Environmental Record 5
8 Discussion and Conclusions 6
Figures
Plates

Appendices
Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive
Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Bibliography

Document Issue Record

Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	DW	KM	JR	April 2021

List of Figures

1 Site location
2 Trench location plan
3 Trench 2 plan and section
4 Trench 4 plan and sections
5 Trench 5 plan and section
6 Trench 7 plan and section
7 Trench 10 plan and sections
8 Trench 11 plan and sections
9 Trench 12 plan and sections

List of Plates

1 Trench 1, looking south-east
2 Trench 2, looking north-west
3 Trench 3, looking north-west
4 Trench 4, looking north
5 Trench 5, looking south-west
6 Trench 6, looking south-west
7 Trench 7, looking south-east
8 Trench 8, looking south-east
9 Trench 9, looking south-west
10 Trench 10, looking north-west
11 Trench 11, looking south-east
12 Trench 12, looking south-west
13 Trench 13, looking north-east
14 Trench 14, looking north

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by BWB consulting Ltd on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd to undertake a scheme of trial trenching at Pitt Lane, Darfield, South Yorkshire. The work was undertaken between the 18th and 26th of March 2021. The work was carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Specification written by BWB consulting Ltd and approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS; Appendix 1).

Site location and topography and land use

The site comprises approximately 2.8ha of arable farmland situated to the north and west by a post and wire fence, a wooden fence to the east and a ditch to the south. Present in the southwestern edge of the site are the remains of a structure. The rest of the area comprises rough pasture NGR SE 405 041 (Fig. 1).

The ground within the site is generally level, with a slight rise towards the north situated at a height of around 32m above Ordnance Datum, with the north at 35mAOD.

Soils and geology

The solid geology of the northern part of the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Formation, where as to the south it consists of Ackton Rock Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2021).

(Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983)

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

In July 2019 a Heritage Assessment was produced by Enzygo Ltd to ascertain the presence of cultural heritage features that maybe affected by the proposed development. The following provides a summary of the findings in addition to a broader historical context taken from the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Research Agenda..

The early prehistoric period is, generally speaking, poorly represented in South Yorkshire.

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is represented by fragments of Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes from the areas around Rossington, Doncaster, Hadfield and Bawtry (SY SMR 967). Significant Mesolithic and early Neolithic flint finds have been found in the Humberhead levels, with a particularly notable group of Mesolithic blades, flakes and microliths having been found near Rossington Bridge. Five fragments from Neolithic axe-heads, in flint and stone, have been found within 5 km of Rossington Grange (SY SMR 937). No evidence of early prehistoric activity have been identified within the site. The nearest evidence is represented by the ring ditches of former barrows excavated at Goldthorpe (Ross 2014; Ross *et al* 2016) and small post-built structures and a pit containing Early Bronze Age pottery sherds excavated at Mexborough (Weston 2012).

In the wider area, similar evidence to the south and east sides of Doncaster was confirmed by the construction of two probable round barrows, one of which comprised the remains of two Early Bronze Age cremation urns of around 1800BC in Rossington *c.* 20 miles to the south east of Darfield (Weston and Roberts 2013; Weston 2018).

Despite the lack of evidence of Iron Age finds on the site and in Darfield, elements of agricultural activities and domestic settlements have been identified in the wider area in places such as Balby Carr and Sykehouse near Doncaster. The crop mark record suggests that there were in fact relatively few Iron Age settlement enclosures, with roundhouses, to the south of the River Don and the 'brickwork' fields and associated enclosures seems to be of later date.

A Roman military presence in South Yorkshire was first established in the early AD 50s, when the frontier with Brigantia was established, probably along the rivers Don and/or Torne, resulting in the creation of the forts at Tembleborough, Rossington Bridge and perhaps Long Sandall.

Darfield, situated between the forts at Rossington and Templeborough, offers very little evidence of this period. The find of three Roman coins of 3rd-century date within the site is a however clear indication of occupation activity. Recent excavations 950m towards the south-east of the site at the Wombwell Ings nature reserve (ASWYAS 2018) confirmed the presence of a number of cropmark and geophysical survey anomalies. A complex of two enclosures at the north-west and southeast of the site connected by a central spine ditch were identified. Branching from the central ditch were a series of further ditches forming field boundaries. The pottery from the evaluation indicated the enclosures had a mid-to late 2nd-century AD date.

In February 2020 Phase Site Investigations undertook a geophysical survey within the site and the survey identified a number of linear/curvilinear anomalies which are suggestive of infilled archaeological features, although based on their fragmented nature some of them may relate to modern features/ activity. Within the data are two sub-circular responses the cause of which are unknown. They could either relate to sub-surface features or compacted ground caused by tethered horses. Recent aerial photos show a number of circular worn patches which would suggest they were created by horses. In addition to these features there are a number of other linear /curvi-linear trends whose origin is uncertain. These are typically weak, fragmented or irregular and do not form any obvious relationships or patterns. It has been suggested that most of these are caused by agricultural/ modern activity or natural features /variations, although it is acknowledged that some could be related to sub-surface features.

There is relatively little early medieval evidence from Darfield. It appears in the Domesday Book account of 1066 as Derewelle. Here is stated that Alsige and Ketilbert had four carucates of land to the geld with land for two ploughs and Alsige had five villans and 10 boards with three ploughs (opendomesday.org).

Of its medieval core, only the fragment of a cross shaft, dating to the late 8th or early 9th century survives incorporated in the internal south-facing wall of All Saints Church. Its west tower is thought to be of early Norman origins. The town, which underwent substantial alteration during the 18th and 19th century, was very close to the route of the salt track running towards Doncaster, which was turnpiked in 1741. The settlement stayed small until the late 19th century when mining in the area became an important industry that brought new population into the area.

Darfield Main Colliery was worked between 1858 and 1989 and the surrounding area presented a small number of cottages and terraces associated with the mine. This area has all now been cleared and the site planted with trees as part of the landscaped Netherwood Country Park.

Pitt Street saw a residential development from 1903 and terrace housing was built on part of the Darfield townfield that was later enclosed in strips.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the trial trenching was to ascertain the potential for the presence of archaeological features relating to the nearby Roman Road and other occupation and settlement activity within the site. If archaeological features and/or deposits were found during the course of the works bulk samples were to be taken to determine the potential for paleoenvironmental remains.

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled.

4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of fifteen trenches, all of which measured 20m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to target potential archaeological anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey (PSI 2020), as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the study site (Fig. 2).

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the Specification (Appendix 1).

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.1cm. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being

separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 20% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills, where possible, and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using either a Minelab X-Terra 50 and Minelab X-Terra 705 metal detector fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz Coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and were operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Specification and Historic England guidelines.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

Below is a description of each trench containing archaeological remains. Trenches devoid of archaeological features are not discussed further but a concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains is presented in Appendix 3 and tables displaying the depths and widths of each context along with a brief description are shown in Appendix 4.

All trenches contained a soft, dark black-brown silt topsoil. Subsoil was only present in Trenches 5 and 7 which comprised mid-brownish yellow clay. The underlying geology comprised a light brown sandy clay natural and was identified in all trenches. Fills were typically a light orange brown silty clay.

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3) contained a single cut linear feature (2002) towards the southern end of the trench. It was 1.00m wide and 0.26m deep, it contained a single fill (2003), from which

a later 19th or early 20th century glass mineral water bottle was recovered. The feature is likely to be a hedgerow or former field boundary.

Trench 4

Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 4) contained two ditches in the northern half of the trench. The larger ditch (4003) was located in the centre of the trench and was 1.80m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained two fills 4002 and 4004. This feature also extended into Trench 5.

The second ditch (4005) was located closer to the northern end of the trench and was 0.86m wide and 0.14m deep. A single fill (4006) with no finds was also recorded.

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 5) contained a single ditch in the eastern side of the trench. The ditch (5003) was 1.40m wide and 0.62m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (5004) which was a mottled grey brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered. This ditch appears to correspond with ditch 4003 within Trench 4.

Trench 7

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 6) contained a single ditch, located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. The ditch (7003) was 1m wide and 0.26m deep containing a single fill 7004. The ditch was oriented north to south and does not appear to correspond with any geophysical survey anomalies.

Trench 10

Trench 10 (Figs 2 and 7) contained three ditches 1004, 1002 and 1007. The northern ditch 1007, was 1.64m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained three fills with the basal fill (1010) consisting of a layer of stone over which a deposit of dark orange brown silty clay (1008) and a deposit of light orange brown silty clay (1009) were recorded.

Just to the south of 1007 was ditch 1004 which was 1.46m wide and 0.33m deep. This ditch contained two fills (1005 and 1006), from which no finds were recovered.

The final ditch recorded in the trench was located towards the southern end of the trench. Ditch 1002 was 1.20m wide and 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (1003), from which no finds were recovered. This feature appears to correspond with a geophysical survey anomaly that runs to the east and west of the trench.

Trench 11

Trench 11 (Figs 2 and 8) contained a ditch (1104) and a possible plough furrow (1102). The ditch, 1104, was 2.50m wide but only 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (1105). The furrow (1102) was 1.40m wide and 0.08m deep. Both features ran in parallel with each other and had a gap of around 4m between them. No further furrow like features where identified within the rest of the trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 (Figs 2 and 9) also had two shallow parallel features here there was a gap of around 7m. Feature 1203 was 1.60m wide and 0.10m deep. Feature 1205 was 1.70m wide and 0.15m deep. Both have been interpreted as plough furrows.

6 Artefact Record

Finds were limited to a single glass bottle from fill 2003, hedgerow 2002, Trench 2. This was a blue green glass embossed mineral water bottle with a likely late 19th century to early 20th century date. The bottle was embossed with "*MONT Mineral water from the T. Barron bottle makers Mexborough*". The reverse of the bottle is embossed with "*Watt & Fergusson Montrose Works Rotherham"*.

Thomas Barron (1812-1887) was known as the father of the South Yorkshire glass trade. The company Watt & Fergusson was dissolved in 1938 when Fergusson retired. The company had been based at Rawmarsh Road, Rotherham, situated between the river Rother and the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Canal.

Thomas Barron began making glass as a glass blower at the Don Glass bottle works in 1850. This evolved into the Phoenix glassworks by 1865 until it was declared bankrupt. The properties were bought by Andrew Montagu the date of this suggests that the bottle is in the range of 1865-1938. The neck of the bottle has been deliberate broken most likely to obtain the glass marble stopper.

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Thirteen environmental sample flots were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No carbonised remains were present in the retent portions of the samples. Samples were taken from across the site and are detailed in Appendix 3.

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were all 40l 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.

All thirteen of the environmental samples were found to be sterile of carbonised remains with only modern plant material recovered. Modern remains were present in amounts 10ml up to 30ml and consisted mostly of root detritus and modern straw together with a few modern seeds and fragments of wood suggesting the features were probably fairly recent in origin.

Although sterile of carbonised remains there were a small amount of modern straw present suggesting recent mixing and disturbance from plough activity.

Further excavation work has a low potential to produce any carbonised plant remains.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

Archaeological features were identified within Trenches 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12. Those within Trenches 11 and 12 appear to relate to the later agricultural use of the site and have been interpreted as plough furrows. This is also suggested by their orientation which follow the existing field boundaries.

The site as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map has a single boundary towards its northern end that has been removed. Generally the field looks to have remained static since the mid-19th century. The feature recorded in Trench 2 suggests that the boundary was present and removed during the 20th century. The interpretation as a hedgerow is therefore appropriate.

The features in the centre of the site may also have post-medieval origins. Ditch 1007 and the primary fill of stone (1010) suggests clearance of stone from the field. This ditch does correspond with a geophysical survey anomaly which is only present in part of the survey data. The linear features within Trench 4 and 5 suggest a continuous ditch running roughly north-west to south-west across the site and while this may have earlier origins they do follow the broad alignment of the field and could have been temporary or informal divisions of the site in the post-medieval period.

Various geophysical anomalies were not encountered and these are likely to have been the product of the multiple informal footpaths that cross the site and were are in constant use.

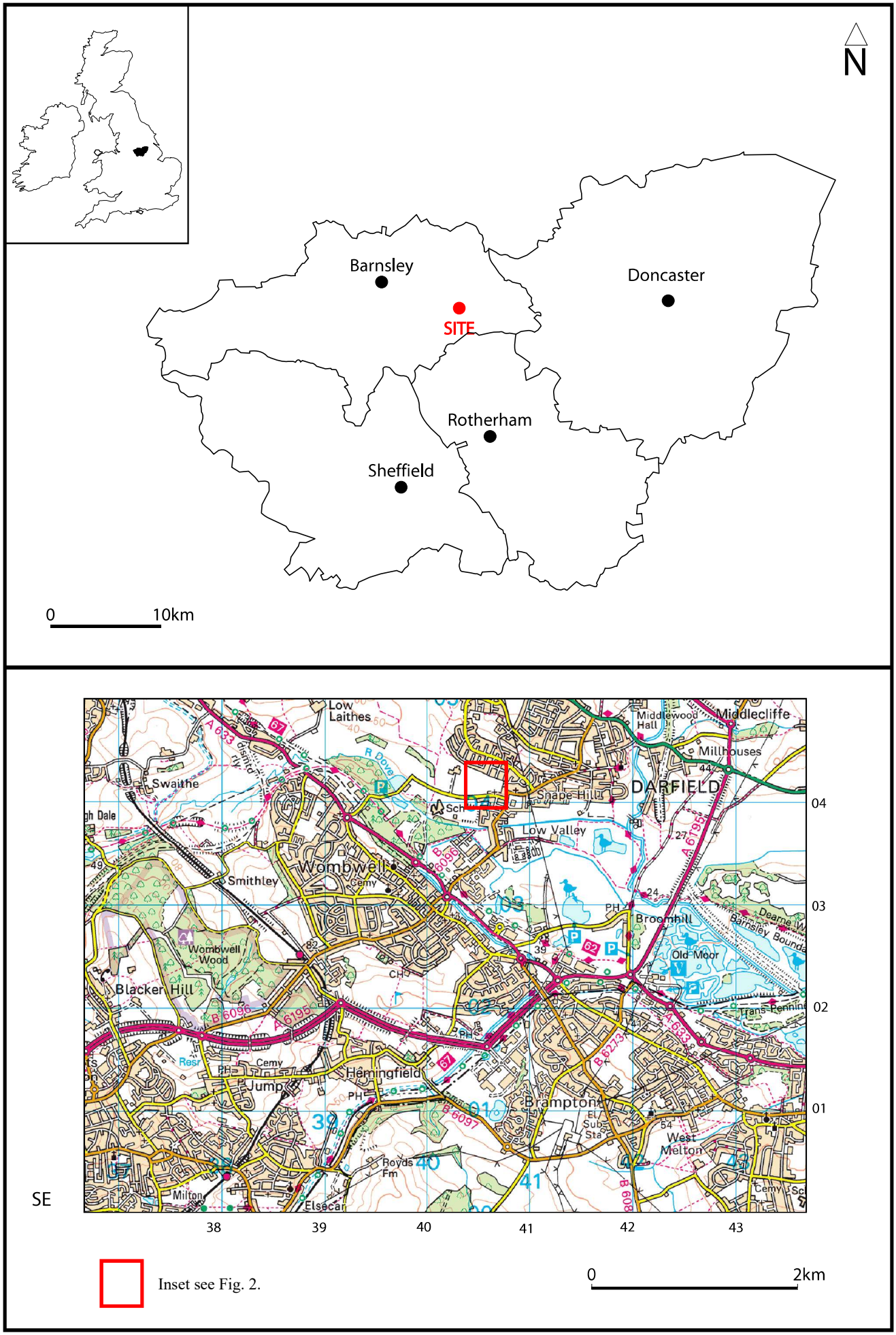


Fig. 1. Site location

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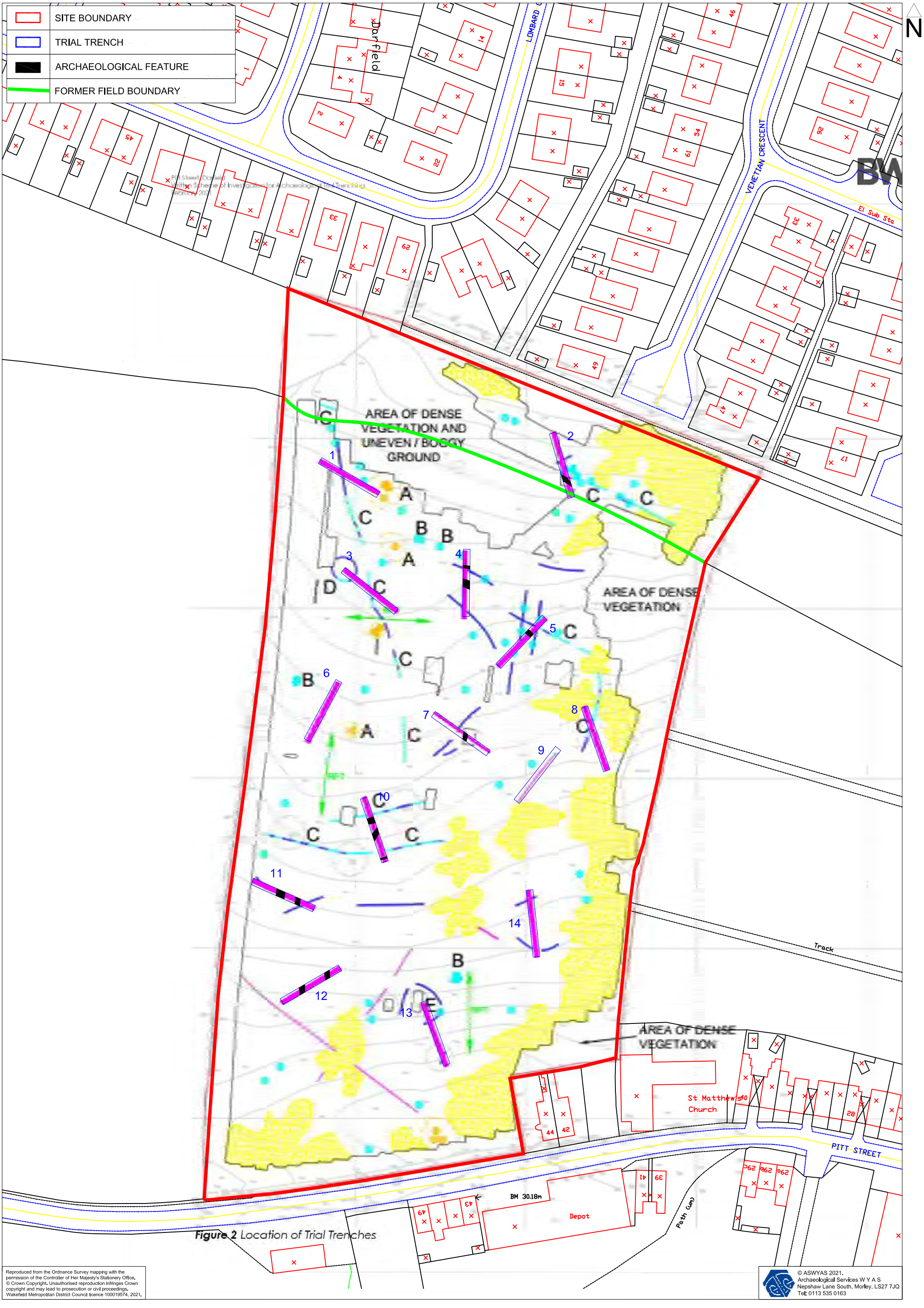


Figure 2 Location of Trial Trenches

Fig. 2. Trench location plan (1:1000 @ A3)

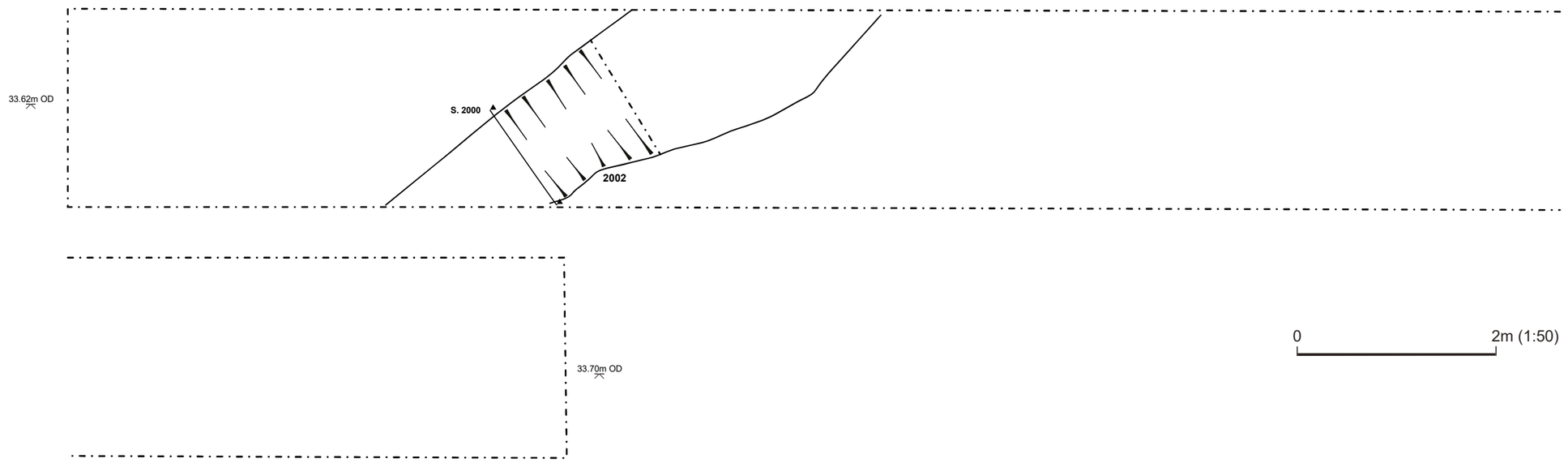


Fig. 3. Trench 2 plan and section

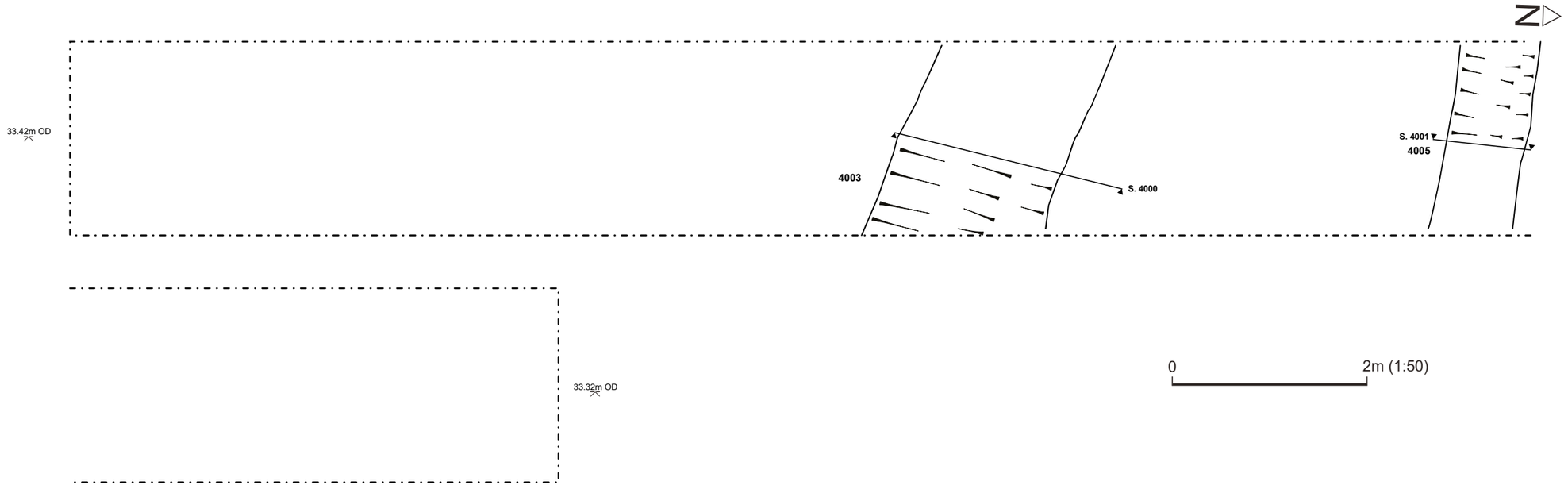
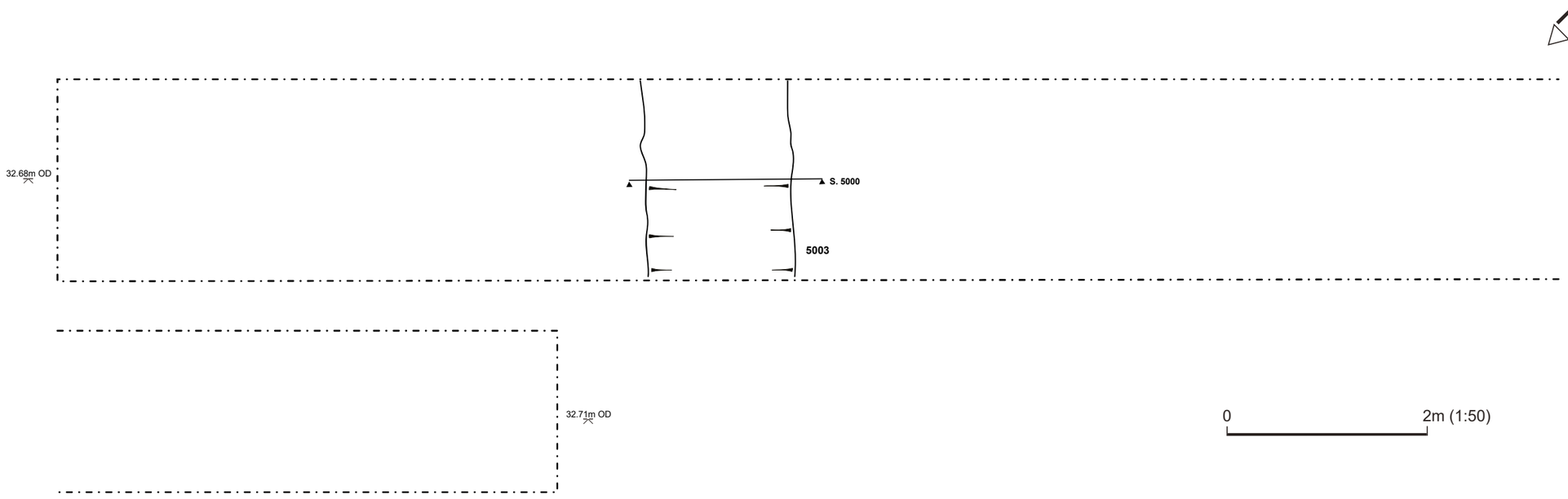


Fig. 4. Trench 4 plan and sections



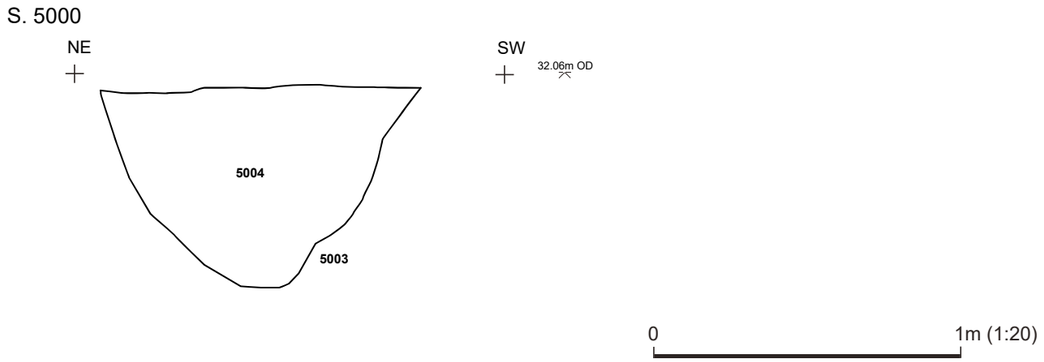


Fig. 5. Trench 5 plan and section

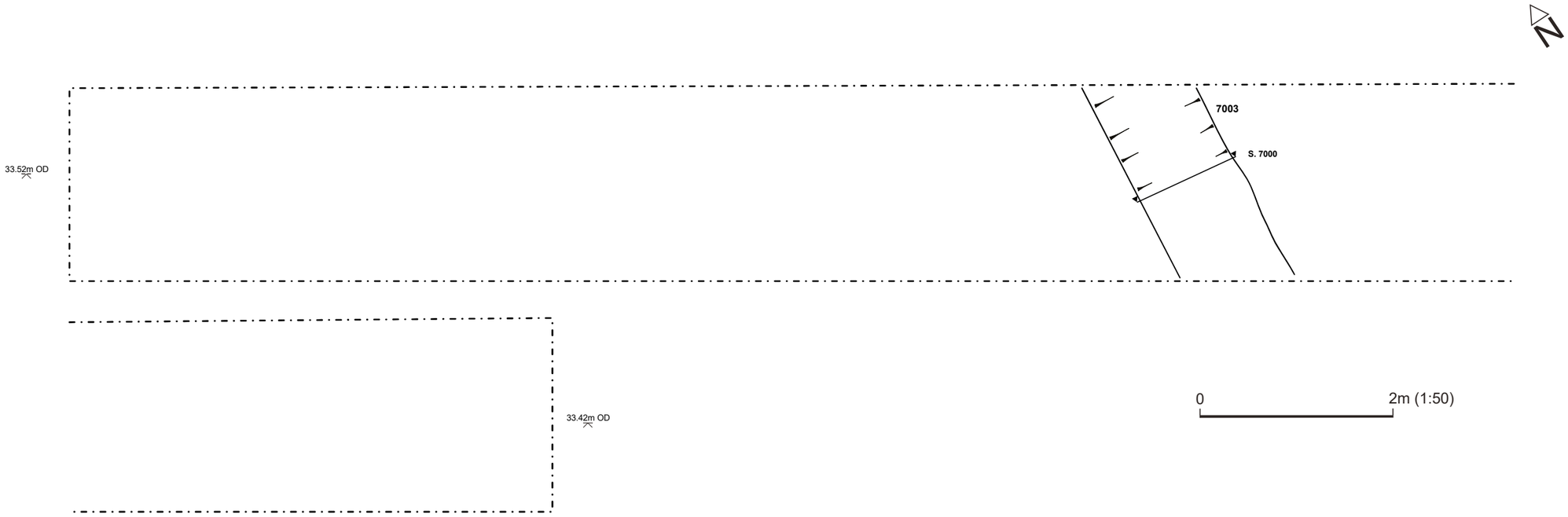
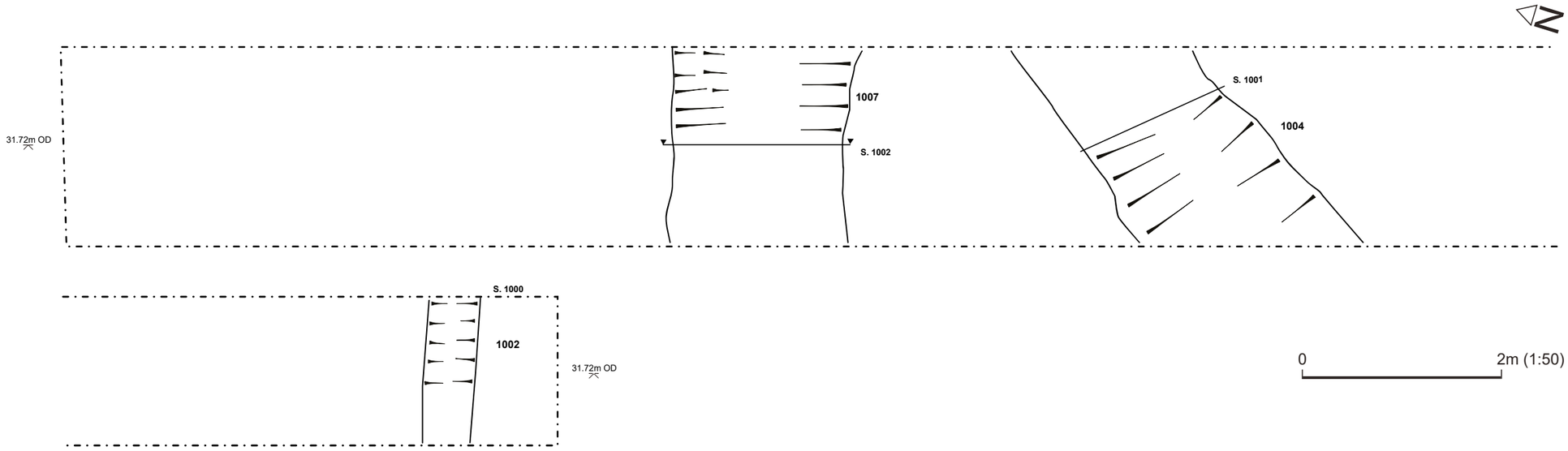


Fig. 6. Trench 7 plan and section



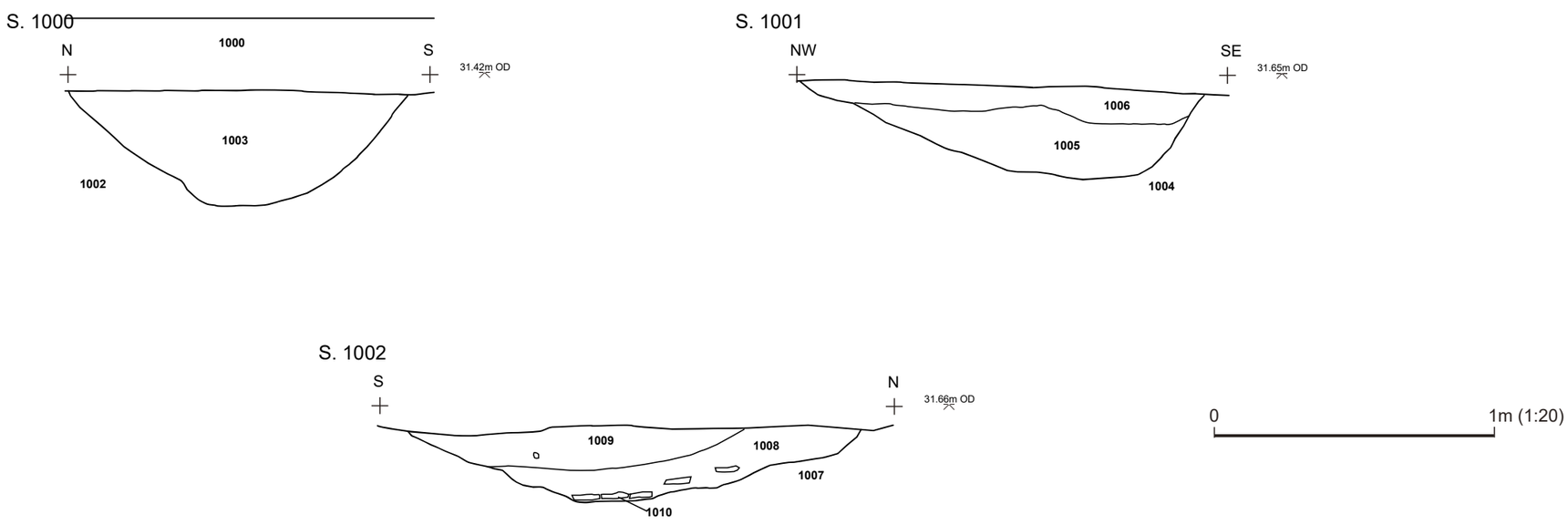
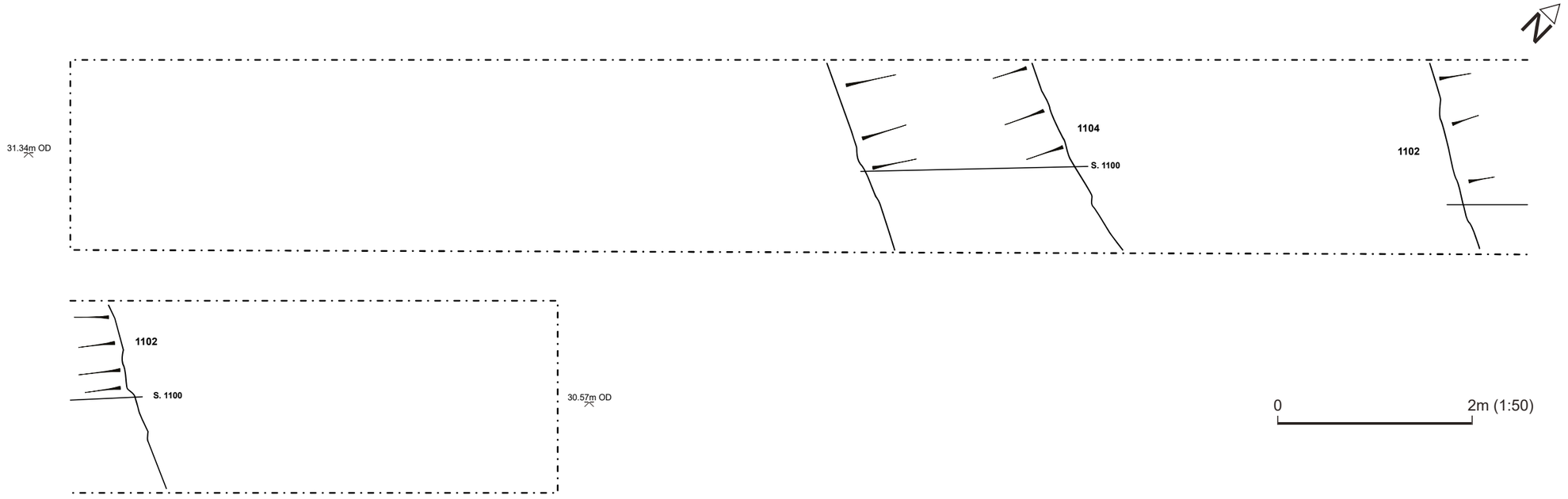


Fig. 7. Trench 10 plan and sections



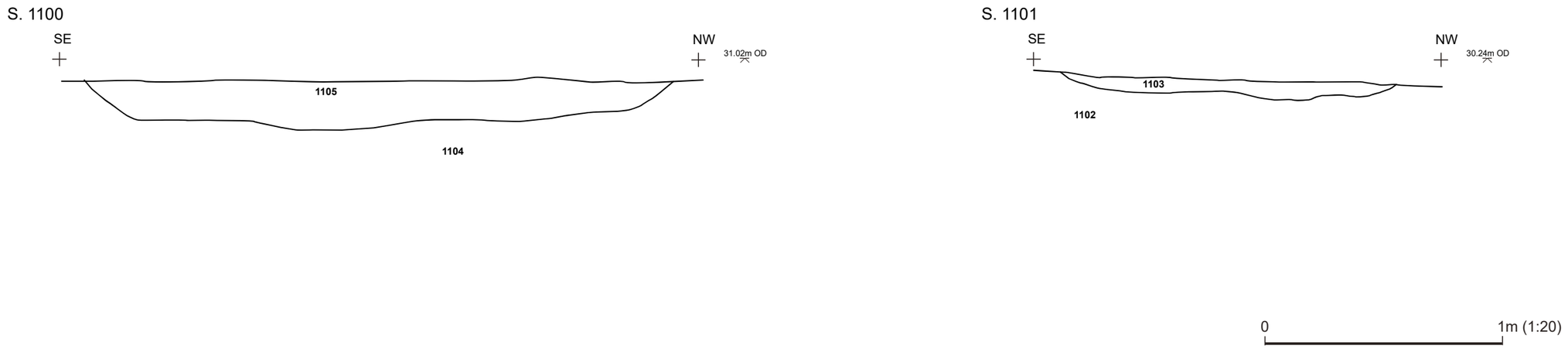
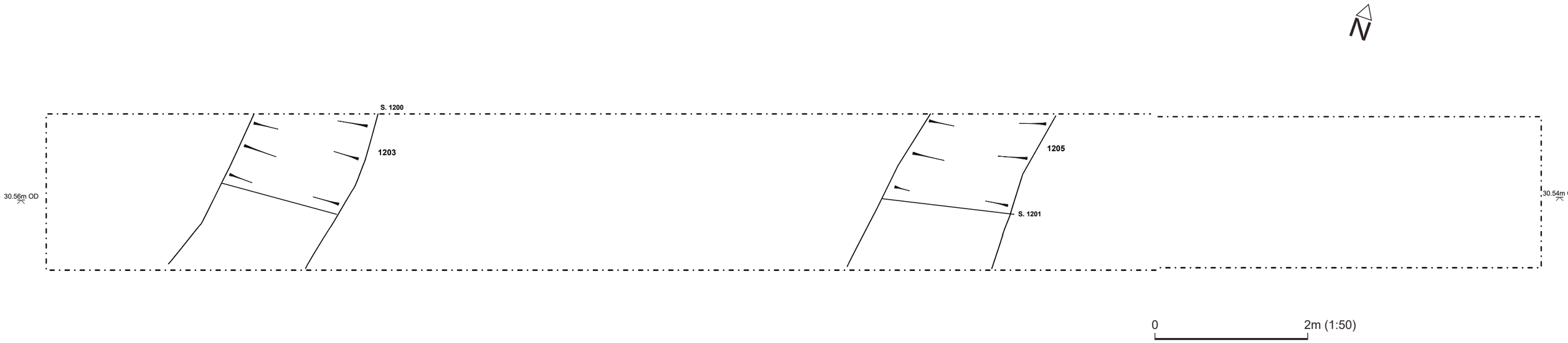
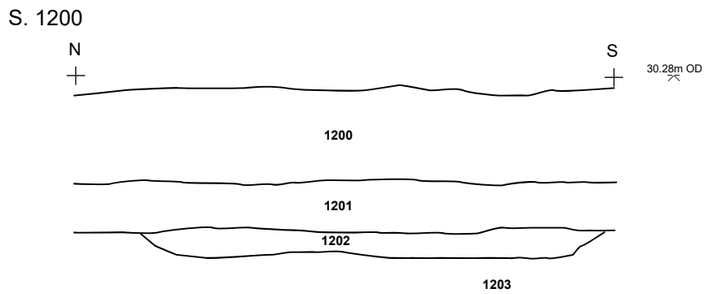


Fig. 8. Trench 11 plan and sections





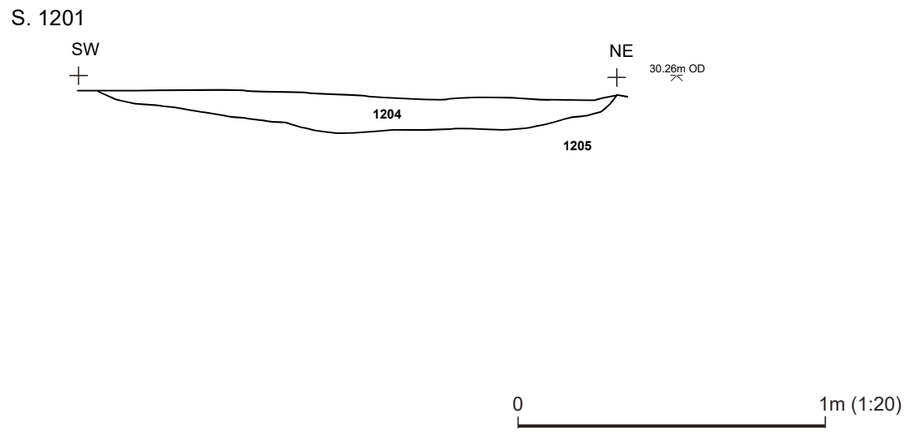


Fig. 9. Trench 12 plan and sections



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking north-west



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking north



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking south-west



Plate 6. Trench 6, looking south-west



Plate 7. Trench 7, looking south-east



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking south-east



Plate 9. Trench 9, looking south-west



Plate 10. Trench 10, looking north-west



Plate 11. Trench 11, looking south-east



Plate 12. Trench 12, looking south-west



Plate 13. Trench 13, looking north-east



Plate 14. Trench 14, looking north

Appendix 1: Specification

BETTER SOLUTIONS, INTELLIGENTLY ENGINEERED

ENVIRONMENT

Barratt Homes Yorkshire West
and David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West

Pitt Street, Darfield

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching

ENVIRONMENT

Barratt Homes Yorkshire West
and David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West

Pitt Street, Darfield

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching

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2	February 2021	Final	M. Astill BA (Hons), BSC (Hons), MA (Hons)/ J. MacQueen BA (Hons)	J. MacQueen BA (Hons)	J. MacQueen BA (Hons)

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 5
Instruction 5
2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY 5
Site Location 5
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 6
4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 7
5. Scope of Works 7
Specific Works 8
6. Objectives 8
7. Contingency 8
8. Works Specification 9
General Works 9
Specific Works 9
Hand Excavation 10
Recording 12
Artefact Recovery 13
Environmental Sampling 13
Human Remains 14
Treasure Trove 14
Unexpected or Complex Archaeological Remains 14
Site Notices 15
9. Monitoring, Progress Reports and Meetings 15
10. Reporting 15
11. Archive Preparation & Deposition 18
12. Publication 19
13. Confidentiality & Publicity 20
14. Copyright 20
15. Resources and Timetable 20
16. Adherence to WSI 21
17. Access arrangements and Welfare 21
18. Insurances & Health and Safety 21
19. General Provisions 22
20. BIBLIOGRAPHY 23

FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Location of trial trenches overlaid on to geophysical survey

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Standards and Guidance

Appendix 2 Geophysical Survey Report (Phase Site Investigations 2020)

1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), has been prepared by BWB the 'Consultant'. It describes the objectives and methodology for a programme of archaeological trial trenching for the proposed development on land off Pitt Lane, Darfield, South Yorkshire.

1.2 The WSI has been produced in consultation with Andrew Lines (Archaeologist, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service [SYAS]).

1.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Phase site Investigations in 2020 which identified a number of possible archaeological features. These and apparent blank area require further evaluation to determine the site's archaeological potential. The results of this will aid in the design of a mitigation strategy if required which will be discussed and agreed with SYAS.

1.4 This WSI and accompanying drawing (**Figure 2**) detail the requirements for the trial trenching only. Further WSI's will be produced for mitigation.

1.5 The WSI has been prepared in line with the written Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019) and other best practice guidelines.

2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

Site Location

2.1 The development site (hereafter the 'Site') is situated on land off Pitt Lane, Darfield South Yorkshire and lies c. 6km to the southeast of Barnsley. It covers an area of 2.8ha and is centred on National Grid reference SE 405 041.

2.2 The development site is bound to the north and west by a post and wire fence, a wooden fence to the east and a ditch to the south. Present in the southwestern edge of the site are the remains of a structure. The rest of the area comprises rough pasture.

2.3 The solid geology of the northern part of the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Formation, where as to the south it consists of Ackton Rock Sandstone.

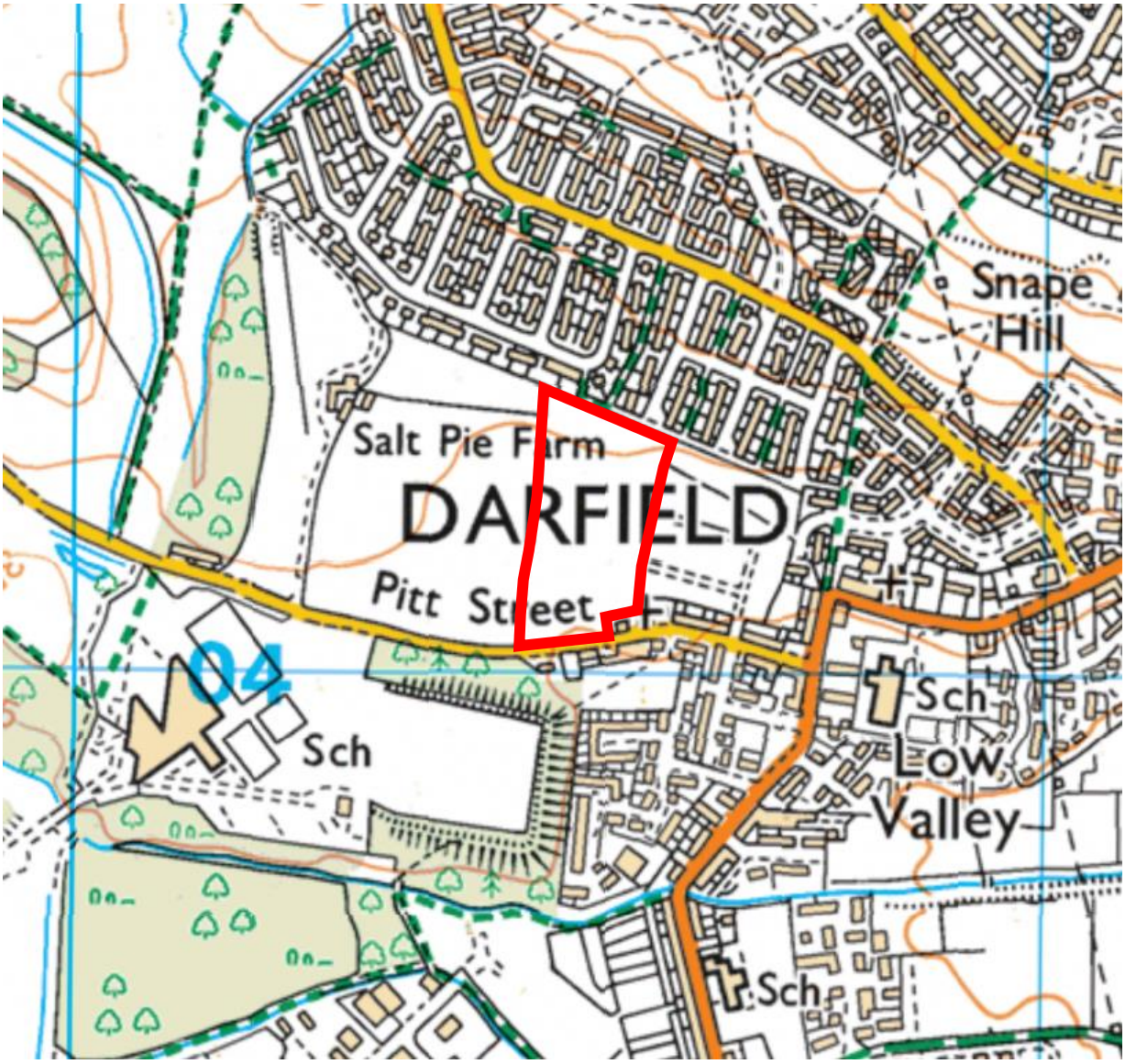


Figure 1 *Site Location Plan*

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 In July 2019 a Heritage Assessment was produced by Enzygo Ltd to ascertain the presence of cultural heritage features that may be affected by the proposed development. The following provides a summary of the findings.

3.2 Compared to other regions little is known archaeologically about the area as attensted to by the lack of recorded prehistoric sites on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. The nearest evidence for early Prehistoric settlement activity had been found at Rossington which lies c. 30km to the southeast of Darfield. Further activity was evidenced by the construction of two probable round barrows, one of which comprised the remains of two Early Bronze Age cremation urns of around 1800 BC. Further Bronze Age activity is represented by the recovery of Bronze Age

cremation urns from Mexborough, c. 16 km to the south of the site. Also encountered was a small assemblage of probable Iron Age pottery.

3.3 Darfield is situated between the Roman forts at Rossington and Templeborough, which were occupied from the mid-1st century AD. Other than this there is very little evidence for settlement of this period around Darfield, although the find of three Roman coin hoards of 3rd century date within the Study Area is a clear indication of occupation activity.

4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

4.1 In February 2020 Phase Site Investigations undertook a geophysical survey within the site (**Appendix 2**). The equipment used comprised a multi-sensor array cart system consisting of eight Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers with a control unit and data logger. The data was collected on profiles spaced 0.5m apart with readings taken between 0.1 and 0.15m intervals apart.

4.2 Identified by the survey were a number of linear / curvilinear anomalies which are suggestive of infilled archaeological features, although based on their fragmented nature some of them may relate to modern features/ activity.

4.3 Apparent within the data are two sub-circular responses the cause of which are unknown. They could either relate to sub-surface features or compacted ground caused by tethered horses. Recent aerial photos show a number of circular worn patches which would suggest they were created by horses. In addition to these features there are a number of other linear / curvi-linear trends whose origin is uncertain. These are typically weak, fragmented or irregular and do not form any obvious relationships or patterns. It has been suggested that most of these are caused by agricultural / modern activity or natural features / variations, although it is acknowledged that some could be related to sub-surface features.

5. Scope of Works

5.1 In response to the geophysical survey a programme of trial trenching is required to further date and characterise the apparent archaeology and assess the potential for those apparent blank area to contain archaeological features and/ or deposits.

5.2 The trial trenching will be carried out in accordance with this WSI and the Contractor's Method Statement. This design takes account of assessment guidance in the Standard and Guidance for field evaluation prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020), the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2019) and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (**Appendix 1**). These standards will be adhered to by the Contractor.

5.3 It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the works undertaken are carried out in accordance with the latest versions of the standards and guidelines. The works will also be undertaken with due regard to the relevant frameworks and strategies including updated Research Agendas. The works will be undertaken with due regard to the emerging South Yorkshire Research Framework.

Specific Works

5.4 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of 14 20m x 2m trenches as shown on **Figure 2**.

5.5 The trenches should be positioned using metric-survey equipment to an accuracy of ± 100mm of the specified trench location. Any changes will require an updated WSI and prior approval of the revised document by SYAS.

5.6 It may be necessary for the Contractor to undertake a preliminary assessment of ground conditions prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The Contractor will notify the Consultant of any areas that in their opinion are unsuitable for evaluation.

5.7 All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

6. Objectives

6.1 The overarching objectives of the trenching are:

- to characterise and date the linear and curvilinear features identified by the geophysical survey;
- to assess the potential for other archaeological deposits and/or features to occur;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to recover environmental evidence;
- to gain further information about contemporary features to the known archaeological landscape;
- to assess apparent blank areas not subject to geophysical survey;
- to inform the scope of archaeological mitigation works, where necessary; and
- to record all remains to an appropriate level.

7. Contingency

7.1 The 'Contractor' should make provision for a contingency for up to 10% of the area covered by the trenching outlined in Section 5. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained during the works and will be implemented (if required) with the agreement of BWB and SYAS. The decision to invoke all or part of the contingency will be issued in writing, in retrospect after site discussions if necessary.

8. Works Specification

General Works

8.1 The trial trench works will be conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS), a CIfA registered organisation. Site supervision will be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The project will be managed by Dave Williams (WYAS Excavation Manager, MCIfA).

8.2 The position of each trench shall be established using a GPS system accurate to +/- 1cm at the locations shown in Figure 2. Canes shall be used to locate the corners of each trench. The contractor will use a Trimble TSC3 GPS system with an R8 Rover.

8.3 The on-site recording and recovery techniques will be in line with current industry best practice and should be fully understood by all.

8.4 All paper and digital records made during the course of the fieldwork, and the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains, will be reviewed continuously. Record checking and collation will be completed at regular intervals, as appropriate, and before an area is considered complete, abandoned, backfilled or the site closed. Errors or omissions in recording discovered during post-excavation cannot be recovered. The Contractor must make suitable allowance for this task.

Specific Works

Access

8.5 Access will be in accordance with the approved Access Plans provided by the Consultant as part of the Works information bundle.

Trial Trenches

8.6 Trial trenches will be excavated at the locations indicated by the Consultant (**Figure** 2). The trenches should be positioned to an accuracy of ± 100mm of the specified trench location using survey-grade GPS (Historic England 2015) or equivalent metric-survey equipment.

8.7 Trench locations sampling geophysical anomalies should be obtained directly from the geophysical data set and not plotted from derived data sources.

8.8 The excavation will proceed under direct constant and continuous archaeological supervision by an experienced archaeologist. The machine excavation of the trenches will be undertaken in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered (whichever is encountered first). The machine used will be appropriate to the trenching requirements.

8.9 Particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine. Trench faces will be cleaned by hand to aid in the identification of archaeological features and/ or deposits within the trench. In addition to this an

allowance will be made for appropriate weathering of the trenches to allow for full interpretation of any archaeological remains.

8.10 Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary sondage trenches down to natural deposits. If the Contractor deems that this is necessary to ensure that the correct surface is reached they must contact the consultant to agree this. This will then be agreed with SYAS. The surface achieved through machine excavation will be inspected for archaeological remains. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any machined areas.

8.11 If important concentrations of artefacts are uncovered during machining, suggestive of significant activity, these should be left in situ in the first instance. The treatment of these will be agreed with the consultant and SYAS.

8.12 The machined surface will be cleaned by hand for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by the Contractor. It is anticipated that all features will be sampled unless an agreement has been reached with the consultant and SYAS that they do not need to be.

8.13 The trial trenches will be clearly demarcated with netlon fencing (or similar), supplied by the Contractor, to ensure that persons or plant cannot inadvertently traverse across the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The netlon fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained until works in the area have been completed, inspected and approved by the Consultant and the trenches have been backfilled. No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with SYAS.

8.14 The trial trenches shall only be backfilled by machine under appropriate conditions and with direct archaeological supervision. Arisings will be returned strictly in the correct order.

8.15 Any land drains encountered during the trial trenching will be left in situ and photographed. Upon completion of the works they will be carefully backfilled and covered over to avoid damage. A buffer of 0.5m will be left either side of a land drain and excavation will proceed either side of it. Any damage to land drains must be rectified immediately. The consultant must be informed if any damage occurs. Any repairs undertaken should be photographed.

Hand Excavation

8.16 All man-made features will be investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling will be sufficient to establish date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

8.17 Sample excavation shall be restricted to that required to meet the key objectives of the evaluation.

8.18 Archaeological deposits and layers (including buried soils) will be sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Hand excavation will be undertaken in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the objectives of the evaluation. Care must be taken to excavate stratigraphically and allocate all recovered artefacts to their correct deposit. Machine-assisted excavation including visual scanning for artefacts may be permissible if large homogeneous deposits are encountered but only after consultation with the consultant and SYAS. A sufficient number of deposits/ features will be investigated through sample excavation in each trench to record the horizontal and vertical extent of the stratigraphic sequence down to the level of undisturbed natural deposits. No archaeological deposit should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable or necessary to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Excavation must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any features or deposits which would be better understood during future stages of work and those which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ. Priorities should be discussed agreed with the consultant and SYAS.

8.19 The following sampling strategies will be employed:

8.20 A sufficient sample to achieve information on the character, function and dating) of linear and/or very large and deep features not associated with structural remains will be hand excavated. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. Particular attention will be given to terminals and intersections to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

8.21 Excavated sections/ segments should be placed against the trench edge where possible and sections drawn perpendicular to the features alignment. Overly oblique sections should be avoided.

8.22 A representative sample of significant discrete man-made features, including pits and wells (excavated in half sections or in quadrants where large) will normally be subject to a minimum of 50% excavation.

8.23 Structures: Each structure will be sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

8.24 Discrete features relating to industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths, etc.) will be sufficiently excavated to understand the structure. At this stage features should not be removed through excavation.

8.25 All human remains (inhumations and cremations) will not be excavated fully (100%) during the evaluation stage unless deemed necessary, in which case a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained to permit excavation.

8.26 All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

8.27 The evaluation will provide a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of human remains, structural remains (in situ wood or masonry), or other special remains or deposits, will be led by this consideration, and will be made in consultation with SYAS and the relevant specialist.

8.28 Subject to the agreement of SYAS, it may be acceptable for deep or extensive archaeological features to be sampled by machine. Should the machine excavation be undertaken the Contractor will provide a method statement to the Consultant and SYAS.

8.29 If exceptional remains are encountered unexpectedly, SYAS will be notified. A new WSI will be required to be read in conjunction with the present one.

Recording

8.30 The perimeter of each trench and all archaeological remains within the trenches will be recorded in plan using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent).

8.31 Where no archaeological remains are recorded a representative section of each trench, showing the soil profile should be drawn and included in the report.

8.32 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of each trench even where no archaeological features are identified. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). Where archaeological features are present one long section of each trench will be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:50. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

8.33 The photographic record must consist of high-quality digital images of at least 12 megapixels taken using a DSLR camera of all significant features and overall photos of each area and trench. It shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location, and direction of shot. Images must be archived as described below.

8.34 Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. These will be selectively used. Digital images will only be acceptable if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to SYAS by the archaeological contractor accompanying a digital copy of the report.

Artefact Recovery

8.35 All artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines. Except for modern artefacts all finds will be collected and retained. Each 'significant find' will be recorded three dimensionally. Similarly, if artefact scatters such as evidence of flint working are encountered these should be also recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context.

8.36 Bucket sampling should be carried out in trenches to briefly assess relative quality and quantity of finds in the plough-soil. The sampling should total approximately 90 litres (6 buckets) of top- and sub- soils to be hand-sorted for artefact. Samples should be taken at each end of trenches less that 50m in length, or at each end and centre of 50m or longer trenches. To the same aim, buried soils should be test pitted in 1m squares. The results should be presented in the report with reference made to the finds recovered from the topsoil.

8.37 Where necessary the artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the current conservation guidelines and standards. Artefacts will be properly conserved after excavation and will be stabilised for storage. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

8.38 As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a 'displayable' quality would warrant full conservation, but all metalwork from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary.

8.39 Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions and monitored to minimise further deterioration.

Environmental Sampling

8.40 A representative sample of all well-sealed feature types and significant deposits will be bulk sampled. Following completion of the field work stage all samples will be processed to determine if there is any preservation, and whether any further sampling should be undertaken. Provision will also be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating.

8.41 At least 40l of each sediment sampled should be taken as part of the bulk sample, and flots and residues should be quantified and saved.

8.42 If specialist sampling is required including for pollen or geoarchaeology a suitable specialist will be consulted to advise on the sampling strategy.

8.43 Any samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools and be placed in clean containers. They will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of all samples will be kept. Once the samples have been obtained they should be stored appropriately in a secure location prior to being sent to the appropriate specialist.

8.44 Historic England's science advisor for the Yorkshire (Andy Hammon; andy.hammon@historicengland.org.uk; mobile 07747 486255) will be notified of the commencement of the project and will be consulted regarding the sampling strategy proposed by the Contractor.

Human Remains

8.45 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. SYAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity.

8.46 In the event of the discovery of human remains the Contractor will notify the Consultant, SYAS. If the intention is to excavate the remains a licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice.

8.47 The preservation state of human bone should be recorded to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation. In certain situations, special arrangements may be required for the recovery of samples for DNA analysis and Carbon 14 dating.

8.48 If removal is necessary, the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the relevant guidance. Further guidance can be found within the Historic England document, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (2018); the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) documents Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis (2013), Large Burial Grounds Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects (2015), and Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (2017); and the CIfA guidelines, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (CIfA, 2017).

Treasure Trove

8.49 Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) order 2002 will be reported to the Consultant, SYAS, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Officer for the area and to H. M. Coroner by the Contractor. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice' as detailed in the Treasure (Designation) Order (HMSO 2002). Where removal cannot be undertaken on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Unexpected or Complex Archaeological Remains

8.50 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the Contractor, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this WSI, then the Contractor should contact the Consultant with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. No works should be undertaken until a strategy is formulated and agreed in consultation with SYAS.

Site Notices

8.51 Subject to the agreement of the client and the Principal Contractor (if applicable) the Contractor will display site notices detailing what work is being undertaken. The notice will be a minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point.

9. Monitoring, Progress Reports and Meetings

9.1 The fieldwork will be subject to suitable monitoring visits by the Consultant and SYAS who will have unrestricted access to the site, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated objectives.

9.2 Weekly written progress reports will be provided to the Consultant by the Contractor during the fieldwork.

9.3 Progress meetings between the Consultant, SYAS and the Contractor will be held on site during the course of the fieldwork. These meetings will be arranged by the Consultant.

9.4 The Contractor will only accept instruction from the Consultant and SYAS.

10. Reporting

10.1 Supporting staff for post excavation works will be:

- Blaise Vyner - Prehistoric pottery (External)
- Ruth Leary - IA and RB pottery (External)
- Dr Chris Cumberpatch - Late prehistoric/post-Roman - modern pottery (External)
- Gail Drinkall - Roman glass, iron and copper alloy objects (External)
- Anne Clarke - Flint (External)
- Dr Rod Mackenzie or Gerry MacDonald - Slag (External)
- Dr Phil Mills- CBM specialist (External)
- Peter Hammond- Clay pipe (External)
- Malin Holst- Osteo-archaeologist (External)
- Dr Diane Alldritt - Archaeobotanical (External)
- Dr Jane Richardson - Animal bone (ASWYAS See Above)
- John Carrott - Macrofossils, insects, snails (External)
- Steve Allen - Waterlogged wood and leather conservation (External)

10.2 An Interim Statement of the results of the evaluation will be prepared and submitted to the Consultant within 1 week of the completion of the fieldwork. It will include:

- a brief summary of the results;

- a plan showing all the trenches and the features excavated at an appropriate scale;
- a plan of each trench at an appropriate scale, showing the mapped features; and
- a quantification of the primary archive including contexts, finds, samples and copies of specialist assessment reports (where available).

10.3 The finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate.

10.4 All finds will be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance, including English Heritage's 'Investigative Conservation'. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

10.5 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 and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/

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

10.7 All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.

10.8 Where material suitable for scientific dating was recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation.

10.9 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

10.10 Reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should accord with the local relevant type-series.

10.11 A report will be required which must contain the following elements:

- Version control & QA details
- A non-technical summary
- The objectives of the project
- The circumstances and date at which it was undertaken
- The identity of the organisation and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project manager, site supervisor and any specialists)

- A summary written account of the strategy and the results of the project with appropriate supporting illustrations and set within the context of the HER evidence and national, regional, local and period research frameworks
- A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 as appropriate
- A gazetteer, referenced summary, and location plan (at 1:2500 or 1:10 000) of all previously known and newly discovered sites within or adjacent to the evaluation site
- Site location and trench plans will be supplied in .dwg or .shp formats so that these can be added to the HER digital material together.
- A 1:2500 or 1:10,000 scale plan indicating areas surveyed by each method and their land use, geology and topography
- A summary of physical and health and safety constraints
- A conclusion including a results confidence rating and statement as to whether the project objectives were met, placing the results in their regional and local context
- Where utilised, a final site selection proposal and requests to discard any archaeological material. No discard of archaeological archive should take place without SYAS's and the museums approval. Selection proposals must be supported by statements from suitable and relevant material type specialists.
- An index to and the proposed location of the archive, including an accession number
- References
- The OASIS reference ID and completed Data Collection Form

10.12 Reports on evaluations that identified archaeological remains should also include:

- Detailed description and plans (at appropriate scales) of any surveys or trial trenches which provided significant archaeological information
- Section drawings of individual features and trench sections containing significant information
- High quality digital photographic images of individual features and significant artefacts
- Finds quantification and assessment, tabulated by context and the results interpreted
- Environmental archaeology assessment, tabulated by context and the results interpreted
- A summary of the extent, depth and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. For large urban sites, a deposit model (Historic16 England, 2020 and Ove Arup, 1991) correlated with locations of potential development impact will usually be necessary
- A clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Frameworks
- Where more than one technique has been used, the report should integrate the results of the trenching with the previous survey work

10.13 In addition:

- All plans should be clearly related to the national grid
- All levels should be quoted relative to ordnance datum

10.14 A hard copy of the full report (plus a digital copy on gold disk in ISO 19005-1 compliant PDF/A format) will be submitted directly to the Consultant and a PDF copy (via email) to the Council's Archaeological Advisor within a timescale agreed by all parties. The report will then be assessed by the Consultant and the Council's Archaeological Advisor to establish whether or not it is suitable for accession into the HER. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England's Heritage's Science Adviser. Any comments made by SYAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with the Consultant and SYAS.

10.15 The full report, once accepted by SYAS, will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the HER and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

10.16 SYAS supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. Contractors are advised to contact the SYAS HER officer prior to completing the form.

11. Archive Preparation & Deposition

11.1 The archive of records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records will be quantified, ordered, indexed and will be internally consistent. The digital archive will be produced to current national standards and guidelines.

11.2 The Contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the recipient museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the documentary and photographic archive for long-term storage.

11.3 The Contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, arrange for deposition of the digital archive for long-term storage with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

11.4 The Contractor will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements. The contractor will make budgetary allowances to cover the museum's deposition charge.

11.5 The Contractor will store the physical archive in a suitable secure location until it is deposited in the appropriate Museum.

11.6 The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of this project. The Contractor shall provide the Consultant with copies of communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive.

11.7 Born digital data will not be created unless it can be deposited with a publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal repository. Instead, traditional non-digital resources will be used for on-site recording. The preferred repository for born digital and digitised data on completion of an archaeological programme is the Archaeology Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository. As of January 2020, the Archaeology Data Service is the only repository in England with this accreditation that will accept digital archives deriving from archaeological and historic environment fieldwork.

11.8 Before deposition with the ADS, the digital data intended for archive should be submitted to SYAS. This will then be checked to ensure that all of the relevant information for understanding the archive is included. If there are any issues, the archaeological unit will be notified and asked to make appropriate alterations. Digital archives that have been completed to a satisfactory standard should then be sent to the ADS. Once ADS has acknowledged receipt of the digital archive to the archaeological unit, the unit must inform SYAS so that the ADS reference number can be added to the HER entry for the work. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the appropriate body. The consultant should be contacted to assist with this process.

11.9 It is the responsibility of the Contractor to inform the deposition body and the HER that they are permitted to use the documentation produced to fulfil their statutory functions.

11.10 The Contractor should commence an OASIS fieldwork summary form at the beginning of a project. Within 3 months of the completion of the report, the Contractor will also prepare and submit the online OASIS form (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis). When completing the form the Contractor must make reference to the Regional Research Framework. The Contractor is advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their budget to allow sufficient time to complete the form.

12. Publication

12.1 If significant results are obtained and it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required, publication shall be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete.

12.2 The format of any publication shall be commensurate with the importance of the results and be agreed in advance with the Consultant and SYAS.

12.3 Where appropriate a note on the fieldwork should be prepared for inclusion in the Council for British Archaeology's Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information).

13. Confidentiality & Publicity

13.1 All communication regarding this project is to be directed through the Consultant. The Contractor will refer all inquiries to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

13.2 The Contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the Consultant.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

13.3 As the Report is to be published/ archived as part of the HER and may include professionals' and other personal data, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the archaeological contractor is responsible for providing a statement within the report confirming that the organisation has secured consent [or other lawful basis] to share the recorded details of all individuals involved in the project, both internal and external to the organisation and that the data has been collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes. This includes all landowners, consultants and external specialists involved throughout the project. Further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research or statistical purposes are considered to be compatible with the initial purposes.

14. Copyright

14.1 The Contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI subject to due acknowledgement. The Contractor should agree to assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

14.2 Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the HER, in perpetuity, although The Contractor 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). The permission will allow the HER to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

15. Resources and Timetable

15.1 All personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.

15.2 The work is timetabled to take 2 weeks, with an additional week contingency built in in the event of adverse weather or unexpected finds delaying the trenching operations.

15.3 A brief summary/ interim report will be made available to BWB two weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. This will include an overview of the works and will provide a preliminary interpretation of the archaeology encountered.

15.4 The full report will be sent to the Consultant within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

16. Adherence to WSI

16.1 Prior to the commencement of the work, the Contractor must confirm adherence to this WSI in writing via email to the Consultant.

16.2 SYAS consent will be attained in writing to any variation of the WSI prior to the commencement of on-site work.

17. Access arrangements and Welfare

17.1 Access to the site is restricted to authorised personnel only.

17.2 The Consultant will organise access to the site.

18. Insurances & Health and Safety

18.1 The Contractor will provide the Consultant with details of public and professional indemnity insurance.

18.2 The Contractor will have their own Health & Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health & Safety legislation.

18.3 The Contractor will undertake a risk assessment detailing project specific Health & Safety requirements. The risk assessment shall be submitted to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of site work. Health & Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.

18.4 The supervisor will keep a record of staff site attendance.

18.5 All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the first aider; and
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery.

18.6 The Risk Assessment must specify the risks and control measures specific to the Coronavirus.

18.7 All site personnel will wear full P.P.E consisting of hard hat, steel toe-capped boots and high-visibility vest or jacket at all times. Additional P.P.E will be issued by the Contractor as required, i.e. goggles, ear defenders, masks, gloves etc. In addition, site personnel will ensure that any visitors to the site are equipped with suitable P.P.E prior to entry. The Contractor has the right to prevent access on to the site if visitors do not have the proper P.P.E.

18.8 The Contractor will make a record of all parties attending the site including time attended and time left. The Contractor will also inform the visitors of the Health and Safety procedures, emergency evacuation procedures, the location of the nearest doctor's surgery and hospital and who the site first aider is.

18.9 The site will be left in a tidy and workman-like condition and the Contractor will ensure they remove all materials brought onto the site.

19. General Provisions

19.1 Any technical queries arising from this document will be addressed to the Consultant without delay.

19.2 All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through the Consultant.

19.3 This WSI is valid for a period of 6 months from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy, standards and guidelines or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

20. BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIGURES

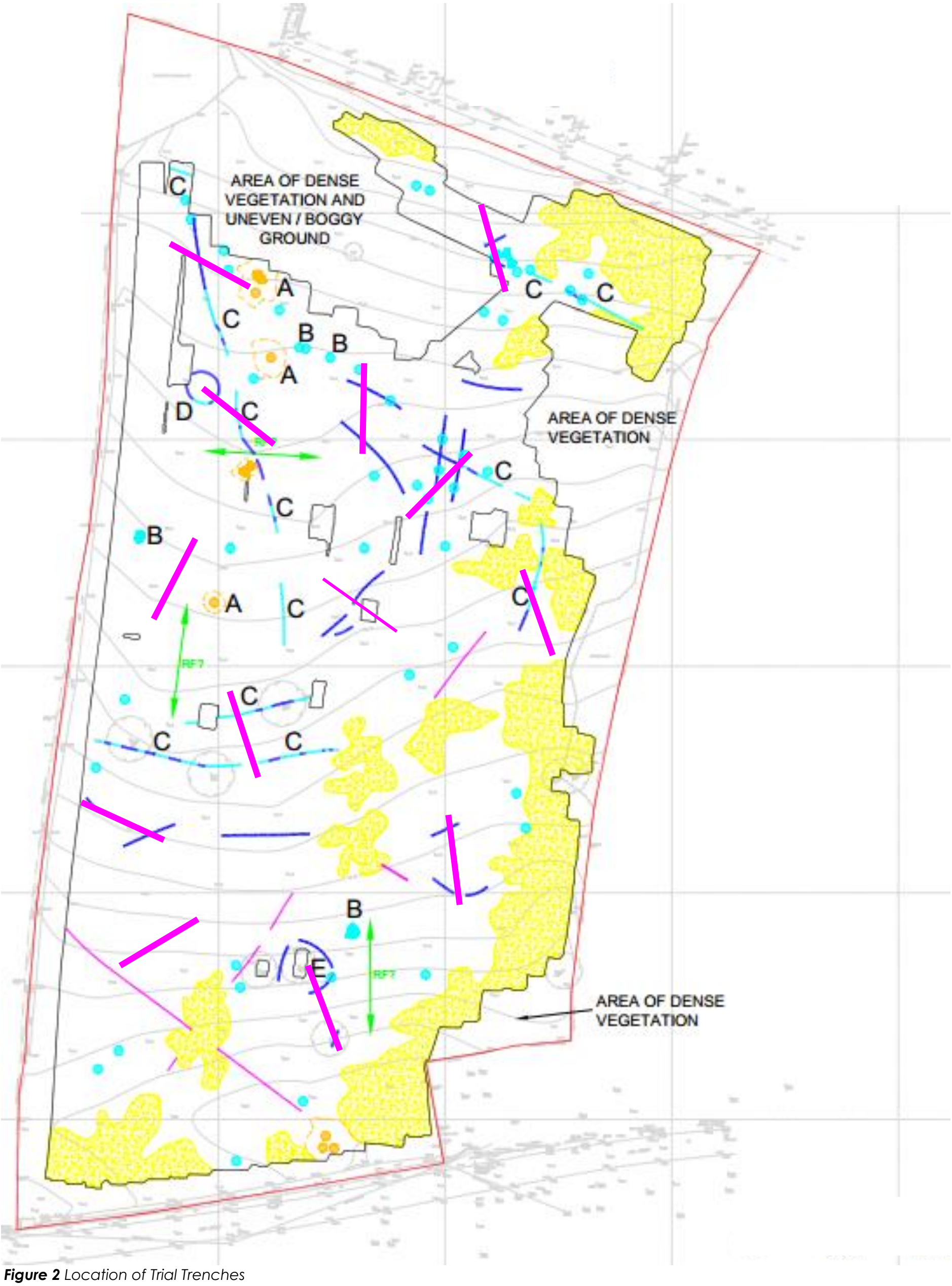


Figure 2 *Location of Trial Trenches*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Standards and Guidelines

Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

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APPENDIX 2

Phase Site Investigations Geophysical Survey Report

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	2
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Drawing sheet register	1
		Sample register sheets	1
		Digital photo record sheet	3
		Photo register sheets	2
		Context sheets	59
		Permatrace	6

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	1	Topsoil	
101	1	Natural	
2000	2	Topsoil	
2001	2	Natural	
2002	2	Cut of hedge row	
2003	2	Fill of hedge row 2002	Glass (1)
3000	3	Topsoil	
3001	3	Natural	
4000	4	Topsoil	
4001	4	Natural	
4002	4	Fill of ditch 4003	
4003	4	Cut of ditch	
4004	4	Fill of ditch 4003	GBA 5
4005	4	Cut of ditch	
4006	4	Fill of ditch 4005	GBA 13
5000	5	Topsoil	
5001	5	Subsoil	
5002	5	Natural	
5003	5	Cut of ditch	
5004	5	Fill of ditch 5003	GBA 7
6000	6	Topsoil	
6001	6	Natural	
7000	7	Topsoil	
7001	7	Subsoil	
7002	7	Natural	
7003	7	Cut of ditch	
7004	7	Fill of ditch 7003	GBA 6
8000	8	Topsoil	
8001	8	Natural	
9000	9	Topsoil	
9001	9	Natural	
1000	10	Topsoil	
1001	10	Natural	
1002	10	Cut of ditch	
1003	10	Fill of ditch 1002	GBA 8
1004	10	Cut of ditch	
1005	10	Fill of ditch 1004	GBA 9
1006	10	Fill of ditch 1004	GBA 10
1007	10	Cut of ditch	
1008	10	Fill of ditch 1007	GBA 11
1009	10	Fill of ditch 1007	GBA 12
1010	10	Fill of ditch 1007	
1100	11	Topsoil	
1101	11	Natural	

1102	11	Plough furrow	
1103	11	Fill of furrow 1102	GBA 1
1104	11	Plough furrow	
1105	11	Fill of furrow 1104	GBA 2
1200	12	Topsoil	
1201	12	Subsoil	
1202	12	Natural	
1203	12	Plough furrow	
1204	12	Fill of furrow 1203	GBA 3
1205	12	Plough furrow	
1206	12	Fill of furrow 1205	GBA 4
1300	13	Topsoil	
1301	13	Natural	
1400	14	Topsoil	
1401	14	Natural	

Appendix 4: Trench Tables

Trench 1		
General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained no archaeological remains. Slight natural vibration in northern part of trench.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 2		
General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch that was a former hedgerow.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.31
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
2000	Layer	-	-	0.31	Topsoil
2001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
2002	Cut	4.00+	1.00	0.26	Cut of modern feature possibly a hedgerow
2003	Fill	4.00+	1.00	0.26	Fill of hedgerow 2002

Trench 3		
General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Areas of modern disturbance in the NW part of trench.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
3000	Layer	-	-	0.45	Topsoil
3001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 4		
General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches	**Average Depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
4000	Layer	-	-	0.40	Topsoil
4001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
4002	Fill	2.00+	1.20	0.26	Fill of ditch 4003
4003	Cut	2.00+	1.80	0.54	Cut of ditch
4004	Fill	2.00+	1.80	0.28	Fill of ditch 4003
4005	Cut	2.00+	0.86	0.14	Cut of ditch
4006	Fill	2.00+	0.86	0.14	Fill of ditch 4005

Trench 5					
General Description				**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch.				**Average Depth (m)**	0.48
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
5000	Layer	-	-	0.48	Topsoil
5001	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil
5002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
5003	Cut	2.00	1.4	0.62	Cut of ditch
5004	Fill	2.00	1.4	0.32	Fill of ditch 5003

Trench 6					
General Description				**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains.				**Average Depth (m)**	0.42
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
6000	Layer	-	-	0.42	Topsoil
6001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 7					
General Description				**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a single ditch				**Average Depth (m)**	0.36
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
7000	Layer	-	-	0.36	Topsoil
7001	Layer	-	-	-	Subsoil
7002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
7003	Cut	2.00	1.00	0.26	Cut of ditch
7004	Fill	2.00	1.00	0.26	Fill of ditch 7003

Trench 8					
General Description				**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains.				**Average Depth (m)**	0.36
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context No	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**
8000	Layer	-	-	0.36	Topsoil
8001	-	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 9		
General Description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.34
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
9000	Layer	-	-	0.34	Topsoil
9001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 10		
General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three ditches one of which (1007) had a layer of stone along its base	**Average Depth (m)**	0.48
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1000	Layer	-	-	0.48	Topsoil
1001	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1002	Cut	2.00	1.20	0.40	Cut of ditch
1003	Fill	2.00	1.20	0.40	Fill of ditch 1002
1004	Cut	2.00	1.46	0.33	Cut of ditch
1005	Fill	2.00	1.22	0.23	Fill of ditch 1004
1006	Fill	2.00	1.46	0.12	Fill of ditch 1004
1007	Cut	2.00	1.64	0.26	Cut of ditch
1008	Fill	2.00	1.30	0.12	Fill of ditch 1007
1009	Fill	2.00	1.20	0.14	Fill of ditch 1007

1010	Fill	2.00	0.70	0.02	Fill of ditch 1007 (Stone layer)

Trench 11		
General Description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a possible furrow and a ditch	**Average Depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1100	Layer	-	-	0.42	Topsoil
1101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1102	Cut	2.00	1.40	0.08	Plough furrow(?)
1103	Fill	2.00	1.40	0.08	Fill of furrow 1102
1104	Cut	2.00	2.50	0.20	Cut of ditch
1105	Fill	2.00	2.50	0.20	Fill of ditch 1104

Trench 12		
General Description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two plough furrows	**Average Depth (m)**	0.56
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1200	Layer	-	-	0.46	Topsoil
1201	Layer	-	-	0.10	Subsoil
1202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
1203	Cut	2.00	1.60	0.10	Plough furrow

1204	Fill	2.00	1.60	0.10	Fill of furrow 1203
1205	Cut	2.00	1.70	0.15	Plough furrow
1206	Fill	2.00	1.70	0.15	Fill of furrow 1205

Trench 13		
General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Area of modern disturbance along the western side of trench	**Average Depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1300	Layer	-	-	0.42	Topsoil
1301	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

Trench 14		
General Description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Areas of modern disturbance identified including a field drain running along the trench.	**Average Depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	20.00

Contexts

Context No	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1400	Layer	-	-	0.42	Topsoil
1401	Layer	-	-	-	Natural

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